

# NMC-L6-U1-LC1-1 (1)

VIP KID

Class 1 Engage



Animal Adaptations  
-Structural Adaptations

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The slide features a vibrant, cartoonish background with a blue sky and white clouds. In the center, the 'VIP KID' logo is prominently displayed in a stylized, blue, bubbly font. Surrounding the logo are several colorful, anthropomorphic characters: a yellow character wearing a red cap and headphones, a green character holding a tennis racket, a yellow character holding a basketball, and a pink character. The overall theme is fun and engaging, suitable for a young audience.

Tips

No Tips for this page

Tips

VIP KID

## Reward System



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The slide shows a photograph of a large elephant standing in a grassy field under a clear blue sky. In the foreground, there are six white plastic buckets arranged in a row. The elephant's trunk is extended towards the buckets, suggesting it is about to drink from them. The image is framed by a teal border with navigation arrows on the sides.

Tips


Tips: Teacher (T) tells student (S) that he or she is going to help the elephant collect water. 1. If S answers correctly, he or she can get a bucket of water. 2. If S doesn't follow the classroom rules, he or she can't get water. 3. If S gets all the buckets, S wins. 4. T draws the reward system on a whiteboard or paper to use throughout the class.

Tips **VIP KID**

# Warm Up

Engage

What are the differences between these two animals?



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Navigation icons: Home, WhatsApp, Email, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, Print, Share

Tips

Tips: T asks S to name the differences between these two animals. T encourages S to use complete sentences. T assists S if necessary.

Tips **VIP KID**

# Animals and Environments

Engage




camel




polar bears



cheetah




frog




rain forest



desert



savannah



the Arctic

These animals look and act in special ways to be able to live in these environments.

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Navigation icons: Home, WhatsApp, Email, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, Print, Share

Tips

Tips: T asks S to match the animals with their environments and asks S if they can name all the animals and their environments.

Then T asks if there is anything special about those animals that helps them live in these environments. T can give some hints. For example, the polar bears grow long and thick fur, so they can live in the cold Arctic.

Tips **WIP KID**

# Get Ready to Read

Engage

**survive** - to stay alive

The zebra **survived** a fight with a lion.



**Giraffes survive** by using their long necks to reach and eat the leaves at the top of tall trees.



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Tips

Tips: T introduces the new word and its definition to S. T helps S to read the word several times. T encourages S to read the sample sentences independently.

Tips **WIP KID**

# Get Ready to Read

Engage

**adapt** - to change in order to fit or survive in an environment



The polar bear has **adapted** to its environment by growing thick fur that keeps it warm.

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Tips

Tips: T introduces the new word and its definition to S. T helps S to read the word several times. T encourages S to read the sample sentence independently.

Tips **VIP KID**

## Get Ready to Read

**Engage**

**adaptation** - a change in a plant or animal that makes it better able to survive in its environment

Strong teeth, long eyelashes, thick, two-toed feet, and big humps are all **adaptations** that help camels survive in the desert.







strong teeth   long eyelashes   thick, two-toed feet   big humps

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Tips

Tips: T introduces the new word and its definition to S. T helps S to read the word several times. T encourages S to read the sample sentence independently. T explains that adaptation is the noun form of "adapt."

Tips **VIP KID**

## Get Ready to Read

**Engage**

**structural** - relating to the way something is made or designed




A giraffe's long neck and an elephant's big ears are good examples of **structural** adaptations.

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Tips

Tips: T introduces the new word and its definition to S. T helps S to read the word several times. T encourages S to read the sample sentence independently.

Tips **KID** **Explore**

## Structural Adaptations

Over a very long time, animals' bodies can change to help them **survive**. Their legs can grow longer to run faster, their claws can get sharper to climb and grab food, and their fins can get bigger to help them swim faster. All of these changes that help animals survive are called **structural adaptations**. Some animals have adaptations that help them catch food and others have adaptations that keep them from becoming other animals' food.



legs



claws




fins

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Tips

Tips: T helps S read the text. T asks questions, for example, "How can animals' bodies change to help them survive?"

Tips **KID** **Explore**



Elephants have **adapted** to their environment by growing long trunks, big ears, and big feet. They use their trunks to smell, pull, touch, and even communicate with other elephants. Trunks are also used to bring food to elephants' mouths and to help elephants clean themselves. They also use their big ears to fan themselves when the weather is too hot. Their big feet help them carry their huge bodies.




They also use their big ears to fan themselves when the weather is too hot. Their big feet help them carry their huge bodies.

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Tips

Tips: T helps S read the text. T asks questions, for example, "What is an elephant's trunk used for?"

