

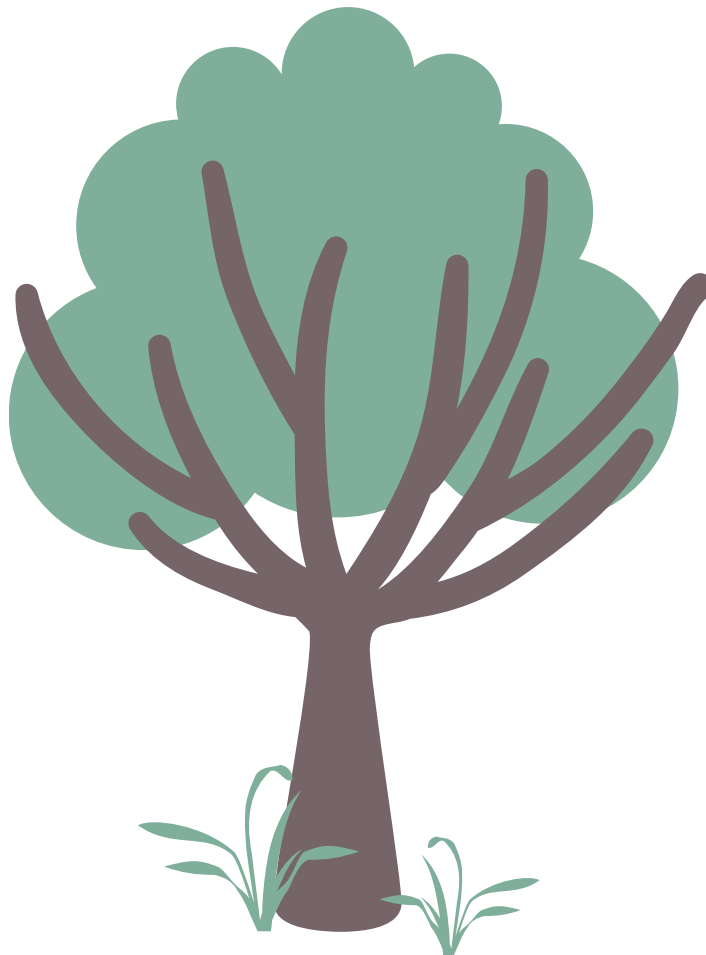
A VIDEO BASED LESSON

TREES ARE PRECIOUS

PPTX, VIDEO. DISCUSSION ?S, WORD FIND.
READING COMPREHENSION. BRAINSTORM.
STEPS TO PLANT A TREE ORGANIZER. ANSWER KEYS.



**Teaching
Resources**



TREES



1. Have you ever climbed a tree?

2. Is there a forest near you? What's it like?

3. Why are trees important to us? The earth?

4. Have you ever planted a tree?
How do you plant a tree?

5. What kinds of trees can you name?

6. What kinds of products do trees give us?

7. What are the parts of a tree? Name them.

8. What animals live in trees and depend on trees?

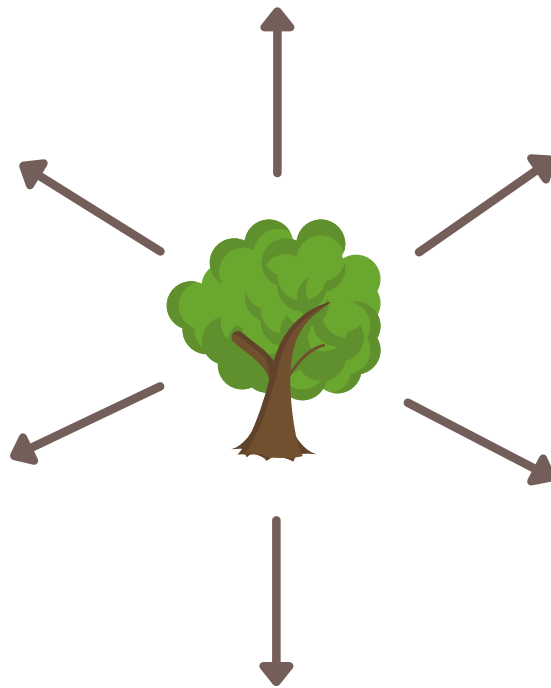
9. Do you think trees are "alive", like animals? Why?
Why not?

WHAT IF EVERYONE PLANTED A TREE?



