

Unit: Animals Around the World – Week 1-2

Lessons 1–4

Grammar, Vocabulary, Reading Comprehension & Writing

Section 1: Vocabulary (Questions 1–10)

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Polar bears have thick fur that helps them _____ in the freezing Arctic _____.

- a) survive / climate
 - b) adapt / landscape
 - c) hunt / region
 - d) live / wildlife
-

2. The lion is a powerful _____ that hunts zebras and other _____ for food.

- a) predator / prey
 - b) prey / predator
 - c) wildlife / region
 - d) climate / habitat
-

3. Different animals live in different parts of the world depending on the _____ and the _____ where they feel comfortable.

- a) climate / habitat
 - b) landscape / prey
 - c) predator / region
 - d) survive / adapt
-

4. The African savanna has a wide variety of _____, including elephants, giraffes, and lions.

- a) wildlife
 - b) climate
 - c) habitat
 - d) landscape
-

5. Animals must _____ to changes in their environment in order to _____ and raise their young.

- a) adapt / survive
 - b) hunt / live
 - c) compare / describe
 - d) explain / give an opinion
-

6. The _____ of the desert is very _____, with sand dunes and rocky mountains stretching for miles.

- a) landscape / different
 - b) climate / similar
 - c) habitat / wild
 - d) region / prey
-

7. A _____ is a place where an animal naturally lives and finds food, water, and shelter.

- a) habitat
 - b) region
 - c) climate
 - d) landscape
-

8. Can you _____ the _____ between a cheetah and a leopard for me?

- a) explain / difference
 - b) describe / reason
 - c) give an opinion / example
 - d) compare / similar
-

9. My _____ is that pandas are the most adorable animals because they look so gentle and peaceful.

- a) opinion
 - b) reason
 - c) example
 - d) difference
-

10. One _____ why I like dolphins is that they are very intelligent and playful creatures.

- a) reason
 - b) opinion
 - c) example
 - d) difference
-

Section 2: Grammar – Comparatives & Superlatives (Questions 11–20)

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

11. The cheetah is _____ than any other land animal.

- a) faster
 - b) fastest
 - c) more fast
 - d) most fast
-

12. Elephants are _____ than rhinos in terms of weight.

- a) heavier
 - b) heaviest
 - c) more heavy
 - d) most heavy
-

13. The blue whale is the _____ animal on Earth.

- a) largest
 - b) larger
 - c) more large
 - d) most large
-

14. A polar bear's fur is _____ than a brown bear's fur for hiding in the snow.

- a) whiter
 - b) whitest
 - c) more white
 - d) most white
-

15. Which animal do you think is _____, the lion or the tiger?

- a) stronger
 - b) strongest
 - c) more strong
 - d) most strong
-

16. The Arctic fox has _____ fur of all the foxes to survive the cold.

- a) the thickest
 - b) thicker
 - c) more thick
 - d) most thick
-

17. A cheetah runs _____ than a horse.

- a) faster
 - b) fastest
 - c) more fast
 - d) most fast
-

18. The desert is _____ than the rainforest.

- a) drier
- b) driest

- c) more dry
 - d) most dry
-

19. In my opinion, dolphins are _____ animals in the ocean.

- a) the most intelligent
 - b) more intelligent
 - c) intelligent
 - d) most intelligent
-

20. A giraffe's neck is _____ than any other animal's neck.

- a) longer
 - b) longest
 - c) more long
 - d) most long
-

Section 3: Reading Comprehension (Questions 21–30)

Read the texts and choose the best answer for each question.

Text 1: Animals in Different Habitats

Animals live in many different places around the world. Each place has its own climate, landscape, and conditions. Animals must adapt to survive in their habitats.

The Arctic

The Arctic is one of the coldest places on Earth. Polar bears, Arctic foxes, and seals live here. Polar bears have thick white fur that keeps them warm and helps them hide in the

snow. They are strong predators that hunt seals for food. The Arctic fox has the thickest fur of all foxes to survive the freezing temperatures.

The Desert

Deserts are very hot and dry. Camels, snakes, and lizards live here. Camels can survive for a long time without water. They have long eyelashes to protect their eyes from sand. At night, the desert becomes much colder than during the day. Animals must adapt to both extreme heat and cold.

The Rainforest

Rainforests are warm and wet. They have more kinds of animals than any other habitat. Monkeys, toucans, and jaguars live here. The rainforest is very noisy with animal sounds. Many animals live in the trees to stay safe from predators on the ground.

The Ocean

The ocean covers most of our planet. Dolphins, whales, and fish live here. Dolphins are very intelligent and playful animals. The blue whale is the largest animal on Earth. Some ocean animals live in deep, dark water where no sunlight reaches.

Text 2: My Favourite Animal

My favourite animal is the dolphin. I have many reasons why I like dolphins.

First, dolphins are very intelligent. They can learn tricks and understand commands. Scientists say dolphins are one of the smartest animals in the world.

Second, dolphins are friendly and playful. They often swim near boats and seem to enjoy being around people. I have seen videos of dolphins playing with bubbles and jumping out of the water.

