



[Frequently Asked Questions]

Classification of Plants

Subject:	Life Science
Course:	B.Sc. 1st Year
Paper No. & Title:	Biology - I
Topic No. & Title:	Unit - 2 Classification and Diversity
Practical No. & Title:	Practical – 1 Classification of Plants

Frequently Asked Questions

Q1. Name various kingdoms of living organisms.

A1. Living organisms are classified into four kingdoms, Plantae (metaphyta), Animalia (metazoan), Fungi (mycota), and Protista.

Q2. How do you mention a variety or sub species in naming a plant?

A2. In technical writing, variety and subspecies names must be denoted with "var." or "ssp." when following a species name. Names are italicized or underlined, while var. or spp. is not italicized or underlined. For example, the thornless variety of honeylocust would be written *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis*. The bigfruit evening primrose would be written *Oenothera macrocarpa* ssp. *incana*.

Q3. What do you mean by bryophyte?

A3. Bryophytes are all mosses, which have thalloid body and are without vascular system.

Q4. What is a pteridophyte?

A4. A pteridophyte is a plant with primitive type of vascular system and reproduces by spores and not by seed.

Q5. What are lichens?

A5. Lichens are thalophytes formed by obligate symbiotic relationship of specific algae and fungus.

Q6. Mention three differences between monocot and dicot.

A6. Monocots are characterized by having seeds that have a single cotyledon, leaves have parallel venation, and root system is fibrous type in contrast dicots have two cotyledons, reticulate venation and tap root system.

Q7. What are gymnosperms?

A7. Gymnosperms are naked seeded plants. The seeds are borne on megasporangium or the female cone. Fruits are absent.

Q8. How does cryptogams and phanerogams differ?

A8. Cryptogams are nonflowering seedless plants whereas phanerogams bear flowers and seeds.

Q9. State the position of algae in plant kingdom.

A9. Algae are chlorophyllous thallophytes mentioned as cryptogams in the plant kingdom.

Q10. How do you put the knowledge of taxonomy in practice? Give one example.

A10. Distinguishing between monocots and dicots is a common practice in landscape management. For example, some of our common herbicides work at the monocot/dicot level. Lawn weed sprays (such as 2,4-D and Dicamba) kill dicots (broadleaf plants like dandelions) but not monocots (the grass). Other herbicides will kill monocots but not dicots, allowing the gardener to kill grass (a monocot) in the shrub or flowerbed (dicots).