



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



YEAR OF TOLERANCE

Fares Abdulrazzaq



قناة ملفات الصف السادس للانضمام للقناة اضغط هنا

ACCESS BOOK

Grade **6**
Volume

1 2 3

https://t.me/grade_6uae

Unit 8: Animals

Lesson 1: Animals and where they live

- Do you live near the desert or the mountains?
- What is it like? Is it hot/dry/cold...?

Key Structure
Prepositions of place
*Fish live **in** the sea.*

Vocabulary
mountain, forest, ocean, desert, fox, bear, fish, snake, leaf, leaves, rabbit

Activity 1 Speaking

Where do you think the animals live? Match the animals to the places.

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1 stick insect

2 clown fish

3 viper

4 eagle

5 elephant seal



a Antarctica

b ocean

c desert



d forest

e mountains

I think vipers live in the mountains.

Clown fish live in the ocean.



Activity 2 Listening Track 42

Listen and check your answers to Activity 1.
Listen again. What type of food does each animal eat?

Activity 3 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the words from Activity 1.

1 A clown fish lives in the ocean.

2 A stick insect lives in the forest.

3 A viper lives in the desert.

4 An eagle lives in the mountains.

5 An elephant seal lives in Antarctica.



Activity 4 Speaking

Work in groups. You are going to play a guessing game.

- Choose an animal
- Describe it, but don't say what it is.
- Your classmates try to guess the animal.



It lives in the forest. It can fly. It eats fruit.



Is it a bird?



SPEAKING TIP

When you are describing something, try to use lots of adjectives.

It's **big** and **grey**. It has **sharp** teeth. It's **dangerous**.

Lesson 2: Animal camouflage

- What are some interesting animals from your country?
- What other animals do you know with unusual abilities?

Activity 1 Speaking

Look at the pictures and talk to your partner about what you can see.

Key Structure

Pronouns: *it* and *its*
It changes *its* colour.

Vocabulary

chameleon, cuttlefish, to hide, ink, to catch, sharp, quick, shape

VOCABULARY

camouflage: how animals change colour or shape to hide from other animals

1



flower spider

I can see a flower!

It looks like a leaf!

chameleon



2

3



cuttlefish

It's hard to see!

Activity 2 Reading

Read the text and match the pictures in Activity 1 to paragraphs a, b and c.

Some animals have camouflage to hide and stay safe. This means that they can change colour and look the same as things around them.

- a The chameleon can change its colour. If a chameleon is on green leaves, it changes to green. Other animals can't see it and eat it. The chameleon can hide and catch other insects to eat them.
- b The flower spider is very good at camouflage. It sits on flowers and changes its colour to the colour of the flower. This keeps it safe.
- c The cuttlefish can change colour very quickly. It can also change shape! It can look like the rocks and plants next to it. This means bigger fish can't see it, so it is safe.

Activity 3 Reading

Read the text again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 The flower spider is good at camouflage.
- 2 Bigger fish can always see a cuttlefish.
- 3 Some animals change colour to stay safe.
- 4 Chameleons change colour to hide.

T
F
T
T

LANGUAGE TIP

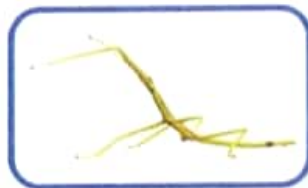
it and its

We use *it* in place of an object or animal, so that we don't repeat the name.

*The flower spider is small. **It** changes colour.*

We use *its* if something belongs to an animal.

*The flower spider changes **its** colour to stay safe.*



Activity 4 Writing

Choose an animal that uses camouflage from the pictures above.

Write a short description of the animal, using the questions to help you.

What is it called? cheetah

Where does it live? Forest

What does it eat? eats meat

How does it use camouflage? uses his spots to hide.

Lesson 3: Ocean creatures

- Do you like swimming in the sea?
- What is your favourite sea animal?



Key Structure

Adverbs of sequence
Then, the jellyfish eat the plankton.