Third, dolphins live in families called pods. They take care of each other and help sick or injured dolphins. I think this is very special.

Dolphins are different from fish because they are mammals. They need to come to the surface to breathe air. They also give birth to live babies, not eggs.

In my opinion, dolphins are the most amazing animals in the ocean. I hope to see one in real life someday.

21. What helps polar bears stay warm in the Arctic?

- a) Their long legs
 - b) Their thick white fur
 - c) Their sharp teeth
 - d) Their big paws
-

22. What does the text say about camels in the desert?

- a) They sleep during the day
 - b) They can survive a long time without water
 - c) They hunt other animals
 - d) They have thick white fur
-

23. Which habitat has more kinds of animals than any other?

- a) The Arctic
 - b) The desert
 - c) The rainforest
 - d) The ocean
-

24. Why do many rainforest animals live in trees?

- a) To find food more easily
 - b) To stay safe from predators on the ground
 - c) To build nests
 - d) To catch insects
-

25. What is the largest animal on Earth according to the text?

- a) The elephant
 - b) The whale shark
 - c) The blue whale
 - d) The giant squid
-

26. What reason does the writer give for liking dolphins?

- a) They are the fastest swimmers
 - b) They are intelligent, friendly, and live in families
 - c) They are the largest ocean animals
 - d) They have beautiful colors
-

27. What is a group of dolphins called?

- a) A herd
 - b) A flock
 - c) A pod
 - d) A pack
-

28. How are dolphins different from fish?

- a) Dolphins have scales
 - b) Dolphins are mammals and breathe air
 - c) Dolphins lay eggs
 - d) Dolphins live only in cold water
-

29. What does the writer hope to do someday?

- a) Swim with dolphins
 - b) See a dolphin in real life
 - c) Teach dolphins tricks
 - d) Become a dolphin trainer
-

30. What is the main idea of Text 2?

- a) Dolphins are the largest animals in the ocean
 - b) The writer explains why dolphins are their favourite animal
 - c) Dolphins are dangerous to humans
 - d) Dolphins live in cold water
-

Section 4: Writing Task

Task:

You are going to write about your favourite animal. Think about what makes this animal special and why you like it.

Write a **short paragraph about your favourite animal** that includes:

- **At least two comparative sentences** (e.g., "It is faster than..." or "It is bigger than...")
- **At least one superlative sentence** (e.g., "It is the most..." or "It has the longest...")
- **At least four vocabulary words** from this week's list (adapt, climate, habitat, landscape, predator, prey, region, survive, wildlife, compare, describe, different, example, explain, opinion, reason, similar)
- **A clear opinion** about why this animal is your favourite

Your writing should:

- Name your favourite animal
- Describe where it lives (habitat, climate, region)
- Explain what makes it special or interesting
- Give reasons for your opinion
- Use simple, clear sentences

Unit: Animals – Week 2

Lessons 5–8

Grammar, Vocabulary, Reading Comprehension & Writing

Section 1: Vocabulary (Questions 1–10)

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. The ocean is home to many amazing _____, from tiny fish to giant whales.

- a) creatures
 - b) alga
 - c) coral
 - d) gills
-

2. Fish breathe using _____, which allow them to take oxygen from the water.

- a) gills
 - b) tentacles
 - c) shells
 - d) fins
-

3. _____ is a plant-like organism that grows in the ocean and provides food for many marine animals.

- a) Alga
- b) Coral

- c) Shellfish
 - d) Tentacle
-

4. _____ reefs are often called the "rainforests of the sea" because they support so many different species.

- a) Coral
 - b) Alga
 - c) Marine
 - d) Oceanic
-

5. An octopus has eight long _____ that it uses to catch prey and explore its surroundings.

- a) tentacles
 - b) gills
 - c) creatures
 - d) shells
-

6. _____ animals include dolphins, whales, sea turtles, and thousands of species of fish.

- a) Marine
 - b) Oceanic
 - c) Underwater
 - d) Coral
-

7. Scientists study _____ life to learn more about the mysterious world beneath the waves.

- a) underwater
 - b) marine
 - c) oceanic
 - d) coral
-

8. Crabs, lobsters, and clams are examples of _____ that live in the ocean.

- a) shellfish
 - b) alga
 - c) coral
 - d) gills
-

9. I _____ with my friend that dolphins are the most intelligent ocean animals.

- a) agree
 - b) prefer
 - c) support
 - d) unlike
-

10. _____ sharks are dangerous, many people find them fascinating and want to protect them.

