

I'm not robot!



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Grade 3 Reading Comprehension Worksheet Great Big Elephants By Lisa Miller

Read the passage below.  
Almost everything about elephants is big. They are the largest animals that live on land. There are two kinds of elephants: the Indian elephant and the African elephant. A male African elephant can weigh up to six thousand kilos. Elephants can be up to four meters tall. Elephants need to live in very large areas because they eat and drink so much. Every day, elephants spend about 16 hours eating. They eat up to 200 kilos of food. They can drink over 250 liters of water. Elephants have very big, very thin ears. Elephants use their ears to cool themselves down. An elephant's trunk can smell food, water and predators. Elephants need very strong legs to support their heavy bodies. Elephant tusks are really long, curved teeth. Elephants use their tusks to dig for food and water and to fight.



- Answer each question.
- How many kinds of elephants are there?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - A male African elephant can weigh up to six thousand kilos.  
a. True    b. False
  - Why elephants need to live in large areas?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - What does elephant's trunk smell?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Why elephants need strong legs?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - What are the tusks?  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## Deforestation

Deforestation (defor-est-ay-shun) means the removal of trees and forests, usually through cutting or burning. In South America, most deforestation takes place because of a need for agricultural land. In countries with poor economies, such as those in South America, people turn to agriculture to meet the everyday needs of living.

The causes of deforestation are major related to a competitive global economy, which forces poorer countries to use their only resources for money. This happens both locally and nationally. Locals, people use land for farming to make money, due to poverty and increasing populations. National governments see logging concessions to cover debts and develop industries.

The problem is, using their forests is only a short-term solution, which is causing even worse, and long-term effects. There are made of about 50% carbon, so when trees are burnt, carbon is released into the atmosphere. Cutting them down reduces the amount of rain, raising temperatures and allowing the sun to heat up the land and dry it out. Also, greater affected are the animals and plants that live in the rainforests. Tropical rainforests hold about 50% of earth's species of animal. When we destroy their habitat, we kill them too.

The solutions to problems such as deforestation lie in addressing the root cause. Organizations such as Greenpeace and other activists make a huge effort to save the rainforests, but in doing so they make many enemies. And, if deforestation continues at its current rate, in just 100 years there will be no more rainforests left.

Adapted from [www.gapedia.com](http://www.gapedia.com)

Tick  the correct answer.

- a- The text is:  argumentative  informative  narrative
- b- The text is mainly about:  the solutions to deforestation   
 the causes and effects of deforestation   
 the effects and solutions to deforestation

Correct the following false statements with precise details.

a- Deforestation takes place in developed countries. (paragraph 1)

b- Deforestation happens only at the national level. (paragraph 2)

c- The cutting and burning of trees effects major the Man. (paragraph 3)

d- Deforestation is not as dangerous as many people think. (paragraph 4)

Focus on paragraph (3) and complete the table.

Event	Impact
The cutting of trees	_____
The burning of trees	_____

Answer the following questions.

a- Why are some governments for deforestation? (paragraph 2)

b- Whose responsibility is to resolve the problem. (paragraph 4)

c- According to you how can we stop deforestation?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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## Simple Past Tense - was, were

### Elementary exercises

Forming the past tense of to be.

Affirmative and negative sentence				Interrogative sentence			
I	was			Was	I		
He	was not			Was	he		
She	wasn't	at home		Was	she	at home	yesterday?
It	was	in hospital	yesterday.	Was	it	in hospital	yesterday?
You	were	on holiday	last week.	Were	you	on holiday	last week?
We	were not	in London		Were	we	in London	
They	weren't				they		

Task 1 - Complete the sentences with the Past Tense of "to be".

- We \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday last week.
- The man \_\_\_\_\_ in the train.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ on apple.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ in a bookshop.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ a doll.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ a good pupil.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ this?
- It \_\_\_\_\_ a French lesson.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful city.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ my brother.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ in London today.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday.
- The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ here.

Task 2 - Write some true sentences with was, were, wasn't, weren't.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Task 3 - Rewrite the sentences into the Simple Past Tense. Then write a negative sentence. Look at the example below.

- I am at home. → I was at home. I wasn't at home.
- He is my friend.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - I am a man.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - It is an umbrella.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - That is a bird.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - These are your pens and pencils.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - They are happy people.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - This is a kitchen.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Those are two bags, a ruler and a rubber.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - We are in.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - You are my brother.  
\_\_\_\_\_

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# ADJECTIVES



Excited



Thirsty



Tired



Tall Short



Happy



Surprised



Rich



Fat



Beautiful



Thin

4  
four

[www.grammarbank.com](http://www.grammarbank.com)

Primary school:  
Carthage Byrsa

English test (1)

6<sup>th</sup> Form \* G1

Academic year : 2018/2019

Sémia JRIDI

