

**SIW**

**CLASSIFICATION OF  
PLANTS**

**Grammar: Prepositions  
followed by gerund.**

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# PLAN:

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- 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.



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# Plant Kingdom



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

A flowchart illustrating the classification of the Plant Kingdom. At the top, a light blue box with a blue border contains the text "Plant Kingdom". A vertical line descends from this box and splits into two horizontal lines, each ending in a downward-pointing arrow. The left arrow points to a dark green box with a green border containing the text "Non-flowering Plants". The right arrow points to a dark purple box with a purple border containing the text "Flowering Plants".

**Non-flowering  
Plants**

**Flowering Plants**



- 3 groups

## Non - flowering Plants

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

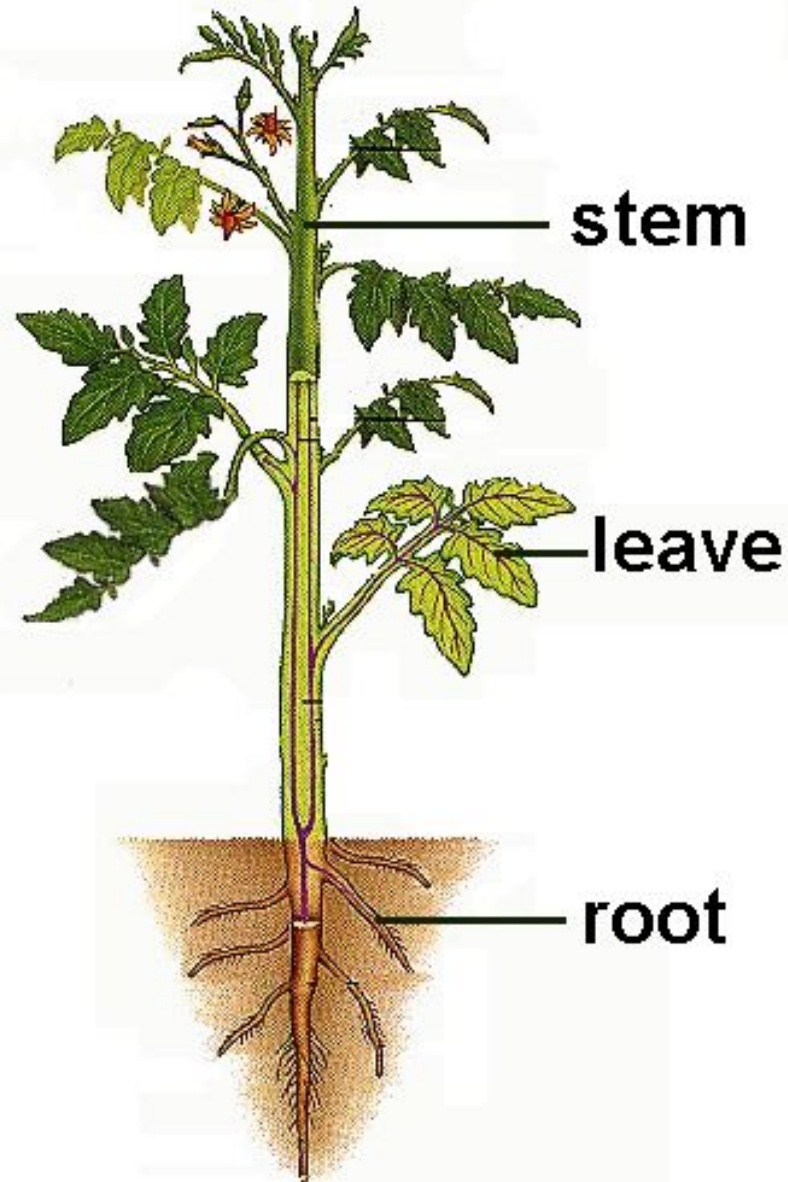
**Mosses**

**Ferns**

**Gymnosperms**

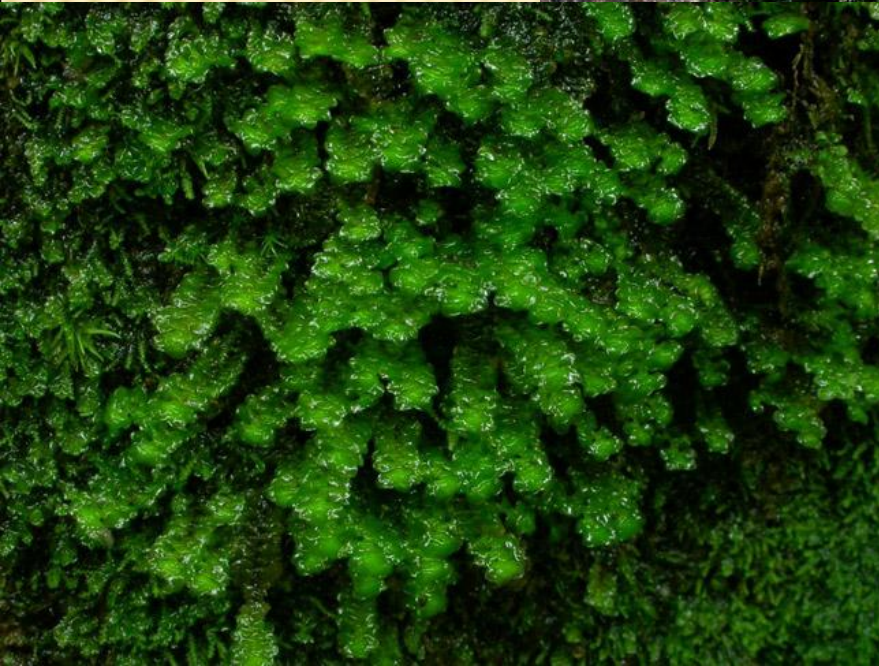
**Do NOT produce flowers**

# A plant can be divided into 3 parts





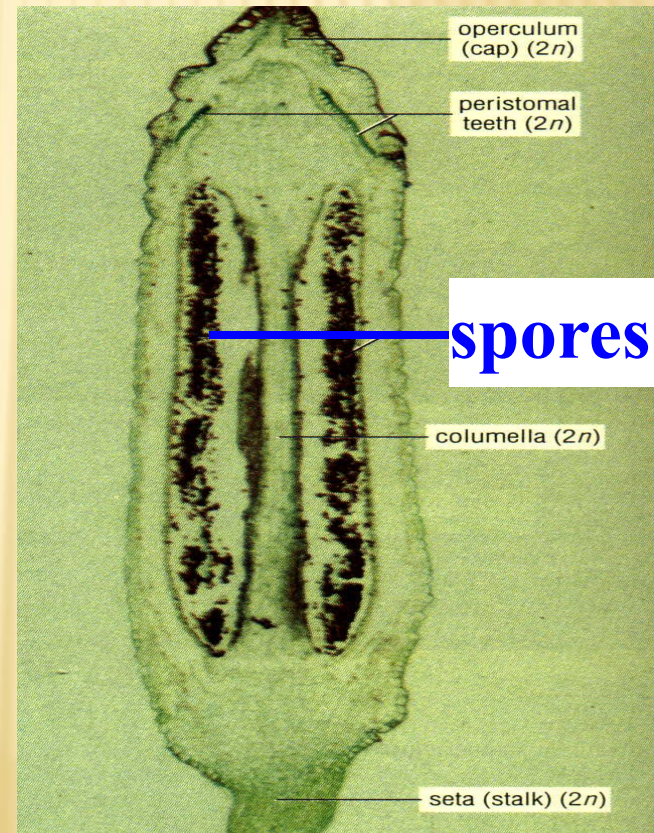
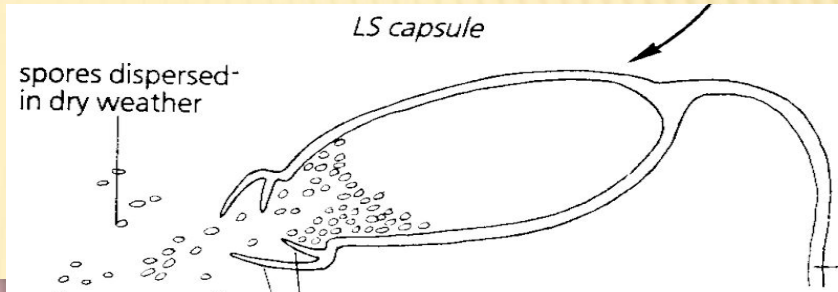
# EXAMPLES OF MOSSES