Tips **KID** Explore



**Camels' structural adaptations are different from elephants'. They live in the desert. Their adaptations, such as their thick fur and humps, help them survive the hot and dry weather.**



**Their thick fur keeps their bodies cool and protects them from the heat. It also provides warmth during cold desert nights. Camels keep fat in their hump or humps and use it as food, so they can survive without eating for weeks.**

humps

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Tips

Tips: T helps S read the text. T asks questions, for example, "Why do camels need thick fur?"

Tips **KID** Explore

## Answer the Questions

1. What are some ways animals have adapted to their environments?
2. What structural adaptations do elephants have?
3. How have camels adapted to their environment?

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Tips

Tips: T asks S to answer the questions. T goes back to the previous slides to help S answer the questions if necessary. Answers: 1. Some animals have long legs to run faster, some have sharp claws to climb and grab food, and some have big fins to swim. 2. Elephants have long trunks, big ears, and strong feet. 3. Camels can survive without drinking and eating for a long time. They keep fat in their hump or humps and use it as food. Their thick fur keeps their bodies cool and protects them from the heat. It also provides warmth during cold desert nights.

Tips **VIP KID**

## Articles

Explain

An article is a word that is used before a noun to show whether the noun refers to something specific or not. *A, an, and the* are articles.

The is used when the listener or reader knows which person or thing we are talking about.

Which animal is brown, **the** rabbit or **the** bear?




**The** bear is brown.

→ We are talking about this bear in the picture.

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Tips

Tips: T reviews the concept of articles with S. T asks S to read the sample sentences and explains the usage of "the."

Tips **VIP KID**

## Articles


Explain

A or an is used when the listener or reader doesn't know which person or thing we are talking about.

1. What animal is this?

This is **a** camel.


→ It can be any camel.



2. What animal is this?

This is **an** alligator.

→ It can be any alligator.



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Tips


Tips: T introduces the usage of "a" and "an." T asks S to read the sample sentences and explains the usage of "a" and "an." T helps S review the differences between "a" and "an" if necessary. (We use "a" before a singular countable noun that starts with a consonant and we use "an" before a singular countable noun that starts with a vowel sound.)

Tips **VIP KID**

## A, an, or the?

Explain

1. There is \_\_\_\_ eagle in the sky. \_\_\_\_ eagle is looking for food.
2. Tom is \_\_\_\_ zookeeper. He takes care of \_\_\_\_ animals in the zoo.



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Tips







Tips: T asks S to read and complete the sentences. T assists as necessary.  
 Answers: 1. an, The, 2. a, the.

Tips **VIP KID**

## Homophones

Extend

Homophones are words that sound the same, but have different meanings and spellings.

<p><b>bear</b> - a large mammal</p> 		<p><b>bare</b> - not covered</p> 
<p><b>hare</b> - a large rabbit</p> 		<p><b>hair</b> - what grows on your head</p> 

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Tips




Tips: T explains to S that homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings. T helps S read the words and their meanings. T asks S to spell each word.



Tips **VIP KID**

## Match Up

Extend

bare		not covered
hare		a large mammal
hair		a rabbit
bear		what grows on your head

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Tips

Tips: T asks S to read the homophones, then match the homophones with their pictures and meanings.

Tips **VIP KID**

## Fill in the Blanks

Elaborate

survive      adapt

- Over a very long time, animals can change and \_\_\_\_\_ to their environment.
- Elephants have \_\_\_\_\_ to their environment by having big feet and ears.
- I don't know how camels \_\_\_\_\_ in the desert.
- None of the animals could \_\_\_\_\_ this forest fire, so they ran away.

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Tips

Tips: T asks S to read and complete the sentences with the correct forms of the correct verbs. Answers: 1. adapt, 2. adapted, 3. survive, 4. survive

Tips **VIP KID**

# Time to Talk

Evaluate

1. How have giraffes adapted to their environment?
2. How have polar bears adapted to their environment?



long necks tree leaves



thick fur cold weather

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Navigation icons: list, search, share, refresh, back, forward, home, power.

Tips

Tips: T asks S the questions and has S answer them. Suggested answers: 1. Giraffes have long necks to help them eat leaves on tall trees. 2. Polar bears have thick fur to keep them warm in cold weather.

Tips **VIP KID**

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Navigation icons: list, search, share, refresh, back, forward, home, power.

Tips

Tips: T can use this blank slide to do an extra activity if T has extra time.



Tips

T may remind S to finish the post-class enrichment activities.



Tips

No Tips for this page