Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Skills Worksheet

Chapter Review

USING KEY TERMS

1. In your own words, write a definition for each of the following terms: *mycelium*, *lichen*, and *heterotroph*.

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2. Use the following terms in the same sentence: *protists*, *algae*, and *phytoplankton*.

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3. Use the following terms in the same sentence: *spore* and *mold*.

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For each pair of terms, explain how the meanings of the terms differ.

4. *fungus* and *hypha*

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_____

5. *parasite* and *host*

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_____

UNDERSTANDING KEY IDEAS

Multiple Choice

_____ 6. Protist producers include
   a. euglenoids and ciliates.
   b. lichens and zooflagellates.
   c. spore-forming protists and smuts.
   d. dinoflagellates and diatoms.

_____ 7. Protists can be
a. parasites or decomposers.
b. made of chains of cells called *hyphae*.
c. divided into four major groups.
d. only parasites.

_____ 8. A euglenoid has
a. a micronucleus.
b. pseudopodia.
c. two flagella.
d. cilia.

_____ 9. Which statement about fungi is true?
a. Fungi are producers.
b. Fungi cannot eat or engulf food.
c. Fungi are found only in the soil.
d. Fungi are primarily single celled.

_____ 10. A lichen is made up of
a. a fungus and a funguslike protist that live together.
b. an alga and a fungus that live together.
c. two kinds of fungi that live together.
d. an alga and a funguslike protist that live together.

_____ 11. Heterotrophic protists that can move
a. are also known as *protozoans*.
b. include amoebas and paramecia.
c. may be either free living or parasitic.
d. All of the above

Short Answer

12. How are fungi helpful to humans?

_____

_____

13. What is the function of cilia in a paramecium?

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_____

14. How are fungi different from protists that get food as decomposers?

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_____

15. How are slime molds and amoebas similar?

_____

_____

16. What is a contractile vacuole?

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17. Compare how *Paramecium*, *Plasmodium vivax*, and *Euglena* reproduce.

_____

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18. Compare how phytoplankton, amoebas, and *Giardia lamblia* get food.

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19. Explain how protists differ from other organisms.

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20. Give an example of where you might find each of the following fungi: threadlike fungi, sac fungi, club fungi, and imperfect fungi.

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_____

CRITICAL THINKING

21. **Concept Mapping** Use the following terms to create a concept map: *yeast, basidia, threadlike fungi, mushrooms, fungi, bread mold, ascus*, and *club fungi.*

22. **Applying Concepts** Why do you think bread turns moldy less quickly when it is kept in a refrigerator than when it is kept at room temperature?

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23. **Making Inferences** Some protozoans, such as radiolarians and foraminiferans, have shells around their bodies. How might these shells be helpful to the protists that live in them?

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24. **Predicting Consequences** Suppose a forest where many threadlike fungi live goes through a very dry summer and fall and then a very cold winter. How could this extreme weather affect the reproductive patterns of these fungi?

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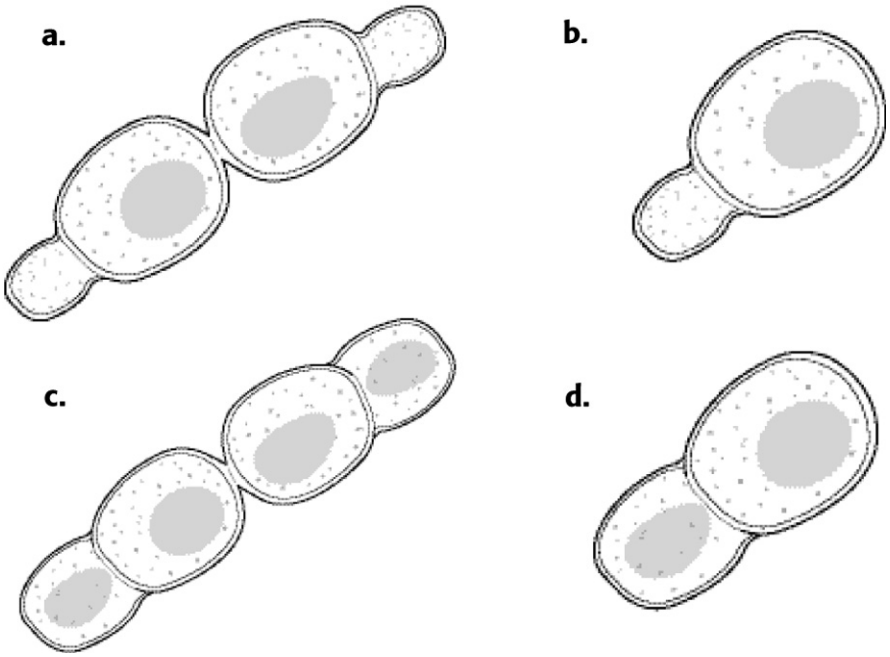
INTERPRETING GRAPHICS

Use the pictures of fungi below to answer the questions that follow.



25. What kind of fungus is shown here?

_____

26. What cellular process is shown in these pictures?

_____

27. Which picture was taken first? Which was taken last? Arrange the pictures in order.

_____

_____

28. Which is the original parent cell? How do you know?

_____

_____