Name Date Class

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.