

كل ما يحتاجه الطالب في جميع الصفوف من أوراق عمل واختبارات ومذكرات، يجده هنا في الروابط التالية لأفضل مواقع تعليمي إماراتي 100 %

<u>تطبيق المناهج الإماراتية</u>	<u>الاجتماعيات</u>	<u>الرياضيات</u>
<u>الصفحة الرسمية على التلغرام</u>	<u>الاسلامية</u>	<u>العلوم</u>
<u>الصفحة الرسمية على الفيسبوك</u>	<u>الانجليزية</u>	
<u>التربية الاخلاقية لجميع الصفوف</u>	<u>اللغة العربية</u>	
<u>التربية الرياضية</u>		
مجموعات التلغرام.	مجموعات الفيسبوك	قنوات تلغرام
<u>الصف الأول</u>	<u>الصف الأول</u>	<u>الصف الأول</u>
<u>الصف الثاني</u>	<u>الصف الثاني</u>	<u>الصف الثاني</u>
<u>الصف الثالث</u>	<u>الصف الثالث</u>	<u>الصف الثالث</u>
<u>الصف الرابع</u>	<u>الصف الرابع</u>	<u>الصف الرابع</u>
<u>الصف الخامس</u>	<u>الصف الخامس</u>	<u>الصف الخامس</u>
<u>الصف السادس</u>	<u>الصف السادس</u>	<u>الصف السادس</u>
<u>الصف السابع</u>	<u>الصف السابع</u>	<u>الصف السابع</u>
<u>الصف الثامن</u>	<u>الصف الثامن</u>	<u>الصف الثامن</u>
<u>الصف التاسع عام</u>	<u>الصف التاسع عام</u>	<u>الصف التاسع عام</u>
<u>الصف التاسع متقدم</u>	<u>الصف التاسع متقدم</u>	<u>الصف التاسع متقدم</u>
<u>الصف العاشر عام</u>	<u>الصف العاشر عام</u>	<u>الصف العاشر عام</u>
<u>الصف العاشر متقدم</u>	<u>الصف العاشر متقدم</u>	<u>الصف العاشر متقدم</u>
<u>الحادي عشر عام</u>	<u>الحادي عشر عام</u>	<u>الحادي عشر عام</u>
<u>الحادي عشر متقدم</u>	<u>الحادي عشر متقدم</u>	<u>الحادي عشر متقدم</u>
<u>ثاني عشر عام</u>	<u>الثاني عشر عام</u>	<u>الثاني عشر عام</u>
<u>ثاني عشر متقدم</u>	<u>الثاني عشر متقدم</u>	<u>الثاني عشر متقدم</u>

Learner's Book

UNIT 10

Track 63

1

This snake is called the horned viper. It lives in the Sahara Desert in Africa, where it is hot and dry. It hides in the sand to catch animals to eat. It likes to eat birds and lizards.

2

This insect is called a stick insect because it looks like the sticks of the trees it lives on. It lives in forests and eats leaves and small insects. In the day it hides in the trees, and doesn't move, so that birds don't see it and eat it.

3

The elephant seal lives in the Antarctic. It is very cold, but the elephant seal keeps warm because it has a lot of fat on its body. It spends its time hunting fish and octopus.

4

A clownfish lives in the Indian and Pacific Oceans where the sea is warm. It eats small plants called algae, and it lives near other sea animals. These sea animals help keep it safe from other fish.

5

This bird is a golden eagle and it lives in the Swiss mountains. It lives in cold places and it builds its nest in the mountain rocks. It eats rabbits, foxes and birds.

Track 64

Did you know that the ocean food chain begins with very small plants? The small plants make their own food from the sun's energy. In the ocean, there are very small animals called plankton. The little plankton eat the very small plants.

The next link in the chain are jellyfish and starfish. These animals eat the plankton. Then, the jellyfish and starfish are eaten by small fish. These small fish are called minnows. Larger fish, such as sharks, then eat the smaller fish, the minnows.

