

## Bio10-Q2W5-H.W.-Protista

### Matching

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- |                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. protozoan                  | g. sporophyte           |
| b. spore                      | h. algae                |
| c. gametophyte                | i. fragmentation        |
| d. colony                     | j. ciliate              |
| e. pseudopodia                | k. asexual reproduction |
| f. alternation of generations | l. plasmodium           |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. a group of cells that live together in close association
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. kind of reproduction in which a single parent produces offspring identical to itself
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. an animal-like protist
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. life cycle of organisms that have a haploid stage followed by a diploid stage
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. extensions of a protozoan's plasma membrane, which function in getting food and in locomotion
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. a kind of reproduction that occurs when an individual breaks up into pieces, each of which grows into a new individual
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. the diploid form of an alga that develops from a zygote and produces spores
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. a reproductive cell that can produce a new organism without fertilization
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. multicellular and unicellular photosynthetic protists
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. in slime molds, the mass of cytoplasm that contains many diploid nuclei but no cell walls or membranes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. the haploid form of an alga that produces gametes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. a protozoan that moves by beating hairlike parts that cover its cell

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

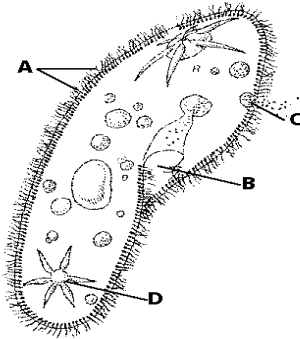
- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| a. algae    | d. phytoplankton |
| b. phyla    | e. eukaryotic    |
| c. pigments | f. multicellular |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Unicellular and multicellular photosynthetic protists are \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Photosynthetic \_\_\_\_\_ are used to classify algae.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Unicellular protists that are major producers of oxygen in aquatic ecosystems are \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Algae are classified into six \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Most green, red, and brown algae are \_\_\_\_\_ algae.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The characteristic common to all protists is that they are \_\_\_\_\_.

## Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

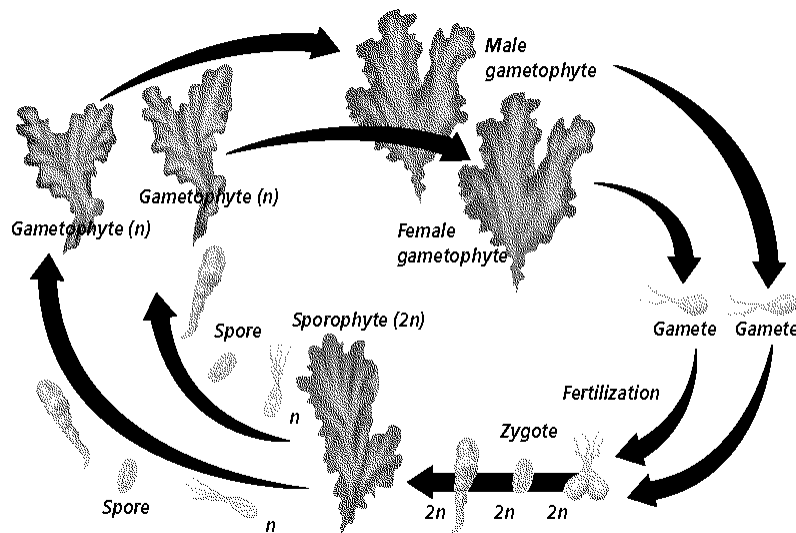
- \_\_\_\_ 19. Downy mildews and water molds are similar to fungi in that they both \_\_\_\_.
- a. resemble fungi
  - b. decompose organic materials
  - c. absorb nutrients
  - d. all of these



