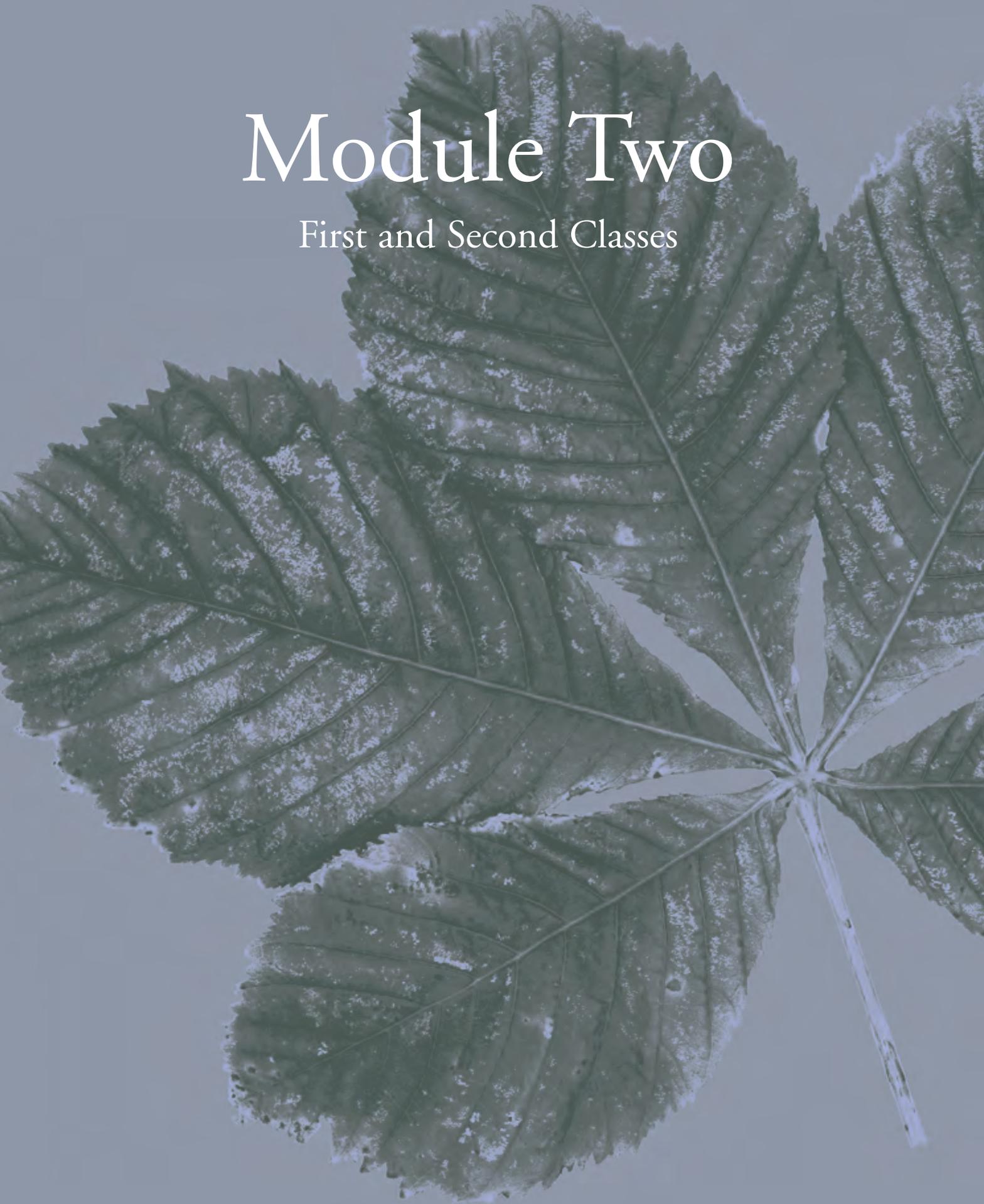


Module Two

First and Second Classes



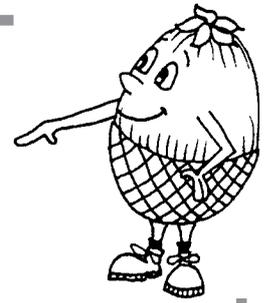
Module Two

First and Second Classes