Vocabulary

food chain, jellyfish, shark, starfish, snake, mouse, plants

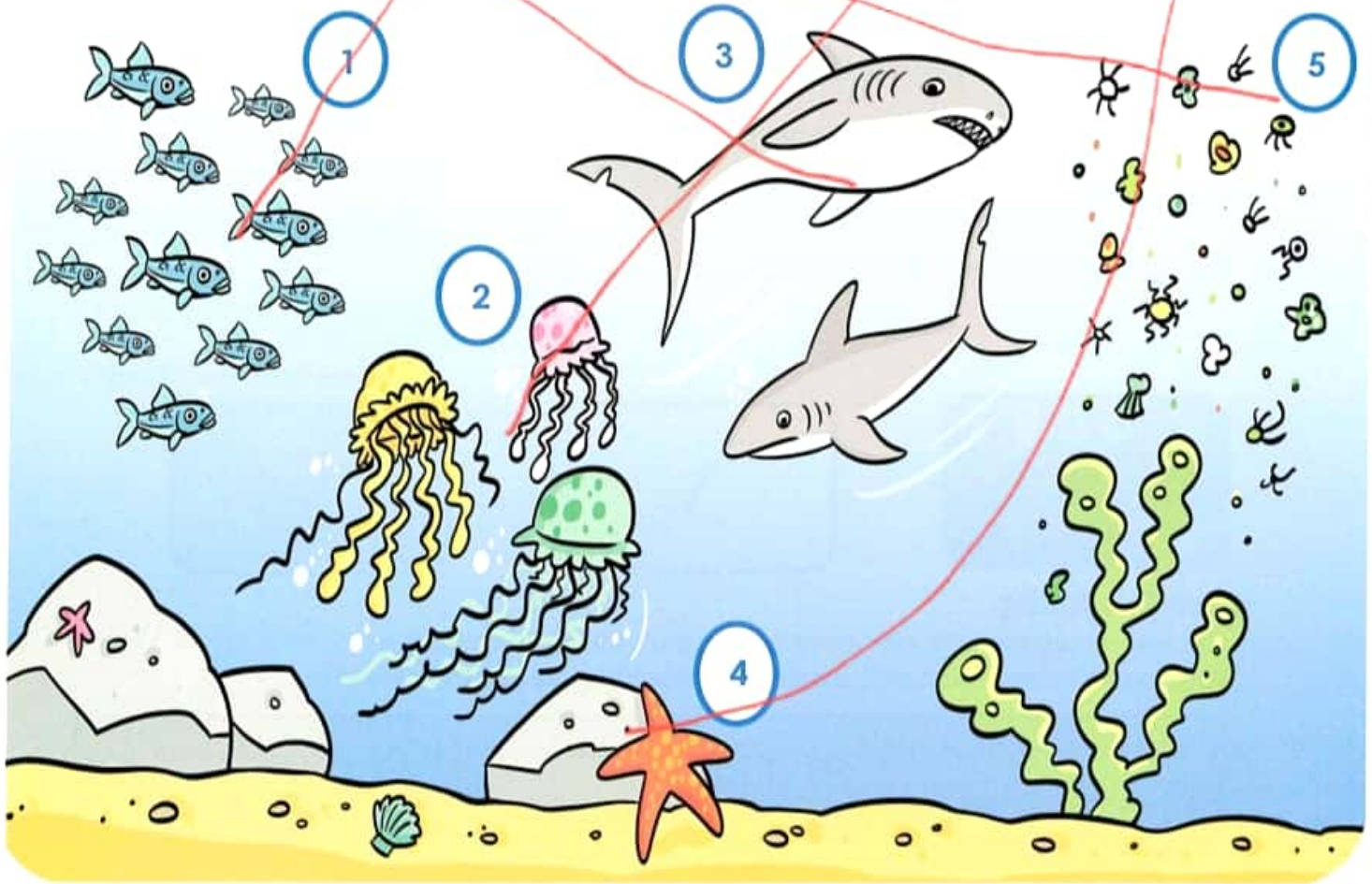
Activity 1 Speaking

Work in groups. You have 2 minutes to name as many ocean animals as you can. Go!

Activity 2 Vocabulary

Look at the ocean creatures and plants in the picture. Match the words in the box to the animals and plants.

