**Appendix 4(Page 1)**

**The survey of trees**

*Read the text and try to get the main idea of it. Be ready to answer the questions.*

Trees are a plant that usually has a woody stem and bark with one or multiple trunks. Trees come in different shapes and sizes. Some trees are rather small. Others are as tall as a twenty -story building. If you take a fifteen-year-old mahogany tree, for example, it is about fifteen meters tall. After fifty years, it is about thirty metres. It goes on growing until it is 150 years old.

*Salix herbacea* or dwarf willow is the very smallest tree in the world. It grows in the coldest regions of the Northern Hemisphere.

### Although trees are diverse, they share some similar characteristics. For example, the bodies of trees have the same basic plan.

### *Roots*

The root is the part of the tree that remains underground. It has several different functions. Roots anchor the tree into the ground; they absorb water and nutrients from the ground and store them.

### *Trunk*

The stem is the tree structure that separates the root from the crown, where the brunches and leaves are. The stem of a tree is called a trunk.

*Bark*

The outer layer of the trunk is the bark. Bark protects the tree from the weather and insects and is decay resistant

### *Crown*

The crown of a tree is the branches and leaves. Leaves are responsible for carrying out photosynthesis, respiration and plan transpiration. Brunches are the side shoots that originate from the buds.

*Flowers*

Flowers are the sexual organs of the trees. Flowers become fruits.

Some trees change colours; others stay green all the year round. Trees are divided into two categories namely deciduous and coniferous trees.

*Types of Deciduous Trees*

These trees are sometimes referred to as broadleaf trees because of their leaves. They have larger and wider leaves as compared to those of coniferous trees. Deciduous trees tend to drop their leaves during autumn. Most of these trees are hardwood trees. The examples of deciduous trees are as follows: Red Maple, White Birch, English beech.

*Types of Coniferous Trees*

These trees are also known as evergreen trees. These trees have long pointed needle like and flat scaled leaves. Coniferous trees do not lose their leaves annually. Most of these types of trees are softwood trees. The examples of this type of trees are Pine and Spruce.

Trees are an important part of any ecosystem, providing shelter, shade, preventing erosion and upon death, adding vital nutrients to the soil. Trees are also a vital habitat for many animals that depend on their fruit and leaves as a food source.

It is not a stretch to believe that without trees we humans would not exist on this beautiful planet. They are extremely important and have always been necessary for improving the human condition - both during its life and after harvest.

**Woody - древесный**

**Dwarf willow - ива травянистая**

**Northern Hemisphere - Северное полушарие**

**Nutrients - питательные вещества**

**To Anchor - удерживать**

**Deciduous trees - лиственные деревья**

**Broadleaf trees - широколиственные деревья**

**Appendix 4(Page 2)**

**Coniferous trees - хвойные деревья**

**Evergreen trees - вечнозелёные деревья**

**Soil - почва**

**Shelter - кров**

**Habitat - среда обитания**

Teacher:

Say whether the following sentences are true or false.

1. Trees have a small variety of shapes and sizes.

2. Dwarf willow grows in the Southern Hemisphere.

3. The mahogany tree grows until it is 150 years old.

4. There are trees on earth that change colors in autumn.

5. Trees are grouped according to similar characteristics.

6. The root is an underground part of the plant.

7. The stem separates the root from the crown.

8. Deciduous trees are evergreen trees.

9. Coniferous trees have needles.

10. Trees are very important for ecosystem.