- a) Although
 - b) Therefore
 - c) Unlike
 - d) However
-

Section 2: Grammar – Prepositions of Place & Coordinating Conjunctions (Questions 11–20)

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

11. Dolphins swim _____ the surface of the water to breathe air.

- a) near
 - b) under
 - c) between
 - d) through
-

12. Many fish hide _____ the coral reefs to stay safe from predators.

- a) among
 - b) on
 - c) above
 - d) below
-

13. A starfish can often be found _____ rocks and sand.

- a) on
 - b) in
 - c) between
 - d) above
-

14. Sea turtles lay their eggs _____ the sand _____ the beach.

- a) in / on
- b) on / in
- c) under / above
- d) between / near

15. Jellyfish float _____ the water, moving with the ocean currents.

- a) through
 - b) above
 - c) among
 - d) below
-

16. Octopuses are very intelligent, _____ they can solve puzzles to find food.

- a) and
 - b) but
 - c) or
 - d) so
-

17. Sharks have sharp teeth, _____ they do not usually attack humans.

- a) but
 - b) and
 - c) so
 - d) or
-

18. Some ocean creatures live in deep water, _____ others live near the shore.

- a) while
 - b) and
 - c) so
 - d) or
-

19. Coral reefs provide shelter for many fish, _____ they are very important to the ocean ecosystem.

- a) so
 - b) but
 - c) or
 - d) yet
-

20. Whales are mammals, _____ they must come to the surface to breathe air.

- a) so
 - b) but
 - c) or
 - d) yet
-

Section 3: Reading Comprehension (Questions 21–30)

Read the texts and choose the best answer for each question.

Text 1: Amazing Ocean Creatures

The ocean covers more than 70% of our planet, and it is home to millions of incredible creatures. Let's learn about some of them.

Sea Turtles

Sea turtles have lived in the ocean for over 100 million years. They have a hard shell that protects their body. Sea turtles can hold their breath for hours underwater. Female sea turtles return to the same beach where they were born to lay their eggs in the sand. Unlike land turtles, sea turtles cannot pull their heads into their shells.

Octopuses

Octopuses are among the most intelligent creatures in the ocean. They have eight long tentacles covered with suckers that help them taste and feel. An octopus can change its

color and shape to hide from predators. If an octopus loses a tentacle, it can grow a new one. Octopuses live among rocks and coral reefs.

Jellyfish

Jellyfish have been swimming in the ocean for over 500 million years. They have no brain, heart, or bones. Their bodies are made mostly of water. Jellyfish use their tentacles to catch small fish. Some jellyfish glow in the dark underwater.

Clownfish

Clownfish are small, colorful fish that live among sea anemones. The sea anemone has tentacles that sting other fish, but clownfish are not affected. They are protected by a special layer of slime. Clownfish and sea anemones help each other survive. Therefore, this relationship is called "mutualism."

Text 2: Comparing Sea Creatures

Sea turtles and octopuses are both ocean creatures, but they are very different in many ways.

Sea turtles have hard shells that protect their bodies. Octopuses, however, have no shell. Instead, they can change their color and shape to hide from predators.

Sea turtles are reptiles. Therefore, they must come to the surface to breathe air. Octopuses have gills, so they can breathe underwater without coming to the surface.

Although sea turtles can live for over 50 years, octopuses usually live for only one to two years. Sea turtles travel long distances across the ocean. Octopuses, however, prefer to stay in one area among rocks and coral reefs.

Unlike octopuses, sea turtles return to the same beach where they were born to lay their eggs. Octopuses lay their eggs in caves or under rocks and protect them until they hatch.

Both animals are fascinating, and scientists continue to learn new things about how they live and survive in the ocean.

21. How long have sea turtles lived in the ocean?

- a) Over 1 million years
 - b) Over 100 million years
 - c) Over 500 million years
 - d) Over 50 years
-

22. What helps protect a sea turtle's body?

- a) Its strong legs
 - b) Its hard shell
 - c) Its sharp teeth
 - d) Its long tail
-

23. Where do female sea turtles lay their eggs?

- a) Among coral reefs
 - b) In deep ocean water
 - c) On the same beach where they were born
 - d) Under rocks and caves
-

24. How many tentacles does an octopus have?

- a) Six
 - b) Seven
 - c) Eight
 - d) Ten
-

25. What can an octopus do to hide from predators?

- a) Swim very fast
 - b) Change its color and shape
 - c) Jump out of the water
 - d) Make loud sounds
-

26. What is special about jellyfish?

- a) They have a hard shell
 - b) They have no brain, heart, or bones
 - c) They can live for 100 years
 - d) They have eight legs
-

27. Why are clownfish not stung by sea anemones?

- a) They have a hard shell
 - b) They are too small
 - c) They have a special layer of slime
 - d) They stay far away
-

28. According to Text 2, what do octopuses have that sea turtles do not?

- a) A hard shell
 - b) Gills
 - c) Long life span
 - d) The ability to travel far
-

29. How long do octopuses usually live?

- a) Over 50 years
- b) 20–30 years

- c) 10–15 years
 - d) One to two years
-

30. What is the main idea of Text 2?

- a) Sea turtles and octopuses are both reptiles
 - b) Sea turtles and octopuses are very different from each other
 - c) Octopuses are more intelligent than sea turtles
 - d) Sea turtles are larger than octopuses
-

Section 4: Writing Task

Task:

You have learned about different ocean creatures. Now you will write a short comparison text about two sea animals. Use the information from the reading texts and your own ideas.

