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Trees



Learning Objectives

- Analysing the poetic scheme of the poem
- Understanding the relationship between God, trees, and a poet

I think that I shall never see,
A poem lovely as a tree;

A tree whose hungry mouth is **prest**.
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in Summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose **bosom** snow has **lain**;
Who **intimately** lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

– *Joyce Kilmer*



Find Meaning

Prest : prepared for action or use
Lain : recline

Bosom : a person's chest
Intimately : make known



EXERCISES

Exercise Time

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the difference between a poem and a tree?
2. What does the tree do all day?
3. What happens to the tree in summer?
4. What is the relationship between a God, a tree and a poet?

B. Find their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Prest | 3. Bosom |
| 2. Robins | 4. Intimately |

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. A tree whose mouth is prest.
Against the earth's
2. A tree that may in wear.
A nest of in her
3. Poems are made by like me.
But only can make a tree.

D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. What is not lovely as a tree?
a. Poem b. Stone c. Poet
2. can only make trees.
a. Man b. God c. Nature
3. Who creates poems?
a. Fools b. God c. Trees

E. Match the following.

Column A

1. Poet
2. Flowing breast
3. Robins

Column B

- (a) Small singing birds
- (b) Fool
- (c) Earth's ground



Let's Enjoy The Poem

- A. Within "Trees," Kilmer uses numerous poetic devices. These include alliteration, personification, enjambment, rhyming, and anaphora.

Discover the definitions of the devices listed below. Moreover, identify the exact stanza where the chosen device was used.

Alliteration:

Personification:

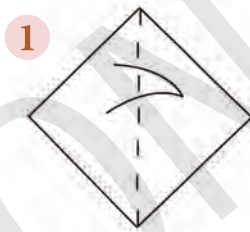
Enjambment:

Rhyming:

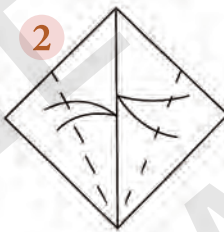
Anaphora:

- B. Pureland Christmas Tree

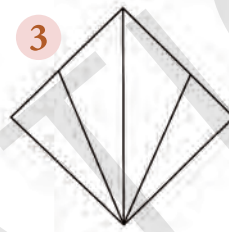
Traditional Tree Variant by Dorothy Engelman



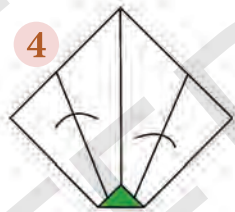
1
White side up.
Fold and unfold.



2
Fold side to
centre crease
and unfold.



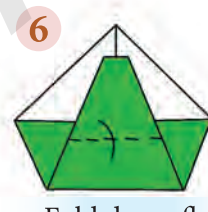
3
Fold up tip.



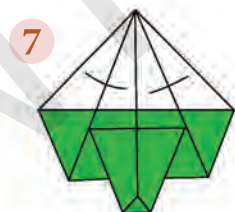
4
Fold sides on
existing creases



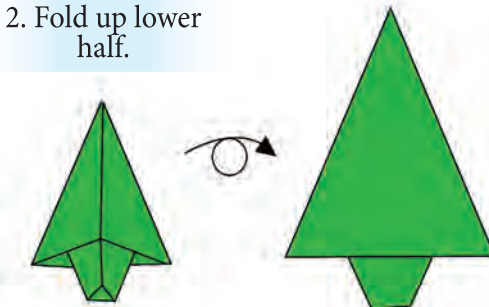
5
1. Fold sides to
centre crease
and unfold.
2. Fold up lower
half.



6
Fold down flap



7
Fold sides on
existing creases.





Listening & Speaking Skills

Your teacher will read out some descriptions. Listen carefully and speak on a few steps to protect trees.



Reading Skills

Read the unseen passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Trees are plants that grow every where on Earth, except in the desert and at poles. They are very important for life on Earth. They provide protection from wind. Trees roots spread through the ground and keep wind and rain from washing soil away. Trees and forests store water during times of dryness, and suck up extra water when it rains a lot. Without forests, areas would flood more often.

