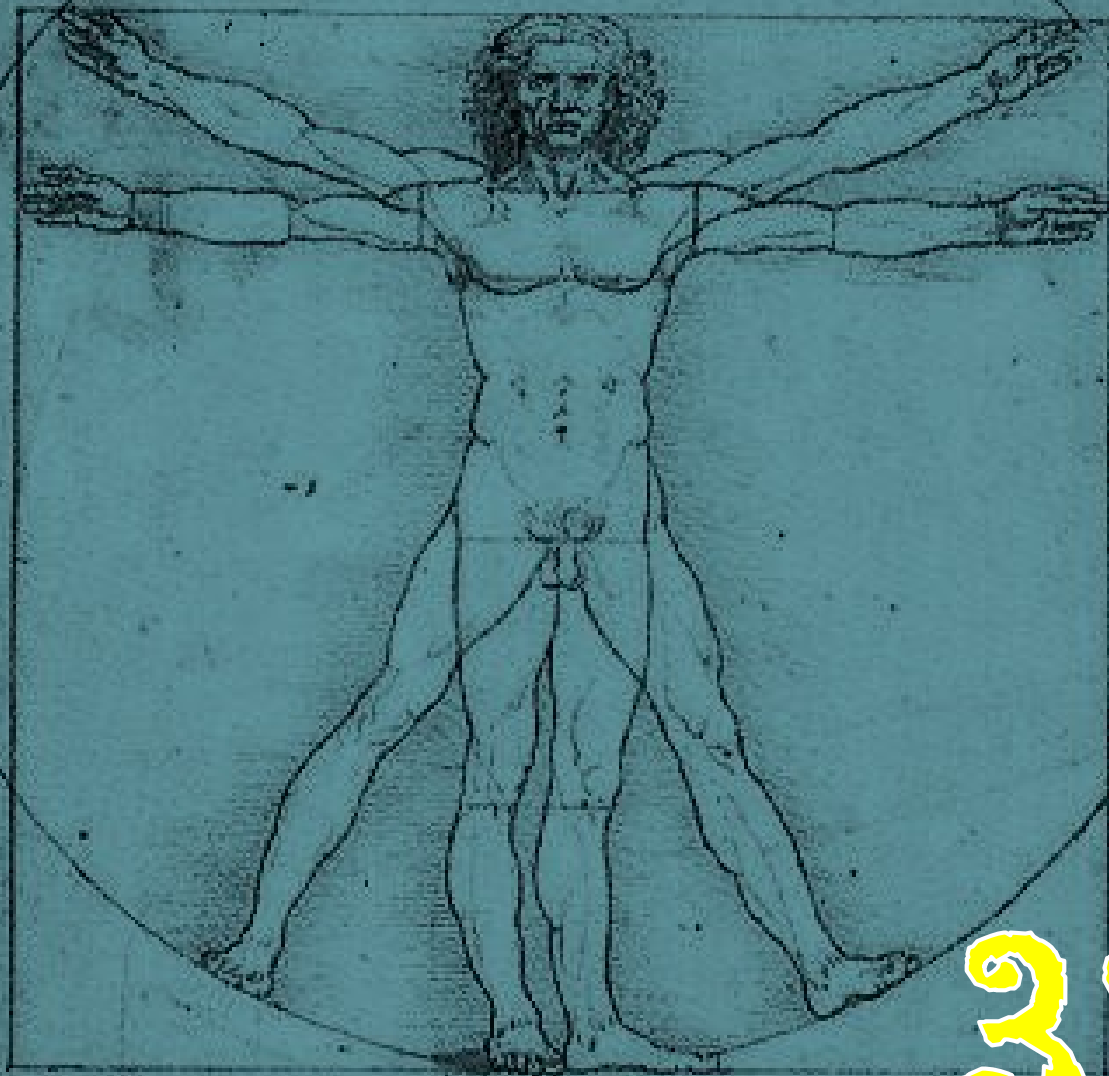


Handwritten text in a historical script, likely Latin, located at the top of the page. The text is arranged in several lines and is partially obscured by the top edge of the Vitruvian Man drawing.



30

Social Sciences



Content

<u>Know the contents</u>	1
<u>The place where we live</u>	2
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Know the contents

The Gimnasio Virtual San Francisco Javier, presented through textbooks for primary education and the sequence program of social science content, enriched with several videos and additional topics.