# 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 ( $2n$ )

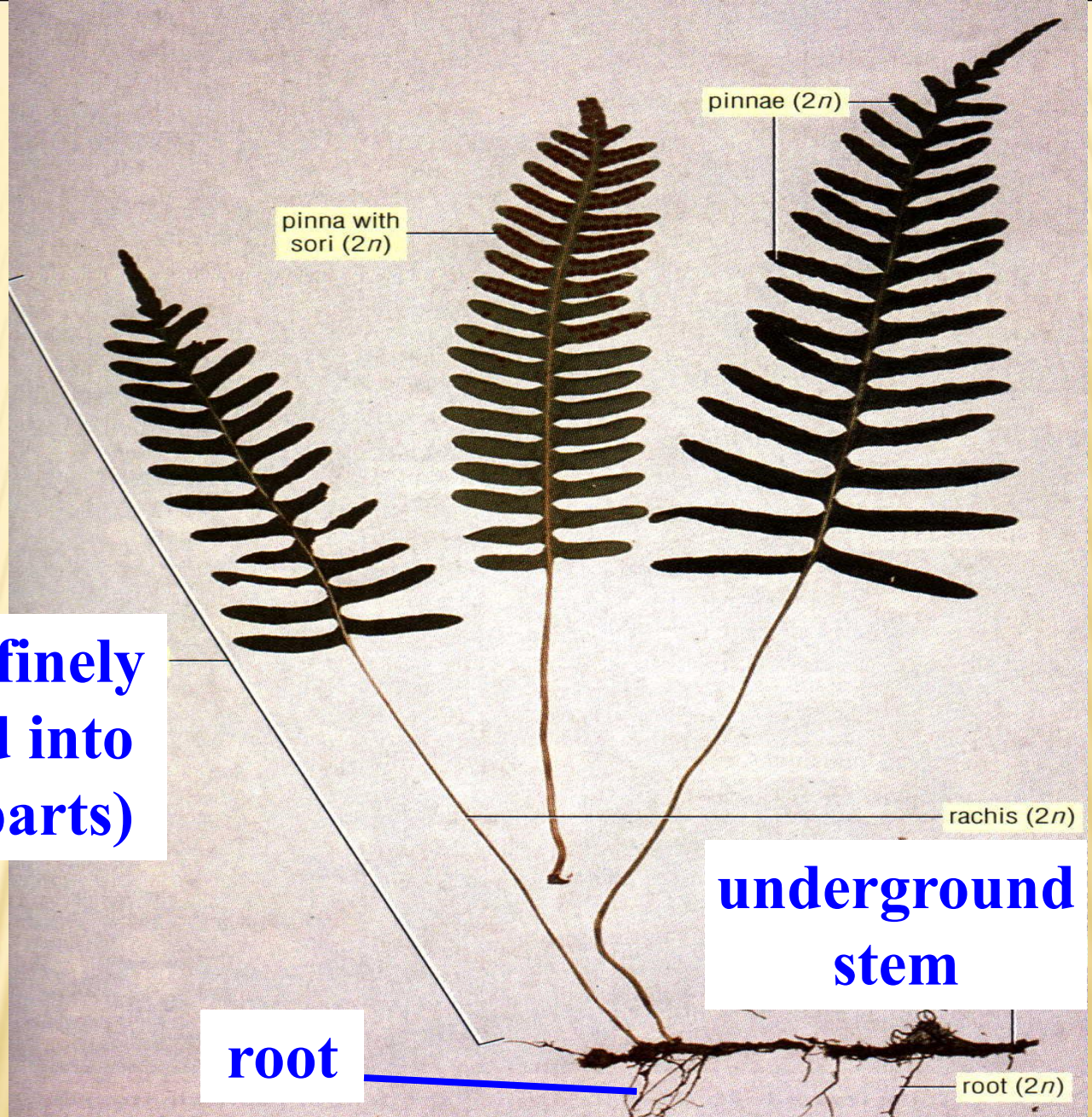
pinnae ( $2n$ )

