

1. Chapter 18 Protista plantae and fungi

a. Main message

- i. Eukaryotic cells have a nucleus and other membrane-bound components sexual reproduction is among the evolutionary innovations of the eukaryote

b. Key concepts

- i. Eukaryotic cells are generally larger than prokaryotic cells effective predation escape from predation and greater metabolic capacity are some of the adaptive benefits of larger cell size
- ii. Eukaryotes are distinguished by having a nucleus and complex subcellular organization
- iii. The many membrane enclosed compartments enable eukaryotic cells to function efficiently through division of labor among specialized organelles
- iv. Sexual reproduction which generates genetically diversity within a population is a key evolutionary innovation of eukaryotes
- v. The domain eukaryote encompasses animal's plants fungi and a catch all category the protists
- vi. Some protists most fungi and all plants and animals are multicellular multicellularity makes large individuals possible
- vii. The kingdom protists are an artificial grouping of mainly single cell eukaryotes that includes algae and protozoans
- viii. Plants are descendants from green algae the evolutionary innovations of different plant groups include vascular tissue seeds and flowers
- ix. Fungi include yeasts molds and mushrooms they acquire nutrients by absorption and are important decomposers
- x. Some fungi form symbiotic relationships with other organisms such as with a green alga in a lichen and with a plant roots in mycorrhizae

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