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#### Answer

- 1) In 1833 A.V. Eicher gave a system of classification for the whole plants kingdom. Eicher classified the plant kingdom into two sub kingdoms. They are cryptogamae and phanerogamae.
- 2) As we know well that the fundamental food of sea living stock are algae and they are used as food of human beings. Since the algae are rich in vitamins and minerals, all the deficiencies are also met by the use of algae as food. The algae (sea weeds) form the most important part of the diet of Japan and China.
- 3) Unicellular forms of algae are also called acellular algae as they function as complete living organisms. Unicellular forms are common in all the groups of algae except Rhodophyceae, Phaeophyceae and Charophyceae. The unicells may be motile or non-motile. The motile unicells are either rhizopodial or flagellate.
- 4) Rep. Many small algae reproduce asexually by ordinary cell division or by fragmentation where as larger algae reproduce by spores. Some red algae produce monospores (walled, non flagellate, spherical cells) that are carried by water currents and upon germination produces a new organism.
- 5) Scenedesmus is a non motile colonial alga consisting of 2, 4 or 8 elongated cells often with spines on the terminal cell.

#### WHILE

Synedra are smaller and relatively simple, synedra sometimes form bloom. Small balloon or pear shaped gonyosphycean cells, each with two

golden chloroplasts packed together in rounded, motile colonies. Each cell has two flagella projecting outwards from the colony and a stalk directed inward toward the colony centre.

b) Charophyta is a group of freshwater green algae, sometimes treated as a division but also as a super-division, or an unranked clade. The terrestrial plants, the Embryophyta, most likely emerged within Charophyta, possibly from terrestrial unicellular charophytes with the class Zygnemotophyceae as a sister group. Charophyta are complex green algae that form a sister group to the Chlorophyta and which the Embryophyta emerged. Thus Charophyta and Embryophyta together form the clade Streptophyta excluding the Chlorophyta.