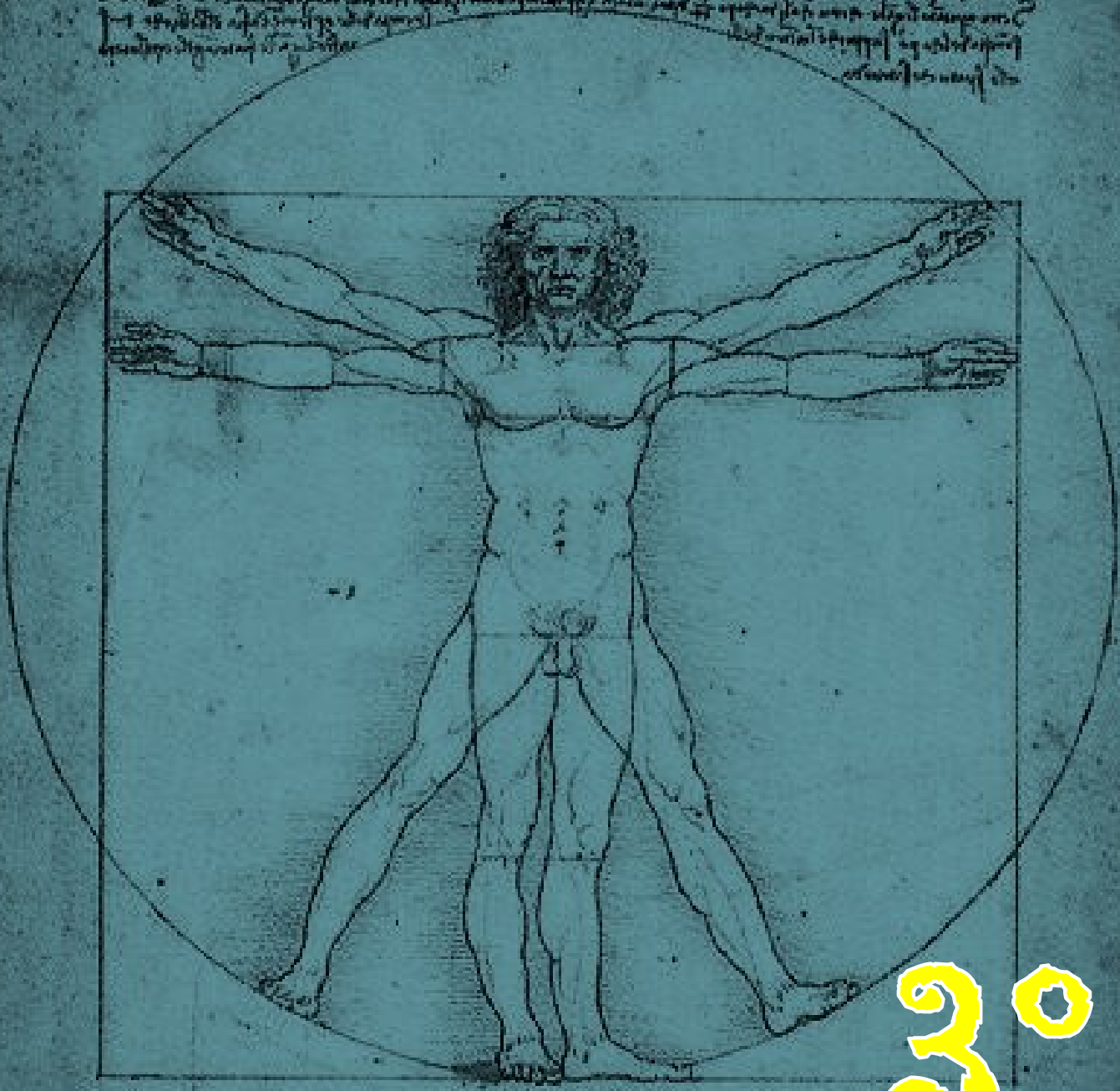


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30

Social Sciences



Content

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Know the contents

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

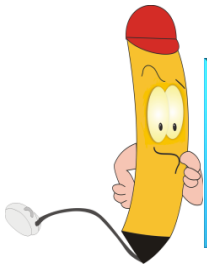
With this text handling you acquire attitudes, skills, abilities and ideas that allow you to expand your worldview.

