



TopGoal!

**Mc
Graw
Hill**

Nico Dantaz Rachel Finnie

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PART

1

PART

2

3a

C

Scope and Sequence



UNIT	VOCABULARY			GRAMMAR	SAMPLE LANGUAGE
W Welcome!	REVISION OF: cookie, gate, helmet, journalist, storyboard, taxi, tie	TEACHING OF: agree, at the moment, glass, Go away!, if you want, in a minute, last name, No problem!		REVISION OF: Simple Present vs. Present Progressive Simple Past vs. Past Progressive Comparative and superlative forms Future forms (<i>will, be going to, may, might</i>)	
1 Living Things		TEACHING OF: beetle, butterfly, creature, dinosaur, extinct, furry, heavy, insect, look like, quiet, tortoise, touch, wild, wing; camel, desert, eagle, fur, journey, look after, nest, octopus, pond, swan	EXPOSURE TO: scratch	TEACHING OF: (Grammar 1) Present Passive REVISION OF: (Grammar 2) <i>Where</i> clauses	Grammar 1: • Insects are eaten by other animals. • Butterflies aren't seen in cold seasons. Grammar 2: • The desert is where camels live. • A nest is where eagles lay their eggs.
2 Lifestyles	REVISION OF: cut, restaurant, X-ray	TEACHING OF: bandage, break, broken, burn, elbow, fall over, finger, hand, knee, knife, medicine, pharmacy, soap, sore, toe; bread, cereal, egg, fork, jam, milk, olive, pepper, pizza, salt, spoon, strawberry	EXPOSURE TO: delicious	TEACHING OF: (Grammar 1) Zero and First conditional TEACHING OF: (Grammar 2) <i>a few / a little</i>	Grammar 1: • If you go to the hospital, they will give you an X-ray. • We feel better if we rest well. Grammar 2: • Add a few strawberries and a little salt and pepper.
3 Interests	REVISION OF: join (a club), program	TEACHING OF: bored, classical, concert, drum, festival, instrument, invitation, jazz, member, online, oud, prize, traditional, violin; chess, collect, experiment, magazine, midday, midnight, poetry, puzzle, pyramid, stamp	EXPOSURE TO: tune	TEACHING OF: (Grammar 1) Present Perfect questions Present Perfect with <i>since / for</i> TEACHING OF: (Grammar 2) Present Perfect vs. Simple Past with <i>just</i>	Grammar 1: • How long have you played the drums? • I've taken lessons for six years. • She's been interested since she was a baby. Grammar 2: • I just returned from a trip this morning.
4 Professions		TEACHING OF: AI specialist, artificial intelligence, astronaut, cybersecurity analyst, design, Earth, planet, robotics engineer, rocket, satellite, space, video message; ambulance, business, fire, firefighter, fire station, fire truck, missing, police officer, police station	EXPOSURE TO: worried	TEACHING OF: (Grammar 1) Simple Past and Past Progressive REVISION OF: (Grammar 2) Restrictive relative clauses with <i>who, which, that</i>	Grammar 1: • They were traveling when we recorded our video message. Grammar 2: • The firefighter who was in the tree didn't find the rabbit. • The fire truck which was parked outside didn't move.



Scope and Sequence

READING	SEL	LISTENING	SPEAKING	WORD WORK	WRITING	INTEGRATED LEARNING	PROJECT
- A story about different creatures in the park (Reading for detail) - A non-fiction article about animal environments (Reading for detail)	Self-awareness: Controlling our anger	An interview with a zoologist (Listening to infer tone of voice and attitude)	Role playing an interview with a zoologist	Understanding Present Passive syntax	Writing a description of an animal environment	Natural Science: Animal traits	Creating a model of an animal and describing its traits
- A story about making a healthy breakfast (Skimming and scanning for details) - A blog post about experiences with food (Recognizing genre)	Self-awareness: Asking for help	An interview with a nutritionist (Listening for details)	Describing consequences of eating different foods	Working with word families	Writing a blog post about food experiences	Social Studies: Dishes from around the world	Creating a new dish for a restaurant menu
- A story about a musician (Predicting content from pictures) - A friendly e-mail about interests (Identifying main idea and details)	Social awareness: Respecting other people's interests and preferences	A conversation about changing interests (Listening for key words)	Discussing changing interests	Using the suffix <i>-ion</i> to make nouns	Writing an e-mail about changing interests	Social Studies: Cultural traditions around the world	Creating a poster to show a community's changing interests
- A story about a special visitor at school (Identifying and understanding characters' emotions) - An anecdote about an unusual or exciting message (Inferring the writer's attitude)	Social awareness: Valuing other people's jobs	A podcast about unusual jobs	Role playing an interview about a unique profession (Interviewing people)	Making open and closed compound nouns	Writing an anecdote about an unusual or exciting message	Math: Changing interest in professions over time	Creating a poster to show professions that have changed

Scope and Sequence



Unit	VOCABULARY			GRAMMAR	SAMPLE LANGUAGE
5 World Sports	REVISION OF: fast, quickly, slowly, Adverbs of Frequency	TEACHING OF: competition, enter, match, quiz, race (n), sell, soon, stadium, team, tickets, tire, volleyball, whistle, winner; cycle, cycling, golf, hotel, ice skating, race (v), skiing, sled, snowboard, snowboarding		RETEACHING OF: (Grammar 1) Comparatives and superlatives of adjectives and adverbs TEACHING OF: (Grammar 2) Comparisons of equality (not) as ... as	Grammar 1: • The football tickets are more expensive than the volleyball tickets. • Volleyball tickets are the cheapest of all. Grammar 2: • You're as strong as me. • My bike isn't as big as yours.
6 Environments	REVISION OF: tomorrow	TEACHING OF: adventure, air, bridge, castle, cave, deep, east, fog, hill, north, ocean, south, stream, west; dark, foggy, high, path, stone, storm, turn left, turn right	EXPOSURE TO: believe, environment, save	REVISION OF: (Grammar 1) Future forms with <i>be going to</i> and <i>will</i> Simple Present and Present Progressive as future forms RETEACHING OF: (Grammar 2) Predictions with <i>may</i> , <i>might</i> , and <i>could</i>	Grammar 1: • The castle opens at 9 a.m. • We're taking the train tomorrow. • I'll buy the tickets. It's going to be fun! Grammar 2: • It may be dark. We could get lost. • We might need a map.
7 Styles		TEACHING OF: bracelet, fall, flip-flops, gloves, pajamas, pocket, spots, spring, stripes, summer, sunglasses, sneakers, warm, winter; baggy, cheap, expensive, fit, handkerchief, oversized, size, slim, tank top, tracksuit		TEACHING OF: (Grammar 1) Reported speech of Simple Present and Present Progressive events with <i>say</i> and <i>tell</i> TEACHING OF: (Grammar 2) Reporting present <i>Wh-</i> and <i>yes/no</i> questions	Grammar 1: • He said he was buying some flip-flops. • He told us he was looking for sunglasses. Grammar 2: • He asked me if they sold tank tops.
8 Recent Events	REVISION OF: art, borrow, group, history, language, science	TEACHING OF: advertisement, athletics, classmate, decide, exams, follow, grades, graduate, gymnastics, instead, interested, presentation, semester, sign up; application, apply, assistant, improve, interesting, invent, keep, scholarship, several, teenager	EXPOSURE TO: champion, consider, decisions, pressured	TEACHING OF: (Grammar 1) Present Perfect with adverbs of time (<i>already</i> , <i>ever</i> , <i>just</i> , <i>never</i> , and <i>yet</i>) REVISION OF: (Grammar 2) Modal verbs (<i>can</i> / <i>could</i> / <i>must</i> / <i>have to</i> / <i>should</i>)	Grammar 1: • I've just signed up for the gymnastics club. • I haven't decided what I want to do yet. Grammar 2: • You could look at the website. • We must go shopping for that.
G Goodbye!	REVISION OF: adventure, ambulance, castle, concert, embarrassed, explode, festival, fire truck, foggy, hill, magazine, north, microphone, puzzle, race, snacks, snowboard, snowboarding, snowy, storm, stormy, sunglasses, warm			REVISION OF: Modal verbs (<i>must</i> / <i>have to</i> / <i>should</i>), First conditional, Present Perfect, Simple Past vs. Past Progressive, Comparison of equality (<i>as ... as</i>) Future forms (<i>be going to</i> and <i>will</i>), Reported speech, Simple Present, Present Perfect with <i>yet</i>	



