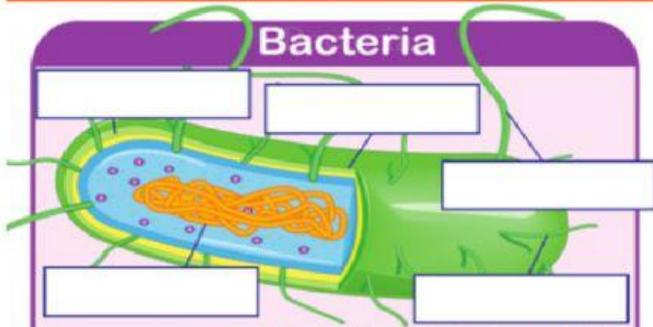


Microlife - Bacteria, Fungi & Protists

Bacteria

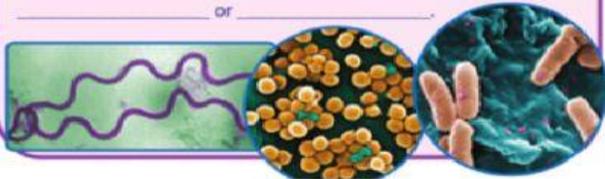


_____ are the most abundant organisms on Earth. They thrive in diverse conditions and places, including our bodies. _____ are **single celled** organisms. They are considered _____, since their DNA is in the cytoplasm and not within a _____.

Although some **bacteria** can cause disease, most bacteria types are beneficial in _____ and _____ and _____.

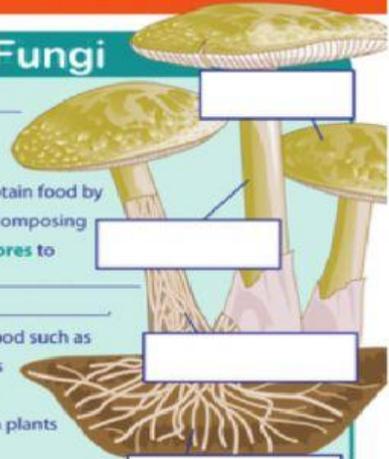
Shapes of Bacteria

Bacteria have one of three basic shapes: _____ or _____.



Fungi

Fungi are _____ (have a cell nucleus) with **cell walls**, are _____ that obtain food by absorbing nutrients by decomposing organic matter and use **spores** to reproduce. Fungi recycle _____ and provide us with _____ while others are used for food such as mushrooms. Select species of fungi have the ability to _____ in both plants and animals.



Classification of fungi



Club fungi



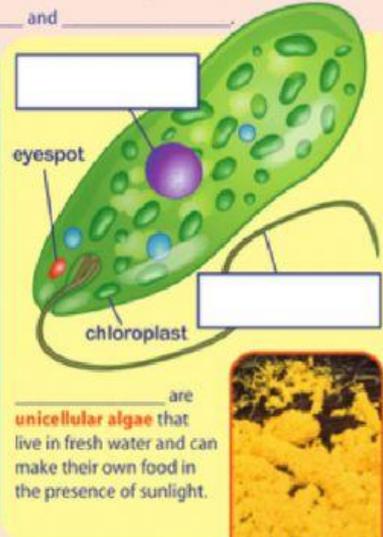
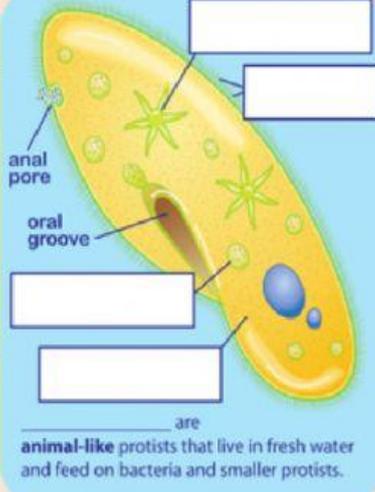
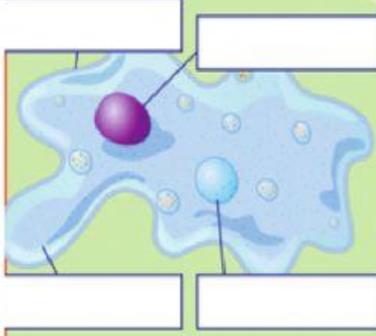
Sac fungi



Zygote fungi

Protists

The _____ kingdom is the most diverse. Some **protists** are _____ while others _____. The wide variety of characteristics of the numerous protist species makes it difficult to categorize them, but scientists developed a method that places each species into one of three separate categories: _____ and _____.



_____ are **animal-like** and feed on bacteria and smaller protists.

- Key Vocabulary Terms**
- Amoeba
 - Euglenoids
 - plasma membrane
 - animal-like
 - eukaryotes
 - pseudopod
 - antibiotic
 - flagellum
 - protist
 - bacteria
 - fungus-like
 - rodlike
 - cell wall
 - heterotrophs
 - Sac fungi
 - cilia
 - nucleus
 - spherical
 - Club fungi
 - Paramecium
 - vacuole
 - cytoplasm
 - plant-like
 - Zygote fungi



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