**Figure 19-2**

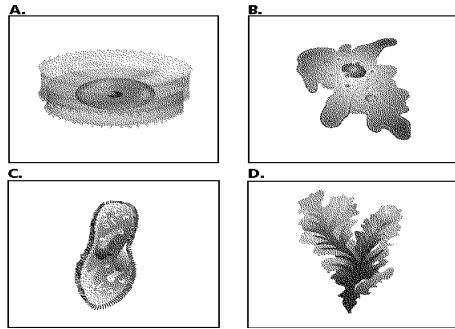
- \_\_\_\_ 20. Which structure shown in Figure 19-2 is used for locomotion?
- a. D
  - b. A
  - c. B
  - d. C
- \_\_\_\_ 21. Which structure shown in Figure 19-2 is used to eat?
- a. D
  - b. C
  - c. A
  - d. B
- \_\_\_\_ 22. Which structure shown in Figure 19-2 is used to extract waste?
- a. B
  - b. C
  - c. D
  - d. A
- \_\_\_\_ 23. When diatoms that have been reproducing asexually reach about one-fourth of their original size, they
- a. reproduce sexually.
  - b. die.
  - c. triple in size.
  - d. all of these.
- \_\_\_\_ 24. Economically important members of the phylum Oomycota include \_\_\_\_.
- a. water molds
  - b. plasmodial slime molds
  - c. cellular slime molds
  - d. all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 25. Members of the Kingdom Protista have \_\_\_\_.
- a. one or many cells
  - b. membrane-bound organelles
  - c. a wide variety of sizes and shapes
  - d. all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 26. Dinoflagellates are able to spin by means of \_\_\_\_.
- a. a holdfast that attaches them to a rock
  - b. two flagella at right angles to each other
  - c. the cilia that emerge through their pellicle
  - d. a pillbox shell that opens and closes
- \_\_\_\_ 27. The air bladders of brown algae allow the algae to
- a. reproduce.
  - b. breathe.
  - c. float near the water's surface.
  - d. live in salt water.
- \_\_\_\_ 28. Most sporozoans reproduce by \_\_\_\_.
- a. sexual reproduction only
  - b. conjugation
  - c. fragmentation
  - d. both sexual and asexual reproduction

- \_\_\_\_ 29. Downy mildews are important because they may cause serious \_\_\_\_.
- animal diseases
  - protist declines
  - plant diseases
  - all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 30. Slime molds are said to be like animals during much of their life cycle because they \_\_\_\_.
- grow on rotting leaves or tree stumps
  - move about and engulf food
  - look like animals
  - reproduce by making spores



**Figure 19-4**

- \_\_\_\_ 31. When does meiosis occur in Figure 19-4?
- when the spores form
  - when the gametes form
  - when the zygotes form
  - when the male and female gametophytes form
- \_\_\_\_ 32. Which phase shown in Figure 19-4 is diploid?
- from the zygote to the sporophyte
  - gametophyte
  - from the spore to the gametophyte
  - male and female gametophytes
- \_\_\_\_ 33. When does mitosis occur in Figure 19-4?
- only as spores grow into gametophytes
  - any time there is cellular growth
  - only as the zygote forms
  - only when the male and female gametophytes make the gametes
- \_\_\_\_ 34. The funguslike protists that produce a multinucleate glob of cytoplasm are the \_\_\_\_.
- water molds
  - cellular slime molds
  - downy mildews
  - plasmodial slime molds
- \_\_\_\_ 35. An amoeba engulfs food by \_\_\_\_.
- using its oral groove and the action of cilia
  - forming cysts
  - osmosis
  - surrounding the food with pseudopodia



**Figure 19-3**

- \_\_\_ 36. Which of the protists shown in Figure 19-3 has the hardest exterior?  
 a. C c. B  
 b. D d. A
- \_\_\_ 37. Which of the protists shown in Figure 19-3 would use a pseudopod?  
 a. A c. D  
 b. B d. C
- \_\_\_ 38. A protozoan that moves by lashing one or more of its whiplike parts is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. flagellate c. thallus  
 b. water mold d. sporozoan
- \_\_\_ 39. Red algae are a kind of seaweed having pigments that absorb green, violet, and blue light waves, which allows the algae to  
 a. photosynthesize in limited light. c. live only in salt water.  
 b. live only in freshwater. d. both a and b.
- \_\_\_ 40. During the gametophyte generation, a green alga \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. has the haploid number of chromosomes  
 b. reproduces asexually  
 c. develops from a zygote  
 d. has the diploid number of chromosomes
- \_\_\_ 41. A green alga that forms colonies is  
 a. Spirogyra. c. Ulva.  
 b. Volvox. d. Chlamydomonas.
- \_\_\_ 42. The plantlike protists with delicate shells that make up a large proportion of the phytoplankton in freshwater ecosystems are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. dinoflagellates c. diatoms  
 b. sporozoans d. green algae
- \_\_\_ 43. The plantlike protists that are the cause of red tides are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. brown algae c. dinoflagellates  
 b. red algae d. blue-green algae
- \_\_\_ 44. Dinoflagellates are unicellular algae that  
 a. create red tides. c. have thick cellulose plates.  
 b. have two flagella. d. all of these.
- \_\_\_ 45. Many protozoans are classified according to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. their method of waste removal c. their method of reproduction  
 b. their habitats d. the way that they move
- \_\_\_ 46. Which protist group produces much of the oxygen on Earth?  
 a. slime molds c. algae  
 b. water molds d. diatoms

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