Scope and Sequence

READING	SEL	LISTENING	SPEAKING	WORD WORK	WRITING	INTEGRATED LEARNING	PROJECT
- A story about a sporting event (Identifying cause and effect) - An online post expressing opinions about sports (Identifying the writer's opinion)	Responsible decision making: Exploring pros and cons before making a decision	An interview with a sport reporter (Identifying purpose)	Expressing opinions about different sports	Identifying and understanding compound words	Writing an online post comparing two sports	Natural Science: Forces in sports	Creating a new sport and its rules
- A story about a family adventure (Identifying and ordering events) - An article about climate change (Identifying the main idea and supporting details)	Relationship skills: Listening to other people	A weather report (Visualizing)	Making predictions about the weather	Using suffixes to make adjectives from nouns	Writing an article about predictions for climate change	Natural Science: Climate change	Designing a climate change T-shirt
- A story about a graduation surprise (Summarizing) - A fashion emergency anecdote (Identifying the writer's attitude)	Responsible decision-making: Understanding the impact of clothing waste and fast fashion	An interview with a fashion designer (Identifying purpose)	Discussing social responsibility and clothes waste	Categorizing words	Writing an anecdote about a fashion emergency	Social Studies: Fast fashion and clothing waste	Creating three sets of outfits for a graduation party
- A story about a school club (Inferring information) - An e-mail to an old friend (Inferring information)	Responsible decision-making: Doing what's right for you and not what others expect from you	A conversation about a teenager's plans (Taking notes)	Discussing changes in plans	Categorizing words	Writing an e-mail to catch up with an old friend	Social Studies: Different social norms	Making a poster about how your close friends' plans have changed
A story about a snowy adventure		A mysterious journey through fog to the top of a hill	Telling a story about an accident at a music festival		Writing a story about an accident at a music festival		

مرحباً

Welcome!



رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

PART

1

انظر وابحث

1 Look and find.

cookie

gate

helmet

journalist

storyboard

taxi

tie

بسكويت

بوابة

خوذة

صحفي

لوحة القصة

تاكسي

ربطة عنق

Welcome
back!

مرحباً بعودتك

W

4

استمع واقرأ النشيد

2 Listen and read.

Chorus

Welcome back, welcome back!
We're so happy to see you!
Another course, another year
and we'll be here to see you through.
Welcome back, welcome back!
We're excited to greet you!
Another course, another year
and your friends are here to help you, too.

Welcome all your classmates,
to old friends, and new ones, too.
Hello to all the teachers,
who have planned an exciting year for you.
Welcome all the All Sorts
who can't wait to start the year!
We'll work and play together,
so, let's hear a great big cheer.
Hooray! Hooray! Hey, hey hooray!
Hooray! Hooray! Hey, hey hooray!

Chorus

Hooray! Hooray! Hey, hey hooray!
Hooray! Hooray! Hey, hey hooray!

3 Listen again and chant.

استمع مرة أخرى وردد

مرحباً بعودتكم، مرحباً بعودتكم!

نحن سعداء جداً برؤيتكم!

عام دراسي جديد، وسنة أخرى،

وسنكون هنا لنرافقكم وندعمكم.

مرحباً بعودتكم، مرحباً بعودتكم!

متحمسون للترحيب بكم!

عام دراسي جديد، وسنة أخرى،

وأصدقائكم هنا لمساعدتكم أيضاً.

رحبوا بجميع زملائكم في الفصل،

بالأصدقاء القدامى والجدد أيضاً.

تحية لكل المعلمين،

الذين خططوا لكم عاماً مليئاً بالإثارة.

أهلاً بجميع أعضاء "all sorts"

المتشوقين لبدء العام الدراسي!

سنعمل ونلعب معاً،

لذا، فلنطلق هتافاً عالياً ومبهجاً.

هورا! هورا! هي، هي هورا!

هورا! هورا! هي، هي هورا!

استمع واقراء ونخبر ماذا يفعل شخصيات all sorts

1 Listen, read, and say what the All Sorts are doing.

Can you pass me a glass of juice, Bud?

Ahh ... ahh ... Go away!

هل يمكن أن تعطيني كوب العصير ياب

أه.. اه.. اذهب بعيد من امامي

Oh, Bud! That wasn't very friendly.

I agree! Is everything OK?

أوه ياب هذا لم يكن لطيفاً جداً

أنا أوافقكم هل كل شي على مايرام

So, instead of "Go away!", you can say, "In a minute."

بدلاً من قول "اذهب بعيداً!" يمكنك أن تقول "قريباً جداً."

يابد هل يمكنني الحصول على كوب من العصير

Hey, Bud! Can I have a glass of juice?

I can try that.

يمكنني أن أجرب ذلك

I'm just stressed at the moment. I can't remember the teacher's last name!

It's Ms. Stevens! Relax! It's just an exam.

إنها السيدة ستيفنز! اهداء! إنه مجرد امتحان.

Can I help you be a bit friendlier?

هل يمكنني مساعدتك لتكون أكثر وداً بقليل؟

OK, if you want!

حسناً إن كنت تريد ذلك

In a minute.

قريباً جداً.

OK, no problem! Thanks, Bud!

أوكي لا مشكلة شكراً لك ياب

You see? That was great!

اترى هذا كان رائعاً

- The All Sorts are having a conversation.
- A-J is surprised.
- Bud is stressed.
- Hob is helpful.

2 Listen, point, and say. استمع وعلم وقل

قريباً جداً

at the moment

In a minute.

في هذه اللحظة

glass

كوب زجاجي

If you want!

إن اردت ذلك

Go away!

يبتعد

No problem!

لا مشكلة

يوافق

agree

الاسم الأخير

last name

اقرأ مرة أخرى ومثل المحادثة في مجموعات

3 Read again and act out the conversation in groups.

Can I help you to be a bit friendlier?

هل يمكنني أن أساعدك أن تكون أكثر وداً

OK, if you want!

حسناً إن اردت ذلك

مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

3 Read again and act out the conversation in groups.

Sample answers:

Omar: Can you pass me a glass of juice?

Ali: In a minute.

Omar: Can I help you to be a bit friendlier?

Ali: OK, if you want!

Omar: Thanks!

Ali: No problem!



انظر واكتب ثم صل

4 Look and write. Then match.

1 [e a r e g] agree

2 [t a] [e t h]
[m m n o e t]

at the moment

3 [s a l s g]

glas

4 [n i] [a]
[i m t n e u]

in a minute

5 [o g] [a w y a]!

