2°

Science

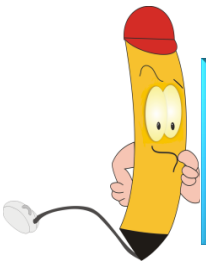
Know the contents

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.

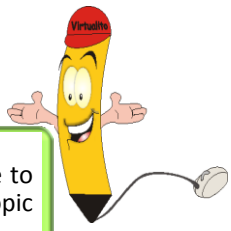
Your contents are grouped into four sessions containing topics and subtopics of several pages. Each topic begins with a title, a series of questions whose purpose is to arouse your interest in the contents, you can use these questions at the end of a topic to test your learning. You'll find images related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

The virtualitos help you journey through this adventure of knowledge.

Inquire to...



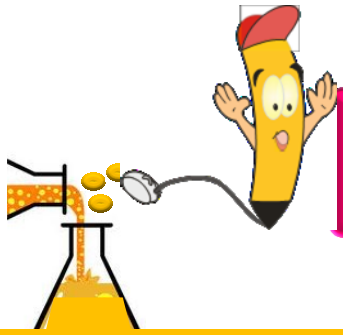
When you find this icon you know that there are many unanswered questions, which you can use at the end of a topic to find what you have learned.



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

Adaptation of plants

Adaptations are the features that living beings develop to stay alive in the environment where they live.
The plants have several adaptations according to the environment in which they live.

Plants that live in dry climates , as the desert have strong stems covered with wax to prevent water loss, they have spines that protect them from predators.

- Plants that live in very cold places like the moors have fuzz on their leaves which protect them from the cold.
- Aquatic plants need to lose water absorbing in abundance, for this they have large leaves that help to deliver the water.

Adaptation of animals

The animals, like plants have many different kinds of adaptations.

Animals that live in very cold areas, such as polar bears, usually have abundant fur. Other animals such as whales, walruses, seals and penguins, which do not have their body covered with hair, have a thick skin full of fat that helps them to stand the cold. Warm areas animals have short hair and little fat. Marine animals have broad, flattened limbs paddle so that allowed to swim easily.

Animals also have defined characteristics according to the type of power consuming:

Herbivores: have sharp teeth for gripping, cutting or gnawing vegetables

Carnivorous animals: they developed the organs, allowing them to detect the presence of prey. To catch their victims using the peaks, claws, paws, teeth and tongue.

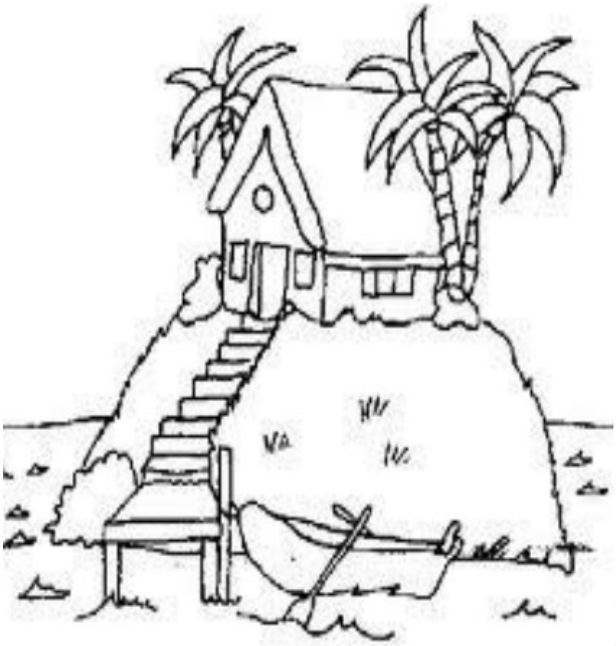
Animals have certain adaptations to defend themselves. Some have their body covered with thorn or flakes, like the body spin, others take the form or color of the environment to avoid being seen.

Adaptations humans

Humans can adapt to different conditions of where they live.
The Eskimos are the inhabitants of the polar regions. These areas are very cold. They live in homes built with blocks of ice and called igloo. These animals wear thick clothes and feed mainly on fish.

1. Color the houses according to the keys

Keywords:
Housing warm climate: green
Housing cold weather: purple



The objects and their shape

The objects around us are made of different materials.
Example:
Some are made of wood, others of glass, plastic and metal. Each material have characteristics or properties: soft, hard, transparent, among others.
Objects can be solid, liquid and gaseous.
Solids have a definite shape and occupy a place. It can be recognized by their features like color, shape, hardness, texture and size.
Liquids do not have their own form, take the form of container . As solids occupy a spot. We recognize them because they have certain smell, color or taste. Gases have no definite shape, take the shape of their container. Different from solids and liquids, gases does not occupy a certain volume.

Properties of objects

The properties of objects can change by the action of heat, cold or energy.

Changes of state of matter

Objects can change their state by heating and cooling them.