Name_____ Class_____ Date _____

Chapter 20 Protists

Vocabulary Review

Matching *In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches each organism.*

_____ **1.** sarcodines
_____ **2.** ciliates
_____ **3.** euglenophytes
_____ **4.** diatoms
_____ **5.** brown algae
_____ **6.** green algae
_____ **7.** slime molds
_____ **8.** water molds

a. unicellular algae that produce thin, delicate cell walls rich in silicon
b. funguslike protists that look just like amoebas at one stage of their life cycles
c. plantlike protists that share many characteristics with plants
d. protozoans that use pseudopods for feeding and movement
e. funguslike protists that thrive on dead or decaying organic matter in water
f. unicellular algae that have two flagella but no cell wall
g. protozoans that include those belonging to the genus *Paramecium*
h. multicellular algae that contain fucoxanthin

Completion *Fill in the blanks with terms from Chapter 20.*

9. Any organism that is not a plant, an animal, a fungus, or a prokaryote is a(an) _____.

10. A temporary cytoplasmic projection used in feeding and movement is called a(an) _____.

11. The disease _____ is caused by the sporozoan *Plasmodium.*

12. Many algae have compounds called _____ pigments that absorb light at different wavelengths than chlorophyll.

13. _____ are the population of small, photosynthetic organisms found near the surface of the ocean.

14. The process of switching back and forth between haploid and diploid stages in a life cycle is known as _____ of generations.

15. The single structure with many nuclei produced by an acellular slime mold is called a(an) _____.