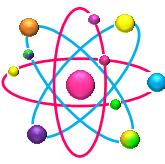


20

Studies

Social



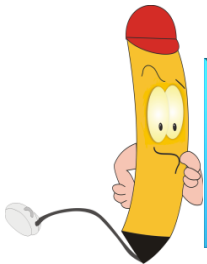
Know the contents

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 interesting to know!



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



The landscape

Natural and cultural landscape

The geographical landscape is made up of natural and cultural elements.

Cultural landscape is defined as the result of the action of the development of human activities in a particular territory, identifying which components are:

The natural substrate (topography, soil, vegetation, water)

Human Action: modification and / or alteration of the natural elements and structures for a particular purpose.

Activity developed (functional component in relation to the economy, lifestyles, beliefs, culture, among others.)



Clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally by man. It is landscaped gardens and parks, constructed for aesthetic reasons which generally, but not always, are associated with religious buildings or other monuments.

•Classification of cultural landscapes:

urban

rural

archaeological

Industrial





Unit 2

Organically evolved landscape, due to an initial imperative of social, economic, administrative and / or religious, and has evolved to its current form in response to adaptation to its natural environment. This process is reflected in different ways, so it will be two subtypes:

Landscape relic (or fossil) is one in which the evolutionary process completed sometime in the past, but its characteristic features are still visible materially.

Active landscape is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society associated with the traditional way of life, and whose evolution process is still active.

Associative cultural landscapes are those in which there are strong associations, religious, artistic or cultural with the natural environment, rather than material cultural evidence, which may be absent or insignificant.



Country landscape



City lanscape



Archeology landscape



Industrial landscape





The town and country

Rural areas or countryside, large tracts of land are found at a large distance from the cities.

Cities are large urban areas where thousands or millions of people which are engaged in different activities.

The population living in a city called urban community.

The field needs of the city and this is evidenced daily: a city reaches the settler to acquire merchandise (for subsistence and supplies for the field) for administrative and professional consultation; concrete banking, selecting staff; sell their production, transport hire, use cultural, educational, health, to enjoy leisure time.



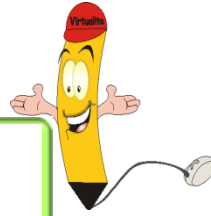
When a crisis affects the field, impact on urban dynamics and gradually affects everyone. For city-country form a rural community that also functions as a more or less complex, thus damaging the sub ends up affecting the other, so that it is important to strive to build a comprehensive solution when there is a particular problem.





Unit 2





Activity

1. Draw the elements in the corresponding box. Colour them.

Chickens

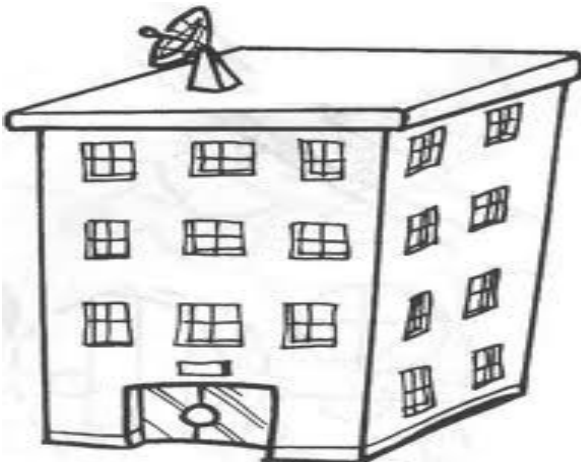
light

Horses

pin

Buildings

Car





Unit 2

2. Describe the area where you live.

I live in an area:

3. In the elements occur as in the city, seen each image and complete.



Is _____ and produces _____.

Is _____ and produces _____.



According to the image created similar to the previous sentence.





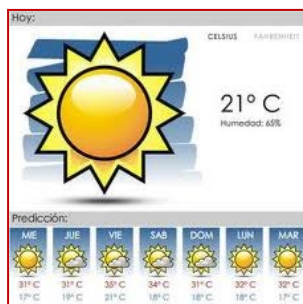
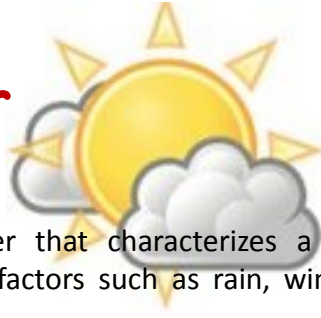


The weather

The weather is the weather that characterizes a place. Split determine the weather has factors such as rain, wind, humidity and temperature.

The way of life of people and their activities vary according to the top and, according to the climate of each region, different plants are grown.

When a place is very close to sea level is warmer, and if it is high above sea level, it is cooler. A place that is at an intermediate level is temperate.





Housing for the weather

Housing is a building whose main function is to provide shelter and room for people, protecting them from inclement weather and other natural hazards.

All live in a house, which gives us shelter and safety.

The houses are built of different materials such as:

Cement: is the material used in construction.

Wood extracted from trees.

Thatch: are mud and straw.

House mixed materials: structure of a type of material other walls and the roof of another.

Cane and stalk, zinc and others.

An igloo or snow house is a refuge or shelter constructed from blocks of snow in Arctic regions.



Wood is an excellent material for constructions of houses due to its weight and strength to overcome even in the concrete, bricks and even stainless is why developed countries use this material in their housing construction



The conical housing is a wise response to the determining climatic and geographical conditions of the regions where they are. Heavy and constant rains, humidity, sweltering heat, winds floggers, and especially the constant tremors.





