

## Free reading Chapter 19 section 1 protists answer key [PDF]

protist quiz 1 plant like protists are collectively called protozoans algae diatoms pseudopodia 2 where would you find a paramecium in quiet ponds in the human body in dirt on leaves 3 the majority of protists are motile but different types of protists have evolved varied modes of movement some protists have one or more flagella which they rotate or whip others are covered in rows or tufts of tiny cilia that they beat in coordination to swim protists are a group of loosely connected mostly unicellular eukaryotic organisms that are not plants animals or fungi there is no single feature such as evolutionary history or morphology common to all these organisms and they are unofficially placed under a separate kingdom called protista study with quizlet and memorize flashcards containing terms like what is a protist why are brown algae considered protists even though they are multicellular why do scientists no longer use the categories of animal like plantlike and funguslike protists to classify protists and more describe the life cycle diversity of protists describe representative protist organisms from each of the six presently recognized supergroups of eukaryotes identify the evolutionary relationships of plants animals and fungi within the six presently recognized supergroups of eukaryotes protist any member of a group of diverse eukaryotic predominantly unicellular microscopic organisms they may share certain morphological and physiological characteristics with animals or plants or both the cells of protists are among the most elaborate of all cells most protists are microscopic and unicellular but some true multicellular forms exist a few protists live as colonies that behave in some ways as a group of free living cells and in other ways as a multicellular organism study with quizlet and memorize flashcards containing terms like protists are classified by rather than what they are all protists are which means they have 1 and 2 protists are classified based on and more nearly all protists exist in some type of aquatic environment including freshwater and marine environments damp soil and even snow several protist species are parasites that infect animals or plants a few protist species live on dead organisms or their wastes and contribute to their decay in this video we explore one of the most diverse kingdoms to ever exist protista we discuss about the organisms their unique characteristics and continue to get our minds blown in the process created by sulagna das questions figure 1 protists range from the microscopic single celled a acanthocystis turfacea and the b ciliate tetrahymena thermophila both visualized here using light microscopy to the enormous multicellular c kelps chromalveolata that extend for hundreds of feet in underwater forests credit a modification of work by yuiuji tsukii cre whereas some protist species are essential components of the food chain and generators of biomass others function in the decomposition of organic materials still other protists are dangerous human pathogens or causative agents of devastating plant diseases protists live in almost any environment that contains liquid water many protists such as the algae are photosynthetic and are vital primary producers in ecosystems other protists are responsible for a range of serious human diseases such as malaria and sleeping sickness the term protista was first used by ernst haeckel in 1866 why do scientists no longer use the categories of animal like plantlike and fungus like protists to classify protists because the members of kingdoms should be like each other see an expert written answer many of the protist species classified into the supergroup excavata are asymmetrical single celled organisms with a feeding groove excavated from one side this supergroup includes heterotrophic predators photosynthetic species and parasites 1 what are protists 2 identify three structures that protists use to move 3 describe three ways that protists get food apply concepts 4 a mystery organism consists of one cell it could be a protist or a prokaryote what single fact about the mystery cell would allow you to determine which type of organism it is explain your answer protists are a group of eukaryotic single celled organisms kingdom protista is classified into protozoa chrysophytes euglenoids dinoflagellates and slime moulds then answer the following questions 1 what is the major difference between bacteria and protists the major difference between bacteria and protists is that they are completely different kingdoms as well as bacteria having a prokaryotic cell in contrasts to a protist which has a eukaryotic cell 2 list the two major types of nutrition and the international code of zoological nomenclature defines the taxon protista as animals or plants composed of cells which have themselves been or are capable of being divided into separate cells and which thus exhibit a special form of organization what is true about protists they are considered protists because they are so similar to others that are truly unicellular why are some organisms that consist of thousands of cells considered to be protists

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