Your content are grouped into four 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 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.



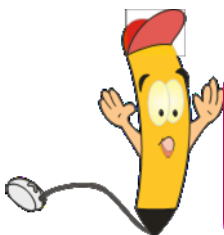
When you find this you will have to perform the activities for each topic or subtopic.



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?

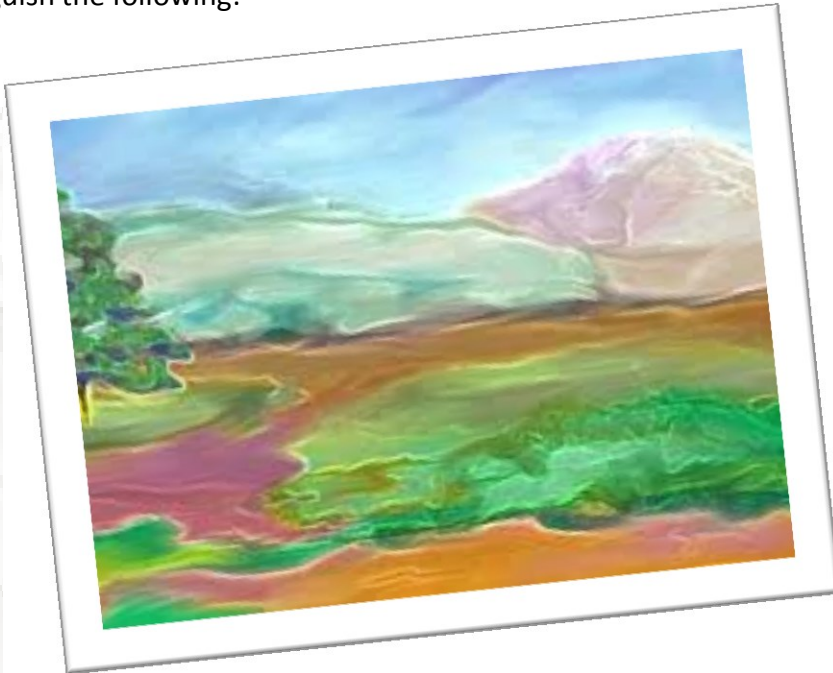
Find fun facts that invite you to learn about other related topics.





The landscape

The relief features of our country give rise to different types of landscapes. Among these, we distinguish the following:



Every landscape is composed of elements that are interconnected. Human activities generate an impact space, and therefore change the landscape. Thus, in a society where it is vital to transport goods and people, will appear in the landscape roads, railways, ports and airports, and if what you need is to produce food in a very short space of ground see cultivated fields, irrigation systems , storage buildings, etc.. Even the activities that appear to have no impact on the landscape, basically it is: trade networks (with retail outlets and warehouses), banks, pylons to carry electricity, antennas to radio signal, TV or cell phone, etc..





Natural landscape

It is that which has not been modified by humans. In this type of landscapes there are plenty of animals, plants and water sources. In our country, we find a variety of natural landscapes, like seas, mangrove forests, heathland and ponds among others.

This landscape may welcome humans to use in small measure, and is touring hunters and gatherers, but in essence, presents natural conditions without human intervention. Even if human societies tour these have not organized. They have a specialized knowledge of the medium. The area needed to meet the resource must be very large, since it is dependent on what nature provides. Today there is hardly on Earth, but we can consider the polar regions natural landscapes, high mountains and a tropical rainforest.

Look at some of them:

•**The moors.** They are large and flat spaces they occupy most of the land. They are above 3,000 meters. The moors of our country stand for the wide variety of big plants and fauna are highlighted in the Andean condor, golden eagle, a variety of ducks and spectacled bears.

•**Mangroves.** They are a set of trees and shrubs that grow in salty coastal own. Mangroves provide them shelter for birds who want to make their nests and feeding also serve numerous fish and invertebrates.



