SULEIMAN AISHA ENESSY

HUMAN ANATOMY

19/MHS03/012

BIOLOGY ASSIGNMENT

1. HOW ARE FUNGI IMPORTANT TOM MANKIND
2. They influence the well-being of human populations on a large scale because they are part of the nutrient cycle
3. Fungi help to control the population of damaged pests
4. They can be used as natural pesticides
5. fungi naturally produce antibiotics to kill or inhabit the growth of bacterial, limiting their competition in natural environment.
6. HOW DO BRYOPHYTES ADAPT TO THE ENVIRONMENT

The waxy cuticle and gametangia. The waxy cuticle helps to protect the plant tissue from drying out the gametangia provides further protection against drying out specifically for the plant gametes.

1. OUTLINE THE SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN THE TYPICAL FILAMENTOUS FORM OF FUNGI

In filamentous fungi the mycelium may fragment into a number of segments, each of which is capable of growing into a new individual.

1. DESCRIBE THE FOLLOWING TERMINOLOGIES

Eusteles: a stele typical of dicotyledonous plant that consist of vascular bundles of xylem and phloem strands with parenchymal cells between the bundles

 Atactostele : a type of botany plant found in monocots, in which the vascular tissue in the stem exits as scattered bundles.

 Siphonostele : A stele in which the vascular tissue is in the form of cylinder surround the pith, as in the stems of most ferns and other seedless vascular plant

 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)

1. I LLUSTRAN THE LIFE CYCLE OF A VASCULAR PLANT

The life cycle of a fern is split between free living gametophytes and sporophytes phases. The gametophytes is generally simple in structure, containing egg producing archegonium and sperm producing antheridium

1. ILLUSTRATE THE CELL STRUCTURE OF A UNICELLULAR FUNGUS WITH A WELL LABELED DIAGRAM

