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19/MHS01/128
MEDICINE & SURGERY
BIO 102

1) Fungi are important to the entire ecosystem cycling and to man. They are also responsible for the process of decay of organic matter. They are also important in the food industry eg yeast

2)

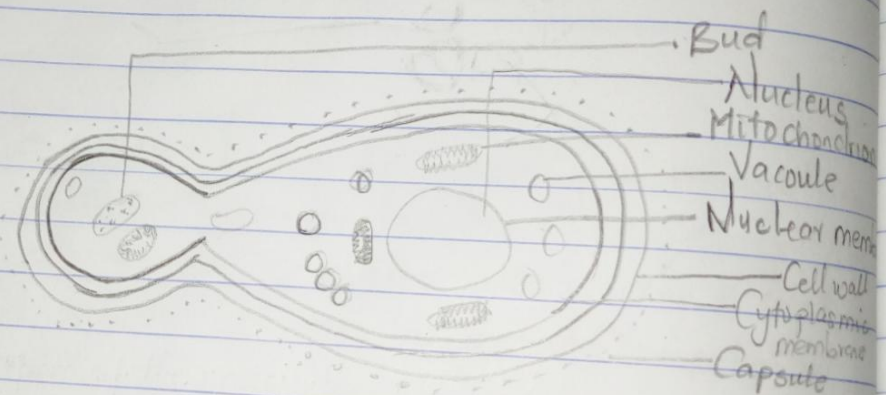


Diagram of the unicellular form of fungi (Yeast)

3) Sexual reproduction in fungi occurs when two mating type of hyphae grow in the same medium. Chemical interactions between the two hyphae induce a perpendicular growth to the hyphae in opposite directions. These growth are delimitated by a wall such that many nuclei are isolated in what is called a gametangium. The two gametangia fuses and a zygote is formed which may undergo a prolonged dormancy stage. The nuclei in the zygote fuses into two and undergoes meiosis independently. The zygote geminates under favourable conditions to produce a fruity which at maturity librate the haploid pores.

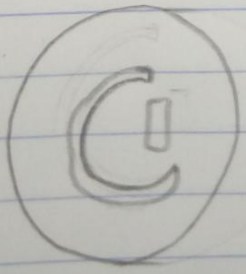
4) Bryophytes adapt to their environment by the posession of definite structure for water and nutrient absorption from the soil. Their plant body also has two portions i.e aerial portion and subterrean portion. The subterrean portion is the rhizoid and not the true root. Their body which is flattened and dichotomously branched also helps in their adaptation.

5a) Eustele are herbaceous dicotyledonous plant in which the vascular bundles are discrete, concentric collateral bundles of xylem and phloem.

b)

b) Ataxostele are also known as grasess and monocotyledenous plant with scattered vascular bundles. The nature of the vascular supply to the leaves is also note worthy element of the vascular system. It may be present (lycopodium) or absent (psilotum).

c) Siphonostele are more advanced vascular system of hyther plant in which the stele is a cylinder enclosing a parenchmatous pith



d) Dictyostele : This has to do with the vascular supply of leaves. It is associated with leaf gaps and the conducting cylinder is a dissected one.