Go away

6 [f i] [y u o]
[n a w t]!

if you want

7 [o n]
[r p o m l b e]!

no problem

a an object you keep a drink in

b "I'm happy to if you are!"

c having the same opinion as someone else

d "That's fine!"

e "I don't want you here!"

f right now

g very soon

5 Look and write. انظر واكتب

لا مشكلة في القريب العاجل إذا أردت اذهب بعيداً في هذه اللحظة أوافق
no problem in a minute if you want Go away! at the moment agree



1 Go away!

2 OK, **no problem**

3 Yes, I can, **in a minute**



4 Yes! I **agree**!

5 Yeah, **if you want**

6 I'm busy **at the moment**

اعمل مع زميل. استخدم العبارات الواردة في التمرين 5 لإجراء محادثة

6 Work with a partner. Use the phrases in Exercise 5 to make a dialogue.



Hey! Can you pass me a glass of water? I'm thirsty.

هل يمكنك أن تمرري لي كوباً من الماء

كوباً من الماء فأنا عطشانة

In a minute!

الآن في القريب العاجل



6 Work with a partner. Use the phrases in Exercise 5 to make a dialogue.

Sample answers:

Mona: Can you help me with my homework?

Sara: I'm busy at the moment.

Mona: Can you help me later?

Sara: Yes, in a minute.

Mona: OK, if you want!

Sara: No problem!



Do you remember?

اقرأ وأكمل باستخدام الصيغة الصحيحة للمضارع البسيط أو المضارع المستمر.

1 Read and complete with the correct Simple Present or Present Progressive form.



This is my friend Sofia. Sofia usually ¹ rides (ride) her bike to school, but this week she ² is taking (take) the bus because of the weather. It ³ is raining (rain) a lot at the moment! We ⁴ don't usually sit (not sit) together in math class because she ⁵ studies (study) in a different group, but this week the teachers ⁶ are putting (put) the groups together. So today I ⁷ am sitting (sit) next to her! In this photo, Sofia ⁸ is reading (read) her favorite book. She usually ⁹ reads (read) a different book every week. Now she ¹⁰ is reading (read) a book about traveling. I ¹¹ want (want) to read it, too! Who ¹² is (be) your best friend? What ¹³ are they doing (do) this week?

2 Ask your partner and complete. Then tell a different partner.

اسأل زميلك وأكمل،
ثم أخبر زميلاً آخر.

How do you usually get to school?

I usually get to school by bus.

And how are you getting to school this week?

This week I'm getting to school by car.

Friend's Name: _____	Usually	This Week
1 How / get / school	<u>How do you usually get to school?</u> <u>She gets to school by bus.</u>	<u>How are you getting to school this week?</u> <u>She's getting to school by car.</u>
2 What / book(s) / read	<u>What books do you usually read?</u> <u>I usually read story books.</u>	<u>What book are you reading now?</u> <u>I'm reading a comic book.</u>
3 Who / eat with / lunchtime	<u>Who do you usually eat with at lunchtime?</u> <u>I usually eat with my friends.</u>	<u>Who are you eating with this week?</u> <u>I'm eating with my family.</u>
4 What / eat / lunch	<u>What do you usually eat for lunch?</u> <u>I usually eat rice for lunch.</u>	<u>What are you eating for lunch this week?</u> <u>I'm eating chicken and rice.</u>
5 Which / subject / like best	<u>Which subject do you usually like best?</u> <u>I usually like English best.</u>	<u>Which subject do you like best this week?</u> <u>I like science best this week.</u>

اختر الخيار الصحيح، ثم تبادل الأسئلة والأجوبة مع زميلك.

3 Choose the correct option. Then ask and answer with your partner.

- What time did you wake up / were you waking up today?
- Did you dream / Were you dreaming about anything when you woke up?
- What did you eat / were you eating for breakfast this morning?
- Were you hungry before you ate / were eating it?
- What were you doing / did you do at 6 p.m. yesterday?
- How did you feel while you did / were doing it?



My friend Nasir usually gets to school by bus, but this week he's getting here by car.

اعملوا في مجموعات ثلاثية. انظروا، وتخيلوا، وأكمل

4 Work in groups of three. Look, imagine, and complete.



	Comparative	Superlative
1 long hair	Mia has longer hair than Ann.	Nova has the longest hair.
2 young	Mia is younger than Ann.	Nova is the youngest.
3 old	Mia is older than Ann.	Nova is the oldest.
4 fast	Mia is faster than Ann.	Nova is the fastest.
5 interested in reading	Mia likes reading more than Ann.	Nova likes reading the most.
6 woke up early today	Mia woke up earlier than Ann today.	Nova woke up the earliest today.

انظر وأكمل باستخدام الكلمات الموجودة في الصندوق.

5 Look and complete with the words in the box.

am going to am going to am not going to may might will

- I am going to go to football practice on Tuesday.
- I may take a swimming class on Wednesday.
- I am not going to have my piano lesson on Thursday.
- I am going to see a movie on Friday.
- I will buy the tickets now.
- I might go to a family party on Saturday, but I'm not sure.

TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
football practice	swimming class?	piano lesson	movie theater	? ? family party!

دون خططك. أخبر شريكك عن أسبوعك.

6 Write your plans. Tell your partner about your week.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
visit my aunt	study English	go to the park	play football	watch a movie	visit my friend	go shopping
visit the museum	do my homework	play basketball	watch TV	read a book	go swimming	meet my friends



I am going to see my grandma on Monday.



I may go to the park on Tuesday.



1

Living Things

مخلوقات من جميع أنحاء العالم

Creatures around the world

استمع واقرأ وضع علامة صح بجانب المخلوقات التي يهتم بها المتحدثون

- 1 Listen, read, and check (✓) the creatures the speakers are interested in.
- 2 Listen, point, and say. استمع وأشر وانطق.

✓ Tiny Insects

حشرات صغيرة

حشرات
insects

فراشة

butterfly

wing

ثقيل

heavy

beetle

خنفساء

لا تلمس

DON'T TOUCH

When Dinosaurs Lived

متى عاشت الديناصورات؟

ديناصورات
dinosaurs

تشبه

look like

extinct
منقرضة

سلحفاة
tortoise

Wild ANIMALS

حيوانات برية

ذات فراء
furry

QUIET

هادئ

مخلوقات

creatures

ما أنواع الكائنات الحية التي تجدها في مجتمعتك؟

What kinds of living things do you find in your community?

Sample answer:

Butterflies, bees, ants, beetles, pigeons, sparrows, crows, cats, dogs, and goats.



انظر واكتب

3 Look and write.



إنه ديناصور كبير ومخيف

a *It's a big, scary dinosaur.*

Beetles are heavy and strong.



An insect carrying a heavy object.



Other animals eat insects.

d



A tortoise is found in the beach.

e



Butterflies are colorful and bright.

f



Tigers live in the wild.

g



Insects and birds are all different kinds of creatures.

h

A butterfly has wings and can fly.

i



Some animals are furry.

j

Don't touch wild animals!

k

Be quiet when you are near wild animals!

l



m Dinosaurs are now extinct.

n Crocodiles look like dinosaurs.



4 استمع واقرأ وضع دائرة حول المخلوقات. استمع مرة أخرى وردد.

Chorus

What is known about creatures, big and small?

What do you know about creatures, about them all?

Some live on the land,
some live in the trees,
some fly in the sky,
some swim in the sea.I know butterflies are colorful and bright,
I know beetles are heavy and strong.
I know some insects have wings and can fly,
and some are very long.

Chorus

I know dinosaurs are now extinct,
their bones are found deep in the ground.
I know cute furry foxes live outside,
and in the wild they are found.

Chorus

5 استمع مرة أخرى وردد.

6 Read and think about questions. Ask and answer with your partner.

هل رأيت أيًا من هذه المخلوقات؟
Have you seen any of these creatures?أين يمكنك العثور عليها؟
Where can you find them?أيها هو المفضل لديك؟ ولماذا؟
Which is your favorite? Why?

