

SIW

CLASSIFICATION OF PLANTS

**Grammar: Prepositions
followed by gerund.**

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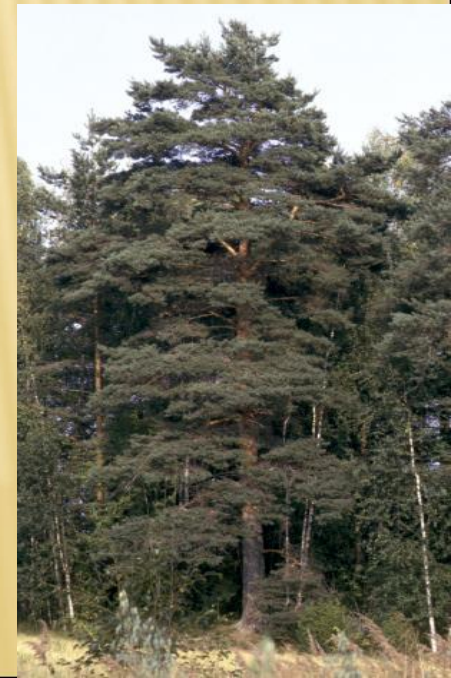
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PLAN:

- Introduction
- Types of plant kingdom
 - Non-flowering plants
 - Flowering plants
- Conclusion
- Prepositions followed by gerund.

INTRODUCTION

Plants are classified in several different ways and tells us about its place in the plant world rather than in the garden. All people of over the world depend on plants and we should know about their classification.



