1.)IMPORTANCE OF FUNGI TO MANKIND;

a.)Fungi example mushroom serves as food to man.
b.)They are responsible for the mediation of decay of organic matter.
c.)Fungi example yeast are important in food manufacturing industry.
d.)Some fungi serve as pesticide to offensive and unbearable pests.
e.)Fungi aids material recycling.

2.)A WELL LABELED DIAGRAM OF A UNICELLULAR FUNGUS

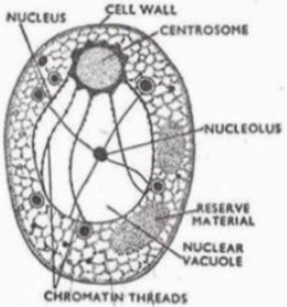


Fig. 214. Diagrammatic representation of parts of a yeast cell.

3.)SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN A TYPICAL FILAMENTOUS FORM OF FUNGI;

Yeasts reproduce asexually either by fission or by budding.

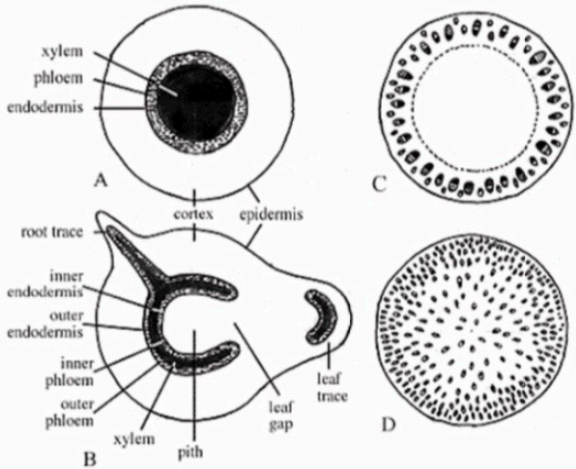
During reproduction of fission yeasts the parent cell elongates,the nucleus divides into two daughter nuclei, and gradually a transverse partition wall is laid down somewhat near the middle starting from periphery to the centre dividing the mother cell into two daughter cells.

Budding yeasts are rather common than the fission yeasts. At the commencement of budding a small portion of the cell wall, usually near

the end, softens. The nucleus of the mother, cell, according to- some, divides mitotically. One of the two daughter nuclei migrates into the enlarging bud.The bud grows until it attains the size of the mother cell. The daughter cell then becomes separated from the mother cell.

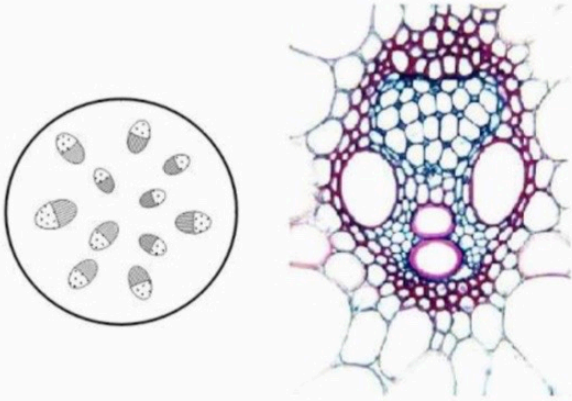
4.)ADAPTATION OF BRYOPHYTES;
Two adaptations made the move from water to land possible for Bryophytes: a waxy **cuticle** and gametangia. The waxy **cuticle** helped to protect the **plants** tissue from drying out and the gametangia provided further protection against drying out specifically for the **plants** gametes.

5.)EUSTELES;This is a type of siphonostele,in which the vascular tissue in the stem forms a central ring of bundles around a pith.



b.)**ATACTOSTELE;This is a type** of eustele found in monocots, in which the

vascular tissue in the stem exists as scattered bundles.



c.)**SIPHONOSTELE;** A stele consisting of a core of pith surrounded by concentric layers of xylem and phloem.

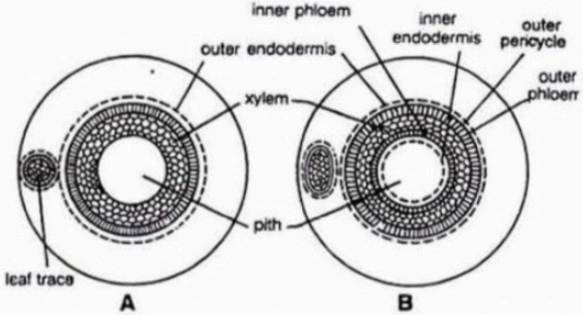
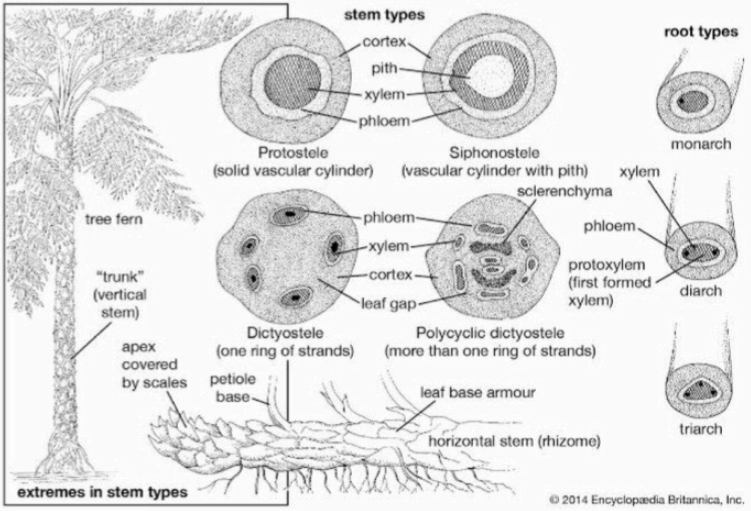


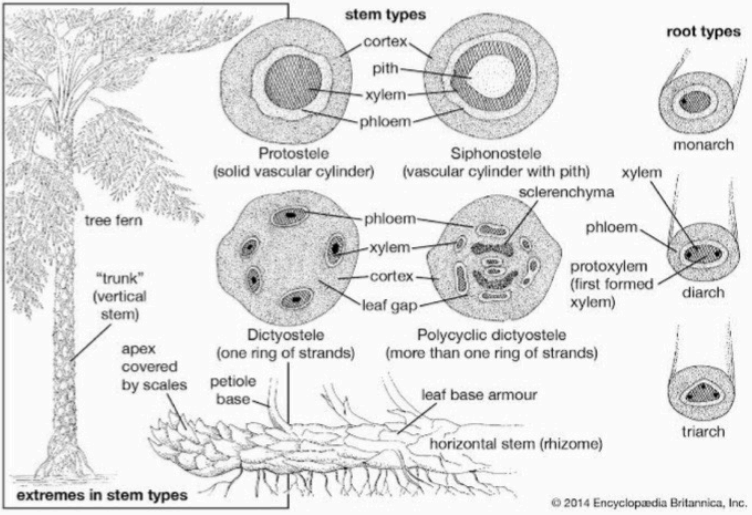
Fig. 3 (A–B). Stelar System : A. Ectophloic siphonostele, B. Amphiphiloic siphonostele

d.)**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.)**LIFE CYCLE OF A PRIMITIVE VASCULAR PLANT;**



Ferns, unlike some other plants, do not flower in order to propagate. Instead, they reproduce sexually from spores. The life cycle of a fern is very different from the life cycle of many other plants. While many plants grow a mature adult form straight out of the seed, ferns have an intermediate stage, called a gametophyte, which then grows into a mature fern. There are two distinct stages in the life cycle of ferns.