

## Study Guide

### Chapter 11 Protist and Fungi

Define binary fission

Single-celled protists use in asexual reproduction to make only two offspring from one parent

All algae have a \_\_\_\_\_ pigment color

Green

Protozoans are \_\_\_\_\_ protists

Mobile

Fungi can be consumers, decomposers, or \_\_\_\_\_ but not commonly hosts

Parasites

Amoebas use pseudopodia for

Moving and eating

Where can threadlike fungi be found

On old bread

Organisms that cannot make their own food

Heterotrophs

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Dinoflagellates and euglenoids differ from other plantlike protists because they

Can move

Most types of algae live in

Water

Traits of diatoms

Geometric patterns and lacy designs

Not a protist producer

A ciliate

A protist producer

Makes its own food

Fungi cannot \_\_\_\_\_ or  
\_\_\_\_\_ food

Catch or surround

Phytoplankton provides most of the world's

Oxygen

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An organism that invades  
another organism to get  
nutrients is                      Parasite

Lichens can grow on                      Rocks

Free-floating unicellular algae  
drifters are                      Phytoplankton

Protist heterotrophs that get  
energy by breaking down  
dead matter are                      Decomposers

Phytoplankton can only be  
seen with a                      Microscope

A fungus and alga growing  
and living together                      Lichen

These tiny, hairlike structures  
are called                      Cilia

The whiplike strands on  
dinoflagellates                      Flagella

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An umbrella-shaped fungus is          mushroom  
known as

BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY:

AMEBA  
DIATOM  
EUGLENA  
MOLD  
MUSHROOM  
PENICILLIUM  
VOLVOX

REVIEW FUNGUS,  
BUDDING

DEFINE CONJUGATION

REVIEW HOW A  
PARAMECIUM GETS FOOD

REVIEW HOW EUGLENA  
GETS FOOD

## PROTISTS AND FUNGI

### ALGAE

- green color
- most types live in water
- phytoplankton: free-floating one-celled algae drifters
  - can only be seen with microscope
  - provide most of the world's oxygen

### FUNGI

- cannot catch or surround food
- threadlike fungi can be found on old bread
- can be consumers, decomposers or parasites but not usually hosts
- some used to make medicine
- some provide food for people
- can recycle nutrients back into the environment
- umbrella-shaped fungus is known as mushroom
- \*decomposer: gets energy by breaking down dead matter
- \*parasite: invades another organism to get nutrients

### LICHEN

- fungus and alga living together
- can grow on rocks

### INFORMATION ABOUT PROTISTS:

- Amoeba- use pseudopodia for moving and eating
- All have a nucleus
- Reproduce by **binary fission** -asexual reproduction by which one parent cell makes two offspring
- Protist producer-makes its own food
- Protozoans-protists that can move



Mold



Euglena



Mushroom



Amoeba