Grade 3

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Key Words You Must Know

الموقع Position

مسافة Distance

اتحاه Direction

السرعة Speed الحركة Motion



Position is the place where something is. You can use words like on, in, under, behind, etc. to describe position.

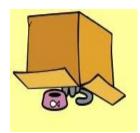
Where is the cat?



The cat is in the box

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The cat is under the box



The cat is behind the box

• When you describe position, you must use distance المسافة and direction الاتجاه.

المسافة Distance

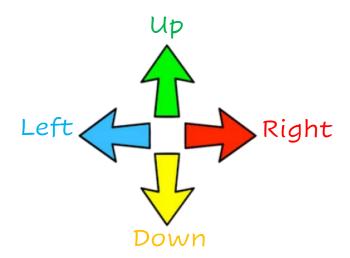


- Distance: is the space between 2 things or places.
- Millimeters, centimeters, meters and kilometers are units used to measure distance قياس المسافة.



الاتجاه Direction

- Direction اتجاه: tells you where something is, or which way a line points from one place to another.
- You can use words like north, east, west, south, right, left, up, down to describe direction.

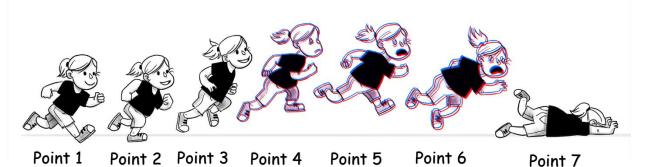


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الحركة Motion

• Motion الموقع changes:



You can tell that the girl is moving because her position is changing.

يمكنك معرفة أن الفتاة تتحرك لأن موقعها يتغيّر.

Different Types of Motion

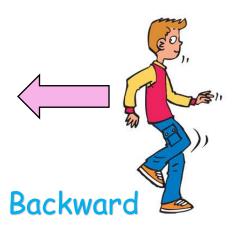
الأنواع المختلفة للحركة



Round (Circular) دائریة



Back and forth للأمام والخلف

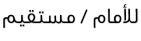


للوراء



Front (Straight)







Up and down

فوق وتحت

السرعة Speed

• Speed: how fast or slow something moves.



Abdulla and Ahmed raced at school today. Abdulla finished the race in 9 seconds. Ahmed finished the race in 7 seconds. Who was the winner?



Answer: Ahmed spent less time, so Ahmed won the race.

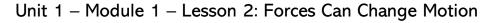
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Key Words You Must Know

قوة Force

احتکاك Friction

قوی غیر متعادلة Unbalanced forces قوی متعادلة

- Things don't move by themselves. You need a force to make them move, or to stop them from moving.
- Force: is a push or pull القوة هي دفع أو سحب
- Other types of forces أنواع أخرى: Friction احتكاك and gravity الجاذبية



When you push something, you move it away from you

الدفع يجعل الأشياء تبتعد عنك

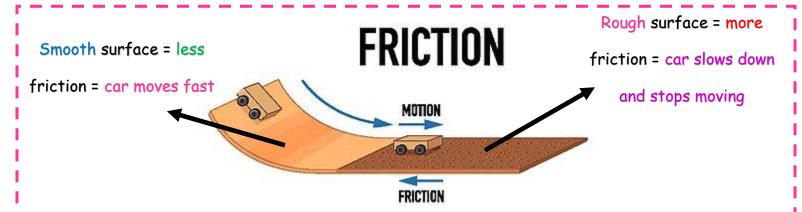
When you pull something, you move it towards you

السحب يجعل الأشياء تقترب منك

الاحتكاك Friction

- Friction: It is a force that makes moving objects slow down and stop moving قوة تجعل الجسم المتحرك يبطئ ثم يتوقف
- It always acts against the direction of motion

اتجاه قوة الاحتكاك دائما عكس اتجاه الحركة



• Smooth surface = less friction

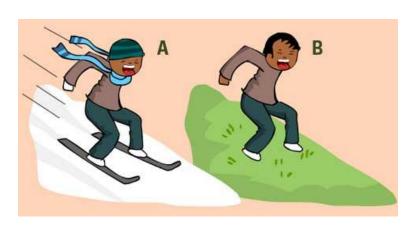
الأسطح الناعمة = احتكاك أقل

• Rough surface = more friction

الأسطح الخشنة = احتكاك أكثر

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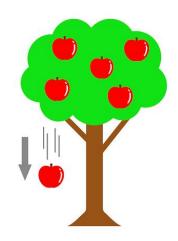
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- Ice is very smooth العمر, there is little friction on ice so you can skate very fast, and sometimes you can even fall. It is also hard to stop because there's little friction.
- Grass is a rough surface سطح خشن, there is more friction on grass so you skate slowly. It is easy to stop skating on grass.