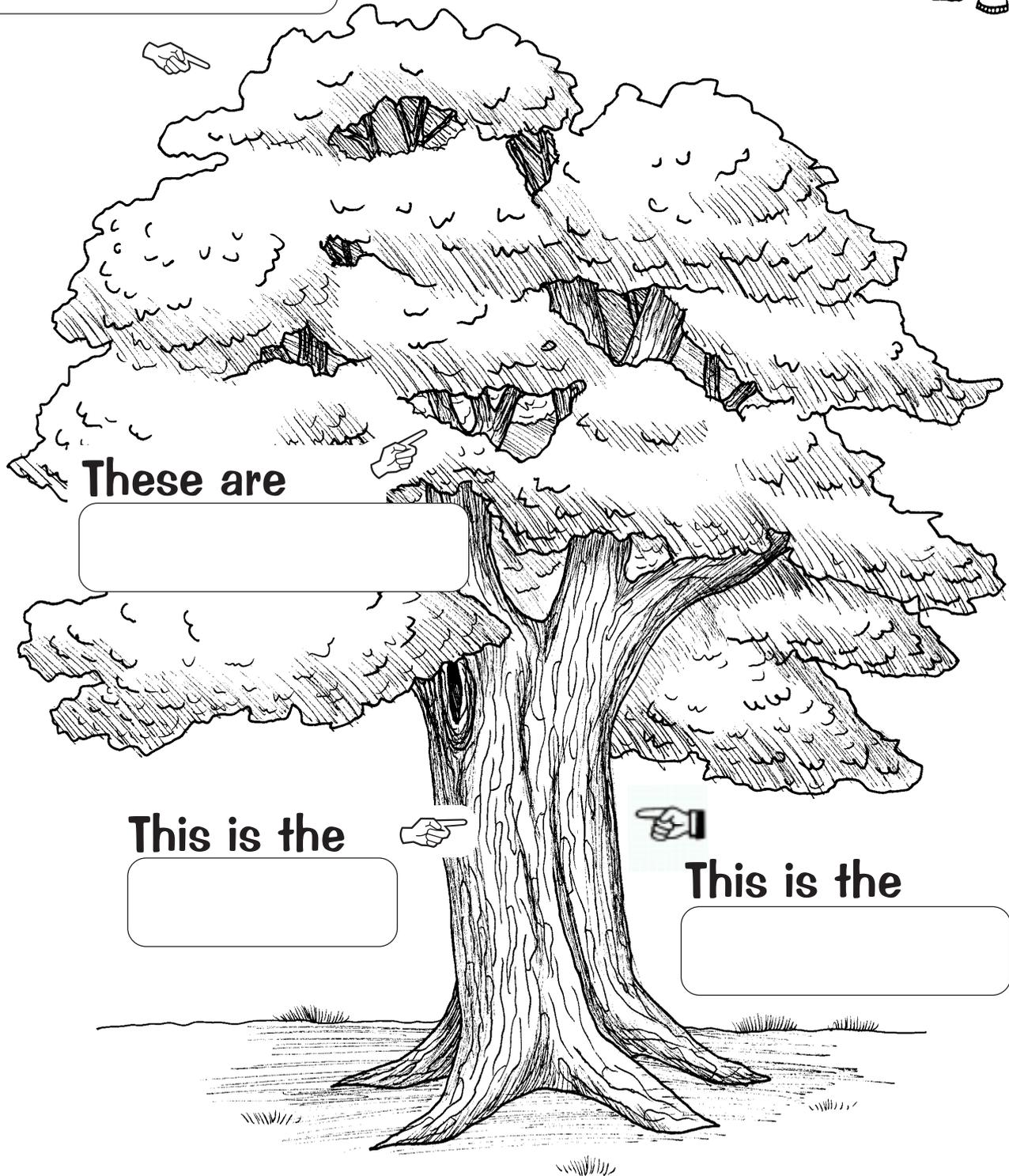
Contents

Parts of a tree	Worksheets 1 - 3
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Parts of a Tree



