
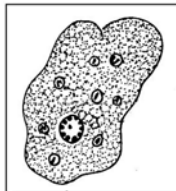
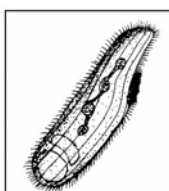
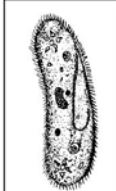
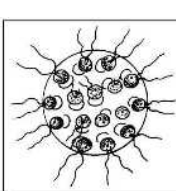
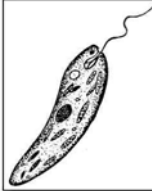


Name _____

Observing Protozoa

Background Information: Protozoa are simple, one-celled organisms that are too small to be seen without a microscope. They are found in most bodies of water: lakes, seas, oceans, rivers, and ponds. They must find outside sources of food and many can move around freely.

- ★ There are four groups of protozoa:
- ★ **Amoeba** - move by making their cytoplasm flow in a certain direction. This pushes one part of the organism (called a **PSEUDPOD**) away from the rest of the organism, and then pulls its body along with the pseudopod.
- ★ **Ciliates** - move by beating tiny, hair like structures called **CILIA**. The cilia are also used for food-gathering.
- ★ **Flagellates** - move whipping long tail like structures called **FLAGELLA**. Some have chlorophyll and can make their own food.
- ★ **Sporozoans** - do not move at all. They are parasites and feed off the cells and body fluids of other organisms. Sporozoans make spores, which contain their genetic materials. They release these spores into the environment to form new sporozoans.

Examples of Protozoa					
Amoeba		Ciliates		Flagellates	
					
Amoeba Proteus	Entamoeba	Blepharisma	Paramecia	Eudorina	Euglena
<i>Drawings from: http://www.microscope-microscope.org/microscope-home.htm</i>					

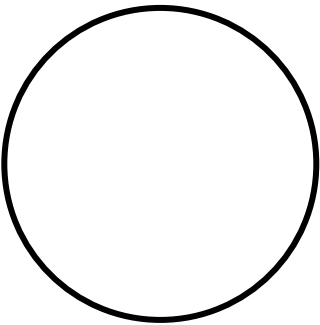
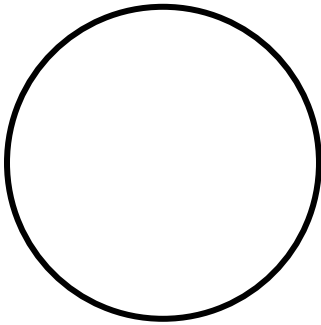
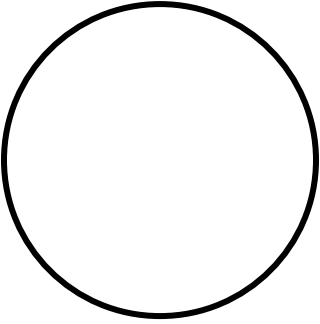
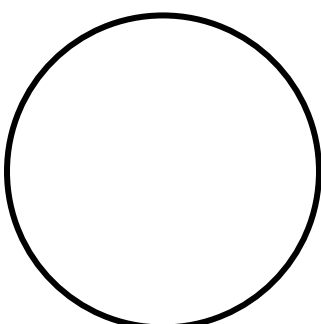
Materials:

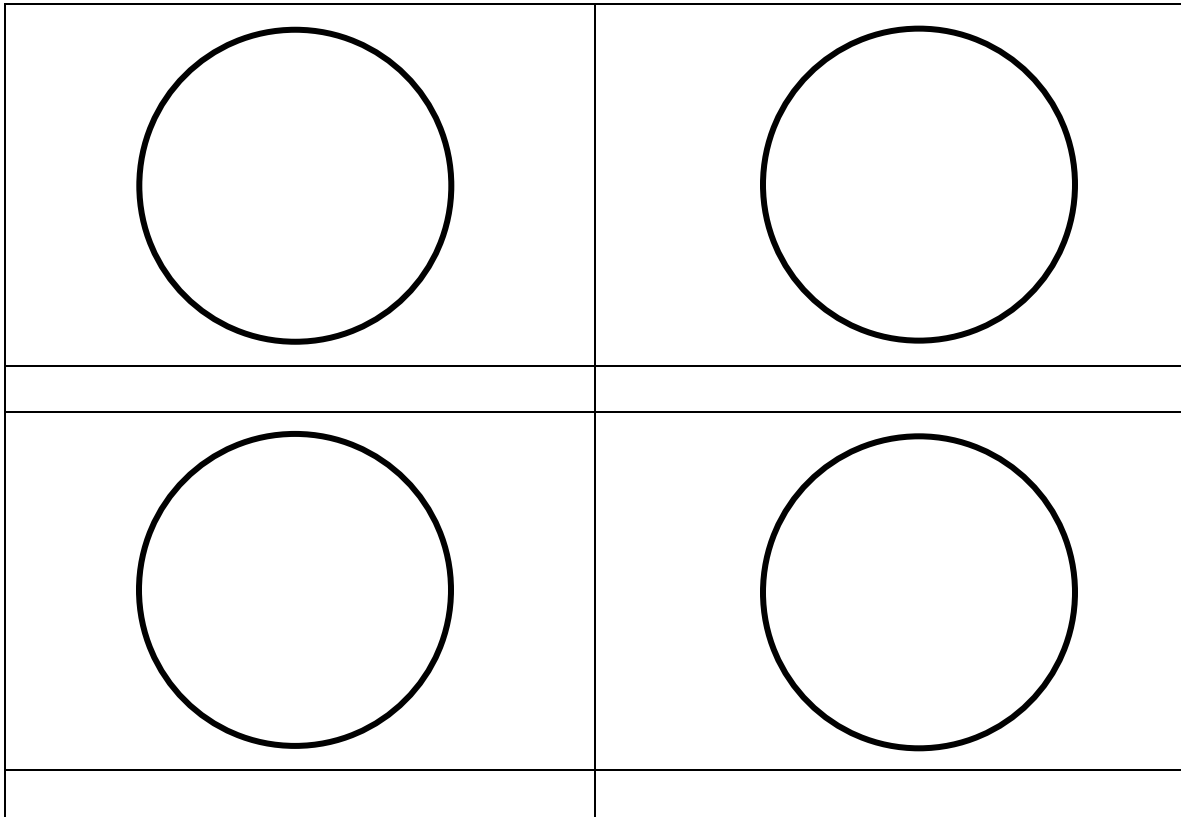
Microscope Depression slides Eyedropper
Protozoa cultures: flagellates, amoeba, ciliates, mixed protozoa

Procedure:

1. Use the eyedropper to place one drop of the culture in the center of the slide.
2. Observe the culture under low power, and then switch to high power.
3. Draw what you see. Use a pencil; label the drawings with the name of the culture and the total magnification.
4. On the signal, move to the next station and repeat the procedure.
5. Repeat until you have moved through all four stations.

Data:

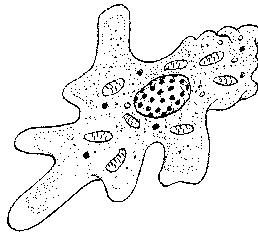
	
	



Questions & Conclusions:

1. Label the parts (nucleus, cytoplasm, cell membrane /cell wall) of these protozoan cells:

Amoeba



Euglena



2. Use a Venn diagram to compare protozoan cells, animal cells, and plant cells:

