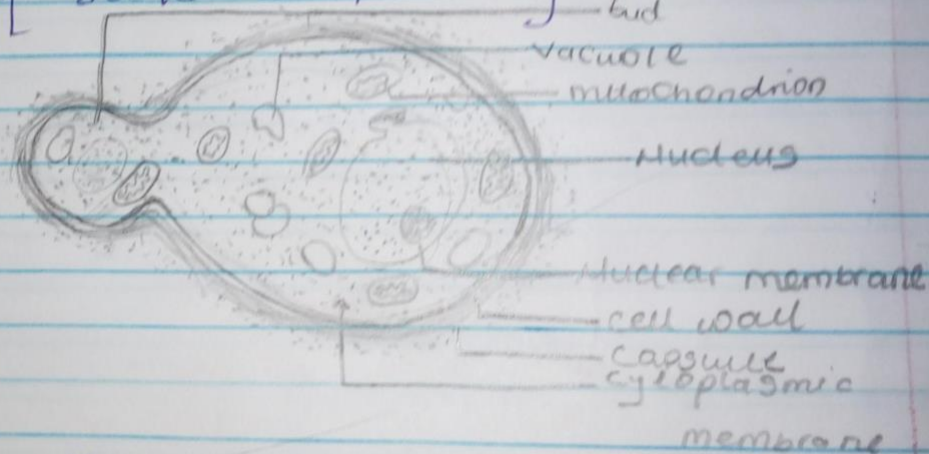


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- a Fungi are responsible for the medication of decay of organic matter.
- b Fungi e.g yeast are important in the food industry.
- c they serve as food e.g mushroom.



The structure of yeast undergoing asexual reproduction.

Yeast cells are found on exposed sugary fluids and sugary fruits where fermentation process are mediated.

All cells exist in diploid / haploid states.
Under favourable environmental conditions in both states, they multiply rapidly by simple mitotic cell division.

Diploid cells arise from haploid cells by processes of plasmogamy and karyogamy.

A diploid cell may undergo meiosis under certain conditions to produce 4 haploid spores.

3 Sexual Reproduction of *Rhizopus stolonifer*.

This occurs when two mating types of hyphae (hypha is the basic building block ~~in~~ in the more complex forms of the fungi) grows in the same medium. These growths are delimited by a wall such that many nuclei are isolated in what is called gametangium.

The two gametangia fuse and a zygote is formed which may undergo prolonged dormancy or resting stage. The nuclei in the zygote fuse in twos and undergo meiosis independently. The zygote germinates under favourable conditions to produce a fruiting structure. At maturity liberates the haploid spores.

4 Ways which Bryophytes adapt to their environment
a) they have definite structures for water and
Nutrient absorption from the soil.

b) The aerial portion of the Bryophytes which is
exposed to the atmosphere demands some modi-
fications just prevents excessive loss of water.

g) Some other modifications that permit elimination
of excess water from the plant body, and not
only exchange of gasses between the internal
part of the plant and the atmosphere.

5) eustele → In herbaceous dicotyledonous plants
eustele in which the vascular bundles are
discrete, concentric collateral bundles of xylem
and phloem

u) Siphonostele → the stele of advanced vascular
systems that is a cylinder enclosing a pithy
matrix.

w) atactostele → it is seen in grasses and many
Monocotyledonous plants. The vascular bundles

are so

re Dried
leaves
cling

6 In
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numbers
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are scattered.

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ators.

re Dicotyle. → In Siphonostele, vascular supply to leaves is associated with leaf gaps and the conducting cylinder is a dissected one.

ation.

u

6 In vascular plants, the sporophyte is the dominant generation unlike in bryophytes where gametophyte is the dominant generation. The sporophyte in vascular plants shows a progressive increase in size and complexity along the evolutionary ladder.

s

m

f

The sporophyte is independent of the gametophyte generation and there is a progressive reduction of the size of the gametophyte from a conspicuous thallus of many cells in the primitive vascular plants to the details of the sequential evolutionary advanced in vegetative and reproductive structures of vascular plants using examples at each rung of the evolutionary ladder as will be described.