Plant Kingdom

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graph TD; A[Plant Kingdom] --> B[Non-flowering Plants]; A --> C[Flowering Plants];
```

**Non-flowering
Plants**

Flowering Plants

- 3 groups

Non - flowering Plants

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graph TD; A[Non - flowering Plants] --> B[Mosses]; A --> C[Ferns]; A --> D[Gymnosperms]; E[Do NOT produce flowers];
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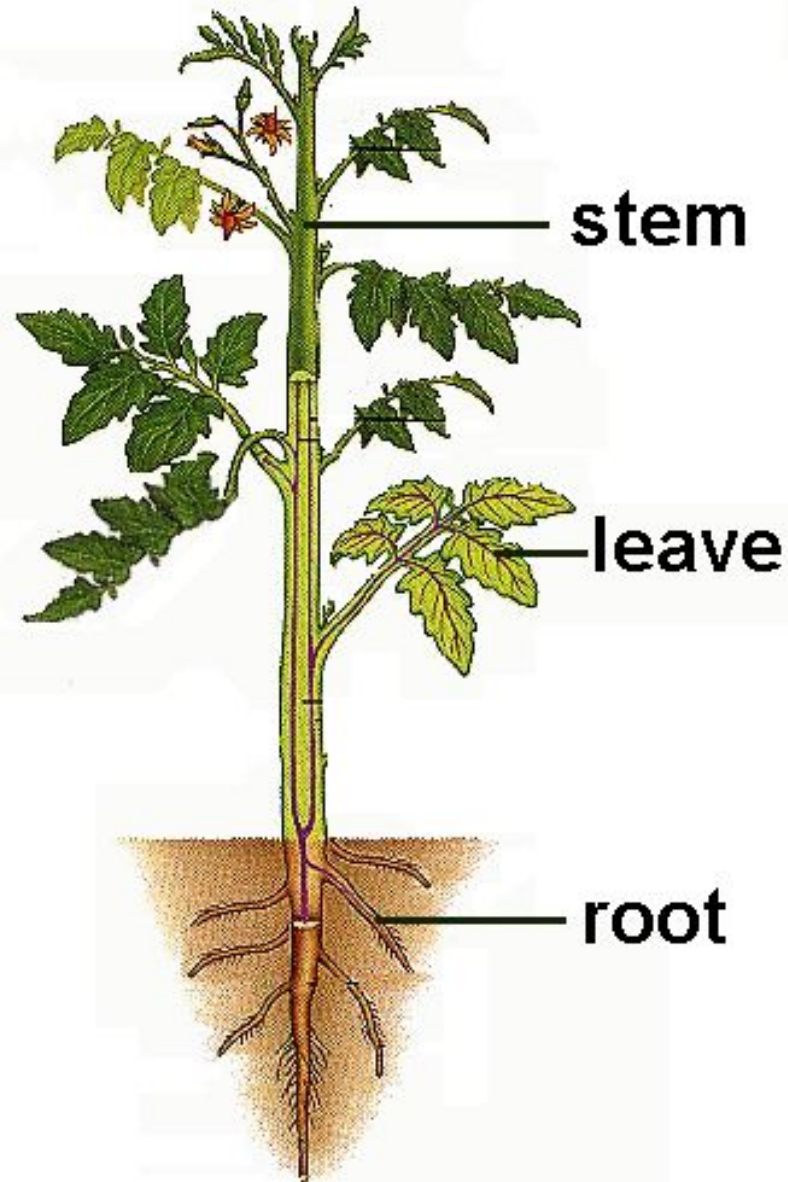
Mosses

Ferns

Gymnosperms

Do NOT produce flowers

A plant can be divided into 3 parts

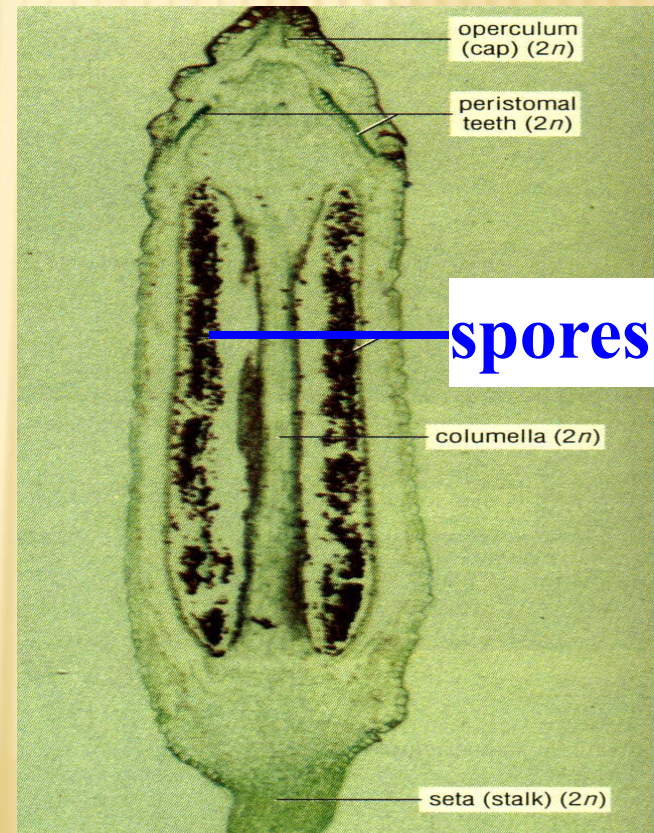
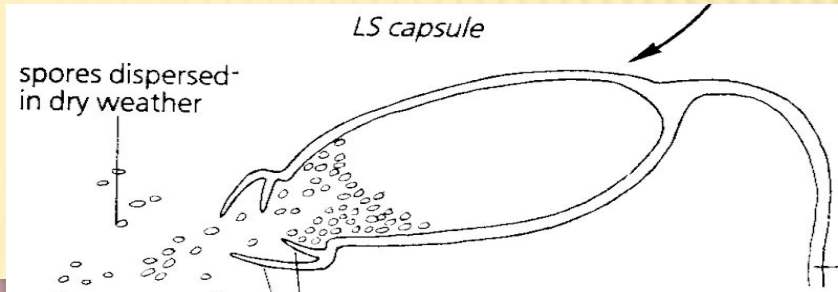


EXAMPLES OF MOSSES



Moss

Spore-producing capsule



CHARACTERISTICS OF MOSSES

- .Simplest plants
- .No true roots, No vascular tissues (no transport)
- .Simple stems & leaves
- .Have **rhizoids** for anchorage
- .**Spores** from capsules (wind-dispersal)



FERN



Fern

A leaf (finely divided into small parts)

pinna with sori ($2n$)

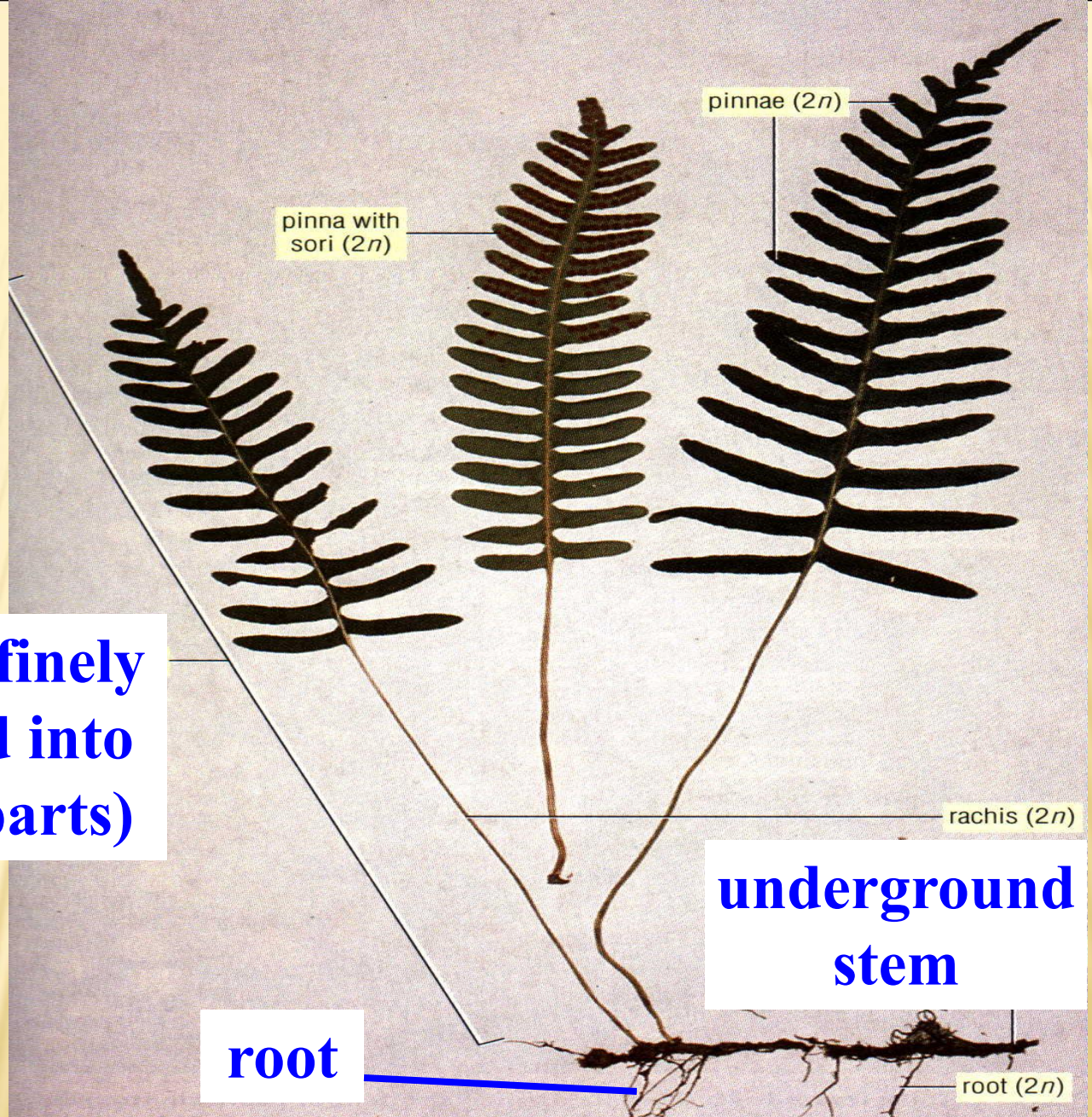
pinnae ($2n$)

rachis ($2n$)

underground stem

root

root ($2n$)



CHARACTERISTICS OF FERNS

- .roots, feathery leaves & underground stems
- .have **vascular tissues** (transport & support)
- .**Spore-producing organ** on the underside of leaves (reproduction)
- .**Damp & shady** places

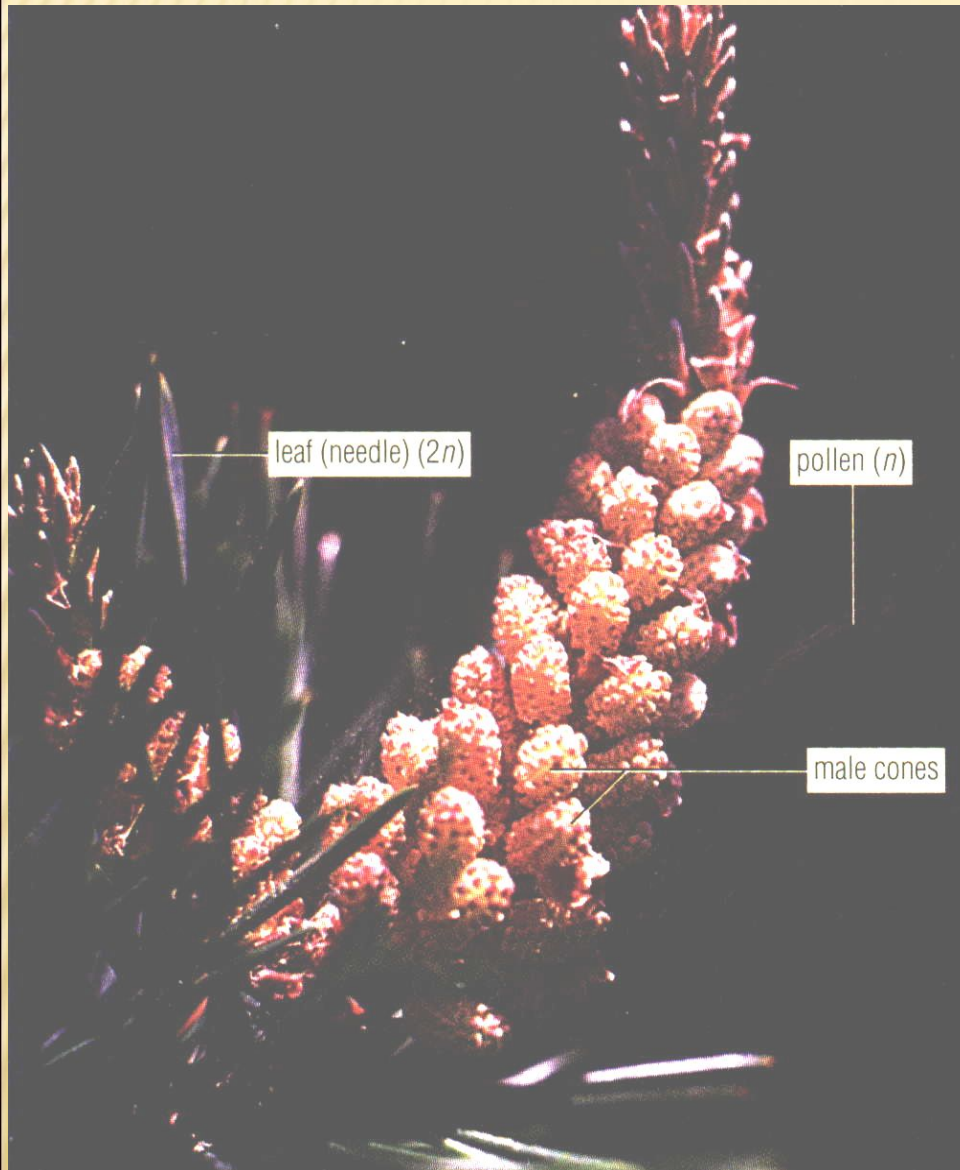




needle-shaped leaves



Male cones (in clusters)



Female cones (scattered)



CHARACTERISTICS OF GYMNOSPERMS

- .tall evergreen trees
- .roots, woody stems
- .**needle-shaped** leaves
- .**vascular tissues** (transport)
- .**naked seeds** in female cones
- .dry places



- 2 groups

Flowering Plants



