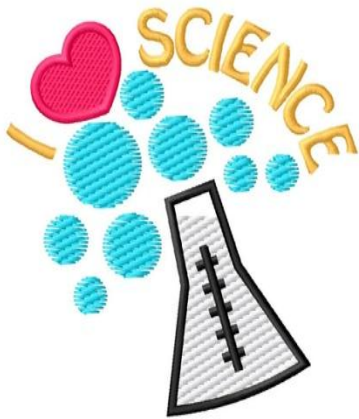




Geel 2000 Language Schools



Science Department

Primary (3)

Second term

(2024 – 2025)



Name:.....

Class :.....



Lesson (1)

Traits

It's
just me
saying
hi!



Offspring: is the newly produced individual (ex: you are an offspring of your parent).

Traits: are the characteristics that make an organism look & behave the way it does.

Litter: a group of young animals that born at one time and look like their parents.



Inheritance: is the passing down of information (characteristics) from the parents to the offspring.

<u>Inherited traits</u>	<u>Non-inherited traits</u> <u>Or learned behaviors</u>
Height	Drawing
Nose shape	Hand writing
Hair color	Playing football

Inherited Trait

Definition

A characteristic that is passed from parents to their offspring.

Picture



Learned Behavior

Definition

A behavior that an animal develops by observing other animals or by being taught.

Picture





Worksheet

Put (✓) on Inherited traits and (✗) on Non-inherited traits

Riding a
Skateboard

Speaking
English or
Spanish

Hair
Color

Eye
Color

Color of a
Flower

Learning to
Read

Licking
Classical
Music

The Color
of a Dog's
Fur



Worksheet

Complete using the given words:

Litter – traits - offspring- inheritance

1-The organism (individual) that can produce more of its kind is called a/an

2-A group of animals look like their parents is called a/an

3- The characteristics that make an organism look & behave the way it does are called

4- The passing down of information from the parents to the offspring is called.....



Worksheet

Match each child to the right parents.

Lesson (2)



Children

Parents



Help me survive

ADAPTATION	ANIMAL
Strong legs for jumping	 Kangaroo
Long neck for reaching leaves on tall trees	 Giraffe
Huge ears to help keep cool in African heat	 Elephant
Black and white stripes to blend in with each other and confuse predator	 Zebra
Webbed feet to help swim	 Duck
Sharp teeth to rip meat	 Lion
Camouflage to blend in with surroundings	 Frog



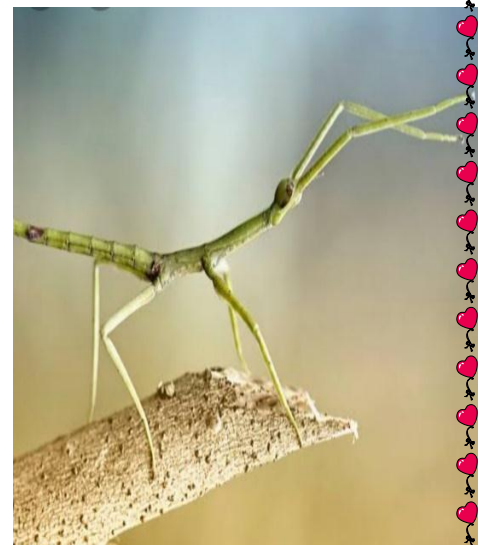
Polar bears

- Polar bear has a white fur that helps it blends into snow as it sneaks up on its prey.
- Blubber (layer of fat) helps polar bears adapt to keep their bodies temperature constant (warm) to survive in their extremely cold environment.



The stick insect:

It has a sticky shape that helps it blend in with the sticks of the plants to be protected from its enemies.





Camel

Stretchy Nostrils
- keep out the sand

Long Eyelashes
- help to keep sand
out of eyes

Leathery Mouth
- help camel eat
spiky plants!

Long legs - keep
camel off the hot sand
- help to keep cool.



Hair on back to protect again
sun!

Hump for storing
food!

Padded Feet
- stop sinking into
the sand and to protect
from heat of the ground

Animal Facts:

Camels

Dromedary camels have one hump and live mainly in the Sahara desert and the Middle East. Bactrian camels live in central Asia and have two humps.



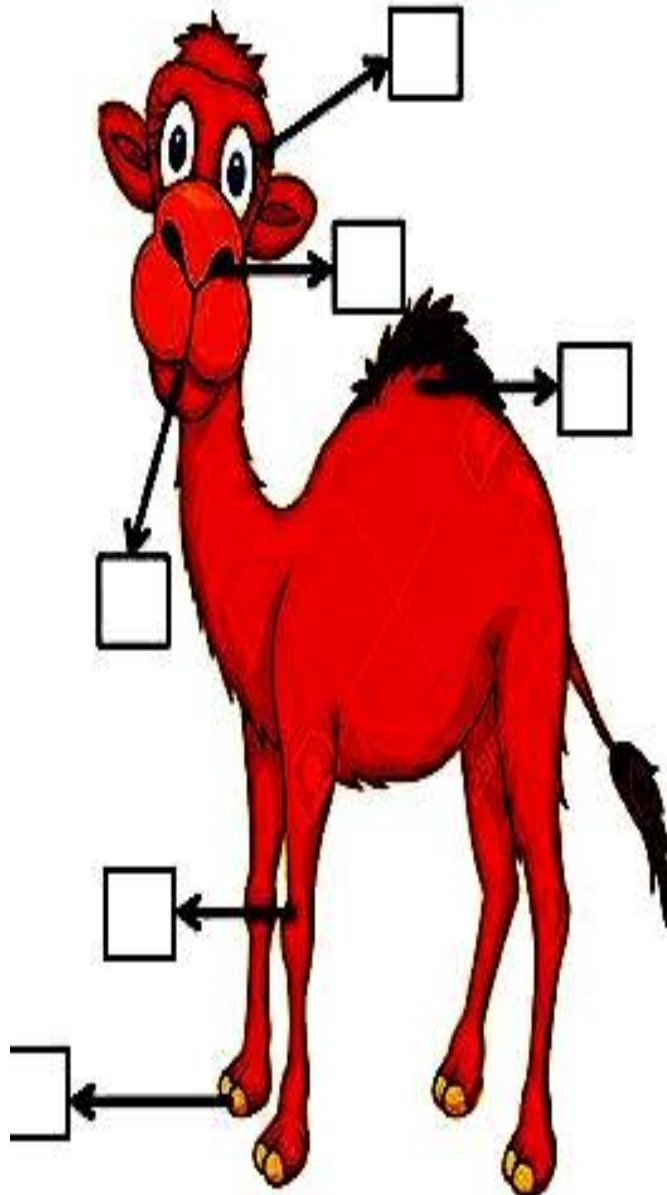
Camels are the biggest desert mammals and they have adapted in many ways to help them live in extremely dry conditions.