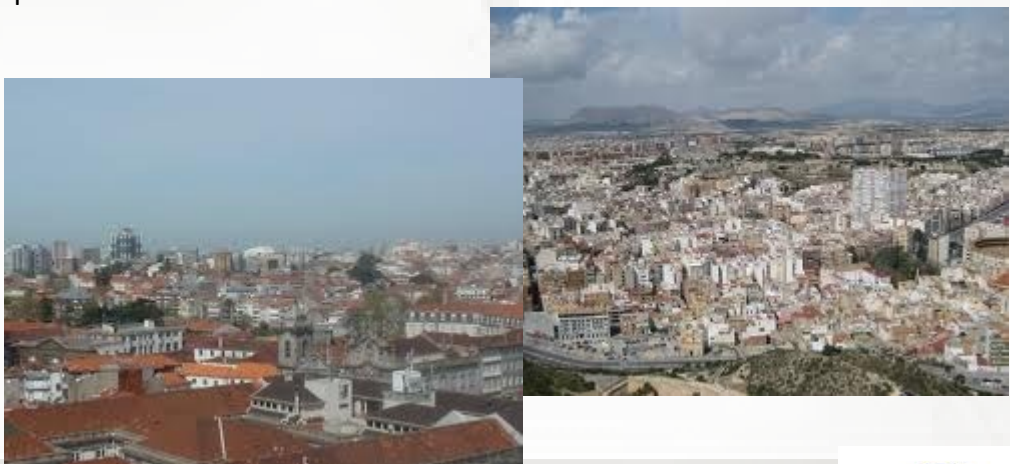


Modified landscape. It occurs when agricultural practices, the use of fire, transform the environment irreversibly. Plant and animal species will not be dominated then the natural environment, but those chosen by society because they provide food.

In this landscape it creates an infrastructure like cities, roads, irrigation, trade, etc.. The condition of the medium depends on ecological conditions appropriate to seek and reach a balance between the natural and the society needs.



Ordered landscape. Reflects the action of the society in the middle of an ongoing. A clear example is the city where nature completely replaced by an artificial landscape and planned.





Unit 2

Cultural Landscape. Is the landscape has been altered by humans. Depending on the number of constructions made by humans, this type of landscape can be rural or urban.

Rural landscape. This consists of large areas of land located far from the population. Rural areas, also known as the field, are usually organized in villages or clusters of parcels with homes separated from each other and communicated by roads.

Cityscape. This consists of the towns or cities. In our country, urban areas occupy less than rural territory but are home to most of the population.
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gY2QLOHmzsE>

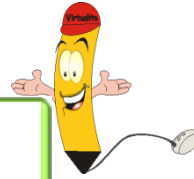
The villages are small urban areas.
Cities are larger urban areas.



