| المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول | |
|---|---|
| مراجعة الوحدة الأولى Entertainment | 1 |
| أنشطة الوحدة الأولى Entertainment | 2 |
| مراجعة القواعد والكلمات Writing Vocabs and Grammar | 3 |
| مواضيع برزنتيشن جاهزة وسهلة presentation | 4 |
| دليل المعلم Resources Digital with book teachers | 5 |

# Unit 2

## Awesome animals

### New words

| English | Arabic | English | Arabic |
|---|---|---|---|
| antennae | قرون استشعار | bite | يعض |
| beak | منقار | curl up | ينكمش |
| claws | مخالب (أظافر الحيوان ) | die | يموت |
| fin | زعنفة | dig | يحفر |
| flippers | زعانف(مسطحة) | dive | يغوص |
| horns | قرون | fight | يقاتل/ يحارب |
| hump | سنام | fly away | يطير بعيدًا |
| paws | مخالب (أقدام الحيوان) | hide | يختبئ |
| scales | حراشف | lay eggs | يضع بيضًا |
| spines | أشواك | roar | يزأر |
| tongue | لسان | run away | يهرب |
| whiskers | شوارب (شعيرات حسّية) | sting | يلسع |
| different | مختلف | Wild | بري |
| | | Unusual | غير عادي |
| Over there | هناك | Strange | غريب |

| English | Arabic | English | Arabic |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| touch | يلمس | Vertebrate | فقاري |
| Toy | لعبة | Invertebrate | لافقاري |
| breathe | يتنفس | reptiles | زواحف |
| Curl up | ينكمش / يلتف | giant | عملاق |
| Perform | يؤدي / يعرض | Striped | مخطط |
| Sting | يلدغ | danger | خطر |
| hide | يختبئ | dangerous | خطير |
| Communicate | يتواصل | grow | ينمو |
| Features | خصائص | neighbour | جار |
| I can't stand | لا أطيق | Type | نوع |
| I'm not Keen on | لست متحمسًا لـ | Lizard | سحلية |
| I don't mind | لا أمانع في | Seal | فقمة |
| I'm crazy about | أنا مهووس بـ | duck | بطة |
| road | طريق | eagle | نسر |
| | | Polar bear | دب قطبي |
| | | Penguin | بطريق |
| | | hippo | فرس النهر |
| | | Crocodile | تمساح |
| | | rhino | وحيد القرن |

# *Grammar*

## modal verbs of deduction

### أفعال الاستنتاج

### [ Must- may,might,could- Can't, Couldn't ]

نستخدم هذه الأفعال للتعبير عن الاحتمال أو درجة التأكد عندما نستنتج شيئًابناءً على ما نعرفه.

### 1. Must - [ for strong deduction ]  لا بد أن – استنتاج قوى

تستخدم عندما نكون متأكدين جدًا من شيء.

*Ex.He must be tired. He's been working all day.*
(لا بد أنه متعب، لقد كان يعمل طوال اليوم.)

---

### 2. Might / May / Could -[for Possibility] ربما– استنتاج غير مؤكد

تستخدم عندما نكون غير متأكدين، والاحتمال متوسط أو ضعيف.

*Ex.She might be at home, but I'm not sure.*
( ربما تكون في المنزل، لكني لست متأكدًا)

*Ex.He could be the new manager.*
( قد يكون هو المدير الجديد)

## 3. Can't / Couldn't - [strong deduction of impossibility ]

**من المستحيل – استنتاج قوي بالنفي.**
**نستخدمها عندما نعتقد أن الشيء مستحيل أو غير ممكن.**

*Ex. He can't be the thief. He was with me all day.*
( من المستحيل أن يكون هو السارق، كان معي طوال اليوم)

---

**تلخيص القاعدة**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Must*     لا بد أن <br> تأكيد قوي ( *100%* | *He must be sick.* |
| *May*ربما   احتمال متوسط <br><br> *Might*     ربما   احتمال ضعيف <br><br> *Could*    من الممكن <br> احتمال متوسط | *She may be at school.* <br><br> *They might be lost.* <br><br> *He could be the winner.* |
| *Can't / Couldn't* <br> من المستحيل <br> نفي قوي | *It can't be true.* |

