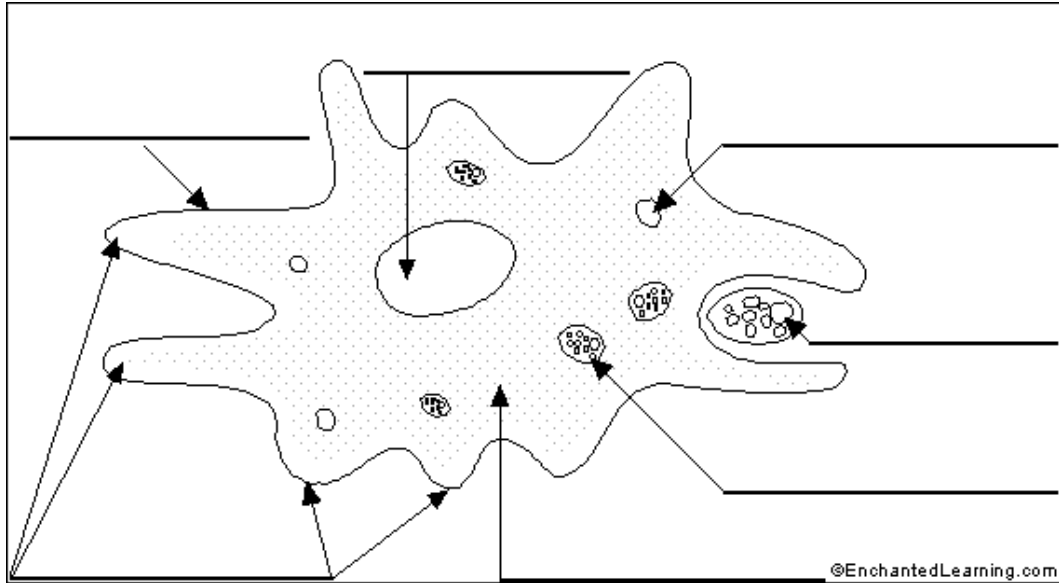


Amoeba

The **ameba** (also spelled amoeba) is a protozoan that belongs to the **Kingdom Protista**. The name ameba comes from the Greek word "amoibe", which means "change". Protists are microscopic unicellular organisms that don't fit into the other kingdoms. Some protozoans are considered plant-like, such as algae, and others are considered animal-like. The ameba is considered an animal-like protist because it moves and consumes its food, but it is not classified as an animal because it consists of a single cell; it is **unicellular**.



Use the definitions, labeled below, to label the amoeba cell:

cell membrane - the thin layer of protein and fat that surrounds the amoeba; it allows some substances to pass into the cell, and blocks other substances.

contractile vacuole - a cavity within the amoeba that excretes excess water and waste; the waste is brought to the cell membrane and is then eliminated from the amoeba.

cytoplasm - a jelly-like material that fills most of the cell; the organelles (like the nucleus) are surrounded by cytoplasm.

food vacuole - a cavity within the amoeba in which food is digested (broken down in order to be absorbed by the amoeba).

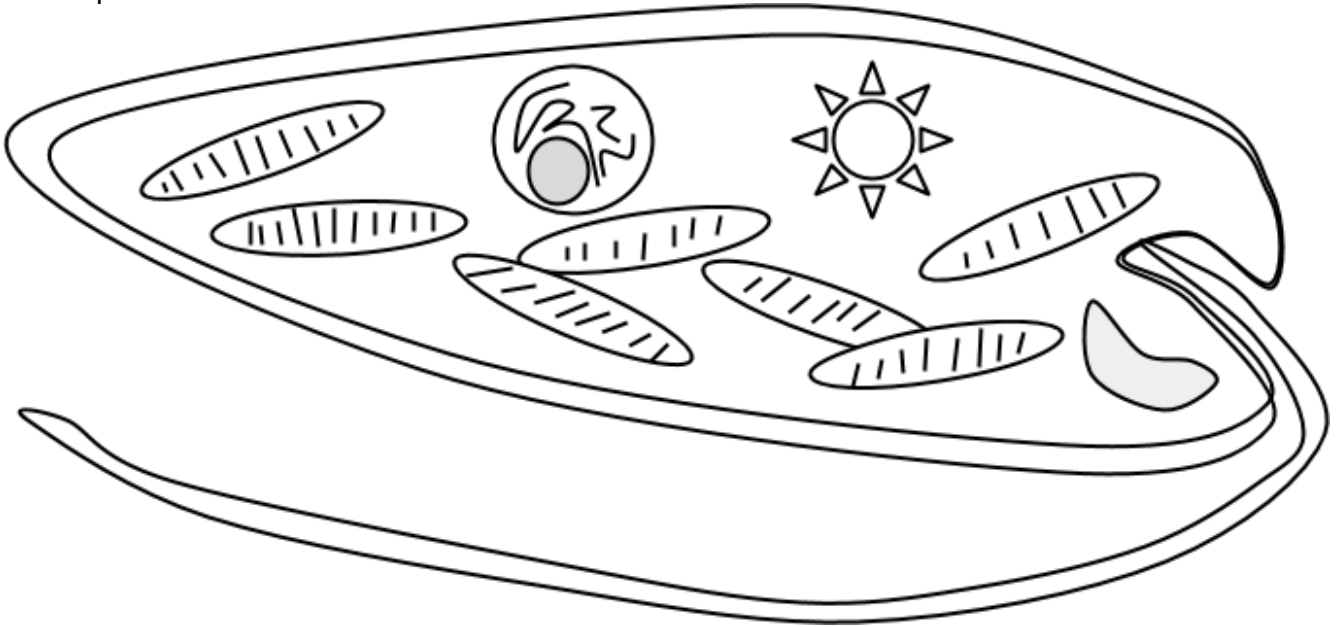
food being engulfed by pseudopods - the amoeba "eats" by surrounding bits of food with pseudopods that form around the food; the amoeba then incorporates the food into the cell, forming a food vacuole.

nucleus - the major organelle of the amoeba, located centrally; it controls reproduction (it contains the chromosomes) and many other important functions (including eating and growth).

pseudopods - temporary "feet" that the amoeba uses to move around and to engulf food.

