Introductory Images (slide 2 and 3)

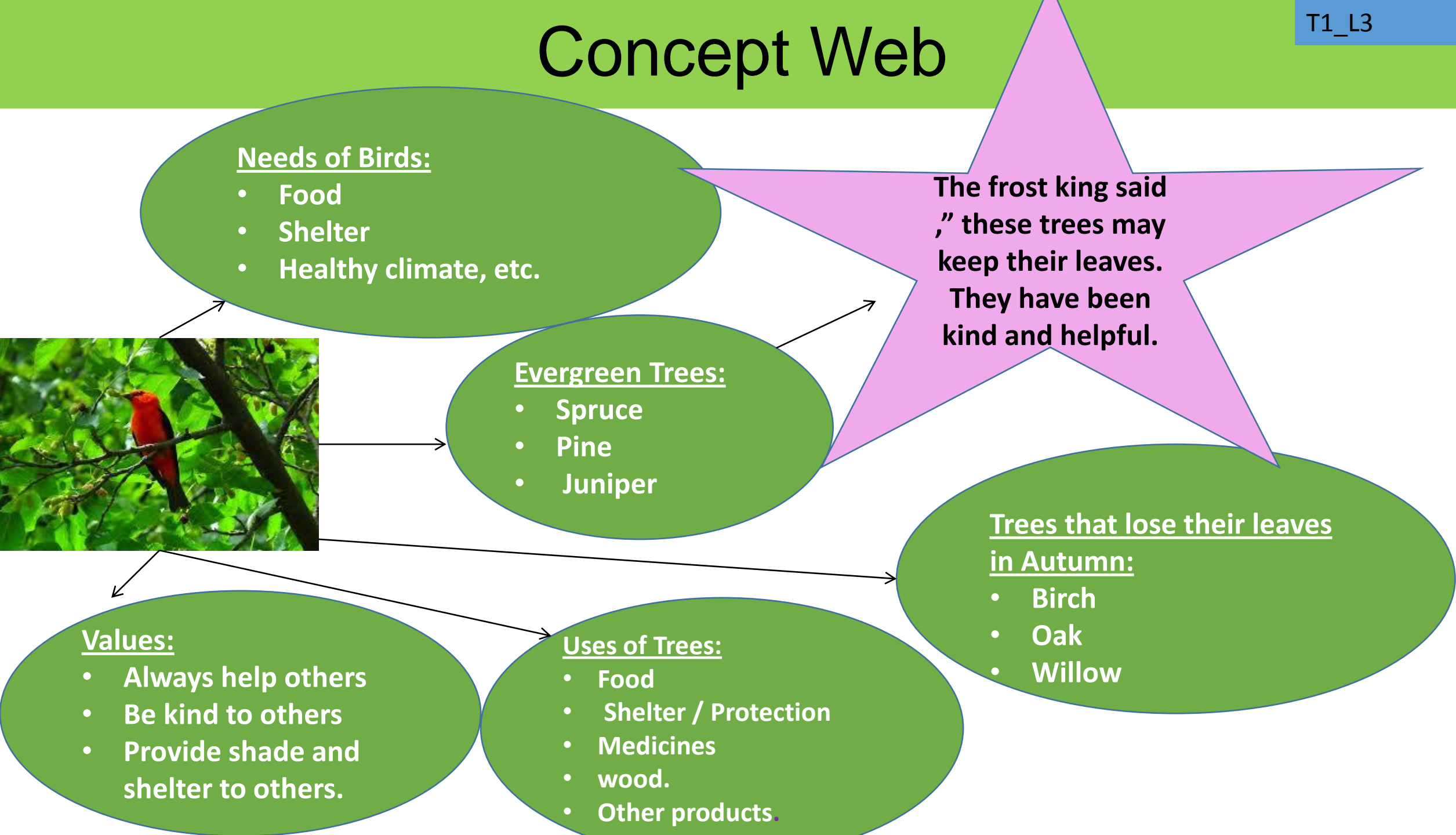# 3.2 Why The Ever Green Trees Never Lose Their Leaves

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Introduction

This is a very interesting story of a small bird and different types of trees. A migratory bird had broken its wing and could not fly. All its friends had flown away to warm lands. The bird requested the birch, oak and willow tree to allow it to rest and take shelter. However all the three trees refused. They were arrogant and proud. The bird was offered food, shelter and warmth by Pine, Spruce and Juniper trees. The frost king rewarded them by making them evergreen trees!

