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1. Fungi serve as food to man, it is nutritious which can be in form of mushrooms. Fungi can be used as medicine, it can be used as insecticide, it is also important in the production of antibiotics. Fungi can be converted to various acids.

2.

3. Sexual reproduction in the filamentous form of fungi consists of three sequential stages: plasmogamy, karyogamy, and meiosis. The diploid chromosomes are pulled apart into two daughter cells, each containing a single set of chromosomes (a haploid state).

4. Two adaptations made the move from water to land possible for Bryophytes: a waxy cuticle and gametangia. The waxy cuticle helped to protect the plants tissue from drying out and the gametangia provided further protection against drying out specifically for the plants gametes.

5. (a) eustele: It is a type of siphonostele, in which the vascular tissue in the stem forms a central ring of bundles around a pith.

(b) atactostele: It is a type of eustele, found in monocots, in which the vascular tissue in the stem exists as scattered bundles.

(c) siphonostele: it is a stele consisting of a core of pith surrounded by concentric layers of xylem and phloem.

(d) dictyostele: it is a stele in which the vascular cylinder is broken up into a longitudinal series or network of vascular strands around a central pith (as in many ferns).

6. The life cycle of a primitive vascular plant is the alternation of generations, where the diploid sporophyte alternates with the haploid gametophyte phase. The diploid sporophyte is the dominant phase of the life cycle, while the gametophyte is an inconspicuous, but still-independent, organism.