- a) shark
- b) fish
- c) plankton
- d) jellyfish
- e) starfish



Activity 3 Listening & Reading Track 43

Look at the picture of the ocean in Activity 2 and guess the order of the food chain. Then listen to a talk and check.

Food Chains

Did you know that the ocean food chain starts with very small plants? The small plants make 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, small fish eat the jellyfish and starfish. Then larger fish, like sharks, eat the smaller fish.

Activity 4 Listening Track 43

Listen again. Complete the sentences to describe the food chain.

First, plankton eat the very small plants first, then, finally

Then, jellyfish and starfish eat the plankton.

Finally, large fish and sharks eat the small fish.

SPEAKING TIP

When talking about the order of something, you can use these words:

First, plankton eat small plants. **Then**...

Activity 5 Speaking

Describe the food chain to your partner.

First, the plankton eat the.....

Activity 6 Speaking

Look at the pictures below. Can you guess the order of the food chain? Talk with your partner and share your ideas.



6



Lesson 4: Scales, stripes and humps

- Do you know any unusual animals?
- What animals do you know that have stripes?

Activity 1 Vocabulary

Label the pictures with the words from the box.

hump scales stripes ears tail

1 scales



2 stripes



3 hump



4 ears



5 tail



LANGUAGE TIP

Remember! We can use *it* and *its* so we don't repeat words.
Its tail helps it to climb trees.

Activity 2 Practice

Complete the gaps with the name of the animal and *it* or *its*.

- 1 A camel has a big hump. its hump helps it when there isn't any food or water.
- 2 A monkey has a long tail. Its tail helps it to climb trees.
- 3 An elephant has big ears. it uses its ears to cool down in the hot weather.
- 4 A snake has scales. its scales help it to hide in the grass.
- 5 A zebra has black and white stripes. it lives in groups of 10 to 15.

Activity 3 Reading and Listening Track 44

Listen and circle the correct word.

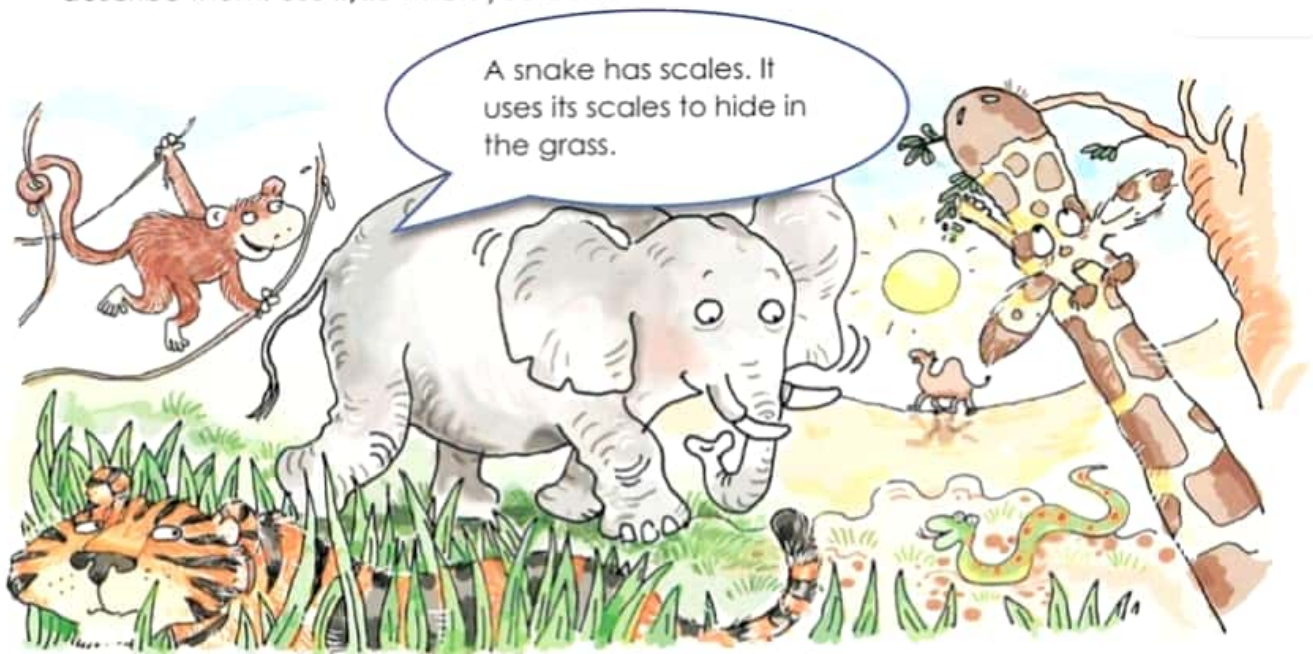
There are some amazing animals in the world! The zebra looks like a horse and it has black and white 1 stripes / scales. And I love monkeys! They have long 2 ears / tails to help them move in the trees. And elephants? They live in hot places and move their big 3 ears / tail to help them cool down. And the camel? It has a 4 tail / hump on its back to help it when there is no food and water. But I don't like snakes! Their 5 scales / ears help them to hide in the grass and to move very fast.



