

# Bio 102.

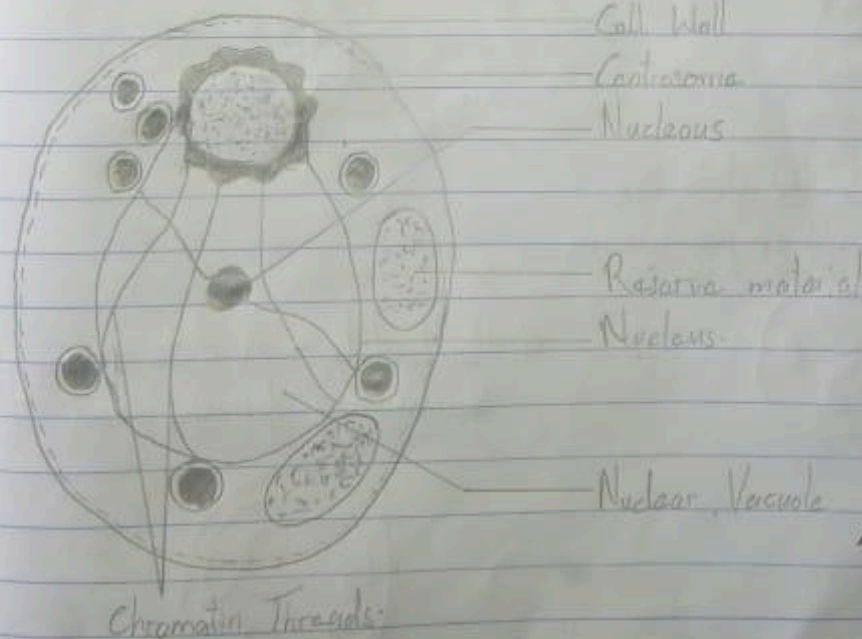
Deba, Victor Pedro.

19/MHSO1/190.

MBBS.

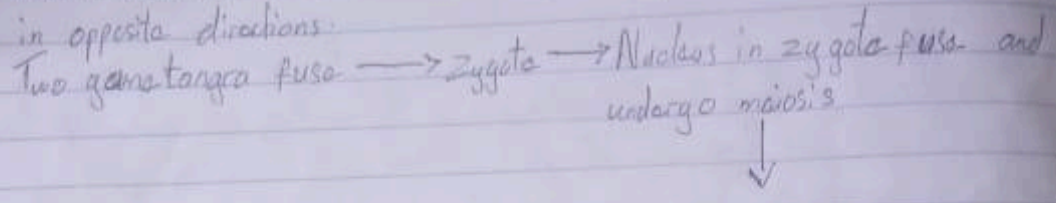
- 1) Fungi include hundreds of species which are of tremendous economic importance to man. In fact our lives are intimately linked with those of fungi. Hardly a day passes when we are not benefited or harmed directly or indirectly by these organisms.
- Some fungi produce substances (antibiotics) which help to cure disease caused by the pathogenic microorganisms.
  - Fungi ferment sugar, as in yeast (helps in baking), helps in enzyme preparation, helps in preparation of organic acids, and helps in manufacture of proteins.
  - Certain fungi popularly known as the cheese moulds play an important role in the refining of cheese.
  - A good many fungi synthesize fat from carbohydrates.
  - It maintains the fertility of the soil and causing crop and fruit diseases.

2.]



CELL STRUCTURE OF UNICELLULAR FUNGUS.

3) Outline Occurs when two mating types of hyphae grow in the same medium. Chemical interaction induces growths perpendicular to the hyphae in opposite directions.



Liberates haploid spores  $\leftarrow$  Zygote germinates

- 4) - Two body division; An aerial position and a subterranean position.
- The aerial portion has modifications that prevent excessive loss of water.
  - The subterranean position is the rhizoid and it is not a true root.
  - Surface of the body has cuticle, the aerial position is used as medium of gases exchange.

5) a) Polystele  
The vascular bundles are discrete.



b) Atactostele: The vascular bundles are scattered.



c) Siphonostele: The stele is a cylinder enclosing a pith.



d) Diacyostele - A stele in which the vascular cylinder is broken up.



6) Life cycle of a gymnosperm

