

## Chapter 3 Plant Classification

### I. What is Plant Classification?

#### 1. Pronounce the words below!

- |                   |               |               |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| a. Seeds          | f. Dicots     | k. Grass      |
| b. Mosses         | g. Species    | l. Gymnosperm |
| c. Classification | h. Sunflowers | m. Dry        |
| d. Mammals        | i. Angiosperm | n. Plants     |
| e. Moist          | j. Monocots   | o. Ferns      |

#### 2. Read the text below!

#### Plant Classifications

Plants are extremely complex. They have thousands of species, in fact they are probably somewhere around half a million different species, and these are just the ones we know about. They are no doubt many more that haven't been fully discovered yet.

It is estimated that one in five to twenty percent of plant species are threatened with extinction. To continue studying these plant species, we need to organize them in different groups. This is known as current classification. Plants all are some common parts that maintain a survival, but beyond that they can look very different. These differences help what was classify and organize plants. Plants within a group are closer related to other members of their own group than they are to members of another group, just like we as humans are more closely related to the great apes than we are to other mammals. So, how are plants classified?

The plant kingdom can be split into plants with seeds and plants without seed. Not every plant grows from a seed, like ferns and mosses, for example. They grow from spores. Other plant is asexual reproduction and grow new plants from rhizomes or tubers. The evolution of the seed was a huge evolutionary step for plants. It meant they could grow anywhere on earth in any environment. There were no longer limited to extremely moist condition.

Seed plants can be split into flowering plants and non-flowering plants. These have scientific names of gymnosperms and angiosperms. As in the name non-flowering plants did not produce flowers. They also reproduce by means of exposed seed. Gymnosperm means naked seed. Like with conifers, the cone on a pine tree is a naked seed and do not produce flowers. Gymnosperms are usually full evergreen trees often with needles shaped leaves. They usually found in dry places.

Angiosperm, the largest and the most diverse group in the plant kingdom, consists of two major groups, monocotyledons and dicotyledons. These groups consist of roots, stems, leaves flowers, fruits, and seed. Some observable differences are the monocots have parallel veins and petals in groups of three, whereas dicots have net like veins and petals in groups of four or five. Grass and maize are examples of monocots, whereas trees, sunflowers, and roses are examples of dicots. So there we have some of the plants are classified. You need to remember that non-flowering plants are called gymnosperms and have naked seeds. And then flowering plants are called angiosperms which can be separated into monocots and dicots

#### 3. Answer the questions below!

- How many species does the plants have in this world?
- What are gymnosperms and angiosperms?
- What are monocots and dicots?
- Where can the gymnosperms be found?

e. What are the largest two major groups in plant kingdom?

## II. Listening

1. Listening to the audio about Different between Angiosperm and Gymnosperm!

2. Fill the gaps according to the audio based on the words on the table:

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| • Fruit    | • Petals     |
| • Red wood | • Ferns      |
| • Ovary    | • Pine trees |
| • Seed     | • Stamen     |

- a. Angiosperms are unique because they produce a \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
b. The seed develop in the \_\_\_\_\_ (2)  
c. The male portion of the flower is called \_\_\_\_\_ (3)  
d. Most flowers have \_\_\_\_\_ (4)  
e. Common example of gymnosperm are \_\_\_\_\_ (5), \_\_\_\_\_ (6), \_\_\_\_\_ (7)

3. Listen to audio and fill the gaps

Plants have different parts that work together to help them \_\_\_\_\_ (8)  
Plants have different parts that work together to help them \_\_\_\_\_ (9)  
Plants have \_\_\_\_\_ (10) and \_\_\_\_\_ (11)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (12), \_\_\_\_\_ (13) and \_\_\_\_\_ (14)  
They all work together to help the plant survive.  
They need \_\_\_\_\_ (15) and \_\_\_\_\_ (16)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (17), \_\_\_\_\_ (18) and \_\_\_\_\_ (20)  
They need \_\_\_\_\_ (21) and \_\_\_\_\_ (22)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (23), \_\_\_\_\_ (24) and \_\_\_\_\_ (25)

## III. Speaking

Watch a video about monocot and dicot and discuss with your friend about the different between monocot and dicots!

## IV. Writing

Choose a monocot or a dicot plant and explain about the plant. Write it in 50 or more words!

Example 1:

Corn is one example of monocot plant. Corn is also called maize. Corn grows in a field. You can grow a lot of corn in a large yard. Corn is very healthy and sweet. It can be made flour; you can also grill it with spicy sauce. When you go to watch movie in movie theatre, you can buy popcorn to eat while watching.