A camels hump is made of fat, but the camels body can break the fat down into food and water when these are scarce.




Worksheet



 Match the camel's body parts with the number

- 1 A **hump** on the camel's back
2. Long, tick **eyelashes**
3. **Nostrils** that can open and close
4. A tough, leathery **mouth**
5. Tough, leathery **knee pads**
6. **Webbed** feet with two toes.

 Now match the numbers with the adaptations

- ___ These help the camel to kneel on the hot sand
- ___ These protect the camel eyes from the sand and the
- ___ These prevent the camel from breathing in sand
- ___ These prevent the camel from sinking in the sand
- ___ This help the camel to have nutrients for a long time
- ___ This helps the camel to chew tough, thorny plants.

Worksheet

Match each trail to the animal that helps it to survive.

Animals



traits

The shell protects it against its enemies.

The tall neck helps it to reach the leaves of tall trees for feeding.

The spines protect it against its enemies.

The large ears help it to hear and avoid any danger.



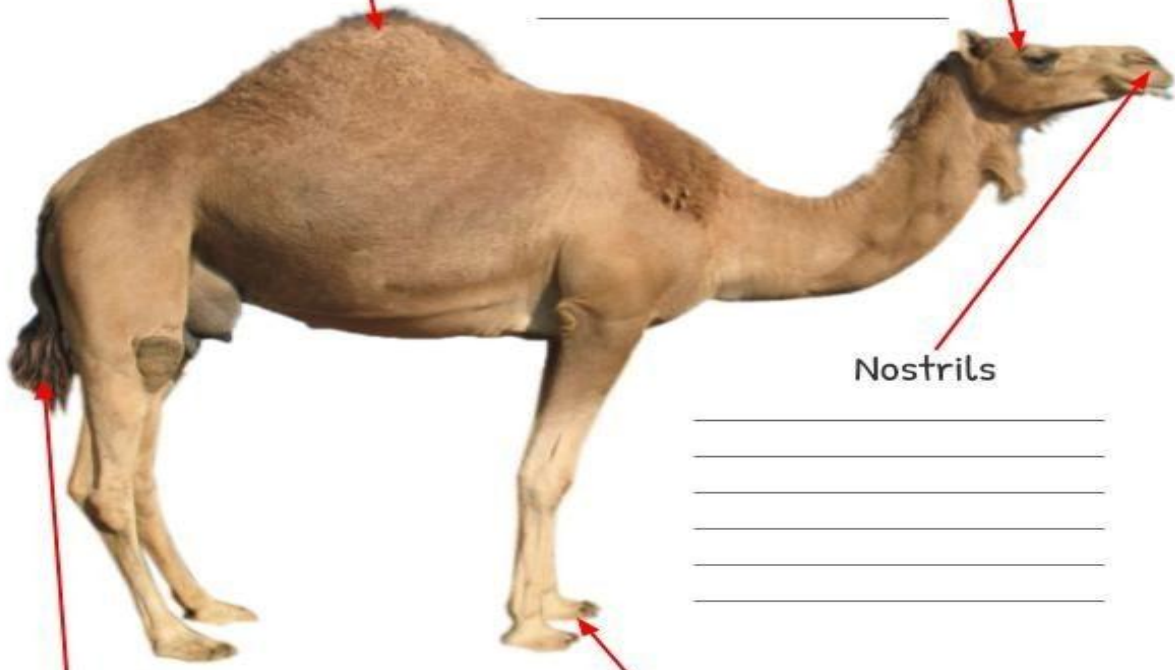
Worksheet

hools!

BODILY FUNCTIONS. Parts of the camel are labelled, but how do they function? Time for research!

Hump

Long eyelashes



Nostrils

Long tail

Even-toed ungulates

Lesson (3)

Acacia tree & Water lily

Acacia tree: lives in the desert (hot & dry).

Roots:

Are very long, so they can reach to the underground water.

Trunk:

Is short and splits into 2-3 main trunks just above the ground.

*The tree spreads wide instead of growing tall.





Leaves:

- ★ Grow at the top of the branches & spread out wide in the shape of umbrella.
- ★ The branches have thorns to prevent animals from eating its leaves.





Water lily (lotus):

It lives in fresh water (river).

