

Lesson



The Giving Tree



Pre-reading

Dictionary Reference: Learning New Words

Activity 1

Look up the following words in a dictionary. You should seek the following information about the words and put them in your WORDS notebook.

1. Meaning of the word as used in the lesson (adjective/noun/ verb, etc.)
2. Pronunciation (The teacher may refer to the dictionary or the mobile phone for correct pronunciation.)
3. Spellings

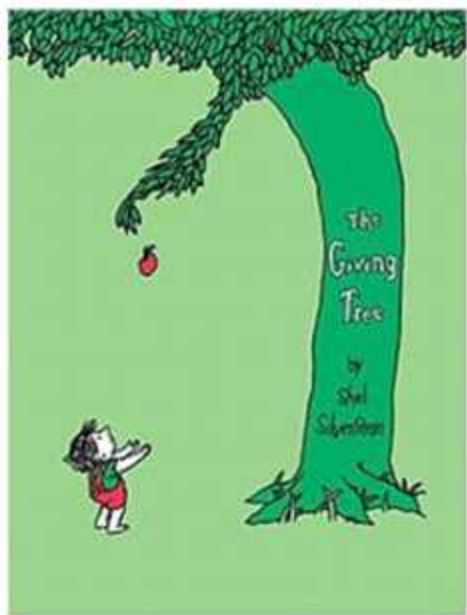
swing (verb)	trunk	branches
business	sail	resource

Reading

Let us read the story

Once there was a tree and she loved a little boy. Every day, the boy would come, eat apples and play with her. He would swing from her branches and eat apples. The boy loved the tree very much. And the tree was very happy.

The time went by. The boy grew older. The tree was often alone. One day, the boy came to the tree. The tree said, "Come, boy, come. Climb up my trunk, swing from my branches, eat apples and be happy." "I am too big to climb and play," said the boy. "I want some money to buy things and have fun. Can you give me some money?" The tree said, "I have no



money but you can take my apples and sell them in the city. Then you will have some money and you will be happy." The boy did so and went away. The tree was happy.

The boy did not come back for a long time. The tree was sad. One day, the boy came back. The tree said with joy, "Come, boy, come. Climb up my trunk, swing from my branches, eat apples and be happy." "I am too busy to climb trees," said the boy. "I want to get married. I need a house. Can you give me a house?" The tree said, "You may cut off my branches. Build a house and be happy." The boy cut off her branches and carried them away to build his house. The tree was happy.

The boy again stayed away for a long time. One day, he came back. The tree was very happy and said, "Come, boy, come. Climb up my trunk, swing from my branches, eat apples and be happy." The boy said, "I am too sad to play. I want to go to another city for business. Can you give me a boat that will take me away to another city?" The tree said, "Cut down my trunk and make a boat. Then you can sail away and be happy. The boy did so and sailed away. The tree was very happy, but not really.



After a long time, the boy who was now an old man came back again. "I am sorry, boy. I have nothing to give you," said the tree. "I wish I could give you something. I am just an old stump." "I don't need anything now. I just want a quiet place to sit and rest. I am very tired," said the boy. "Well, an old stump is good for sitting and resting. Come, boy, sit down and rest." The boy sat on the stump to rest. And the tree was very happy.

Shel Silverstein

Post-reading

Vocabulary Expansion

Activity 2

Read the following phrases. Find out their meanings by reading the story again. Write two meaningful sentences using each phrase.

1. climb up

2. cut off

3. cut down

4. stay away

5. take away

Learning to Read and Comprehend

Activity 3

Read the story carefully and answer the following questions in 'Yes' / 'No'.

For example:

Question: Did the boy love the tree when he was a child?

Answer: Yes, he did.

1. Did the tree love the little boy?
2. Did the tree have money to give to the boy?
3. Did the boy want to go to a nearby village?
4. Did the boy get married?
5. Did the tree allow the boy to sit on the stump?