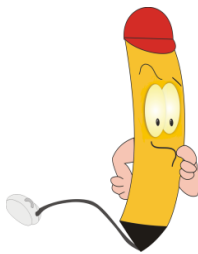
With this text handling you acquire attitudes, skills, abilities and ideas that allow you to expand your worldview.

Your content are grouped into four themes and subthemes containing multiple pages. Each topic begins with a title, a series of questions, whose purpose is to arouse your interest in the contents, you can use the questions at the end of a topic to find your learning.

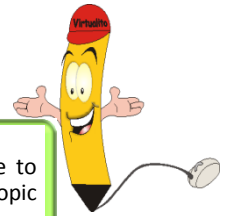
Find images related to the concepts and themes, videos, diagrams, concept maps with didactic sense.

The virtualitos will help you travel through this adventure of knowledge.

Let us search...



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



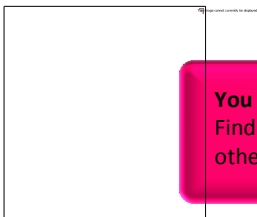
When you find this you will have to perform the activities for each topic or subtopic.



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 topic, research new things. It is interesting to know!



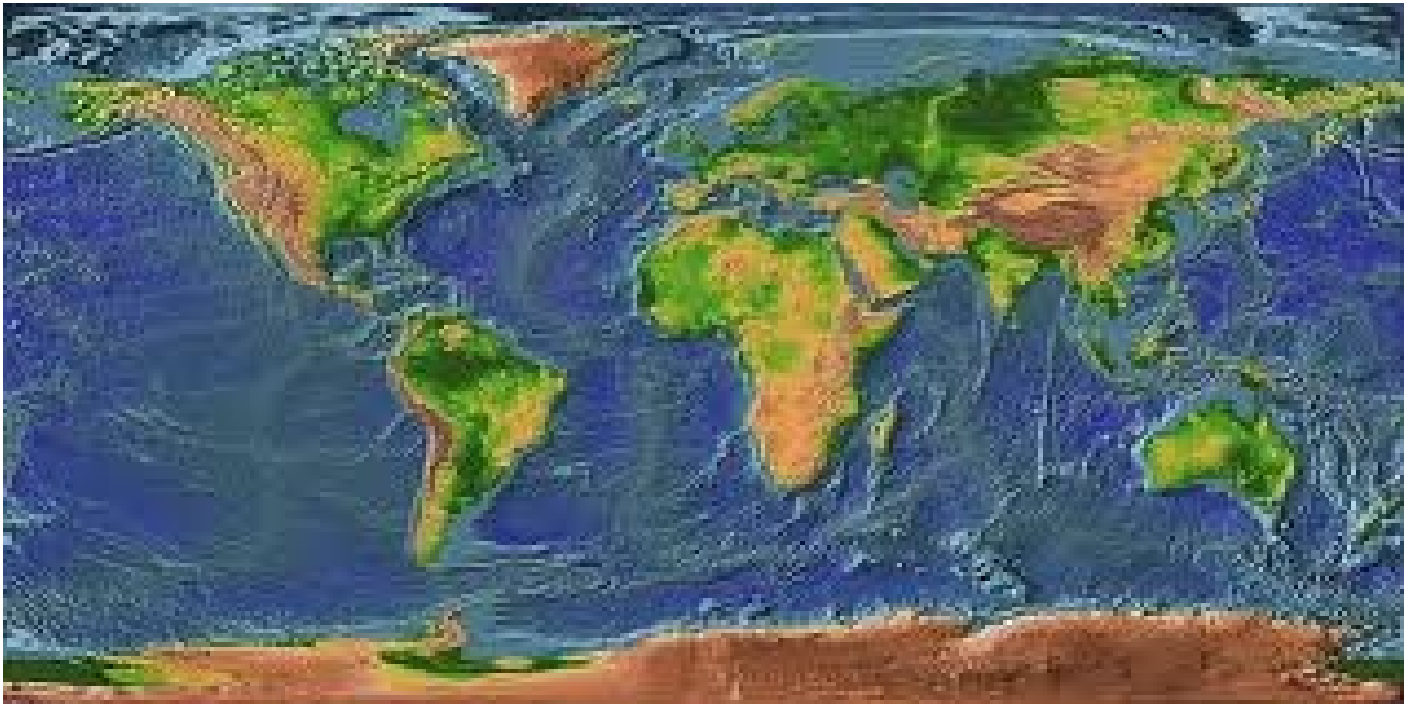
You know?