الجاذبية Gravity

- Gravity: It is a force that pulls things down.
- We don't float in air because gravity pulls us down.





Why do astronauts float in space?



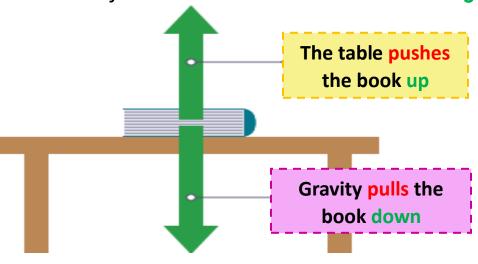
Balanced forces القوى

 are equal

 forces متساوية that act on an object.



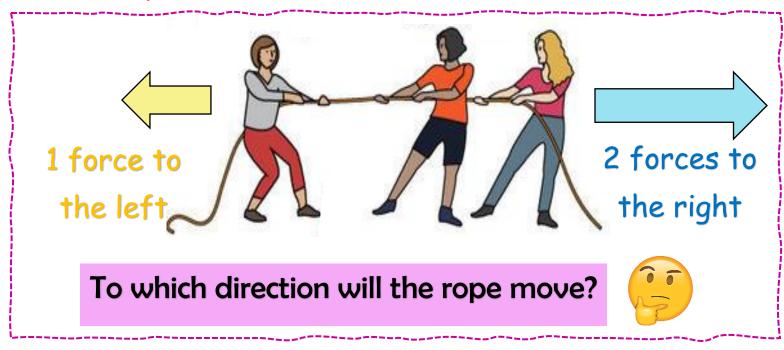
Because they are equal, / Leave they cancel each other out and don't change motion.

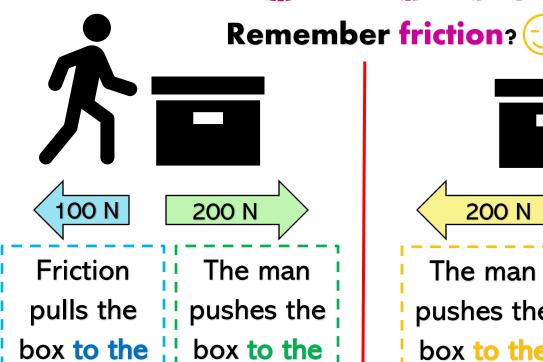


Both forces are
balanced
(equal), so the
book is not
moving.

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• Unbalanced forces قوی غیر متعادلة: are forces that are not غير متساوية equal

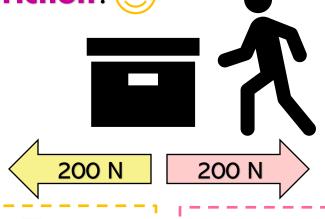




Balanced or Unbalanced? Will the box move? To which direction?

right

left



The man pushes the box to the left

Friction pulls the box to the right

Balanced or Unbalanced? Will the box move? To which direction?

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Unit 1 - Module 2 - Lesson 1: Electricity and Designing Solutions

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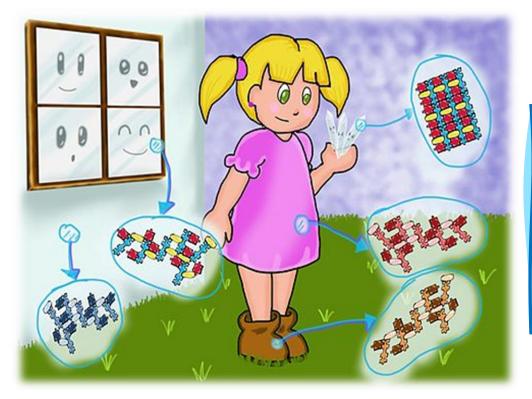
Keywords You Must Know

شحنة كهربائية Electrical charge

ىنحذى Attract

الكهرباء الساكنة Static electricity يتنافر

- **Electricity** is all around us. You use electricity to light up your room, watch TV, charge phones and tablets and much more!
- Everything is made up of very tiny particles that you cannot كل شيء مصنوع من جزيئات صغيرة جدا لا نستطيع رؤيتها بالعين .see with your eyes



If you can zoom in into things, you will see they are made up of very small particles!