A Video Based Lesson

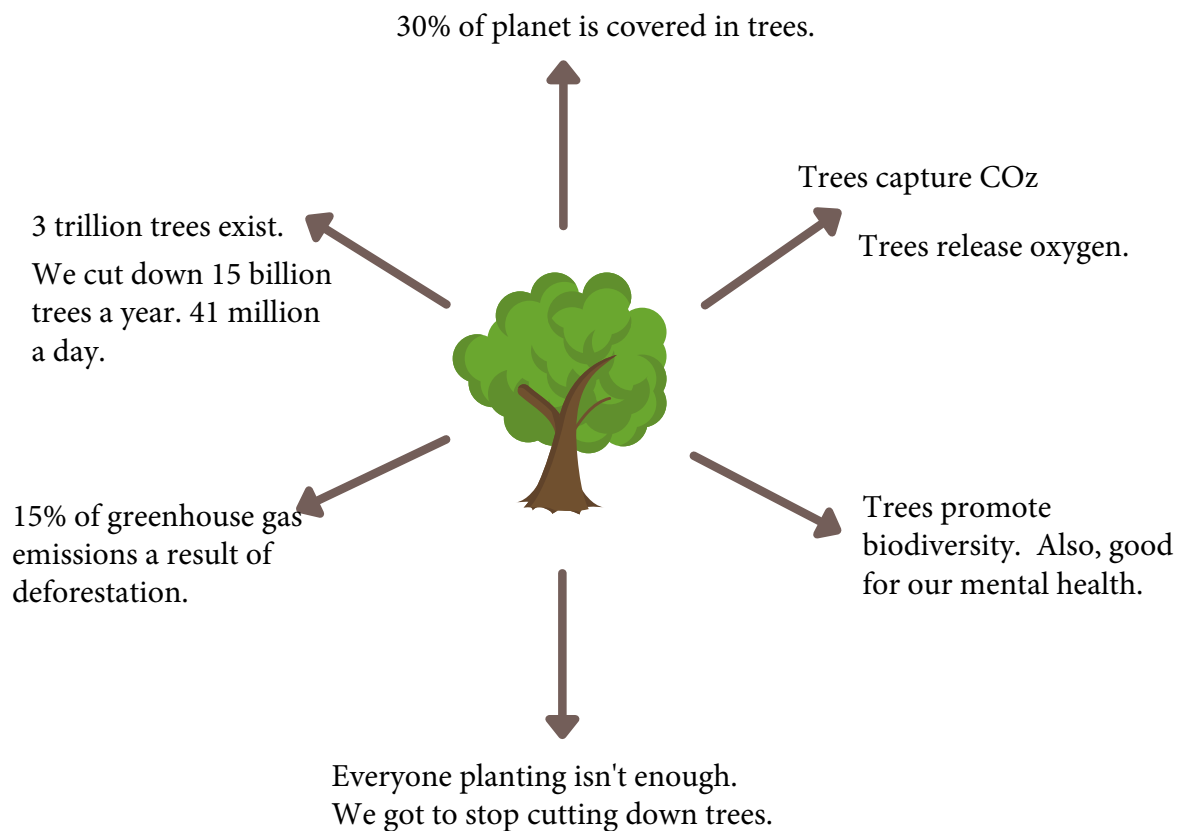
Instructions: Watch a video and use your own ideas. Write down all the facts about trees you know or that are mentioned.



WHAT IF EVERYONE PLANTED A TREE?

Video Based Lesson

Instructions: Watch a video and use your own ideas. Write down all the facts about trees you know or mentioned.





Name: _____

TREES

Trees are plants. While they share similarities with shrubs, the difference is that trees have a woody, main trunk, a crown (top) of foliage and measure at least 4 meters in height.

Trees fall into two categories: evergreen and deciduous. As the name suggests, evergreen trees do not lose all their leaves at the same time, instead remaining green year round. Deciduous trees on the other hand, lose their leaves during autumn, and regrow new leaves during spring. During autumn, the leaves on deciduous trees change colour - usually yellow, orange and red shades, before falling to the ground.