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🎯 **ملاحظة مهمة**

**أفعال الاستنتاج لا يتغير شكلها في جميع الازمنة مثلا could:**

**استنتاج في الحاضر.**_He **could** be at home now._

**استنتاج في المستقبل**_It **could** rain later ,so take an umbrella._

_They **could** have taken the wrong bus yesterday._
**استنتاج في الماضي.**

**في الماضي نستخدم have +p.p بعد هذه الأفعال modals of deduction.**

---

**تختلف could عندما تستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة**

**استطاع Could - يستطيع Can**

**للتعبير عن القدرة في المضارع.**_I **can** swim very well now._

_When I was young, I **could** swim very well._ **تعبر عن القدرة في الماضي**

**للتعبير عن القدرة تستخدم في المضارع والمستقبل can وفي الماضي could.**

## Present:

**Modals of**

Somebody *is knocking* on the door!
Who is that?

It *must be* John.
He promised to visit me today.

We use ***must*** when we feel sure that something is true because there's very strong evidence.

It *might/may/could* be Jehovah's Witness.
They often go door to door.

We use ***might, may or could*** to say that we think something is possible but we're not sure.

It *can't be* Sarah. She is in Green Forest now.

We use ***can't*** when we feel sure something is not true.

It *might not/may not* be Lisa.
I think she would have called if she wanted to visit us.

We use ***might not, may not*** to say that we think something isn't possible but we're not sure.

Green Forest

# deduction

Somebody *has eaten* my hot dog.
Who was that?

It *must have been* Tom.
There is some ketchup on his shirt.

We use *must + perfect infinitive* when we feel sure about something in the past.

It *might/may/could have been* Jane.
She was in the kitchen 10 minutes ago.

We use *might, may or could* with the *perfect infinitive* to say that we think something was possible but we aren't sure.

It *can't/couldn't have been* Lisa.
She is on a diet.

We use *can't /couldn't+ perfect infinitive* when we feel sure something didn't happen in the past.

It *might not/may not have been* Helen.
If I'm not mistaken she wasn't hungry.

We use *might not, may not with the perfect infinitive* to say that we think something wasn't possible but we aren't sure.

# 🎯 *First Conditional*

تُستخدم للتحدث عن شيء محتمل حدوثه في المستقبل إذا تحقق شرط معين.

---

*If* + *Present Simple* , *(will + inf)*

*(will + inf)* + *If* + *Present Simple*

---

Ex. *If* it rains , we will stay at home.

Ex. We will stay at home *if* it rains.

نلاحظ دائما الجملة التي بعد *if* لا تتغير إذا كانت *if* في البداية أو في الوسط.

نضع فاصلة(,) بعد الجملة الأولى إذا كان *if* في البداية، وإذا كانت *if* في الوسط لا نضع فاصلة.

---

## النفي

نفي المضارع البسيط   >   *don't / doesn't +inf*

نفي *Will*   >   *will not =won't*

Ex. *If* it doesn't rain,  I won't stay at home.

## *Unless = if …..not*

<span dir="rtl">نستخدم *unless* في النفي بدلاً من *if...not*</span>

*Ex.Unless you study, you will fail.* <span dir="rtl">ما لم تذاكر، سترسب</span>
*(= If you don't study, you will fail.)*

**<span dir="rtl">السؤال</span>**

*What will you do if it rains?*

_____

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**أسماء تنتهي ب er :**

**إضافة** *er* **إلى الفعل يتكون اسم يدل على الشخص الذي يقوم بالفعل نفسه.**
*Examples*

*Teach → Teacher*
*Play → player*
*farm → farmer*

◀ **إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف** e **نضيف فقط** r**.**
*write → writer*

◀ **إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن وقبله متحرك نُضاعف الحرف الساكن ثم نضيف** er**.**
*run → runner*

---

**الفرق بين** *It's* **و** *its* **:**

## *It's = it is OR it has*

*Ex . It's my cat . It's got white fur.*
    *It is my cat . It has got white fur.*
    *It has eaten some food.*