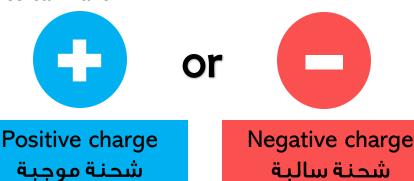
إذا كان باستطاعتك تكبير الأشياء، سترى أنها مصنوعة من جزيئات صغيرة جدا

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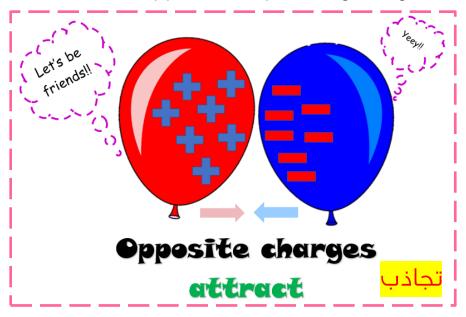
• Particles can have:

هذه الجزيئات يمكن أن يكون لديها:



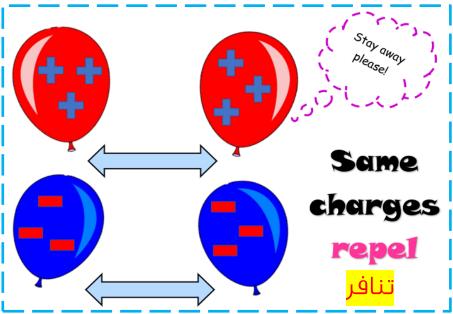
• What happens if we put charges together?





Things that attract pull at each other

البالون الأحمر الموجب ينجذب للبالون الأزرق السالب ويسحبه باتجاهه



Things that repel push each other away

البالون الأحمر الموجب يتنافر مع البالون الأحمر الموجب ويدفعه بعيدا

البالون الأزرق السالب <mark>يتنافر</mark> مع البالون الأزرق السالب ويدفعه بعيدا • Electrical charge: it is a property that makes things feel attractive or repulsive toward each other الشحنة الكهربائية: هي خاصية تجعل الأشياء تنجذب أو تتنافر عن . بعضها البعض.

• Charges can be **balanced** or **unbalanced**.

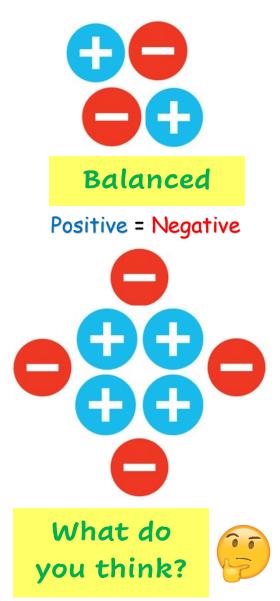


Positive > Negative



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الكهرباء الساكنة Static Electricity

Static electricity: Too many unequal charges.

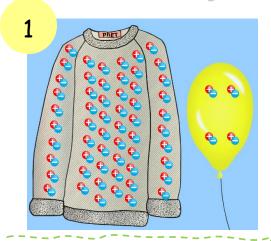






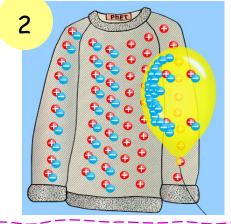
Why does that happen?