Write a **short comparison text** about **two ocean creatures** that includes:

- **At least two prepositions of place** (e.g., among, under, on, near, between)
- **At least two coordinating conjunctions** (e.g., and, but, so, or, however, although, therefore, unlike)
- **At least four vocabulary words** from this week's list (alga, coral, creature, gills, marine, oceanic, shellfish, tentacle, underwater, agree, prefer, support, similar, although, however, therefore, unlike)
- **At least one similarity and one difference** between the two animals

Your writing should:

- Name the two animals you are comparing
- Describe where they live
- Explain how they are similar
- Explain how they are different
- Use simple, clear sentences

Unit: Animals – Week 3

Lessons 9–12

Grammar, Vocabulary, Reading Comprehension & Writing

Section 1: Vocabulary (Questions 1–10)

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Many animal shelters _____ homeless pets by providing them with food and a safe place to stay.

- a) protect
 - b) care
 - c) shelter
 - d) treat
-

2. It is important to _____ animals from harm and ensure they live in safe environments.

- a) protect
 - b) care
 - c) shelter
 - d) treat
-

3. The vet checked the dog's _____ and said it was in good health.

- a) condition
- b) danger

- c) hygiene
 - d) illness
-

4. Wild animals often face _____ from predators, habitat loss, and lack of food.

- a) danger
 - b) care
 - c) shelter
 - d) treatment
-

5. Good _____ for pets includes regular brushing, bathing, and keeping their living area clean.

- a) hygiene
 - b) condition
 - c) illness
 - d) treatment
-

6. The puppy had a serious _____, but the veterinarian gave it _____ that helped it recover.

- a) illness / treatment
 - b) danger / shelter
 - c) condition / hygiene
 - d) care / protect
-

7. _____, I wake up at 7 am. _____, I eat breakfast. _____, I go to school.

- a) First / Then / Finally
- b) Before / After / Later

- c) Usually / Sometimes / Always
 - d) First / Finally / Then
-

8. _____ I go to bed, I like to read a book for a few minutes.

- a) Before
 - b) After
 - c) First
 - d) Later
-

9. My daily _____ is quite simple: I wake up, go to school, do my homework, and then relax.

- a) routine
 - b) sequence
 - c) condition
 - d) danger
-

10. I _____ walk my dog in the evening _____ dinner.

- a) usually / after
 - b) first / before
 - c) later / finally
 - d) before / after
-

Section 2: Grammar – Wh-Questions & Sequence Words (Questions 11–20)

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

11. _____ do you feed your pet every day?

- a) When
 - b) What
 - c) Where
 - d) Who
-

12. _____ animal is your favourite?

- a) Which
 - b) What
 - c) When
 - d) Where
-

13. _____ do animals need shelter?

- a) Why
 - b) What
 - c) When
 - d) Where
-

14. _____ does the vet check when an animal is sick?

- a) What
 - b) When
 - c) Where
 - d) Why
-

15. _____ do you take care of your pet's hygiene?

- a) How
 - b) What
 - c) When
 - d) Why
-

16. _____, I prepare food for my cat. _____, I give her fresh water.

- a) First / Next
 - b) Before / After
 - c) Later / Finally
 - d) Usually / Sometimes
-

17. I brush my dog's fur _____ I take her for a walk.

- a) before
 - b) after
 - c) first
 - d) later
-

18. _____ I finish my homework, I play with my hamster.

- a) After
 - b) Before
 - c) First
 - d) Finally
-

19. _____, I clean my pet's cage. _____, I put in fresh bedding.

- a) First / Then
 - b) Before / After
 - c) Later / Finally
 - d) Usually / Sometimes
-

20. I check my rabbit's water bottle _____ I go to school and _____ I come home.

- a) before / after
 - b) first / then
 - c) later / finally
 - d) when / why
-

Section 3: Reading Comprehension (Questions 21–30)

Read the texts and choose the best answer for each question.

Text 1: Helping Animals in Need

Around the world, many animals need our help. Some animals are sick or injured. Others have lost their homes or cannot find enough food. There are many ways we can help them.

Animal Shelters

Animal shelters take care of pets that have no home. They provide shelter, food, and water. They also give animals medical treatment when they are sick. Workers at shelters help keep the animals clean and teach them good hygiene. Many shelters need volunteers to help walk dogs, clean cages, and play with the animals.

Wildlife Rescue Centers

Wildlife rescue centers help wild animals that are injured or in danger. When a bird breaks its wing or a baby deer is lost, these centers provide care. Veterinarians treat the

animals' illnesses and injuries. When the animals are healthy again, they are released back into the wild.

How You Can Help

You can help animals in many ways:

- **Adopt, don't shop.** Many pets need homes. Adopting from a shelter saves a life.
- **Volunteer.** Shelters always need help. You can walk dogs, clean cages, or help with events.
- **Donate.** Shelters need food, blankets, and money to care for animals.
- **Be kind.** If you see a stray animal, tell an adult. Never harm or scare animals.

Why It Matters

Animals cannot always protect themselves. They depend on humans to care for them. When we help animals, we make our communities better and kinder places for everyone.

Text 2: A Day in My Life with My Pets

My name is Omar, and I have two pets: a dog named Max and a hamster named Snowy. Taking care of them is part of my daily routine.

