Obi Marshall Azuka

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1) Cryptogamae and Phanerogamae.

2) a.Food for sea animals and fishes

b.Mineral contents

c.Direct use of algae as food for man

3)A unicellular organism, also known as a single-celled organism, is an organism that consists of a single cell, unlike a multicellular organism that consists of multiple cells. Unicellular organisms fall into two general categories: prokaryotic organisms and eukaryotic organisms. Prokaryotes include bacteria and archaea. Many eukaryotes are multicellular, but the group includes the protozoa, unicellular algae, and unicellular fungi.

4) The following points highlight the three modes of reproduction in algae. The modes are: a. Vegetative e.g.Cell division or fission, Fragmentation, budding,etc. b. Asexual c. Sexual.

5) The main difference between colonial and filamentous organisms is that colonial organisms form a mass of similar cells while filamentous organisms form an array of organisms that resemble a filament.

6) Volvox, which forms much larger, hollow-spherical colonies consisting of tens of thousands of cells.