The sweater and the balloon have balanced charges

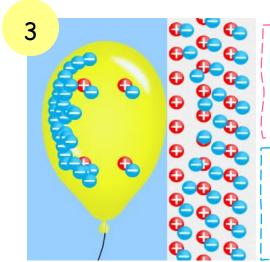
البالون والسترة لديهم شحنات <mark>متعادلة</mark>



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We rub the balloon with the sweater. The negative charges move from the sweater to the balloon. Now the balloon has too many negative charges (unbalanced)

عندما يحتك البالون مع السترة، تنتقل الشحنات السالبة من السترة إلى البالون. لدى البالون الآن الكثير من الشحنات السالبة <mark>غير المتعادلة</mark>



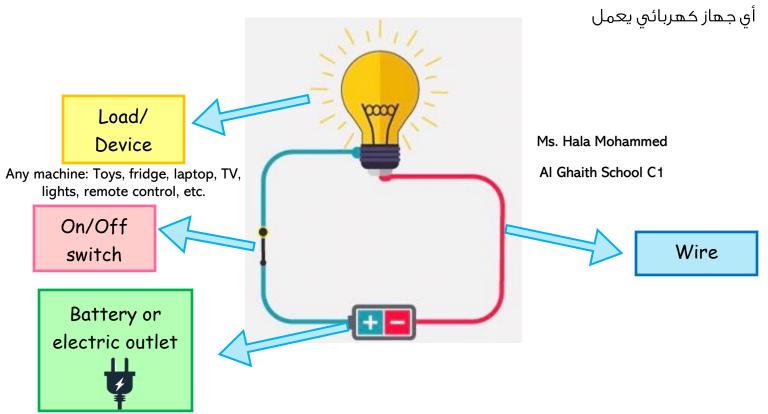
We put the balloon next to the wall.
The negative charges on the wall move
away because they repel with the
negative charges in the balloon.

The balloon sticks to the wall because the (too many) negative charges in the balloon and the positive charges in the wall attract

عندما نضع البالون بجانب الجدار، الشحنات السالبة داخل البالون تنجذب إلى الشحنات الموجبة داخل الجدار وهذا يجعل البالون يلتصق بالجدار

الدائرة الكهربائية Electric Circuit

A circuit has many parts that work together to make
 something work.



• An electric current: is the movement of charges from the battery (or an electric outlet) and through the wire, to make a device work.

التيار الكهربائي هو حركة الشحنات الكهربائية في الأسلاك لتشغيل الجهاز الكهربائي

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Unit 1 - Module 2 - Lesson 2: Magnetism and Designing Solutions

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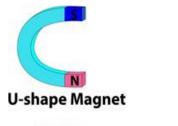
Keywords You Must Know

مغناطیس Magnet

المغناطيسية Magnetism

المجال المغناطيسي Magnetic field قُطُب Pole

 A Magnet <u>attracts</u> metal things, like nickel, iron, cobalt and steel





Magnets come in different sizes and shapes

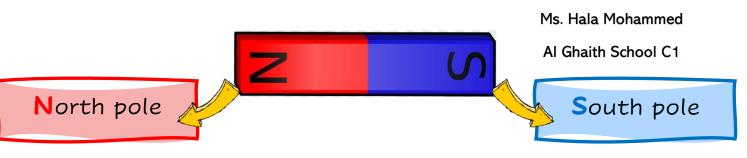




المغناطيس المختلفة

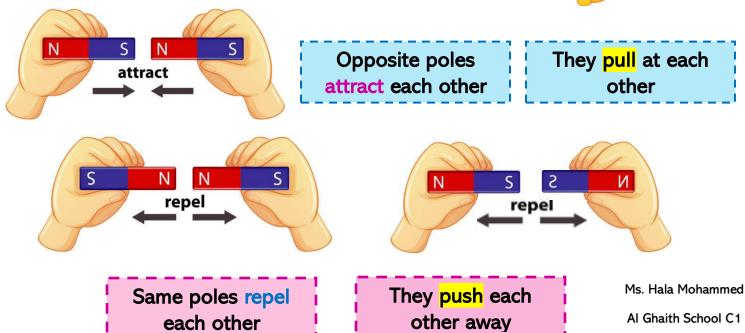
Horseshoe Magnet

- Magnetism المغناطيسية: is the force magnets have when they attract or repel objects
- Magnets have 2 poles:



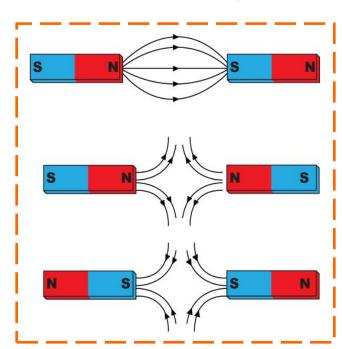
• What happens when you put 2 magnets together?