In the Morning

First, I wake up at 6:30 am. Before I eat my own breakfast, I feed Max and give him fresh water. I also check Snowy's cage to make sure she has food and water. Then, I take Max for a short walk around the neighborhood. After our walk, I eat breakfast and get ready for school.

After School

When I come home from school, Max is always happy to see me. I take him for a longer walk. Later, I clean Snowy's cage. I remove old bedding and put in fresh, clean bedding. Good hygiene is important for Snowy's health.

In the Evening

Before dinner, I play with Max in the backyard. He loves to run and fetch a ball. I also spend time with Snowy. Although she is small, she is very active at night. I watch her run on her wheel and eat her food.

Before Bed

Finally, I make sure both pets have everything they need for the night. I check Max's water bowl and make sure Snowy's cage is secure. Then, I go to bed.

Taking care of pets is a big responsibility, but I love it. They depend on me, and I enjoy spending time with them.

21. What do animal shelters provide for homeless pets?

- a) Toys and treats only
 - b) Shelter, food, water, and medical treatment
 - c) Training and exercise
 - d) Adoption papers only
-

22. What happens to animals at wildlife rescue centers when they are healthy again?

- a) They are sent to zoos
 - b) They are adopted by families
 - c) They are released back into the wild
 - d) They stay at the center forever
-

23. According to Text 1, what does "adopt, don't shop" mean?

- a) Buying pets from pet stores is best
 - b) Adopting from shelters saves lives
 - c) Pets should not be adopted
 - d) Only buy pets from breeders
-

24. How can volunteers help animal shelters?

- a) By walking dogs and cleaning cages
 - b) By adopting all the animals
 - c) By becoming veterinarians
 - d) By building new shelters
-

25. Why does the text say helping animals matters?

- a) It makes communities better and kinder
 - b) It helps people get free pets
 - c) It is required by law
 - d) It makes animals wild again
-

26. What does Omar do before eating his own breakfast?

- a) He plays with Max
 - b) He feeds Max and checks Snowy's cage
 - c) He cleans Snowy's cage
 - d) He walks Snowy
-

27. What does Omar do after school?

- a) He feeds Max breakfast
 - b) He takes Max for a longer walk and cleans Snowy's cage
 - c) He plays with Snowy
 - d) He goes to bed
-

28. When does Omar play with Max in the backyard?

- a) In the morning
- b) After school

- c) Before dinner
 - d) Before bed
-

29. What does Omar do before going to bed?

- a) He feeds Max dinner
 - b) He checks Max's water bowl and makes sure Snowy's cage is secure
 - c) He takes Max for a walk
 - d) He cleans Snowy's cage
-

30. What is the main idea of Text 2?

- a) Pets are fun to play with
 - b) Taking care of pets is part of Omar's daily routine
 - c) Dogs are better pets than hamsters
 - d) Omar wants more pets
-

Section 4: Writing Task

Task:

You have learned about helping animals and daily routines with pets. Now you will write about your own routine caring for an animal or describe how you would help animals in need.

Write a **short text** that includes **one of the following options**:

Option A: My Daily Routine with a Pet

Write about a daily routine caring for a pet (real or imaginary). Your text should include:

- **At least four sequence words** (first, then, next, after, before, later, finally, usually)
 - **At least two wh-questions** (e.g., When do I feed my pet? Why is this important?)
 - **At least four vocabulary words** from this week's list (care, condition, danger, hygiene, illness, protect, shelter, treatment, after, before, finally, first, later, routine, sequence, usually)
 - **A clear order of events** from morning to night
-

Option B: How I Can Help Animals

Write about ways to help animals in need. Your text should include:

- **At least four sequence words** (first, then, next, after, before, later, finally, usually)
- **At least two wh-questions** (e.g., Why should we help animals? What can I do?)
- **At least four vocabulary words** from this week's list (care, condition, danger, hygiene, illness, protect, shelter, treatment, after, before, finally, first, later, routine, sequence, usually)
- **Specific ideas** about how to help animals

Unit: Animals – Week 4

Lessons 13–16

Grammar, Vocabulary, Reading Comprehension & Writing

Section 1: Vocabulary (Questions 1–10)

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. The tiger has a beautiful _____ coat that helps it hide in the tall grass.

- a) striped
 - b) spotted
 - c) massive
 - d) peaceful
-

2. Cheetahs have _____ fur that allows them to blend in with the dry grasslands.

- a) spotted
 - b) striped
 - c) domestic
 - d) dangerous
-

3. An elephant is a _____ animal, weighing up to 6,000 kilograms.

- a) massive
- b) peaceful
- c) dangerous
- d) domestic

4. Although lions look _____, they usually do not attack humans unless threatened.

- a) dangerous
- b) peaceful
- c) domestic
- d) massive

5. Cows, chickens, and dogs are examples of _____ animals that live with humans.

- a) domestic
- b) wild
- c) dangerous
- d) massive

6. The elephant is known for being _____ and gentle, despite its huge size.

- a) peaceful
- b) dangerous
- c) spotted
- d) striped

7. The leopard's _____ coat provides excellent camouflage in the forest.

- a) spotted
 - b) striped
 - c) massive
 - d) domestic
-

8. The _____ of the text is that pandas are endangered and need protection.

- a) main point
 - b) detail
 - c) fact
 - d) summary
-

9. Before writing, it is important to _____ your ideas so your text is clear.

- a) organise
 - b) detail
 - c) summarise
 - d) key
-

10. A _____ includes the most important _____ from a text.

- a) summary / information
 - b) fact / point
 - c) detail / key
 - d) organise / main
-