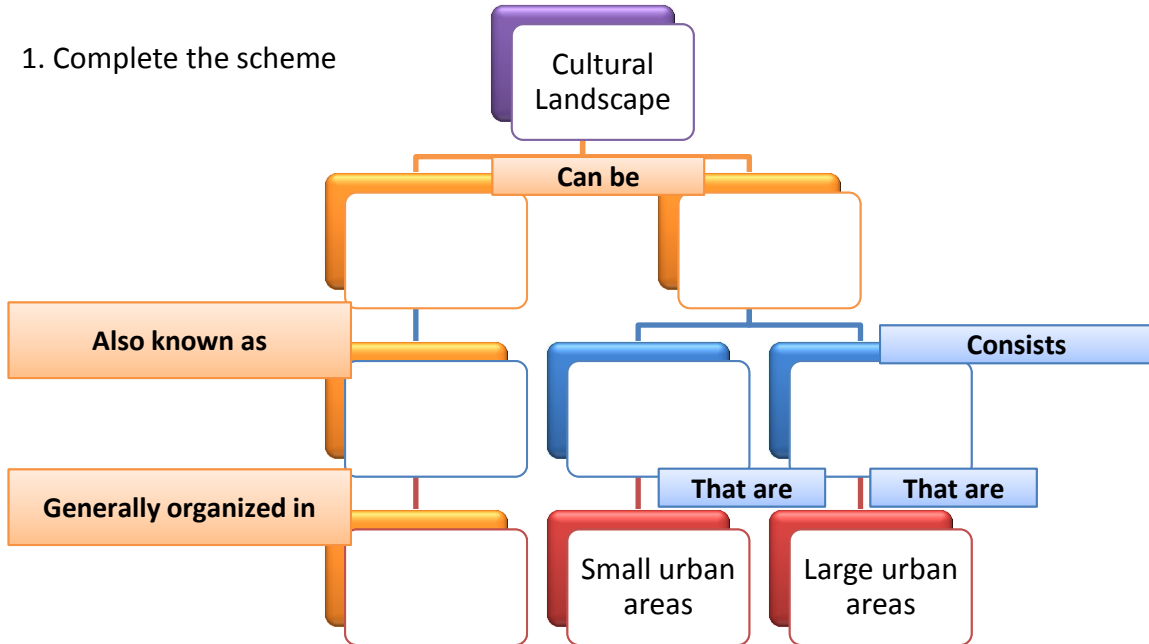


Unit 2

Activities



1. Complete the scheme



2. Match each type of landscape with its features.



It has many houses, buildings and shopping centers.

Its residents are engaged in agriculture and livestock.



The houses are communicated by roads

It consists of towns and cities.





Unit 2

The center



Urban centers are part of the cultural landscape. In Colombia, the major urban centers are: Bogota, Medellin, Cali, Cartagena, Barranquilla and Bucaramanga.

Urban centers are organized by:

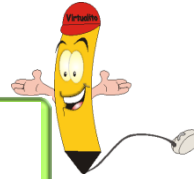
- **Residential areas.** There lives the majority of the population. These areas include neighborhoods and residential complexes.
- **Industrial areas.** There are the factories and industries.
- **Commercial zones.** They consist of stores, banks, offices, shopping centers and supermarkets.
- **Recreational areas.** They are used for relaxation and recreation.
- **Cultural zones.** They are intended for education, study and culture.
- **The public road.** It's all the space for the movement of people. It is divided into streets and highways. Generally, the streets go east to Wests and runs from north to south. The streets or careers are very wide, along which many vehicles and pedestrians, are called avenues and you are made up of roads and pavements.





Unit 2

Activities



1. Color each location area according to which it belongs.

Museum

Factory

Apartment

Store

Library

Neighbor
hood

Stadium

Pharmacy

Cinemas

Bank

Supermarket

Car joiner

Park

School

House

Residential zone

Industrial zone

Shopping zone

Cultural zone

Recreational
zone





Rules and signals

The drivers of the vehicles and pedestrians are responsible for knowing the traffic rules and implement them. Among them are the following :

For pedestrians:

- Cross streets using pedestrian bridges and tunnels or zebras.
- Stay tuned to the output of cars in garages and parking lots.
- If there is no traffic light, look carefully to the right and left before crossing the road.
- On the roads, pedestrians should walk on the left side of the road, so you can see the cars passing in the opposite direction, and should never cross the road near a curve.

**Walk Safely!
Think before
you step!**

**Look
Left-Right-
Left**

STOP

**Don't cross
the street
alone until
you are
at least
10 yrs. old!**

**Wear bright
clothes so
drivers
can see you!**

**MAKE EYE CONTACT
WITH THE DRIVER**

**Keep
back
10
steps!**



Unit 2

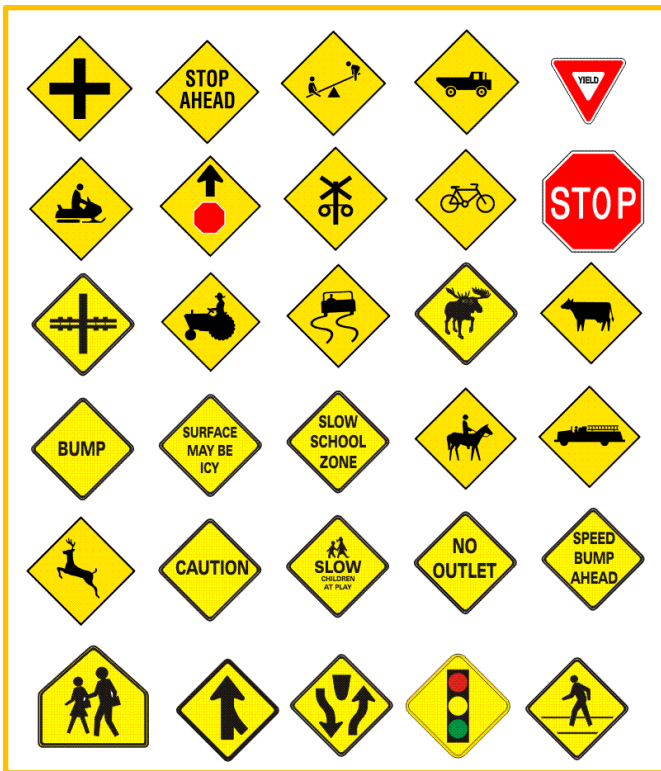
For drivers:

