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What is Trees

Trees: The Tallest Friends of Nature!

DEFINITION

> Trees are tall, woody plants that provide oxygen, shade, and homes for wildlife. They have a trunk, branches, and leaves.

KEY CONCEPTS

Parts of a Tree

Trees have roots, trunks, branches, leaves, and sometimes flowers or fruit.

Photosynthesis

Trees use sunlight to turn carbon dioxide and water into food and oxygen.

Types of Trees

There are two main types: deciduous trees that lose leaves in fall and evergreen trees that stay green year-round.

Tree Growth

Trees grow from seeds and can live for many years, some even centuries.

Importance of Trees

Trees help clean the air, provide habitats for animals, and prevent soil erosion.

EXAMPLES

→ An oak tree has strong branches and produces acorns.

→ A pine tree stays green all year and has needle-like leaves.

→ A maple tree's leaves turn bright colors in autumn.

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'Roots, Trunk, Branches' to recall tree parts.

★ Think of 'Oxygen Factory' to remember trees' role in photosynthesis.

★ Use 'Deciduous Drops' for trees that lose leaves in fall.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Confusing trees with shrubs or bushes.

✗ Not recognizing that all trees have roots.

✗ Forgetting that some trees stay green all year.

QUICK RECAP

Trees are essential plants with roots, trunks, and leaves. They provide oxygen and habitats for wildlife. Remember the differences between deciduous and evergreen trees for your exam!