Stem:

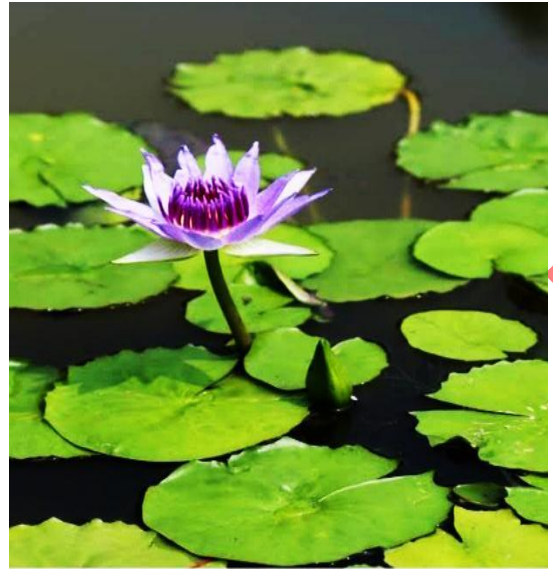
It is too long & flexible to fix (anchor) the plant in the mud at the bottom of the water.

Flowers:

They are large colorful petals in the shape of rounded triangles they open few hours during the morning.

Leaves:

- * They are large rounded to float on water surface & attract sunlight.
- * The leaf of the upper surface is covered with wax to keep water out.
- * Leaf lower surface has thorns to protect it from fish.





Worksheet

Complete using the given words:

Wax- too long – short – wide – very long – thorns -flexible-
the top – umbrella – rounded triangles

- 1- Acacia tree has trunks and.....roots.
- 2- Acacia tree spreads ... instead of growing tall.
- 3- Acacia tree leaves grow at.....and spread out in the shape of
- 4- Upper surface of water lily leaf is covered with To keep water out, while lower surface has for protection.
- 5- Water lily stem is & to fix the plant in the mud.
- 6- Water lily flower petals are large in the shape of.....



Worksheet

Match each trait to the suitable plant
(acacia tree – water lily).

Big round leaves that float on water.

Large colorful flower petals are shaped like rounded triangles.

The branches have long thorns to stop animals from eating the leaves.

Very long roots help the plant reach deep underground water.

Long and flexible stems.





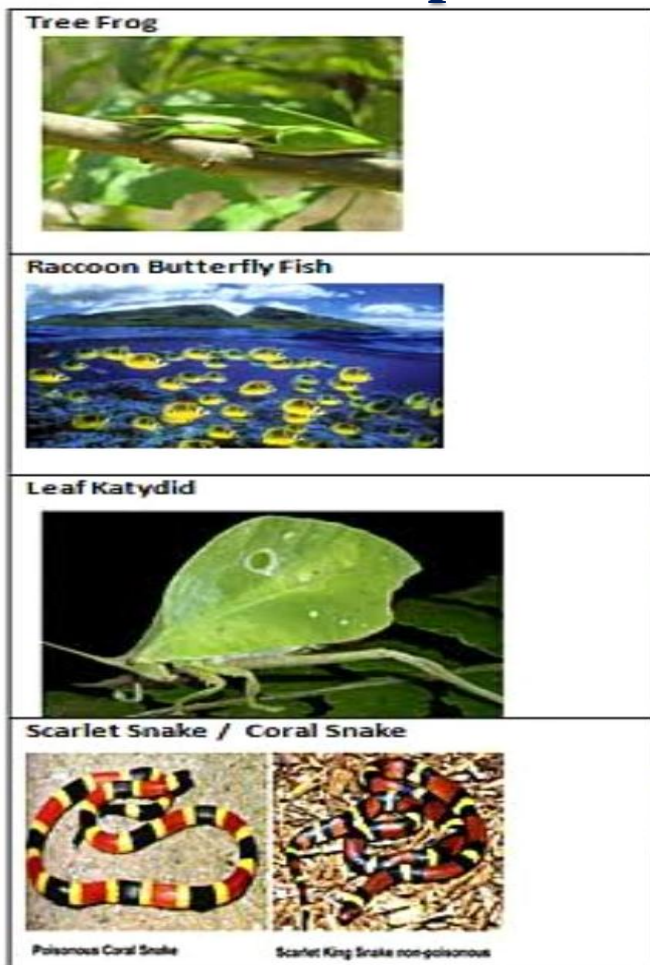
Lesson (4)

Camouflage me



Camouflage:

feature in animals helps them to hide from enemies to survive, the organisms adapt to the blend into environment through the use of colors and patterns.





Worksheet



Connect each animal with its habitat. Write the color below each picture.