- Respect the life of pedestrians, passengers and other drivers.
- Have a fire extinguisher and road equipment.
- Respect and school crosswalks.
- Always use safety belts
- Going along the right side of the road
- Travel at the speed limit

Traffic signals



It's that organize and provide security on public roads were designed in different shapes and colors, depending on their class.



They are grouped into: physical and maximum danger.

Maximum risk: show to be conducted with extreme caution on certain places because the danger is that there are some very large. Physical: symbolize certain characteristics of the route, for example, approaching a curve, a tunnel or a bridge.



Preventive: Its purpose is to announce the existence of a hazard and prevent accidents.





Unit 2

Regulatory:

They are mandatory, as they indicate prohibitions or restrictions on the road.

These are subdivided into: prohibition, restriction and priority.

Prohibition: symbolize that particular action can not be performed. Restriction: those that indicate the speed limits, size and weight of vehicles, parking use and rails. Priority: change or reinforce priority over who should go first to a corner or stretch of road.



No vehicles



No entry



No motor vehicles



No motor vehicles except solo motorcycles, scooters or mopeds



No lorries



No buses or coaches



No tractors, off-road vehicles on wheels or motor-propelled machinery



No motorcycles



No track-driven cross-country vehicles (snow scooters)



No mopeds



No bicycles or mopeds



No horse riding



No pedestrians



Smallest interval between motor vehicles



Width limit



Length limit



Height limit



Total weight limit





Unit 2



Information:

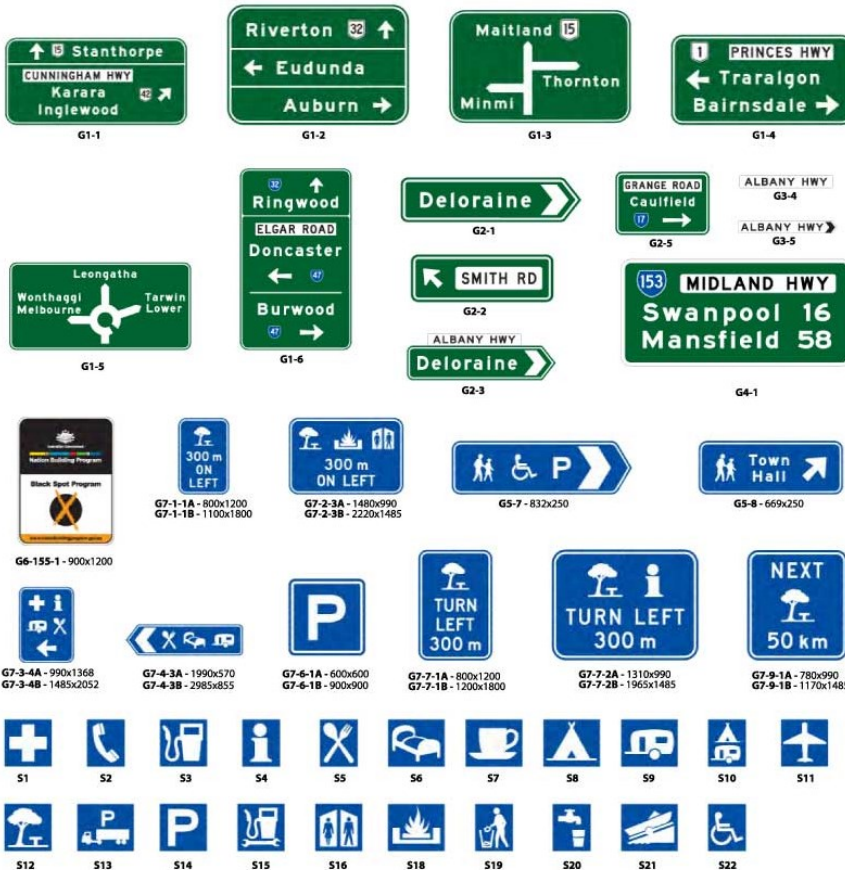
Its purpose is to inform about the location of a place.