Activity 4 Speaking

Look at the animals in the picture. Use the words in the box from Activity 1 to describe them. Use **it/its** when you can.

00 / 18



Activity 5 Writing

Use your ideas from Activity 4 to write sentences about the animals in the picture.

A snake has scales. It uses its scales to hide in the grass.
A monkey has a long tail.
It uses its tail to move in the trees.

Lesson 5: Looking after pets

- Do you have a pet?
- Which animals make good pets?

Key Structure

Need to + verb
You **need to feed** them every day.

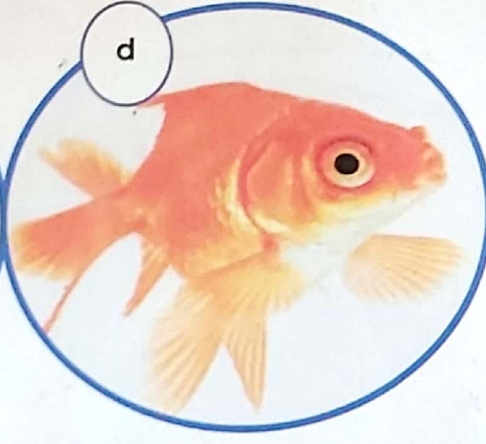
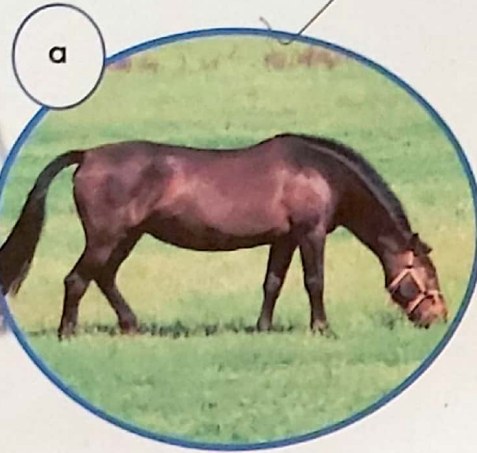
Vocabulary

to feed, to clean, to look after, horse, vet

Activity 1 Listening Track 45

Listen to Yousif talking about his family's pets. Which pets does he talk about? Which one is his pet?

arabbit, cat and a horse
horse



Activity 2 Listening Track 46

Listen to Yousif talking about his pet. Choose the sentence that describes what Yousif talks about.

- a Things you can do with your pet
- b The food your pet eats
- c How to look after your pet

