

LS CH 9 practice 2010

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. The spores that funguslike protists produce
a. grow into new organisms. b. produce slime on which the protist can move. c. break down food for the protist. d. form pseudopods.
- ___ 2. What might cause red tides?
a. increase in nutrients in the water b. decrease in ocean temperature c. increase in oxygen in the water
d. decrease in plant life in the water
- ___ 3. When are red tides dangerous to humans?
a. when the oceans become warmer b. when algae bloom c. when algae produce toxins d. when algae toxins accumulate in shellfish
- ___ 4. Which statement does NOT describe eutrophication in a pond or lake?
a. a process of gradual change b. a buildup of nutrients c. an increase in the amount of oxygen d. an increase in the amount of surface algae
- ___ 5. What factor will NOT increase the rate of eutrophication in freshwater?
a. field fertilizer b. septic systems leaks c. soil erosion of farmlands d. eliminating sources of excess nutrients
- ___ 6. The structures that make up the bodies of multicellular fungi are called
a. hyphae. b. nuclei. c. gills. d. cell walls.
- ___ 7. What do fungi have in common with animals?
a. They are autotrophs. b. They are heterotrophs. c. They can move. d. They use spores to reproduce.
- ___ 8. A fungus that is a parasite might feed on
a. a person's skin. b. a dead tree. c. bread. d. wet bathroom tiles.
- ___ 9. The chemicals that ooze from a fungus' hyphae into its food source
a. absorb the food. b. break down the food. c. harden the food. d. nourish the food source.
- ___ 10. Where would you look to find some fungus spores?
a. a budding yeast cell b. a mushroom's underground hyphae c. a mushroom's cap d. inside a moldy piece of fruit
- ___ 11. What type of reproduction produces fungi that are different from either parent?
a. budding b. asexual reproduction c. sexual reproduction d. fruiting
- ___ 12. A puffball fungus is a type of
a. threadlike fungi. b. sac fungi. c. club fungi. d. imperfect fungi.
- ___ 13. Fungi are classified into groups based partly on
a. how they obtain food. b. how they move. c. where they live. d. the shape of their spore-producing structures.
- ___ 14. A fungus-plant root association is an example of
a. a dependent relationship. b. symbiotic mutualism. c. a decomposing relationship. d. disease fighting.
- ___ 15. What do yeast cells use as a food source in breadmaking and winemaking?
a. sugar b. salt c. carbon dioxide d. alcohol
- ___ 16. Like animals, animal-like protists are
a. autotrophs. b. heterotrophs. c. unicellular. d. prokaryotes.
- ___ 17. Where would fungi NOT thrive?
a. forest floor b. wet bathroom tiles c. damp tree bark d. polar ice cap
- ___ 18. Which structures allow sarcodines to move?
a. cilia b. contractile vacuoles c. flagella d. pseudopods
- ___ 19. How are funguslike protists similar to fungi?
a. They are able to move. b. They are autotrophs. c. They use spores to reproduce. d. They do not have cell walls.