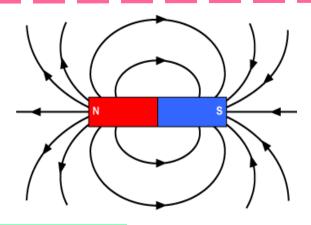




 Magnetic field: It is an area around magnets where they attract or repel

> المجال المغناطيسي هو منطقة حول المغناطيس يجذب عندها الأشياء





Attract

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Repel

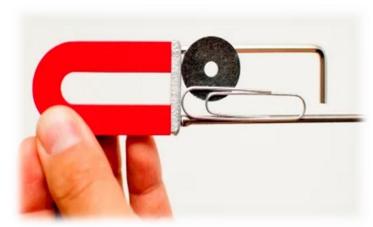
see magnetic field?

Can you

Repel



What do magnets do?



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- Remember: A Magnet attracts metal things, like nickel, iron,
 cobalt and steel
- Magnets don't attract things like plastic, paper, fabric, etc.

Item		√ or x
Pencil	The state of the s	
Elastic band	4	
Coin	20	
Crayon		
Paper clip		
Piece of paper		
Scissors		
Building block		
Metal spoon	6	
Marker		

Give it a
try!

Grab a
Magnet

Search
around your
house

Find
magnetic
and nonmagnetic
objects

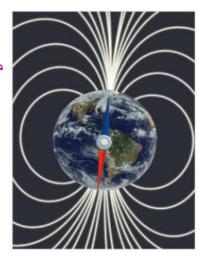






- Earth has so much iron حديد deep inside it
- This iron makes a magnetic field مجال مغناطيسي
- This makes the Earth a HUGE magnet
- Have you ever seen a compass ?بوصلة





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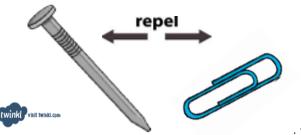
- A compass helps you find direction
- The needle / arrow inside is a magnet that moves around
- The red arrow always points North السهم الأحمر دائما يشير إلى اتجاه الشمال



Because the **red arrow** is a **south pole**. It is attracted to the **Earth's north pole**.

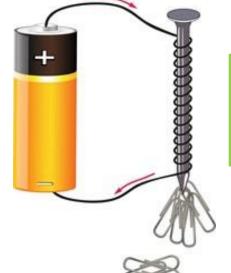
لأن السهم الأحمر داخل البوصلة هو قطب جنوبي، وهو دائما ينجذب إلى القطب الشمالي للمغناطيس الأرضى الكبير

Electromagnets



This iron nail is not a magnet. It cannot attract other metal things

هذا المسمار ليس مغناطيس ولا يستطيع أن يجذب أي شيء آخر



But how does this nail attract paperclips?!



ولكن كيف باستطاعة هذا المسمار أن يجذب كل هذه الديابيس؟!

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This is an electromagnet



- The battery provides electricity البطارية توفر الكهرباء
- The electricity creates a magnetic field when the wire is coiled around the iron nail. The iron nail becomes a magnet!
 الكهرباء تصنع مجال مغناطيسي عندما يتم لـف السلك حول المسمار. هذا يُحوّل المسمار إلى مغناطيس!
- You can make electromagnets stronger by:

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1. Increasing the number of coils زيادة عدد لفات السلك

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- 2. Adding more batteries زيادة عدد البطاريات
- Electromagnets are used in doorbells, speakers and much more!

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Unit 3 - Module 1 - Lesson 1: Survival of Organisms

Grade 3

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Keywords You Must Know

النظام البيئي Ecosystem

مَـورد Resource

منافسة Competition

Plant Needs

- Plants are living things
- What do plants eat for food?





- Plants have needs to make their food and to stay alive
- Plants get their needs from their environment

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النباتات تحصل على احتياجاتها من البيئة

1. Water:

- Plants take in water through their roots الجذور. Water travels
 up through the stem and to the leaves
- Why do plants need water?