Yes, I have! I've seen a butterfly.

You can find them in the forests.

I like beetles because they are strong.

نعم، لقد رأيت! لقد رأيت فراشة.

يمكنك العثور عليها في الغابات.

أحب الخنافس لأنها قوية.



1 Read the chart. اقرأ الجدول

المفعول به Object	الفعل Action	الفاعل Subject	المبني للمعلوم / المبني للمجهول Active/ Passive
الحشرات insects.	تأكل eat	الخنافس Beetles	مبني للمعلوم Active
من قبل الخنافس by beetles.	تؤكل are eaten	الحشرات Insects	مبني للمجهول Passive
حيوانات برية في المنازل wild animals in houses.	لا يرون don't see	الناس People	مبني للمعلوم Active
من قبل الناس (في المنازل) (by people) in houses.	لا ترى aren't seen	الحيوانات البرية Wild animals	مبني للمجهول Passive
عظام ديناصورات على القمر؟ dinosaur bones on the Moon?	نجد find	هل نحن Do we	مبني للمعلوم Active
من قبلنا على القمر؟ (by us) on the Moon?	توجد found	هل عظام الديناصورات Are dinosaur bones	مبني للمجهول Passive

2 Read and choose the correct option. اقرأ واختر الخيار الصحيح.

الجمل تتحدث عن الماضي / الحاضر / المستقبل

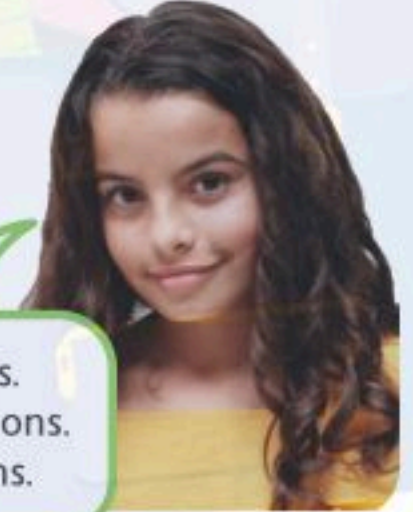
1 The sentences are about the past / present / future.

2 تركز الجمل على من يقوم بالأفعال / ما هو الفعل الذي يتم القيام به
The sentences focus on who does the actions / what action is done.

3 تبدأ الجمل بذكر شيء / شخص
The sentences begin by mentioning a thing / a person.

تؤكل الحشرات من قبل حيوانات أخرى.
لا ترى الفراشات في الفصول الباردة
توجد السلحفاة في الجبال

Insects **are eaten** by other animals.
Butterflies **aren't seen** in cold seasons.
A tortoise **is found** in the mountains.



3 Read and check (✓) the sentence with a similar meaning. اقرأ وضع علامة صح بجانب الجمل التي تحمل معنى متشابهًا

1. تؤكل الحشرات من قبل حيوانات أخرى

1 Insects **are eaten** by other animals.

a Insects eat other animals. ☐

b Other animals eat insects. ☒

2. لا ترى الفراشات في الفصول الباردة

2 Butterflies **aren't seen** in cold seasons.

a Butterflies don't see in cold seasons. ☐

b We don't see butterflies in cold seasons. ☒

3. هل توجد السلحفاة في الجبال؟

3 **Are** tortoises **found** in the mountains?

a Do we find tortoises in mountains? ☒

b Do tortoises find mountains? ☐

هل تجد السلحفاة في الجبال؟



اختر الخيار الصحيح

4 Choose the correct option.

- 1 Beetles aren't eaten / don't eat by butterflies. الخنافس لا تأكلها الفراشات
- 2 Are butterflies see / seen in hot places? هل ترى الفراشات في الأماكن الحارة؟
- 3 Dinosaur bones study / are studied by scientists. يدرس العلماء عظام الديناصورات
- 4 Are some wild animals hunted / hunt by people? هل يصطاد الناس بعض الحيوانات البرية؟
- 5 Dinosaurs aren't found / don't find in the wild today. لا توجد الديناصورات في البرية اليوم.

5 Read and fill in the blanks. اقرأ واملأ الفراغات.

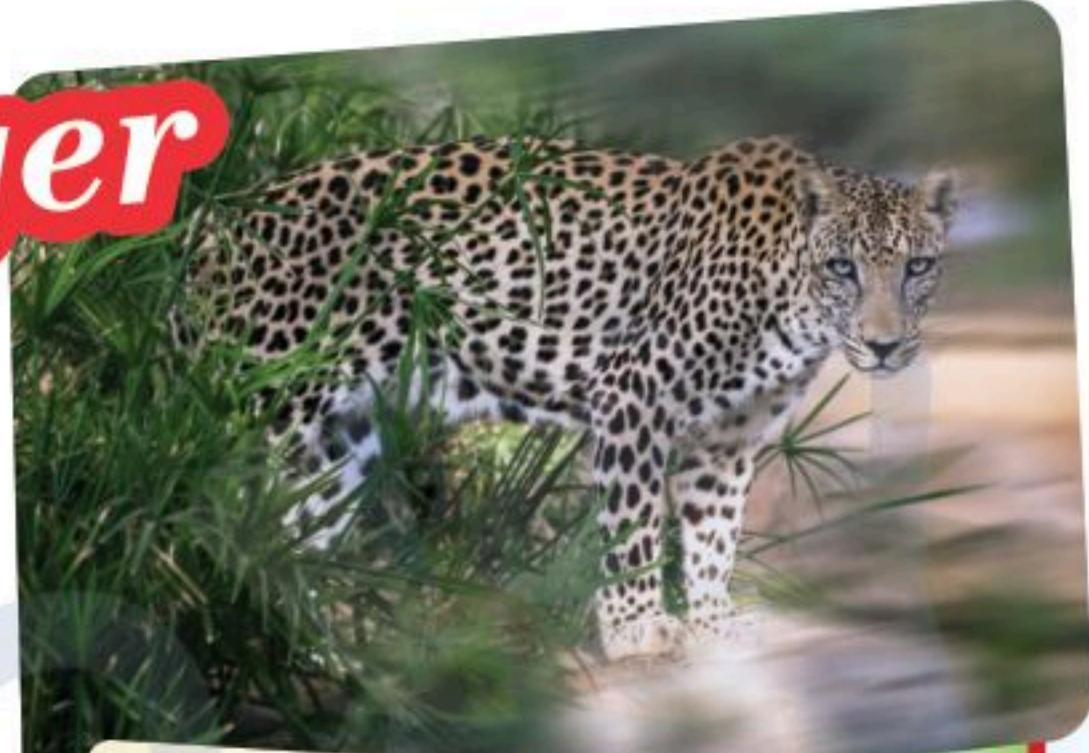
حيوانات في خطر

Animals in Danger

Not all animals have an easy life. Many animals ¹ are hunted (hunt) by people for food. Many are in danger, but some ² are protected (protect) by the law, such as the Arabian leopard.

Other creatures and insects ³ are hurt (hurt) by chemicals, or they ⁴ are eaten (eat) by larger animals.

Some animals, like cats and dogs, live in dangerous places where they ⁵ aren't given (not give) food or water. Sometimes, they ⁶ are taken (save) by kind people and they ⁷ are taken (take) to a place where they ⁸ are looked (look) after.



اعمل مع زميلك. لعب لعبة

6 Work with your partner. Play a game.

- Think about a creature. فكر في كائن حي
- Think of a sentence (where it is found, what it is eaten by, etc.) قل الجملة دون ذكر اسم الكائن (مثلاً: تأكله القطط)
- Say the sentence without saying the creature (It is eaten by ...). على زميلك تخمين الكائن. يمكنه طرح أسئلة
- Your partner should guess the creature. They can ask questions.



