REVIEW OF PRIMARY 3

NATURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

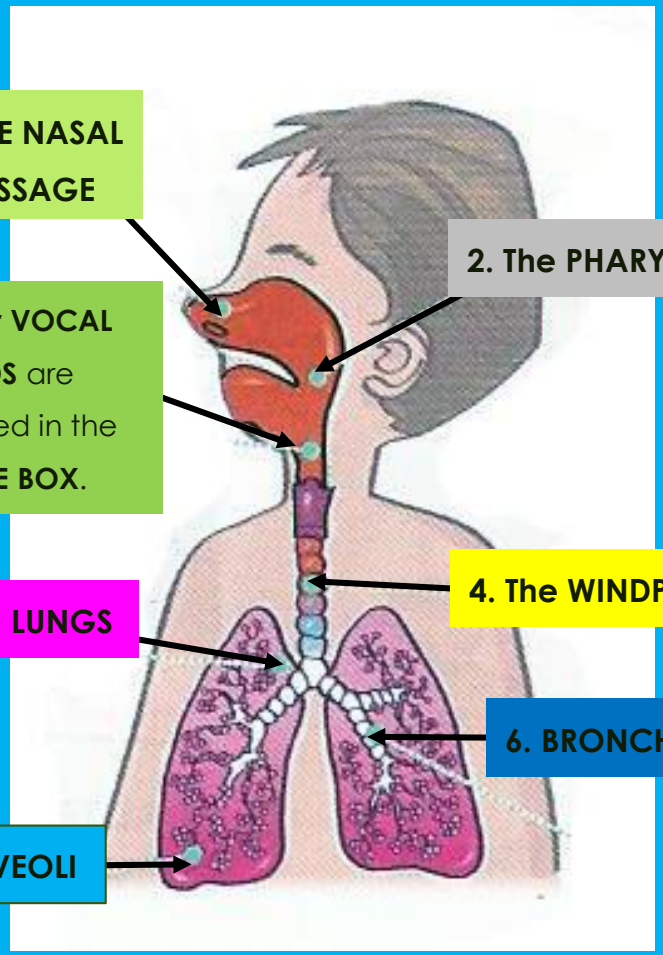
Pedro Antonio López Hernández

BODY SYSTEMS

THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

↓

It helps us breathe



THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

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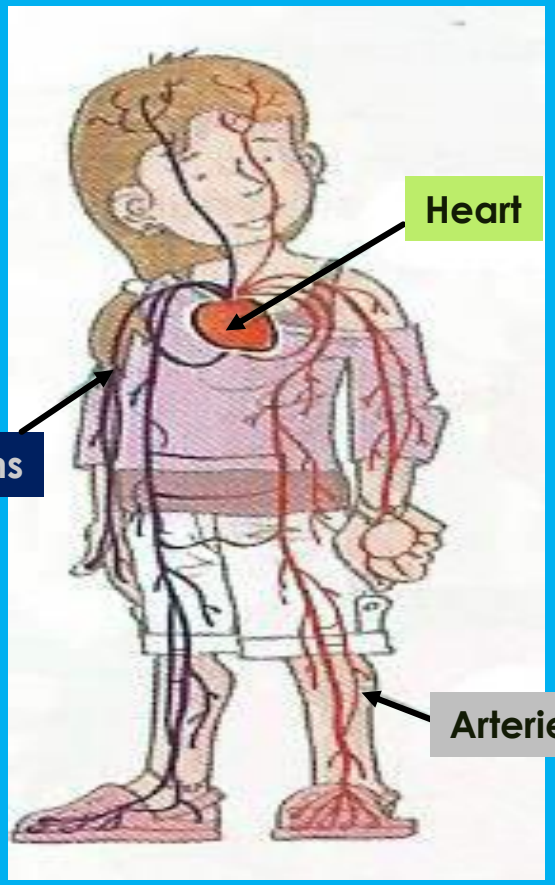
It transports blood



THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

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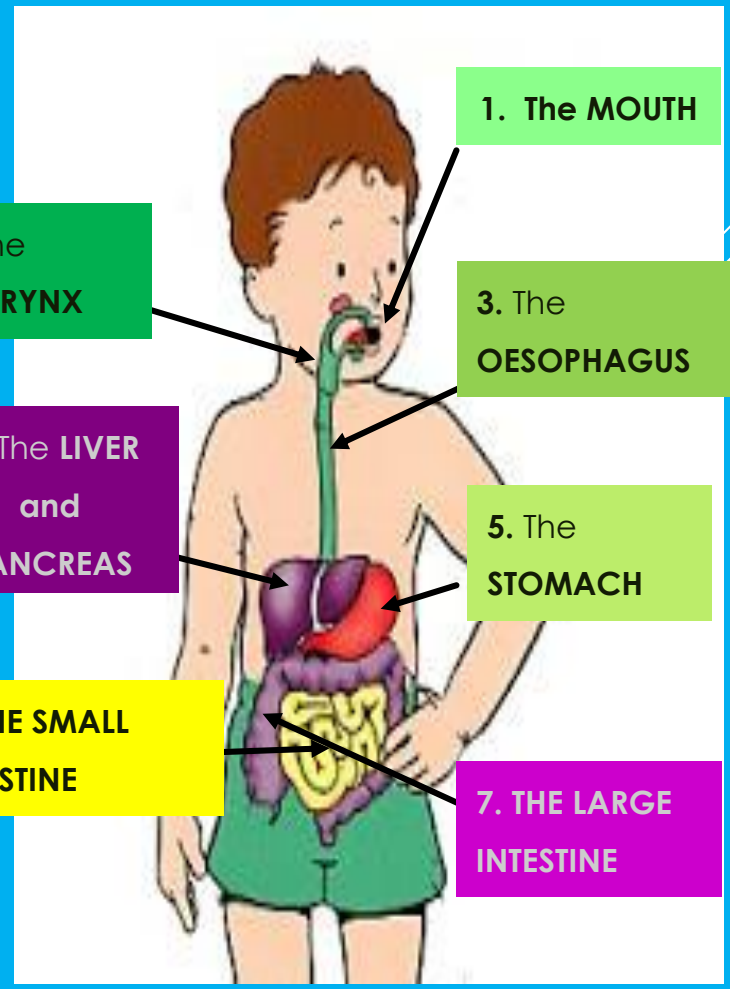
It helps us digest food



