

Science



Know the contents

The Miami Virtual School, presented through texts for elementary education program and sequence of natural science content, enriched with several videos and subtopics. With this text handling you acquire attitudes, skills, abilities and concepts that allow you to expand your worldwide.

Your contents are grouped into four sessions containing topics and subtopics of several pages. Each topic begins with a title, a series of questions whose purpose is to arouse your interest in the contents, you can use these questions at the end of a topic to test your learning. You'll find images related to the concepts and themes, videos, charts, concept maps with didactic sense

The virtualitos help you journey through this adventure of knowledge.



Inquire to...

When you find this icon you know that there are many unanswered questions, which you can use at the end of a topic to find what you have learned.

When you find this icon you have to carry out the activities for each topic or subtopic.

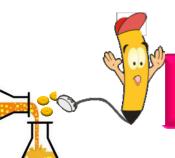




Art is part of your activities, giving a personal touch when you go to color. Now you are the artist!

Virtualito invites you to learn more about the theme, research new things. That's intesting to know!





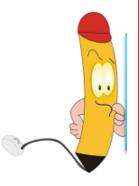
Did you know that....? You'll find fun facts that invite you to learn about other related topics



Indicators of achievement and competences

Identify characteristics of living and nonliving things in their environment next.

- Sets similarities and differences among living things.
- Build models of living things according to their characteristics.
- Keep personal hygiene and health in their daily lives.
- Generates campaigns protection and care of living things in their environment.
- 1. What are the characteristics of living things?
- 2. What living things differ from non living alive?



Nature is formed by various beings and animals, rocks, plants, water, humans, soil, clouds and other material objects around us. To understand the nature is necessary to classify the beings in it, which can be grouped as follows:

- · The living or biotic
- non-living or abiotic Beings







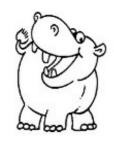
- 1.Draw ten living beings and place them in their habitat.
- 2. Look out of the window of your house and make a list of the non-living things and living things you see. Write them on the notebook.
- 3. From the list you made on exercise two, choose the living beings and circle them in blue.
- 4. From the list you made on exercise two, choose the living beings and circle them in green

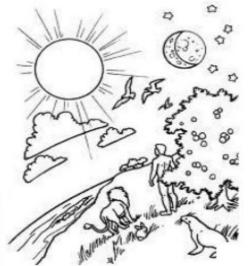
Color the next pictures.











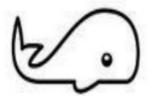




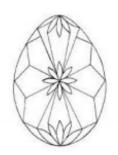
















Activity



Write the utilities of the next beings to complete the chart. Then write more beings and their utilities.

Living being	l	Jtility	
Cow			
Chiken			
Crocodile			
Rivers			
Flowers			
Stones			





Living beings have six vital functions: they are born, grow, feed, breathe, reproduce and adapt to the environment in which they live. They also have another feature in common: all are made up cells (either unicellular or multicellular).

All known forms of life gather in large groups, which are called Kingdoms. The most widely used classification grouping living things into five kingdoms:

Monera Kingdom

Here you will find bacteria, they are unicellular organisms and are very small. They assist in the process of decomposition.



Fungi kingdom



It consists of fungi, some are eukaryotic, some prokaryotic, some are unicellular and some are multicellular.



Plant Kingdom

In this kingdom you will find plants, which are autotrophic and multicelullar

Animal kingdom



There is a variety of animals, water, land, air, large and small; fur, feathered, scaly, skin. Biodiversity is what strikes us as you belong to the animal kingdom, we invite you to look exotic, different from those you see every day.



Protist Kingdom

This kingdom is made up of protozoa and algae.
Protozoa are unicellular and live in aquatic
environments and within other living alive.
The algae can be multicellular, unicellular, autotrophic
and heterotrophic.













