Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 1 | SINGLE-CELLED ORGANISMS AND VIRUSES

Vocabulary

microorganism	virus	producer	host cell	protozoa
kingdom	bacteria	decomposer	algae	
binary fission	archaea	parasite	plankton	

A. DEFINITIONS

On the line, write the vocabulary word that matches the definition.

1. These are bacteria that transform energy from sunlight into energy that can be used by cells.

_____

2. These are the cells that viruses infect in order to make copies.

_____

3. These organisms drift in water instead of swimming through it.

_____

4. These get energy by breaking down the chemicals in dead or decaying organisms and recycling them.

_____

5. These are animal-like protists that get their energy by eating other organisms, or decaying parts of other organisms.

_____

6. These organisms are able to live in harsh, extreme environments.

_____

7. This name applies to both multicellular protists and single-celled protists that contain chlorophyll and use sunlight as an energy source.

_____

8. These live in very close relationships either inside or on the surface of other organisms.

_____

9. These can only be seen with the aid of a microscope.

_____

10. Single-celled organisms reproduce by this process.

_____

11. This is a small collection of genetic material enclosed in a protein shell.

_____

12. These life forms are the simplest kind of life known on Earth.

_____

13. Scientists divide the organisms they identify into these groups.

_____

B. DESCRIPTIONS

Complete the chart to describe the given vocabulary word, or identify the description with the correct vocabulary word.

Vocabulary Word	Description
14.	Single-celled organisms that live in deep sea vents or beneath ice belong to this group.
15.	Some of these organisms harm their hosts while others are helpful to their hosts or do not affect them.
16. algae	
17. decomposers	
18.	These bacteria are a food source for organisms that cannot make their own food.
19.	Examples of this are the paramecium and the amoeba.
20. binary fission	
21.	Some of these are made of just one cell.
22.	Some viruses use these as a factory that produces new viruses.

Diversity Chapter 1 Review: Name: _____

Record the page number where answer is found in the book for each of the following.

Section 1: Choose the best answer.

1. _____ 1. All protists
   a. are single celled
   b. obtain energy from sunlight
   c. are animal-like or plantlike
   d. have cells with a nuclei

2. _____ 2. Which of the follow is true of most protists?
   a. Most protists live on land.
   b. Most protists are single celled.
   c. Most protists are different types of slime molds.
   d. Most protists can be seen without a microscope.

3. _____ 3. Plankton includes
   a. all forms of algae and protozoa
   b. all organisms that drift in water
   c. many protists but no animals
   d. all protists that live in water

4. _____ 4. Protozoa are protists that
   a. are all multicellular organisms
   b. use sunlight for food
   c. are similar to animals
   d. cannot move on their own

5. _____ 5. Seaweed and diatoms are types of
   a. algae
   b. protozoa
   c. euglena
   d. paramecia

Section 2: If the statement is true write "true" on the line. If it is false change the underlined word or words to make it true.

6. Viruses reproduce by invading <u>capsids</u>. _____
7. Viruses make copies of themselves by using the <u>cell machinery</u> of other cells. _____
8. Most of the time, a virus <u>harms</u> the cell it invades. _____
9. A virus <u>does not</u> contain genetic material. _____
10. Virus copies are made <u>outside</u> of other cells. _____
11. Viruses are so simple they are <u>barely</u> considered living things. _____

Section 3: Select the term that completes the statement.

Bacteria	microorganism	archaea	parasites
Energy	microscope	cells	producers
Grow	respond	decomposers	rod-shaped
Kingdom	virus	harmful	round-shaped
		helpful	harmful

12. Bacteria are single _____ without nuclei.
13. _____ bacteria occur singly, or in chains, pairs, or clusters.
14. Methanogens, halophiles, and thermophiles are all different types of _____.
15. Bacteria that transform energy from sunlight into energy that can be used by cells are called _____.
16. Bacteria that live in or on other organisms and harm their hosts are called _____.
17. Some bacteria called _____, get energy by breaking down the materials in dead or decaying organisms.
18. Bacteria that convert nitrogen into usable compound are examples of _____ bacteria.
19. A tiny organism that you need to use a microscope to see is called a(n) _____.
20. All plants belong to one group, or _____ of living things.
21. A _____ is not a living thing, even though it has genetic material.
22. Living things need _____ in order to grow, move, and survive.
23. All living things _____. They consume food and other materials, and they build structures.
24. Organisms _____ to changes in their environment.

Section 4: Use complete sentences to answer the following.

25. Use a Venn diagram to compare and contrast bacteria and viruses.

26. Illustrate the 4 characteristics of living things

27. Draw a protest and explain why it is more animal-like than plant-like.