
Pseudopod

A temporary, foot-like extension of a cell, used for locomotion or engulfing food

Nucleus

The region of a eukaryotic cell that contains the cell's main DNA

Vacuole

A membrane-bounded "sac" within a cell

Ectoplasm

The thin, watery cytoplasm near the plasma membrane of some cells

Endoplasm

The dense cytoplasm found in the interior of many cells

Flagellate

A protozoan that propels itself with a flagellum

Pellicle

A firm, flexible coating outside the plasma membrane

Chloroplast

An organelle containing chlorophyll for photosynthesis

Chlorophyll

A pigment necessary for photosynthesis

Eyespot

A light-sensitive region in certain protozoa

Symbiosis

A close relationship between two or more species where at least one benefits

Mutualism

A relationship between two or more organisms of different species where all benefit from the association

Commensalism

A relationship between two organisms of different species where one benefits and the other is neither harmed nor benefited

Parasitism

A relationship between two organisms of different species where one benefits and the other is harmed

Cilia

Hairlike projections that extend from the plasma membrane and are used for locomotion

Spore

A reproductive cell with a hard, protective coating

Plankton

Tiny organisms that float in the water

Zooplankton

Tiny floating organisms that are either small animals or protozoa

Phytoplankton

Tiny floating photosynthetic organisms, primarily algae

Thallus

The body of a plant-like organism that is not divided into leaves, roots, or stems

Cellulose

A substance (made of sugars) that is common in the cell walls of many organisms

Holdfast

A special structure used by an organism to anchor itself

Sessile Colony

A colony that uses holdfasts to anchor itself to an object
