## Test Prep Pretest

1. c
2. b
3. d
4. b
5. d
6. c
7. chitin
8. hyphae
9. rhizoids
10. organic matter
11. carbohydrates
12. meiosis, mitosis
13. enzymes, nutrients
14. hyphae
15. zygosporangia, asci, basidia
16. saprobes
17. mycorrhizae
18. gills, basidia
19. Chytrid
20. Yeast
21. Fungi grow within the tissues of the host, where medicines often cannot reach. Oral medicines can kill the fungi but may damage the host's tissues.
22. Sexual spores are produced by meiosis of diploid nuclei that formed by the fusion of hyphae. Asexual spores are formed by mitosis in structures at the tips of hyphae. Both kinds of spores are haploid. Sexual spores are genetically different from either parent; asexual spores are genetically identical to the parent.
23. The fungus grows out into the soil, taking in minerals and transferring them to the plant roots. The plant photosynthesizes, supplying carbohydrates for the fungus.
24. *Dikaryotic* means having two nuclei. Fungi have dikaryotic hyphae that originate when hyphae of two mating types fuse. The nuclei do not fuse immediately.
25. A mushroom is a heterotroph. Its hyphae secrete digestive enzymes into a food source. Organic materials in the food are broken down into simple molecules that the hyphae can absorb.

## Quiz

### SECTION: CHARACTERISTICS OF FUNGI

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

### SECTION: GROUPS OF FUNGI

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

### SECTION: FUNGI AND HUMANS

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

## Chapter Test (Basic)

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. c
5. b
6. b
7. a
8. a
9. a
10. b
11. a
12. c
13. b
14. decomposing
15. spore
16. mycelium
17. ascus
18. basidia
19. flagella
20. c
21. e
22. a
23. d
24. B

## Chapter Test (General)

1. a
2. d
3. d
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. c
8. c
9. d
10. c
11. b
12. d
13. b
14. a
15. c
16. c
17. b
18. d
19. b
20. c

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# Chapter Test (Advanced)

1. d
2. b
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. a
7. a
8. b
9. b
10. c
11. d
12. organic matter
13. spore
14. ascus
15. mycelium, hyphae
16. basidiocarp
17. infections or diseases
18. swim
19. yeasts
20. imperfect fungi
21. lichens
22. A mycorrhiza is a relationship between a fungus and the roots of plants. The fungus transfers minerals from the soil to the plant. The plant provides the fungus with carbohydrates. A lichen is a relationship between a fungus and a photosynthetic partner such as an alga or a cyanobacterium. The fungus protects the photosynthetic partner and provides it with mineral nutrients. The photosynthetic partner provides the fungus with carbohydrates.
23. The mycelium of a fungus can be made of large masses of individual hyphae. This creates a large surface area, which makes a fungus well suited for absorbing food from the environment.
24. Zygomycetes usually reproduce asexually. Haploid spores are produced in sporangia found on the tips of specialized hyphae. At maturity, the spores are shed and carried by the wind to new locations, where they grow into new fungi.
25. Lichens grow on rocks and gradually break them down to form soil. Small plants are able to grow in the soil. Plant-eating animals can then live in the environment.

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