



# Fungal and Protist Disease

1 Fill in the missing words

**Spread / Fungi / Multicellular / Spores / Eukaryotic / Skin / Bacteria / Hyphae / Unicellular / Yeast**  
Fungi are ..... organisms and can be either ....., or multicellular. For example ..... is a unicellular fungi that we use to make bread rise, while mushrooms are ..... fungi . Often the multicellular ones have long thread like structures called ....., which protrude from the main body, and ..... through the soil. Sometimes they can also spread over plants or penetrate human ..... and cause disease. The hyphae can also produce ....., which spread easily and grow into new .....

[ 9 marks ]

2 An example of a fungal disease is Rose black spot.

a) Discuss how rose black affects plants?

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.....  
.....

[ 3 marks ]

b) How can we manage rose black spot?

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.....  
.....

[ 2 marks ]

3 Just like fungi, protists are also eukaryotes, and can be unicellular or multicellular. The large majority of them are unicellular though.

a) Some protists are classed as parasites. What are parasites?

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.....

[ 1 mark ]

b) The main way that many protists spread is by vectors. What are vectors and how do they work?

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.....  
.....

[ 2 marks ]

c) Malaria is caused by a 'parasitic protist' that is transported between hosts by mosquitos. Explain how this transfer works

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*[ 3 marks ]*

d) Malaria infection can cause recurrent episodes of fevers and headaches. What does the term 'recurrent episodes' mean?

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.....

*[ 1 marks ]*

e) Discuss how we can reduce the spread of malaria

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*[ 3 marks ]*

*[ Total 24 marks ]*