



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Match each of the following terms to its definition:

Lysosomes

Fungi

Photosynthesis

Micronucleus

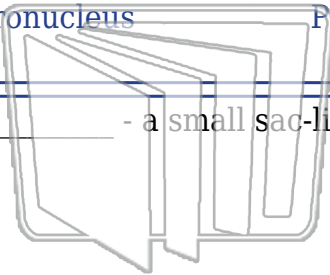
Macronucleus

Paramecium

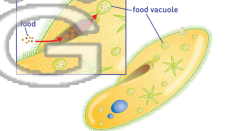
Heterotroph

Food vacuole

1. _____ - a small sac-like structure in which captured food is digested



NEW PATH LEARNING



2. _____ - a group of microorganisms that includes molds yeasts and mushrooms



3. _____ food; also

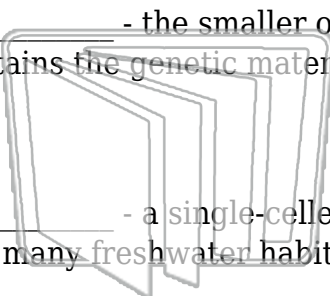


4. _____ down food

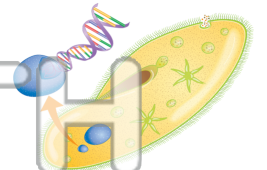
5. _____ controls

PREVIEW
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6. _____ - the smaller of the two nuclei present in some protozoa that contains the genetic material and controls cell reproduction



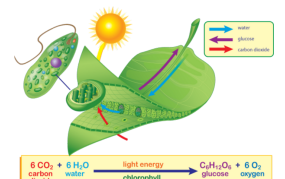
NEW PATH LEARNING



7. _____ - a single-celled protozoan covered with hair-like cilia found in many freshwater habitats



8. _____ - a process by which green plants, algae, and some bacteria, use energy from the Sun to convert carbon dioxide and water into simple sugars





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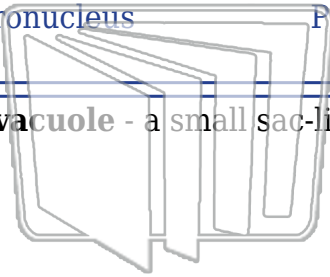
Macronucleus

Paramecium

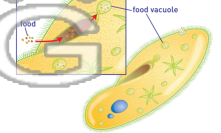
Heterotroph

Food vacuole

1. food vacuole - a small sac-like structure in which captured food is digested



NEW PATH LEARNING



2. fungi - a group of microorganisms that includes molds yeasts and mushrooms



3. heterotroph - an organism that cannot make its own food; also called a consumer

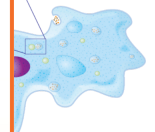


4. lysosome - a small organelle that breaks down food particles

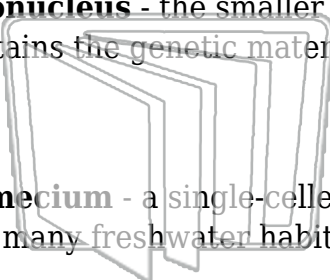
PREVIEW

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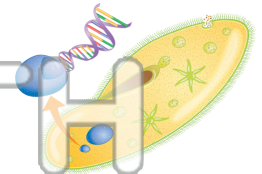
5. macronucleus - a large, bean-shaped nucleus that contains most of the cell's DNA



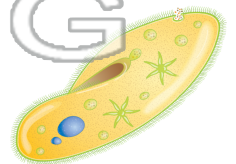
6. micronucleus - the smaller of the two nuclei present in some protozoa that contains the genetic material and controls cell reproduction



NEW PATH LEARNING



7. paramecium - a single-celled protozoan covered with hair-like cilia, found in many freshwater habitats



8. photosynthesis - a process by which green plants, algae, and some bacteria, use energy from the Sun to convert carbon dioxide and water into simple sugars

