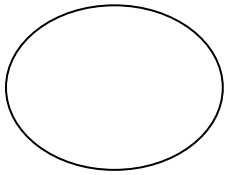


Diversity of Protists

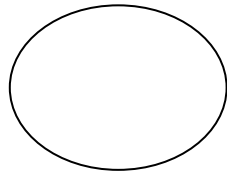
Some of the most complex single-celled organisms found on the entire planet are classified as protists. Protists are in essence what we call the “leftover” organisms because they include all the eukaryotic organisms, single or multi-celled, that cannot be classified as an animal, plant, or fungi. Even as early as Anton van Leeuwenhoek, who noticed these “animalcules” in pond water, we have observed their unique characteristics and been fascinated by their diversity. In this activity...see how many protists you can find.

Become Familiar with the Protists

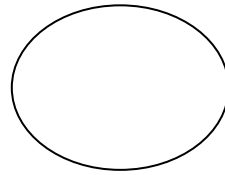
- 1) Rotate through the stations as your teacher directs.
- 2) Using your knowledge on how to use a microscope, set up the slide assigned to each station, view under low, medium, and high power.
- 3) While in **high** power, sketch 1-3 (there may be many more but only draw 1-3 to save time) organism(s) exactly as you see them through the eyepiece. Make sure you are drawing each specimen in the correct location below. Don't forget to include the total magnification power for each.



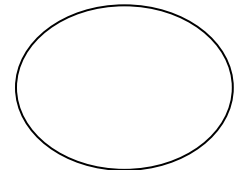
Euglena, _____X



Paramecium, _____X



Volvox, _____X



Amoeba, _____X

- 4) Each of the above organisms has a unique characteristic that plays a special role for that organism. Complete the chart below using the information sheet provided by your teacher.

Organism	Special Feature	Function
Euglena	Flagellum	
Paramecium	Cilia	
Volvox	Colonies	
Amoeba	Pseudopod	

- 5) In your drawings above, label one of each special feature for that particular organism. **(Use a ruler to draw your line identifying the part and do not put an arrow at the end of the line.)**
- 6) What do all of the above cells have in common?

Application

You are interviewing for a job with Carolina Biological and you are asked, “What makes the protozoa (organisms in the Protista Kingdom) unique?” How would you respond...be sure to include examples of organisms and how they are special.