- ___ 20. What characteristic do all algae share?
a. They are autotrophs. b. They are unicellular. c. They are multicellular. d. They live in colonies.
- ___ 21. Fungi reproduce sexually when
a. they are unicellular. b. there is inadequate moisture and food. c. they are multicellular. d. there is adequate moisture and food.
- ___ 22. Which of the following is an example of symbiotic mutualism?
a. two paramecia exchanging genetic material b. the zooflagellate *Giardia* reproducing in a human c. the sporozoan *Plasmodium* feeding on a human cell d. a zooflagellate digesting food in a termite's intestine
- ___ 23. Which of the following is a threadlike fungus?
a. bread mold b. yeast c. *Penicillium* d. mushroom
- ___ 24. What characteristic do the cells of colonial algae and multicellular organisms share?
a. They carry out all necessary life functions. b. They are specialized to do certain tasks. c. They grow spore-producing structures. d. They are prokaryotic cells.
- ___ 25. What characteristic do fungi share?
a. They are prokaryotes. b. They use spores to reproduce. c. They are autotrophs. d. They are multicellular.
- ___ 26. Fungi that decompose dead organisms
a. can cause serious disease in plants. b. live in symbiosis with other organisms. c. return important nutrients to the soil. d. are often called pioneer organisms.
- ___ 27. The appearance of a multicellular fungus depends on how
a. it obtains food. b. it reproduces. c. its gills are arranged. d. its hyphae are arranged.
- ___ 28. What do fungi have in common with plants?
a. They are autotrophs. b. They are prokaryotes. c. They have cell walls. d. They produce spores.
- ___ 29. What bacteria-killing fungus did Fleming isolate in his 1928 experiment?
a. *Rhizopus nigrens* b. corn smut c. *Penicillium roqueforti* d. *Penicillium*
- ___ 30. What animal-like characteristic do euglenoids have?
a. They have a flagellum. b. They can sometimes be heterotrophs. c. They have light-sensitive pigments. d. They are autotrophs.

Modified True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false. If false, change the identified word or phrase to make the statement true.

- ___ 31. Animal-like protists are commonly called algae.
- ___ 32. A contractile vacuole is a structure that collects extra water and expels it from a protist.
- ___ 33. Red tides occur when a population of water molds grows rapidly.
- ___ 34. An increase in the growth of algae due to a buildup of nutrients in a lake or pond is called eutrophication.
- ___ 35. All fungi are autotrophs.
- ___ 36. Fungi absorb food through hyphae that grow into a food source.
- ___ 37. Bread rises due to the action of fungi called molds.
- ___ 38. All fungi are heterotrophs that feed in a similar way.
- ___ 39. The part of a mushroom that is visible above the soil is the fruiting body.
- ___ 40. Bakers add lichens to bread to make it rise.

Completion

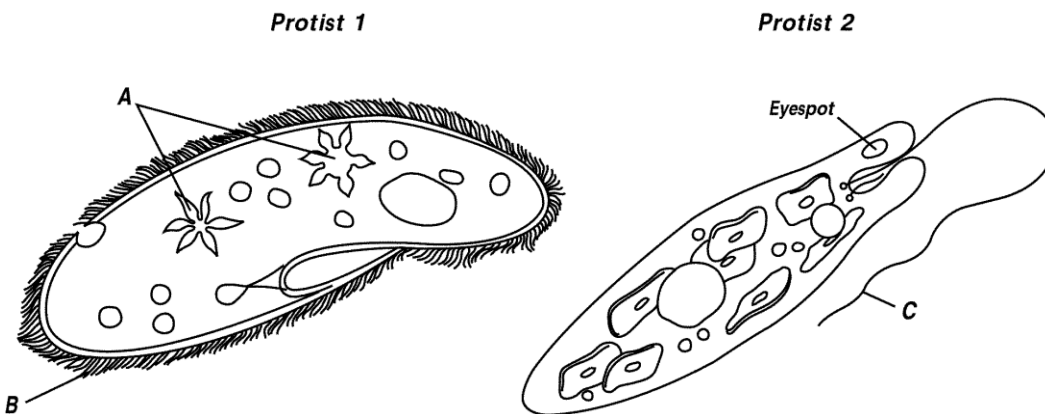
Complete each statement.

41. An ameba moves and feeds by forming temporary bulges of the cell membrane called _____.
42. Unlike fungi, all funguslike protists are able to _____ at some point in their lives.
43. Dinoflagellates and diatoms are examples of plantlike protists, which are commonly called _____.
44. The rapid growth of a population of algae in either a freshwater or saltwater environment is called a(n) _____.
45. Red tides are dangerous when _____ produced by the algae become concentrated in the bodies of organisms that eat the algae.
46. _____ are often caused by algae that contain red pigments, which turn the water a red color.