Activity 4

Answer the following questions.

1. Who would come and play with the tree?

2. Who was too big to climb and play?

3. Why did the boy want a boat?

4. Why did the boy want to go to another city?

5. What did the tree say in the end?

Activity 5

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. You can use each word twice, if necessary.

sailed, tree, stump, grew, happy, climb up, swing, house, tired, apples

1. Once there was a boy and a _____.
2. The boy played with the _____.
3. The tree asked the boy to _____ and _____ from her branches.
4. The boy _____ older.
5. The tree asked the boy to sell off _____ to get money.
6. The boy cut off the branches to make a _____.
7. The boy made a boat from the trunk of the tree and _____ away.
8. The tree was not _____.
9. The boy came back to the tree. He said that he was _____.
10. The boy sat on the _____ to rest.

Activity 6

Write the opposites of the given words in the given space.

Word	Opposite
1. happy	_____
2. give	_____

3. sell _____
4. come _____
5. quiet _____
6. climb up _____

Activity 7

Add '-ed' to the following words and write a meaningful sentence.

Example: Stay: I stayed in Jammu for a week.

1. want _____
2. climb _____
3. play _____
4. sail _____
5. rest _____



Learning Language

Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.

The words 'they', 'she', 'her', 'he', 'it' are used in place of nouns. We call them pronouns.

There are three main kinds of pronouns:

1. Personal pronoun
2. Demonstrative pronoun
3. Interrogative pronoun

Personal Pronoun

Pronouns which are used in place of proper nouns to avoid repetition are called personal pronouns.

For example:

My mother is very tired because my mother has been working the whole day
becomes **My mother is very tired because she has been working the whole day.**

There are three kinds of personal pronouns.

1. Pronouns of the First Person

Singular

I, my, mine, me, myself

Plural

we, our, ours, us, ourselves

2. Pronouns of the Second Person

Singular

you, yours, yourself, your

Plural

you, yours, yourselves, your

3. Pronouns of the Third Person

Singular

he, she, it, him, her

Plural

them, their, theirs

Activity 8

Fill in the blanks using personal pronouns.

1. _____ often reads until late at night.
 - a. he
 - b. we
 - c. I
 - d. they
2. _____ is running up and down the stairs.
 - a. we
 - b. she
 - c. they
 - d. you
3. _____ is from Mumbai.
 - a. his
 - b. him
 - c. he
 - d. they
4. Have _____ got a dog, Meena?
 - a. anyone
 - b. they
 - c. someone
 - d. it



5. We enjoy the roses so much. _____ really make the garden beautiful.
- they
 - it
 - someone
 - she
6. Aman isn't an architect. _____ is an engineer.
- her
 - they
 - it
 - she
7. Are _____ friends or not?
- he
 - she
 - we
 - it
8. My doctor was born in London. _____ teaches language lessons in his spare time.
- they
 - it
 - she
 - he
9. All my teachers are from Europe. _____ come from all over the continent.
- she
 - we
 - they
 - them
10. Our friends are athletes. All of _____ are either strong, fast or both.
- we
 - they
 - them
 - you

Demonstrative Pronoun

A demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that is used to point to something within a sentence. These pronouns can indicate items in space or time and they can be either singular or plural.

In the following examples, demonstrative pronouns have been italicized for ease of identification.

This was my mother's ring.

That looks like the car I used to drive.

These are nice shoes, but they look uncomfortable.

Those look like riper than the apples on my tree.

Activity 9

Fill in the blanks using demonstrative pronouns.

Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. _____ was such an interesting experience.
 - a. that
 - b. these
 - c. those
 - d. such
2. Are _____ your shoes?
 - a. that
 - b. them
 - c. those
 - d. this
3. You'll have to get your own pen. _____ is mine.
 - a. that
 - b. those
 - c. such
 - d. this
4. There is no end to _____.
 - a. such
 - b. those
 - c. this
 - d. none
5. Because of their bad behaviour, _____ of the children were given allowances.
 - a. none
 - b. that
 - c. those
 - d. them

6. _____ of them had seen it before.
- a. those
 - b. neither
 - c. such
 - d. this
7. Is _____ yours?
- a. this
 - b. those
 - c. these
 - d. such
8. Everyone ate early. When we arrived, _____ was left.
- a. that
 - b. such
 - c. none
 - d. neither
9. Please give me one of _____.
- a. that
 - b. those
 - c. this
 - d. such
10. _____ are nice-looking.
- a. this
 - b. that
 - c. these
 - d. such

Interrogative Pronoun

An interrogative pronoun is used to make asking questions easy. There are just five interrogative pronouns.

The five interrogative pronouns are **what, which, who, whom, and whose**.

What - used to ask questions about people or objects

What do you want for dinner?

What is your name?

Which - used to ask questions about people or objects.

Which of these seats would you like?

Which of these ice cream flavours is your favourite?

Who - used to ask questions about people

Who is that man over there?

Who is the strongest in the class?

Whom - used rarely. It is used to ask questions about people

You should ask **whom** to meet.

With **whom** did you go to the class?

Whose - used to ask questions about people or objects, always related to possession

Whose sweater is this?

I wonder **whose** dog is digging our lawn?

Activity 10

Fill in the blanks with an interrogative pronoun.

1. _____ threw the football?
 - a. who
 - b. what
 - c. which
 - d. whose
2. _____ would you prefer, coffee or tea?
 - a. who
 - b. whom
 - c. which
 - d. whose
3. _____ time is the scheduled to be at the station?
 - a. which
 - b. what
 - c. whose
 - d. whom
4. _____ is that bike?
 - a. whom
 - b. whose
 - c. what
 - d. who

5. _____ is your brother's name?
- a. who
 - b. whom
 - c. what
 - d. whose
6. _____ did you tell?
- a. whom
 - b. what
 - c. whose
 - d. which
7. _____ of these books have you read?
- a. what
 - b. whom
 - c. whose
 - d. which
8. _____ wants ice-cream?
- a. what
 - b. whom
 - c. who
 - d. whose

Learning to Write

Activity 11

Did you like the story? Talk to your partner and discuss two things you liked and one thing you did not like in the story.

After discussion, add another paragraph to change the ending of the story.

Learning to Listen

Activity 12

The teacher will read the story to the students again. Listen to the story carefully.

Write whether the statements are 'True' or 'False' in the given space.

1. The tree loved the little boy.
2. The tree liked the boy to swing from the branches of the tree.
3. The tree became sad whenever the boy came back.
4. The tree gave the boy a lot of money.
5. The tree asked the boy to cut off her branches and make a house.
6. The boy wanted a ship to go to another city.
7. The tree allowed the boy to cut down her trunk.
8. At last, the boy wanted a quiet place to sit and rest.
9. The tree refused the boy from sitting on her old stump.
10. The story shows that the boy is selfish.

Learning to Speak

Activity 13 (Roleplay)

The children will work in pairs.

Practise speaking the following sentences with your partner. One of you will become the tree and one will become the boy. After practice, all the pairs will speak in front of the class.

1. **The tree:** Come, boy, come. Climb up my trunk, swing from my branches, eat apples and be happy.
2. **The boy:** I am too big to climb and play. I want some money to buy things and have fun. Can you give me some money?
3. **The tree:** I have no money but you can take my apples and sell them in the city. Then you will have some money and you will be happy.
4. **The tree:** Come, boy, come. Climb up my trunk, swing from my branches, eat apples and be happy.

5. **The boy:** I am too busy to climb trees. I want to get married. I need a house. Can you give me a house?
6. **The trees:** You may cut off my branches. Build a house and be happy.

Learning to Use Language

Activity 14

Write a letter to your friend inviting him to your birthday party.

