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DEPARTMENT: PHARMACY

MATRIC NUMBER: 19/MHS11/065

COURSE CODE: GENERAL BIOLOGY 2 ..

QUESTION 1. CLASSIFY PLANTS ACCORDING TO EICHLERS GROUPING OF 1883

ANSWER:

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| --- | --- |
| DIVISION | CLASS |
| THALLOPHYTA | Phycotinaf (Algae)  Mycotinaf (Fungi) |
| BRYOPHYTA | Hepaticae (Liverworts)  Musci (mosses) |
| PTERIDOPHYTA | Lycopodinae(Lycopodium,Selaginella)  Equisetirine (Horsetails).  Filicinae (Ferns). |
| SPERMATOPYTA | Gymnospermae ( Gymnosperm)  Angiospermae (Angiosperm) |

QUESTION 2: HOW ARE ALGAE OF IMPORTANCE TO MAN?

ANSWER:

1. Food for sea and fishes
2. Mineral Contents
3. Direct usage of algae as food for man
4. As a source of agar
5. Manufacture of iodine
6. Alginic acids, algin and mannitol
7. As a fodder for hen and milk cattle
8. Used as fertilizer
9. Manufacture of light made building
10. Ornamental uses.

QUESTION 3: DESCRIBE A UNICELLULAR FORM OF ALGAE.

ANSWER: Unicellular form of algae are also called accelular algae as they are functions as complete living organism. Unicellular forms are common in all the groups of algae except Rhydophycaea , phyaeophycaea and Charophyceae . the unicells may be motile or non- motile..

QUESTION 4: HOW DOES THIS UNICELLULAR ALGAE DESCRIBED IN QUESTION 3 CARRY OUT ITS REPRODUCTION ?

ANSWER : Cell division or fission is the simplest method of reproduction for the unicellular forms of algae it is often called binary fission as found in chlamydominas . in this method the two vegetative cells divide motically into two daughter cells , those finally divide as new individuals . there reproduction is as sexual.

QUESTION 5: DIFFERNTIATE BETWEEN THE TWO FORMSOF COLONIAL ALGAE.

ANSWER:

VOLVOX :

* Reproduction is both sexual and asexual
* Spherical colonies of up to 50,000 cells.

SYNURA:

* Reproduction is sexual.
* Few cells of colonies.

QUESTION 6: DESCRIBE A NAMED COMPLEX FORM OF ALGAE.

ANSWER: Spirogyra is a filamentous charotype green algae of the order of zypementales ,named for the helical or spinal arrangement of the chloroplast that is characteristic of the genus. It is commonly found in fresh water habitats , and there are more than 400 species of spirogyra in the world.