These are



These are

This is the

This is the

Word Bank

bark

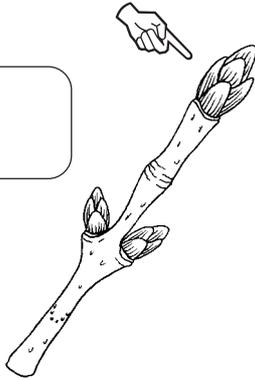
branches

trunk

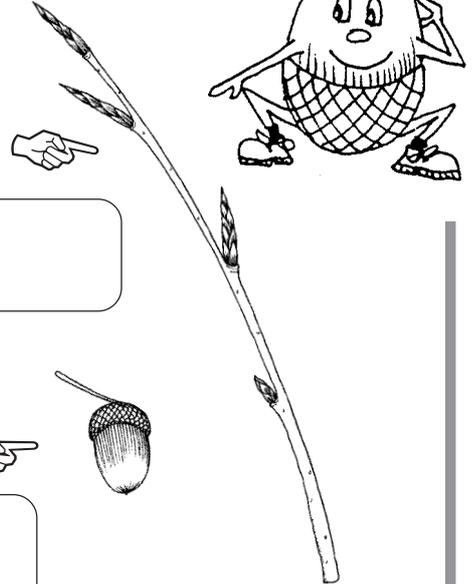
leaves

Parts of a Tree

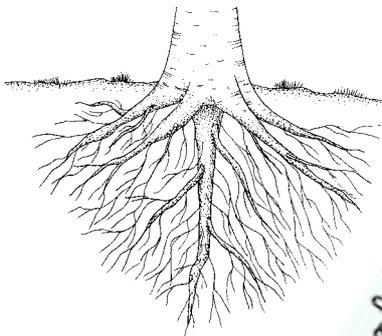
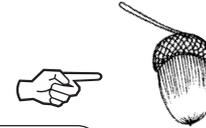
This is a



This is a



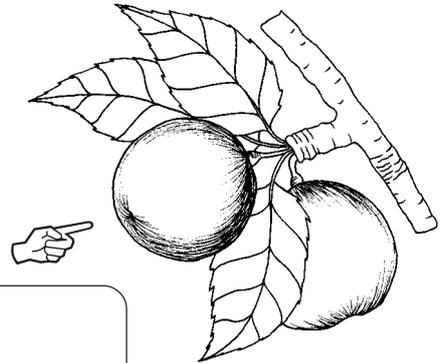
This is a



These are



This is a



Look at a drawing of a tree or at a living tree.
Put the correct word in each sentence.

- The _____ hold the tree in the ground.
- The _____ are green.
- The _____ is the skin of the tree.
- Birds make their nests in the _____ of the tree.

Word Bank

roots

leaves

twig

leaf

fruit

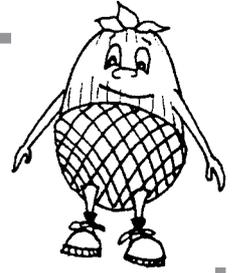
seed

bark

bud

branches

Parts of a Tree



Leaves are green.
They make food
for the tree.



Water from
the roots
goes up the
trunk to
the leaves.



The **bark** is the skin of a tree.
It is all around the trunk.



The **trunk** is the strongest part of
a tree. It holds up the branches.



Food from the leaves
comes down through
the bark to the roots.



Roots hold a tree in the
ground so that the wind
cannot blow it over.