Moreover, trees provide places for animals and other plants to live. They help keep the right climate for life. They also help create the air we breathe by turning the gas of carbon dioxide. In addition to that wood from trees builds houses, and the fruit we eat grow on trees.

If we cut down more trees, we will face many problems.

A. Tick (✓) the right options.

- The text is mainly about:
 - Planting trees
 - Importance of trees
 - Cutting down trees
- Trees grow every where on Earth except:
 - in the desert
 - at the poles
 - in the desert and at the poles

B. Answer the following questions.

- What can the roots of trees do?

.....

.....



2. Can trees help us breathe? How?

.....
.....

3. Where do you think trees and forests store water?

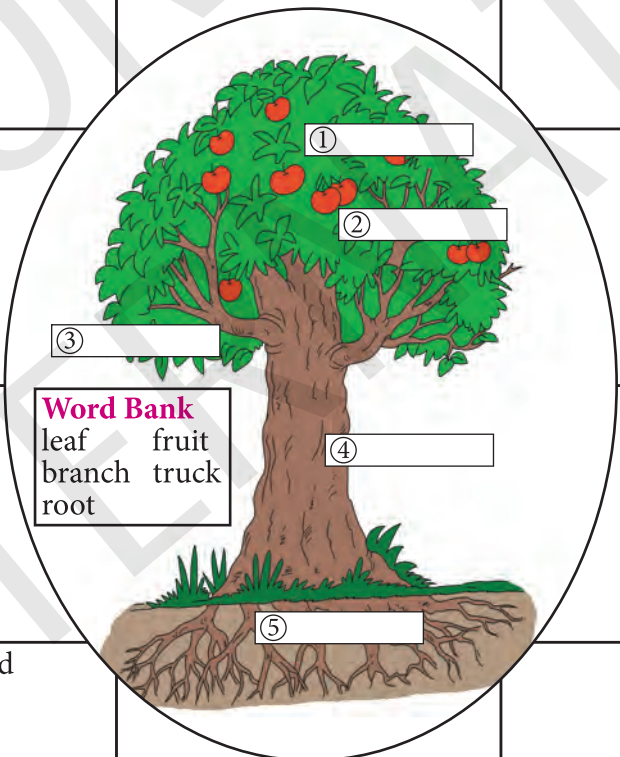
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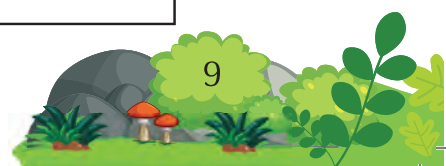


Writing Skills

Label the parts of the tree. Use the word bank to help you. Then read the definitions in each box around the tree. In the circle, write the number of the tree part that matches the definition.

Parts of A Tree

makes and releases oxygen <input type="radio"/>	hold the plant in the soil <input type="radio"/>	carries water and minerals from the roots to the rest of the plant <input type="radio"/>
contains and protects the seeds <input type="radio"/>		supports the leaves <input type="radio"/>
absorbs water from the soil <input type="radio"/>	Word Bank leaf fruit branch truck root	makes food for the tree <input type="radio"/>
takes in sunlight and carbon dioxide <input type="radio"/>	hold up the branches <input type="radio"/>	supports the fruit <input type="radio"/>





2

The Missile Man's Life

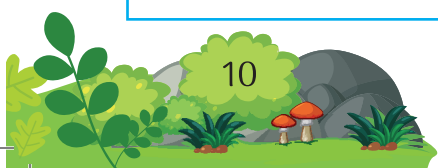
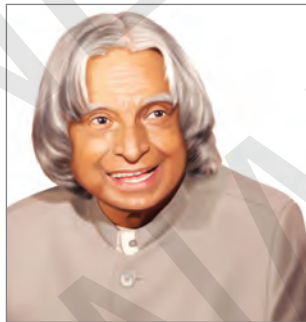


Learning Objectives

- ✿ Understand the life history of a master.
- ✿ Analysing Kalam's great work for mankind.

Warm-up

Look at the pictures of some great Indians. Identify and write their names in the given spaces. Write down about their contribution in different areas.



