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Class 11th

Sub. Biology

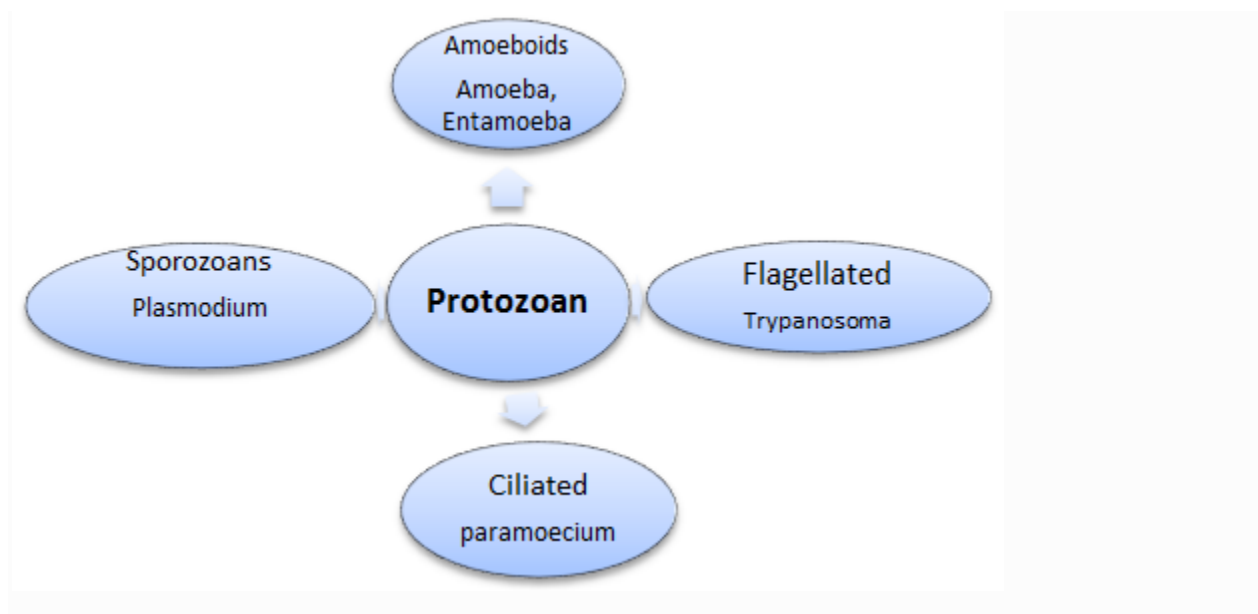
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Slime Moulds

- They are saprophytic protists and feeds on decaying twigs and leaves.
- Under favorable condition, they form an aggregation called plasmodium which produce fruiting bodies bearing spores.
- The cell wall of spores contain cellulose.
- The spores are dispersed by air currents.
- Example- *Physarum*, *Fuligo*.

Protozoans

- All protozoans are heterotrophs and live as predators or parasites.
- They are considered as primitive relatives of animals.
- Amoeboids move and capture food by pseudopodia. Some are parasitic also.
- Flagellated protozoans are free-living or parasitic. They have flagella.
- Ciliated protozoans are aquatic and have cilia all over the body for movement.
- Sporozoans includes organism that have infectious spore like stage in their life cycle.



Kingdom Fungi–

- They are achlorophyllous, heterotrophic, spore forming, non-vesicular eukaryotic organisms.
- Cell wall is made up of chitin or fungal cellulose.
- Reserved food is glycogen.
- Mode of nutrition is saprophytic, parasitic or symbiotic.
- Reproduction may be vegetative (fragmentation, fission or budding), asexual (conidia, sporangiospores or zoospores) or sexual reproduction by **oospores**, **ascospore** and **basidiospores**.
- Sexual cycles involves the following steps-
 1. **Plasmogamy**, fusion of male and female gametes.
 2. **Karyogamy**, fusion of two nuclei.
 3. **Meiosis** in zygote to produce haploid spores.