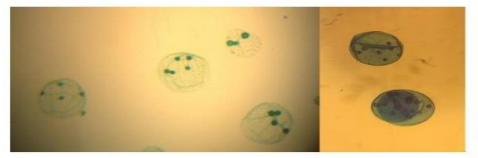
Q1: A/Identify this slide and classify it.



B/ How can this genus reproduce sexually and asexually?

Q2: A/Identify this slide and classify it.



B/ How can reproduce sexually? Write about it

Q3:A/ Identify this slide and classify it.



B/Write about some features about it

Q4: A/ Classify *Chlamedomonas* sp.

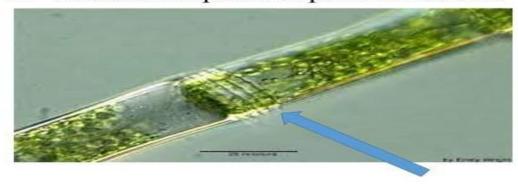
B/ Draw and labeling it.

Q5:A/ Identify and classify these two slides .

B/ What are the differences between them?



Q6:A/1: Identify this slide.2: To which order it is belong?B/ What is the pointed part? Define it.



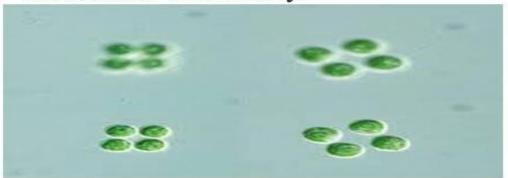
Q7:1. Identify this slide.2. To which Order and Family it is belong?B/ Write the common name of it.



Q8: A/ 1. Identify this slide.

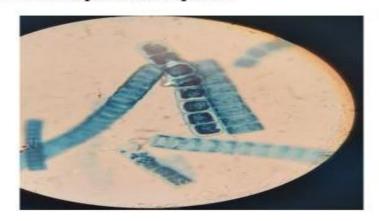
2. To which Order and Family it is belong?

B/ Write about this colony.

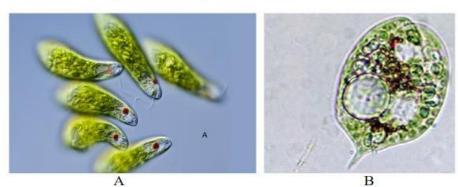


Q9: A/ Identify this slide.

B/ belong to order and hasshape chloroplast.



Q10: A/Identify and classify these two slides.



B/ Write the differences between them.

Q11: Identify this slide and classify it.



B/Write about some features about it

Q12: Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. Which of the following is a primary pigment found in green algae?
 - o A) Phycobilin
 - o B) Chlorophyll a
 - o C) Carotene
 - o D) Fucoxanthin

Answer: B) Chlorophyll a

- 2. What type of algae is commonly used in the production of agar?
 - o A) Green algae
 - o B) Red algae
 - o C) Brown algae
 - o D) Diatoms

Answer: B) Red algae

- 3. Harmful algal blooms (HABs) are primarily caused by:
 - o A) Low temperatures
 - o B) High nutrient concentrations
 - o C) Increased salinity
 - o D) Lack of sunlight

Answer: B) High nutrient concentrations

- 4. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of algae?
 - o A) They are autotrophic.
 - o B) They lack true roots, stems, and leaves.
 - o C) They are all unicellular.
 - o D) They can live in a variety of aquatic environments.

Answer: C) They are all unicellular.

- 5. Which group of algae is primarily found in marine environments and is known for its economic importance?
 - o A) Cyanobacteria
 - o B) Dinoflagellates
 - o C) Brown algae

	0	D) Red algae
		Answer: C) Brown algae
6.	Which	n process do algae primarily use to produce energy?
	0	A) Respiration
	0	B) Fermentation
	0	C) Photosynthesis
	0	D) Chemosynthesis
		Answer: C) Photosynthesis
7.	What	is the main component of the cell walls in diatoms?
	0	A) Cellulose
	0	B) Silica
	0	C) Chitin
	0	D) Lignin
		Answer: B) Silica
8.	Which	n type of algae is known for producing red tides?
	0	A) Green algae
	0	B) Brown algae
	0	C) Dinoflagellates
	0	D) Cyanobacteria
		Answer: C) Dinoflagellates
9.	Which	of the following algae is primarily freshwater?
	0	A) Laminaria
	0	B) Chlorella
	0	C) Fucus
	0	D) Sargassum
		Answer: B) Chlorella
10	. What	is a major benefit of using algae for biofuel production?
	0	A) High cost of production
	0	B) Requires large land areas
	0	C) Rapid growth rates
	0	D) Limited carbon dioxide absorption
		Answer: C) Rapid growth rates
Q13: l	Fill-in-	the-Blank Questions
1.	Algae	that are primarily found in freshwater environments belong to the group called
		ocess by which algae convert sunlight into energy is known as
3.		are the pigments responsible for the red color in red algae.
4.	The ce	ell walls of diatoms are made of, which provides them with structura
	streng	th.
		ful algal blooms are often caused by an excess of in the water.
6.	The tw	vo main groups of macroalgae are and algae.
		can be classified based on their pigmentation into three major groups: green, red,
	and	algae.