تأكله القطط

It is eaten by cats.

Yes! نعم.

هل يوجد في المنازل؟

Is it found in houses?

إنه فأر

It's a mouse!



القصة Story



انظر وناقش مع زميلك

1 Look and discuss in pairs.

1. من تظن أن هؤلاء الأطفال؟ وأين هم؟

1 Who do you think the children are, and where are they?

2 ماذا تعتقد أنه يحدث؟

2 What do you think is happening?

2 Read, listen, and check.

اقرأ واستمع وتحقق من الإجابة

على الطالب الإجابة وهذه أمثلة على الإجابة

مرح في
الحديقة



Oli and his younger sister, Amber, are sent on a walk in the park by their mom. Amber is excited as she is tested by her brother about the different creatures in the park. She is learning about creatures in school. "Look!" says Oli, pointing at the water. "There's a dinosaur!" "That's not a dinosaur!" says Amber, laughing. "They can't be seen anymore. They're extinct!" "You're right! It must be a butterfly," says Oli, scratching his head. "Look, can you see its wings?" "Nooo!" laughs Amber. "It doesn't have wings! It's a tortoise!" "Oh, I see," says Oli, playfully. "Look over here on this plant. A beetle!" Amber looks at a small beetle standing on a leaf. "You know some beetles are eaten by people!" explains Oli. "That's silly!" says Amber as her brother pretends to put a beetle in his mouth. "Stop!" she laughs. "You can't eat it! It will move around in your mouth!" As they walk further, Oli holds Amber's arm and tells her to be quiet. "I think that's a tiger," he whispers. "Careful! We don't want to be eaten!" "That's not right!" says Amber, thinking. "Tigers aren't found in the park! That's just a cat!" Suddenly, the cat meows at the brother and sister. "Run!" says Oli as they run out of the park, laughing all the way home. "What did you find in the park?" asks their mom. "All sorts of things," says Oli. "Yeah!" answers Amber. "We saw dinosaurs and tigers. And Oli ate a beetle!" "That sounds like fun!" says their mom, winking at Oli.

اكتب الكلمات في الجدول الصحيح. ثم اكتب جملاً

3 Write the words in the correct chart. Then write sentences.

خنفساء
beetle

فراشة
butterfly

ديناصور
dinosaur

قطه
cat

حشرات
insects

سلحفاة
tortoise

نمر
tiger

شوهدت في الحديقة

1 Seen in the Park

beetle

They saw a beetle near the water.

tortoise

Tortoises don't have wings.

insects

They saw lots of insects.

cat

They saw a cat on the path.

لم تُشاهد في الحديقة

2 Not Seen in the Park

dinosaur

They didn't see a dinosaur.

butterfly

Butterflies have wings.

tiger

Tigers aren't found in the park.

4 Act out the story. مثل القصة.

Look over there!
It's a dinosaur!

انظر إلى هناك!
إنه ديناصور

14

هذا ليس ديناصوراً! إنها سلحفاة!

That's not a dinosaur!
It's a tortoise!



مثال على الإجابة
Sample answers:

1. An Interview with a Zoologist!

- 1 Look at the picture and predict the topic. **انظر إلى الصورة وتوقع الموضوع**
2 Listen and check (✓) or cross (X) the sentences. Then correct the mistakes. **استمع وضع علامة صح أو علامة خطأ بجانب الجمل. ثم صحح الأخطاء**

1 William is a zoologist. **ويليام عالم حيوان**

Maria is a zoologist. **ماريا عالمة حيوان**

2 Zoologists study and look after animals. **يدرس علماء الحيوان الحيوانات ويعتنون بها**

3 All zoologists work in zoos. **يعمل جميع علماء الحيوان في حدائق الحيوان**

Some zoologists work in the animal's

4 Maria is happy in her job. **ماريا سعيدة بعملها**

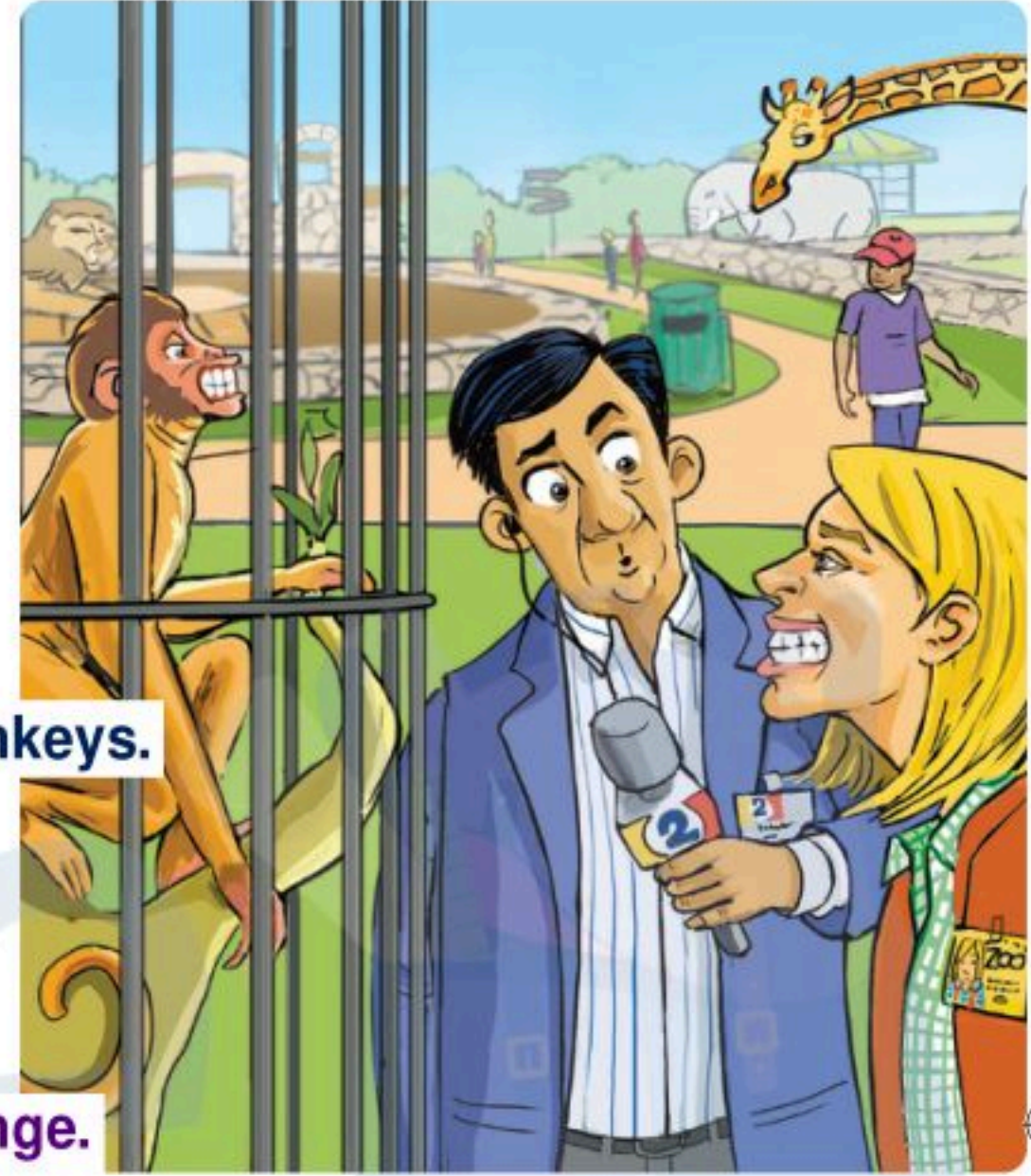
5 Maria's favorite creatures in the zoo are insects. **الحشرات هي المخلوقات المفضلة لدى ماريا في حديقة الحيوان**

Maria's favorite creatures in the zoo are monkeys.