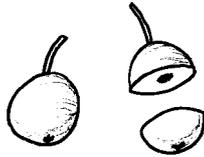
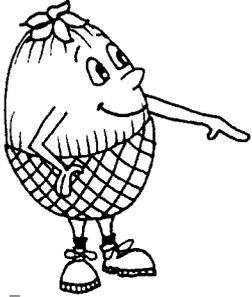
A tree
gets **water**
through its roots.



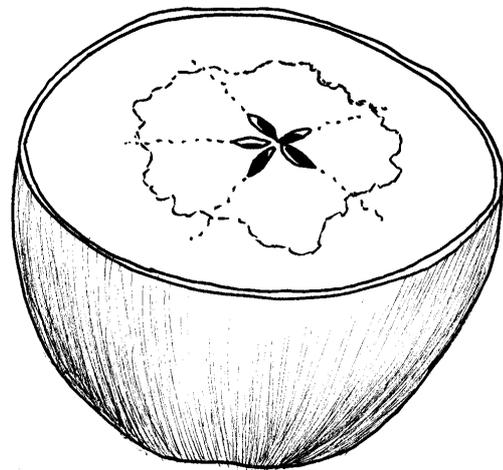
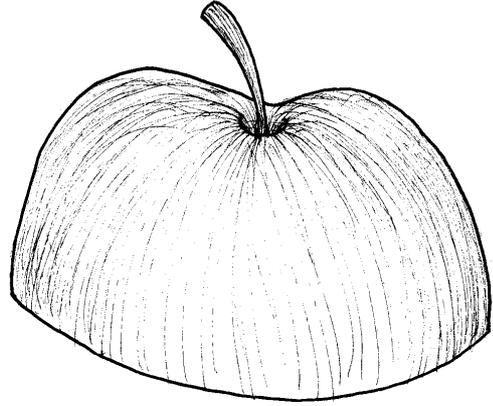
Label and colour the drawing.

Fruits and Seeds

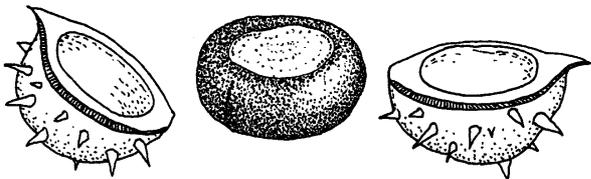
Seeds are found inside fruits.



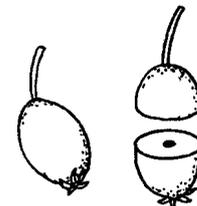
Holly berry



Apple



Chestnut



Haw

These fruits are food for birds and animals.

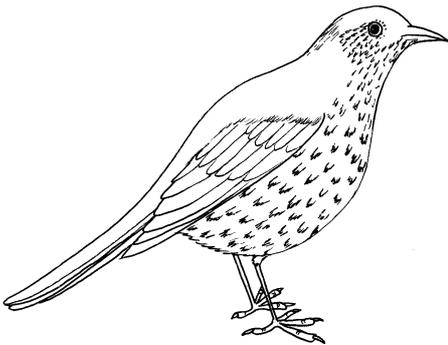
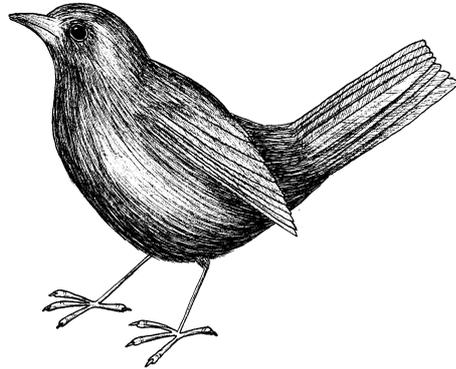
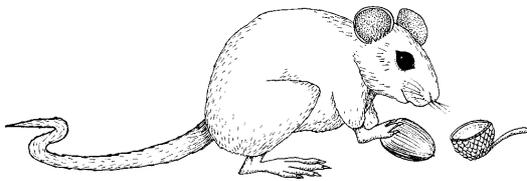
Fruits and Seeds

Colour in
each picture.