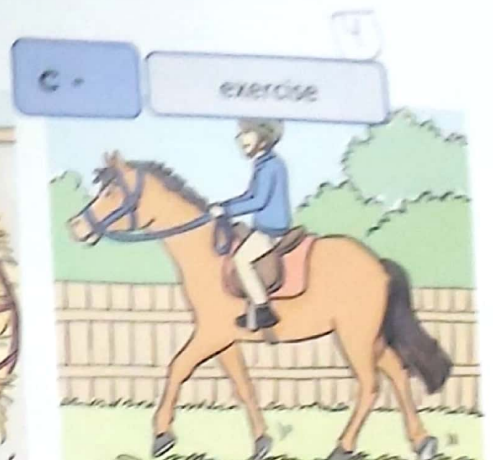
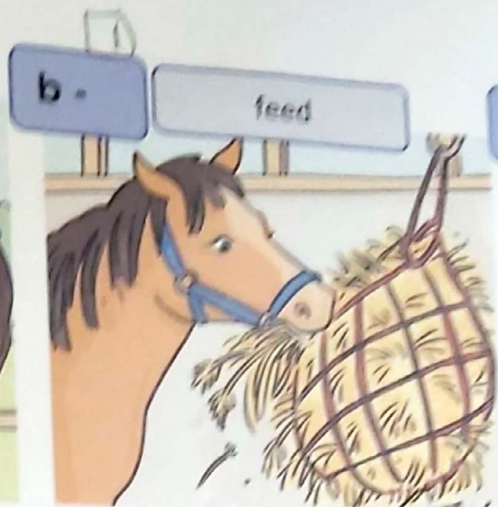
LISTENING TIP

Always read the answer choices before you do a listening task.



Activity 3 Listening Track 46

Listen again to Yousif talking about how to look after a horse. Number the pictures (1-6) in the order that you hear them.



Activity 4 Speaking

Look at the pets. How do you look after these pets? Talk with your partner.



You need to feed them every day.

Lesson 6: Language focus

- What are some popular pets in your country?
- Is it easy or difficult to look after pets?

Activity 1 Reading

Read about Sam's pet. What kind of animal is it?

Key Structure

Have to
You **have to** look after your pet.

Vocabulary

to clean, cage, to chew, fresh, wheel, thirsty, to feed, bedding

It is a hamster.



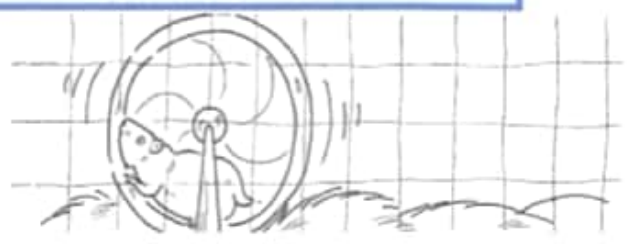
I love my pet hamster! He is so much fun. His name is Teddy because he looks like a teddy bear!

Hamsters are very active. You have to give them lots of exercise. Teddy runs on his wheel every day. He loves it!

I have to clean Teddy's cage once a week. I clean it with soap and water. Then, I put in fresh bedding for him to sleep on.

Hamsters' teeth never stop growing. So, I have to give Teddy something to chew on. This helps to keep his teeth short.

And of course, I have to give him food and water! I give him fresh food and water twice a day, so he is never hungry or thirsty.



Activity 2 Reading

Read again. Are the sentences **true** (T) or **false** (F)?

- 1 Hamsters need lots of exercise.
- 2 Sam has to clean Teddy's cage once a year.
- 3 Sam has to give Teddy food and water twice a day.
- 4 You have to give hamsters something to chew on.

T / F

T / F

T / F

T / F

Um Osama

Have to

We use **have to** when we must do something or have no choice. **Have to** goes before the main verb in a sentence.

We **have to** feed our pet every day.

Activity 3 Practice

Complete the sentences with 'have to' or 'has to'.

- 1 You **have to** look after your pet.
- 2 He **has to** do his homework.
- 3 Sam **has to** clean his hamster's cage.
- 4 We **have to** give our pets food and water.
- 5 Hamsters **have to** do lots of exercise.

Language Tip

Look at the two sentences. When do we use 'have to'? When do we use 'has to'?

We **have to** clean Teddy's cage.
Sam **has to** clean Teddy's cage.



Activity 4 Practice

Put the words in order to make sentences.

- 1 feed / your hamster / You / have to / twice a day

You have to feed your hamster twice a day.

- 2 You / the cage / have to / clean / once a week

You have to clean the cage once a week.

- 3 have to / exercise / Hamsters / lots of / do

Hamsters have to do lots of exercise.

- 4 chew on / You / have to / give / your hamster / something to

You have to give your hamster something to chew on.