## *Its* **(ضمير ملكية لغير العاقل يأتي بعده اسم)**

*The cat is beautiful, its eyes are green.*

*Complete the sentences with:* **must – may – might – could – can't – couldn't**

*1. She _____ be at home. All the lights are off.*

*2. He _____ be tired. He's been working since 5 a.m.*

*3. That _____ be Jane. She moved to Canada last year.*

*4. You _____ be hungry. You just ate a huge sandwich!*

*5. This _____ be the right address. There are three houses in this place .*

*6. He _____ be the new manager. I heard he got promoted.*

*7. You _____ be joking! That story is impossible.*

*8. The baby is crying. She _____ be sleepy.*

*9. I saw him an hour ago. He _____ have arrived yet.*

*10. She _____ be the one who broke the vase. She wasn't even here.*

*11. They _____ be at the cinema. Their car is still outside.*

*12. The answer _____ be 42. I'm sure of it!*

*13. This _____ be the key to the garage. Let's try it.*

*14. You _____ be serious. That's such a crazy idea!*

*15. He _____ be the thief. He has no motive.*

*16. It's very cloudy. It _____ rain later.*

*17. She _____ be 40! She looks much younger.*
*18. They _____ be on vacation. Their phones are off.*

*19. You _____ have met her before. She just arrived.*

*20. That _____ be a UFO. It's probably a drone.*

# First Conditional – Choose the correct option:

1. If she _____ (will study / studies), she will pass the test.

2. I _____ (will call / call) you if I arrive early.

3. If it rains, we _____ (won't go / don't go) to the park.

4. He _____ (gets / will get) sick if he eats too much.

5. If they _____ (don't hurry / won't hurry), they'll miss the bus.

6. We'll go shopping if the mall _____ (opens / will open) today.

7. If the dog barks, someone _____ (is / will be) at the door.

8. I'll be surprised if she _____ (does / will do) it.

9. If we win the match, we _____ (celebrate / will celebrate).

10. You _____ (won't understand / don't understand) if you don't listen.

11. If I find your phone, I _____ (will tell / tell) you.

12. If the teacher is late, the students _____ (wait / will wait).

13. I _____ (will help / help) you if you ask me.

14. If they _____ (don't study / won't study), they'll fail.

15. The car won't start if you _____ (don't charge / won't charge) the battery.

16. If you touch the fire, it _____ (will burn / burns) you.

17. If we _____ (see / will see) her, we'll tell her the news.

18. She _____ (will cry / cries) if she loses her toy.

19. I'll be angry if they _____ (don't come / won't come).

20. If you _____ (help / will help) me, I'll finish faster.

21. If the weather is good, we _____ (go / will go) to the beach.

22. We'll miss the train if we _____ (don't leave / won't leave) now.

*23. If I _____ (get / will get) a job, I'll buy a new phone.*

*24. You _____ (won't pass / don't pass) if you don't revise.*

*25. If he _____ (calls / will call) me, I'll answer.*

*26. If they don't wear jackets, they _____ (will be / are) cold.*

*27. I _____ (will buy / buy) a ticket if I find my wallet.*

*28. If she _____ (doesn't practice / won't practice), she won't improve.*

*29. You'll be late if you _____ (don't hurry / won't hurry).*
*30. If we _____ (study / will study) hard, we'll succeed.*

# Grammar.   1  Choose the correct

Last winter, we went on a trip to the mountains. Suddenly, we saw a giant animal with sharp (1) _____. It must (2) _____ a polar bear because it had white fur and strong (3) _____. Then I noticed another creature. "It (4) _____ be a penguin," I said, "because penguins can't fly." A moment later, the penguin jumped and began to (5) _____ into the water to catch some fish. Later, we watched an eagle. It could (6) _____ away high in the sky. My sister is (7) _____ crazy about birds, so she was very excited ,however,  my brother (8) _____ stand reptiles, and he felt nervous when he saw a crocodile. "This animal looks really (9) _____ with its long tail," he said. If we (10) _____ more, we will see  more animals around us

---

1. claws          flippers          antennae

2. be             may               hide

3. paws           hump              scales

4. can't          must              might

5. dive           roar              sting

6. fly            dig               bite

7. always         never             not

8. can't          won't             don't

9. strong         strange           dangerous

10. stay          travel            stayed

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# Grammar.  2  Choose the correct answer.

The polar bear is a wild animal that lives in very cold places. It has thick fur and strong (1) _____ to walk on ice. It must (2) _____ a good swimmer because it can stay in the water for hours. Penguins also live in cold areas. They (3) _____ fly, but they can (4) _____ very well. If the sea (5) _____ frozen, penguins will find food under the ice. Crocodiles are different. They (6) _____ be friendly; they are dangerous reptiles. A crocodile can (7) _____ loudly when it is angry. Reptiles usually have special (8) _____ features like scales and strong jaws. These (9) _____ help them survive in difficult environments. Studying such animals (10) _____ give us important information about nature.

---

1. paws            claws.            scales
2. may             be                hide
3. can't.          must              might
4.  sting          dive              dig
5. is              are               rains
6. must            can't             might
7. roar            bite              sing
8. roads           tail              body
9. features        fins              horns
10.won't           can               might

# Reading 1.    (1)           (5 marks)

**Match the five texts on the left with the texts in the box. There is ONE extra text in the box.**

**1.**The penguin has short flippers to swim fast in the water.

**2.**The rhino is a giant animal. It has a big horn on its nose.

**3.**The eagle has a sharp beak and strong claws to catch small animals.

**4.**A crocodile has hard scales. It can also lay eggs near the river.

**5.**The polar bear can curl up to stay warm in the snow.

**A**. It uses its flippers instead of wings, and it can dive under the cold sea.

**B.** It protects itself with its hard scales, and sometimes it hides in the water.

**C.** It has a strong horn and looks very wild, so many people think it is dangerous.

**D.** It can curl up because of the cold weather, and this helps it to survive.

**E.** It has claws and a beak to hunt, and it can fly high in the sky.

**F.** It can fly away when it sees danger.

# *Reading 1.* *(2)* *(5 marks)*

**Match the five texts on the left with the texts in the box. There is ONE extra text in the box.**

*1. The owl has big eyes and can communicate at night with special sounds.*

*2. The whale is a giant vertebrate that can breathe and sing under the sea.*

*3. The chameleon is a strange animal that can hide by changing its color.*

*4. The dog uses its whiskers and paws to touch and feel things around it.*

*5. The bee is small but clever, and it can perform dances to communicate.*

*A. It can sing in the ocean, and scientists say it uses songs to communicate.*

*B. It makes special movements, and other bees follow the dance to find food.*

*C. It has a large hump on its back and can live in the desert.*

*D. It uses its whiskers to feel, and its paws help it to find the right way.*

*E. It can make loud sounds at night, and other owls answer from over there.*

*F. It changes its color quickly, and this helps it hide from dangerous animals.*

# Reading 1.    (3)         (5 marks)

**Match the five texts on the left with the texts in the box. There is ONE extra text in the box.**

**1.** The eagle is a vertebrate bird with strong claws and a sharp beak, and it can fly very high in the sky.

**2.** The crocodile is a reptile with hard scales on its body, and it can also lay eggs near the river bank.

**3.** The jellyfish is an invertebrate animal with long spines and soft body parts, and sometimes it can sting people in the sea.

**4.** The rhino is a giant mammal with thick skin and a large horn, and it can fight bravely when facing danger.

**5.** The penguin is a strange bird because it cannot fly, but it uses its short flippers to swim quickly under water.

**A.** It is a reptile that can lay eggs, and its strong scales protect it from wild enemies in the water.

**B.** It can fly high and use its beak to catch small animals, while its claws help it hold prey tightly.

**C.** It has a large hump on its back and can live in the desert for weeks without drinking water.

**D.** It is an invertebrate that can sting, and many swimmers say they can't stand meeting it in the sea.

**E.** It is a mammal that looks very wild, and it often uses its horn to fight or protect itself strongly.

**F.** It cannot fly like other birds, but it uses its flippers for swimming fast in the cold ocean water.

## Reading 1.    (4)          (5 marks)

**Match the five texts on the left with the texts in the box. There is ONE extra text in the box.**

**1.** *Many governments build national parks to protect wild animals, and people are not allowed to hunt inside these areas.*

**2.** *Environmental groups organize campaigns in schools to teach children how to care for animals and protect nature.*

**3.** *Special laws are made to stop hunters from killing endangered animals, and breaking these rules can lead to heavy fines.*

**4.** *Volunteers in local communities work together to clean rivers and forests, helping animals stay healthy in their habitats.*

**5.** *Wildlife organizations create safe rescue centers for animals that are hurt or sick, giving them food, medicine, and care.*

---

**A.** *The lion can roar loudly in the jungle, and many tourists come to watch it .*

**B**. *These centers are important because they help animals recover, and later many of them return safely to the wild.*

**C**. *These campaigns help young people understand why it is important to protect nature .*

**D**. *They are necessary, and they make hunters unable to harm rare animals like rhinos, eagles, or polar bears.*

**E**. *These parks give animals a safe home, and visitors can see them without causing harm or danger to wildlife.*

**F.** *The volunteers help protect the environment, and their work makes animals safer and keeps the natural balance strong.*

# Reading 2    ( 1 )        ( 5 marks)

**Read the text and answer the questions (not more than 4 words)**

Many animals in the world are in danger because of hunting, pollution, and the loss of natural habitats. Some wild animals, like the rhino or polar bear, have unusual features that make them special, but also make them targets for hunters. To protect these animals, governments and communities work together and use different ways.

One important way is creating national parks. In these parks, animals such as crocodiles, lizards, penguins, and eagles can live safely without being hunted. Visitors can watch them, but they cannot touch or harm them. Another way is making strong laws. These laws stop people from killing endangered animals or selling their body parts, like horns, claws, or scales. Breaking these laws is dangerous and can lead to prison or heavy fines.

Communities also play an important role. Volunteers often clean rivers, seas, and forests so that animals can breathe, grow, and find food. They help protect both vertebrates and invertebrates. Schools organize campaigns to teach children how to care for animals, and many people work together to save unusual or giant creatures.

Wildlife organizations build rescue centers for animals that are hurt or sick. In these centers, animals receive food, medicine, and safe places to rest. Later, many of them return to the wild. Protecting animals is not only about saving one type, but about keeping the natural balance for future generations.

---

1. Why are many animals in danger?

2. Where can animals live safely?

3. What do strong laws stop?

4. Who often cleans rivers?

5. What do rescue centers give?

# *Reading 2*    *( 2 )*     *( 5 marks)*

***Read the text and answer the questions (not more than 4 words)***

---

*Around the world, many animals are in danger. One big problem is hunting. People hunt rhinos for their horns and crocodiles for their skin. These body parts are special, but hunting makes the number of animals fewer every year.*

*Another danger is pollution. Rivers and seas get dirty with plastic and oil. Fish, seals, and penguins cannot breathe well and sometimes die. When water is not clean, animals cannot find good food. Forests are also cut down to make roads and houses. Without trees, animals like eagles, lizards, and polar bears lose their safe homes.*

*Climate change also causes problems. In cold places, the ice is melting, and polar bears cannot hunt for food. In hot places, deserts get bigger, and many animals do not find enough water. Both small and giant animals suffer because the land is changing.*

*People sometimes hurt animals without thinking. They build houses near wild areas, and cars on the roads kill many animals trying to cross. If we do not take care, wild and rare  animals will die, and nature will lose its balance. Protecting animals also means protecting our own lives in the future.*

---

*1. Why do people hunt rhinos?*

*2. What makes seas dirty?*

*3. What animal is affected by melting ice?*

*4. What will happen if we don't take care of animals? ?*

*5. What will happen if animals die?*

# *Reading 2*    *( 3 )*     *( 5 marks)*

**Read the text and answer the questions (not more than 4 words)**

*Animals in the wild cannot always run away, so they use special ways to stay safe. Each animal has features that help it survive.*

*Some animals use their bodies. A turtle has a hard shell. When danger comes, it hides inside. A hedgehog has sharp spines. It curls up into a ball, and no animal can touch it. A rhino is very strong and uses its horn to fight.*

*Other animals use color. A lizard or insect may look like a leaf or a stone. This makes it hard for enemies to see them. A striped tiger can hide in the grass because its colors mix with the ground.*

*Some animals use smell or sound. A skunk sprays a very bad smell to send enemies away. Lions and polar bears use a loud roar to scare other animals.*

*There are also animals that use movement. A penguin dives into the sea to escape. Birds can fly away quickly. Small animals often run away and hide under rocks or in holes.*

*These ways show that animals are clever. They use their bodies, colors, sounds, and movements to stay alive in dangerous places.*

---

*1. What does a turtle use?*

*2. How does a hedgehog protect?*

*3. What helps a tiger hide?*

*4. What does a skunk spray?*

*5. Why do the animals use these ways?*

# *Writing*

# *How to write an information text*

**النص المطلوب يكون عن شخص ،مكان ،حيوان ....**

**1-ترتيب الحقائق إذا كانت غير مرتبة**

**على الطالب أن يعيد تنظيمها ليكتب النص بشكل منطقي ومتسلسل. و يكتب جملة أو اثنين عن كل معلومة معطاه .**

**2- استخدام الصفات *(Adjectives)* مثل**

***Huge body ,long tail ,wide area……...***

**3- كتابة الجمل كاملة وعدم استخدام الاختصارات مثل:**

***m → metre***

***kg →  kilogram***

***km → kilometer***

**استخدم كلمات الربط مثل: *and – also – because***

Write an **information text** at least 80 words .Use all information from the box.

Name: Panda

Size: 1.5 metre tall

Colour: black and white

Home : forests in China

Food : bamboo

Activity: climbs trees

Special fact: endangered animal

---

# Panda

The **panda** is a cute and friendly animal. It **lives** in the green forests of China, where there are many tall trees and fresh air. It is about 1.5 **metres tall** and has a **black** and **white** body. Pandas mainly **eat** bamboo, which is their favourite food. They often climb trees, and this **activity** helps them to find food and stay safe. In addition, the panda is an **endangered** animal, so many people work hard to protect it and keep it safe in nature.

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Write an **information text** at least 80 words .Use all information from the box.

> **Name**: William Shakespeare
>
> **Age**: lived 52 years
>
> **Nationality**: English
>
> **Lived in**: Stratford-upon-Avon, England
>
> **Job**: playwright and poet
>
> **Hobby**: writing plays and poems
>
> **Special fact**: he is called "the greatest writer in the English language"

Write an **information text** at least 80 words .Use all information from the box.

> **Name**: Leopard
>
> **Size**: about 2 metre long
>
> **Colour**: yellow with black spots
>
> **Lives in**: forests and mountains in Africa and Asia
>
> **Eats**: meat (deer, monkeys, small animals)
>
> **Activity**: runs fast and climbs trees
>
> **Special fact**: one of the strongest big cats

# Answer Key

Complete the sentences with: **must – may – might – could – can't – couldn't**

1. can't
2. must
3. can't
4. can't
5. might / may / could
6. might / may / could
7. must
8. must
9. can't / couldn't
10. can't / couldn't
11. can't / couldn't
12. must
13. might / may / could
14. can't / couldn't
15. can't / couldn't
16. might / may / could
17. can't / couldn't
18. might / may / could
19. can't / couldn't
20. can't / couldn't

**First Conditional – Choose the correct option:**

1. studies
2. will call
3. won't go
4. will get
5. don't hurry
6. opens
7. will be
8. does
9. will celebrate
10. won't understand
11. will tell. / 12. will wait
13. will help / 14. don't study
15. don't charge
16. will burn
17. see
18. will cry
19. don't come
20. help. / 21. will go
22. don't leave / 23. get
24. won't pass. / 25. calls
26. will be / 27. will buy
28. doesn't practice / 29. don't hurry
30. study

T.Nahed younes 71301930

| Grammar. | 1 Choose the correct answer. |
|---|---|

1. claws   2) be   3) paws   4) can't   5) dive   6) fly   7) always   8) can't   9) strange   10) stay

| Grammar. | 2 Choose the correct answer. |
|---|---|

1. paws   2) be   3) can't   4) dive   5) is   6) can't   7) roar   8) body   9) features   10) can

| Reading 1 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** |
| 1 → A<br>2 → C<br>3 → E<br>4 → B<br>5 → D | 1 → E<br>2 → A<br>3 → F<br>4 → D<br>5 → B | 1 → B<br>2 → A<br>3 → D<br>4 → E<br>5 → F | 1 → E<br>2 → C<br>3 → D<br>4 → F<br>5 → B |

*Reading 2*

*Exercise 1*

*1. Hunting and pollution*
*2. In national parks*
*3. Killing endangered animals*
*4. Volunteers*
*5. Food and medicine*

*Exercise 2*

*1. For horns*
*2. Plastic and oil*
*3. Polar bear*
*4. animals will die.*
*5. Nature loses balance*

*Exercise 3*

*1. A hard shell*
*2. It curls up*
*3. Its colors*
*4. A bad smell*
*5. To stay alive*

*Good luck*