- ➡ The blackbird eats **haws**.
- ➡ The thrush eats **holly berries**.
- ➡ **Apples** are food for hedgehogs.
- ➡ Mice eat **acorns**.

Label

each drawing with the correct food.

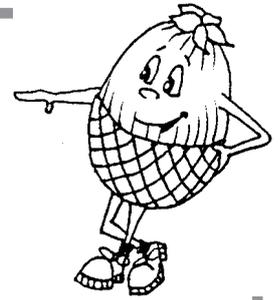


Use a reference book
or poster
to make
sure your
colours
are correct.



Growing Seeds

Do this in autumn.



You will need:

a flower pot or clean milk carton



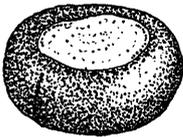
potting compost (preferably peat-free to save our bogs)



horticultural sand

You will also need seeds to plant.

Choose ones that are easy to grow.



chestnut



acorn



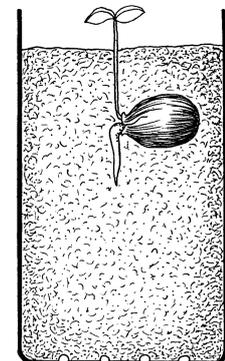
hazel nut



beech nut

Instructions

- Make holes in the bottom of the carton with a pencil.
- Label the carton with your name, the name of the seed and the date.
- Put some sand in the carton.
- Fill up the carton with compost. Mix well.
- Put the seed into the compost. Push it down to its own depth.
- Water the soil lightly.



Leave the container on a window sill.

Water as required. The tree should start to grow in March.

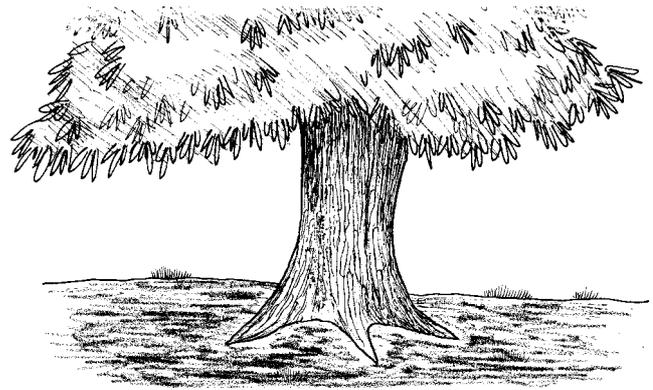
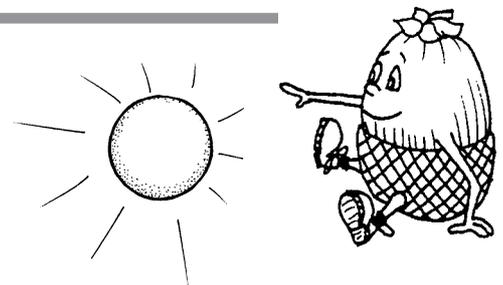
Seed Dispersal

Seeds need **light** to grow into new trees.

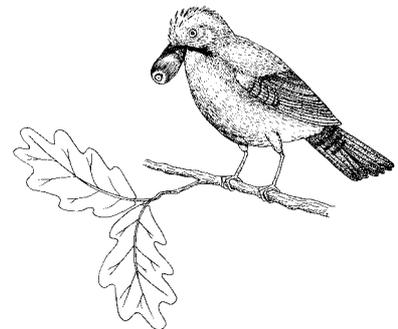
There is not enough light **under** the tree where they were formed for them to grow there.

Seeds need to get **away** from the parent tree to grow.

How can the seeds get away from the parent tree?