6 Maria plays with the monkeys to control her anger. **تلعب ماريا مع القردة للسيطرة على غضبها**

7 William thinks playing with monkeys is normal. **يعتقد ويليام أن اللعب مع القردة أمر طبيعي**

William thinks playing with monkeys is strange.



استخدم المعلومات لتمثيل دور في مقابلة

3 Use the information to role play an interview.

مرحباً... ماذا تعمل؟

Hi, ... What do you do?

أنا عالم حيوان. أعتني بـ...

I'm a zoologist. I look after ...

هذا مثير للاهتمام! هل تعمل في حديقة الحيوان أم في البرية؟

That's interesting! Do you work in a zoo or in the wild?

التعلم الاجتماعي والعاطفي

Social and Emotional Learning

اقرأ وناقش مع زميل

Read and discuss in pairs.

1. ما الذي يجعلك تغضب؟

1 What makes you angry?

2. كيف تسيطر على غضبك؟

2 How do you control your anger?

3. ما هي الأفكار الأخرى التي يمكن أن تساعد في السيطرة على الغضب؟

3 What other ideas could help control your anger?

15

1

Student A

أجر مقابلة مع صديقك اسأله عن:

Interview your friend. Ask them about:

- طبيعة عمله what they do.
- مكان عملهم where they work.
- الحيوان المفضل لديه للعمل معه، والسبب what animal is their favorite to work with, and why.
- الحيوان المفضل لديهم للعمل معه والسبب what animal they don't like.
- الحيوان الذي لا يحبه.

Student B

You are a zoologist. Prepare notes to answer the questions:

- أنت عالم حيوان. جهز ملاحظات للإجابة عن الأسئلة التالية
- ماذا تفعل بصفتك عالم حيوان؟
- هل تعمل في حديقة الحيوان أم في الموطن الطبيعي للحيوان؟ ولماذا؟
- ما هو الحيوان المفضل لديك للعمل معه؟ ولماذا؟
- ما هو الحيوان الذي لا تحبه؟ ولماذا؟

الطالب (أ)

الطالب (ب)

ما هو الحيوان الذي لا تحبه؟ ولماذا؟



3 Use the information to role play an interview.

Sample answers:

Here is a role-play for an interview you can use.

Student A: Hi! What do you do?

Student B: I'm a zoologist. I study and look after animals.

Student A: Where do you work?

Student B: I work in a zoo.

Student A: What animal do you like working with the most? Why?

Student B: I like working with dolphins because they are interesting and funny.

Student A: What animal don't you like?

Student B: I don't like lions because they are scary.

Social and Emotional Learning

Read and discuss in pairs.

- 1** What makes you angry?
- 2** How do you control your anger?
- 3** What other ideas could help control your anger?

Sample answers:

- 1. I get angry when someone is rude to me or treats me unfairly.**
- 2. I take a deep breath, stay calm, and count to ten before I speak.**
- 3. We can walk away, talk to someone we trust, exercise, or think about something happy.**



استمع واقرأ ورقم الصور

1 Listen, read, and number the pictures.

a مرحباً بكم في مركز الحفاظ على الحياة البرية! نحن هنا نحمي ونعتني بالحيوانات والمخلوقات المهددة بالخطر في البرية. Welcome to the conservation center! Here we protect and **look after** animals and creatures that are in danger in the wild.

b Up there is an **eagle**. The tree is where it builds a **nest** to lay eggs.

1 يا للروعة! ما هي الحيوانات الموجودة لديكم هنا؟ Wow! What animals do you have here?

c الفرو على ظهره ناعم للغاية. The **fur** on its back is very soft.

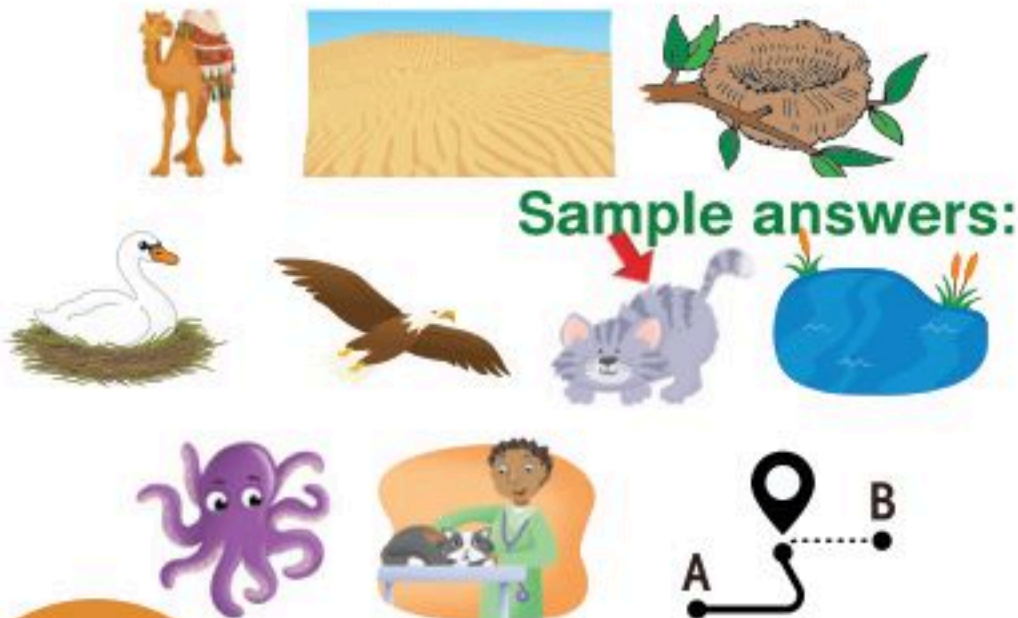
d ما ذلك الشيء الموجود تحت الماء؟ What's that under the water? إنه أخطبوط! That's an **octopus**!

e الأسماك موجودة في البركة. انظر إلى البجعة؛ لقد أصيب جناحها. The fish are in the **pond**. Look at the **swan**. It hurt its wing. يا له من أمر مؤسف! That's horrible!

f long journeys هل يمكنني لمسها؟ Can I touch it? هنا يوجد الجمل وسط الرمال والحرارة، تماماً كما هو الحال في الصحراء؛ حيث تقطع الجمال رحلات طويلة. Here is the **camel** with the sand and heat, just like in the **desert**. That's where camels have long **journeys**.

2 استمع وأشر وقل. Listen, point, and say.

3 انظر واكتب. Look and write.



Sample answers:

تعيش الجمال في الصحراء، لكنها لا تبني أعشاشاً كما تفعل الطيور.

Camels live in the desert, but they don't build nests like birds do.

Swans live in the pond and swim on top of the water but they don't breathe underwater like fish do.

Kittens live at home, but they don't swim underwater like octopuses do.



اقرأ الجدول والمحادثة

1 Read the chart and the conversation.

جمل "حيث" Where clauses

يمكننا استخدام "حيث" للإشارة إلى مكان.
We can use **where** to refer to a place.
نستخدم "هو" للإشارة إلى مكان واحد.
We use **is** to refer to one single place.
نستخدم "هي" للإشارة إلى مكانين أو أكثر.
We use **are** to refer to two or more places.
يمكننا استخدام "ذلك" أو "هذا" بدلاً من المكان.
We can use **that** or **this** instead of the place.
ننقل "هو" أو "هي" إلى بداية السؤال.
We move **is** or **are** to the **beginning** of a question.



