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| **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 |  |

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| **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 |  |