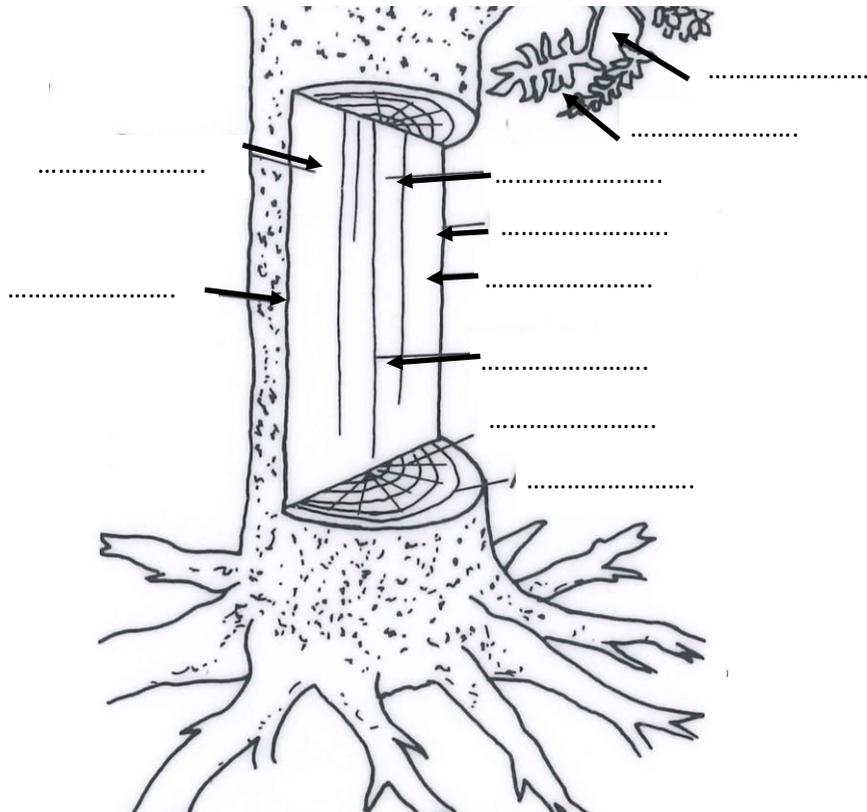


Read the information sheet on trees and describe how they grow. Use these key words to help you with your description: seeds, germinates, sapling, roots, anchor, stable, trunk, upwards and outwards grows, branches, twigs, leaves, sunlight, photosynthesis, sap, annual rings (growth rings), (underline the key words in your description and tick them here to check you have used them).



Now: Look at the cross section of a tree and its features, below, on the left.

Next: complete the diagram and label the different parts of the tree on the diagram on the right.

Place labels outside of the diagram.

Colour-in to enhance the presentation and practise your skills.

Use these words: **roots, bark, pith, heartwood, sapwood, twig, annual rings, medullary rays, bast, cambium layer, leaves**

Key words: harder, evergreen, lose in autumn, have needle-shaped leaves, broad-leaves, cones, coniferous, deciduous, fruits, nuts and berries, softer, grow quickly, dense, open grained

Task: Read the information sheet on **Softwoods** and **Hardwoods**, which describes the differences between them. Next, using the key words above complete the sentences below. Use these key words above to help you (underline the key words as you use them in your sentences).

Hardwood trees are also referred to as _____. They have _____, which they _____ . As they grow more slowly the wood is more _____ and _____. The seeds from a hardwood tree can be found in _____, _____ and _____.

Name 3 hardwood trees and their fruit/seeds (the first is done for you):

1 _____ horse chestnut—conker _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

Softwood trees don't lose their leaves in autumn and are called _____ or _____. They have _____ leaves. They are generally _____ than hardwoods and grow _____. As a result, the wood is more _____. The seeds from a softwood tree can be found in _____.

Name 3 softwood trees:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____