Find fun facts that invite you to learn about other related topics.





The place where we live



We all know many things from where we live. We know because we know them personally or they have heard of them. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EO6htKNE6Dg>

The place where one location ends is called limit.

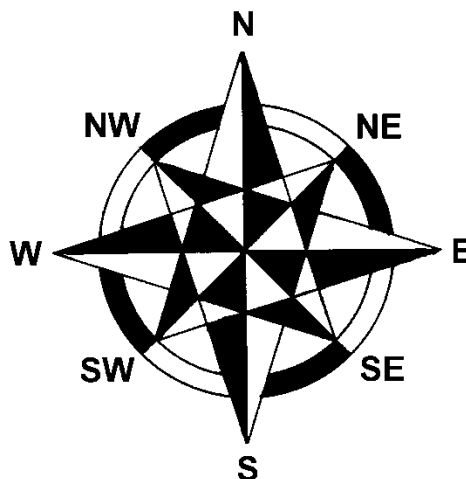
Those limits have been used as roads, rivers, streams, avenues, roads, fences, etc..

If we go somewhere, we have to know in which direction we have to go there.

We have to get our bearings.

Orientation

To guide us we must consider the cardinal points we already know, and the intermediate points that we see in the graph below.

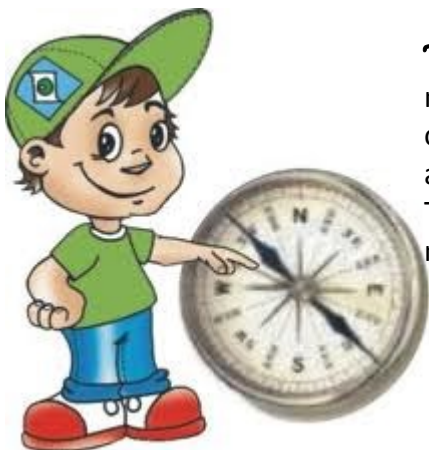
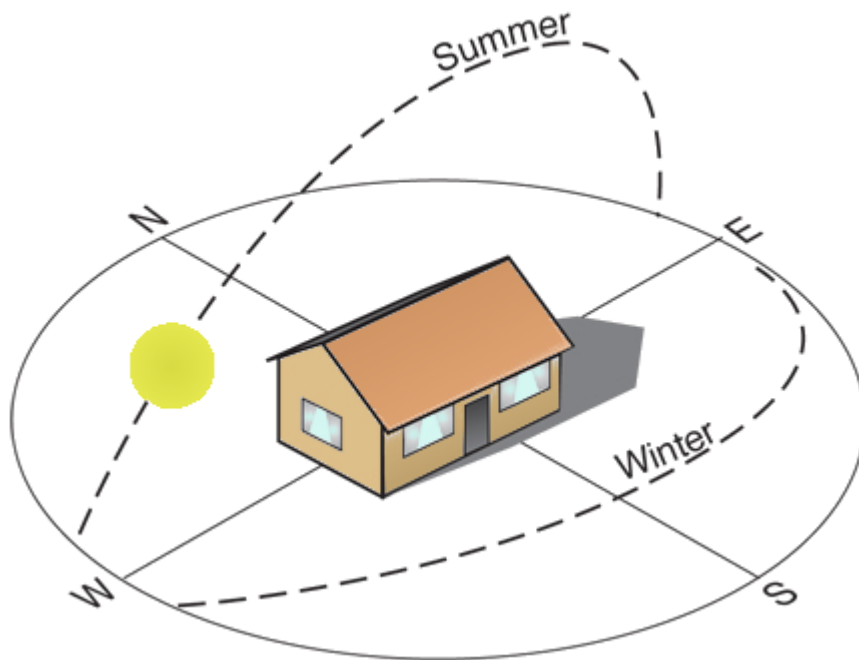




Unit 1

To find out where you are located, or how to get to a particular site, you can be guided by places or objects. For example, if you are in the field, can lead you down a mountain, if you're in the city, a notice and in confined spaces can be guided by the cardinal points, the wind rose or compass.

The cardinal points. We can locate you considering the place where the sun appears. In order to learn with open arms, pointing with his right hand where the sun rises, it is the east, also called this, which is indicated by the letter E, at the opposite point, or where it points left hand , is the west, also called the West, which is represented with the letter O. Similarly, the front is north (N) and behind the south, represented by S.



