

1. Division	Class :
i. Thallophyta	Phycotinae (Algae)
ii. Bryophyta	Mycotinae (Fungi)
	Hepatocae (Liverworts)
	Musci (Mosses)
iii. Pteridophyta	Psilotinae (Psilotum)
	Lycopodiinae (Lycopodium, Selaginella)
	Equisetinae (Horseshoe)
	Filicinae (Fern)
iv. Spermatophyta	Gymnospermae (Gymnosperms)
	Angiospermae (Angiosperms)

- 2i. They are used in preventing gastric as they have high saline content.
- ii. They are source of three chemical extracts used extensively in the food, textiles, pharmaceutical industries.
- iii. They cause environmental pollution in aquatic ecosystems.

3. Chlamydomonas; It represents the unicellular and motile form of green algae found in stagnant water; usually along with other forms. It possesses flagella for locomotion. The stigma is for photoreception; mitochondria for cellular respiration and nucleus for <sup>containing</sup> genetic programme of the cell.

4. It reproduces either (vegetatively) (asexually) or sexually.

- 5i. Pandorina <sup>is</sup> a colony of about 16 cells attached to each other while volvox is a colony of about thousands of cells attached with cytoplasmic strands that run through the cells.
- ii. Pandorina reproduces by asexual paring while volvox reproduces by asexual paring.
- iii. Cells of volvox has evolutionary become more differentiated and specialised than cells of pandorina.

6. FUCUS is a genus of brown algae. They produce sexually (Oogonous).  
There are various species of fucus