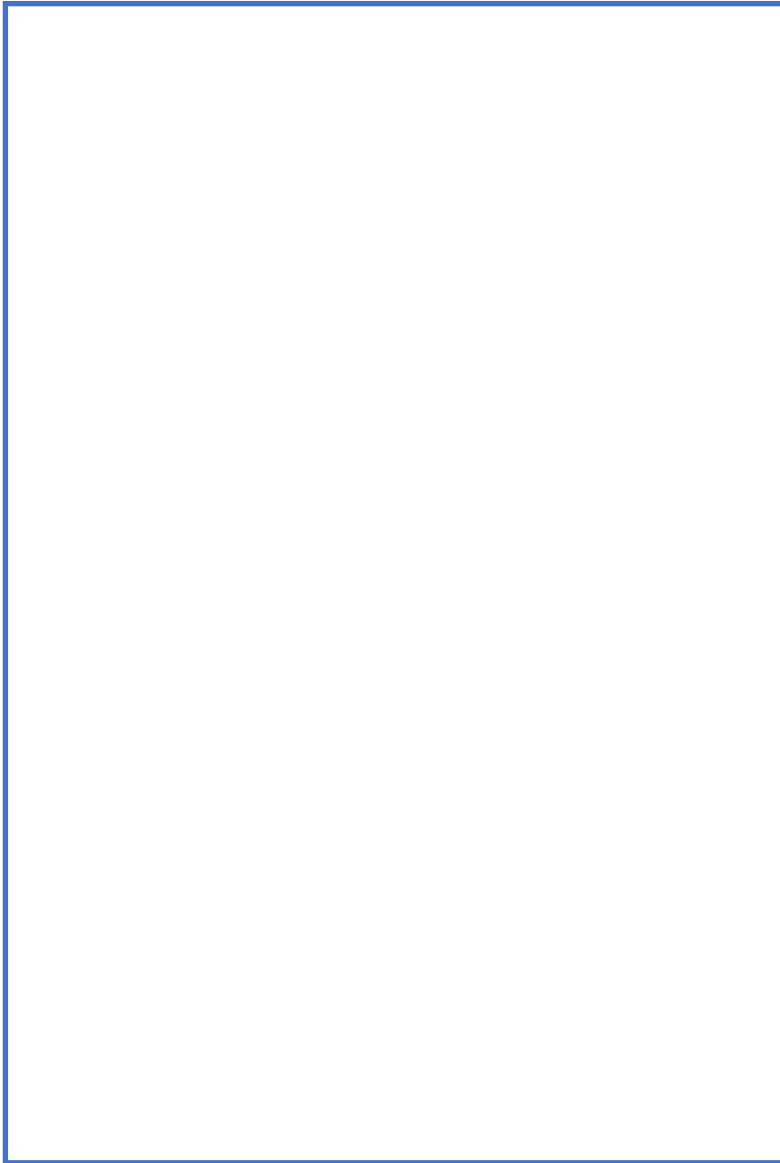
blue brown green white





Worksheet

Draw lizard into the environment:



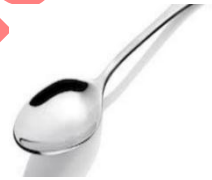


Lesson (5)

Beaks

Different birds have many different types of beaks

1-Spoon beak: they look like spoon



- **Types of food: small fish and small plants in water.**



Spoonbill bird



Pelican



2-Scissor beak: they look like scissors

*Types of food: (meat of animals).



Owl



Eagle



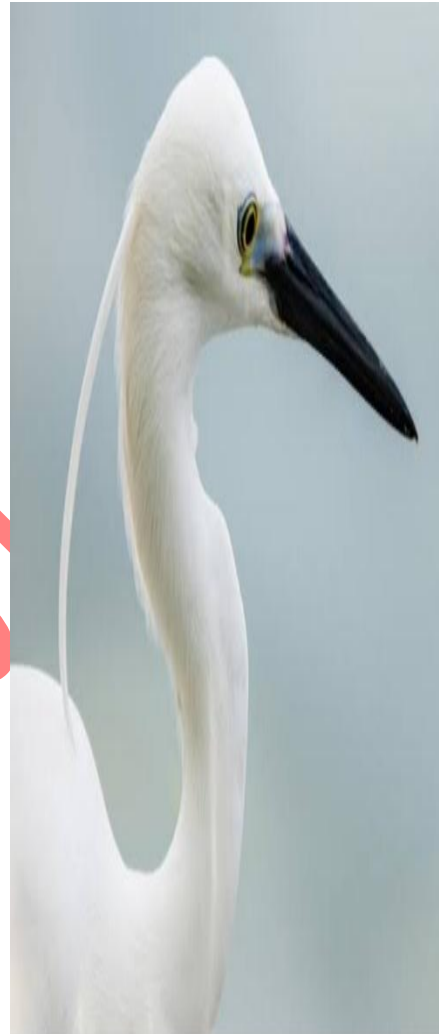
3-Tweezers beak: they look like tweezers



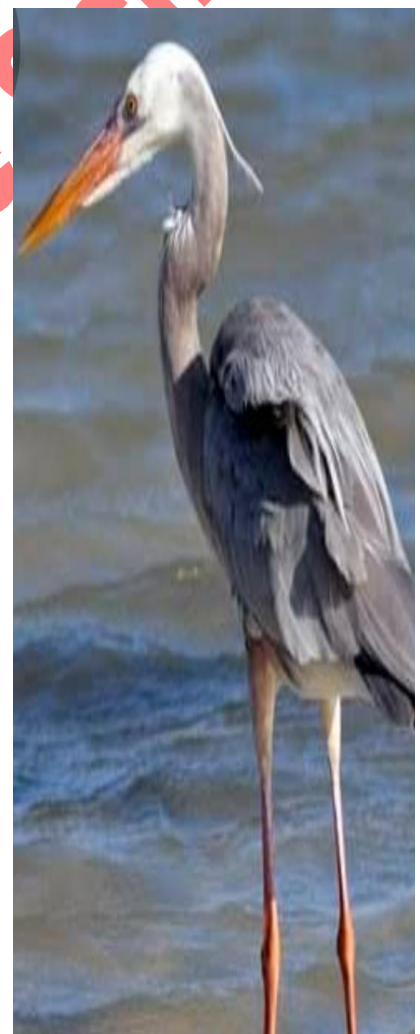
*Types of food: (fish and insects).