Attire for the weather



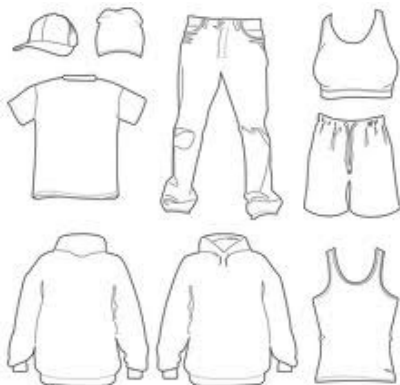
- ☀ Warm: Mean annual temperatures above 18 ° C.
- Tempering: annual average temperatures around 15 ° C.
- ❄ Cold: Mean annual temperatures below 10 ° C.
- 🏜 Desert: High temperature range between day and night and insufficient rainfall.



Depending on climate humans use outfits that allow them to be comfortable. In Colombia there are all climates, but not the location of the stations in Ecuador.

When you travel, you have to bring appropriate attire to the place where you are going.

If you are in cold weather, you'll have to cover very well. Wool socks, scarves, hats and jackets. If there is rain, you have to wear rubber boots or shoes that allow the entry of water.



Conversely when you are in temperate climates, clothing can be light, and some clothes in case it's a little windy. This will help protect you from these somewhat cold drafts.

In hot climates, clothing is totally cool, to feel excessive heat. Usually takes very little clothing.



Unit 2

2. Look at the pictures and write the kind of climate, human activities that develop. Explain.



Five large, empty, rounded rectangular boxes with dashed borders, intended for writing answers. The borders are colored yellow, red, blue, black, and orange from top to bottom.

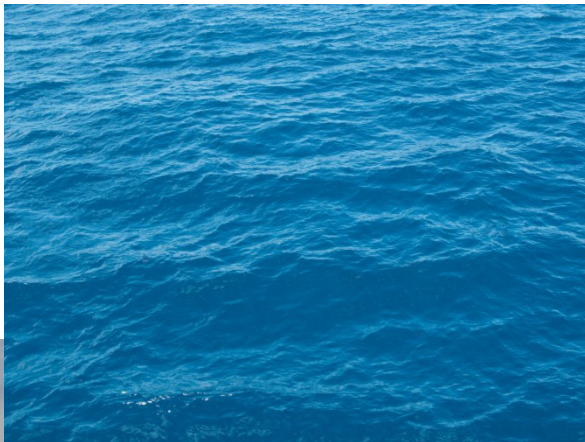


Resources

In the wide variety of landscapes that we find our country has many natural resources such as vegetation, minerals and water. All of them offer benefits. Natural resources are not inexhaustible, for this reason, we must use them, but at the same time, we must take care to benefit from them for long.



Wild terrain



Water

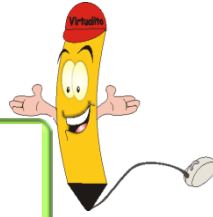


Rocks and Minerals



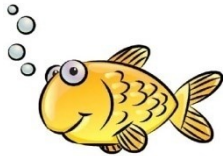
Barren land





Activity

1. Match each item with the natural resource came from.



2. Look at the picture., And writes how people take advantage of these resources.





Conservation of resources



In soil grow plants that provide food and oxygen. When many trees are cut down and the land is unprotected, erosion occurs, ie, the soil deteriorates because of water and wind, to avoid this, it is necessary to plant large and small plants. Another way to look contaminate the soil is not throwing garbage in it.

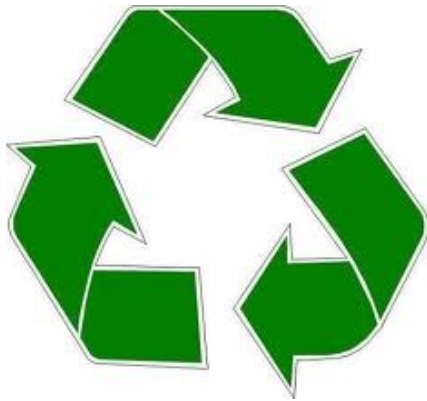
The garbage containers must be separated in order to recycle them.

On the other hand, water is essential for life of people, animals and plants. When this is contaminated, it could cause serious diseases, it is necessary to take care of.





Unit 2



Whenever you see this symbol you know you are working with the environment and with the care of the planet's natural resources.

It is very important that you also contribute your community and participate in campaigns that are related to the care of the en



Every scrap has a place, so we can prevent environmental pollution continues to grow. We help when we separate the trash home.

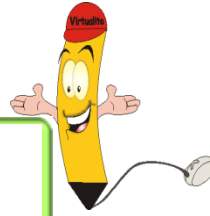
To facilitate this work were generated visual codes, which are more easily recognized, and will be easier to sort the garbage and help with the decrease in the accumulation of garbage.

Cans are used different colors and labeled with the corresponding residue or waste to be deposited. The cleaning companies in large cities lend a better collection service in garbage time are classified.



You can start in your school and at home. If you do not have the bins can label some containers to start with the classification.





Activity

1. Match each term with its meaning

erosion

Cut a tree root

cutting

Wear on the ground produced by external agents such as water and wind.

2. Make a recycling plan at home. Start by sorting the organic from the inorganic. Then you can do a more detailed classification. For example the inorganic glass, metal, cardboard, etc.. Find out how wastes are classified more specifically. Write to the front of the bins that depository products there. Draw the missing cans.