Section 2: Grammar – Participle Adjectives & Coordinating Conjunctions (Questions 11–20)

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

11. The _____ tiger lay quietly in the shade, resting after its hunt.

- a) striped
 - b) stripping
 - c) stripe
 - d) stripes
-

12. Children were _____ by the _____ patterns on the zebra.

- a) fascinated / striped
 - b) fascinating / striped
 - c) fascinated / stripe
 - d) fascinating / stripe
-

13. The _____ cheetah ran across the savanna at incredible speed.

- a) spotted
 - b) spotting
 - c) spot
 - d) spots
-

14. I was _____ to learn that a blue whale's heart is as big as a small car.

- a) amazed
 - b) amazing
 - c) amaze
 - d) amazes
-

15. The documentary about sharks was _____, but some viewers found it _____.

- a) interesting / frightening
- b) interested / frightened

- c) interesting / frightened
 - d) interested / frightening
-

16. The elephant is massive, _____ it is very gentle.

- a) but
 - b) so
 - c) and
 - d) or
-

17. Zebras have striped fur, _____ they are easy to recognize.

- a) so
 - b) but
 - c) or
 - d) yet
-

18. The lion is powerful, _____ it sleeps for up to 20 hours a day.

- a) yet
 - b) so
 - c) and
 - d) or
-

19. You can visit the zoo, _____ you can watch a documentary about animals at home.

- a) or
- b) but

- c) so
 - d) yet
-

20. The cheetah is fast, _____ it cannot run at top speed for very long.

- a) but
 - b) so
 - c) and
 - d) or
-

Section 3: Reading Comprehension (Questions 21–30)

Read the texts and choose the best answer for each question.

Text 1: Describing Amazing Animals

Animals come in all shapes and sizes. Let's look at some fascinating creatures and what makes them special.

The Tiger

The tiger is one of the most powerful predators in the world. It has a beautiful striped coat that helps it hide in the tall grass and forests. Tigers are massive animals, weighing up to 300 kilograms. Although they look dangerous, tigers usually avoid humans. They prefer to hunt deer and wild pigs. Sadly, tigers are endangered because of habitat loss.

The Zebra

Zebras are known for their striking black and white striped coats. No two zebras have the same pattern of stripes. These stripes help zebras confuse predators when they run together in a herd. Zebras are peaceful animals that live in groups called herds. They spend most of their day eating grass. Unlike horses, zebras have never been truly domesticated.

The Leopard

The leopard is a big cat with a beautiful spotted coat. Its spots, called rosettes, help it hide in the trees and tall grass. Leopards are excellent climbers. They often drag their food up into trees to keep it safe from lions and hyenas. Leopards are powerful and dangerous hunters, but they are also shy and try to stay hidden from humans.

Text 2: Animal Fact File – The African Elephant

Name: African Elephant

Appearance:

African elephants are massive animals with large, flapping ears and long trunks. They have thick, wrinkled grey skin. Both male and female elephants have tusks made of ivory. Their ears are shaped like the continent of Africa.

Habitat:

Elephants live in savannas, forests, and deserts across Africa. They need large areas to roam and find food and water.

Diet:

Elephants are herbivores. They eat grass, leaves, bark, fruit, and roots. An adult elephant can eat up to 150 kilograms of food in one day.

Behaviour:

Elephants are very intelligent and social animals. They live in family groups led by an older female called the matriarch. Elephants communicate using sounds, body language, and even vibrations through the ground. They are known for being peaceful and gentle, but they can be dangerous if threatened.

Interesting Facts:

- An elephant's trunk has over 40,000 muscles.
- Elephants can live for up to 70 years.
- They have excellent memory and can remember places and other elephants for many years.

Conservation Status:

African elephants are endangered. They are threatened by habitat loss and poaching for their ivory tusks. Many organisations are working to protect them.

