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| **Lesson 1** | |
| 1. What is the phenomenon called when algae consumes pollution and reproduces rapidly? | Red tide |
| 2. True or False: Characteristics of protozoans  A. break down dead plant matter  B. can cause disease  C. can live in red blood cells  D. ingredient in lotions | A. True  B. True  C. True  D. False |
| 3. Which is not a part of the plasmodium life cycle?  A. parasites enter human’s liver  B. mature parasites move from liver and infect red blood cells  C. infected blood cells burst  D. adult reproduces | D |
| 4. What caused the Great Irish Potato famine? | A water mold (fungus like protist) |
| 5. All protists are eukaryotic/prokaryotic? | Eukaryotic |
| 6. describe:  1. cilia  2. pseudopod | 1. Hairlike organelles that grow on the surface of some protists  2. amoebas use it to move throughout environment and obtain food |
| 7. How are protists classified? How many groups? | Classified based on characteristics similar to other organisms/how they obtain their nutrients. 3 groups (plantlike, animal-like, funguslike) |
| 8. Malaria is caused by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . | protozoan |
| L**esson 2** | |
| 9. What is the function of the mycorrhizae? | Transfer nutrients from the soil to the plants |
| 10. How do plants and fungi mutually benefit one another? (3 ways) | Plants and fungi perform mycorrhizae  Fungi break down decaying matter that plants need  Fungi take sugars from plant photosynthesis |
| 11. Describe what mycelium is. | A tangle and interweave of hyphae |
| 12. What is a Lichen? | A fungus and a photosynthetic partner in a symbiotic relationship |
| 13. The body of a fungus is typically a mass of threadlike tubes called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Hyphae |
| 14.True/False Characteristics of Fungi  1. growing in moist areas  2. make their own food  3.reproduce by spores  4. decompose organic matter | 1. True  2. False  3. True  4. True |
| 15. What are the names for the reproductive structures for the following fungi:  1. Sac Fungus 2. Zygote Fungi 3. Club Fungi | 1. ascus  2. zygosporangia  3. basidium |
| **Matching** | |
| A. ascus B. flagellum C. paramecium D. dinoflagellate E. mycorrhizae F. amoeba G. algae H. euglenoids I. hyphae J. kelp K. basidium  \_\_ 1. Long, thin whiplike structure  \_\_ 2. One-celled saltwater algae with two flagella  \_\_ 3. Mutually beneficial network of fungal hyphae and plant roots  \_\_ 4. Many-celled brown algae that is a major food source for fish  \_\_ 5. Protist that have eyespots to detect light  \_\_ 6. Spores of sac fungi are produced by this  \_\_ 7. Club-shaped structure that produces spores  \_\_ 8. Plantlike protist  \_\_ 9. Protozoan with two nuclei that moves using cilia  \_\_ 10. A round spore case on tips of hyphae, in zygote fungi  \_\_ 11. protozoan that moves using pseudopods | 1. B  2. D  3. E  4. J  5. H  6. A  7. K  8. G  9. C  10. I  11. F |