Track 65

Here are some fun facts about my favourite animals!

First, let's talk about giraffes. Did you know that the giraffe has a very long neck, so it can eat high leaves on trees? It does this when there is no water to drink.

Next, let's talk about zebras ... The zebra has black and white stripes. Its stripes help it to hide from other animals, who want to eat it. It lives with other zebras, in groups of 10 to 15.

And elephants ... The elephant has big ears. It lives in hot places, so it uses its ears to cool itself down. The camel also lives in hot places. It has a big hump on its back which has fat in it. This helps it when there is no food.

Finally, let's talk about snakes. A snake has no legs; it has scales. Its scales help it to move. Snakes can move very fast.

Track 66

The ocean food chain ... mmm, let me think ... How does it start? I think it starts with plants. Is that right? And in the ocean there is a lot of plankton. Plankton are very very small animals, is that right? They eat the very small plants. Then there are jellyfish and starfish. The jellyfish and starfish eat other small fish, called minnows, that's right isn't it? Then the big fish, like sharks, come along and eat the jellyfish and starfish.

Track 67

Part 1

Yousif: Today, I'd like to talk to you about my pet. We live on a farm and there are lots of animals. My younger sister, Fatima, has a rabbit and my older sister, Hannah, has a cat, but my pet is much bigger than this. I've got a horse and his name is Red. I love horses. I called my horse Red because he is a beautiful red brown colour, with a white stripe down his face. At first my mum said a horse was too expensive. But then we thought of all the good things about having a horse. You learn a lot from looking after animals and caring for them, and horse riding is very good exercise. It feels good to be outside in the fresh air on a horse!

Track 68

Part 2

Yousif: I spend a lot of time looking after my horse. He needs feeding twice a day: once in the morning and once in the evening. I give him hay and sometimes apples and carrots. You must give your horse food and fresh water every day.

Here are some tips for looking after horses:

- You should brush your horse often, with a special brush or comb.
- A horse needs lots of exercise, so I ride my horse twice a day. When I can't ride him, he runs around in his field.
- It's important that a horse sees a vet often, to make sure it is healthy.
- It's a good idea to check your horse's teeth all the time.

Track 69

Aisha: You have to work hard when you have this pet, and you must look after it. You must give it clean water every day, and you must feed it every day. You should feed it meat and fish. These pets must eat meat to stay healthy. Also, it should have a safe place where it can sleep. You don't have to brush it because this pet cleans itself. This pet is often very active. It should have a place to exercise, such as a garden or yard, where it can run and climb.

Track 70

I really wanted a hamster, but my Mum said 'no'.
I really wanted a cat, but my Mum said 'no'.
I really wanted a snake, but my Mum said 'no'.
I really wanted a horse, but my Mum said 'no'.
I really wanted a pet, but my Mum said 'no'.
I felt really sad and I felt really low.

My Dad came home with a big glass box.
He filled it up with water, some small plants and rocks.
He showed me two orange fish in a small plastic bag
And we put them in the water, and then I felt glad.

Track 71

1

Lex the lion laughed loudly as he leaped over Lucy the lazy lizard.

2

Charly the cheetah chewed cheese and cherries.

UNIT 11

Track 72

Asad: Hey, Emir. What are you doing?

Emir: Hi, Asad. I'm working on a project about some Rub' al Khali desert animals.

Asad: Oh, is it about camels?

Emir: No! There are other animals that live there!

Asad: Really?

Emir: Of course! One of them is a kind of lizard, called the toadhead agamas.

Asad: That's a funny name!

Emir: It is, but it's also a very interesting kind of lizard. Its eyes are very small and narrow so the sand doesn't get in when it's windy.

Asad: That's cool!

Emir: And take a look at its colour, here. It's difficult to see where it is because it changes its body colour to look like sand. This protects it from other animals that eat it.

Asad: That's clever! And what does it eat?