- a. To stand up للبقاء في وضعية وقوف
- b. To keep it from wilting لمنعها من الجفاف
- c. To make food لمساعدتها على صنع غذائها

Water

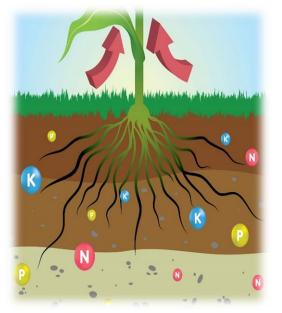
2. Carbon dioxide (CO2):

- Plants need Carbon dioxide gas,
 which is in the air غاز ثانى أكسيد الكربون الموجود في الهواء
- Plants take in that gas through the leaves الأوراق
- Plants need Carbon dioxide gas to make food

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3. Nutrients العناصر الغذائية

- Do you drink milk? Milk has nutrients that makes your bones and teeth stronger!
- Plants also need
 nutrients. They take their
 nutrients from the soil
 and from water through
 their roots

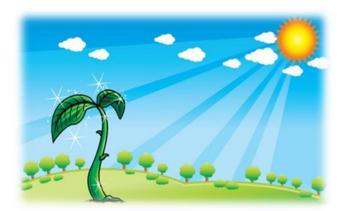


النباتات تحتاج إلى العناصر الغذائية. النباتات تحصل على العناصر الغذائية من الماء والتربة، وتأخذها عن طريق الجذور

4. Light

 Plants need light and take it through the leaves

عن طريق الأوراق



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Which carrot plant will grow
better? Why?

 Plants need space to grow. Crowded plants will not grow in a healthy way



Animal Needs

- Like plants, animals have needs to stay alive
- Animals need food, water, air to breathe (Oxygen), space and shelter
- 1 Food

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Animals need food to get energy to grow and move



Tigers have sharp teeth to help them hunt and eat meat

النمور لديها أنياب حادة تساعدها على الاصطياد وأكل طعامها



Plant eaters like cows have large flat teeth to chew food

آكلي الأعشاب لديهم أسنان مُسطّحة وكبيرة تساعدهم على مضغ طعامهم

² Water

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I use my trunk to drink water





I need water to turn the food I eat into energy and to get rid of waste

أحتاج الماء لتحويل الطعام إلى طاقة والتخلص من الفضلات

3 Oxygen (O₂)

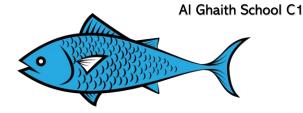
Animals breathe oxygen gas, which is in the air

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Animals that live on land have lungs to get oxygen

الحيوانات التي تعيش على اليابسة لديها رئتين تساعدهم على التنفس

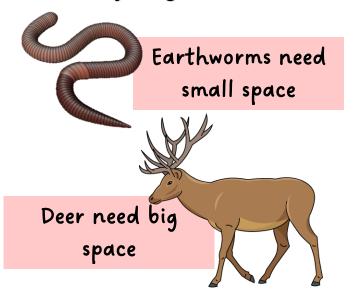


Animals that live in water have gills to get oxygen

الحيوانات التي تعيش في الماء لديها خياشيم تساعدهم على التنفس

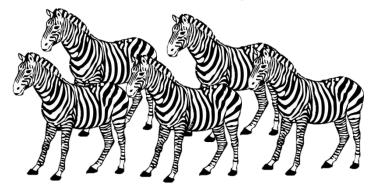
4 Space

Animals need space to move, find food and raise their young



5 Shelter (House)

Animals need a safe place to be



Zebras always live together in herds. Why?





Why do turtles have shells?

النظام البيئي Ecosystem



An ecosystem has **both** living and non-living things. They all interact together.

النظام البيئي يحتوي على <mark>كائنات حية</mark> وغير حية. جميعهم يتفاعلون مع بعضهم البعض

Are the nonliving things important in an ecosystem?



What would happen if all nonliving things were gone?

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Water, air, rocks, mountains, soil.

Are they important in an ecosystem?

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الموارد Resources

• It is something living things use to survive. They take it from their environments هي أشياء تستخدمها الكائنات الحية للبقاء على قيد الحياة ، وتأخذها من البيئة التي تعيش فيها



Water is a resource that living things need

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التنافس Competition



Lions eat meat



Cheetahs also eat meat



Imagine them living in the same ecosystem!