21. What helps tigers hide in tall grass and forests?

- a) Their powerful legs
 - b) Their striped coat
 - c) Their sharp teeth
 - d) Their massive size
-

22. How much can a tiger weigh?

- a) Up to 100 kilograms
 - b) Up to 200 kilograms
 - c) Up to 300 kilograms
 - d) Up to 400 kilograms
-

23. What do zebras' stripes help them do?

- a) Find food
 - b) Confuse predators
 - c) Stay warm
 - d) Attract mates
-

24. What is special about leopards' spots?

- a) They change colour
 - b) They are called rosettes
 - c) They glow in the dark
 - d) They are the same on every leopard
-

25. Why do leopards drag their food up into trees?

- a) To eat in peace
 - b) To keep it safe from lions and hyenas
 - c) To hide it from humans
 - d) To share with other leopards
-

26. What shape are African elephants' ears?

- a) Like the continent of Africa
 - b) Like a circle
 - c) Like a triangle
 - d) Like a heart
-

27. How much food can an adult elephant eat in one day?

- a) Up to 50 kilograms
 - b) Up to 100 kilograms
 - c) Up to 150 kilograms
 - d) Up to 200 kilograms
-

28. Who leads an elephant family group?

- a) The oldest male
 - b) The strongest male
 - c) An older female called the matriarch
 - d) The youngest female
-

29. How many muscles does an elephant's trunk have?

- a) Over 1,000
 - b) Over 10,000
 - c) Over 40,000
 - d) Over 100,000
-

30. Why are African elephants endangered?

- a) They cannot find food
 - b) Habitat loss and poaching for ivory
 - c) They are hunted by lions
 - d) They have no water to drink
-

Section 4: Writing Task

Task:

You have learned about describing animals and creating fact files. Now you will create your own **Animal Fact File**.

Choose **one animal** (wild or domestic) and create a fact file with the following sections:

- **Appearance** (what it looks like, using participle adjectives like striped, spotted, fascinating, amazing)
- **Habitat** (where it lives)
- **Diet** (what it eats)
- **Behaviour** (how it acts)
- **Interesting Facts** (at least two)
- **Conservation Status** (if wild: is it endangered, vulnerable, or safe? if domestic: how do humans care for it?)

Your fact file should include:

- **At least four vocabulary words** from this week's list (appearance, dangerous, domestic, massive, peaceful, powerful, spotted, striped, detail, fact, information, key, main, organise, point, summary)

- **At least two participle adjectives** (e.g., striped, spotted, fascinating, amazed, interesting, frightening)
- **At least two coordinating conjunctions** (e.g., and, but, so, or, yet)
- **Clear organisation** with headings for each section
- **Correct spelling** of common words

Unit: Animals – Week 5

Lessons 17–20

Grammar, Vocabulary, Reading Comprehension & Writing

Section 1: Vocabulary (Questions 1–10)

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Camels have a special _____ that allows them to survive in the hot desert for many days without water.

- a) adaptation
 - b) environment
 - c) species
 - d) growth
-

2. The polar bear's thick fur is a natural _____ that helps it stay warm in the freezing Arctic.

- a) adaptation
 - b) environment
 - c) species
 - d) growth
-

3. The _____ of a plant depends on sunlight, water, and nutrients from the soil.

- a) growth
- b) adaptation

- c) species
 - d) environment
-

4. There are over 5,000 different _____ of frogs living in various parts of the world.

- a) species
 - b) adaptations
 - c) environments
 - d) growths
-

5. Animals must _____ in their _____ by finding food, water, and shelter.

- a) survive / environment
 - b) adapt / species
 - c) grow / typical
 - d) unique / natural
-

6. The chameleon's ability to change colour is _____ to this type of lizard.

- a) unique
 - b) typical
 - c) natural
 - d) adaptable
-

7. It is _____ for bears to hibernate during the winter months when food is scarce.

- a) typical
- b) unique
- c) adaptable
- d) natural

8. The main _____ of my paragraph is that we should protect endangered animals.

- a) idea
 - b) opinion
 - c) example
 - d) argument
-

9. My _____ is that zoos help protect endangered species _____ they provide safe environments.

- a) opinion / because
 - b) argument / example
 - c) idea / topic
 - d) paragraph / respond
-

10. In your _____, you should include a topic sentence, supporting details, and a conclusion.

- a) paragraph
 - b) opinion
 - c) argument
 - d) example
-

Section 2: Grammar – Coordinating Conjunctions (Questions 11–20)

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

11. Camels store fat in their humps, _____ they can go for long periods without food.

- a) so
 - b) but
 - c) or
 - d) yet
-

12. The Arctic fox has thick fur, _____ it can survive in freezing temperatures.

- a) so
 - b) but
 - c) or
 - d) yet
-

13. Some animals hibernate in winter, _____ others migrate to warmer places.

- a) while
 - b) so
 - c) and
 - d) or
-

14. The chameleon changes colour to hide from predators, _____ it also changes colour to communicate with other chameleons.

- a) and
 - b) but
 - c) so
 - d) or
-

15. Polar bears are powerful hunters, _____ they are also excellent swimmers.

- a) and
 - b) but
 - c) so
 - d) or
-

16. You can help protect animals by recycling, _____ you can volunteer at an animal shelter.

- a) or
 - b) but
 - c) so
 - d) yet
-

17. The desert is very hot during the day, _____ it becomes cold at night.

- a) but
 - b) so
 - c) and
 - d) or
-

18. Many animals are endangered, _____ we must work to protect their habitats.

- a) so
 - b) but
 - c) or
 - d) yet
-

19. Some birds fly south for the winter, _____ they return north in the spring.

- a) and
 - b) but
 - c) so
 - d) or
-

20. The octopus is intelligent, _____ it can solve puzzles to find food.

- a) and
 - b) but
 - c) or
 - d) yet
-

Section 3: Reading Comprehension (Questions 21–30)

Read the texts and choose the best answer for each question.