Kingfisher



Egret



Heron



4-Clothespin beak: they look like clothespin



***Types of food (seeds and grains).**



Wren



Goldfinch



Worksheet

Write the type of beak (spoon- scissors-
tweezers- hooked- clothespin).







Worksheet



Q.1 Identify the birds with their beaks .



Worksheet

1. Write the name of the birds and food they like to eat.

A.



B.



C.



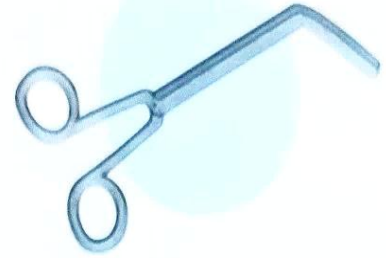
D.



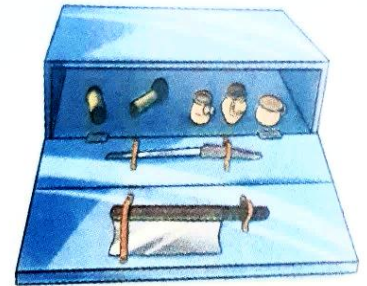
Lesson (6)

Medical tools

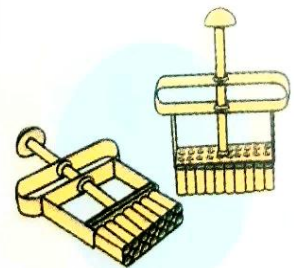
- Medical tools are important devices used in medicine.
- Old tools like forceps, hooks, drill, spoons and knives were used in many procedures.
- Many of these old tools are still used today.



Medical forceps



Medical saws



A tool used to make pills

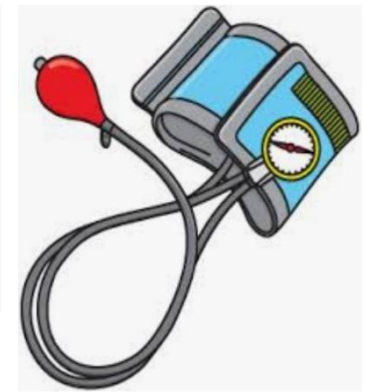


- Medical tools nowadays such as:

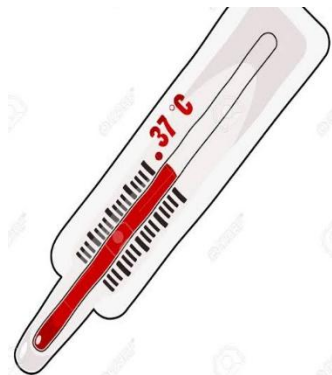
Stethoscope: used to listen to your heart and lungs.



Blood pressure cuff: used to measure how hard your heart is pumping.



Thermometer: used to measure your body temperature.





Syringe and ampoule: used to give shots.



X-ray image: used to look at bones inside your body.



Otoscope: used to look into your ears.





Worksheet

Classify each medical tool according to its time of invention in the “past” or “present”



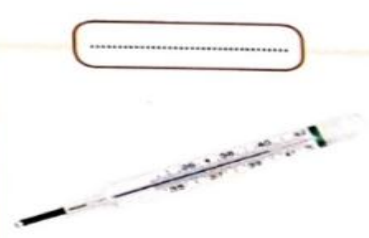
Otoscope

Used to look at ears.



Stethoscope

Used to listen to your heart and lungs.



Thermometer

Used to know your temperature and if it is high, this may be a sign of infection.



Blood pressure cuff

Measures how hard your heart is pumping.



Syringe and ampoule

Used to give shots.



X-rays

Used to look at bones inside the body.



Saws

Used for surgeries.



Surgical tools

Used for surgeries.



Pills maker

Used to make pills.



Lesson (7)

What is motion?

Motion: is the movement of objects from one place to another.

Force is the action of the push or pull applied on an object causing its motion.



PUSH

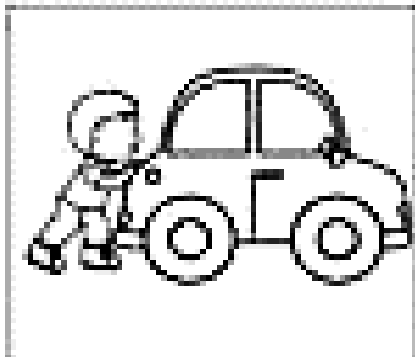
PULL

- **Pull and push** are two opposite actions that describe the force.
- **Pull:** Using a force to move an object towards you.
- **Push:** Using a force to move an object away from you.



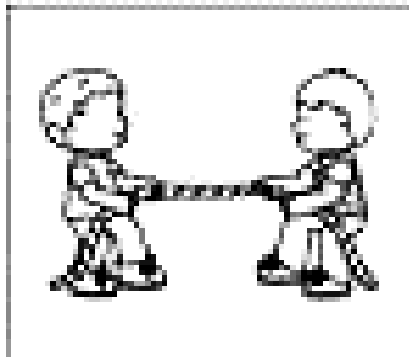
Worksheet

Identify what is happening to the object and circle if it is push or pull



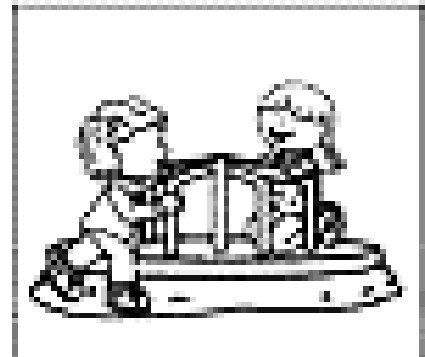
What is happening?

