

# Chapter 19 Protists

## Reinforcement and Study Guide

### Section 19.1 The World of Protists

*In your textbook, read about what a protist is.*

**Determine if the statement is true. If it is not, rewrite the italicized part to make it true.**

1. The kingdom *Protista* is the most diverse of all six kingdoms. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Protists can be grouped into three general types—*animal-like*, *plantlike*, and *viruslike*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. All protists are *eukaryotes* that carry on most of their metabolic processes in membrane-bound organelles. \_\_\_\_\_

*In your textbook, read about the characteristics and diversity of protozoans.*

**Complete each statement.**

4. The \_\_\_\_\_-like protists are all unicellular heterotrophs known as protozoans.
5. Amoebas move and change their body shape by forming extensions of their plasma membranes called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Amoebas use \_\_\_\_\_ to pump out excess water from their cytoplasm.
7. Most amoebas reproduce by \_\_\_\_\_ in which a parent produces one or more identical offspring by dividing into two cells.
8. One group of protozoans are called \_\_\_\_\_ because they move by whipping one or more flagella from side to side.
9. A paramecium moves by beating thousands of hairlike \_\_\_\_\_.
10. When food supplies are low, paramecia may reproduce by undergoing a form of \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Parasitic protozoans called \_\_\_\_\_ live inside their hosts and may reproduce by means of a spore.
12. Malaria is caused by protozoans of the genus \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The insect that is responsible for transmitting malaria-causing protozoans to humans is the \_\_\_\_\_.