The compass. This guidance tool consists of a magnetic needle always points north. We can use the compass to orient both day and night, and go from one place to another.

To locate, use some words like: front, back, bottom, top, near, far, left and right.



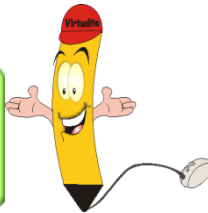


Unit 1

The compass rose. It is the figure used to represent the cardinal points north, south, east and west. These include intermediate points northeast (NE), Southeast (SE), northwest (NW) and southwest (SW).



Activity



1. Look at the illustration. Then. Write the cardinal points that apply.



Yes, Charlie is playing with their carts, then writes:

- Who is right?
- Who is left?
- Who is north?
- Who is south?





Representation of a space

The spaces we see around us, such as parks, houses, sets, can be represented graphically by means of photographs, drawings, plans and maps.



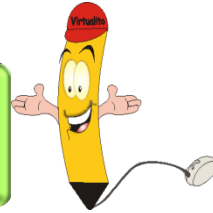
The plane. It is a drawing that serves to orient in one place. The plan should take into account the cardinal points, and the actual size of the place.



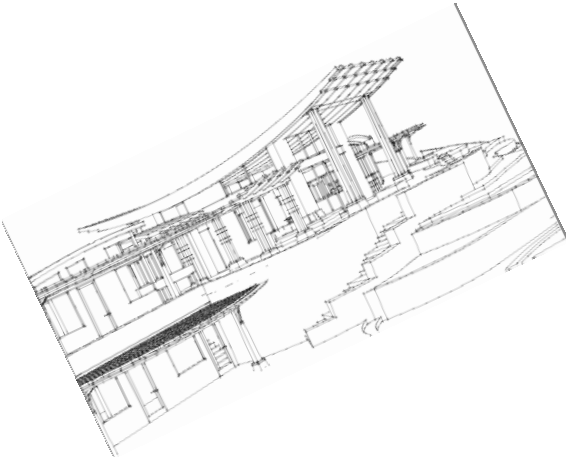


Unit 1

Activity



1. Look at the background.



FRONT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

The scale helps us to know the distance between locations on a map or on a plane. For example, in a plane every inch of the plane can be a subway reality.

The scale used is	
The chapel is between	
The football field is in	
The pavilion is in	
The yard is in the middle of	





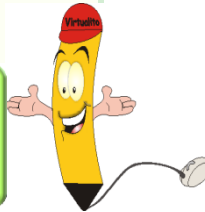
Location of Colombia in the World

Colombia is part of the American continent and is located in the upper left, or east, South America.

Bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the northeast by Venezuela, on the southwest by Brazil, to the south by Peru and Ecuador, Panama to the northeast and west by the Pacific Ocean.