Push or pull?



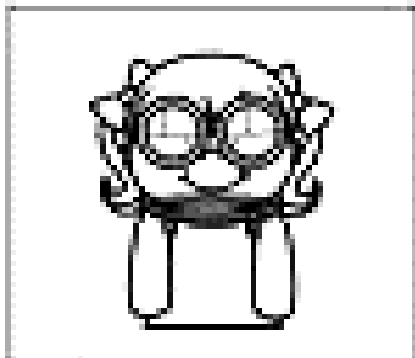
What is happening?

Push or pull?



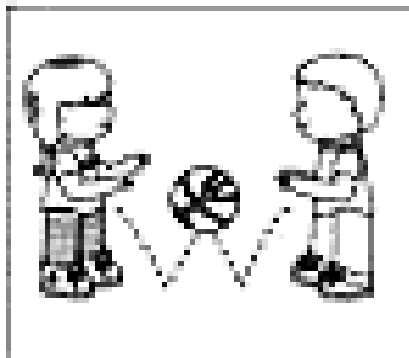
What is happening?

Push or pull?



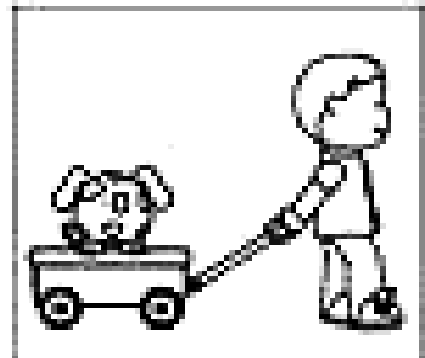
What is happening?

Push or pull?



What is happening?

Push or pull?



What is happening?

Push or pull?



Worksheet

Look at each picture. Circle whether it is a **push**, a **pull**, or **both** a push and a pull.



push pull both



push pull both



push pull both



push pull both



push pull both



push pull both



push pull both



push pull both



push pull both



Worksheet

•stop

•push

•direction

•slow down



•move

•shape

•speed up

pull

Instructions: Match the word with the picture.

A force is a _____  or a _____ 

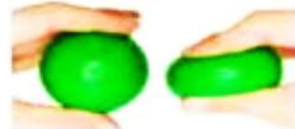
A force can change how things _____.



Forces can change the _____.



Forces can change the _____.



Forces can make objects _____.



Forces can make objects _____.



Forces can make objects _____.





Lesson (8)

Magnet

It is a piece of iron with a strong attraction to another metal object.



Types of magnet:

1- Natural magnet (made by God)

- Found in nature.
- It is black rock.

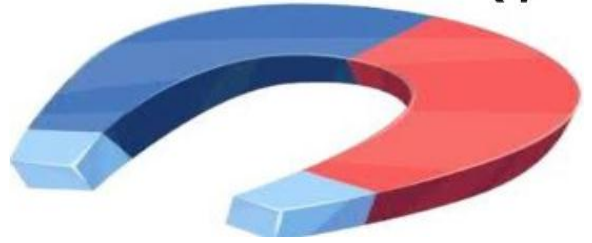




2- Artificial magnet (man-made):

It has different shapes.

♥ Horse shoe magnet



♥ Ring magnet



♥ Bar magnet



♥ Cylinder magnet



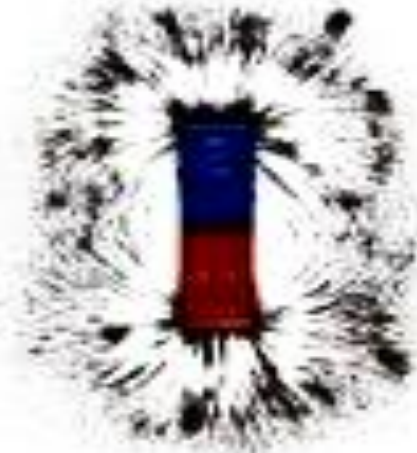
♥ Magnetic needle.





