



Note-taking Worksheet

Protists and Fungi

Section 1 Protists

- A. _____—eukaryotic one- or many-celled organism which lives in a moist or wet environment; some are plant-like and contain chlorophyll while others are animal-like and can move.
1. Protists are difficult to _____; they are usually grouped based on characteristics shared with plants, animals, or fungi.
 2. The _____ of protists is studied through fossils and genetic material.
- B. _____ protists are called **algae** and they all contain chlorophyll to make food.
1. _____, found in fresh and salt water, make glasslike boxes which can form fossils.
 2. _____ use flagella (singular **flagellum**), long, thin, whiplike structures to move in their saltwater environment.
 3. _____ have characteristics of both plants and animals.
 - a. When _____ is present, they can make their own food; an eyespot helps them move toward light.
 - b. In the absence of light, they can eat _____ or other protists.
 4. _____, also called seaweeds, are usually many-celled, can live at depths of 175 m, and contain chlorophyll and large amounts of red pigment.
 5. _____ contain large amounts of chlorophyll and can be one-celled or many-celled; some scientists hypothesize that plants evolved from green algae.
 6. A many-celled, saltwater form of _____ called kelp is an important source of food and shelter for aquatic organisms.
- C. Algae, source of food for ocean organisms, are called the grasses of the _____.
1. Algae have an _____ impact.
 - a. Algae produce oxygen through _____.
 - b. A result of imbalances, an algae _____ can cause environmental problems.
 2. Some people _____ algae; algae are used in many cosmetic and food products.
- D. One-celled animal protists called _____, are classified by to how they move.
1. Ciliates—threadlike structures called _____ extend from their cell membranes
 - a. A *paramecium* has two _____; the micronucleus is involved in reproduction while the macronucleus controls other cell functions.
 - b. Ciliates usually eat _____.

Note-taking Worksheet (continued)

2. _____ move by whipping their long flagella.
 - a. Many flagellates live in _____, but some are parasites.
 - b. *Proterospongia* grow in _____ and have structures like sponges.
 3. Some protozoans move and eat using, “false feet,” _____, temporary extensions of their cytoplasm.
 - a. An _____ traps its food with its pseudopods.
 - b. _____ protozoans can push a pseudopod through a hole in the shell.
 4. One group of protozoans has no way to _____ on its own.
 - a. These protozoans are _____ in humans and other animals.
 - b. Their _____ life cycle may have them living a part of their life in one animal and another part in a different animal.
- E. Protozoans are important _____ sources for many animals.
1. Shelled protozoans become a part of _____ layers; geologists can use them as an indicator species to help locate _____ reserves.
 2. Some parasites can cause _____ in humans.
- F. Funguslike protists produce _____ and must consume food; many can move using pseudopods like the amoeba.
1. _____ are often found on decaying vegetation in moist, cool, areas.
 2. _____ molds live in wet places; downy mildews can weaken or kill plants.

Section 2 Fungi

- A. _____ can be food sources or ingredients; they can also grow on spoiling food or in damp places like a shower curtain.
1. Scientists are not sure how fungi are _____ to other organisms; most fungi have _____ cells.
 - a. Threadlike tubes called _____ produce enzymes for digestion.
 - b. Most fungi are _____, feeding on dead or decaying material; some fungi are parasites, obtaining their food directly from living things.
 2. Fungi grow anchored in _____ like plants, but do not make their own food; they grow best in warm, humid places.