Activity

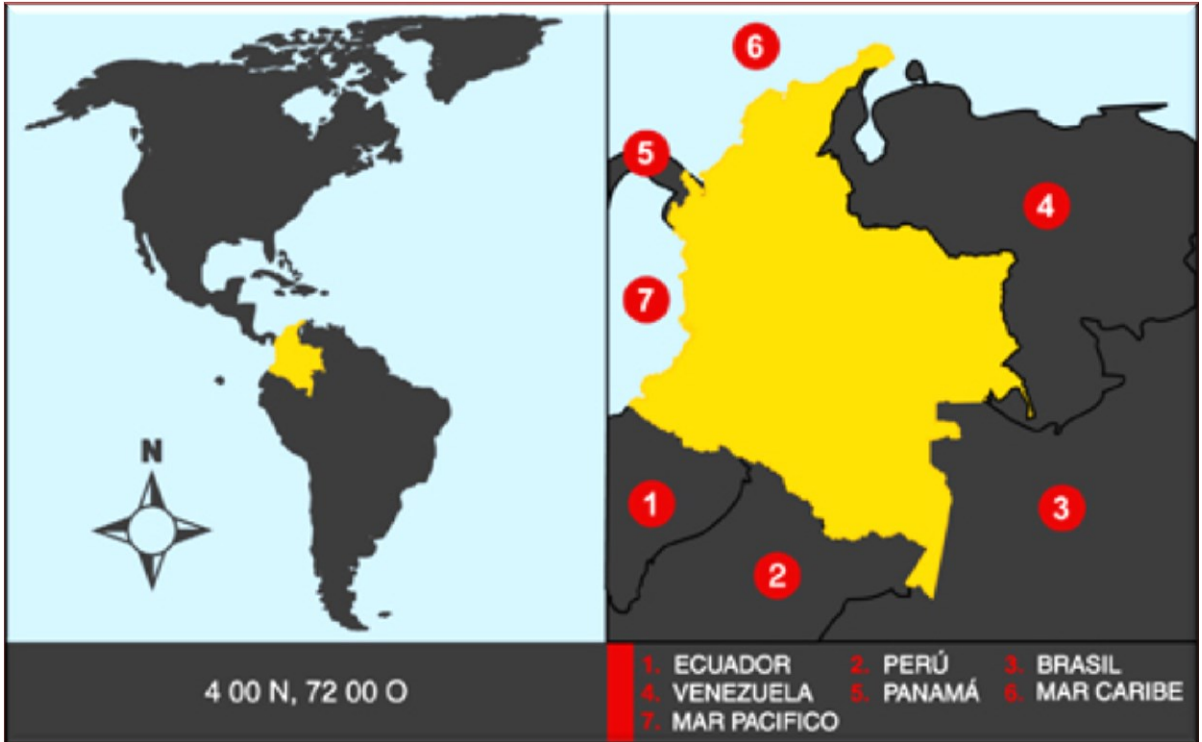


1. Complete the name of the countries with which Colombia limits.





Unit 1

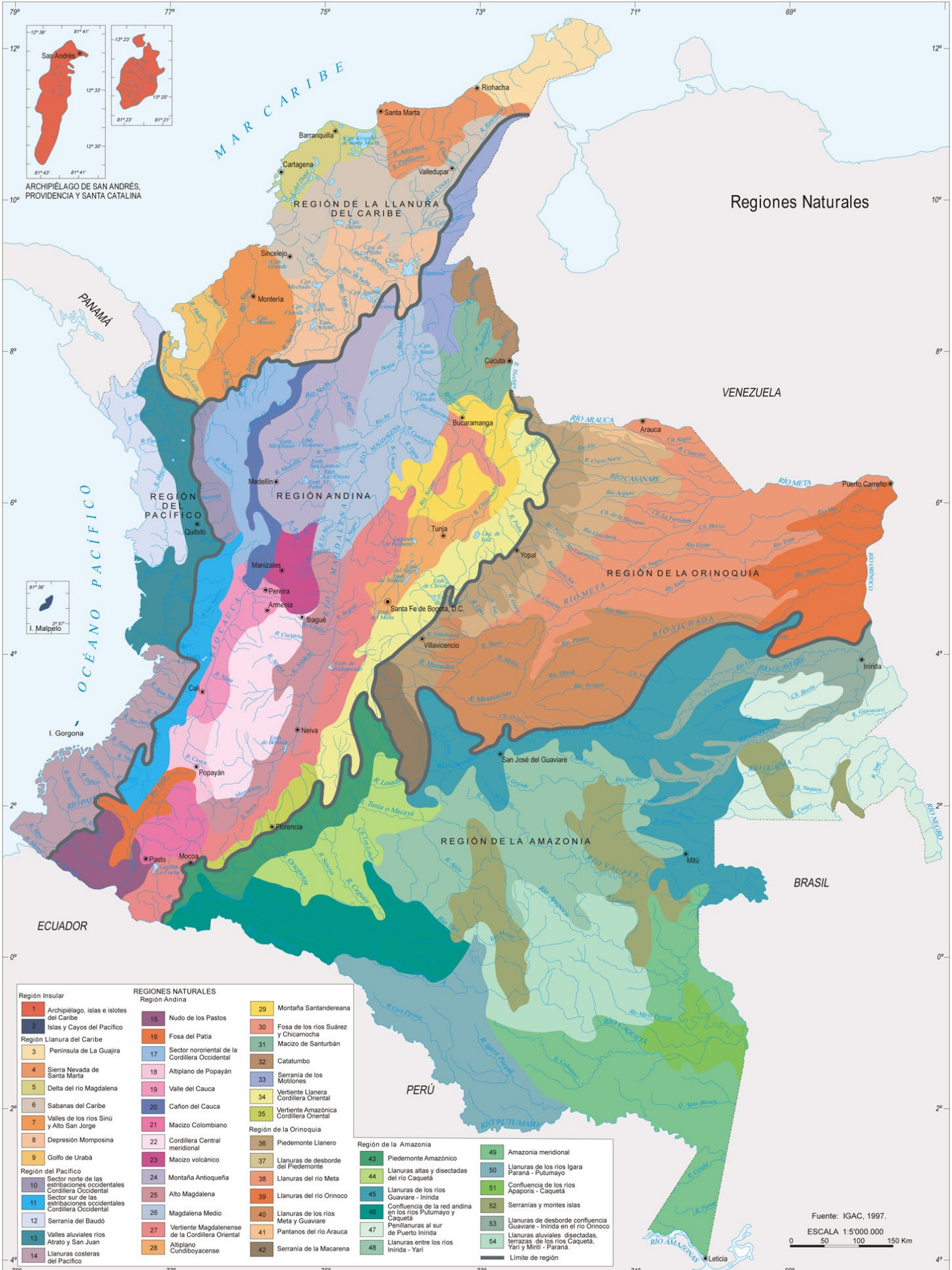


Colombia is located in the northwestern corner of South America, between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, and bounded on the north by Panama, on the east by Venezuela and Brazil, and on the south by Peru and Ecuador.



Taken from the film commission of Colombia





ARCHIPIÉLAGO DE SAN ANDRÉS, PROVIDENCIA Y SANTA CATALINA



I. Malpelo

Región Insular		REGIONES NATURALES	
1	Archipiélago, islas e islotes del Caribe	15	Nudo de los Pastos
2	Islas y Cayos del Pacífico	16	Fosa del Patía
Región Llanura del Caribe		17	Sector nororiental de la Cordillera Occidental
3	Península de La Guajira	18	Altiplano de Popayán
4	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	19	Valle del Cauca
5	Delta del río Magdalena	20	Cañon del Cauca
6	Sabanas del Caribe	21	Macizo Colombiano
7	Valles de los ríos Sinú y Alto San Jorge	22	Cordillera Central meridional
8	Depresión Momposina	23	Macizo volcánico
9	Golfo de Urabá	24	Montaña Antioqueña
Región del Pacífico		25	Alto Magdalena
10	Sector norte de las estribaciones occidentales Cordillera Occidental	26	Magdalena Medio
11	Sector sur de las estribaciones occidentales Cordillera Occidental	27	Vertiente Magdalenaense de la Cordillera Oriental
12	Serranía del Baudó	28	Altiplano Cundiboyacense
13	Valles aluviales ríos Atrato y San Juan	29	Montaña Santandereana
14	Llanuras costeras del Pacífico	30	Fosa de los ríos Suárez y Chicamocha
		31	Macizo de Santurbán