Some persons do such miracles in their life that they become famous even after their death. APJ Abdul Kalam is one of them. Let's read the incidents of his life.

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam is regarded as an ideal Indian and a source of **inspiration** for people all over the world.

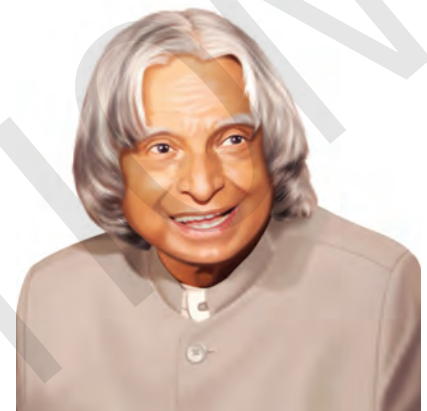
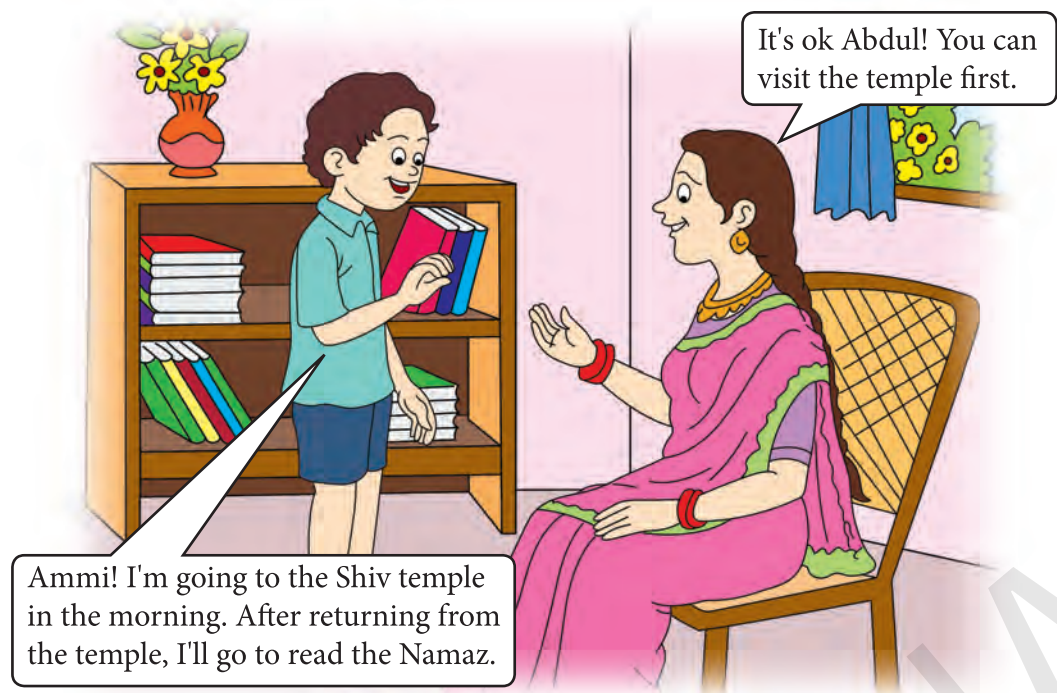
APJ Abdul Kalam was born in a small village of Rameshwaram, Tamil Nadu on 15 October 1931. When the newborn was to be named, he received the name of his father Jainulabdeen. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam or APJ Abdul Kalam learnt to give importance to human values from his father. His mother, Ashiamma, was a simple and **pious** lady. From his mother, he learnt good-nature and simplicity.

Kalam was a few years old when he started liking the **priest** who often visited their home. "Appa, Shastri uncle has come," he said every time the priest of the Rameshwaram temple came over. Kalam, still a young boy, sat by the side of his father and learnt many good things from the meetings between his father and the priest.

His parents were religious-minded but they were not conservative.

"Abdul, call your Appa. Food is ready," his Ammi used to say every evening. Daily they sat together on the kitchen floor and ate the food spread on the banana leaf before them. Rice, sambhar, home-made pickle and coconut chutney was the **feast** that APJ Abdul Kalam learnt to love to eat.

