

Four reasons trees are more like humans than you think

Level 1: Elementary

Article summary: This article examines four facts about trees that demonstrate how they are able to share resources with other plant species. It also highlights some of the similarities between humans and trees.

Time: 60 minutes

Skills: Reading, Speaking, Writing

Language focus: Tree words

Materials needed: One copy of the worksheet per student

Key:

1. *fungi*
2. *wrinkled*
3. *nutrients*
4. *attract*
5. *shade*
6. *underground networks*
7. *detect*
8. *resources*
9. *caterpillars*
10. *habitats*

b. Ask students to work individually or in pairs to complete the sentences using words from the previous activity.

Key:

1. *habitats*
2. *attract*
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5. *nutrients*
6. *underground networks*
7. *Caterpillars*
8. *detect*
9. *fungi*
10. *resources*

3. Comprehension check

a. Students can work individually or in pairs to do this activity. Encourage them to highlight the section of the article where they found the answers to the questions.

Key:

1. *b*
2. *c*
3. *b*
4. *a*
5. *c*

1. Warmer

a. This activity aims to get students thinking about trees and the ways in which they can communicate with each other. Before students read the article, ask them to tell you any similarities they can think of between trees and humans. You can extend the activity by asking students to name the types of trees they know and in what parts of the world they are usually found, e.g. olive trees – *Mediterranean countries / the Middle East*, etc.

2. Key words

a. Ask students to work individually to match the words from the article to the correct definitions. Remind them to look at the different forms of any verbs (e.g. simple past, present continuous, etc.) in the definitions as these will give them clues as to the form of the verb from the article. For an extra challenge, ask students for the names of any animals they know that live in trees, e.g. *possums, squirrels, flying squirrels, tree frogs, bats, monkeys, apes*, etc. Allow a few minutes for students to check answers in pairs or groups before checking answers with the whole class. Explain to students that *fungi* is the plural form of the singular noun *fungus*.

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4. Key language

- Students work individually to find the tree words in the article and then to label the picture. You might like to ask students to try to work out what the words mean from the context before they do this.

Key:

1. *acorns*
2. *branches*
3. *leaves*
4. *bark*
5. *roots*
6. *soil*

- Ask students to work individually or in pairs to complete the definitions with the words from the previous activity. To extend the activity, ask students to work in pairs to write example sentences of their own using the words.

Key:

1. *soil*
2. *acorns*
3. *roots*
4. *leaves*
5. *bark*
6. *branches*

5. Discussion

- Students discuss the questions in pairs or groups. Ask them to justify their opinions, referring to their own experiences whenever possible.

6. In your own words

- The aim of this task is to get students to produce a social media post from the point of view of a tree in order to demonstrate the way that humans and trees communicate with one another using different networks. Give them some time to work together in small groups to produce their social media posts. Remind them that they should think about the tone of their post before they write it, as this will affect the type of language that they will use.
- Give students time to write their posts before they present them to the class. Encourage them to explain their post and what responses they may get for.