Monocotyledons

Dicotyledons

- roots, stems, leaves
- vascular tissues (transport)
- **flowers, fruits** (contain seeds)

MONOCOTYLED ONS



Parallel veins

CHARACTERISTICS OF MONOCOTYLEDONS

- . **one seed-leaf**
- leaves have **parallel** veins
- . **herbaceous plants**



DICOTYLED ONS



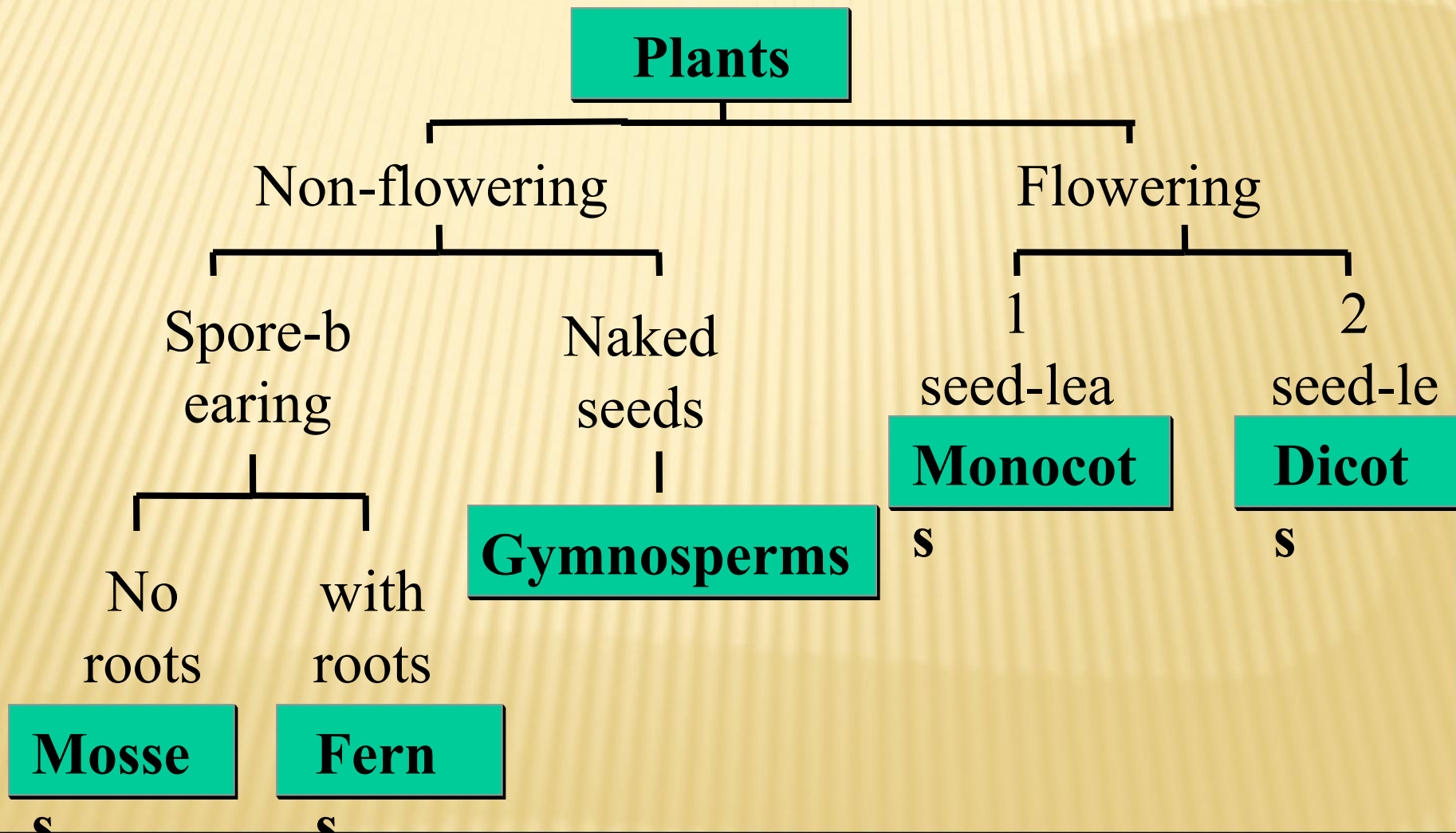
Veins in network

CHARACTERISTICS OF DICOTYLEDONS

- . two seed-leaves
- . leaves have veins in network



IN CONCLUSION I WOULD LIKE TO PRESENT THIS TABLE OF PLANTS CLASSIFICATION.





GERUNDS

Gerunds are defined as the -ing form of a verb. They have several functions.

1. Used as subjects and complements

Skiing is my favorite sport.

Hiking can be very strenuous.

Seeing is *believing*

2. Used as objects following prepositions and prepositional expressions

Thanks for *tending* my children.

The job consists of *typing, filing, and answering* the phone.

3. Used as objects following certain verbs.*

The children enjoyed *watching* the parade.

Ms. Terrell avoided *paying* her taxes until it was too late.

Gerunds can sometimes take objects of their own:

Roland is afraid of *making mistakes*.

Sandy is considering *leaving New York*.

□ **These verbs are commonly followed by gerunds.**

- admit
- begin
- discuss
- hate
- love
- practice
- regret
- stop
- advise
- can't help
- dislike
- hesitate
- mention
- prefer
- remember
- suggest
- anticipate
- complete
- enjoy
- imagine

INTERNET RESOURCES

- <http://theseedsite.co.uk/class.html>
- <http://www.accessexcellence.org/RC/Ethnobotany/page3.php>
- <http://www.tutorvista.com/biology/classification-of-plants>

**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION**