

# Chapter 2 - Workbook

1. The classification of plants is called taxonomy.

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2. List the levels of plant classification. The first letter of each term is given.

**K** ingdom

**P** hylum

**C** lass

**O** rder

**F** amily

**G** enus

**S** pecies epithet

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3. Angiosperms are vascular plants whose seeds are covered (by an ovary).

Gymnosperms are vascular plants with “naked seeds”.

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4. The term “dicotyledon (dicot)” refers to plants that have two seed leaves at germination.

Grasses, banana, and palms belong to another group called monocotyledon and have only one seed leaf.

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5. The naming of plants is called **nomenclature**.

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6. Name five plant characteristics used to identify trees.

- a. **Bark**
- b. **Buds**
- c. **Leaves**
- d. **Form**
- e. **Leave scar**



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7. Draw a twig with the following leaf arrangement.

Opposite

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7. Draw a twig with the following leaf arrangement.

Alternate



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8. Name a tree with palmately compound leaves: Horschestnut .  
Name a tree with pinnately compound leaves: Black Walnut .



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9. Draw a simple leaf with a lobed leaf margin.

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10. Draw a compound leaf with serrate margins on the leaflets.

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11. A compound leaf with multiple leaflets will have one bud(s).

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12. Give an example of a tree species that has more than one common name: **Hornbeam**

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13. In the scientific name *Acer saccharum*.  
*Acer* identifies the **Genus** and  
*saccharum* identifies the  
**Species epithet**.

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14. Species are often subdivided into *varieties* or *Species epithet* that have distinct differences from the general species.

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15. A **cultivar** is a cultivated variety

