

VOCABULARY (SET 1)

- **Acellular:** an organism that exist without a cellular structure
- **Amoebae:** single-celled life-form characterized by an irregular shape and move using pseudopods,
- **Autotrophs:** organisms that make their own food
- **Cilium:** "hair-like" structures on some cells specialized for movement
- **Cytoplasm:** a gel-like substance between the cell membrane holding all of the cell's organelles
- **Cytoplasmic Streaming:** the directed flow of cytosol or the liquid component of the cytoplasm around plant cells
- **Euglena:** a protist that can both eat food as animals by heterotrophy; and can photosynthesize, like plants, by autotrophy
- **Eukaryotes:** cellular organisms that contain a nucleus
- **Flagellum (flagella):** "tail-like " structure attached to the outer membrane of some cells specialized for movement
- **Heterotroph:** organisms that cannot make their own food
- **Multicellular:** organisms that are composed of many cells
- **Paramecium:** a group of unicellular protozoa, which are commonly studied as a the ciliate group
- **Phagocytosis:** the cellular process of engulfing solid particles by reshaping the cell membrane
- **Prokaryotes:** cellular organisms that lack a nucleus
- **Protists:** eukaryotes that cannot be classified as animals, plants, or fungi
- **Protozoa:** a diverse group of single-cell eukaryotic organisms, many of which are motile
- **Unicellular:** organisms that are single-celled

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- **Volvox:** a type of green algae that forms spherical colonies of up to 50,000 cells who live in a variety of freshwater habitats