

KINGDOM FUNGI

1. What are the general characteristics of Kingdom Fungi?

2. Describe how free-living fungi get their food.

3. Identify each of the following as true of **Saprophytes**, **Parasitism**, or **Mutualism**.

_____ Decomposers

_____ Absorb material from dead organic material

_____ Absorb nutrients from host; host benefits from relationship

_____ Absorb nutrients from body fluids of host; host is harmed by the relationship

_____ Mushrooms growing on a fallen tree

_____ Bracket fungi grown on the side of a tree

_____ Mold growing on an orange in a bowl of fruit

_____ Ringworm

_____ Truffles

_____ Mycorrhizae

_____ Lichens

_____ Athlete's foot

4. Match the definition with the correct term.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Aseptate | E. Karyogamy |
| B. Dikaryon | F. Mycelium |
| C. Haustoria | G. Plasmogamy |
| D. Hyphae | |

- _____ Minute threads that make up the body of a fungus; composed of tubular walls surrounding the plasma membrane and cytoplasm
- _____ Feeding network of a fungus; consists of hyphae
- _____ Not divided into cells by cross walls
- _____ Modified hyphae in parasitic fungi that penetrate the host cells to absorb nutrients
- _____ Fusion of the cytoplasm
- _____ Cell or structure with 2 haploid nuclei from two different parents
- _____ Fusion of 2 haploid nuclei

5. In general, when do fungi reproduce:

Asexually	
Sexually	

6. In general, what is the function of the:

Above ground part of a fungus?	
Below ground part of a fungus?	

7. How are fungi ecologically important?

8. What evidence supports that statement the following statement that animals and fungi probably evolved from a common ancestor?