Text 1: Amazing Animal Adaptations

Animals live in many different environments around the world. To survive, they have developed special adaptations—traits that help them live in their habitats. Let's explore some amazing examples.

The Camel: Built for the Desert

Camels have many adaptations that help them survive in the hot, dry desert. Their long eyelashes protect their eyes from sand. Their thick lips allow them to eat thorny plants. Most importantly, camels store fat in their humps. This fat provides energy when food is scarce. Camels can also go for many days without water. When they do drink, they can drink up to 100 litres at once.

The Polar Bear: King of the Arctic

Polar bears live in one of the coldest places on Earth. They have thick white fur that keeps them warm and helps them hide in the snow. Under their fur, they have a layer of

fat called blubber that keeps them warm in freezing water. Their paws are large and covered with small bumps that help them walk on ice without slipping. Polar bears are excellent swimmers and can swim for many kilometres.

The Chameleon: Master of Disguise

Chameleons are famous for their ability to change colour. This adaptation helps them hide from predators and also helps them communicate with other chameleons. A chameleon's eyes can move in different directions at the same time, allowing it to see in two directions at once. Its long, sticky tongue can shoot out to catch insects from a distance.

The Sea Turtle: Ocean Traveler

Sea turtles have adaptations for life in the ocean. Their flippers help them swim quickly through the water. They can hold their breath for hours underwater. Female sea turtles have a unique adaptation: they return to the same beach where they were born to lay their eggs. This is a typical behaviour for all sea turtle species.

Text 2: My Opinion About Animals

In my opinion, animals are amazing, and we have a responsibility to protect them. I believe this for several reasons.

First, animals are important to our environment. Bees, for example, help plants grow by spreading pollen. Without bees, we would have fewer fruits and vegetables. This is one example of how animals help humans.

Second, many animals are in danger because of human activities. Pollution, hunting, and habitat loss are threatening many species. I think we should do more to protect animals and the places where they live.

Some people argue that protecting animals is too expensive or difficult. However, I believe there are simple things we can all do. For example, we can recycle to reduce pollution. We can also learn about endangered animals and share what we know with others.

My main idea is that every person can help animals in small ways. When we work together, we can make a big difference. I hope more people will care about protecting the amazing animals that share our planet.

21. What adaptation helps camels eat thorny plants?

- a) Their long eyelashes
 - b) Their thick lips
 - c) Their humps
 - d) Their wide feet
-

22. How much water can a camel drink at one time?

- a) Up to 50 litres
 - b) Up to 75 litres
 - c) Up to 100 litres
 - d) Up to 150 litres
-

23. What keeps polar bears warm in freezing water?

- a) Their thick fur
 - b) Their large paws
 - c) A layer of fat called blubber
 - d) Their white colour
-

24. What helps polar bears walk on ice without slipping?

- a) Their sharp claws
 - b) Their thick fur
 - c) Small bumps on their paws
 - d) Their strong legs
-

25. What makes chameleons' eyes special?

- a) They can see in the dark
 - b) They can move in different directions at the same time
 - c) They change colour
 - d) They can see underwater
-

26. What adaptation helps sea turtles swim quickly?

- a) Their hard shells
 - b) Their flippers
 - c) Their ability to hold breath
 - d) Their strong jaws
-

27. What is a typical behaviour for female sea turtles?

- a) They swim in groups
 - b) They return to the same beach to lay eggs
 - c) They hibernate in winter
 - d) They change colour
-

28. According to Text 2, what example does the writer give of how animals help humans?

- a) Animals provide entertainment
 - b) Bees help plants grow by spreading pollen
 - c) Animals can be pets
 - d) Animals are beautiful to look at
-

29. What does the writer believe about protecting animals?

- a) It is too expensive
 - b) Only governments can help
 - c) Every person can help in small ways
 - d) It is not important
-

30. What is the main idea of Text 2?

- a) Bees are the most important animals
 - b) Animals are amazing and we should protect them
 - c) Protecting animals is difficult
 - d) Only endangered animals need protection
-

Section 4: Writing Task

Task:

You have learned about animal adaptations and how to express your opinion. Now you will write a short **opinion paragraph** about animals.

Choose **one** of the following topics:

- **Topic A:** Why we should protect endangered animals
- **Topic B:** Why animals are important to our world
- **Topic C:** My favourite animal and why I like it
- **Topic D:** Whether zoos are good or bad for animals

Your opinion paragraph should include:

- **A clear topic sentence** stating your main idea or opinion
- **At least two reasons** supporting your opinion
- **At least one example** to explain your reasons
- **At least four vocabulary words** from this week's list (adaptation, environment, growth, natural, species, survive, typical, unique, argument, because, example, idea, opinion, paragraph, respond, topic)
- **At least two coordinating conjunctions** (and, but, so, or, yet, while)

- **A concluding sentence** that restates your opinion

Use the **opinion starters** below to help you begin:

- In my opinion,...
- I believe that...
- I think... because...
- From my point of view,...