Emir: Well, like most other lizards, it eats any kind of insect it can find. And do you know what's the most interesting fact I found out?

Asad: What?

Emir: When it's really hot, it stands on the tip of its little legs and its tail so the rest of its body doesn't touch the hot sand! But if it feels it's in danger, then it moves its body on the sand really fast and sinks in it to hide!

Asad: That's awesome! And what's that other animal, here? It looks like a beetle.

Emir: You're right! It's a darkling beetle, a kind of beetle that lives in the Rub' al Khali desert. It's like most other beetles, only it has longer legs.

Asad: Probably because it doesn't want to touch the hot sand?

Emir: Exactly! Also, it can move really fast. And it has a funny way of protecting itself from other animals.

Asad: What way is that?

Emir: It hides its head in the sand!

Asad: That's a bit silly, isn't it? [laughter]

Emir: Yes, it is because animals can see the rest of its body. Luckily it's a nocturnal animal, so it's difficult to see it in the dark.

Asad: And what about its diet?

Emir: Well, it mainly eats plants and seeds.

Asad: I see ... well I definitely learned something new about the Rub' al Khali animals. Thanks, Emir.

Emir: You're welcome, Asad!

Track 73

If I Were a Sloth

If I were a sloth
Hanging from a tree,
I could show the world
My personality.

I would see the world
Hanging upside down,
Dangling like a coconut,
High above the ground.

I would nap all day
In the canopy,
Of the Rain Forest
Cecropia trees.

I would move real slow,
Slow as slow can be,
Hiding from jaguar,
My fierce enemy.

I am nocturnal.
I only play at night.
When the sun goes down,
I like to grab a bite.

I can whistle like a bird.
I am really rare.
With my long, long arms,
People like to stare.

In my grey-green coat,
I will always thrive.
I'm a little sloth.
I make the jungle jive.

Kathy Paysen

Track 74

Mum: Have you done your homework, Deema?

Deema: Just finished, Mum. I wrote an essay on the polar regions on Earth for my Science lesson.

Mum: Hmm... where's that exactly?

Deema: Well, there are two polar regions. One is at the very top of the Earth, in the North Pole and it's called the Arctic. The other is at the very bottom, in the South Pole and it's called Antarctica.

Mum: I see.

Deema: Did you know that there are only two seasons there?

Mum: Really? Which ones?

Deema: Summer and winter! In summer the sun shines for 24 hours a day!

Mum: Wow, that must be quite hot!

Deema: Ermm... not really, Mum. The temperature doesn't go over 10°C.

Mum: Only 10°C?! Well, what about the temperature in wintertime? How cold is that?

Deema: Extremely cold! In the Arctic it can get as cold as -50°C and the coldest temperature in Antarctica was -89 C!!

Mum: Incredible!

Deema: Yes, it is!

Track 75

Presenter: Good morning and welcome to our show, Amazing Animals. With me today is Ahsan Nazari, a marine biologist who spends his time studying animals in the polar regions. Welcome to our show, Ahsan.

Ahsan: Thank you very much. It's great to be here.

Presenter: So, Ahsan, which animal are you going to talk to us about?

Ahsan: Well, I've chosen an amazing marine mammal; the walrus that lives in the Arctic.

Presenter: Great! Go on!

Ahsan: The first thing you'll notice when you see a walrus are the two big tusks that come out of its mouth and look like teeth.

Presenter: Does it use these teeth to eat?

Ahsan: [laughter] No! When the walrus swims under the water there's ice above it. So it cuts holes in the ice with these tusks to get some air. You see the walrus isn't a fish, so it needs the air to breathe.

Presenter: That's clever!

Ahsan: It is, yes. Also, the tusks are useful for getting out of the water. The walrus is a very heavy animal, up to 1.5 tons, so getting out of the water isn't easy!

Presenter: That's true!

Ahsan: The walrus has hairs around the mouth, called whiskers... just like cats! They help the walrus find its food deep down in the bottom of the sea, where it's dark and it can't see well.