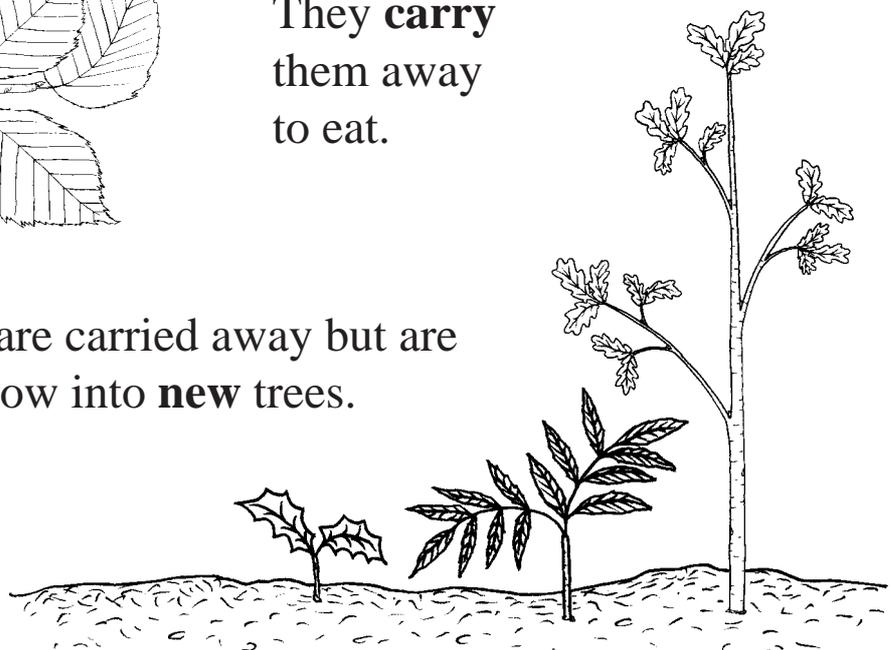


Birds and animals need the seeds as food.



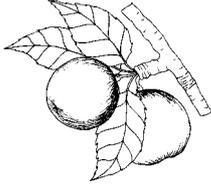
They **carry** them away to eat.

Some of the seeds are carried away but are **not** eaten. They grow into **new** trees.



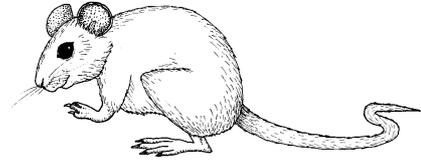
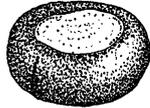
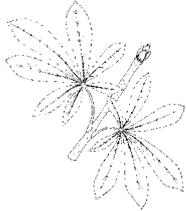
Food Chains

Fill in the links in the food chains.



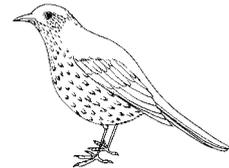
tree

apple



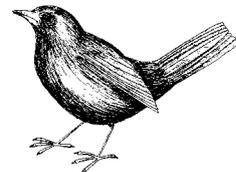
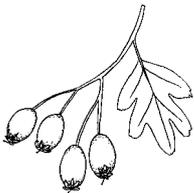
chestnut

