

Algae Cells

Name: _____

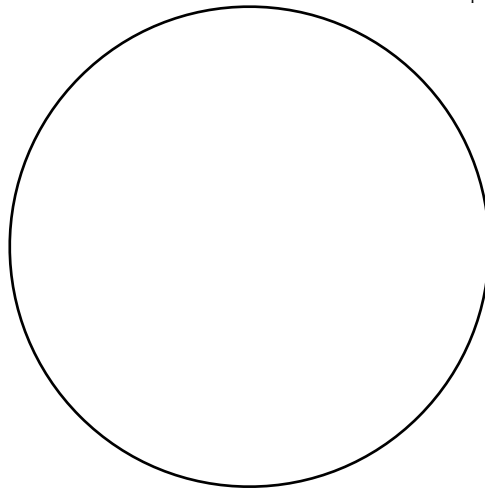
Period: _____

Use the slide strip #102 and a plastic microscope for this. Use colored pencils to make a drawing in the circle of what you see. Then, answer the questions using what you observed and information from the paragraph below.

Circle #3 is a view of a piece of algae called spirogyra. Algae is found in or near water; you've probably seen it as a layer of green slime on the glass of fish tanks. Each cell of this algae is unicellular. It can survive on its own. However, it also can link up with other algae cells into longer chains. If you look at the edges of the field of view, you should just be able to see the ends of other spirogyra cells attached to the one in the middle. This does not mean, though, that the algae then becomes multicellular, because each cell continues to act and live independently. There are no specialized cells that develop. Around the outside of this cell is a structure labeled "W" which helps the cell to be supported and keep its shape. Inside the cell is a twisty structure labeled "L". This is filled with something called chlorophyll that the algae uses for making food from sunlight.



When you draw, do NOT draw the letters and lines you see on the photo!



1. How would you describe the shape of the cell you see? _____
2. Are the 3 cells in this view joined together [are they touching each other]? _____
3. Should this algae be called unicellular or multicellular? _____
4. Algae cells do not have mouths, and make their own food. Is this kind of protist more like a plant or more like an animal? Explain your answer. _____

5. Would you expect to find algae deep in a wet cave? Why or why not? Explain your answer.

6. Write the terms **cell wall** and **chlorophyll** outside of the circle □, and draw a line from each term to part of your drawing so it touches that part in the drawing □.