8.		is a commercially important species of brown algae used to produce
	alginates.	

9. Cyanobacteria, although sometimes called blue-green algae, are actually a type of

10. One of the major benefits of using algae for biofuels is their _____ growth rate.

Q14: What are the general characteristics of Division: Cyanophyta , chlorophyta.

Q15: Draw and label *Calothrix* sp.

Q16: What are the unique features of Oedogonium sp.

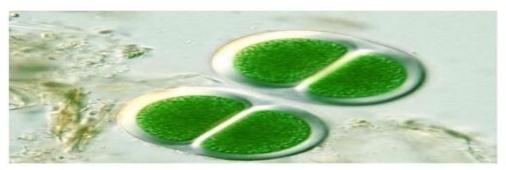
Q17: Cyanophyta divided in to four orders, what are they? mention it.

Q18: What are the benefits of *chlorella* sp.

Q19: Define four of the following (Heterocyst, Akinete, daughter colony, coenobium, apical cap, phycoerythrin).

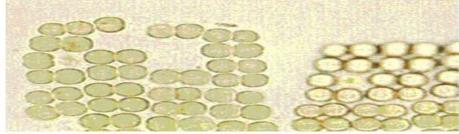
Q20: What is the differences between Lateral conjugation and Scalariforrm conjugation in *Spirogera* sp. ?

Q21: A/ Identify this slide; and then classify it?



B/ The colonies of *Microcystis* sp. are spherical but older colonies are typically irregular they often have a blackish or reddish appearance because of

Q22:A/ Identify this slide and then descripe it, in briefly.

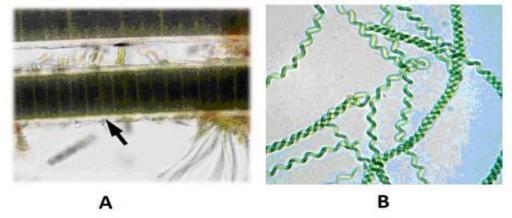


B/Cyanophyta are prokaryotic and the pigments are found in peripheral portion of the protoplast include:.....and

......

Q23: A/Identify these two slides , to which class , order ,family they belonging to ?

B/ Write the differences between them, in briefly.



Q24: A/ Identify this slide **and** Write the classification of it.

B/ Draw and label of it.



Q25: A/ Identify this slide and then Classify it.

B/What are these parts which pointed to; defined one of them?



Q26: A/ Identify this slide, then classify it.

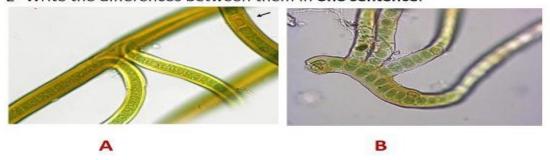
B/Describe the structure of it; and what is the part that pointed to it?



Q27: 1- A/Identify these two slides **A** and **B**.

B/To which **class** and **order** they are belong?

2- Write the differences between them in **one sentence**.



Q28: 1- Identify this slide; Write the classification of it

2- A/what is the common name of it?
B/ Write the description of it; in brief.

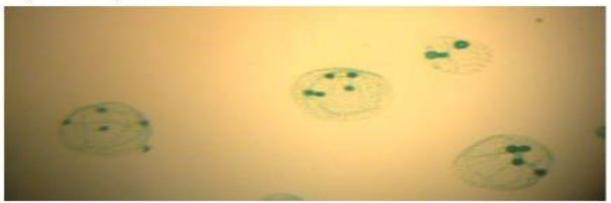


Q29:A/The class chlorophyceae can be divided in to two orders

B/Idenify this slide and write the common name of it.



Q30: A/ Identify this slide .



B/Compare between Pandorina sp. and Euodorina sp. According to :-

- 1. Their shape of colonies.
- 2. The number and shapes of cells.
- 3. The arrangement of the cells.