

Key Words

Protozoa

Protista phylogeny
Polyphyletic
Protozoa
Kingdom Protista
Super-Groups
Excavata
Amoebozoa
Rhizaria
Chromalveolata
Endosymbiosis
Organelles
Mitochondria
Endoplasmic reticulum
Golgi apparatus
Contractile vacuole
Lysosomes
Cytopyge
Cytoproct
Bacterial origin
Eukaryotic cell
Surface :volume
Diffusion processes
Respiration
Excretion
Locomotion
Pseudopods
Flagella
Parallel propulsion
Cilia
Perpendicular propulsion
Excavata
Photoreceptor
Stigma
Basal body
Contractile vacuole
Pyrenoid
Chloroplast
Pellicle
Amoebozoa
Pseudopodium

Endoplasm
Ectoplasm
Phagocytotic vacuole
Contractile vacuole
Locomotion
Hyaline cap
Plasmagel
Plasmasol
Types of pseudopodia
Filopodia
Axopodia
Rhizaria
Test
Reticulopodia
Foraminifera
Calcium carbonate
Radiolarian
Silica
Chromalveolata
Ciliate
Cilia
Oral groove
Pellicle
Cytostome
Cytopharynx
Food vacuole
Phagocytotic vacuole
Cilia
Micronucleus
Macronucleus
Contractile vacuole
Cytopyge
Cytoproct
Pellicle
Alveola
Interciliary fibres
Basal body
Trichocyst
Toxins
Ciliary locomotion
Phagocytosis
Pinocytosis
Cell membrane
Vacuole

Cytostome
Lysosomes
Acidification
Digestive enzymes
Cytopyge
Amoeba feeding
Ciliate feeding
Osmoregulation
Contractile vacuole
Endoplasmic reticulum
Ampulla
Vacuole
Excretory pore
Asexual reproduction
Longitudinal fission
Transverse fission
Sexual reproduction
Micronuclei
Macronuclei
DNA transfer
Ecology
Food chain
Phytoplankton
Internal parasites
Plasmodium
Malaria
Lifecycle
Insect vector
Animal ancestry
Choanoflagellate colony
Filter feeding
Sponges
Specialized choanocytes
Multicellular organism