It is classified as urban naming (destinations and distances, road characteristics) and tourist information and service.

Street and urban nomenclature: report the name and height of the streets and avenues, identify the route in rural areas. They also show the distance remaining to reach a location or destination.

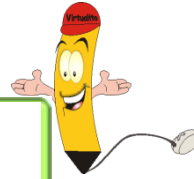
Channel Characteristics: indicates features of the routes or streets, especially the amendments may have.

Tourist information and services: provide useful information for drivers and pedestrians, as the proximity of a service station, a pay phone or a restaurant.



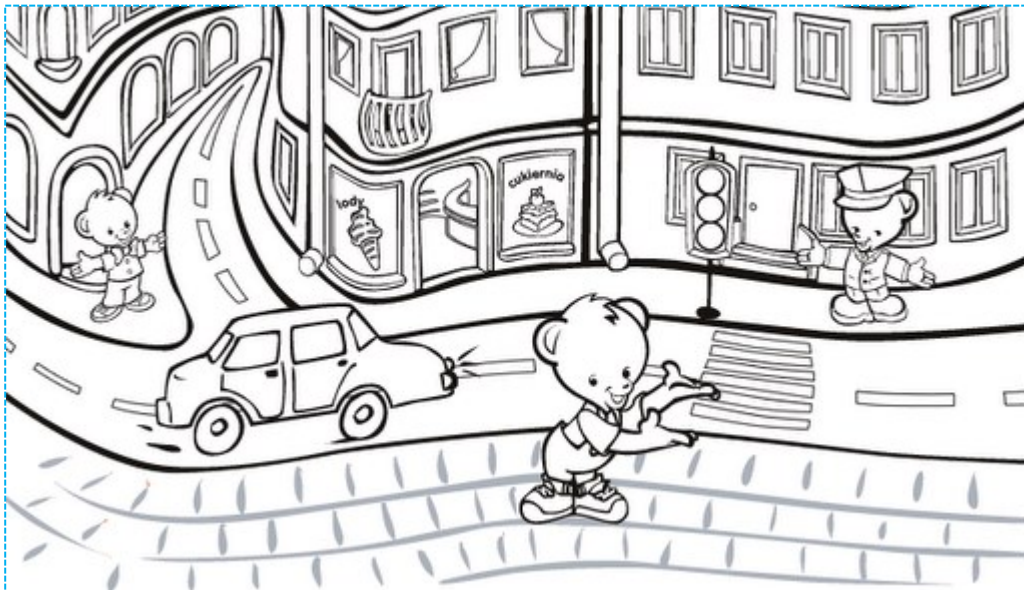
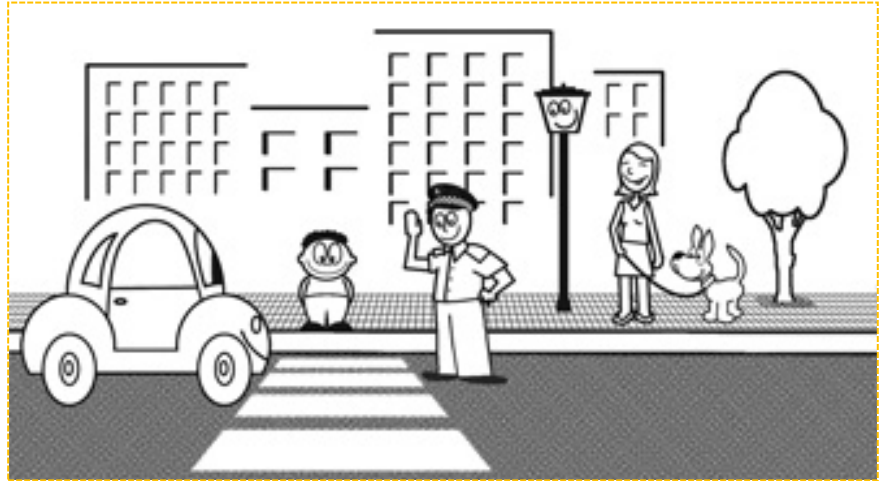