Introduction continued

Through the story the author tries to describe different types of trees and their life cycle during various seasons. The story also depicts the facts about some birds that migrate to different regions during winter. Now we will study more about different types of trees, their uses and also about the migration of birds to different regions.

Concept Web

Needs of Birds:
- Food
- Shelter
- Healthy climate, etc.

The frost king said ," these trees may keep their leaves. They have been kind and helpful.

Evergreen Trees:
- Spruce
- Pine
- Juniper

Trees that lose their leaves in Autumn:
- Birch
- Oak
- Willow

Values:
- Always help others
- Be kind to others
- Provide shade and shelter to others.

Uses of Trees:
- Food
- Shelter / Protection
- Medicines
- wood.
- Other products.

Text

WHY THE EVERGREEN TREES NEVER LOSE THEIR LEAVES

Part I

Winter was coming, and the birds had flown far to the south, where the air was warm and they could find berries to eat. One little bird had broken its wing and could not fly with the others. It was alone in the cold world of frost and snow. The forest looked warm, and it made its way to the trees as well as it could, to ask for help.

First it came to a birch tree. "Beautiful birch tree," it said, "my wing is broken, and my friends have flown away. May I live among your branches till they come back to me?"

"No, indeed," answered the birch tree, drawing her fair green leaves away. "We of the great forest have our own birds to help. I can do nothing for you".

"The birch is not very strong," said the little bird to itself, "and it might be that she

could not hold me easily. I will ask the oak." So the bird said: "Great oak tree, you are so strong, will you not let me live on your boughs till my friends come back in the springtime?"

"In the springtime!" cried the oak. "That is a long way off. How do I know what you might do in all that time? Birds are always looking for something to eat, and you might even eat up some of my acorns."

"It may be that the willow will be kind to me," thought the bird, and it said: "Gentle willow, my wing is broken, and I could not fly to the south with the other birds. May I live on your branches till the springtime?"

The willow did not look gentle then, for she drew herself up proudly and said: "Indeed, I do not know you, and we willows never talk to people whom we do not know. Very likely there are trees somewhere that will take in strange birds. Leave me at once."

The poor little bird did not know what to do. Its wing was not yet strong, but it began to fly away as well as it could. Before it had gone far a voice was heard. "Little bird," it said, "where are you going?"

"Indeed, I do not know," answered the bird sadly. "I am very cold."

"Come right here, then," said the friendly spruce tree, for it was her voice that had called.

"You shall live on my warmest branch all winter if you choose."

"Will you really let me?" asked the little bird eagerly.

"Indeed, I will," answered the kind-hearted spruce tree. "If your friends have flown away, it is time for the trees to help you. Here is the branch where my leaves are thickest and softest."

"My branches are not very thick," said the friendly pine tree, "but I am big and strong, and I can keep the North Wind from you and the spruce."

"I can help, too," said a little juniper tree. "I can give you berries all winter long, and every bird knows that juniper berries are good."

So the spruce gave the lonely little bird a home; the pine kept the cold North Wind away from it; and the juniper gave it berries to eat. The other trees looked on and talked together wisely.

"I would not have strange birds on my boughs," said the birch.

"I shall not give my acorns away for any one," said the oak.

"I never have anything to do with strangers," said the willow, and the three trees drew their leaves closely about them.