In Abdul Kalam's childhood, he was greatly influenced by Samsuddin, one of his cousins. He was a distributor of newspapers at Rameshwaram. Dinamani, a Tamil newspaper was in popular demand in those days. Kalam was too young to be able to read. Yet he borrowed a paper from Samsuddin and went through it everyday. He tried to satisfy his **quest** for knowledge by looking at the pictures in the newspaper.



Once he learnt to read, he was always surrounded by books. Mr. Manikam, his neighbour, often said, “Abdul, you are always sitting here in my library,” and Kalam would smile at him sheepishly. Kalam read every book that he could lay his hands on and became a well read person.



In 1939, World War II broke out. Kalam was only eight years old then. Tamarind seeds were in demand in the market.

This gave little Kalam an opportunity to earn some money. He started to collect those seeds and sell them in shops. Thus, he earned one anna everyday. This was his first earning.

Shortly, emergency was declared in India. Due to it, trains began to run non-stop and did not halt at Rameshwaram station. Earlier, his cousin would unload the papers from the train, but with the change in the situation, that was not possible. The newspaper bundles were being thrown from the moving train. Samsuddin realised that he needed help. "Kalam, will you be my assistant?" he said to the boy one day. Kalam, a hard-working boy, agreed readily. He picked up the bundles for his cousin everyday and thus earned his first salary. Kalam was happy and proud to earn money.



One day at school Kalam barged into a classroom without realising that it was not his classroom. The teacher who was teaching in that class beat Kalam with a stick but Kalam did not complain. He was their Mathematics teacher, Ramakrishna Iyer. That year, when Kalam secured the highest marks in Mathematics, the same teacher beamed and said, “I beat this boy with a stick. Wait and watch he will be a great man.”



Another teacher, Pandit Shiva Subramanyam Iyer, taught Science to Kalam. He was fond of the boy. One day, he invited him for dinner at his house. However, as his wife was a loyal Brahmin, she did not serve him the meal inside their kitchen. Kalam did not mind. He sat



with his teacher and ate the meal outside their kitchen.

A week later, Kalam was invited for dinner by his Science teacher once more. Kalam went willingly. “Abdul, come into the kitchen and eat dinner with us here,” said the teacher's wife. Kalam was happy to see that change had come over the orthodox lady. She served the meal to him. The seeds of secularism were **embedded** in his mind with this episode.



As Kalam grew into a young man, the mysteries of the sky continued to fascinate him. “Abdul, where were you?” his mother would ask him often in the evening. “Ammi, I was looking at the beautiful seagulls at the beach. How skillfully they fly! I wish I too could fly”. Kalam spent many hours staring at the sky, wondering at the mysteries of flight. No wonder, he grew up to become a great scientist. Kalam was elected as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. As the President of India, his values and personality went enamored the people all over the world.

Dr. Kalam has been conferred with the Degree of Doctor of Science by 30 universities/academic institutions. He is recipient of several awards including the Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration, Padma Bhusan, Padma Vibhushan and Bharat Ratna.

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam is truly a great man. But this great man left this world on 27 July 2015 after collapsing during a lecture at the Indian Institute of Management in Shillong. A great salute to this great man.

- A biography of APJ Abdul Kalam



Find Meaning

Inspiration : motivation

Pious : holy (religious)

Feast : a special meal

Quest : search

Sheepishly : shyly

Emergency : urgent situation

Declare : to announce

Embedded : fixed

Barged : to join a place interrupting others

Priest : one who presides over the performance of religious ceremonies



EXERCISES

Creative Expression

Have you ever spent any money to help someone? Share your story with your classmate. Also, mention what you do.

Tell Your Story



Learning by doing

Kalam wanted to fly like seagulls. He used to watch seagulls at the shore for hours. Which animal do you wish to have and why? Prepare a beautiful drawing of that animal.



