**Lesson 11: Kingdom Protista**

**Learning Target**: #7. I can compare and contrast the structure and function of different types of eukaryotes from Kingdoms Protists, Fungi, Plants and Animals

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| **Protists**  |
| ***What are they?*** Eukaryotic microbes***Examples***: Algae, Paramecium, etc |
| **Key Points**· Mostly unicellular, some multi-cellular· Reproduce asexually (via binary fission), some sexual exchange of DNA· Live in most surroundings of fresh and salt water, animal fluids, damp areas)· Great ecological diversity (115 000 species)· Can be called the miscellaneous group | **General Characteristics of Cell**(Shape, size, structure, etc)· Eukaryotic· Have nucleus, vacuoles, mitochondria· Small but can see under light microscope · Locomotion* Euglena – use flagellum
* Paramecium – use cilia

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| ***Characteristic*** | ***Plant-like Protists*** | ***Animal-like Protists*** | ***Fungi-like Protists*** |
|   Why are they in this group?  | Can make own food, since they have chloroplasts (to carry out photosynthesis) | Cannot make own foodMust move to obtain foodHave the ability to ingest food (endocytosis) | Cannot make own food because they are heterotrophic or decomposers (ingest food – endocytosis)Include: slime mouldsLeave a slime trail |
|  Reproduction | Asexual and sexualBinary fission (most common)ConjugationFragmentation | Binary fission | Sometimes uses spores |
|  | ***Plant-like Protists*** | ***Animal-like Protists*** | ***Fungi-like Protists*** |
|  Where do they live? | Wet/moist environments (ponds)Wet land areas | WaterAnimal body fluids (parasitic) | Cool, shady moist places (like under logs and fallen leaves) |
| Examples | Algae, euglena | Amoeba, Paramecium | Plasmodia  |
| · ***Other*** | ***Algae's Role in the Ecosystem:*** Algae* Primary food in aquatic food chains
* Supply 2/3 of world's oxygen
* Used to make agar (used in medical facilities)

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| ***Lesson Review:**** Read 2.3 (pg 60-67)
* Pg 67 Questions #1, 4, 5
* 2 colouring sheets
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