They will compete against one another for resources

سوف يتنافسون على الموارد. الخاسر سوف يموت أو ينتقل للعيش فى مكان آخر If an organism cannot compete, they will die or move to live in another ecosystem

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Unit 3 - Module 1 - Lesson 2: Adaptations and Variations

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Keywords You Must Know

التكيّف Adaptation

التخفّي Camouflage

التقليد Mimicry

السفر/الهجرة Migration السبات الشتوى Hibernation

التكيّف Adaptation

Adaptation is something animals and plants have or do to stay alive التكيِّف هو شيء لدى الكائنات الحيَّة ، أو تصرِّف تفعله الكائنات الحيَّة للبقاء على قيد الحياة



Frogs' sticky tongues help them catch insects to eat



Tigers' sharp teeth help them hunt and eat meat



Sea lions and walruses have <mark>blubber</mark> (layer of fat) in their bodies to keep them warm

> الفقمة وحصان البحر لديهم طبقة من الدهون فى أجسامهم تساعدهم على الشعور بالدفء



Spikey edges so no animal can eat the leaves

حواف حادة لمنع الحيوانات من أكل الأوراق

 You can see different types of adaptations in living things. These include camouflage, mimicry, hibernation and migration

التخفّي / التمويه Camouflage

Some animals blend with their environments. Animals do this to hide
 بعض الحيوانات تختلط مع بيئتها للتخفّي وعدم رؤيتها

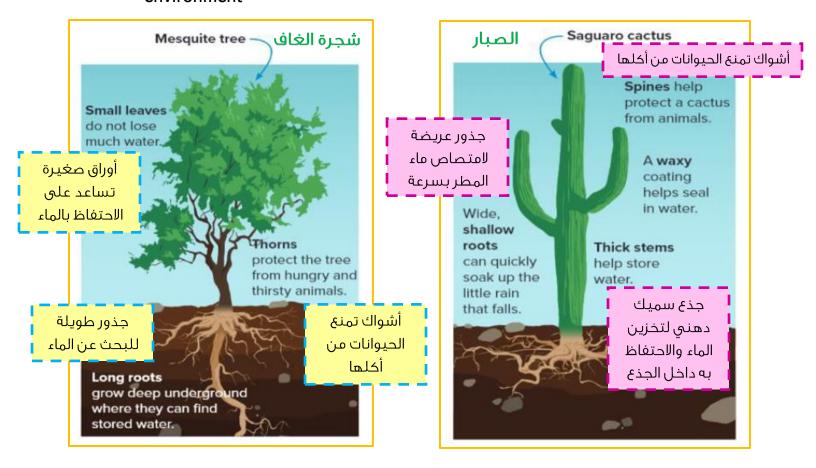


Desert Adaptations

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 Desert plants and animals have ways to adapt in the very dry and hot environment





Some animals are
nocturnal. They sleep
during daytime and are
active at night (because
it's colder at night)

بعض الحيوانات الصحراوية تنشط في الليل وتنام خلال النهار لتجنب الحرارة العالية



Jackrabbits have small bodies and long ears.
This kicks off extra heat and keeps them cool

الأرانب الصحراوية أجسامها صغيرة وأذنها طويلة لطرد الحرارة والشعور بالبرودة



their knees. This protects
them from the hot
ground when they kneel

ركب الجمل تحميه من الأرض الحارة عندما ينحنى للأسفل

Most desert animals have light-colored bodies that absorb less heat

معظم الحيوانات التي تعيش في الصحراء ألوانها فاتحة .. الألوان الفاتحة تمتص حرارة أقل

Ocean Adaptations

Algae look like plants, but they are not plants. They make their own food like plants. They need sunlight to do that

Algae have root-like structures that fix them to the ocean floor

ولكنها ليست من النباتات. الطحالب تصنع غذاءها بنفسها كالنباتات وتحتاج إلى الشمس

الطحالب تشيه النياتات،

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الطحالب لديها تراكيب تشبه الجذور لتثبيتها في الأرض

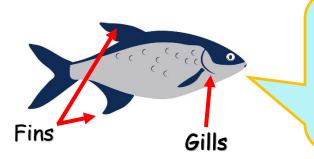
Algae that don't have roots drift near the surface to capture sunlight

الطحالب التي ليس لديها جذور تطفو على سطح الماء لالتقاط ضوء الشمس

Where should you place this alga? At point A or point B? Why?

> Hint: Don't forget that algae need sunlight!