Presenter: I see... you said the walrus is heavy... I guess it moves quite slowly.

Ahsan: Actually, it's a very good swimmer. It's got special feet that look like flippers and its fastest speed is 35km/h!

Presenter: Wow! But what I'm really curious about is how does the walrus swim in the arctic waters? They must be extremely cold!

Ahsan: You're right. This animal however has lots of fat in its body, called blubber that keeps it warm and it can do something amazing. It can make its heart work slower. This allows it to feel comfortable both in the sea and on land, even when it's -35°C.

Presenter: That's a truly amazing animal, Ahsan. Thank you for telling us all about it. And now...

UNIT 12

Track 76

Girl 1: There's lots of information here about ancient Egypt. Egypt is in north-east Africa and the ancient Egyptians lived on the banks, which means on the side of the River Nile. It says here that the Pyramids of Giza were made from huge blocks of stone and were used as tombs for pharaohs of Egypt. The pharaohs were the kings. I wonder how they built them?

Girl 2: Look at this! It says it's a stone sculpture with the body of a lion and the head of a human. It's called the Great Sphinx of Giza. It's huge! It's as long as 6 buses and as tall as 10 men standing on top of each other! Look, it doesn't have a nose – it says it fell off a long time ago!

Girl 1: Look, these are bridges that carry water! It says that as cities got bigger in ancient Rome, it became difficult to get clean water to drink. People started to get sick because they were drinking dirty water from the rivers. So, they started to build these bridges called aqueducts to bring clean water from the hills to the towns.

Girl 2: This is the Colosseum. Look, it's the shape of a football stadium, and it's got seats all-round the sides. It's really big – it could hold up to 80 000 people! People went there to watch fights between wild animals such as lions and bears, and they even watched people fighting each other!

Track 77

Today I'm going to talk about life in ancient Rome. First of all, I'm going to describe the houses in ancient Rome. Most people lived in apartment buildings in noisy streets, but rich people lived in big, beautiful homes.

Now I'd like to tell you about Roman clothes. The Romans wore tunics, which were like very long t-shirts. Roman boys wore a tunic down to their knees. Roman girls wore a simple tunic with a belt. When they went outside, they wore open shoes called sandals and another tunic that covered their bodies.

Next, I'll talk about jobs. There were lots of different jobs in Rome. The people who lived in the countryside were usually farmers and they made food for the people who lived in the city. In the city, there were men who made dishes, jewellery and weapons, and some Romans were teachers or engineers. Many men were soldiers in the Roman army.

Moving on to food, typical food in ancient Rome was bread, beans, fish, dried fruit, vegetables and cheese. Most Romans didn't eat a lot of meat, but they did eat mice and snails!

Lastly, I'm going to tell you what the Romans did for fun. The Romans liked chariot racing and watching shows in amphitheatres like the Colloseum. They also loved bathing and usually visited the local public baths once a day.

Track 78

Rashid: Now I'd like to welcome Dr Al-Qasimi, who is an archaeologist. Dr Al-Qasimi, thank you for agreeing to talk about your job on Radio Today!.

Dr. Al-Qasimi: It's a pleasure to be here, Rashid.

Rashid: To start with, can I ask what 'archaeology' means?

Dr. Al-Qasimi: Well archaeology is about studying the lives of people in the past. This helps us understand the present and sometimes even the future.

Rashid: Really? How?

Dr. Al-Qasimi: Well the roads in the Roman times were built in straight lines, they were not round and small but built so they were all next to each other and we still build many roads like that today.

Rashid: Do we have any roads like that in the UAE?

Dr. Al-Qasimi: Yes. I personally know of one or two areas in Dubai that are built in the same way. For example, the three famous roads, Jumeriah Beach Road, Al Wasl Road and Sheikh Zayed Road all run next to each other and looks just like the Romans used to plan their roads.

