

Zoonotic Diseases: Eukaryota Fill in the Blank Notes

Organisms in the Eukaryota domain are very _____ and include the following characteristics:

- ❖ Eukaryotic – have membrane bound _____ & _____
- ❖ Unicellular or _____
- ❖ _____ or heterotrophic
- ❖ Reproduce sexually or asexually

Organisms within this domain can be split into _____ – Protista, _____ Plantae, _____

Protists are uni- or _____ organisms that live in wet environments. This diverse group of organisms can have characteristics like fungi, plants, and animals.

Fungus-like Protists are heterotrophs, reproduce with _____, and live in molds and mildews.

Animal-like protists are heterotrophs; move using cilia, flagella, or _____; and are called _____. Plant-like protists are autotrophs that contain _____ and have cell walls and root-like structures. They are called _____.

Protists are a food source for many animals, much of the dissolved oxygen is produced by _____. Fungus-like protists are _____.

Protists can cause disease or harm the environment. _____ is a protozoan that causes the disease malaria. _____ bloom that turns water red leads to the death of marine organisms.

Fungi do not have specialized organs such as leaves and roots. Further, fungi cells don't contain _____ and can't make their own _____.

Fungi reproduce through structures called _____ and grow best in warm, humid conditions.

Fungi are called nature's _____ because they break down _____ material (food scraps, dead plants/animals, etc.) and return the nutrients to the soil.

Fungi are used in food production. Many fungi produce _____, such as _____, used to fight infections.

Fungi can also spoil food, damage crops, and cause _____. For example, _____ is caused by fungi that grow on the body of people or animals.

Members of the kingdom _____ range from tiny mosses to towering redwoods.

Plants have _____, most are _____ producers (they make their own food), and they do not show active _____.

The _____ of plants contain many characteristics that differentiate them.

The cell wall, along with a large _____, provide plants with _____ and _____. Chloroplasts contain _____ and are the site of photosynthesis.

Photosynthesis is the process by which plants use _____, _____, and _____ to produce food.

Kingdom Animalia consists of eukaryotic, multicellular, _____ organisms.

A heterotroph, also known as a _____, eats other plants or animals for energy and nutrients. This characteristic, along with the _____ of cell _____, are distinguishing factors between plants and animals.

Apart from a few species, most organisms in kingdom Animalia are _____. This allows them to effectively respond to _____ and find food, mates, etc.

In general, animals are divided into two main groups: _____ (animals with a backbone) and _____ (animals that lack a backbone).

Classification systems may change as new organisms are _____ and we gain more _____ about known living organisms.