magnet

An item that attracts some metals



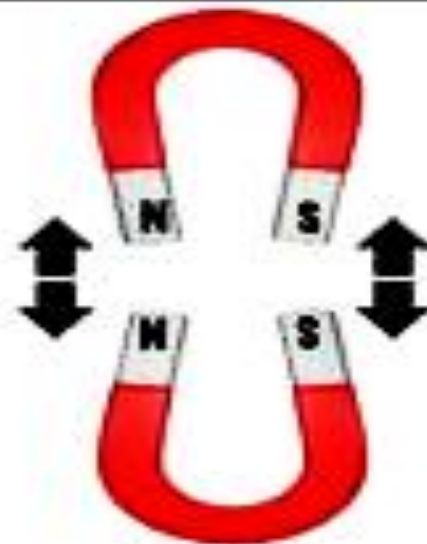
magnetic field

The space around a magnet that can attract magnetic objects



attract

To move closer to something

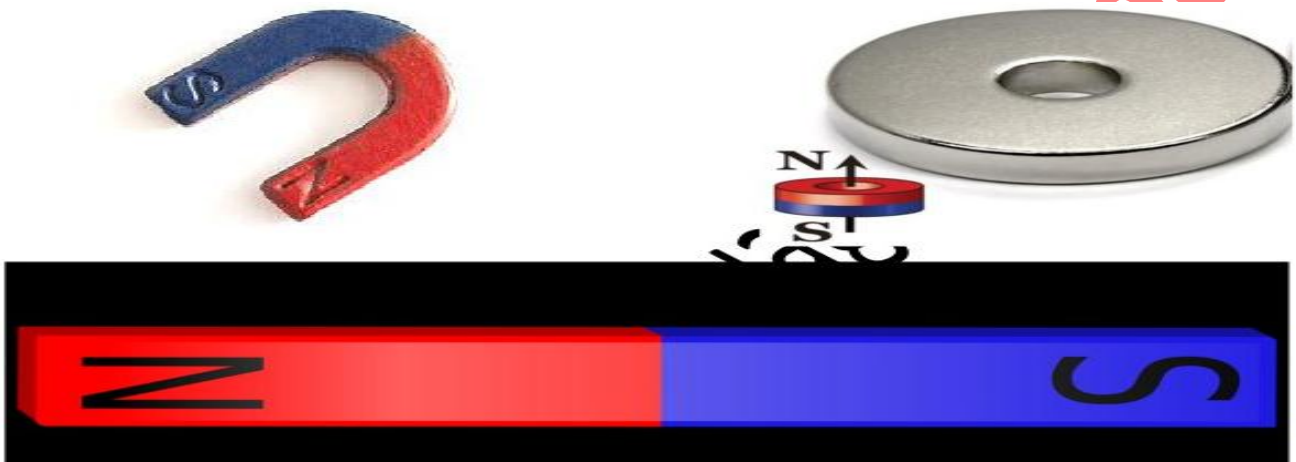


repel

To push something away



The magnet has two poles:
north Pole and south pole.



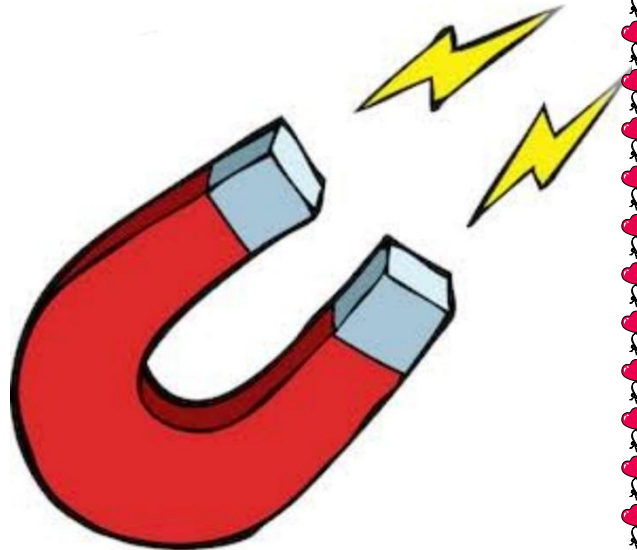
When we approach the north pole of a magnet to the north pole of another magnet, they will **repel**.

When we approach the north pole of a magnet to the south pole of another magnet, they will get **attracted**.

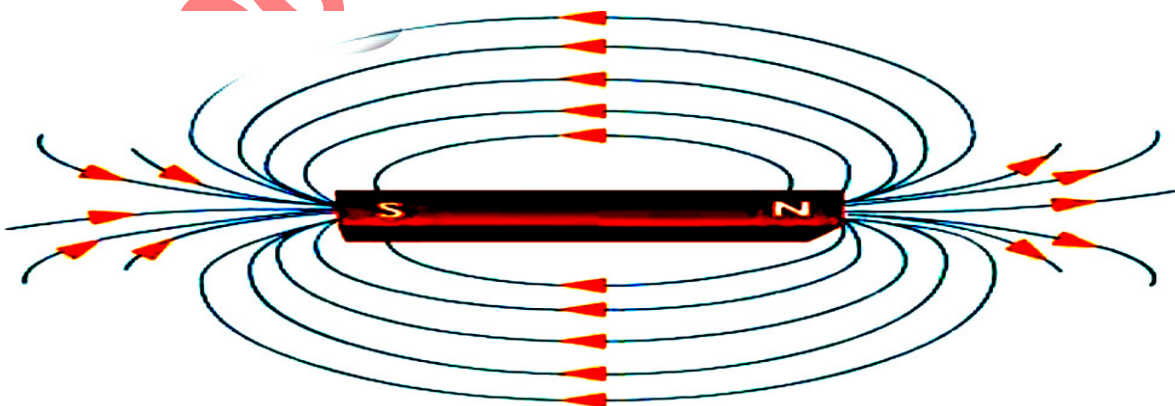


Magnetism: is an invisible force produced by magnet.

This force allows the magnet to attract (pull) magnetic materials toward itself.



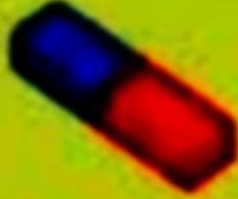
Magnetic field: is an invisible area around the magnet where the magnetic force effect exists.



Magnets come in different shapes and sizes.



