

Section 20–2 Animallike Protists: Protozoans (pages 499–505)



TEKS FOCUS: 4B Investigate cellular processes, including homeostasis; **TEKS SUPPORT:** 6E Compare mitosis and meiosis; 11D Role of microorganisms in disrupting equilibrium; 12B Parasitism

This section describes the distinguishing features of the major phyla of animallike protists. It also explains how animallike protists harm other living things.

Introduction (page 499)

1. At one time, what were all animallike protists called? _____
2. How are the four phyla of animallike protists distinguished from one another?

Zooflagellates (page 499)

3. What kind of protists are classified in the phylum Zoomastigina? _____
4. How many flagella does a zooflagellate have? _____
5. Zooflagellates reproduce asexually by means of _____.
6. Is the following sentence true or false? Some zooflagellates have a sexual life cycle.

Sarcodines (page 500)

7. Sarcodines are members of the phylum _____.
8. What are pseudopods? _____
9. What do sarcodines use pseudopods for? _____
10. The best known sarcodines are the _____.
11. What is amoeboid movement? _____
12. What is a food vacuole? _____
13. How do amoebas capture and digest food? _____
14. Amoebas reproduce by means of _____.
15. Circle the letter of each example of a sarcodine.
a. foraminiferan b. paramecium c. amoeba d. heliozoan

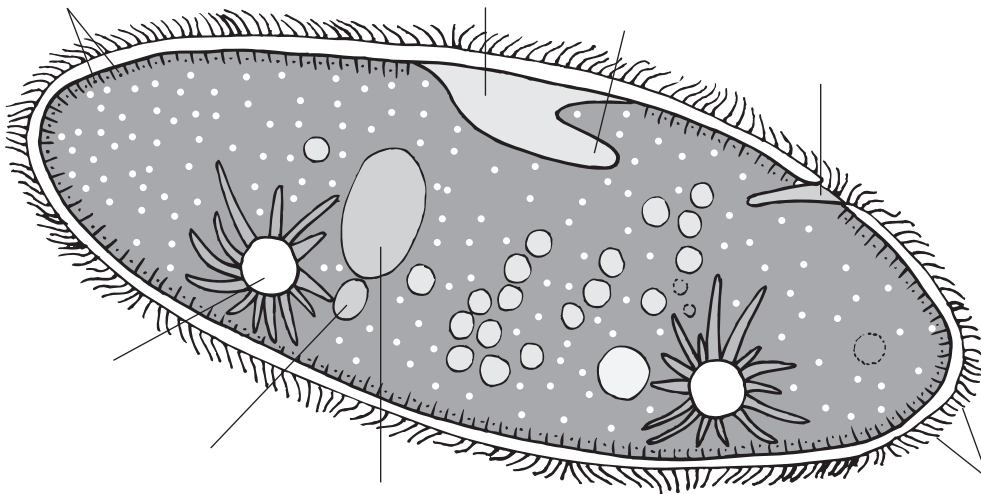
Ciliates (pages 501–502)

16. Ciliates are members of the phylum _____.
17. What are cilia? _____
18. What do ciliates use cilia for? _____

Match the ciliate structure with its description.

Structure	Description
_____ 19. Trichocysts	a. Indentation on one side of a ciliate into which food is swept
_____ 20. Macronucleus	b. Smaller nucleus containing a “reserve copy” of the cell’s genes
_____ 21. Micronucleus	c. Small, bottle-shaped structures used for defense
_____ 22. Gullet	d. Region of cell membrane where waste-containing food vacuoles fuse
_____ 23. Anal pore	e. Larger nucleus containing multiple copies of most of the cell’s genes
_____ 24. Contractile vacuole	f. Cavity in cytoplasm specialized to collect and pump out water

25. Label the illustration of a paramecium.



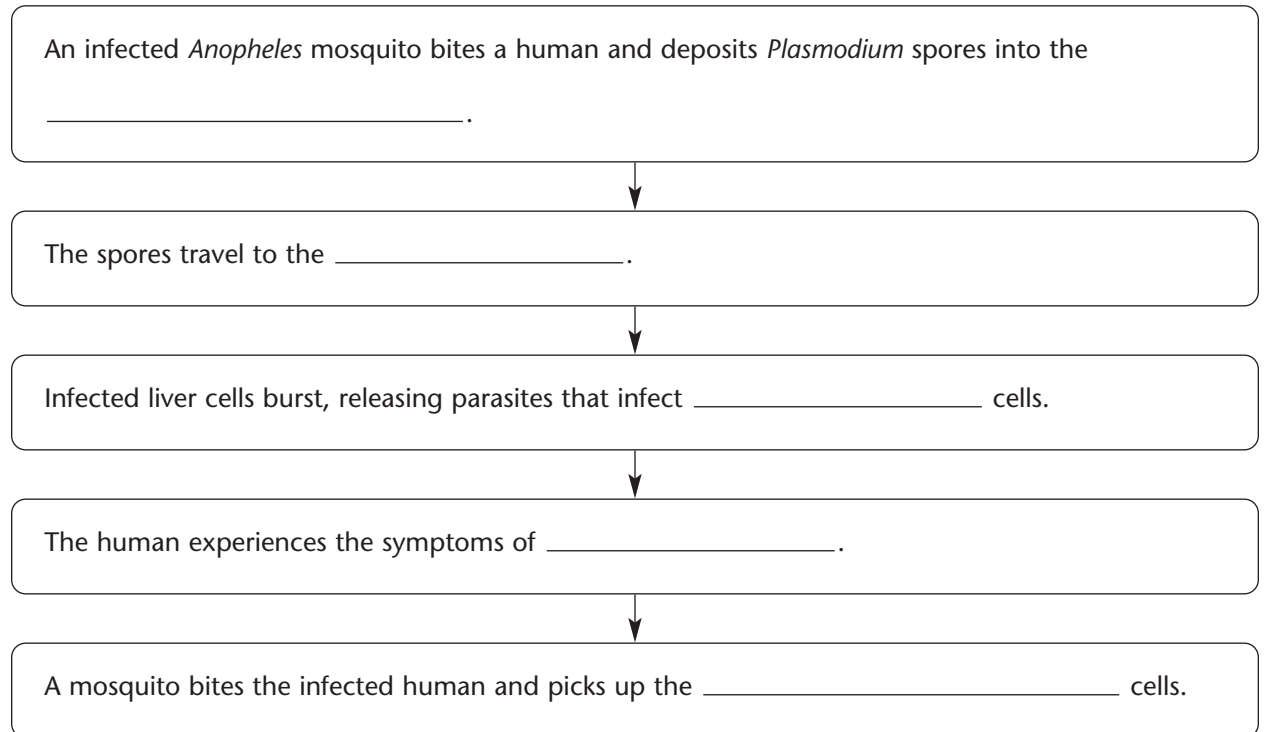
26. What is conjugation? _____
- _____
27. Within a large population, how does conjugation benefit ciliates? _____
- _____

Sporozoans (page 502)

28. Sporozoans are members of the phylum _____.
29. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about sporozoans.
- a. They are parasitic.
 - b. They do not move on their own.
 - c. All have only one host.
 - d. They reproduce by means of sporozoites.

Animallike Protists and Disease (pages 503–504)

30. What causes malaria? _____
31. Complete the flowchart about the cycle of malarial infection.



Ecology of Animallike Protists (page 505)

32. Is the following sentence true or false? Some animallike protists recycle nutrients by breaking down dead organic matter. _____
33. How does the zooflagellate *Trichonympha* make it possible for termites to eat wood?