Activity 5 Speaking and Writing

Choose an animal from the box. Talk to your partner about how to look after your animal. Use 'have to' and 'has to'. Write down three of your ideas.

horse

cat

fish

bird

1 **I have to feed my horse.**

2 **I have to clean it with soap and water.**

3 **A horse has to do lots of exercise.**

A horse has to do lots of exercise.

Lesson 7: Describing an animal

- Do you like to visit the mountains?
- What animals live in the mountains?

Activity 1 Listening Track 47

Listen to Noor talk about mountain animals.
Which animals does she talk about?

She talks about

a,b,c,e.

a snow leopard



b mountain goat



c scorpion



d snake



e red panda



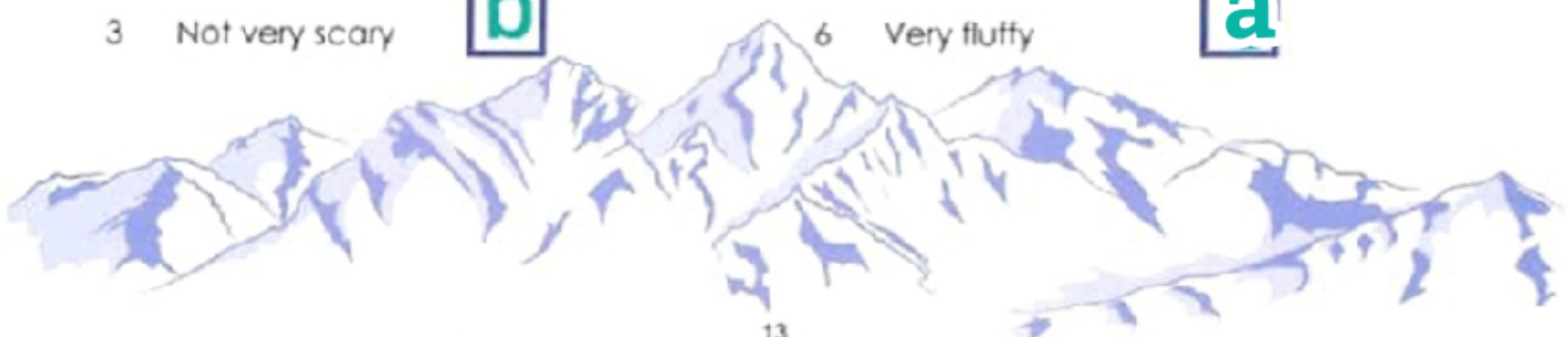
f eagle



Activity 2 Listening Track 47

Listen again and match the words to the animals they describe.

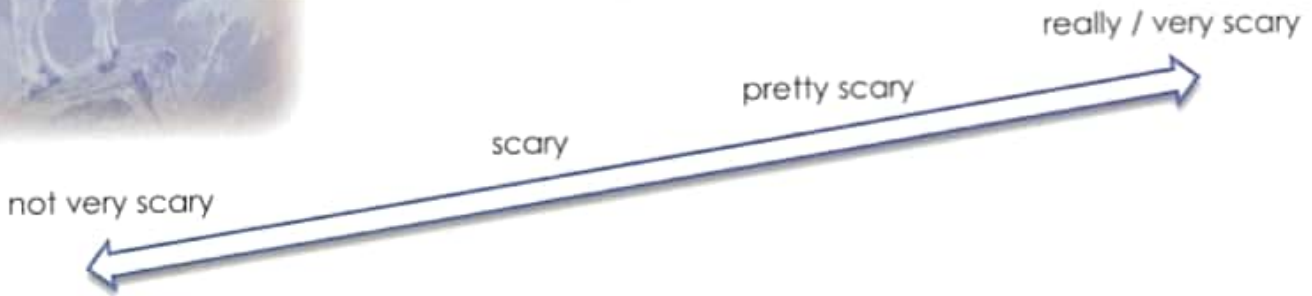
- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| 1 Very dangerous | a | 4 Pretty dangerous | c |
| 2 Really beautiful | a | 5 Really cute | e |
| 3 Not very scary | b | 6 Very fluffy | a |



LANGUAGE TIP

Some words can make an adjective stronger or weaker. We put these words before the adjective.

