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**DEPARTMENT: PHARMACY**

**MATRIC NUMBER: 19/MHS11/136**

**1.**

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| DIVISION | CLASS |
| Thallophyta | Phycotinae (Algae)  Micotinae (fungi) |
| Bryophyta | Hepaticae (Liverworts)  Musci (Mosses) |
| Pteridophyta | Psilotinate (Psilotum)  Lycopodinae (Lycopodium, Selaginella)  Equisetinae (Horse tails)  Fillicinae (Ferns) |
| Spermatophyta | Gymnospermae (Gymnosperms)  Angiospermae (Angiosperms). |

**2. (i)**Algae serves as food to man.

(ii) They have high protein content and high concentration of minerals.

(iii)They provide Agar which is used in food industry.

(iv) They also provide Carrageen which is used as thickening and stabilizing agents on products.

(v) They serve as medicine.

(vi) They help in the manufacture of soaps and alums.

**3.** Unicellular forms of algae are also known as acellular algae as they function as complete living organisms. They may be motile or non-motile and they are common in all group of algae except Rhydophyceae, Phyaeophyceae and Charophyceae.

4. Cell division or binary fission are the methods of reproduction for the unicellular form of algae. It occurs when the two vegetative cells divide mitotically to form two daughter cells. They undergo asexual reproduction.

5.

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| PANDORINA | VOLVOX |
| 1. Consists of few cells attached to one another. | Consists of more cells than Pandorina. |
| 1. They reproduce by anisogamous pairing. | They reproduce using sperms and eggs. |

6. Spirogyra is one of the best known filamentous algae and they occur in stagnant bodies of water as green floating threads. Their filaments are unbranched uninucleate cells.