رتب الكلمات لتكوين جمل

2 Order the words to make sentences.



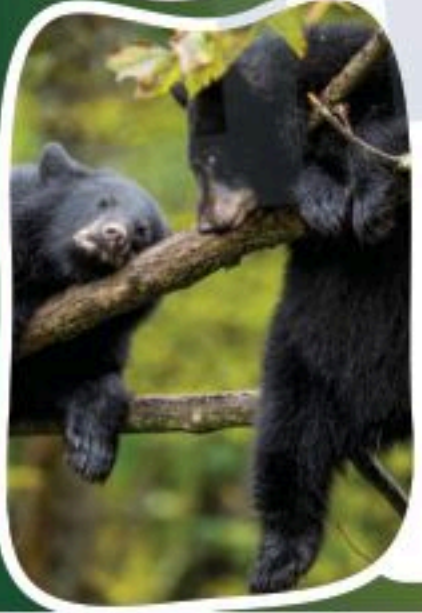
1. حيث / النمور / الغابة / الـ / هي / تصطاد
where / tigers / jungle / the / is / hunt
الغابة هي المكان الذي تصطاد فيه النمور.
The jungle is where tigers hunt.

2. القردة / هي / الأشجار / الـ / تلعب / حيث
monkeys / are / trees / the / play / where
The trees are where monkeys play.

3. وجدت / هي / المحيط / الـ / الدلافين / حيث / هي
found / are / ocean / the / dolphins / where / is
The ocean is where dolphins are found.

4. الدببة / الـ / حيث / هي / الغابة / تعيش
bears / the / where / is / forest / live
The forest is where bears live.

5. الحيوانات / حيث / الـ / مركز الحماية / محمية / هي / هي
animals / where / the / conservation center / protected / are / is
The conservation center is where animals are protected.



العب لعبة مع زميلك

3 Play a game with your partner.

- Think of a place. فكر في مكان
- Tell your partner. أخبر زميلك
- Your partner says what happens in that place. يقول زميلك ماذا يحدث في ذلك المكان

مثال على الإجابة

Sample answer:

Place: The desert

Sentence: That's where camels live!

Place: The forest

Sentence: That's where bears live!

Place: The ocean

Sentence: That's where dolphins are found!

Place: The sky

Sentence: That's where eagles fly!

السماء

The sky!

همم... هذا هو المكان الذي تطير فيه الفراشات

Um ... that's where butterflies fly!

مدينة	صحراء	غابات
city	desert	forests
أدغال	بحيرة	جبال
jungle	lake	mountains
أعشاش	محيط	السماء
nests	ocean	sky

is

are

where

فراشة	خنفساء	دب
butterfly	beetle	bear
سمكة	نسر	جمال
fish	eagle	camel
ناس	أخطبوط	
people	octopus	



انظر إلى الصور والعنوان. ناقش الموضوع

1 Look at the pictures and the title. Discuss the topic.

2 Read and answer the questions. اقرأ النص وأجب عن الأسئلة

هل تعرف أين تعيش الحيوانات المختلفة؟
دعنا نخبرك عن ثلاث بيئات حيوانية مختلفة

Do you know
where different
animals live? Let us
tell you about three
different animal
environments.

بيئات حيوانية مختلفة

Different Animal Environments



Water-based

Some animals, like the shark, octopus, or fish, live in the ocean. That's where the water is most salty and cold. These animals can breathe underwater! Many fish are eaten by sharks deep underwater. Others live in rivers, which is where many small fish are found, or in ponds and lakes. Swans don't breathe underwater, but they swim on top of it.

Desert-based

The desert is where the sun is really hot and there isn't much rain, so not all animals can have their home there. Camels, snakes, and tortoises all live in the desert. If you wanted to see them, you would have to put on strong sun protection and drink lots of water!



Forest-based

Forests are full of trees and offer lots of fresh food for the animals. You might find lots of different nests in the trees – that's where birds lay their eggs. The forest floor is where you might find lots of insects, as well as bigger animals, like tigers.

يصف المقال الأماكن التي تعيش فيها الحيوانات. 1. ماذا يصف المقال؟

← 1 What does the article describe? *The article describes where animals live.*

2. كم نوعاً من الموائل (أماكن العيش) يصف المقال؟

2 How many types of homes does it describe?

4. ما نوع الحيوان الذي يعد الجمال؟

4 What kind of animal is a camel?

6. ما هي الحيوانات التي تعيش في الغابات؟

6 What do forest-based animals include?

3. أين يمكن أن تعيش الحيوانات المائية؟

3 Where can water-based animals live?

5. ما هو المناخ السائد في الصحراء؟

5 What climate does a desert have?

7. ماذا قد تجد بين أشجار الغابة؟

7 What might you find in forest trees?

3 Discuss with a partner. ناقش الأسئلة مع زميل

← 1 ما هي البيئات الشائعة في بلدك؟

2 ما هي الحيوانات التي تجدها هناك؟

3 أي بيئة تود زيارتها أكثر من غيرها؟ ولماذا؟



2 Read and answer the questions.

- 1 What does the article describe? The article describes where animals live.
- 2 How many types of homes does it describe?
- 3 Where can water-based animals live?
- 4 What kind of animal is a camel?
- 5 What climate does a desert have?
- 6 What do forest-based animals include?
- 7 What might you find in forest trees?

Answers:

2. **It describes three animal homes.**
3. **Water-based animals can live in the ocean, rivers, ponds, and lakes.**
4. **A camel is a desert-based animal.**
5. **A desert has a hot climate.**
6. **Forest-based animals include birds, insects, and big animals like tigers.**
7. **You might find nests in forest trees.**

3 Discuss with a partner.

- 1 What environments are common in your country?
- 2 What animals do you find there?
- 3 Which environment would you most like to visit? Why?

Sample answers:

Deserts, mountains, and coastal environments are common in Saudi Arabia. We can find camels, Arabian oryx, gazelles, foxes, and many kinds of birds. I would most like to visit the coastal environment because I like the sea, beaches, and marine animals.



انظر وأكمل الجمل

1 Look and complete the sentences.

1. تأكل أسماك القرش الأسماك.
Sharks eat fish.
2. خزن الجمال الدهون في أجسامها.
Camels store fat in their bodies.
3. علماء الحيوان ...
Zoologists look after animals.
4. نرى الحشرات في الغابات..
We see insects in forests.
5. يدرس العلماء عظام الديناصورات.
Scientists study dinosaur bones.

- تؤكل الأسماك من قبل أسماك القرش.
Fish are eaten by sharks.
- تخزن الدهون في أجسام الجمال.
fat is stored in camels' bodies
- يتم الاعتناء بالحيوانات من قبل علماء الحيوان.
Animals are looked after by zoologists.
- تشاهد الحشرات في الغابات.
Insects are seen in forests.
- تدرس عظام الديناصورات من قبل العلماء.
Dinosaur bones are studied by scientists.

استخدم الكلمات لكتابة جمل بصيغة المبني للمجهول. أخبر زميلك

2 Use the words to write sentences in the passive. Tell your partner.

حشرات دهون سمكة عظام
bones fish fat insects

يخزن يرى يأكل
eat see store

علماء حيوان نحن أسماك قرش كلاب جمال
camels dogs sharks us zoologists

1. تؤكل العظام من قبل الكلاب.
Bones are eaten by dogs.
2. Fish are eaten by sharks.
3. Fat is stored in camels' bodies.
4. Insects are eaten by birds.
5. Sharks are seen by us in the sea.
6. Camels are seen in the desert.