		32	Catatumbo
		33	Serranía de los Motilones
		34	Vertiente Llanera Cordillera Oriental
		35	Vertiente Amazónica Cordillera Oriental
		Región de la Orinoquia	
		36	Piedemonte Llanero
		37	Llanuras de desborde del Piedemonte
		38	Llanuras del río Meta
		39	Llanuras del río Orinoco
		40	Llanuras de los ríos Meta y Guaviare
		41	Pantanos del río Arauca
		42	Serranía de la Macarena
		Región de la Amazonia	
		43	Piedemonte Amazónico
		44	Llanuras altas y disectadas del río Caquetá
		45	Llanuras de los ríos Guaviare - Inírida
		46	Confluencia de la red andina en los ríos Putumayo y Caquetá
		47	Penillanuras al sur de Puerto Inírida
		48	Llanuras entre los ríos Inírida - Yari
		49	Amazonia meridional
		50	Llanuras de los ríos Igará Paraná - Putumayo
		51	Confluencia de los ríos Apaporis - Caquetá
		52	Serranías y montes islas
		53	Llanuras de desborde confluencia Guaviare - Inírida en el río Crinco
		54	Llanuras aluviales disectadas, terrazas de los ríos Caquetá, Yari y Mirití - Faramán

Región de la Amazonia	
43	Piedemonte Amazónico
44	Llanuras altas y disectadas del río Caquetá
45	Llanuras de los ríos Guaviare - Inírida
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52	Serranías y montes islas
53	Llanuras de desborde confluencia Guaviare - Inírida en el río Crinco
54	Llanuras aluviales disectadas, terrazas de los ríos Caquetá, Yari y Mirití - Faramán

Fuente: IGAC, 1997.
 ESCALA 1:5'000.000
 0 50 100 150 Km



Landscape Forms

The land area is made up of one part liquid, such as rivers, lakes and seas and solid part, consisting of the continents and islands.

