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Protists & Fungi

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| **Across****3.** an intermittent and remittent fever caused by a protozoan parasite that invades the red blood cells. The parasite is transmitted by mosquitoes in many tropical and subtropical regions.**5.** eukaryote that is not an animal, plant, or fungus. **8.** a minute, typically one-celled, reproductive unit capable of giving rise to a new individual without sexual fusion, characteristic of lower plants, fungi, and protozoans.**11.**  heavily pigmented region in certain one-celled organisms that apparently functions in light reception**12.** ecological relationship between two species in which each species gets a benefit from the interaction.**15.** characterized by the formation or presence of a single cell or cells.**17.** a plastid that contains chlorophyll and in which photosynthesis takes place.**18.** a thin skin, cuticle, membrane, or film.**19.** temporary extension of cytoplasm and plasma membrane that helps protozoa move and feed.**21.** A ciliated channel found in certain protozoa and aquatic invertebrates down which food is directed into the mouth.**23.** a vacuole with a digestive function in the protoplasm of a protozoan.**24.** spore-producing structure of a fungus that grows above ground. | **Down****1.** short hairlike structures that cover some or all of the cell surface and help the organism swim and capture food. **2.** ecological relationship in which one organism ben- efits by harming another organism.**4.** a vacuole in some protozoans that expels excess liquid on contraction.**6.** organism that obtains its energy and nutrients by consuming other organisms**7.** having or consisting of many cells.**9.** whiplike structure outside of a cell that is used for movement.**10.** Any of the single-celled or multicellular organisms whose cell contains a distinct, membrane-bound nucleus.**13.** organism that obtains its energy from abiotic sources, such as sunlight or inorganic chemicals**14.** each of the branching filaments that make up the mycelium of a fungus.**16.** fungus that grows symbiotically with algae, resulting in a composite organism that grows on rocks or tree trunks.**20.** animal-like protist. **22.** any of a group of unicellular, multicellular, or syncytial spore-producing organisms feeding on organic matter, including molds, yeast, mushrooms, and toadstools. |