

Bio 2201 Homework Reading Sheet - Unit 2 - Protista and Fungi (pages 140-158)

- Why are certain organisms classified as protists?
 - They live in the same environment
 - They do not fit into other kingdoms
 - They resemble each other
 - They evolved from a common ancestor
- Which is NOT one of the three groups of protists?
 - Algae
 - Archea
 - Slime moulds and water moulds
 - Protozoa
- The animal-like protists are classified into phyla based on their methods of
 - Reproduction
 - Locomotion
 - Feeding
 - Excretion
- Flagellates move by means of flagella. Which flagellate is spread by tsetse flies, and which disease does this cause?
 - Plasmodium*, malaria
 - Trypanosoma*, malaria
 - Plasmodium*, African Sleeping Sickness
 - Trypanosoma*, African Sleeping Sickness
- Which protozoans move by means of pseudopodia (extensions of the cytoplasm) ?
 - Amoeba*
 - Paramecium*
 - Euglena*
 - Vorticella*
- Paramecium* feeds by means of currents created by
 - Flagella
 - Cilia
 - Pseudopodia
 - All of these
- Which organism is transmitted by mosquitos and which disease does it cause?
 - Plasmodium*, malaria
 - Trypanosoma*, malaria
 - Plasmodium*, African Sleeping Sickness
 - Trypanosoma*, African Sleeping Sickness
- When the malarian parasite gets into a human host, which structures are infected, and in what order?
 - Liver, red blood cells
 - Red blood cells, liver
 - Salivary glands, intestine (gut)
 - Intestine (gut), salivary glands
- When the malarian parasite gets into a mosquito, which structures are infected, and in what order?
 - Liver, red blood cells
 - Red blood cells, liver
 - Salivary glands, intestine (gut)
 - Intestine (gut), salivary glands
- How are algae different from other protists? They carry on
 - Cell respiration
 - Photosynthesis
 - Intracellular digestion
 - Anaerobic respiration
- One of the main features used to classify algae into groups is
 - Presence or absence of a nucleus
 - Type of nutrition
 - Type of photosynthetic pigment present
 - Presence or absence of a cell wall
- Which plant feature is NOT found in green algae?
 - Cellulose cell wall
 - Have roots, stems and leaves
 - Store food as starch
 - Have same type of chlorophyll
- Which protozoan feature is found on some green algae?
 - Flagella
 - Pseudopodia
 - Heterotrophic nutrition
- Seaweeds are classified as
 - Green algae
 - Brown algae
 - Red algae
 - Golden algae
- Why are red algae able to live at greater depths than other algae?
 - They have a mucilaginous material in the cell walls
 - Their pigments can absorb wavelengths of light that penetrate deepest below the surface
 - They deposit calcium carbonate in their cells that enable them to withstand high pressures

16. Diatoms have all of the following features except
 A. Multicellular B. Rigid cell walls C. Delicate shells of silica
17. Which organism is responsible for a `red tide` that can result in shellfish poisoning?
 A. Diatoms B. Dinoflagellates C. Slime Moulds D. Water moulds
18. Why are the slime moulds and water moulds considered fungus-like protists?
 A. They are saprophytes or parasites C. They have cellulose cell walls
 B. They glide from place to place D. They can reproduce sexually
19. The main body of a fungus is called a ____ and is made up of filaments called _____.
 A. Mushroom, molds C. Mycelium, hyphae
 B. Mold, threads D. Hyphae, mycelium
20. The cell wall of a fungal cell is made of
- A. Chitin B. Cellulose C. Peptidoglycan D. Phospholipids
21. Which characteristic applies to all fungi?
 A. Intracellular digestion B. Heterotrophic C. Multicellular D. Prokaryotic
22. Many fungal cells have more than one nucleus.
 A. True B. False
23. Most fungi are either ____ or _____.
 A. Saprophytes or Autotrophs C. Filter feeders or Parasites
 B. Saprophytes or Parasites D. Parasites or Autotrophs
24. A mycorrhiza is a symbiotic relationship between a fungus and the ____ of a plant.
 A. Leaves B. Stem C. Cells D. Roots
25. Fungi reproduce asexually when pieces of hyphae are broken off and grow into new mycelia. This method of reproduction is ____ and is called _____.
 A. Sexual, conjugation C. Asexual conjugation
 B. Sexual, fragmentation D. Asexual, fragmentation
26. The main body of a mushroom is an underground mycelium. What is the purpose of the structure that grows above ground?
 A. Produces spores B. Photosynthesizes C. Attracts prey D. Absorbs water
27. Most fungi reproduce asexually by means of tiny resistant reproductive cells called
 A. Seeds B. Spores C. Pollen D. Sperm
28. Which is an example of a single-celled fungus?
 A. Bread mold B. Yeast C. Penicillium D. Truffles
29. Which of the following is a sac fungus (Phylum Ascomycetes)?
 A. Dutch elm disease B. Penicillium mold C. Rhizopus D. Mushroom
30. In what way are fungi important to man?
 A. Source of food C. Cause damage to crops
 B. Source of antibiotics D. All of the above