|  |
| --- |
| **Chapter 14 L 1 Vocab.** |
| **Term** | **Definition** | **Illustration** |
| Protist(P. 531) | - Eukaryotic- membrane bound organelles |  |
| Algae (P. 532) | - Plantlike protest- Produce food through photosynthesis |  |
| Diatom(P. 533) | Microscopic plantlike protest with hard outer wall |  |
| Protozoan(P. 536) | Protists that resemble tiny animals |  |
| Cilia(P. 536) | Short, hairlike structures that grow on the surface of protists |  |
| Paramecium(P. 536) | A protist with cilia and two types of nuclei |  |
| Amoeba(P. 537) | One common sarcodine with unusual adaptation for movement and getting nutrients |  |
| Pseudopod(P. 537) | Temporary “Foot” that forms when organism pushes body outward |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Chapter 14 L 2 Vocab.** |
| **Term** | **Definition** | **Illustration** |
| Hyphae(P. 543) | Structures that absorb minerals and water |  |
| Mycelium(P. 543) | A network of hyphae |  |
| Basidia(P. 544) | Reproductive structures that produce sexual spores |  |
| Ascus(P. 545) | The reproductive structure where spores develop on sac fungi |  |
| Zygosporangia(P. 545) | Form when fungus undergoes sexual reproduction |  |
| Mychorrhiza(P. 548) | -The roots of the plants and hyphae of the fungi weave together-can exchange molecules |  |
| Lichen(P. 550) | A structure formed when fungi and certain other photosynthetic organisms |  |