In the morning all those shining, green leaves lay on the ground, for a cold North Wind had come in the night, and every leaf that it touched fell from the tree.
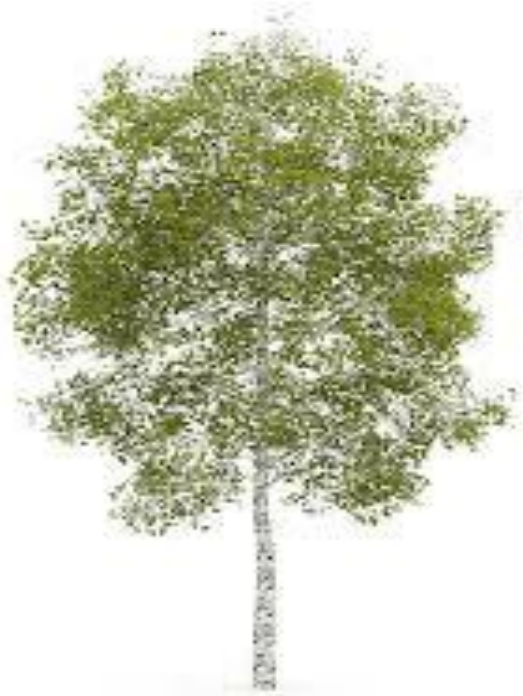"May I touch every leaf in the forest?" asked the wind in its frolic.

"No," said the Frost King. "The trees that have been kind to the little bird with the broken wing may keep their leaves."
This is why the leaves of the spruce, the pine, and the juniper are always green.

- Florence Holbrook

Birch tree

Willow tree

Oak Tree

Spruce tree

Juniper tree

Pine tree

Let's Practice

Antonyms

Antonyms (विरुद्धार्थी)

Words having opposite meaning are called as antonyms.

Read the words given in one column and write the opposite word of the given word.

Column A	Column B
Cold	_____
Small	_____
Long	_____
Strong	_____
Beautiful	_____
Kind	_____

Answer Key

Read the words given in one column and write the opposite word of the given word.

Column A	Column B
Cold	hot
Small	big
Long	short
Strong	weak
Beautiful	ugly
Kind	cruel

Describing Words: Adjectives

Describing Words: Adjectives (विशेषण)

The words that describe nouns or naming words are called

Read the given sentences and select an appropriate adjective to complete the sentence meaningfully.

1. The birds have flown to the place with _____ air.

2. _____ bird's wing was broken.

3. Birch tree looks _____ during the winter.

4. Birch tree's leaves are _____green in colour.

5. Oak tree is _____ in size.

6. Spruce tree was_____ with the poor bird.

7. Spruce tree's leaves are_____.

(little, warm, beautiful, huge, friendly, thick and soft, fair)

Answer Key

1. The birds have flown to the place with <u>warm</u> air.
2. <u>Little</u> bird's wing was broken.
3. Birch tree looks <u>beautiful</u> during the winter.
4. Birch tree's leaves are <u>fair</u> green in colour.
5. Oak tree is <u>huge</u> in size.
6. Spruce tree was <u>friendly</u> with the poor bird.
7. Spruce tree's leaves are <u>thick and soft</u>.

Phrases

Phrases (वाक्‌-प्रचार)

Phrases are a group of words that give meaning to the sentence.

- Make one's way – to move towards something by overcoming the difficulties

- To let one – to allow, to give permission

- To look for - to search for

You have studied the meanings of different phrases. Now it's the time to test your knowledge.

Read the given sentences carefully and fill in the blanks with appropriate phrases.

1. The little bird was _____ warm place in the cold winter.

2. The spruce tree _____ the little bird sit on its branch.

3. The little bird _____through the snow towards the spruce tree.

(Make one's way, to let one, to look for)

Answer Key

1. The little bird was <u>looking for </u>warm place in the cold winter.

2. The spruce tree <u>let</u> the little bird sit on its branch.

3. The little bird <u>made its way </u>through the snow towards the spruce tree.

Adverbs

Adverbs (क्रियाविशेषण)

The words that give more information about action words are called as adverbs.