Rashid: So, what have you found as an archaeologist Dr. Al-Qasimi?

Dr. Al-Qasimi: Well, I've seen lots of old things which were parts of stone houses but the only things I ever found were pots which show us how people used to cook in the past.

Rashid: That's very interesting.

Activity Book

Track 13

1

Blue bees buy bread.

2

Small snakes swim slowly.

3

Happy hippos have haircuts.

4

Purple pandas paint pictures.

Track 14

Man 1: Hello Adil. We've heard a lot about Bedouin life, but is it really that difficult to live in the desert?

Man 2: Yes, it is. We have many goats and camels but the area where we live is very dry. There isn't a lot of grass around for our animals to eat.

Man 1: Is that why you need to travel all the time?

Man 2: That's right. We can't stay in one place for a very long time, so we pack our tents and move very often... almost every day!

Man 1: I see... So, tell us Adil. What is the most difficult part of being a Bedouin?

Man 2: Without a second thought, I'd say it's the temperature. It can get very hot in the desert and it's dangerous to stay in the sun for more than a few minutes.

Man 1: So what do you do to protect yourselves from the sun?

Man 2: Well, we wear special clothes, called galabeya. They help us to keep cool and we also try to sit in places where the sand is not so hot... under our tent for example.

Man 1: And what is the best part of living in the desert?

Man 2: Oh, I love the night when we sit around the fire and drink tea. There are so many stars in the sky and we

can hear all the nocturnal animals come out. That's the time when life starts in the desert!

Man 1: That sounds great, Adil. And one final question. Is there a place you'd like to visit one day?

Man 2: Oh yes! I'd love to go to a very cold place and see how people live with snow and ice... it would be so much different from our life! [laughter, fade out]

Track 15

Presenter: Welcome to today's programme, Wonderful Nature. I'd like to welcome a very special guest who has come to share her experience of sailing across the Arctic Ocean. Hello, Shruti and welcome back.

Shruti: Hello and thank you for having me. It's great to be back home!

Presenter: Please tell us, what was your journey about?

Shruti: Well, I'm a marine biologist and I study one type of whale, called the beluga whale.

Presenter: The beluga whale ... that's a strange name!

Shruti: [laughter] No, it isn't really. It comes from the Russian word 'bielo' which means 'white'. Young belugas are dark grey, but they become white by the time they're five to eight years old.

Presenter: That makes sense. Please carry on.

Shruti: Well, we were on a mission to photograph this beautiful creature with my colleague, Tashiya Maloof.

Presenter: And did you succeed?

Shruti: Yes, we were extremely lucky. We had the chance to swim with one of them for about 15 minutes.

Presenter: How did that feel?

Shruti: Well, these animals make you feel so small. It was about 5 metres long ... that's almost as big as a small bus!

Presenter: Wow, that's huge!

Shruti: Yes, and we were a little worried because it opened its mouth and we saw two lines of extremely big teeth. But it immediately started whistling and clicking and clanging and we knew it was trying to say something to us. It was so friendly!

Presenter: And what makes this animal so special, Shruti?

Shruti: I think the most interesting fact is that the beluga whales live together in groups called 'pods'. One pod usually has 2 to 25 whales. But, several smaller pods may join in larger groups. One such group may have 200 to 10,000 whales!

Presenter: Wow, that's unbelievable! Why do they do that?

Shruti: We don't actually know, but they usually do this when they move south to warmer waters. There are still so many things to find out about this unique animal.

Presenter: I'm sure there are and I hope next time you'll be able to tell us more about the beluga whale. Thank you so much, Shruti.

Shruti: Thank you.

Track 16

1

This home is where the animal makes its food and grows up. Thousands of these animals live in this home, including their babies and queen.

2

It takes about 60 minutes for this home to be made. The animal also uses its home to relax and find food.

3

This home stays empty for some time. The animal remembers where its home was and returns to have a baby.

4

This home has space only for one animal. It doesn't fit two!

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