Unit 2



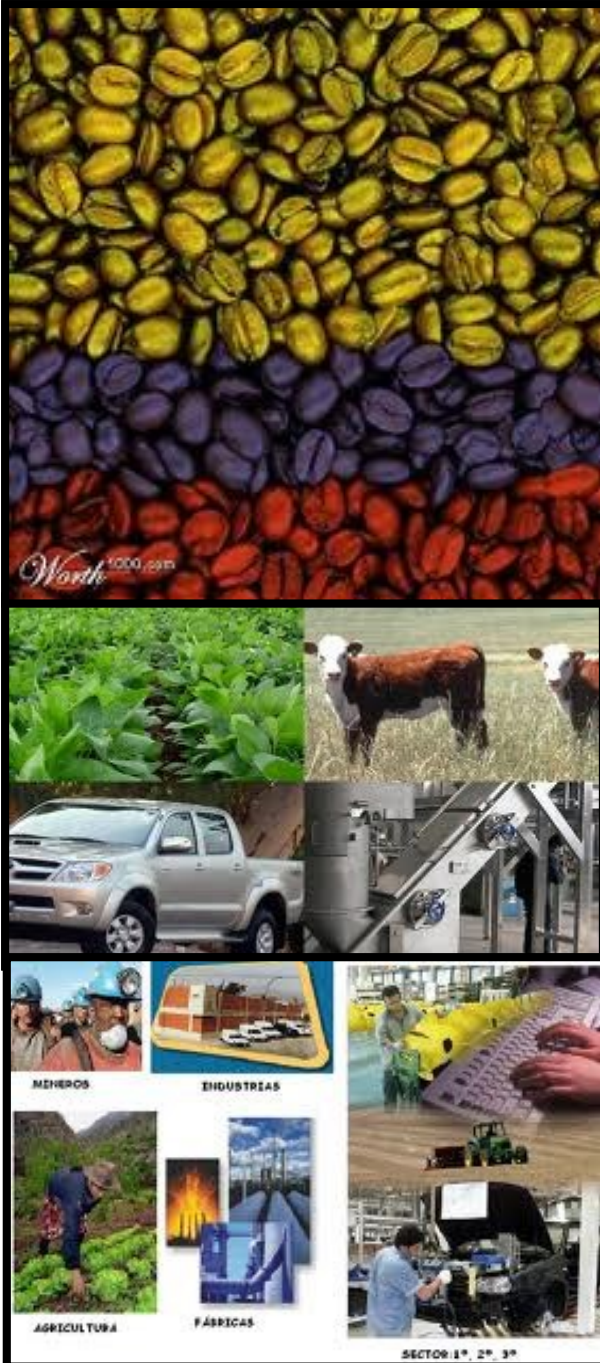
Activities

1. Color the picture. do not forget to write the traffic signals. Draw some rules that you consider must meet pedestrians.





Economic sectors



Primary Sector: Responsible for product process directly from nature. This sector is agriculture, livestock and mining, among others. Produces raw materials.



Secondary Sector: Manages the process to transform raw materials, ie treated materials such as wood, leather, milk, and other products. Those companies owned textile mills, food, shoes, furniture, etc..



Tertiary Sector: Responsible distribute and sell the products produced by the secondary sector. Also part of this sector, health, recreation and public services.



Quaternary Sector: This sector includes activities related to the implementation and development of latest technologies such as informatics, scientific development and electronics.



Unit 2

Economic activities are the set of actions performed by humans to produce, distribute and consume the essential elements for living. An example are the pieces of clothes we wear, the food we eat, the means of transportation in which we move from one place to another, or the books we read.

