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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. |