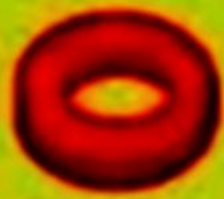
HORSeshOE MAGNET



BAR MAGNET

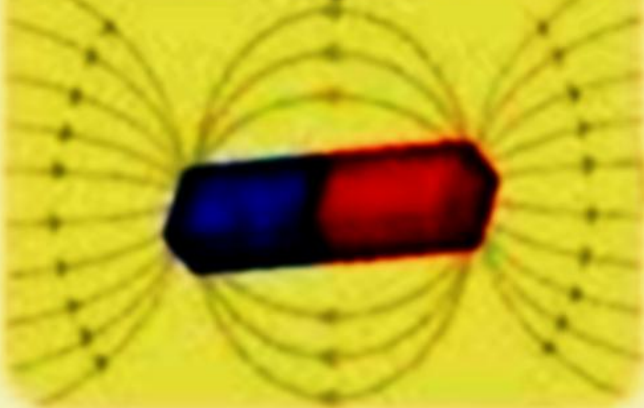


BUtTON MAGNET

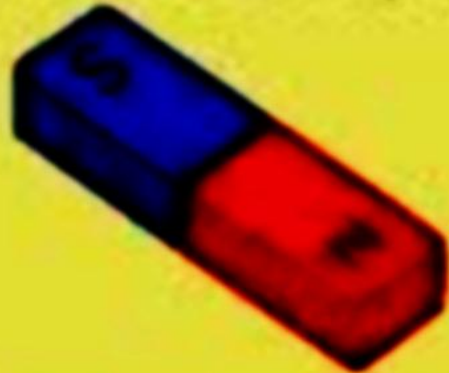


RIng MAGNET

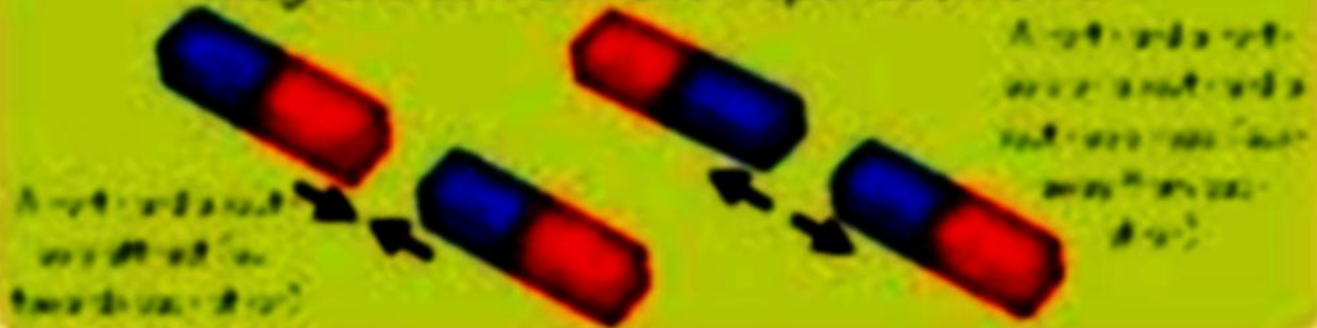
A magnet has an invisible magnetic field.



A magnet has a north pole and a south pole.



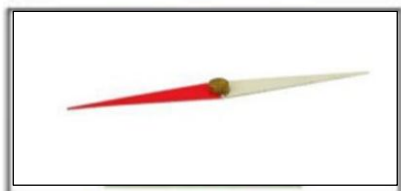
Magnets attract and repel each other.





Worksheet

Match the shapes of magnets



Bar Magnet

Cylinder Magnet

Horseshoe Magnet

Magnetic needle.

Button Magnet





Ring Magnet



Worksheet

How Strong is My Magnet?



Type of Magnet	Prediction: Number of Paperclips	Results: Number of Paperclips
 Magnetic Letter		
 Bar Magnet		
 Magnetic Marble		
 Magnetic Ring		



Worksheet































Put the objects below into the correct box:



Magnetic	Non-magnetic

Worksheet

Colour the faces to show which are magnetic and which are not magnetic.

Object	Magnetic	Non-Magnetic
 paper clip		
 building brick		
 ruler		
 coin		
 nail		
 scissors		
 pencil		
 paper fasteners		
 book		
 eraser		



Worksheet

Tell whether each set of magnets will attract or repel.

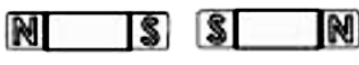
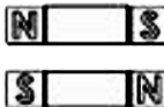



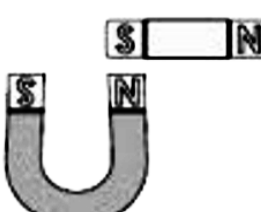
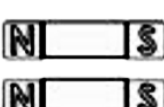
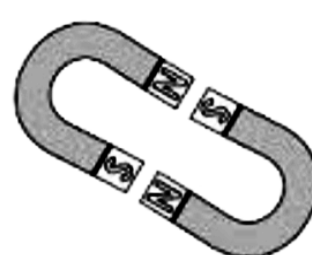
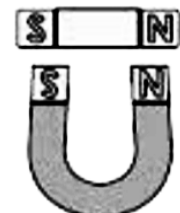




Worksheet

Magnetic Attraction

Tell whether each pair of magnets will **attract** or **repel**.

 <p>attract repel</p>	 <p>attract repel</p>	 <p>attract repel</p>
 <p>attract repel</p>	 <p>attract repel</p>	 <p>attract repel</p>
 <p>attract repel</p>	 <p>attract repel</p>	 <p>attract repel</p>



Worksheet

Magnets

Draw a line from the magnet to each magnetic object.



iron spring



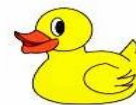
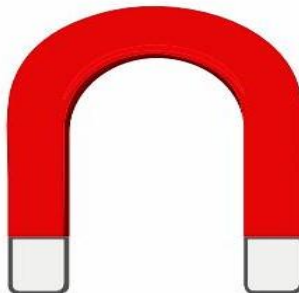
gold ring



steel ruler



aluminum can



rubber duck



steel spoon



plastic bottle



iron nail