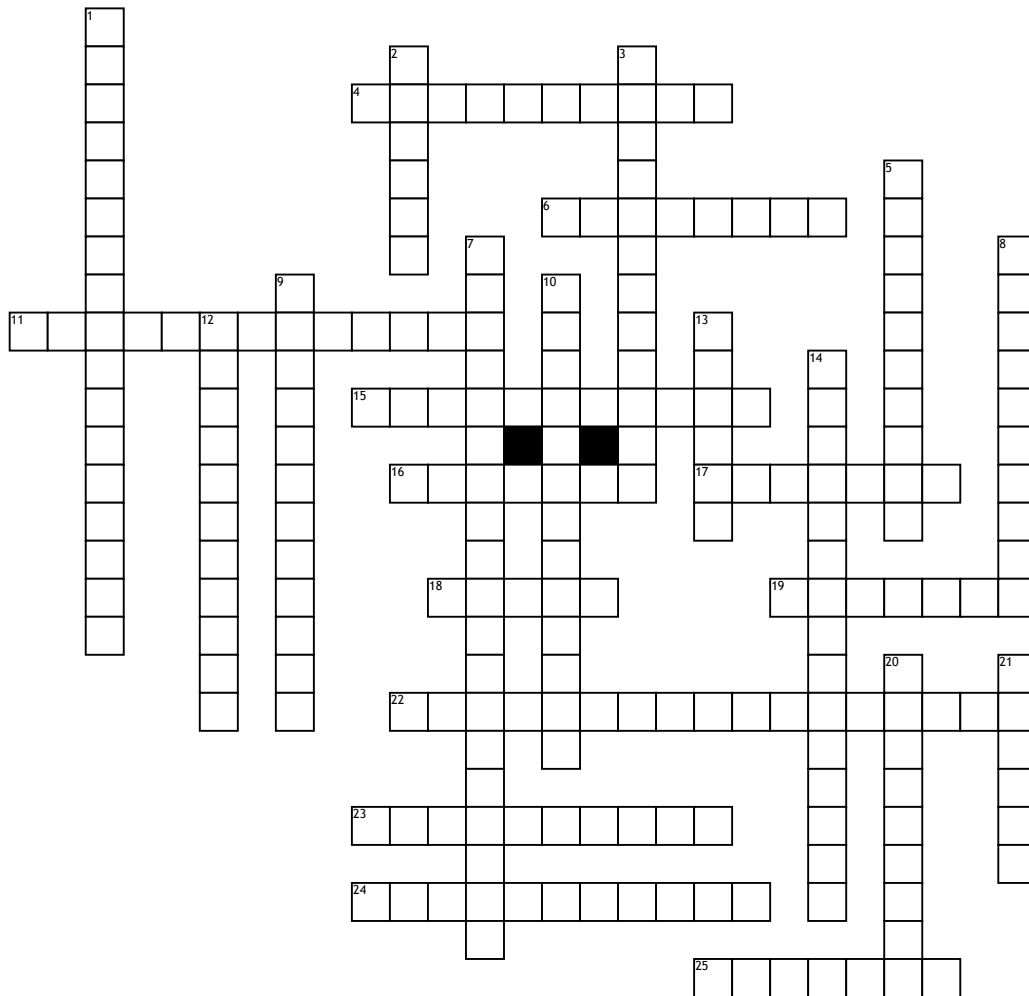


Chapters 25-26 Vocabulary



Across

4. A symbiotic structure formed by a fungus and plant roots.

6. Single-celled or simple multicellular eukaryotic organisms that generally do not fit in any other kingdom.

11. Most unicellular algae that are free-living aquatic organisms and together are known by this term. Also form the base of nearly all marine and freshwater food chains.

15. A sticky substance that coats the cell walls of certain species of red algae. It is also a polysaccharide that is used to control the texture of many commercial and food products.

16. Represent symbiotic relationships between a fungus and a photosynthetic partner (usually a cyanobacterium or green alga.)

17. The plantlike body portion of a seaweed. Its cells are typically haploid.

18. Autotrophic protists that have chloroplasts and produce their own carbohydrates by photosynthesis, much like plants do.

19. Unicellular protists. Have cell walls, or shells, consisting of two pieces that fit together like a box and a lid.

22. A layer of material that is formed when the shells of dead diatoms sink to the bottom of lakes and oceans.

23. The ability of fungi to exist in two different forms.

24. A sexual reproductive structure that contains a nucleus of a mating type.

25. A phenomenon that occurs when populations of dinoflagellates explode and the surrounding water turns brownish red. Fairly common in the Gulf of Mexico.

Down

1. Carotenoids that capture light energy and transfer it to chlorophyll a.

2. Filaments of fungi.

3. Smaller than the macronucleus, participates in the exchange of genetic material during conjugation.

5. The female gametangium.

7. Saclike organelles that expand to collect excess water and contract to squeeze the water out of the cell.

8. Harmful, fungal toxins that are produced by some species of *Aspergillus*. Liver cancer is one of the side effects.

9. Contains multiple copies of DNA that direct the cell's metabolism and development.

10. A process by which a septate hypha dries and shatters, releasing individual cells that act as spores.

12. Large, rounded cytoplasmic extensions that function in both movement and feeding.

13. Unicellular fungi whose colonies resemble those of bacteria.

14. The production of light by means of a chemical reaction in an organism.

20. A funguslike protist composed of branching filaments of cells. Found mainly in bodies of fresh water, but sometimes live as parasites or in soil.

21. A polysaccharide that is contained in the cell walls of hyphae. Also makes up the exoskeletons of insects, crustaceans, and other arthropods.

Word Bank

Phytoplankton

Contractile vacuoles

Lichens

Algae

Dimorphism

Pseudopodia

Bioluminescence

Aflatoxins

Carrageenan

Red tide

Macronucleus

Thallus

Diatomaceous earth

Mycorrhiza

Gametangium

Fragmentation

Water mold

Chitin

Ascogonium

Accessory pigments

Hyphae

Micronucleus

Yeasts

Protists

Diatoms