Read the sentences carefully and identify the adverb.

1. The little bird spoke sadly.

2. The bird flew eagerly to the spruce tree to get the warmth.

3. The other trees talked wisely.

4. Three trees drew their leaves closely about them.

Answer Key

- Sadly

- Eagerly

- Wisely

- Closely

Slogan Writing

Slogan Writing

- Slogan (घोषणा / नारा) is a message given in short and simple language.
- Slogans are sometimes not written in complete sentence form.
- e.g. 'Save water save life'.
- Adjectives are used in a slogan to make it more effective.
- Rhyming words are used in a slogan to help the reader to remember the slogan.
- e.g. 'Save trees live free'.

Prepare slogans on the following topics.

- Environment protection

- Save Birds

Answer Key

- Save trees and save life.

- Birds are the best friend of man.

Direct Indirect Speech

Direct Indirect Speech

- The friendly Pine tree ***said, "My*** branches ***are*** not very thick.***"***

- The friendly Pine tree ***said that its*** branches ***were*** not very thick.

- Notice the words and punctuation marks written in bold and underlined.

- The first sentence is said directly by the tree hence it is called as 'direct speech'.

- The second sentence is reported by some other about what the tree said.

Rules for direct and indirect speech

- Present tense in the direct speech is changed into past tense.

  She said, "My mother is writing a letter."

  She said that her mother was writing a letter.

- Conjunction that is used before an indirect statement.

  Rama said, "I am hungry."

  Rama said **that** he was hungry.

- Pronouns of the direct speech are changed accordingly.

  She said, " **I** am doing my homework."

  She said that **she** was doing her homework.

- Words that express nearness in time or place are changed into the words that express distance.
- Here   ⟶   there
- Now   ⟶   then
- Today   ⟶   that day
- Tomorrow   ⟶   the next day
- This   ⟶   that
- These   ⟶   those
- She says, "I am glad to be here today."
- She said that she was glad to be there that day.

- In reporting questions indirect speech is introduced by such verbs as asked, inquired.

- He asked, "Why are you late?"

- He asked why I was late.

- In reporting commands and requests, the indirect speech is introduced by some verb that express command or request.

- Teacher said to Madhu, "Sit down."

- Teacher ordered Madhu to sit down.

Test your knowledge

Convert the given sentences into indirect speech.

1. Gauri said, "I will finish my work quickly."

Ans. _____

2. Ramesh asked, "Where are you going?"

Ans. _____

3. He said, "I like to play cricket."

Ans. _____

Check your answer

Answer Key

1. Gauri said that she would finish her work quickly.

2. Ramesh asked where I was going.

3. He said that he liked to play cricket.

Modal Auxiliaries

Modal Auxiliaries (Helping Verbs)

Here we will study the uses of model auxiliary verb **shall** and **will**.

Shall and will are used to indicate different meanings through the sentence.

Different meanings of 'shall'

- Shall is used in the second and third person to indicate a promise, a command or threat.
  You shall live on my warmest branches. (promise)
  No one shall eat my acorns without my permission. (command)

- Shall is used in the first person to ask for the permission.
  Shall I open the door?
  Shall we wait for some more time?

Different meanings of 'will'

- Will is used to express willingness.

  I will go home early.

- Will is used to indicate promise.

  I will complete my work today.

- Will is also used to indicate determination.

  I will score 90% marks in the final examination.

- Will is used to express the habit of a person.

  Mohan plays cricket. He will speak about nothing but cricket matches.

- Will expresses possibility or assumption.

  This will be the teacher, I think.

Read the given sentences carefully and use shall or will in the blank spaces.

1. The bus _____ come at 9:00 in the morning.
2. Students _____ come to the school.
3. _____ I make tea for you?
4. I _____ study hard and achieve the first rank in the exam.

