

NAME: UGOCHUKWU CHIZITEREM PRECIOUS.

MATRIC NUMBER: 19/MHS01/414.

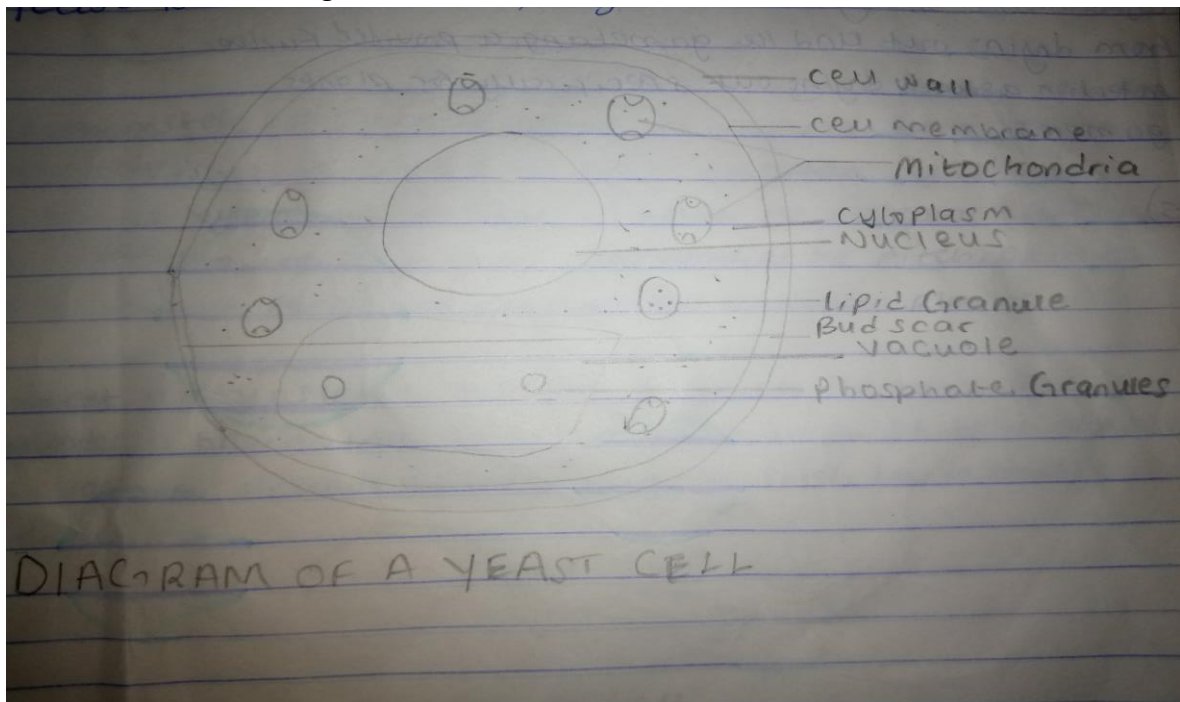
COLLEGE: MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES.

DEPARTMENT: MENICINE AND SURGERY.

COURSE CODE: BIOLOGY 102

1. How are fungi important to man?
  - Fungi are beneficial to human as sources of food and as essential support for other types of food. They create important medicines and are even used as biological insecticides. They are also vital decomposers, or saprotrops, that break down organic waste into more useful forms.
2. Illustrate the cell structure of a unicellular fungus with a well labeled diagram.

Yeast is a unicellular fungus:



3. Outline the sexual reproduction in a typical filamentous form of fungi

Sexual reproduction in mushroom

During sexual reproduction, the hyphae of two different mating types fuse before forming a new fruiting body.

4. How do bryophytes adapt to their environments?

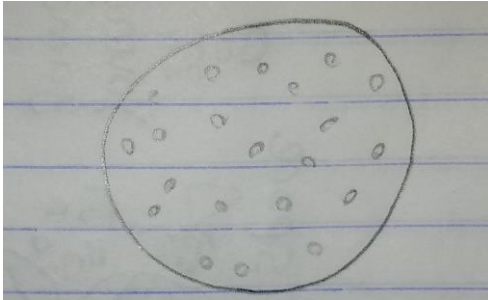
Multicellular plant body are conservation of water. A compact multicellular plant body was formed which helped in the conservation of water by reducing cell surface are

exposed to dry land conditions. A waxy cuticle helped to protect plant tissue from drying out and the gametangia provided further protection against drying out specifically for plants gametes.

5. Describe with illustration the following terminologies: (a) Eusteles (b) atactostele (c) siphonostele (d) dictyostele.

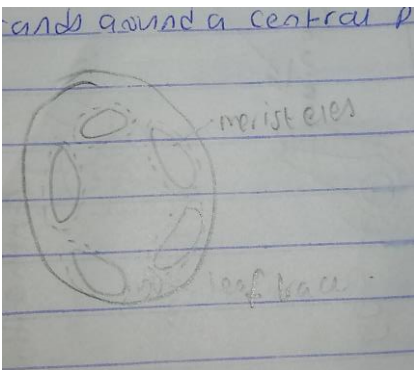
Eusteles: A stele in which the primary vascular tissue is arranged in bundles around a pith, as in most seed plants.

Atactostele: A type of eustele, found in monocots in which the vascular tissue in the stem exist as scattered bundles.



Siphonostele: a stele consisting of a core of pith surrounded by concentric layers of xylem and phloem in which the vascular tissue is in the form of a cylinder surrounding the pith, as in the stems of most ferns and other seedless vascular plants.

Dictyostele: a stele in which the vascular cylinder is broken up into a longitudinal series or network of vascular strands around a central pith (as in many ferns).



6. Illustrate the life cycle of a primitive vascular plant.

