2.1 Unicellular Organisms

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Across

1. Amoebas have the characteristics of an _____ cell.
5. The word “amoeba” comes from the Greek word for _____.
6. _____ are unicellular plants that live in lakes, oceans and moist soil. They are an important part of the food chain.
9. Phytoplankton provide most of the _____ in the Earth’s atmosphere.
11. An _____ moves by changing shape and forcing its cytoplasm into extensions called pseudopods.
12. All living things, whether they are plants, animals, fungi, protists or types of bacteria, are made of _____.
14. Despite their usual microscopic size, amoebas are _____. They prey upon organisms such as algae and bacteria.
16. Paramecia have _____, which are tiny hairs that act like oars to propel the organism along.
17. When an amoeba has captured its prey, chemicals called _____ digest the food.

Down

2. Unicellular decomposers complete the cycling of matter by converting _____ in soil into a form that can support plant life.
3. _____ are tiny plants that live in the oceans.
4. In an amoeba, waste products are eliminated through the cell _____.
7. Cooking raises the internal temperature of foods high enough to kill _____.
8. _____ organisms are usually smaller than a speck of dust and they surround you every day by the millions.
10. In an amoeba, a special vacuole pumps _____ out of the cell to prevent it from bursting.
13. Euglena and E. coli bacteria move by a rotating or lashing _____ that looks a bit like a tail.
15. As the amoeba completes the capture of its prey, the food it has engulfed becomes a _____.