CHAPTER 2: Supplemental Questions

1.	Who were the first scientists to see tiny life?					
2.	With a magnification of 270 times, Leeuwenhoek was able to glimpse a new category of small life, which included rod-like, ball-like, and corkscrew objects. What was this new category of life?					
3.	Describe the following organisms: Paramecium:					
	Amoeba:					
	Euglena:					
4.	Name two protozoa that cause disease					
5.	What is symbiosis? Give an example from Chapter 2.					
6.	What are diatoms?					
	What are diatom shells made of?					
	What are they used for?					
8.	How do algae benefit the atmosphere?					
9.	Algae have chlorophyll and make their own food. Why don't biologists classify them with plants?					
10.	What characteristic is shared by all members of kingdom Protista?					

11.	Name the five kingdoms.
12.	How do bacteria differ from Protista?
13.	What does anaerobic mean?
14.	Some bacteria are harmful because
15.	Nitrogen-fixing bacteria are beneficial because they
16.	Bacteria the decay of dead organic material.
17.	Non-living genetic material that only comes alive inside a living cell is a
18.	Can viruses be seen with an ordinary optical microscope?
	What is required?

CHAPTER 1-3 TEST

Na	me:			Date:	Score:	
FI	LLIN	TH	E BLANK: In the space below, write	e the word or phrase t	hat completes each statement.	
1.	is the category of living things that produce their own food from sunlight,					
			xide, and water.			
2.	Yeast is	sar	nember of the kingdom			
3.	A member of kingdom Protista must be made of a single					
4.	The first scientist to see little life in a drop of canal water was					
5.	The Canary Islands were named for					
6.	Guinea	ı piş	s are not pigs, but	·		
7.	The sci	The scientist who developed the binomial classification system was				
8.	The sci	ent	fic name for mountain lion is Puma Con	ncolor. Its genus is	·	
	Its species is It is in the Kingdom					
м	ЛТСН	IN	G: Write the letter of the term that be	est matches the given	statement	
	penicil			<u> </u>	cilia	
	flagellu		F. diatoms		hyphae	
	nucleu		G. lichen		amoeba	
	cellulos		H. paramecium	144	unocou	
_,	001101101		The protozoan that can change its shape	e.		
			Makes up the cell walls of plants.			
			A layer of algae sandwiched between tw	wo lavers of fungi.		
			The large underground mat that is the i	,	nroom.	
			The protozoan that is shaped like a slip	•		
			A beneficial mold studied by Alexander	_		
		7.	The name of the whiplike tail of the eug	glena.		
		8.	Bacteria differ from protozoa in that the	ey do not have this.		
		9.	The small hairlike filaments that propel	the paramecium.		
		10.	Alfred Nobel used these protozoa to ma	anufacture dynamite s	ticks.	

SI	HORT ANSWER: Answer the following questions.				
1.	Name three types of fungi.				
2.	Name one harmful effect of bacteria.				
	Name one beneficial function of bacteria.				
3.	Name two examples of the word <i>canine</i> that were discussed in Chapter 3.				
4.	Describe one classification system that you use to bring order out of chaos.				