The economy is divided into different economic sectors usually consume products that are the result of the intervention of one or more of these sectors.

An economic region is a territory in which the various activities of production of goods and services are organized similarly.

Activities



1. Look at the pictures and describe the process depicted in them



First

After

Then

Finally



Colombian Economy

Economic activities in Colombia are determined by the different natural regions where they thrive.

Natural region is called every portion of a country or continent that brings relief similar characteristics, climate, animals, plants and people. These features enable the development of certain economic activities such as agriculture, fishing and animal husbandry. For this reason, before studying to remember the six natural regions of Colombia that are: Andean, Caribbean, Island, Pacifica, Orinoco and Amazon.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jhxx-0dfxe8>

Departments with low level of economic development

Its economy is based on forestry, hunting and fishing. Choco, Vichada, Guanía, Vaupes, Putumayo, Guaviare and Colombian Amazon are less developed departments from the economic standpoint.

Departments industrialized

They have a solid industrial structure: Cundinamarca, Atlantic, Antioquia, Valle del Cauca and Santa Fe de Bogota are among them.

Departments with growing economies

Your progress is derived from activities related to the cultivation of coffee or oil exploitation. They are part of this category departments as Risaralda, Caldas, Bolivar and Santander.

Departments of economies grounded in agriculture and mining

La Guajira, Magdalena, Sucre, Meta, Cauca, Arauca, Casanare y Caquetá are included into this category. Agriculture and mining exceed 50% of total economic activity.

Departments with economies based on the primary sector

Their efforts are concentrated in agriculture, livestock and agribusiness. This is the case of Tolima, Huila, Cesar, Quindio, Norte de Santander, Boyacá and Nariño.



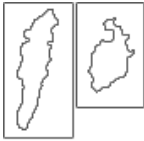


Unit 2

Activities



1. Write in each region different products economic sector of the country. You must realize that economic sector belongs.





Economic characteristics of the natural regions

The economic characteristics as natural regions are:

Pacific Region. It is located between the Cordillera Occidental and Pacifica. It has a coastal landscape, a plain large tracts of jungle and rainforest. Being at sea level, presents high temperatures. It is one of the wettest regions of the world. It extracts gold, silver and platinum. The long coastline of the region on the Pacific Ocean provides a major fish farm. It also has a busy seaport in Buenaventura.





Unit 2



Caribbean Region. It is located to the north of the country, between the Atlantic coast and the last three mountain elevations. It has extensive plains, ideal for livestock. There are grown, among other products, bananas, rice, cassava, banana, snuff and cotton. Furthermore, exploiting minerals such as coal, natural gas, oil, sea salt and ferronickel. The coastal towns have ports, which facilitate foreign trade. In addition, tourism is developed, which produces the highest revenue in the region.





Unit 2

Insular Region. It includes the islands and islets of the two oceans: San Andres and Providencia, and Santa Catalina in Atlantic, Gorgona and Malpelo in the Pacific. The main activity of this region is tourism.





Unit 2

Orinoco region. It is located between the slopes of the Cordillera Oriental and the banks of the Orinoco, Arauca and Guaviare. The river crosses the goal. It has extensive plains, so that farming is most developed economic activity. It also highlights the oil production of Cusiana and caña Limón. Also cultivated palm, cacao, sorghum and rice.





Unit 2

Amazon Region. It is located in the southern part of the country. It covers the departments of Putumayo, Caquetá, Vaupes, Amazon and part of the Guaviare and Guanía. It's a jungle region mostly wet, with frequent rain. Its economy is based on fishing, exploitation of oil and wood. It is a sparsely populated, with few roads and little agricultural development.





Unit 2

Andean Region. It covers the western mountain ranges, Central and East, and the valleys of the Magdalena and Cauca rivers. It has all types thermal, so there is an intense amount of economic activities. For example, in the lowlands are grown products such as cotton, rice and bananas, in the temperate coffee, corn and sugar cane and the cold lands potatoes, wheat and corn. In the valleys and savanna develops dairy farming and beef. Moreover, flowers are grown and extracted coal, oil, emerald and gold.