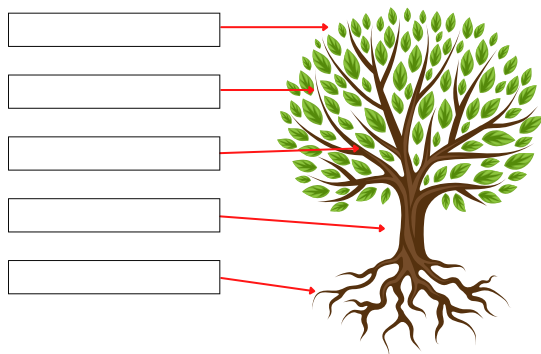
The structure of a tree includes roots, trunk, branches, twigs, and a crown of foliage. The root system of a tree feeds the plant by taking in water, oxygen and minerals. The foliage crown filters the air. Leaves use the sun's energy to convert carbon dioxide into oxygen.



As well as being the lungs to the earth, trees provide shade for humans, timber for buildings, a home and shelter to many creatures, and edible fruits and nuts.



1 Label the tree structure using the information in the above passage:



2 In your own words, describe what the difference is between an evergreen and deciduous tree:

3 Describe two consequences of tree removal:

⊙

⊙



Find-a-word

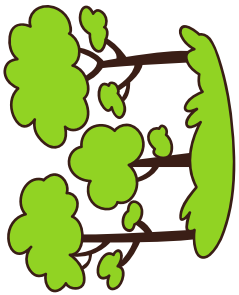
TREES



P	E	T	R	N	G	N	I	V	I	L
L	G	R	O	W	N	U	T	S	A	L
A	R	E	R	G	M	R	S	F	U	L
N	T	E	T	W	I	G	S	N	S	L
T	A	A	Z	S	I	S	G	E	E	I
S	T	T	O	H	N	S	T	K	H	O
F	O	L	I	A	G	E	R	R	C	S
B	R	L	T	R	U	N	K	A	N	D
R	I	O	H	O	M	E	T	B	A	E
D	O	X	Y	G	E	N	O	T	R	E
R	T	I	M	B	E	R	I	A	B	S

Instructions: Find the underlined words in the above find-a-word.

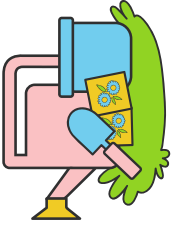
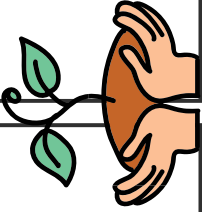
Trees are living things. They are plants that grow from seeds. The structure of a tree includes a root system, trunk, branches, twigs and a crown of foliage. Trees are regarded as the lungs of earth, filtering out dust and converting carbon dioxide into oxygen. They are also the home to many animals, provide shelter to human, timber for construction and edible fruits, nuts, seeds, flowers and even bark.

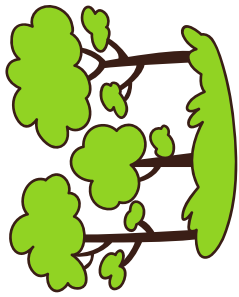


TREE PLANTING

What are the steps to planting a tree?



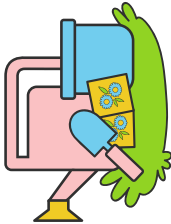
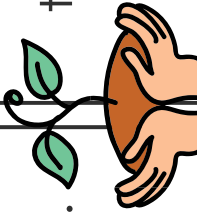
Materials Needed			
			
Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
			



TREE PLANTING

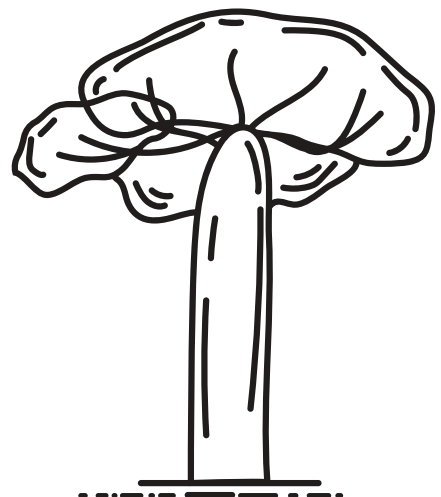
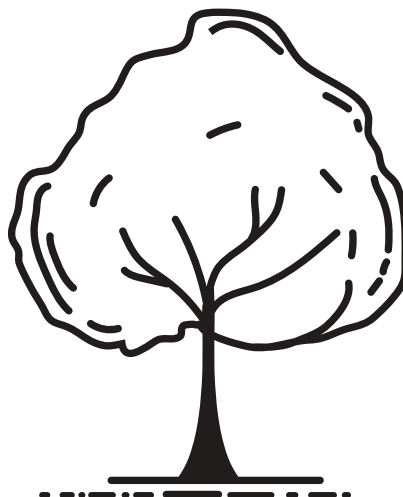
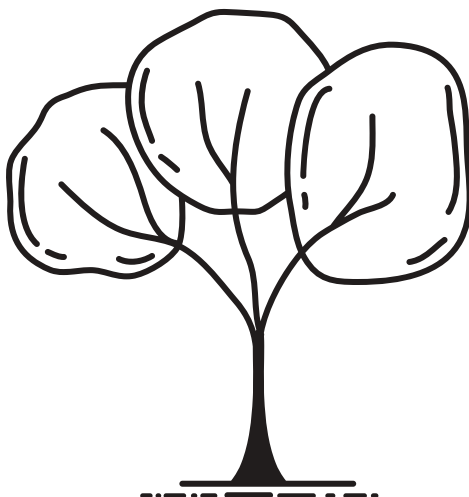
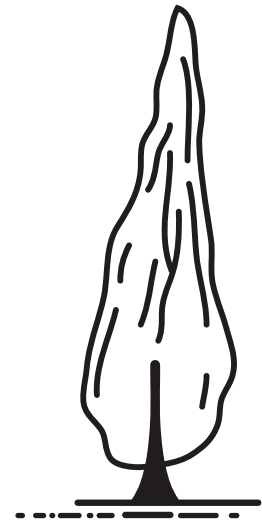
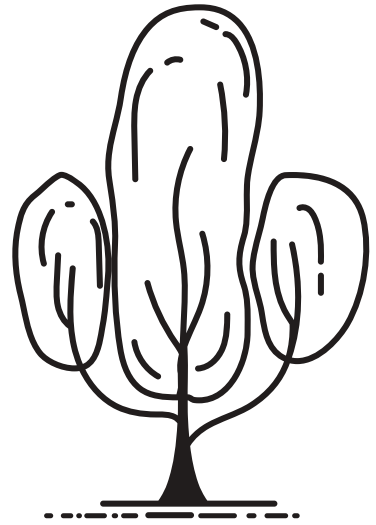
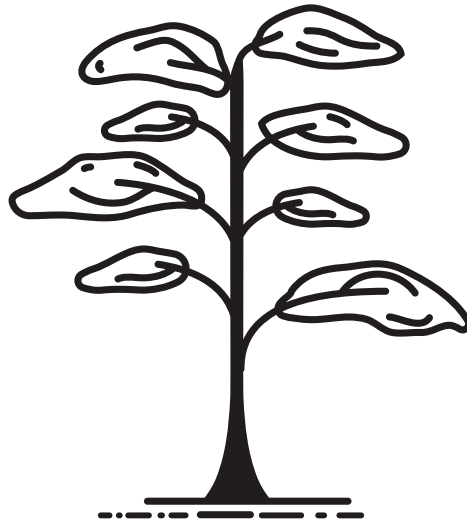
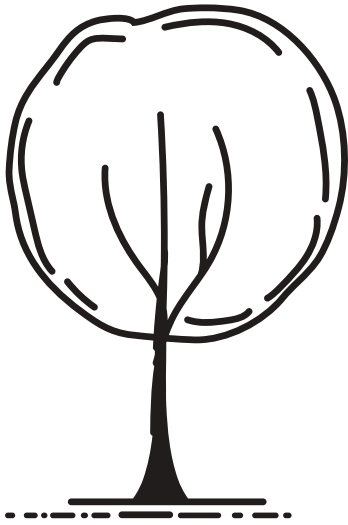
What are the steps to planting a tree?



Materials Needed			
Gloves, pants, shovel or trowel, seedling, mulch, water			
			
<u>Step 1</u>	<u>Step 2</u>	<u>Step 3</u>	<u>Step 4</u>
Dig the planting hole. 2-3x wider than root base.	Massage/loosen /trim the seedling roots.	Place in the center and fill in gently with soil.	Build a soil berm. Well around the tree stem for water.
<u>Step 5</u>	<u>Step 6</u>	<u>Step 7</u>	<u>Step 8</u>
Stake the tree to provide support.	Tie the seedling to the stake.	Water the tree thoroughly then once a week.	Add mulch. 3- 5 inches.
			

NATIONAL TREE DAY

PLANT A TREE



TREE BENEFITS

PLANT A TREE | SAVE THE EARTH

IMPROVED MENTAL HEALTH



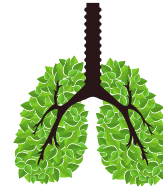
Studies show being near trees can reduce stress levels by decreasing your blood pressure and slowing your heart rate.

