

THE STOMATA CELL SURROUNDING THE STOMA ARE GUARD CELLS

1) FUNGI ARE IMPROVED TO SURVIVE IN HARSH ENVIRONMENTS AS THEY CAN STORE RESERVE FOOD IN THE FORM OF GLYCOGEN AND OILS. FUNGI ALSO STORE RESERVE FOOD IN THE FORM OF GLYCOGEN AND OILS IN A LOT OF PLANTS.



CELL STRUCTURE OF A UNICELLULAR FUNGUS.

2) SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN A FILAMENTOUS FORM OF FUNGI LIKE RHIZOPIUS STROMBILIFER UNDERGOES THE FOLLOWING STEPS:
 1) TWO MATING TYPES OF HYPHAE GROW IN THE SAME MEDIUM.
 2) A CHEMICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN THEM CAUSES GROWTH PATTERNS SIMILAR TO THE HYPHAE IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.
 3) THE NUCLEI ARE ISOLATED IN DIFFERENTIATED SEX ORGANS NAMED GAMETE AND GYDIA.

4) THE GAMETANGIA FUSE IN A PROCOCCUS CALLED PLASMOGONIA. EITHER THEY FORM A ZYGOTE WHEN MATING FORMS OR A PLASMOGONIA. IN THE ZYGOTE STAGE IN MATING AND UNDERGOES MEIOSIS TO FORM PLASMOGONIA. THEN GERMINATES AND FORMS PLASMOGONIA. TO BE TO BE REPRODUCED IN THE NEXT GENERATION.

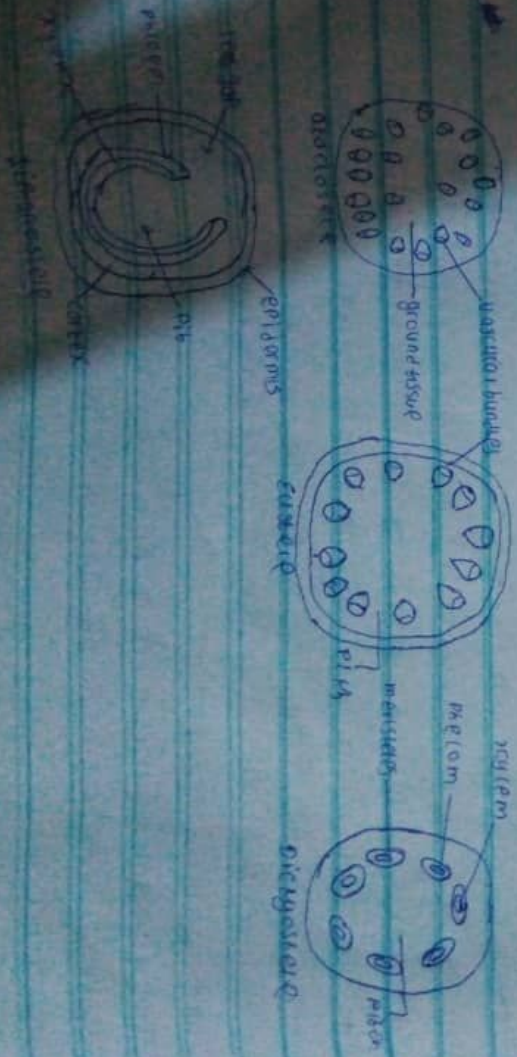
- b) Bryophytes adapt to their environment through the following:
 - a) they possess fertile structures for water dependent absorption from soil.
 - b) they possess gametangia that keep the plants gametes from drying out.
 - c) they possess a waxy cuticle that keeps them from drying out through the process of evaporation.

5) Dicotyled: this is a type of seed in which the vascular tissue in the stem forms a central ring of bundles around a pith.

a) a dicotyled: this is a type of stem found in monocots in which the vascular tissue in the stem exists as scattered bundles in a ring or a cylinder surrounding the pith.

b) a dicotyled: this is a type of stem in which the vascular tissue is broken up into a longitudinal series of bundles or vascular strands around a pith.

Diagrammatic illustration of the stems.



19/11/2011 305

