**NAME: KUYEBI OLUWADEMILADE ANOINTING**

**DEPT:MBBS**

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1. **How are fungi important to mankind?**

**Fungi is responsible for the mediation of decay of organic matter. Fungi e.g. yeast, are important in food industry. Mushrooms are eaten by many human societies, species e.g. Penicillium notatum produce important antibiotics. Some fungi are parasites to some certain horrible obnoxious pests e.g. houseflies therefore constitute important biological control agents in regard to such pests.**

1. **Illustrate the cell structure of a unicellular fungus with a well labeled diagram**

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1. **Outline the sexual reproduction in a typical filamentous form of fungi**

**Rhizopus stolonifer : sexual reproduction occurs when two mating types of hyphae grow in the same medium. Chemical interaction in the two mating types of hyphae induces growths perpendicular to the hyphae in opposite directions. These growths are delimited by a wall such that many nuclei are isolated in what is called gametangium. The two gametangia fuse (plasmogamy) 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 which at maturity liberates the haploid spores.**

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4. Bryophytes are able to survive in their habitat via they following;

They possess definite structures for water and nutrient absorption from the soil.

They also possess a waxy cuticle that keeps them from drying out through the process of desiccation

They possess gametangia that keep the plants gametes from drying out.

1. **illustrations the following terminologies**

* **Eusteles: The vascular bundles are discrete, concentric collateral bundles of xylem and phloem.**

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* **Atactostele : In grasses and monocotyledonous plants the vasacular bundles are scattered.**

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* **Siphonostele: In more advanced vascular systems e.g stems of ferns and higher vascular plants, the stele is a cylinder enclosing a parenchymatous pith.**

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* **Dictyostele: In siphonosteles, vascular supply to leaves is associated with leaf gaps and the conducting cylinder is a dissected one.**

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1. **Illustrate the life cycle of a primitive vascular plant.**

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