1. Classify plants according to Eichler’s grouping of 1883.
2. How are algae of importance to man?
3. Describe a unicellular form of algae.
4. How does this unicellular alga described in question 3 carry out its reproduction?
5. Differentiate between the two types of colonial form of algae.
6. Describe a named complex form of alga.
7. Cryptogamae: these are flowerless and seedless plants. They are seedless plants like algae, mosses and ferns which do not produce fruits, flowers or seeds. Under cryptogamae are:

-Algae, Bryophyta and Pteridophyta.

Phanerogamae: these are seed bearing plants. They are also known as spermatophytes. They are differentiated into roots, stem and leaves with developed vascular system. Under phanerogamae are gymnosperms and angiosperms.

1. Importance of algae to man:

They also contribute 30-50 percent of oxygen globally.

They help also with the production of crude-oil.

Algae extracts also serve as processed and unprocessed food items.

They also help with the production of fishing nets.

1. Chlamydomonas: is a unicellular form of green algae. They are found in stagnant water with flagella used for mobility. Their cell walls are made up of glycoprotein. Presence of chloroplast for photosynthesis

4.) By both sexual and asexual reproduction. Asexual reproduction goes through the process of cell division. The cell division maintains the quantity and quality of genetic material is called mitotic divisions. It is responsible for increase in number of cells in unicellular organisms and increase in size in multicellular organisms.

5.) -Pandorina consists of 16 cells to form a colony while volvox requires more of one thousand cells for a colony but not all cells form a colony.

-Sexual reproduction occurs in Pandorina only under favourable conditions with the flagella while in volvox sperm platelets are formed by the division of cells and then it moves all the way to the immotile egg.

-Volvox is also concluded to be more advanced than Pandorina based of cell differentiation and specialisation.

6.) Fucus: is a genus of brown algae. Fucus are perennial algae, some of which have a life span of up to four years. They feature bladderlike floats (pneumatocysts), disk-shaped holdfasts for clinging to rocks, and mucilage-covered blades that resist desiccation and temperature changes. The male and female reproductive organs may occur on the same organism or on separate ones; some species produce eggs and sperm all year long.