conker



holly

thrush



hawthorn

haw

Word Bank

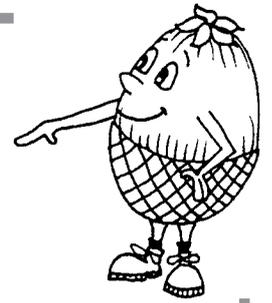
mouse

blackbird

hedgehog

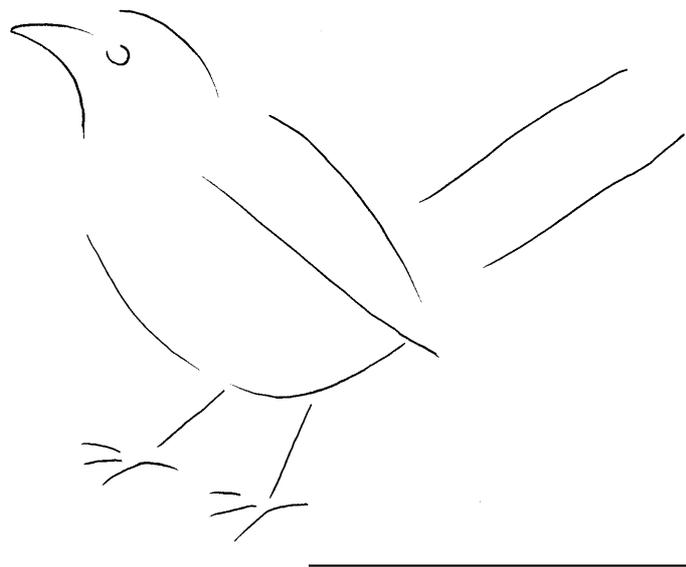
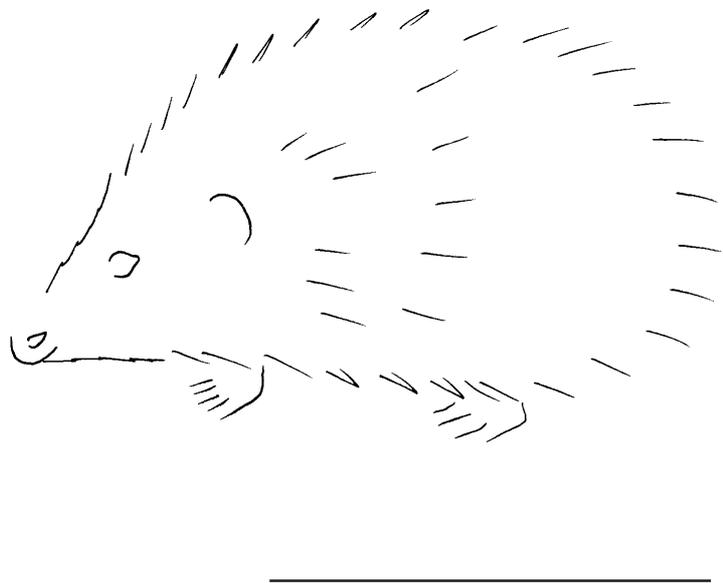
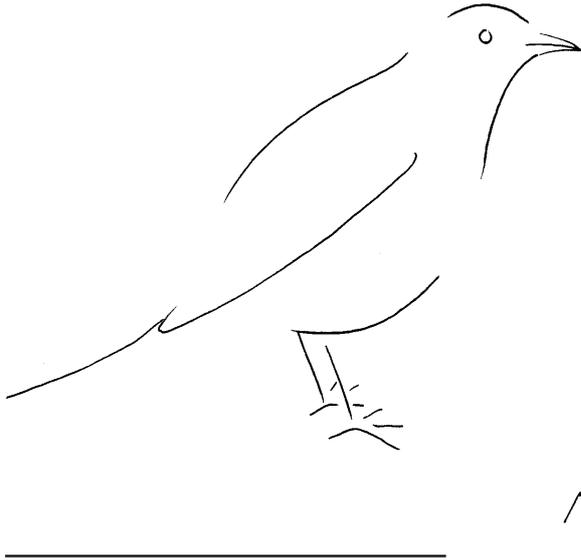
berry

Food Chains



Finish these drawings.

Label and colour the drawings.



Word Bank

mouse

blackbird

hedgehog

thrush

An Experiment

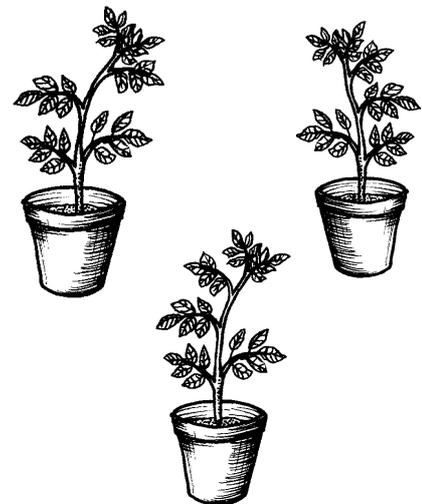
What you need

Three healthy potato plants

A black plastic bag

A cardboard box with a hole in one side

Labels



What you do

- ★ Place one plant in the plastic bag and tie it tightly. Label it 1.
 - ★ Place the cardboard box over the second plant. Label it 2.
 - ★ Leave the third plant on the window sill. Label it 3.
- Water it when necessary.