At the top we see different forms, which are called reliefs. These forms are produced by the action of various phenomena, among which are:

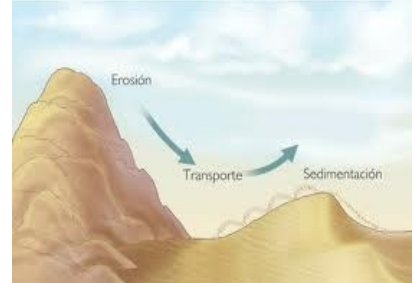
Volcanoes.

Result of the force exerted some incandescent material inside the earth and looking out of it.



Erosion

It is a natural process by which water currents or wind drag of the ground a few other points. This is extremely useful because it allows some materials to move others to recover soil fertility with these contributions. Erosion is a problem when accelerating, which lost materials are not recovered in eroded areas and areas receiving inputs are not captured or lost, or when for reasons beyond the medium itself appears on points not should erode.





Unit 1

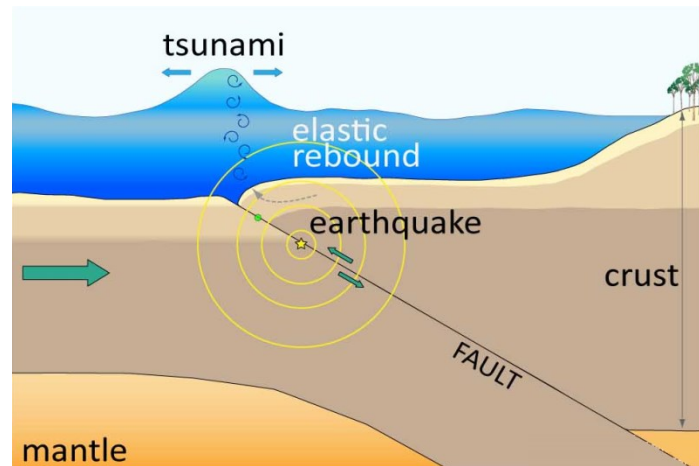
The rearrangements that occur within the Earth, are firm and others in the ocean. These are:

Earthquakes

It is the movement of the earth caused by the sudden release of stored energy for a long time.

The Earth's crust is made up of a dozen plates, each with different physical and chemical characteristics. Tectonic plates causing the continents fit and geographical reliefs sudden movements.

Earthquakes are measured in Richter Magnitude Scale, which represents the energy released by each earthquake and based on seismographic record.



Tsunamis

Also known as tsunamis, Japanese name that means big waves within the bays. Also referred to as tidal waves. The truth is that the Tsunami are the product of submarine volcanoes and earthquakes that shake the world. Tsunamis cross the ocean waves as low, often without the ships that are at sea perceive them because they glide speed reaches up to 270 km per hour at 15-minute intervals.



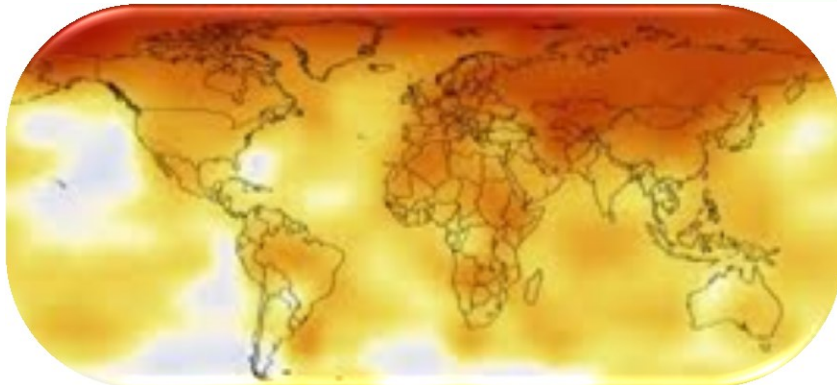


Temperature and Climate

Temperature

It is what tells us how hot it somewhere and given time, which is why, when the temperature is high, it's hot, and when the temperature is low, it's cold. But when we are at a medium level, does neither too hot nor too cold, ie, that the temperate.

There is a tool that allows us to know exactly the temperature: the thermometer. The measure used in thermometers are degrees which are represented as follows: ° C.



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xBMK8Du9Wbc>

The climate [8Du9Wbc](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xBMK8Du9Wbc)

When we speak of the climate of a place, we refer to the temperature, humidity of the atmosphere and rainfall is there.