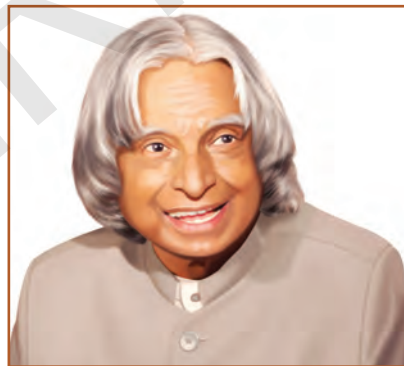
Critical Thinking

Let's make a life timeline for Dr. Kalam.

Let's Play a Game!

Abdul Kalam's Timeline

<p><i>Born on</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p><i>Awarded with</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p><i>Became President from</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p><i>Died on</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>



↓	↓
↓	↓



Logical Thinking

Imagine a situation where you enter the wrong classroom like Kalam did when he was young, and your teacher scolds you. How would you react? What would you say to justify yourself?



Exercise Time

A. Answer the following questions.

1. When and where Abdul Kalam was born?
2. What is the full name of Abdul Kalam?
3. What did Kalam learn from his parents?
4. Why did Kalam choose to become a scientist?
5. When did he become the President of India?

B. Find their meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Regarded | 3. Ideal |
| 2. Academic | 4. Orthodox |

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Abdul Kalam belonged to (Kerala/Tamil Nadu)
2. World War II broke out in (1914/1939)
3. Mr. Ramakrishna Iyer was Kalam's teacher. (Mathematics/Science)
4. Abdul Kalam passed away on (27 March 2014/27 July 2015)

D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. Where was Kalam born?
 (i) Rameshwaram (ii) Parshuram (iii) None of these
2. Date of birth of Kalam is
 (i) 15 October 1930 (ii) 15 October 1931 (iii) 15 October 1932



3. What was the name of his father?

- (i) Jainulabeen (ii) Jainufareem (iii) Jainulabdeen

4. What was the name of Kalam's mother?

- (i) Ashianna (ii) Ashiana (iii) Ashiamma

E. Match the following.

Column A

1. pious
2. quest
3. feast
4. embedded
5. enamored

Column B

- a. search
- b. holy
- c. fixed
- d. liking something a lot
- e. a special meal

Conceptual Understanding

1. How do we know that Kalam's parents were broad-minded?
2. Why is Kalam so famous among the people?

Communication

Writing Skills

APJ Abdul Kalam was an ideal Indian and a source of inspiration for people all over the world. He had many human qualities in him. Despite of having many good qualities, he was simple and honest. He sacrificed his whole life serving selflessly for the motherland. What is your source of inspiration? Which quality of APJ Abdul Kalam you would like to imbibe? Write in the space below.

.....

.....

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Reading Skills

Read the following sentences and answer these questions.

1. "Ammi! I'm going to the Shiv temple in the morning."
 - a. Who said these words to whom?
 - b. Do the orthodox Muslims visit the Shiv temple?
 - c. Was the speaker allowed to visit the temple?
2. "Abdul, come into the kitchen and eat dinner with us here."
 - a. Who said these words to whom?
 - b. Was there any change in the speaker's behaviour?
 - c. How can you say so?
 - d. How did the listener respond to this?

Listening & Speaking Skills

Look at the pictures given below and describe each picture in your words as a short story.



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Let's Learn Spellings

Circle the correct spellings.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. (i) inspirason | (ii) inspiration |
| 2. (i) childhood | (ii) childhud |
| 3. (i) opportuniti | (ii) opportunity |
| 4. (i) secularism | (ii) sekularizm |



Let's Learn Grammar

A sentence has two parts— the **subject** and the **predicate**.

The part of a sentence that names a person, place or thing is called the **subject**. The **predicate** of a sentence is that part which contain everything other than the subject. The verb of the sentence is always part of the predicate.

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam is regarded as an ideal Indian.

Subject	Predicate
---------	-----------

The subject of a sentence may be a noun or a pronoun.

Match the subjects with the correct predicates to make complete sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. The sun | (a) was elected as 11th President of India |
| 2. Ramakrishna Iyer | (b) is a part of Tamil Nadu. |
| 3. Rameshwaram | (c) rises in the east. |
| 4. Abdul Kalam | (d) was Kalam's Mathematics teacher. |

