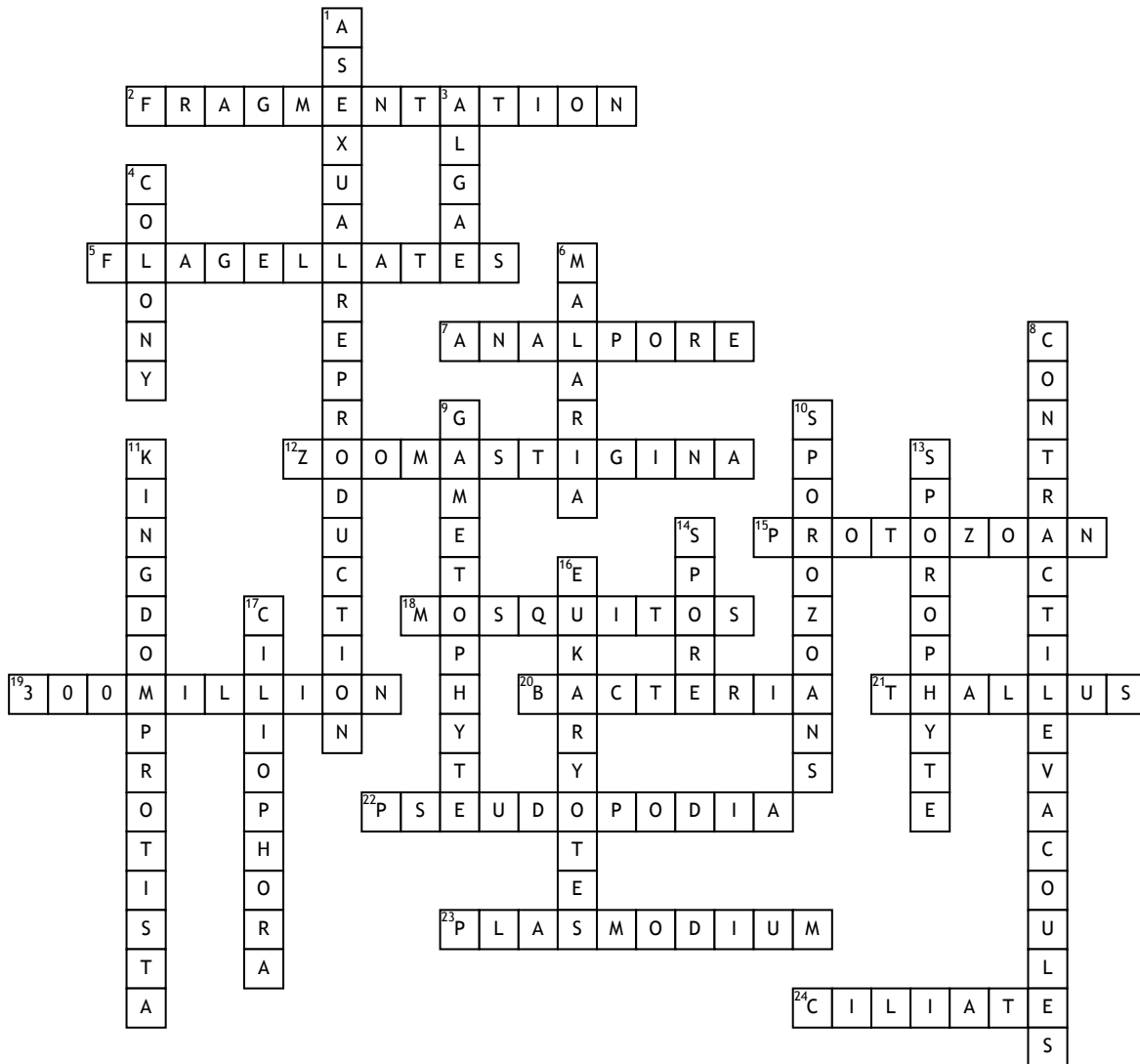


Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter 19 Test



Across

2. Type of asexual reproduction algae where an individual breaks into pieces and each piece grows into a new individual

5. Protists with one or more flagella

7. Where waste materials leave a paramecium cell

12. The phylum _____ consists of protists called Flagellates

15. Unicellular, heterotrophic, animal-like protist

18. Organisms that spread Malaria

19. Approximately _____ people have Malaria

20. Amoebas feed on small organisms such as _____

21. Body structure produced by some plants and some other organisms that lacks roots, stems, and leaves

22. Cytoplasm-containing extensions of the plasma membrane; aid in locomotion and feeding

23. The mass of cytoplasm that contains many diploid nuclei but no cell walls or membranes

24. Short hairlike projections that usually aid locomotion

Down

1. The type of reproduction in which a single parent produces one or more identical offspring by dividing into two cells; how amoebas reproduce

3. Photosynthetic, plant-like, autotrophic protists

4. Group of unicellular or multicellular organisms that live together in a close association

6. Protists can cause diseases such as _____

8. Help pump out excess water from paramecium

9. Haploid form of an organism in alternation of generations that produces gametes

10. Group of parasitic protozoans of the phylum Sporozoa that reproduce by spore production

11. Contains the most diverse organisms of all the kingdoms

13. The diploid form of an organism in alternation of generations that produces spores

14. Reproductive cell with a hard outer coat that forms a new organism without the fusion of gametes

16. The characteristic that all protists share is that they are all _____

17. About 8000 members of the protist phylum _____ are known as ciliates