Thus, for example, between a hot climates and other can be wet dry.

In Colombia, the climates depend mainly on the height above sea level. According to this point, we have established five climatic zones. The places that are at lower altitudes, are said to sea level.

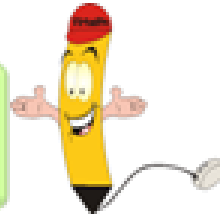
From there, from the sea, the height is determined elsewhere.





Unit 1

Activity



1. Look at the climate where you live for a week and complete the picture. Used in each case the corresponding symbols.

Answer:

Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
COLD WEATHER							
TEMPERATE							
WARM WEATHER							
RAIN							
DRIZZLE							
THUNDER							
SUNNY							
CLOUDY							

What was the most common climate?

What climate was reported less or not reported?





Thermal floors

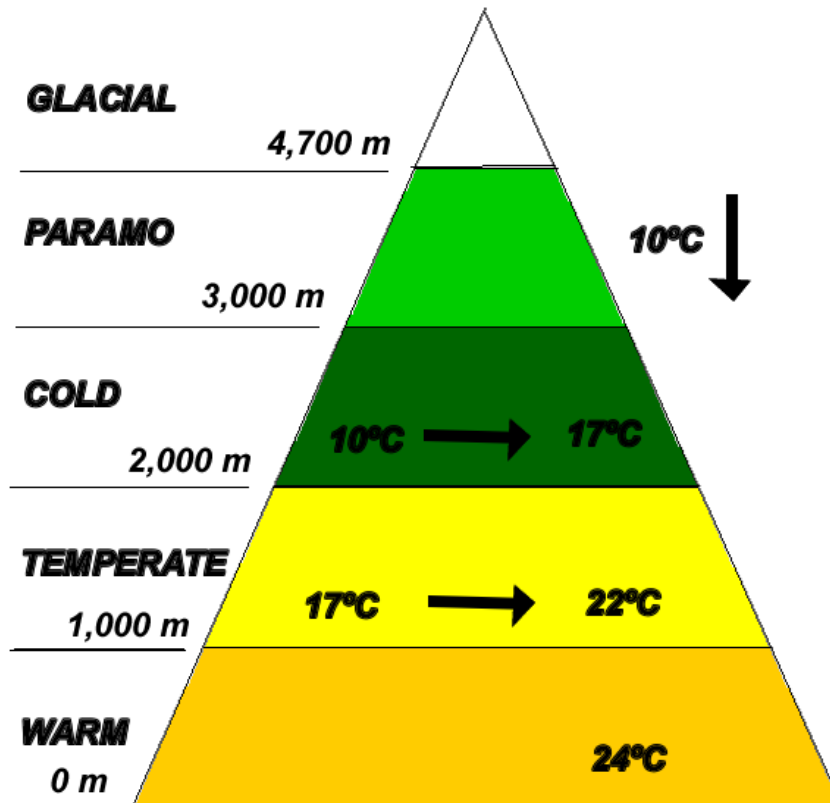
Climate prevailing in a given height is called thermal floor.

Each floor has thermal characteristics both in vegetation and in their ways of life, for example, the vegetation is different from Barranquilla Bogota, like the way of life of its inhabitants.

Due to the differences in altitude of its territory, our country has all climatic zones: from the warmer to the moor, where the cold is intense.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nQB8EdN-NeE>

Classification of thermal floors



- ✿ **Warm thermal floor.** It ranges from sea level to 1,000 meters. Its temperature is above 21 °C.
- ✿ **Tempered thermal floor.** Ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 meters. Above the sea level. The temperature ranges between 14 and 21 °C.





Unit 1

- ✿ **Cold thermal floor.** Going from 2,000 to 3,000 meters above the sea level. The temperature ranges between 5 and 14 ° C.
- ✿ **Moor thermal floor.** It lies between 3,000 and 4,000 meters. Above the sea level. Its temperature is usually below 5 ° C.
- ✿ **Perpetual snow floor.** In our country are located more than 4,000 meters above sea level. Its temperature may be below 0 ° C.

Activity



6000 m

5000 m

4000 m

Climate	Temperature
Temperate	Is above 21 ° C.
Warm	This between 5 ° C and 14 ° C.
Moor	It is located above 3,000 meters.
Cold	It ranges from 2,000 meters.

2. Draw some own outfits for each indicated climates.

Warm

Cold

Perpetual snow



