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COLLEGE: MHS

DEPT: MBBS

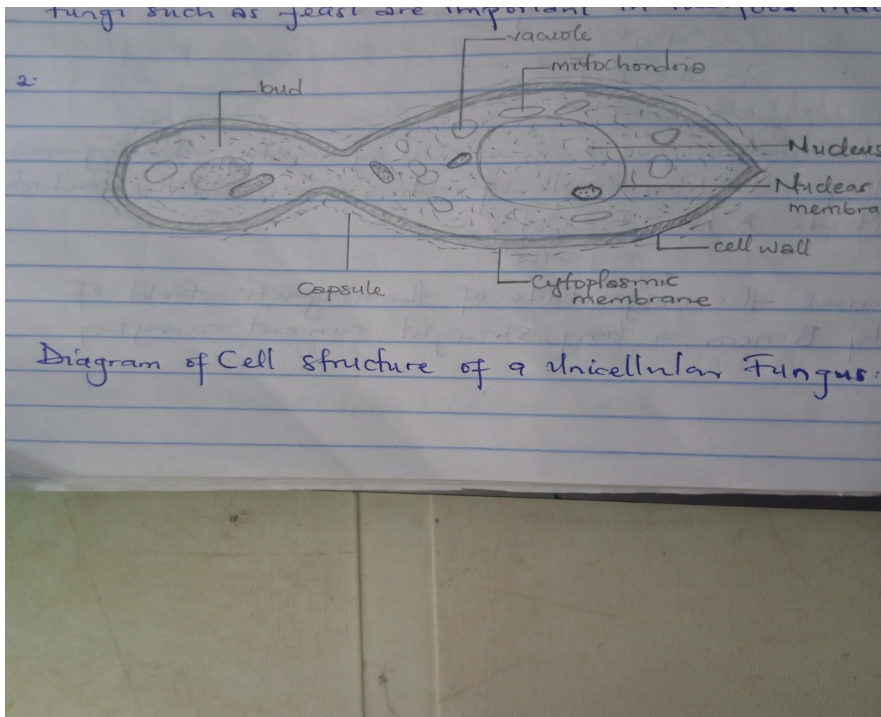
COURSE CODE: BIO 102

COURSE TITLE: GENERAL BIOLOGY

ASSIGNMENT

1.

- They aid in the mediation of decay of organic matter.
- Many fungi mediate in the species of spoilage of food, wood, cloth etc.
- Fungi such as yeast are important in the food industry also edible mushrooms consumed by humans produce important antibiotics.
- Without fungi the surface of the earth would be clogged up with dead matters with all the various elements locked up in them without returning to their various cycles.



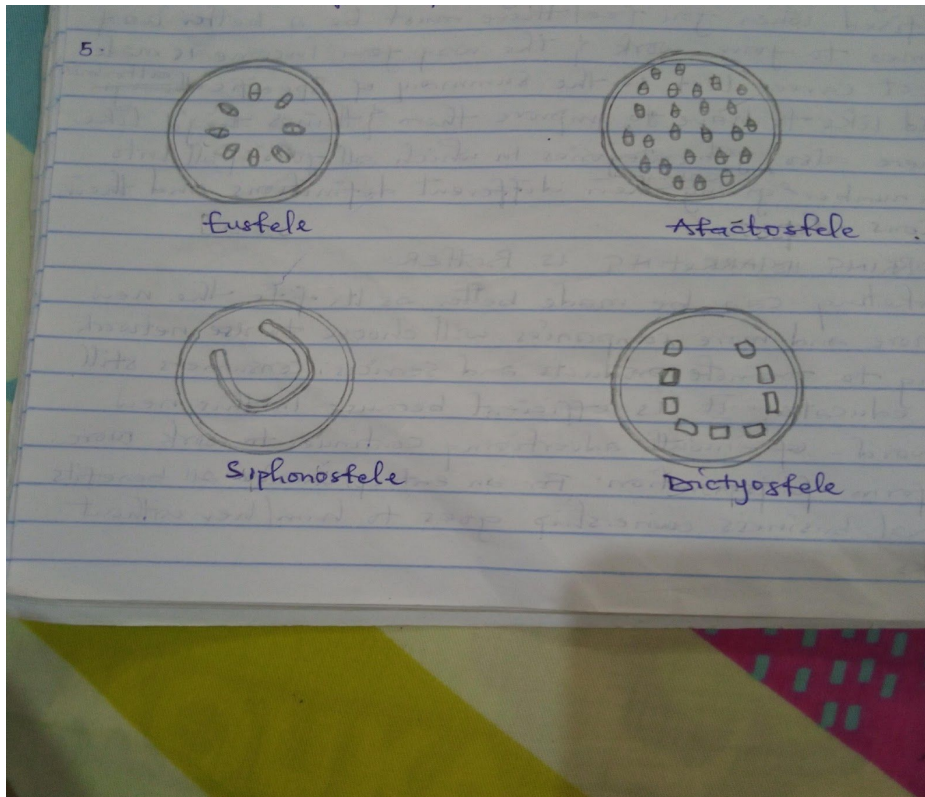
2.

3. Sexual reproduction in a typical filamentous form of fungi occurs when the two mating types of hyphae grow in the same medium. Chemical interaction between the two mating hyphae induces growth perpendicular to the hyphae in opposite directions. These growth are delimited by a wall such that many nuclei are isolated in the gametangium. The two gametangia fuse (plasmogamy) and a zygote is formed which may undergo meiosis independently. The zygote germinates under favorable conditions to produce a fruiting which at maturity liberates the haploid spores.

4. Adaptation of bryophytes to their environments.

They have definite structures for water and nutrient absorption from the soil: therefore, the plant body is divided into two parts: an aerial portion and a subterranean portion. The subterranean portion is the rhizoid and is not a true root at the case of land plants that are advanced.

The aerial portion being exposed to the atmosphere demands some modification that prevents excessive loss of water through the body surface (i.e. desiccation) and some other modifications that permit elimination of excess water from the plant body and not only exchange of gases between the internal parts of the plant and the atmosphere therefore openings are available on the serial parts of the plant.



5.

Terminologies

- i. eusteles: a stele typical of dicotyledonous plants that consists of vascular bundles of xylem and phloem strands with parenchyma cells between the bundles. A typical vascular cylinder of a dicotyledonous plant or a gymnosperm consisting of a ring of collateral bundles of xylem, cambium and phloem.
- ii. Atactosteles: are in grasses and many monocotyledonous plants, the vascular bundles are scattered.
- iii. Siphonosteles: a type of vascular system consisting of a ring of vascular bundles surrounding a central pith.
- iv. Dictyosteles: a type of siphonosteles in which the vascular tissue in the stem forms a central cylinder around pith but with closely spaced leaf gaps.

6.

