

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

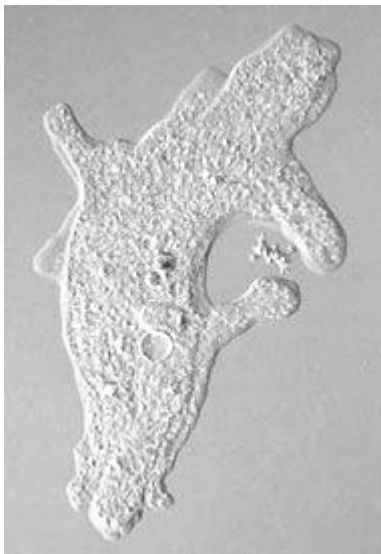
Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Core: \_\_\_\_\_

## Diversity of Protists

### Show What You Know

- ⊙ Protists make up a kingdom of very unique and diverse organisms that can not be classified as plants, animals, or fungi. All protists are \_\_\_\_\_ because they have true nuclei and most (not all) are \_\_\_\_\_-celled and found in moist environments.
- ⊙ Plant-like protists (algae) are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ because they are capable of making their own food while the animal-like protists (protozoa) are called \_\_\_\_\_ because they must eat other algae or protozoa to stay alive.
- ⊙ Some common protists are:
  - Euglena which have a \_\_\_\_\_ or whip-like appendage that allows them to move or swim.
  - Amoeba are equipped with a \_\_\_\_\_ (meaning false foot) that surrounds food to be ingested through a process of \_\_\_\_\_ and bends and stretches to allow it to move from one place to another.
  - Paramecium have millions of hair-like projections called \_\_\_\_\_ that beat back and forth to move the organism.
  - Volvox give the appearance of being much larger than they really are by forming \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Algae, such as spirogyra, have little green organelles called \_\_\_\_\_ that trap sunlight and turn it into food for the cell.

- Practice—**
- 1) Identify the organisms by writing their name to the right of the picture.
  - 2) Label their special feature (use a ruler).



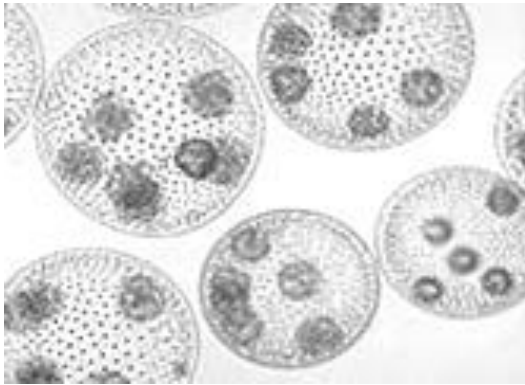
\*What process do you notice taking place in this picture?

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\*Aside from a structure for movement, what other specialized structures does this organism have for nutrition?



\*Aside from a structure for protection, what other specialized structures does this organism have for nutrition and movement?