After three weeks. Examine the plants.

Put them side by side. What do you notice?

The plant in the bag has _____

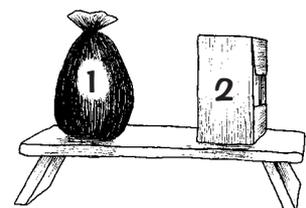
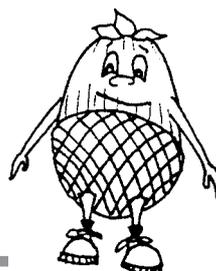
Why? _____

The plant in the box has _____

Why? _____

The plant on the window sill has _____

Why? _____



Field Trip

Task 1

Stand in a big circle around the tree.

How many children holding hands can fit around the trunk of the tree?

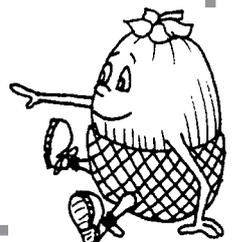


Task 2

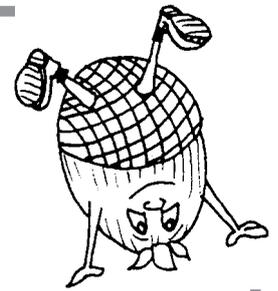
Stand under the outer edge of the branches.

Hold hands with each other. You are now standing over the outer edge of the roots of the tree.

How many pupils are holding hands?



Field Trip



Task 3 Look at the tree.

★ The **leaves** are at the _____ of the tree.

★ The **bark** is _____ (colour).

The wide **roots** _____ the tree firm.

They take in _____ for the tree to use.

★ The **trunk** of the tree is big and strong. Look up at it .

Is it in one section or does it divide? _____

If it divides, how many sections are there? _____

★ The **branches** begin where the trunk divides.

★ What colour are the leaves? _____ .

In autumn, many leaves are _____ .

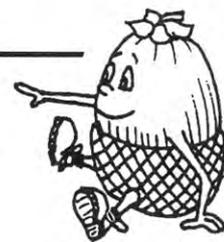
In spring, new leaves are _____ .

Task 4 Make rubbings from the tree.

Make a bark or a leaf rubbing to make a tree collage in class.

THE TREES AROUND US

How to make a Tree Sculpture



This is a job for the whole class.

First you have to collect leaves. Big leaves such as sycamore, horsechestnut or lime are best.

Each person in class should have a nice big leaf.

Next, you are going to do a leaf rubbing. For this, you need a white piece of paper bigger than the leaf and a crayon. The class should have a mixture of coloured crayons.

Put your leaf under the page and rub hard over the leaf. Turn the leaf over and do a second rubbing. You should now have two rubbings of your leaf on the page.

Now you have to cut out the leaf rubbing. Carefully, with a scissors cut around the outside of the leaf rubbing edge. When the whole class has this done there should be a collection of multi-coloured leaves the same size as real leaves. These will now be used for the tree sculpture.

To make a two dimensional tree sculpture, you need to cut out a tree trunk shape with branches, out of brown paper. The leaves can then be stuck on to the branches and the completed tree mounted on the classroom wall. A three-dimensional model can be made by making a tree trunk out of a long cardboard roll and branches out of pipe cleaners. The leaves can then be fixed on the branches and the whole displayed on a table.

To make a tree mobile, each leaf rubbing must be attached to a string (use a variety of lengths) and suspend them from a height - perhaps along the length of a wire hanger.

This project is particularly meaningful if a tree in the school grounds is used. If there are no species with large enough leaves (for example if you only have birch and hawthorn) consider planting a few. Sycamore planted from 'helicopters' will be big enough to use after two years.