Euglena

Euglena are unicellular organisms classified into the Kingdom Protista, and the Phylum Euglenophyta. All euglena have chloroplasts and can make their own food by photosynthesis. They are not completely autotrophic though, euglena can also absorb food from their environment. Euglena usually live in quiet ponds or puddles.



Use the definitions, labeled below, to label the euglena cell:

Flagellum (plural, flagella) – Long whip-like structure that aids in locomotion. Color the flagellum black.

Chloroplasts – Rod-like structures that trap sunlight used for photosynthesis. Color the chloroplasts green.

Eyespot – Located at the anterior end, the eyespot helps the euglena find bright areas to gather sunlight for photosynthesis. Color the eyespot red.

Pellicle - Stiff structure that surround the cell membrane helping the cell keep its shape. Color the pellicle blue.

Nucleus – Located in the center of the cell, the nucleus contains the cell's DNA and controls the cell's activities. Color the nucleus purple.

Nucleolus – Located within the nucleus, the nucleolus makes ribosomes for the cell. Color the nucleolus pink.

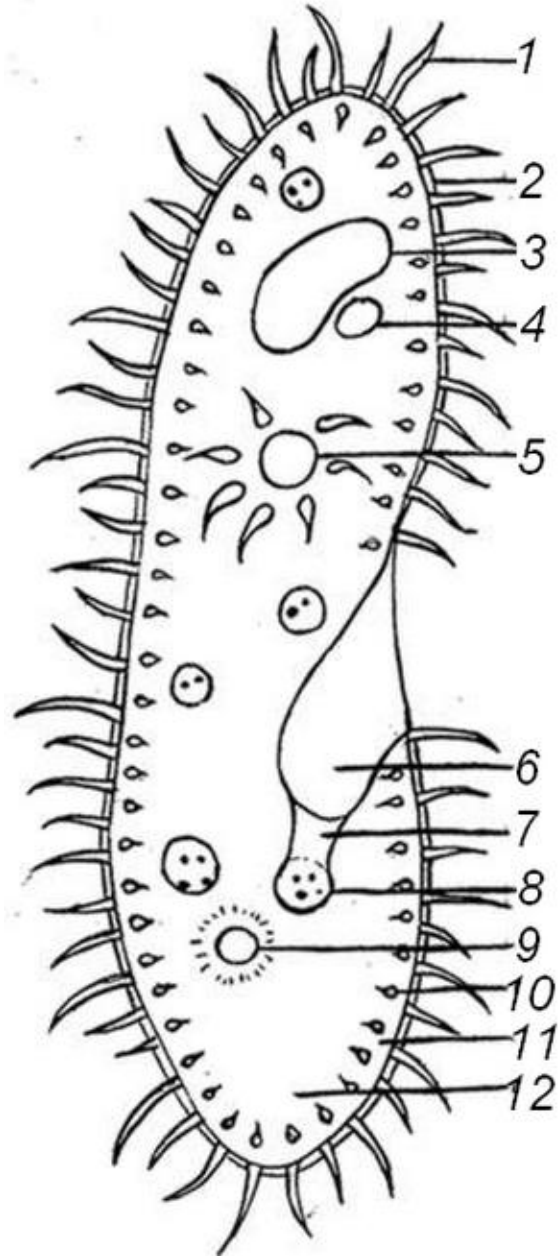
Cytoplasm – Jelly-like fluid found throughout the interior of the cell that provides a substrate for the organelles. Color the cytoplasm yellow.

Contractile Vacuole - Star-like structure that helps the cell remove excess water. Color the contractile vacuole orange.

Paramecium

Paramecium are unicellular protozoans classified in the phylum Ciliophora (pronounced sill-ee-uh-FORE-uh), and the Kingdom Protista. They live in quiet or stagnant ponds and are an essential part of the food chain. They feed on algae and other microorganisms, and other small organisms eat them.

1. Cilia - tiny hair-like projections that aid in movement. (black)
2. Pellicle – thick outer membrane that helps the cell maintain its shape. (light blue)
3. Macronucleus – large nucleus that controls cell activities such as respiration, protein synthesis, and digestion. (red)
4. Micronucleus – much smaller nucleus used during cell reproduction. (pink)
5. Contractile Vacuole – removes excess water. (dark green)
6. Mouth Pore – Entrance through which food enters. (orange)
7. Gullet – Where food goes to be engulfed in a food vacuole. (dark blue)
8. Food Vacuole – vesicles formed around particles of food that remain in the cytoplasm until they are digested. (light brown)
9. Anal Pore – Opening through which wastes are eliminated (dark brown)
10. Trichocysts – thread-like organelles that can shoot threads out to entangle a predator or make itself appear larger. (purple)
11. Ectoplasm – clear cytoplasm found located around the outside of the cell. (clear)
12. Endoplasm – inner cytoplasm that is more dense and darker. (yellow)



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|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cilia | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Pellicle | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Macronucleus | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Micronucleus | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Contractile Vacuole | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 6. Mouth Pore | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Gullet | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Food Vacuole | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Anal Pore | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. Trichocysts | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 11. Ectoplasm | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. Endoplasm | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |