

School to Home

LESSON 1

What are protists?

Directions: Use your textbook to answer each question and respond to each statement.

In this activity, you will use what you know about protists to imagine a new kind of protist that fits into one of the existing categories. Answer the following questions to help you develop your imaginary protist. Then draw the protist in the space below.

1. How does your protist get the energy it needs to survive?

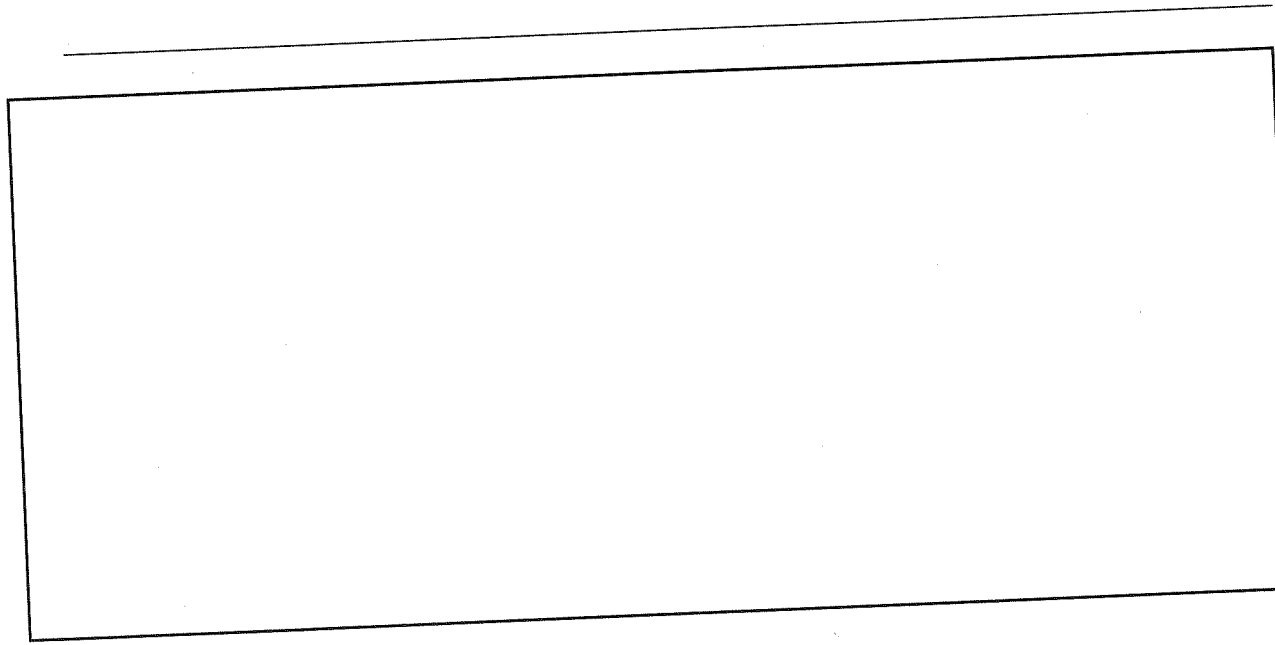
2. Is your protist multicellular or unicellular?

3. Is your protist categorized as plantlike, animal-like, or funguslike? Explain.

4. In what type of environment does your protist live?

5. What adaptations help your protist survive in that environment?

6. Draw your protist below. Develop a name for your protist and record it here.



Key Concept Builder **LESSON 1****What are protists?**

Key Concept What are the different types of protists, and how do they compare?

Directions: On the line before each description, write the letter of the term that correctly matches it.

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| _____ 1. a member of a group of eukaryotic organisms that shares some characteristics with plants, animals, and fungi | A. pellicle |
| _____ 2. type of reproduction in which exact copies are produced and populations can increase rapidly | B. asexual reproduction |
| _____ 3. plantlike protists that use photosynthesis | C. euglenoids |
| _____ 4. tough, rubbery cell coat that takes the place of a cell wall | D. holdfasts |
| _____ 5. common unicellular protists that resemble tiny animals and usually live in a wet environment | E. protist |
| _____ 6. structures with a chemical-like glue that fastens them to rock | F. sarcodine |
| _____ 7. common plantlike protists that have hard outer walls | G. diatoms |
| _____ 8. protists that have no specific shape | H. algae |
| _____ 9. type of reproduction in which offspring are genetically different from the parents | I. paramecium |
| _____ 10. plantlike protists that have a flagellum at one end of the body and lack cell walls | J. dinoflagellate |
| _____ 11. funguslike protists that live as parasites or feed on dead organisms and often cause diseases in plants | K. sexual reproduction |
| _____ 12. unicellular plantlike protist that uses flagella to spin | L. protozoans |
| _____ 13. a type of unusual unicellular green algae that comes together to form a sphere that has eyespots | M. volvox |
| _____ 14. a common protist with cilia and two nuclei | N. pseudopods |
| _____ 15. what amoebas use to move | O. water molds |