Snow leopards are **really** dangerous.
Mountain goats are **not very** scary.



Activity 3 Speaking

Use a word from each box to make complete sentences.



- Snow leopards
- Scorpions
- Mountain goats
- Red pandas
- Snakes
- Eagles

- really
- very
- not very
- pretty

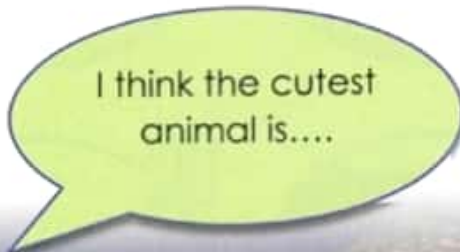
are

- cute
- dangerous
- fluffy
- beautiful
- scary
- noisy

Activity 4 Speaking

Which animal do you think is:

- the most dangerous?
- the cutest?
- the scariest?
- the fluffiest?



SPEAKING TIP
When you give your opinions, use "I think..."
"I think scorpions are the scariest animal."

Lesson 8: Language Focus

- Do your friends have any pets?
- Which is your favourite pet?

Key Structure

Possessive pronouns and adjectives

His cat is really cute.

Vocabulary

to belong, pets, goldfish, bird, uncle, aunt, cousin

Possessive pronouns and adjectives

We use possessive pronouns in the place of a noun in a sentence.

It is my rabbit. → *It is **mine**.*

Possessive adjectives describe a noun.

*I love **my** rabbit.*

Activity 1 Reading

Read about Omar talking about his family's pets.
Match the pets to the correct person.

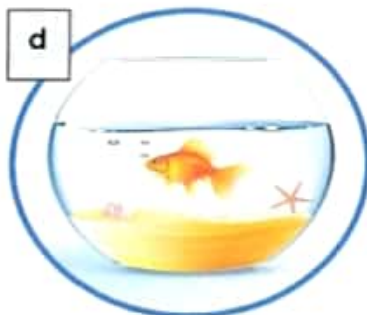
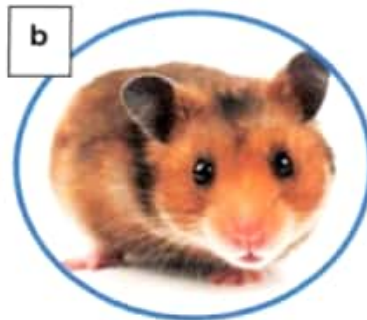
My family is very big. They have lots of pets.

My cousin, Saif, has a bird. His bird's name is Chippy. It is green and yellow.

My uncle and aunt have a cat. Their cat is grey and black.

My grandmother has a goldfish. She loves her goldfish. It is 5 years old!

I have a hamster. His name is Teddy. My sister thinks Teddy belongs to her, but he is mine!



Grandmother

d

Saif

a

Uncle and Aunt

c

Omar

b

Activity 2 Practice

Read and complete the table with the correct pronouns and adjectives.

subject	possessive adjective	possessive pronoun
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
she	her	hers
he	his	his
it	its	its
we	our	ours
they	their	theirs

Activity 3 Practice

Write the correct possessive pronoun in the gaps.

- I have a hamster. The hamster is mine.
- My grandmother has a goldfish. The goldfish is hers.
- We have a cat. The cat is ours.
- They have a pet bird. The bird is theirs.

LANGUAGE TIP

We use 's to show something belongs to someone.

*Khalifa has a hamster.
It is Khalifa's hamster.*

Activity 4 Practice

Write the correct possessive adjective in the gaps.

- I have a hamster. It is my hamster.
- My grandmother has a goldfish. It is her goldfish.
- We have a cat. It is our cat.
- They have a pet bird. It is their bird.

Activity 5 Speaking

Talk to your partner about your friends' and family's pets.



Lesson 9: Let's go to the zoo

- Do you like to visit the zoo or a safari park?
- What are some interesting animals at the zoo?

Lions, monkeys and giraffes

Key Structure

Imperatives

Visit the wonderful zoo!

