

## Chapter-22

### *Reading with understanding*



#### **Summary I**

This section is about banyan trees, which grow along highways and in open areas. Villagers like to sit in the shade of the tree. The Europeans named the tree "The Banyan Tree." It's a massive tree. It thrives in villages. It is usually surrounded by temples and shrines.

#### **Important points from the text**

- This section is about the Banyan Tree, whose name was given by Europeans in the Persian Gulf. This tree is significant because Hindu merchants used to gather here for worship or business, and its name later spread to other countries of Asia and India.
- For generations, Indian writers and poets had written about the banyan tree, which appeared to be common to the sub-Himalayan woods and slopes of peninsular India's hill ranges. Banyan trees are religiously significant because they are commonly planted along highways, near temples, and on open fields near communities.
- The Banyan tree is significant as a gathering spot for people, commercial transactions, and socialization. The banyan tree is massive in size, standing 70-100 feet tall and encircled by aerial roots. The leaves are oval in form, smooth, and gleaming. A banyan tree blooms best in open spaces, particularly in villages. The Royal Botanic Garden Sibpur Calcutta has several notable and massive Banyan Trees.

#### **Important words for the text:**

- Indefinitely: for an unlimited period of time.
- Glory: fame/prestige
- Circumference: perimeter/ border of a curved geometric figure

#### **Evaluate yourself:**

1. Choose a title for the text.
2. Mention any two characteristics of banyan trees.
3. Explain any two physical attributes of banyan tree.
4. Where banyan trees are generally found?

## Summary II

### Important points from the text

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- This section is about vertebrate or back-boned animals and how they are divided into two categories that is the warm-blooded and cold-blooded. Warm blooded group includes those animals whose blood keeps a constant temperature and they are little affected by the temperature of the surrounding air.
- The warm-blooded animals include mammals, human beings and birds. The cold blooded animals include a variety of fishes, frogs and reptiles and their blood temperature changes with the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere.
- All the birds seem similar from outside but they are very different from each other. Some birds weave elaborate nests while others lay their eggs straight on the ground without any preparation. some birds require highly specialized foods, like vultures, while others like crows and chicks practically can eat anything except metal.
- Some birds seem to be unable to live away from human company while others retreat and become extinct as soon as human beings come near them.

### Important words for the text

- Mammals: warm blooded vertebrate animals
- Specialised: becoming expert in a particular subject or skill
- Retreat: retire/ draw back
- Extinct: having no existence/ dead

### Evaluate yourself:

1. What is the difference between cold blooded and warm blooded animals?
2. Name the different types of birds found in the environment.
3. Fishes, frogs and reptiles are those creatures which are\_\_\_\_\_.

### Do you know?

In a study it is shown that children who garden show a better ability to concentrate.

Gardening helped use up surplus energy in active individuals. The process of growing something from seed to fruit helps teach children responsibility and patience required to manage a living organism. Getting in touch with the dirt and bugs, helps some young students to overcome their fears. Gardening touches on so many different school subjects, from the science of photosynthesis, to nutrition, math, and even English. Students who garden show a better ability to concentrate,

whether it is because they have an opportunity to engage their whole bodies in the learning process, or simply because learning in the outdoors is good for the mind, heart, and body.

**Extend your horizon.**

Nature is first and foremost a sensory experience, but many people are too caught up in their thoughts to notice.

- Listen to the wind in the trees
- Look for how many different shades of green you can find
- Take in a deep breath & try to detect different scents and colours in the environment around you.