

Chapter 28. Protists

Definitions, explanations, lists (not to be handed in)

Protist

3 ecological groups of protists and their nutrition

Endosymbiosis and secondary endosymbiosis

Distinguishing feature of euglenozoans

Distinguishing feature of Alveolates

Red tide

Thallus

Alternation of generations

Heteromorphic

Isomorphic

Distinguishing feature of rhizarians

Pseudopodia type in amoebozoans

Assigned Questions (hand in)

- 1) *Unicellular protists are simple as organisms but complex as cells. Explain.*
- 2) *What type of nutrition do euglenids have?*
- 3) *Why are red algae reddish?*
- 4) *Why did the kingdom Protista crumble?*
- 5) *What do diplomonads and parabasalids have in common? And how are they able to survive with a reduced mitochondria?*

Review Exercises (not to be handed in)

Try the self-quiz.

Concept check: 28.5#3

- 1) *Parameciums* have sex without reproduction. Explain.
- 2) What would you call an individual in a cellular slime mould? How do they prevent cheating?
- 3) What is the function of the silica “shells” of diatoms?
- 4) Who are the largest protists?
- 5) Ecological impact of Oomycetes
- 6) What is the key feature that differentiates red algae life cycle from other algae?
- 7) What is the key characteristic of the stramenopiles?
- 8) Differentiate between plasmodial and cellular slime molds (p. 637-638)
- 9) What is the relationship between meiosis and the alternation of generations? Why doesn't alternation of generations occur in unicellular species?