انظر واكتب عن البيئات

3 Look and write about the environments.



Axolotl, Mexico



Llama, Peru



Koala, Australia

بيئة مائية، بحيرات، مياه باردة، رمال، وصخور
water-based, lakes, cold water,
sand, and rocks

اللاما، بيرو
high-altitude, cold, and
rugged terrain of the
Andes Mountains

الكوالا، أستراليا
forests and woodlands
environment, living high in
eucalyptus trees

ابحث عن أحد هذه الحيوانات. واكتب عن بيئته

4 Research one of the animals. Write about its environment.

بيئات الحيوانات

Animal Environments

The koala lives in a forest and woodland environment. Eastern and southeastern Australia is where the koala is found, especially in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, living high in eucalyptus trees that provide it with both food and shelter..

عبارات مفيدة
Useful expressions

يعيش هذا الحيوان في بيئة...
This animal lives in
a / an ... environment.

... هو المكان الذي يوجد فيه...
... is where ... is / are
found.



مثال على الإجابة

Sample answer: The text is about animal traits, including their body parts, body coverings, and behavior.

1 Look at the titles and predict the information in the text.

انظر إلى العناوين وتوقع المعلومات الواردة في النص

سمات الحيوان

Animal Traits

What are animal traits?

Animals have traits. Three of these traits are body parts, body coverings, and behavior. Traits may be unique to each type of animal. Animals are protected by their traits, which help them survive.



أجزاء الجسم

Body Parts

Some animals have body parts that help them survive. **Camels** are found in very dry environments, so they can't find water easily. The furry hump, where extra food is kept, means they can continue without drinking for seven months.

Can birds swim? **Penguins** use their wings as flippers. This helps them swim through the water because their food is water-based.



الغطاء الخارجي للجسم

Body Coverings

Some animals have body coverings that suit their environment. **Polar bears** are covered in white fur that keeps them hidden in the snow. This means they can catch food easily. Their fur is also very thick to keep them warm in the cold winters.

Chameleons are constantly changing their body coverings! Their color is changed to hide from danger, to mate, and also to reflect some emotions.



السلوك

Behavior

Most animals have very specific diets, but **raccoons** eat any food they find. The environment where they live is urban (city-like), so they have learned to eat food that is wasted by humans. This food is found in trash cans.

Can animals use tools? **Octopuses** are very intelligent. They have learned to use different tools for survival under water. They can also change the color and even texture of their skin to hide!



اقرأ النص مرة أخرى وأجب عن الأسئلة

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

توجد ثلاثة أنواع من السمات

كم عدد أنواع السمات المذكورة في النص؟

There are three kinds of traits.

1. كم من الوقت يمكن للجمل أن يعيش دون شرب الماء؟

A camel can live for seven months without drinking.

2. ما الذي تمتلكه طيور البطريق لمساعدتها على السباحة؟

Penguins have wings/flippers to help them swim.

3. ماذا يمكن للحرباء أن تغير؟

Chameleons can change their color.

4. أي حيوان يمكنه أن يأكل أي شيء؟

Raccoons can eat anything.

5. ماذا تعلمت الاخطبوطات أن تستخدم؟

Octopuses have learned to use tools.

6. ما الذي تعلمت الاخطبوطات أن تستخدم؟

ابحث عن معلومات حول حيوان ما وقدم عرضاً عنه

3 Research an animal and present.

سأتحدث عن... يعيش هذا الحيوان في...

الحيوان

البيئة

أجزاء الجسم

الغطاء الخارجي للجسم

السلوك

Animal

Environment

Body part

Body covering

Behavioral

Camel

very dry environments

Hump

Fur

It can live for seven months without drinking

I am going to talk about ... This animal lives in ...

العب وأجب

1 Play and answer.

قل جملة

البداية // النهاية Start / Finish	1 أجب. Answer. What animals are now extinct? ما هي الحيوانات المنقرضة الآن؟	2 Say a sentence to describe what happens in the jungle. "The jungle is where ..." الغابة هي المكان الذي...و	3 Use the passive to explain who or what eats insects. استخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول لتوضيح من أو ما الذي يأكل الحشرات
7 Say a sentence to describe what happens in the city. "The city is where ..." قل جملة تصف ما يحدث في المدينة. المدينة هي المكان..	6 Name an animal that lives underwater and has eight legs. اذكر اسم حيوان يعيش تحت الماء وله ثمانية أرجل	5 Use the passive to explain how we know about dinosaurs. استخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول لتوضيح كيف نعرف معلومات عن الديناصورات	4 Write about three different animal homes. اكتب عن ثلاثة مساكن مختلفة للحيوانات
8 أجب. Answer. What is the name of a colorful insect with wings? ما اسم الحشرة الملونة التي تمتلك أجنحة؟	9 أجب. Answer. What did Oli imagine in the park? ماذا تخيل أولي في الحديقة؟	10 Write about the environment of your favorite animal. اكتب عن البيئة التي يعيش فيها حيوانك المفضل	11 أجب. Answer. What is a hot place where camels live? ما هو المكان الحار الذي تعيش فيه الجمال؟
Return العودة	14 قل الجملة التالية 14 Say the following in the passive: "Some people eat insects." بصيغة المبني للمجهول: بعض الناس يأكلون الحشرات.	13 أجب. Answer. What traits does the camel have? Why? ما هي السمات التي يتميز بها الجمل؟ ولماذا؟	12 Use the passive to explain where we can find butterflies. استخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول لتوضيح أين يمكننا العثور على الفراشات

المشروع

Project



اصنع مجسماً لحيوان وصف سماته

Create a model of an animal and describe its traits.

- Research a new animal and its traits.
- What are the animal's unique body parts, body coverings, or behavior?
- Use materials to make a model of the animal.
- Show your model to the class and describe it.



ابحث عن معلومات حول حيوان جديد وسماته

ما هي أجزاء الجسم الفريدة أو أغطية الجسم أو السلوكيات الخاصة بهذا الحيوان؟
استخدم مواد مختلفة لصنع مجسم للحيوان
اعرض مجسمك أمام الفصل وصفه

1 Play and answer.

Sample answers:

1 dinosaurs

2 The jungle is where tigers hunt.

3 Insects are eaten by beetles.

4 Sharks live in the ocean where the water is salty and cool. Camels and snakes live in the desert where the sun is really hot and there isn't much rain. Many insects and birds live in the forest where there are lots of trees.

5 Dinosaur bones are found deep in the ground.

6 octopus

7 The city is where raccoons live, and they eat anything they find.

8 butterfly

9 Oli imagined he saw a dinosaur and a tiger, but it was a tortoise and a cat.

10 Camel is my favorite animal. It lives in the desert, where it is hot and dry. Camels are found in very dry environments, so they can't find water easily. The furry hump, where extra food is kept, means they can continue without drinking for seven months.

11 desert

12 Butterflies are found in the park in warm seasons, when there are lots of flowers.

13 Camels have a furry hump where they keep extra food. They can live in the desert without drinking for many months.

14 Some insects are eaten by people./Insects are eaten by some people.

Project



Create a model of an animal and describe its traits.

- Research a new animal and its traits.
- What are the animal's unique body parts, body coverings, or behavior?
- Use materials to make a model of the animal.
- Show your model to the class and describe it.



Sample answer:

Project: My Animal Model - The Crocodile

Model: Make a crocodile with green play-dough. Long body, 4 short legs, long tail, big mouth with white teeth, and bumpy scales on the back.

Description:

My animal is the crocodile. It lives near rivers and swamps. Its body covering is hard scales. It has strong jaws, sharp teeth, and a long tail. It can swim fast and live in water and on land. Fish are eaten by crocodiles.