

20-4 Section QUIZ

Continue to:

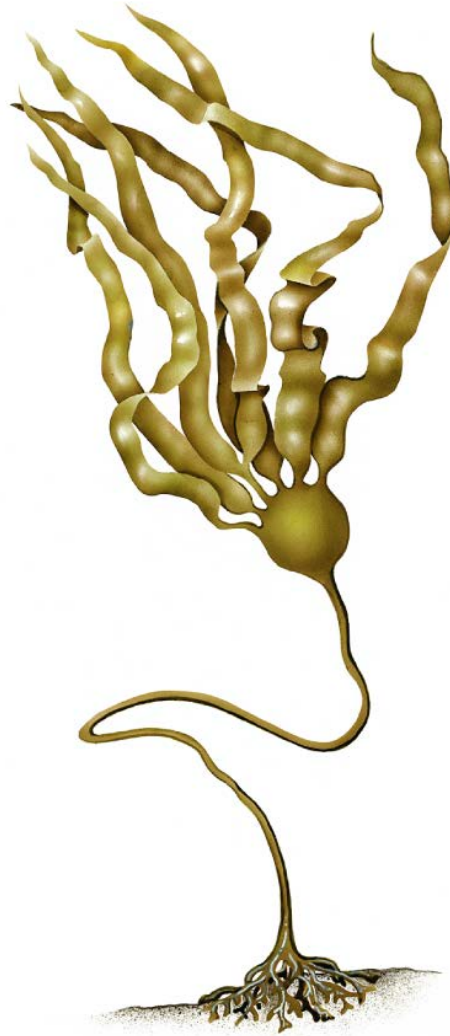
Section QUIZ

- or -

Click to Launch:



20-4 Plantlike Protists: Red, Brown, and Green Algae



1

Reddish accessory pigments found in red algae are known as

- a. chlorophyll a.
- b. phycobilins.
- c. fucoxanthins.
- d. chlorophyll c.

20-4 Section QUIZ

1 Reddish accessory pigments found in red algae are known as

a. chlorophyll a.

A b. phycobilins.

c. fucoxanthins.

d. chlorophyll c.

- 2 The giant kelp belongs to the group known as
- a. green algae.
 - b. brown algae.
 - c. red algae.
 - d. golden algae.

20-4 Section QUIZ

- 2 The giant kelp belongs to the group known as
- a. green algae.
 - A** b. brown algae.
 - c. red algae.
 - d. golden algae.

- 3** The life cycles of many algae include
- a. haploid generations only.
 - b. diploid generations only.
 - c. both haploid and diploid generations.
 - d. only asexual reproduction.

20-4 Section QUIZ

3 The life cycles of many algae include

- a. haploid generations only.
- b. diploid generations only.

A c. both haploid and diploid generations.

- d. only asexual reproduction.

- 4 The green alga *Chlamydomonas* reproduces asexually by producing
- a. zygotes.
 - b. gametes.
 - c. zoospores.
 - d. holdfasts.

20-4 Section QUIZ

4 The green alga *Chlamydomonas* reproduces asexually by producing

a. zygotes.

b. gametes.

A c. zoospores.

d. holdfasts.

- 5** Cells that can grow into new organisms without fusing with another cell are called
- a. gametes.
 - b. spores.
 - c. gametophytes.
 - d. sporophytes.

20-4 Section QUIZ

5 Cells that can grow into new organisms without fusing with another cell are called

a. gametes.

A b. spores.

c. gametophytes.

d. sporophytes.