Test Prep Pretest

1. c
2. e
3. d
4. a
5. b
6. f
7. sexual, multicellularity
8. eyespots
9. genes
10. sporophyte, gametophyte
11. Fragmentation
12. Sporozoans
13. kelp
14. sporozoite, merozoite
15. cilia
16. oral groove
17. contractile vacuole
18. amoebic dysentery, giardiasis, and sometimes cryptosporidiosis
19. They produce oxygen and recycle nutrients, they are the base of most aquatic food webs, they form symbiotic relationships with other organisms, and they cause harmful algal blooms.
20. In *Ulva*, the mature organism is diploid; in *Chlamydomonas*, the mature organism is haploid. *Chlamydomonas* reproduces sexually only when conditions are stressful. *Ulva* reproduces by alternation of generations. *Ulva* and *Chlamydomonas* are both green algae.
21. fusion of haploid gamete pairs, conjugation, and alternation of generations
22. Amoeboid protists use pseudopodia for locomotion.
23. Diatoms are unicellular, photosynthetic protists with a double shell made of silica or calcium carbonate. They are important producers in the food chain because of their abundance in lakes and oceans. Their empty shells form thick deposits and are mined for use as abrasives, paint additives, and natural pest control.
24. A diatom shell resembles a box with a lid. The two halves separate and each half makes a new bottom. Thus, diatoms get smaller with each generation.
25. The sporozoan parasite *Plasmodium*, which causes malaria, is spread by the bite of *Anopheles* mosquitoes. An infected mosquito bites a human and injects its saliva, which contains the parasites.

Quiz

SECTION: CHARACTERISTICS OF PROTISTS

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. e
6. b
7. c
8. a
9. a
10. d

SECTION: GROUPS OF PROTISTS

1. f
2. d
3. b
4. g
5. a
6. e
7. c
8. c
9. d
10. b

SECTION: PROTISTS AND HUMANS

1. d
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. a
7. c
8. a
9. c
10. A

Chapter Test (Basic)

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. F
6. T
7. c
8. b
9. a
10. a
11. a
12. amoeba
13. Organism *B*
14. oral groove
15. green algae
16. diatoms
17. dinoflagellate
18. red algae
19. brown algae
20. euglenoid
21. c
22. a
23. f
24. b
25. e
26. d

Chapter Test (General)

1. h
2. a
3. d
4. c
5. g
11. d
12. c
13. b
14. a
15. b

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6. e
7. j
8. i
9. f
10. b
16. b
17. c
18. a
19. c
20. d

Chapter Test (Advanced)

1. c
2. d
3. c
4. b
5. b
6. d
7. c
8. c
9. d
10. c
11. photosynthesis
12. phytoplankton
13. absorb, spores
14. flagella, cilia
15. sporozoite, merozoite
16. pseudopodia
17. amoeba
18. flagellum
19. flagellate
20. cilia
21. ciliate

22. The kingdom Protista is considered the most diverse kingdom because its members exhibit wide variations in size (some protists are unicellular, others are multicellular), modes of nutrition (some protists are photosynthetic, others ingest food or absorb food), and structure (some protists have specialized structures for movement, or support, or for detecting light, while others do not).
23. Possible answers include the following: giardiasis or cryptosporidiosis or amoebic dysentery through contaminated food or water, toxoplasmosis through contact with infected cats or improperly cooked meat, trichomoniasis through sexual contact with an infected person, and Chagas disease through the bite of kissing bugs.
24. In the second stage of *Plasmodium's* life cycle, merozoites infect the host's red blood cells and divide rapidly. In about 48 hours, the blood cells rupture, releasing more merozoites and toxic substances into the host's body and initiating a cycle of chills and fever. The cycle repeats itself every 48 hours as new blood cells are infected.
25. Photosynthetic protists are the base of almost all aquatic food chains, and they produce oxygen and take up carbon dioxide. Protists help recycle nitrogen and carbon. Many protists are important to the manufacture of toothpaste, paint, dairy products, and pesticides. Protists also cause serious diseases in humans, plants, and other animals.

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