

3) The unicellular form of an algae can be rhizopodial or flagellated. The rhizopodial form lacks rigid wall and can have cytoplasmic projections that help in amoeboid movement. The flagellated ones resemble the motile gametes & zoospores, while the non-motile may be spiral filament.

4) Reproduction in a unicellular algae goes as thus:
1) vegetative reproduction
2) asexual reproduction
3) Sexual reproduction

5) Volvox : It has a hollow sphere of multilayer with biflagellate cells which is equally spaced around its outer surface

Synura
Each cell bears 2 flagella
Individual cells divide longitudinally and colonies divide into two as they grow larger.

6) An example of a colonial form is going

Cronium is a small, motile colonial alga with biflagellate cells in a flat plate. Each cell is enclosed with a mucilage sheath which joins them together.

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Medicine and Surgery

19/11/2021

① Eichler's grouping goes as follows

* Cryptogamae: They are flowerless and seedless plants e.g algae, moss and ferns. They are considered as lower plants.

+ Phanerogamae: They are known as seed bearing plants (Spermatophytes) They have roots, stem and leaves with developed vascular system

② The importance of algae to man are as follows.

① They serve as food to sea animals and fishes we eat.

② They contain mineral contents which are important to man (Iodine)

③ They can be direct food to man (seaweeds)

④ They can be used for medicines

⑤ They serve as an important ingredient in the making of soap and alums.