47. Certain human activities that add nutrients to lakes and ponds can increase the rate of _____, leading to a rapid increase in algae growth.
48. _____ are the easiest algal overgrowth situations to control because lakes and ponds have definite boundaries.
49. The bodies of multicellular fungi are made up of branching, threadlike tubes called _____.
50. One of the characteristics of fungi is that they use _____ to reproduce.
51. Yeasts differ from most other fungi because they are _____.
52. Athlete's foot is caused by a(n) _____ that feeds on chemicals in a person's skin.
53. Fungi that break down the chemicals in living host organisms are examples of _____.
54. A(n) _____ consists of a fungus and either an alga or autotrophic bacterium that live together in a mutualistic relationship.
55. The antibiotic _____ resulted from the work of Alexander Fleming, who noticed that bacteria did not grow near a spot of mold in a petri dish.
56. Wine is made by allowing yeast cells to turn the sugar in grapes into carbon dioxide and _____.
57. Spore-producing hyphae that grow out of a fungus are called _____.
58. In _____ reproduction in fungi, the hyphae of two organisms grow together and spores are produced eventually from the fused hyphae.
59. Yeast cells undergo a form of asexual reproduction called _____.
60. Fungi break down food by releasing _____ from the tips of their hyphae.

Short Answer

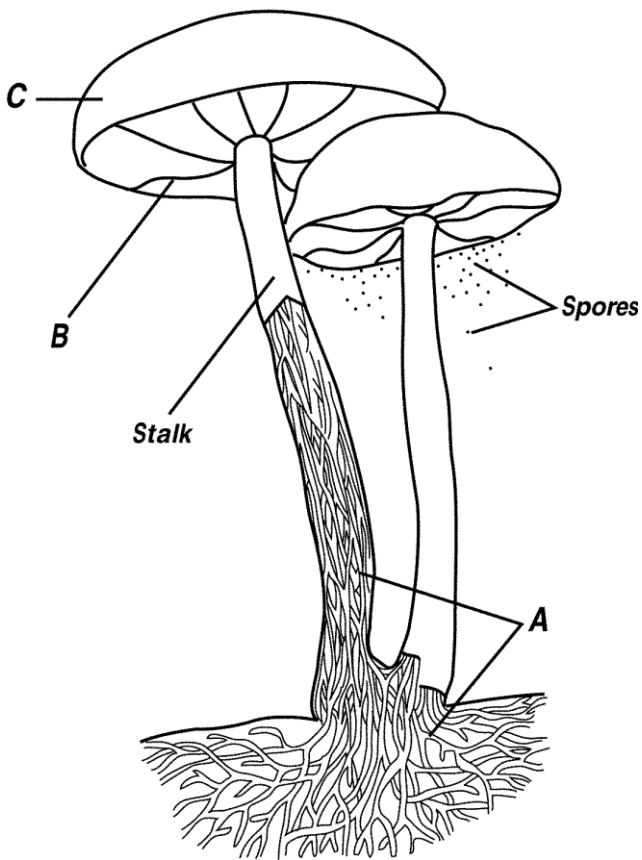
Use the diagram to answer each question.



61. Identify the two protists shown in the diagram, and tell whether each protist is animal-like, funguslike, or plantlike.
62. Identify the structures labeled A in the diagram and describe their function.
63. Identify the structures labeled B in the diagram and describe their function.
64. Identify the structure labeled C in the diagram and describe its function.
65. What is the function of the eyespot in Protist 2?
66. State whether each protist shown in the diagram is a heterotroph, an autotroph, or both.

Use the diagram to answer each question.

Mushroom



67. What kingdom does the organism in the diagram belong to? What is the common name of this organism?
68. Describe how the cells of the organism in the diagram are arranged.
69. Identify the structures labeled A in the diagram, and explain how they are used in feeding.
70. What function do spores serve, and how do they move from place to place?
71. List two ways that the organism in the diagram can be helpful to humans.
72. List three characteristics that organisms in the same kingdom as the diagramed organism share.