I have adaptations that help me live underwater. I have gills to breathe and fins that help me swim

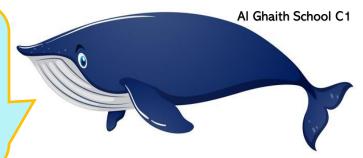
لديّ طرق للتكيّف والعيش في الماء. لديّ <mark>خياشيم تساعدني</mark> على التنفس ، وزعانف تساعدني على السباحة

Ms. Hala Mohammed

I am a whale, and I am a mammal, not a fish!

I have lungs. I can hold my breath for a long time and dive to look for food

أنا حوت وأنا من الثدييات ، وليس من الأسماك. لديّ رئتان وأستطيع ان أحبس أنفاسى لفترة طويلة ثم أسبح للبحث عن طعام.





When it gets colder, fish adapt by migrating to warmer places. Fish also migrate to find food and to reproduce

الأسماك تهاجر إلى أماكن دافئة عندما يحلّ الشتاء. الأسماك تهاجر أيضا للبحث عن طعام وللتكاثر

<u>()</u> Problem!

Forest Adaptations

Problem! Rainforests: LOTS of rain

Is too much water good for plants?



Plants that live in rainforests have leaves with pointed tips. This helps in kicking off extra water



الكثير من الماء يمكن أن يكون ضار للنباتات. النباتات في الغابات المطيرة لديها أوراق ذات حواف مدبّبة لطرد الماء الفائض





Rainforests: It's dark!



Do you notice that it's dark in some areas?

Do you think the plants there get enough sunlight?

Problem! /!



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بعض المناطق فى الغابة المطيرة قد تكون مظلمة ولا تصل الشمس إليها بشكل كافى. النباتات لديها أوراق كبيرة الحجم لتلتقط أكبر كمية من ضوء الشمس

The leaves are BIG to get as much sunlight as possible

Temperate forest: It's cold and dry!



Where did all the green leaves go? You think these trees are dead?



These trees grow in a cold and dry forest, there's very little rain

Problem! /



The trees adapt by shedding the leaves off. No leaves means less need for water. Leaves grow back in Spring

النباتات في هذه الغابة تتأقلم / تتكيّف عن طريق فقدانها للأوراق. بدون الأوراق هذه الأشجار تحتاج إلى القليل جدا من الماء. تنمو الأوراق مرة أخرى في فصل الربيع

Forest Animals

 You can see so many adaptations in forest animals, all to help animals survive and find their needs

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التقليد Mimicry



This butterfly is mimicking owls to be safe from predators

الفراشة تقلَّد البومة لحماية نفسها من المفترسين

What is the difference between camouflage and mimicry?

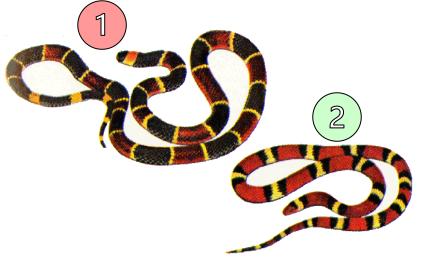


Camouflage is when animals blend with things in their environment, like leaves, trees, water, etc.

They are the same color and are hard to see.

التخفي/ التمويه يحدث عندما <mark>تختلط</mark> الحيوانات مع عناصر في بيئتها، كأوراق الأشجار أو الأغصان أو حتى الماء (كالتماسيح).

لدى الحيوانات هنا نفس اللون ويكون من الصعب رؤيتها.



Mimicry happens when one animal looks like another. Snake 2 is non-venomous and is mimicking snake 1 which is venomous.

التقليد يحدث عندما يقلّد حيوان حيوانًا آخر. الأفعى رقم 2 غير سامة وتقلّد الأفعى رقم 1 السامة.

Don't get camouflage and mimicry mixed up. Copy this link and practice!



السبات الشتوى Hibernation

There's less food in winter.

Some animals hibernate (sleep) during winter. They don't eat and they use less energy.

يقل الطعام في فصل الشتاء. بعض الحيوانات تبدأ مرحلة النوم (السبات الشتوي) خلال هذا الفصل. هذه الحيوانات لا تتناول الطعام وتستهلك القليل جدا من الطاقة



Other...



To protect themselves, skunks spray bad-smelling chemicals at predators رائحة كريهة لدى الظربان لإبعاد المفترس

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Hedgehogs have sharp quills to defend themselves أشواك حادة عند القنافذ لحماية نفسها

Please check the files uploaded on LMS for extra practice





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