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1. Importance of fungi to mankind are;

a. They are used as biological control agents to especially pests that disturbs man and its environment.

b. they are used in food industry .

c . they are used in making drugs like antibiotics .

3. sexual reproduction in a typical filamentous form of fungi are ;

a. two types of mating hyphae grow in the same medium.

b. chemical reaction occurs between them that induces growth perpendicular to the hyphae in opposite directions.

c. the growths are delimited by a wall such that many nuclei are isolated in what is called a gamentangium.

d. the two gamentia are fused together (plasmogamy) and a zygote is formed which may undergo prolonged resting stage or dormancy .

e. the nuclei in the zygote fuse in twos and undergoes meiosis independently , it then germinates under a favorable condition to produce a fruiting which at maturity liberates the haploid spores.

4. ways bryophytes adapt to their habitat are;

a. the plant body is divided into the aerial portion and the subterrean portion(it is the rhizoid and is not a true root as the case of land plants that are advanced)which are structures for water and nutrient absorption from the soil.

b. the aerial portion that is exposed to the environment has some modifications that prevents excess loss of water through the body surface .

c. the aerial portion also has some other modifications that allows water that is excess to be removed and not only exchange of gases between the internal parts and the atmosphere , therefore, openings are available at the aerial parts of the plant .

2.

Lipid granule

Cytoplasm

Cell membrane

Nucleus

Vacuole

 Mitochondrion

**A Cell structure of a unicellular fungus.**

3. a. Eusteles ; a typical vascular cylinder of a dicotyledonous plant consisting of a ring of collateral bundles of xylem, cambium , and phloem.

vascular bundles

b. Atactostele ; a type of eusteles found in monocots in which the vascular tissues in the stem exists as vascular bundles.

vascular bundles

c.Siphonostele ; a stele consisting of a core of piths surrounded by concentric layers of xylem and phloem.

Xylem

phloem

d. Dictyostele ; a stele in which the vascular cylinder is broken up into a longitudinal series or network of vascular strands around a central pith .

6.sorus – Gametophyte – antheridium (sperm) - embryo – adult gametophyte