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







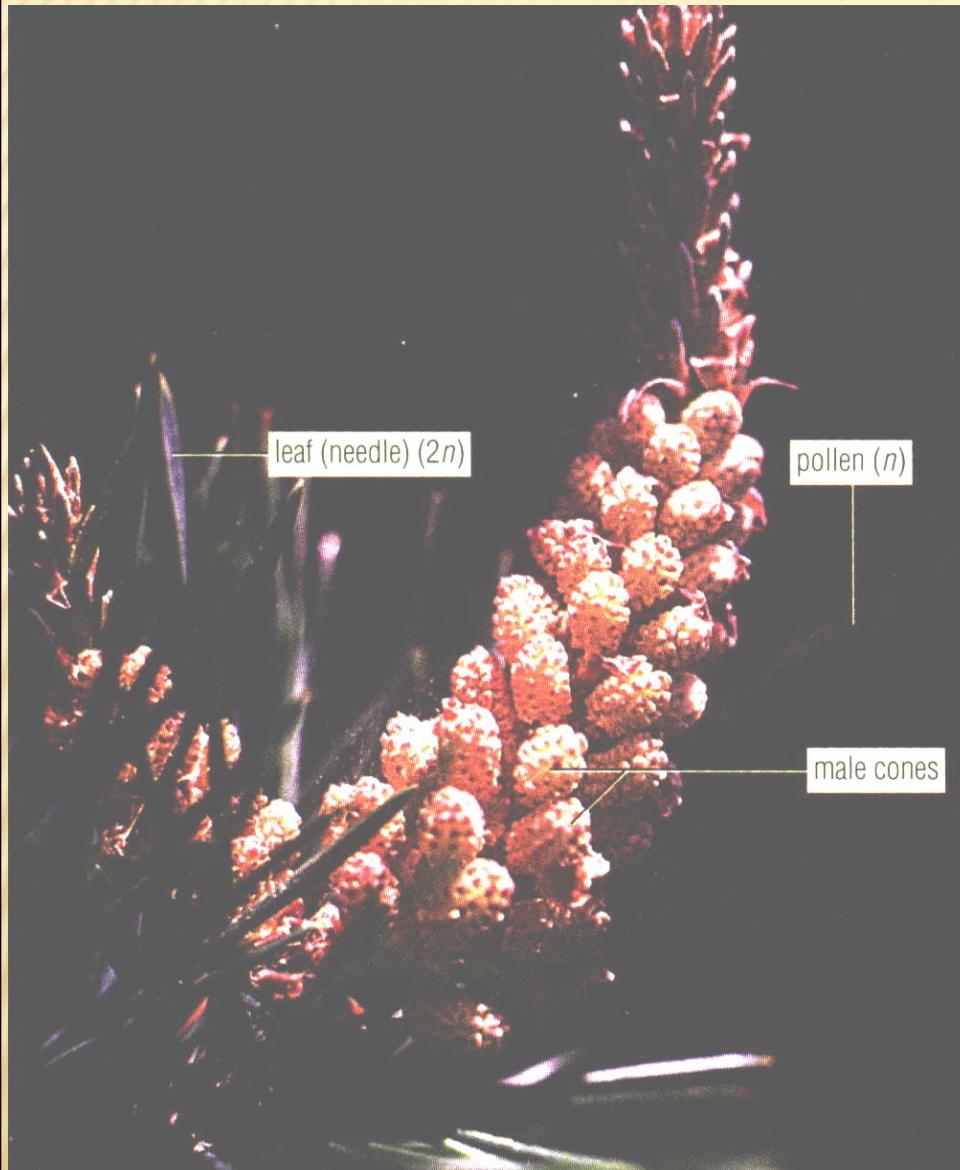


# needle-shaped leaves





# 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**



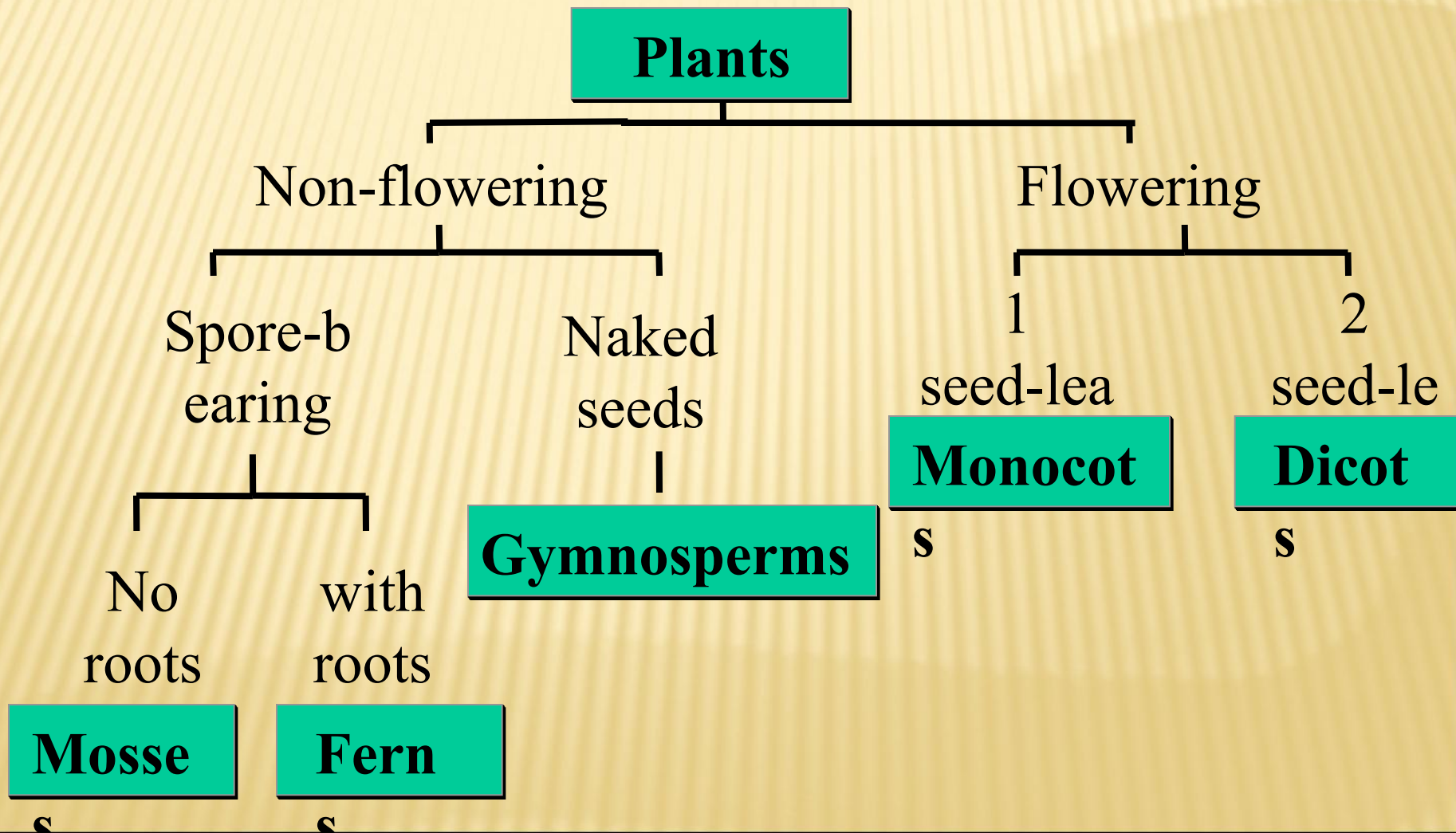
# CHARACTERISTICS OF DICOTYLEDONS

- . 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.**

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



# INTERNET RESOURCES

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



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**THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION**