

How does the natural world affect
us?



What are these?



Circle the correct answer.

1. A science article is a piece of -- work.

a. fiction

b. nonfiction

c. poem

2. Ecosystem consists of -----things.

a. living

b. nonliving

c. living and nonliving

Have you ever been to a forest? A beach? What living and nonliving things did you see there?

What do you already know about each place?

[illegible]

What is an ecosystem?

- Ecosystem is a group of living things and nonliving things in the environment they live in.
- An informational text is a piece of nonfiction writing that might appear in a magazine, in an academic journal, or on the internet. Science articles concerned with facts that can be observed or proved. In this article, you will learn some basic facts about ecosystems and how they work.

Watch the video about a mountainous area in Scotland(Cairngorm) and answer the questions.

1. Why do hundreds of hikers and climbers get lost ?
2. What are some of threatening situations?
3. What do the do to be safe in that area? Why?
4. How can the natural world affect us positively and negatively?

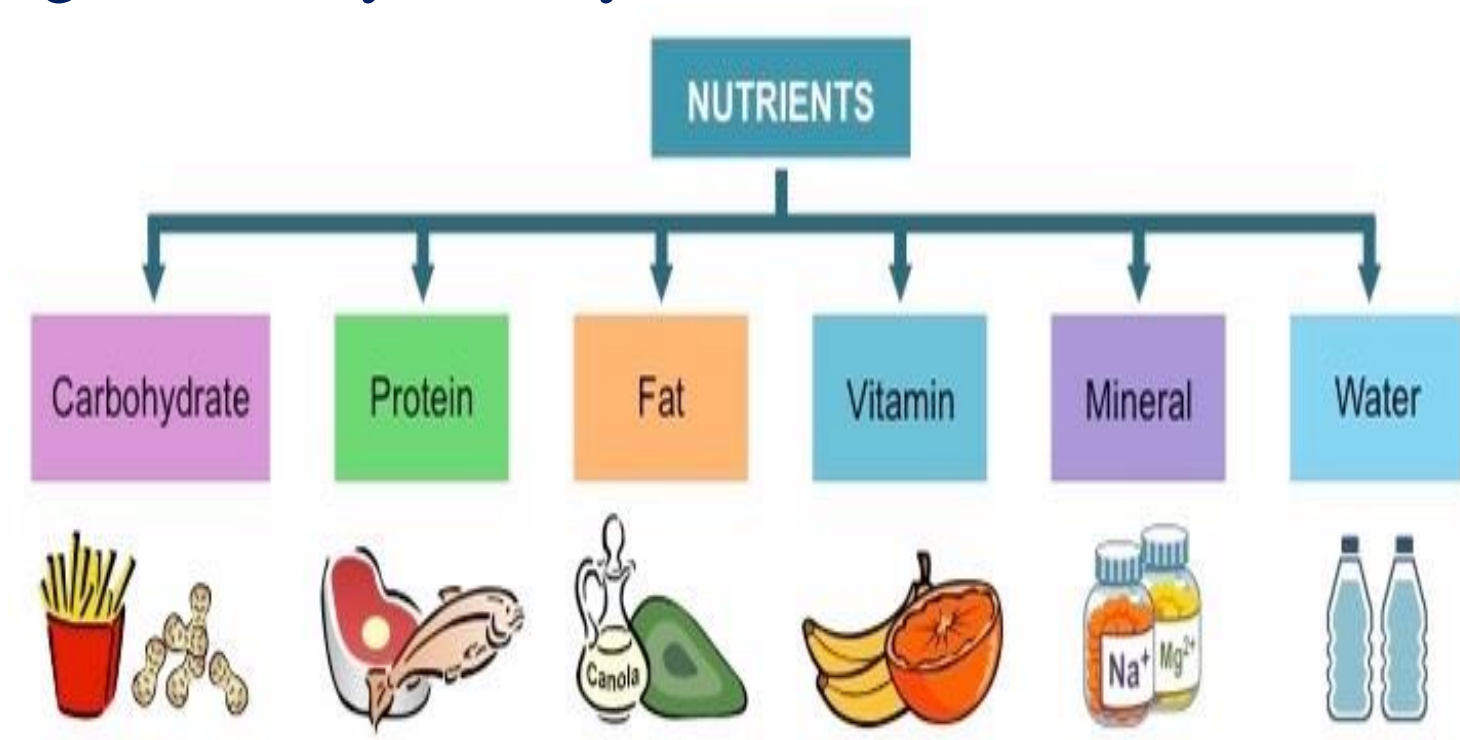
1. Nonliving things don't breathe.
2. If you want to know the nutrients in a box of food, look on the side of the box.
3. Plants and animals are organisms.
4. Plants need sunlight for photosynthesis.
5. Some animals reproduce by having babies.
6. All dogs are in the same species.

Nonliving:(adj) not alive.



Nonliving things don't breathe.

Nutrients:(n.) vitamins and minerals that help an organism stay healthy.



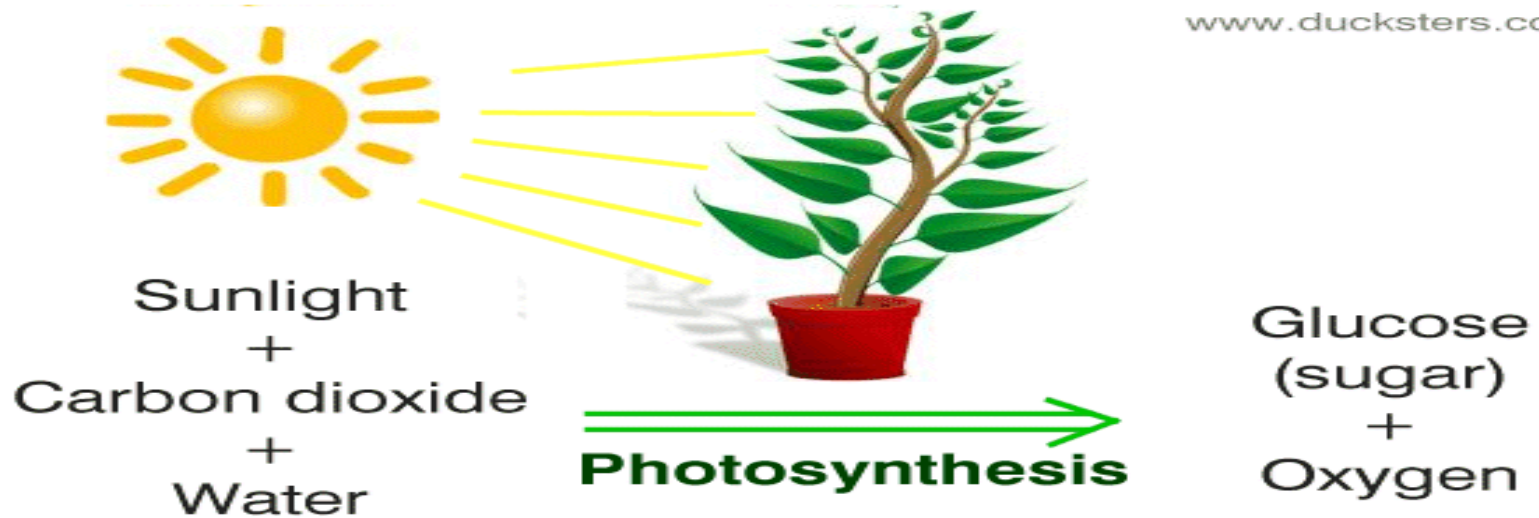
Nutrients:(n.) If you want to know the nutrients in a box of food, look on the side of the box.

Organism:(n.) a living thing.



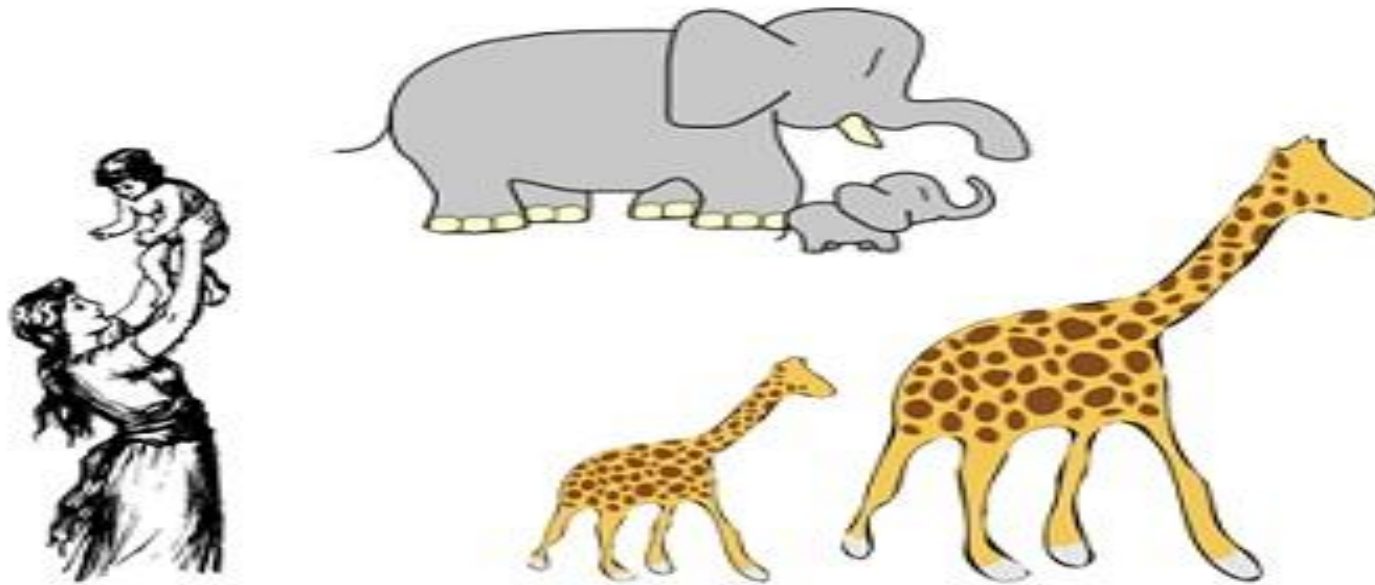
Plants and animals are organisms.

photosynthesis: (n.) process which plants make food from water, light, and carbon dioxide.



Plants need sunlight for photosynthesis.

reproduce: (v) to produce new individuals.



reproduce: (v) Some animals reproduce by having babies.

Species: (n) a category of living things that can reproduce with each other.

The Dog Species

WOLF



DINGO



COYOTE



COLLIE



Species: (n) All dogs are in the same species.

Practice: S.B.P. 19

Choose the correct word from the box to complete each sentence.

(nonliving, nutrients, organism, photosynthesis, reproduce, species)

1. Dogs can have puppies together because they are the same -----.
2. The natural world is made up of both living and ----- things.
3. A whale, like an ant, is an -----, or living thing.
4. The ----- in the soil help plants grow.
5. Plants make food by a process called -----.
6. Rabbits and squirrels cannot ----- because they belong to different species.

Academic Words

S. B. P. 20

Listen and repeat the words.

consume

environment

interact

survive



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consume:(v) eat or use something.

Sanad likes to **consume** healthy food.

environment: (n) the world of land, sea, and air that we live in.

Can you describe your school **environment**?





interact:(v) have an effect on each other.

students **interact** in the classroom .



survive:(v) continue to live.

People need food to survive.

Practice:

S.B. P. 20

Answer the following questions.
Try to include the **bolded** words
in your answers.

1. What kind of food does a bird **consume**?

2. What can people do to protect the **environment**?

3. How do dogs **interact** with humans?

4. What does a plant or animal need to **survive** in the desert?

Here are some suggested answers.

1. A bird consumes seeds.
2. People can protect the environment by recycling.
3. Pet dogs interact with people by playing with them.
4. Plants and animals that live in the desert need some way of retaining water to survive.

1. Write complete sentences using the following words.

- 1. interact (v.): _____
- 2. species: (n.) _____

2. Write a synonym of the underlined phrases below.

•My food contains lots of vitamins and minerals that help me remain healthy.

My food contains _____that help me remain healthy.

2. Camels eat cacti and other desert vegetation.

Camels _____ cacti and other desert vegetation.

3. Circle the suitable form of the word.

- 1. My students can easily (interact / interaction) with different types of people.
- 2. Omar’s (interaction /interact) with people of different ages makes him sociable.
- 3. We can help save the (environment /environmental) by keeping it clean.
- 4. Mohammad and Talal want to participate in many (environment / environmental) activities that will be held in school.

4. Write the antonym of:

- 1. nonliving ≠ _____
- 2. survive ≠ _____

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Title: Reading comprehension

Outcomes:

1. Read and answer comprehension and critical thinking questions.
2. Recognize the meanings of the new words.

Reading Summary

The reading selection is about ecosystem. It focuses on animal habitats and communities and on the role each living thing plays in an ecosystem.

Ecosystem

The systems of Nature

1. Purpose for reading:

To recognize how do living things depend on their natural environment to survive.

2. What is the genre?

P. 22 Organisms and Species

1. Give examples of organisms?





Ecosystem

Unit 1

Warming Up

Would you rather be



Challenge Yourself- Buzz IN



Why do you think taking care of the ecosystem is important?

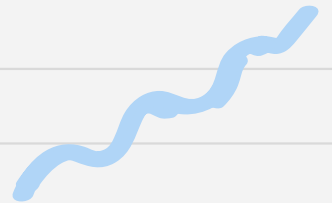


Push- 2 min Rally Coach

RallyRobin



Read the text on Pages 22-23, then answer the questions that follow.



Push- 2 min Rally Coach



Pages 22-23

1. What is a specie?
2. What are the features of species?
3. Can cows and horses have *offspring*? Why?
What is a habitat?
4. Why do you think a habitat is important for all organisms?
5. Give an example of a big & small habitat?



FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

DIFFERENTIATION

Group Work - 5 Min

01

Create a radio podcast to interview one that protects the ecosystem while the other is careless and doesn't care.

03

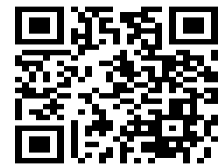
Draw a picture related to a healthy and an unhealthy ecosystem.

02

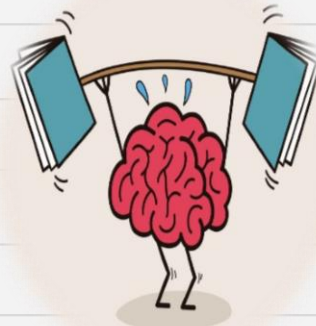
Perform a scene that shows loyalty to our ecosystem.

04

Wordwall



Challenge Yourself- Buzz IN



PREASSESSMENT



Revise the previous words (5 Min)

It's okay to make mistakes we are still learning

P. 23

Habitats

1. What is a habitat?
2. Why do you think a habitat is important for all organisms?
3. Give an example of a big & small habitat?

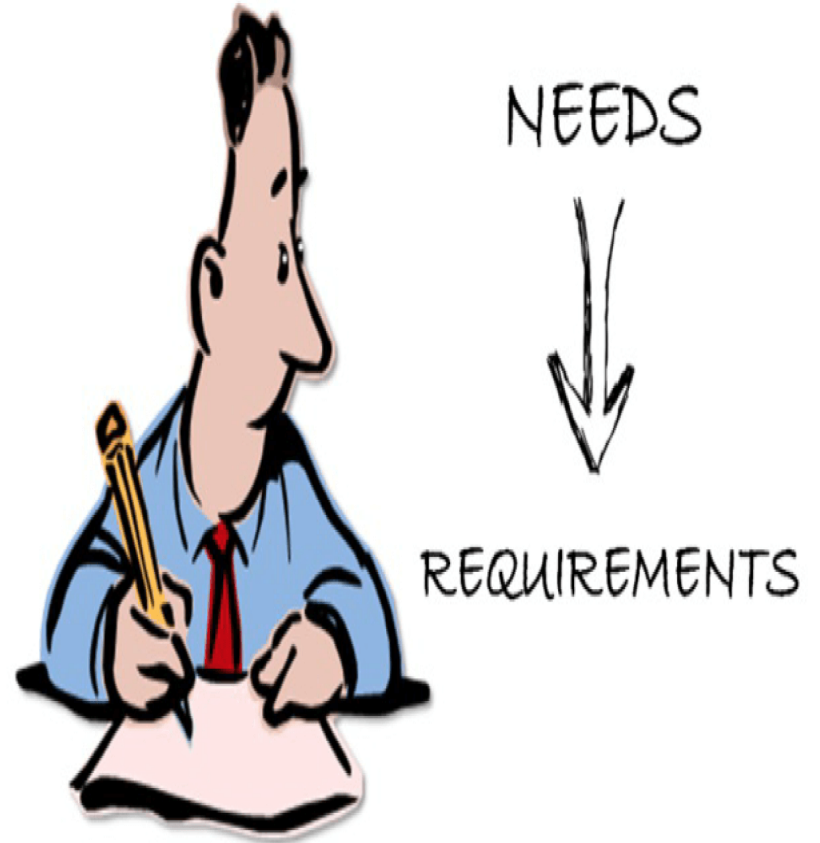
4. Why do different organisms live in different habitats?

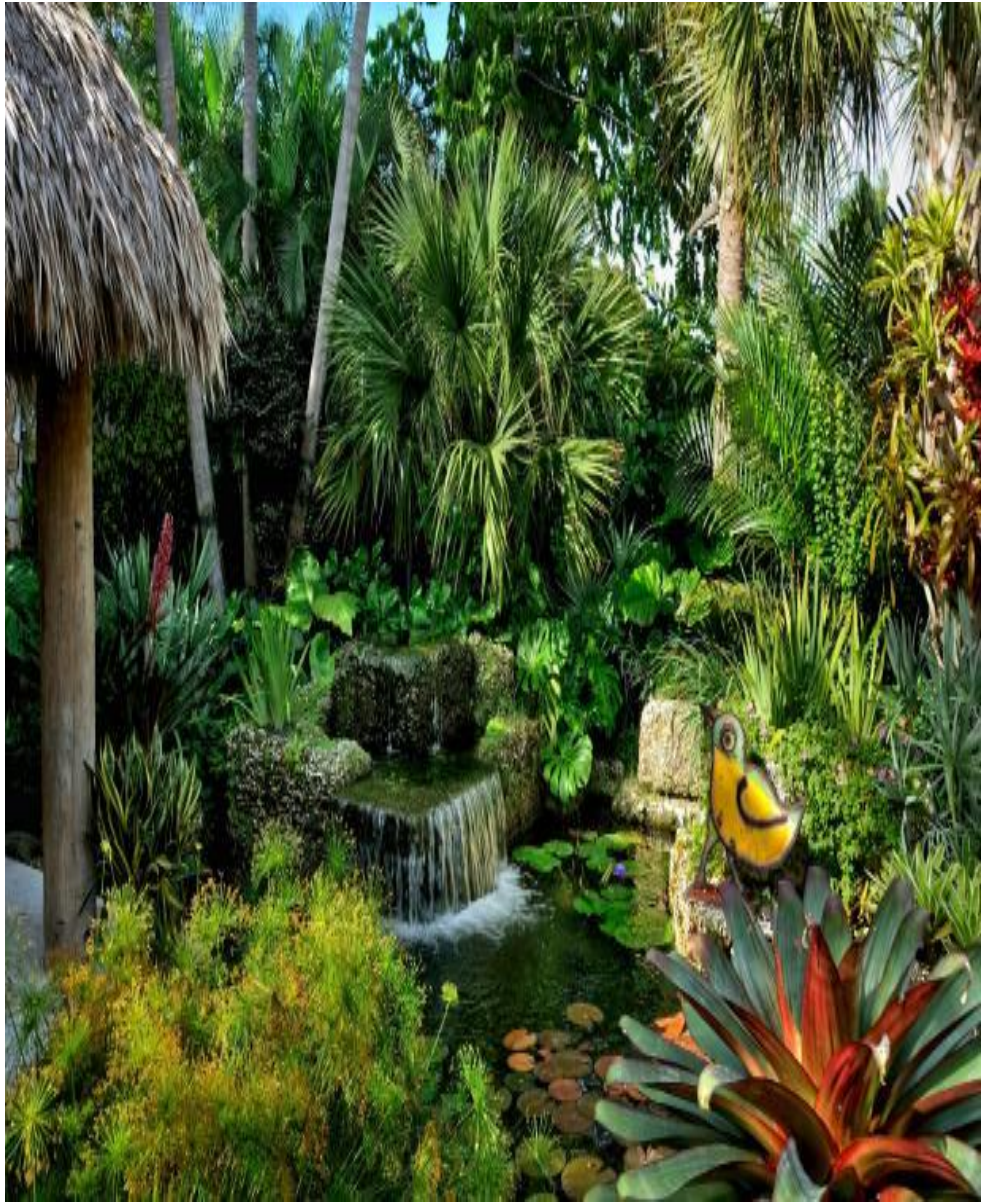


5. What is the habitat of

6. Give an example of an organism that lives in different habitat.







Before You Go on S. B. P. 23

1. An organism is a living thing.
One example is a bird.
2. A species is a group of animals that are alike in many ways and can reproduce together.

On Your Own P. 23

What is your habitat?

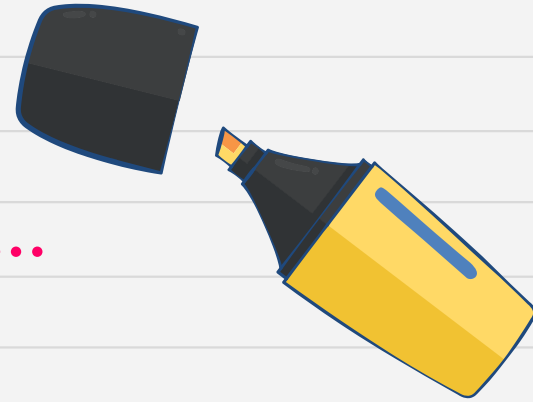
Objectives

Ecosystem Pages 24-25

In today's lesson, we will....

OBJECTIVES:

1. Read and comprehend the text
2. Answer questions related to the text



PREASSESSMENT



Revise the
previous words
(3 Min)



It's okay to make mistakes we are still learning

Challenge Yourself- Buzz IN

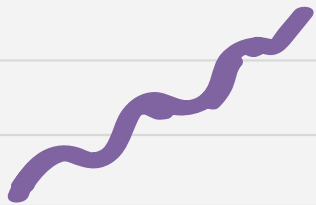


How can any population protect the community they live in?

FEEDBACK

Check Your findings

Read the text on Pages 22-23, then
answer the questions that follow.



Rally Robin



Push- 2 min Rally Coach



Pages 24-25

1. What is a population?
2. Give examples of different populations.
3. What is an ecosystem?
4. Give an example of an interaction between a living and a nonliving thing in the ecosystem?



Push- 2 min Rally Coach

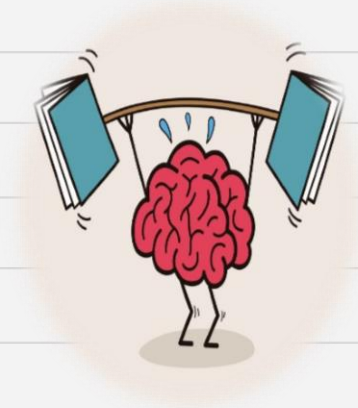
Pages 26 - 27

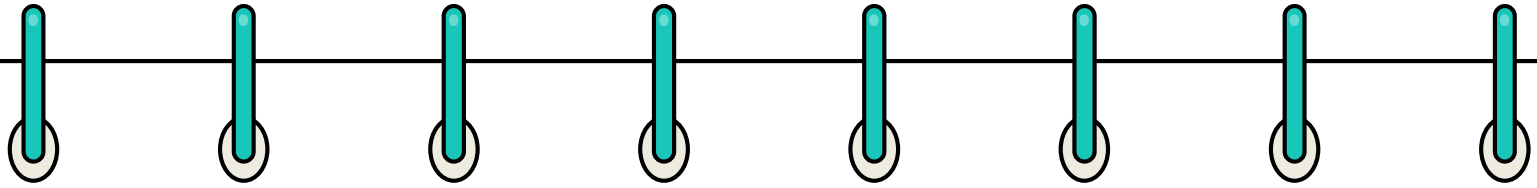
1. What are the three parts of organisms?
2. What are producers?
3. What do producers use to make their own food?
4. What is the role of decomposers?
5. Why are decomposers important?
6. Give examples of decomposers.



Challenge Yourself- Buzz IN

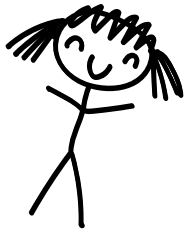
What problems might a town face if its population grows too quickly?





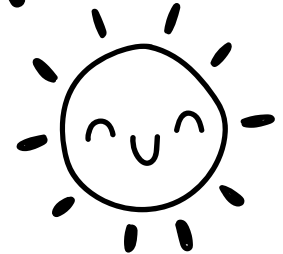
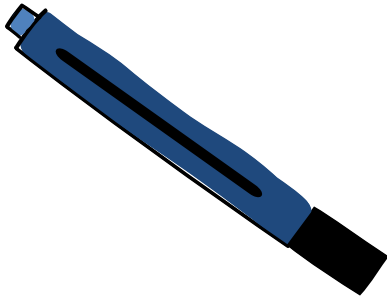
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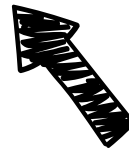
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Awesome work



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How many people live in Jordan?

1. What is a population?

2. Give examples of different populations.



3. What is a community?

4. How do populations in any community interact? Give example.

Critical Thinking

How can any population protect the community they live in?

P. 25 Parts of the Ecosystem

1. What is an ecosystem?



2. Give an example of interaction between living and nonliving thing in ecosystem?

Breathe(v.)



Before You Go On

- 1. A population is made up of all the members of one species in the same area.
- 2. An ecosystem is made up of both the living and nonliving things in an area.

On Your Own

Why do you think taking care of ecosystem is important? Explain.

P. 26 Three Kinds Of Organisms

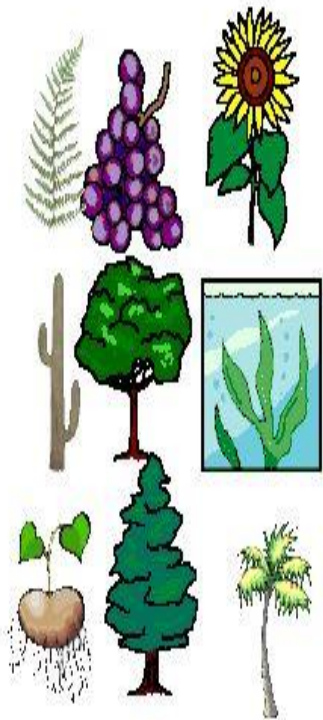
1. What are the three parts of organisms?
2. What are producers? What do producers use to make their own food?

Plants are producers.

Produce means “to make.”



Producers



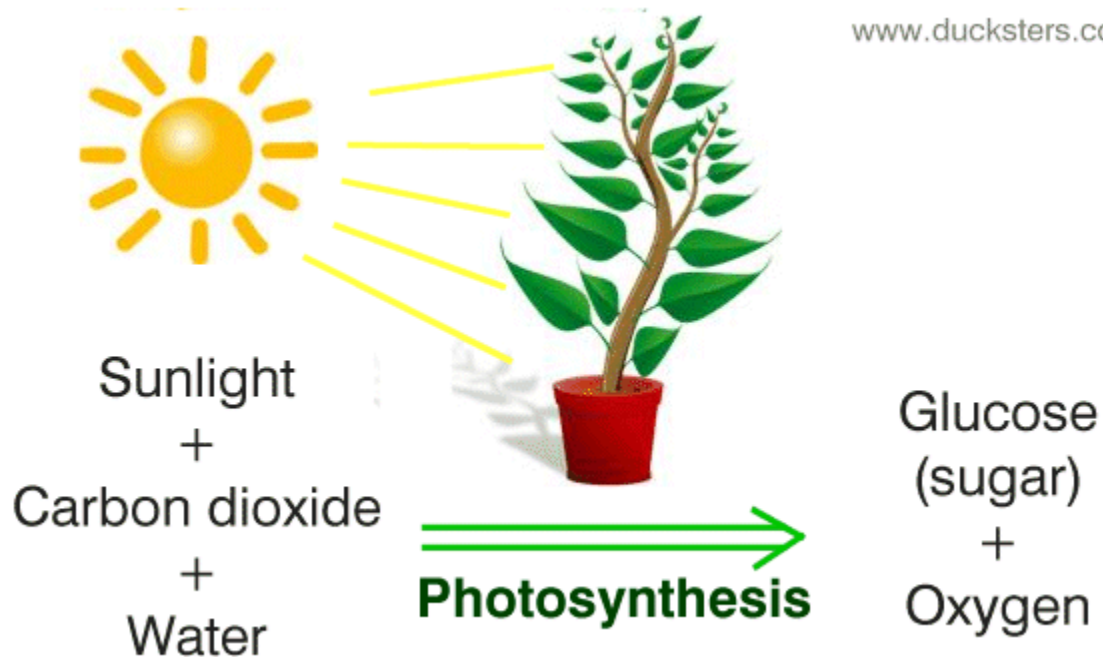
Consumers



Decomposers



Photosynthesis





3. What is the difference between producers and consumers?
4. How are consumers put into groups?



HERBIVORES eat plants



zebra



elephant



rabbit



OMNIVORES



monkey



bear



pig



Carnivores



fox



wolf



lion



shark



5. What is the role of decomposers?

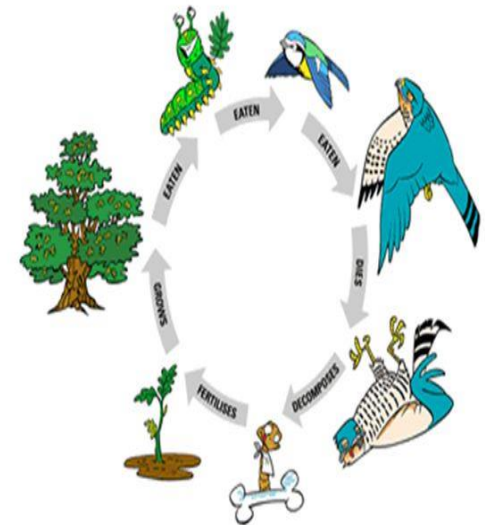
6. Why are decomposers
important?

7. Give examples of decomposers.

DECOMPOSERS

- Fungi
- Bacteria
- Worms

- Explain the role of bacteria as decomposers.
- Bacteria break down dead organisms and recycle the nutrients back into the soil.



It's the Great Circle
of Life Simba!



21/9

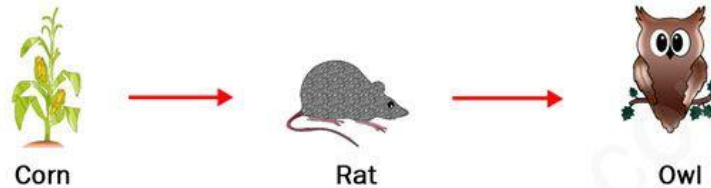
Outcomes

Students should be able to:

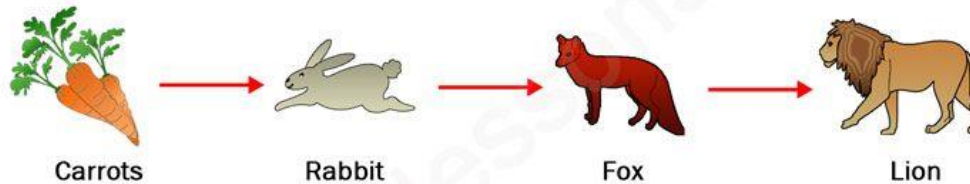
1. Recognize food chain.
2. Discuss critical thinking questions.
3. Answer reading comprehension questions.

P. 27 What is food Chain?

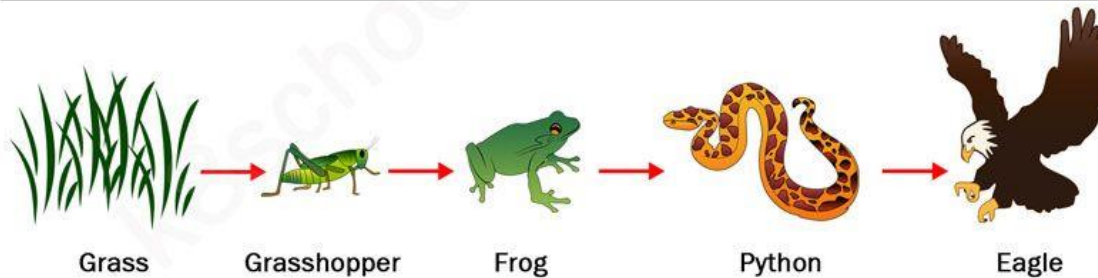
Food Chains



A three linked food chain

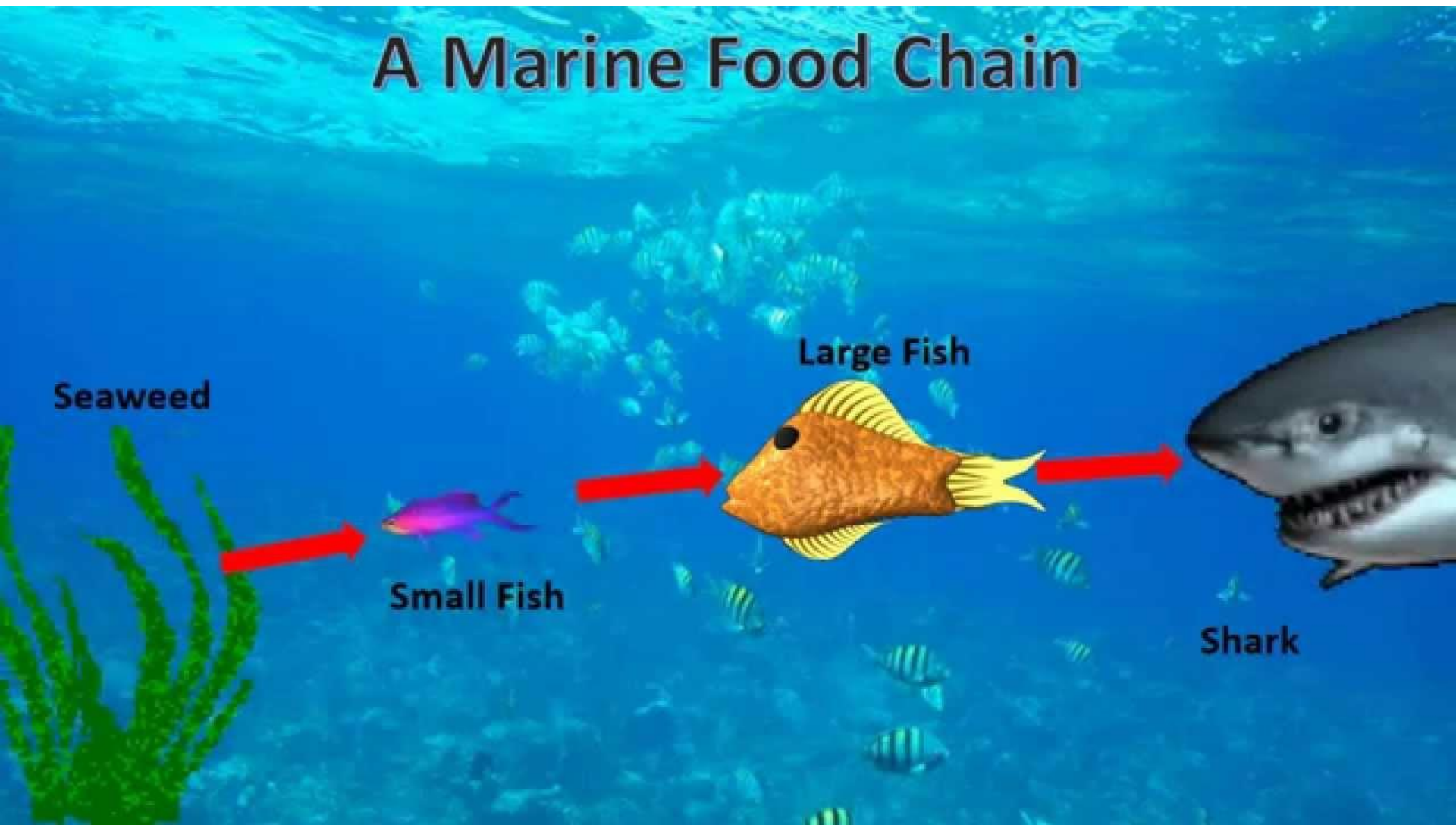


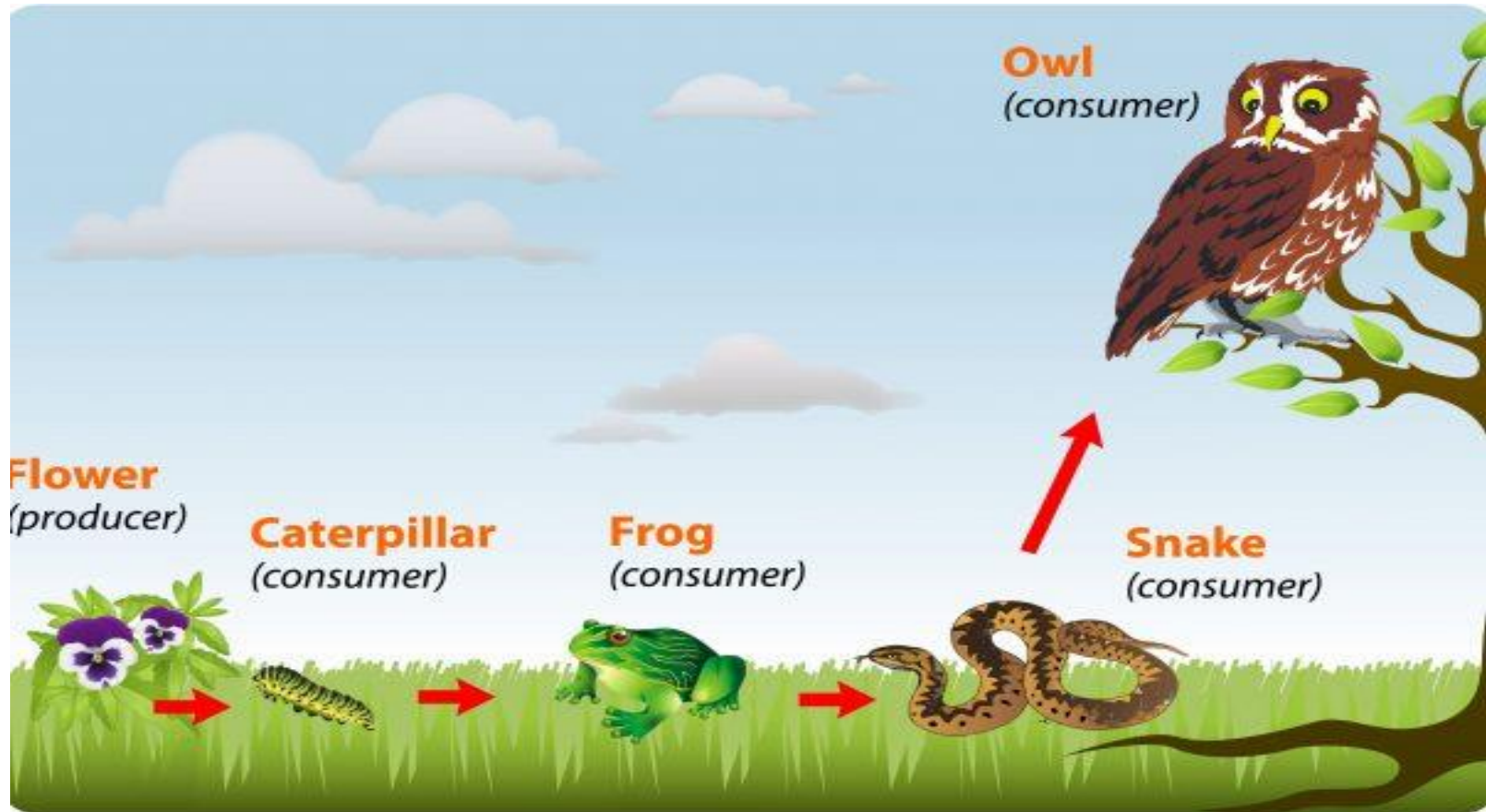
A four linked food chain

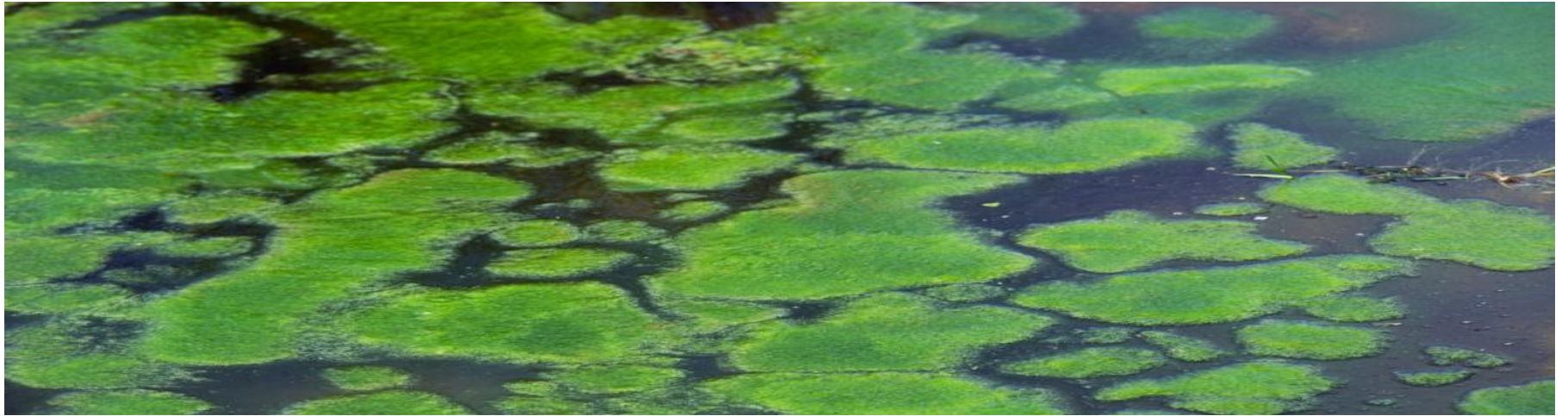


A five linked food chain

A Marine Food Chain







Before You Go On P. 27

1. Name three kinds of organisms in an ecosystem?

Producers, consumers, decomposers.

2. What are three kinds of consumers?

herbivores, carnivores and omnivores.

Discussion

- If you could choose, what type of habitat would you prefer to live? Why?

Discussion

- What would happen to a forest ecosystem if someone cut down all trees.

Comprehension P. 28

1. What does a habitat provide for living things?

A habitat provides shelter and food for living things.

2. Name two kinds of decomposers?

Two kinds of decomposers are bacteria and fungi.

3. Compare and contrast a community and an ecosystem?

A community is made up of only living things, and an ecosystem is made up of living and nonliving things. Both contain more than one kind of thing.

4. Describe how the different organisms interact in a food chain?

Different organisms, such as producers, consumers, and decomposers, play different roles in a food chain. Some producers help to make oxygen. They produce their own food, using nutrients from the soil and light. Some consumers use producers for food, and some consumers are also decomposers. They give back nutrients to the soil.

5. Why should people learn about ecosystem?

People will understand how to take care of ecosystems if they learn about them.

6. Do you think the author would agree with this statement: "All living things depend on nonliving things"? Why?

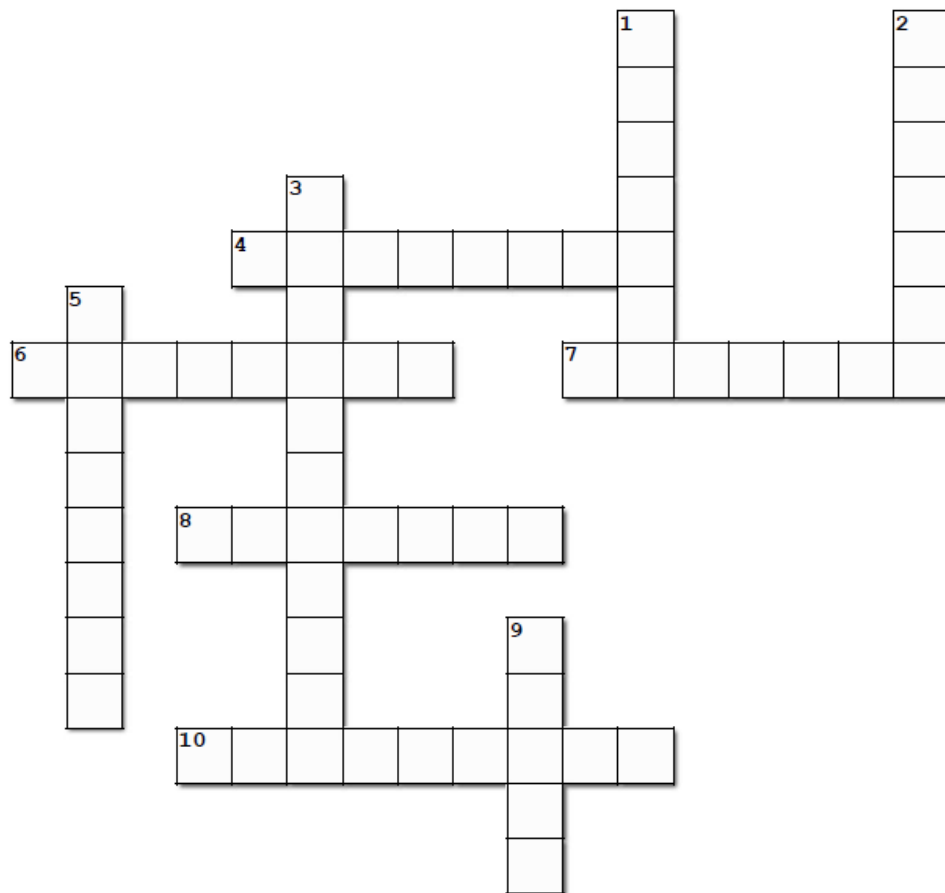
Yes, the author would agree with the statement. The author's main message is that there is interdependence in nature.

7. Why do you think humans can survive in many different environments?

Humans can live in many different kinds of places because they are adaptable and can solve problems.

8. Do you think it is important for humans to protect nature? Why?

Yes, it's important for humans to protect nature because humans are part of nature and we all rely on each other.



Across

- 4. have an effect on each other
- 6. a living thing
- 7. take in air through nose and mouth
- 8. eat or use something
- 10. vitamins and minerals that help an organism to stay healthy

Down

- 1. place that protects you from bad weather
- 2. continue to live
- 3. the world of land, sea and air that we live in
- 5. hot and wet
- 9. small lakes

The End