Vocabulary

to ride, to leave, price, opening time, public holiday, advert

Activity 1 Reading

Read the advert about Al Ain Zoo.
Which animals can you see there?

AL AIN ZOO

There's lots to see!

Come and feed the monkeys!

Be the first to feed the giraffes!

See amazing animals from all over the world!

Come and meet our lions, giraffes, meerkats and gazelles!

Ride our camels and meet our parrots!

Don't leave without seeing our snakes and eagles!

Opening times:

Every day: 9am-8pm

Public Holidays: 9am-10pm

Prices:

Adults: 30 AED

Children: (3-12 years): 10 AED

Under 3 years: Free entry



Activity 2 Reading

Read the advert again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 You can ride the camels.
- 2 The zoo is closed on Saturdays.
- 3 There are no snakes at the zoo.
- 4 You can give food to the monkeys.
- 5 Children under 3 years old have to pay.

T / F

T / F

T / F

T / F

T / F



Activity 3 Speaking

You are going to write an advert for a zoo.
Think of ideas in your groups.



Activity 4 Writing

In groups, write an opening sentence for your poster.

**Come and feed the
money s.**

WRITING TIP

Adverts make people want to do something. They usually have imperative sentences, like:

Come and...!

Don't miss....!

Be the first to....!

Don't forget to....!

Activity 5 Writing

Design and write your advert for your zoo.
Use your ideas from Activities 3 and 4 to help you.

Safari Dubai

**Come and feed the monkeys.
Don't miss watching giraffes and lions.
Ride our horses and meet our gazelles.**

opening times

Every day:
9am - 8pm

Prices:

Adults: 50 AED

Children : (4-12) 20 AED

Under 4 years: Free entry

Lesson 10: Review

Key Structure

Unit 8 structures

Vocabulary

Unit 8 vocabulary

Activity 1 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box.

hump scales tail stripes ears

- 1 Elephants have big ears.
- 2 Snakes have scales to help them hide in the grass.
- 3 Camels have hump.
- 4 Zebras have black and white stripes to help them hide from other animals.
- 5 Monkeys have long tail to help them climb trees.

Activity 2 Reading

Read and complete the text with the correct words.

How to look after your hamster

It is important to look after your pet hamster.

You have to give them fresh water and food every day.

You have to clean their cage, too. You can do this once a week.

You have to give them lots of exercise because they are very active.

Finally, you have to give them something to chew. This helps to keep their teeth short.

Remember to look after your hamster!

clean

food

exercise

water

have to

Activity 3 Language

Complete the sentences with 'have to' or 'has to'.

- 1 My sister has to study for her exam.
- 2 We have to feed our cat twice a day.
- 3 You have to finish your homework on time!
- 4 My hamster has to do exercise every day.

Activity 4 Language

Write the correct possessive pronoun on each line.

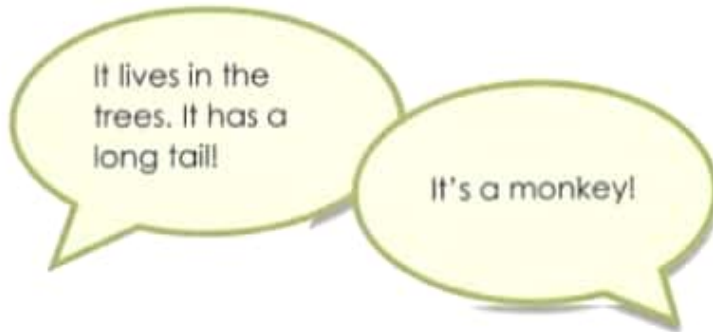
ours theirs hers mine

- 1 I have a hamster. The hamster is mine
- 2 My grandmother has a goldfish. The goldfish is hers
- 3 We have a cat. The cat is ours
- 4 They have a pet bird. The bird is theirs



Activity 5 Speaking

Think of an animal and describe it. Your partner has to guess what it is.



Activity 5 Writing

Write about your favourite animal.

My favorite animal is a monkey .
It lives in the forest . It has a long tail .
It eats fruits and nuts .
I have to give it food and
water.

Where does it live?

What does it eat?

What does it look like?

How do you look after it?