Answer Key

1. The bus <u>will</u> come at 9:00 in the morning.

2. Students <u>shall</u> come to the school.

3. <u>Shall</u> I make tea for you?

4. I <u>will</u> study hard and achieve the first rank in the exam.

Read More

Types of Trees

- There are different types of trees seen around. Some trees are big, some are small, some trees have flowers some trees don't. Trees can be categorized in different ways. Following are the three ways in which trees are categorized.

- The duration of the leaves
- As per Flowers
- As per Branches

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Duration of the Leaves

- Some trees bear the leaves through out the year but some trees shed the leaves in a particular season. Following are two types as per the duration of leaves on the tree.

- Ever green trees: Evergreen trees are those that hold the leaves through out the year. There is no time when the tree is bare. Leaves of such trees gradually renew, while some fall some leaves grow. There are two types of ever green trees.
  - With broad leaves: Trees in this type are usually found in equatorial or tropical region. e.g. ficus tree, orange tree, neem tree etc.
  - With needle shape leaves: The leaves of these trees are narrow, elongated, needle-shaped or scaled, usually rigid and covered with resin. Such trees are found in the colder areas of the north as well as in the high mountains like Himalayas. e.g. pine, cypress, cedar, sequoia.

- Deciduous trees: Deciduous trees are those that remain without leaves during certain periods of the year, which are usually those with less light and less heat, usually in the autumn season. Deciduous trees are mainly located in the forests of the temperate zones of Europe, North America and Asia. e.g. Fig tree, Pipal tree.

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Types of Trees: as per flowers

- According to the type of flowers, trees can be classified into two types:

- Flowerless trees

- Flowering trees

- **Flowerless trees (gymnosperms)** are those that produce seeds but these are not enclosed within the carpel. The seeds are fixed in a number or two at the base of the scales. The scales are distributed on an axis forming a cone. Such trees do not produce flowers. Trees belonging to this group are: fir, larch, cedars, cypress, juniper, spruce, *pine,* Sequoia etc.

• **Trees with flowers (angiosperms):** These are trees whose seeds are enclosed in maturity within the fruit. They have very showy flowers. e.g. Mango tree, Babool tree etc.

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Types of Trees: as per branches

• Depending on how a branch growth occurs we speak about different types of branching. We distinguish two types of trees

(1) **Monopodial trees (2) Simpodial trees**

1. **Monopodial trees:**

 The growth of such trees is caused by elongation of the main stem from the primary bud. From the main stem side branches are developed. Those side branches are short and thin and almost in right angles. Because of this type of growth, these trees are seen as of triangular shape. This type of structure is an adaptation to the climate where they live i.e. cold (snowy) region. This peculiar shape can rid them of from the excess of snow.

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- **Simpodial trees**

 Most trees are simpodial. It is called so when there is not one main stem that extends through the end of the tree, but two or more main branches arising from the end of the trunk. From lateral branches some other branches are born. Thus, such a tree type becomes more similar to the shape of an umbrella. This type of structure allows a greater number of leaves can capture sunlight better.

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Uses of trees

- Trees are useful in many ways. Now let's learn more about their uses.
- Fruit production
- Timber production
- Fire wood as a fuel
- Charcoal as a fuel
- Production of tools
- Building houses
- To prepare means of transport
- To get natural resins
- To get turpentine
- Rubber
- Paper
- Medicines

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Causes of deforestation

- Commercial agriculture
- Mining
- Cutting trees for fuel
- Urbanization
- Population growth
- Excessive use of products made from trees

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Effects of Deforestation

- Global warming
- Green house effect
- Soil erosion
- Landslides
- Floods
- Wild life is affected

Life Cycle of Migratory Birds

Migration is the regular seasonal movement undertaken by many species of birds. Migration of birds mainly takes place during winter when the climate is very harsh to survive, birds migrate to warmer regions in search of food, shelter and also for breeding purposes. Some of the migratory birds are storks, swallows etc.