PROTECT WILDLIFE



Trees provide a home and protection to animals

HELP US BREATHE



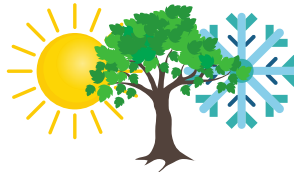
Through photosynthesis, trees produce oxygen

COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE



Trees absorb carbon-dioxide and convert it to oxygen

PROVIDE SHELTER



Trees provide shelter and shade from the heat and cold

PREVENT FLOODING



Trees along river banks help soak up excess water and keep soil in place

SOURCE OF FOOD



Many parts of a tree are a source of food for people and animals: roots, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, nuts, pollens and sap.

Name: _____



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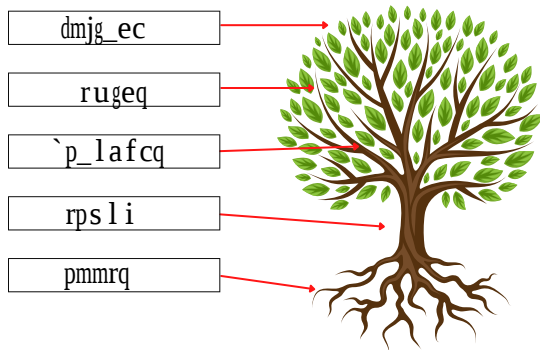
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Ctcpepcc l rpccq bm lmr jmqc rfcgp jc_tcq _r _jj,

Bcagbgmsq rpccq jmqc rfcgp jc_tcq gl rfc d_jj,

3 Describe two consequences of tree removal:

Jc_tcq _lb rpccq am l tcpr a_p`m l bgmv gbc rm mvwecl, Rfcw fcjn qrmn ejm`_j u_pkgle _lb AMO

⊙

`sgjbsn,

⊙

Lm kmpc qf_bc, Nj_lcr fc_rq sn, Epms lb fc_rq sn, Lm kmpc qfcjrcp dmp _lgk _jq,

Lm kmpc js k`cp dmp fs k_lq,

Transcript

Around 30% of our planet is covered in trees. Trees are majestic, help biodiversity and can reduce climate change. But we're cutting them down at an alarming rate.

Since the start of human civilization, it's estimated that we've cut down almost half the trees on Earth.

So, what would happen if all of us – and that's all 7.7 billion of us – planted a tree?

Well, there might be 7.7 billion of us, but it's estimated there are currently over 3 trillion trees on the planet. 7.7 billion more trees would be a valuable step forward. But we'd need to go further to make a really substantial difference to the environment.

But we could. In fact, according to one estimate, if we planted 1.2 trillion trees, we'd cancel out a decade's worth of CO₂ emissions by the time the forests mature. So that's more like 160 trees per person.

Trees take carbon dioxide out of the air and release oxygen – making them a natural source of carbon capture. Planting 1.2 trillion more trees could capture up to 100 giga-tonnes of CO₂, on top of the 400 giga-tonnes captured by all our existing trees.

Trees planted near the equator can be especially beneficial, as they grow much faster in the warm, wet and humid environment.

Let's imagine that happened. In as little as 20 or 30 years, entire woodlands and forests would be established. And in 100 years, these trees would grow and mature, safeguarding habitats that otherwise get cut down.

We'd also see a rise in biodiversity as trees get older and start to decompose, because they, along with dead trees, offer a habitat to all kinds of fungi and insects. On top of this, we could see a positive impact to our mental health, as studies have shown trees can lower stress and make people happier. In Japan, they have a term for it – “forest bathing”.

But despite how much trees offer us, we're getting rid of them at an alarming rate. Currently, it's estimated that 15% of all greenhouse gas emissions are the result of deforestation – because when we cut down trees they emit carbon instead of absorbing it. And we're cutting down 15 billion trees a year – that's almost 500 a second, 29,000 a minute, 1.7 million an hour, 41 million a day.

So, although tree planting is a valuable part of tackling climate change, it won't be effective unless we reduce the number we cut down in the first place and make big changes to the way we live. So, if everyone on the planet planted a single tree, it would be a powerful symbolic act. And if we kept on planting them and stopped cutting them down, it could go a long way to protecting and safeguarding our world.

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