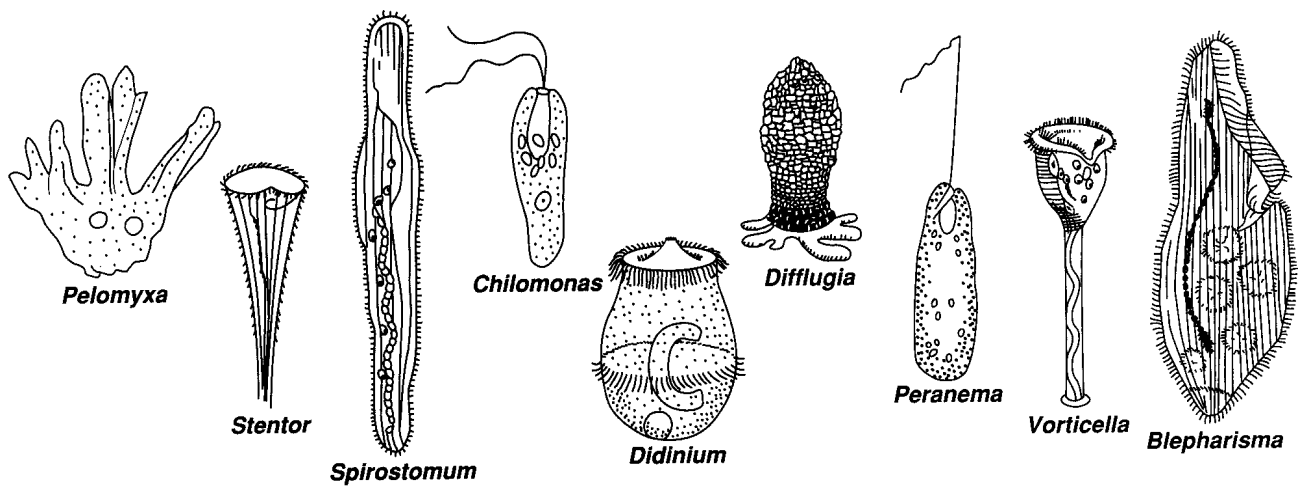


General Information

Protists are defined as being unicellular eukaryotic organisms. The group that falls under this definition, however, is an extremely diverse group that includes more than 115,000 species. Prior to the creation of the kingdom Protista, many species were difficult to classify because they had characteristics in common with more than one of the three kingdoms of multicellular organisms. The kingdom Protista was developed primarily to solve the problem of classifying these organisms. In this activity you will employ some of the methods used to classify such protists.

Look at the drawings of common freshwater protists. Use the drawings to complete the table.



Name of Protist	Method of Locomotion	Cell Shape	Phylum
1. <i>Blepharisma</i>			
2. <i>Chilomonas</i>			
3. <i>Didinium</i>			
4. <i>Difflugia</i>			
5. <i>Pelomyxa</i>			
6. <i>Peranema</i>			
7. <i>Spirostomum</i>			
8. <i>Stentor</i>			
9. <i>Vorticella</i>			

Analysis and Conclusion

1. Bacteria are grouped or classified by many different characteristics. Name at least three different ways to group bacteria.
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)

2. Name the two kingdoms used to classify the prokaryotes.
 - a)
 - b)

3. All viruses are composed of two main components. What are they?
 - a)
 - b)

4. What three characteristics are used when grouping viruses?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)

5. What characteristic is used to classify protozoans into their appropriate phyla?

6. List the four phyla used to classify protozoans. State how they move and give an example of each.
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____

7. Define the following terms:
 - a) protist -
 - b) protozoan -