OUR SENSES

We have five senses

Sight

We see with the eyes

Hearing

We hear with the ears

Taste

We taste with the

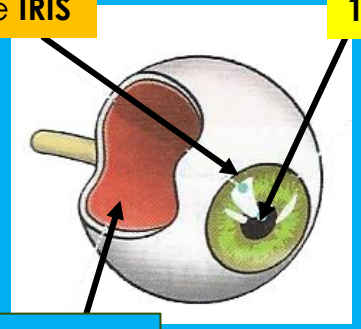
Smell

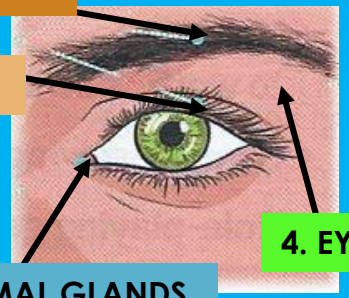
We smell with the

Touch

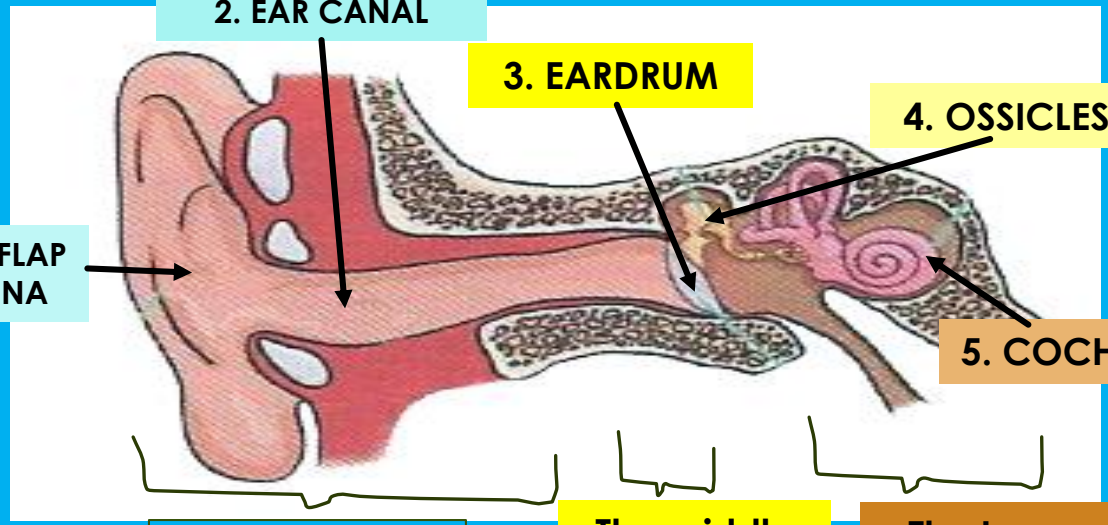
We touch with the skin

The sense of sight / Organ: Eye

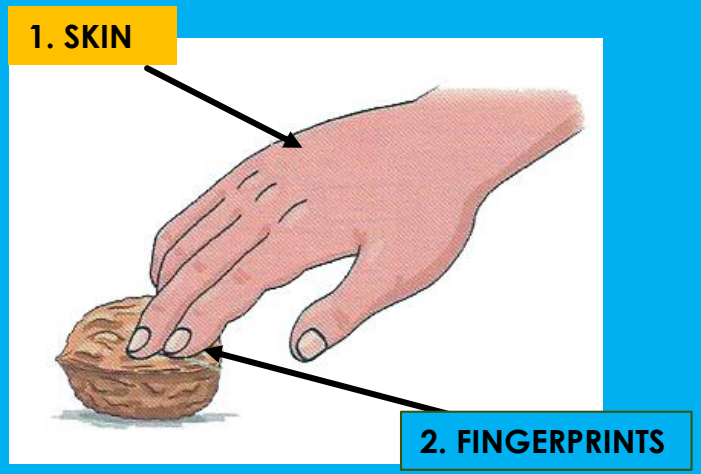




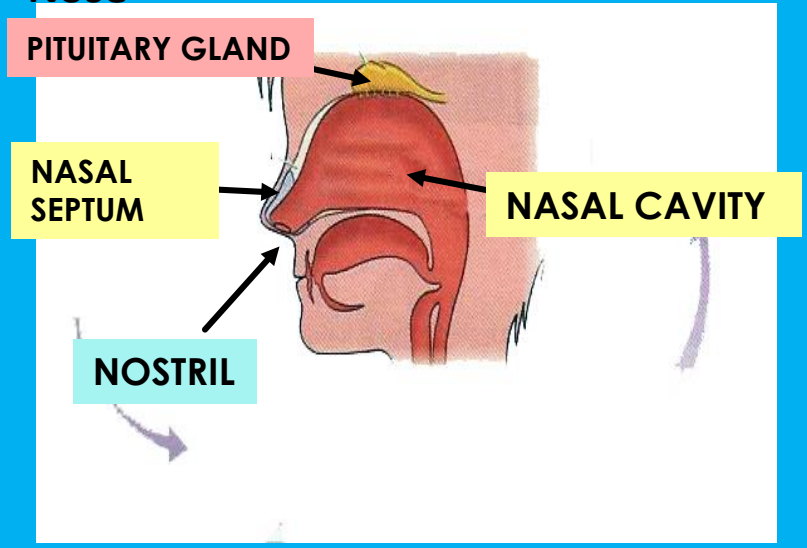
The sense of hearing / Organ: Ear



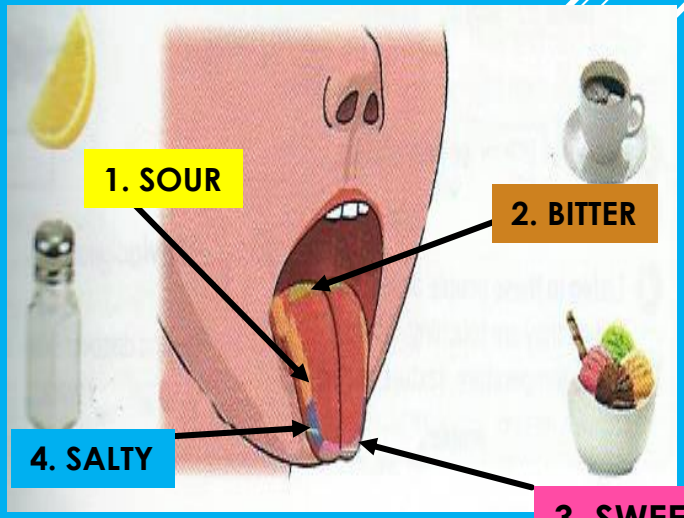
The sense of touch / Organ: Skin



The sense of Smell / Organ: Nose



The sense of taste / Organ: Tongue



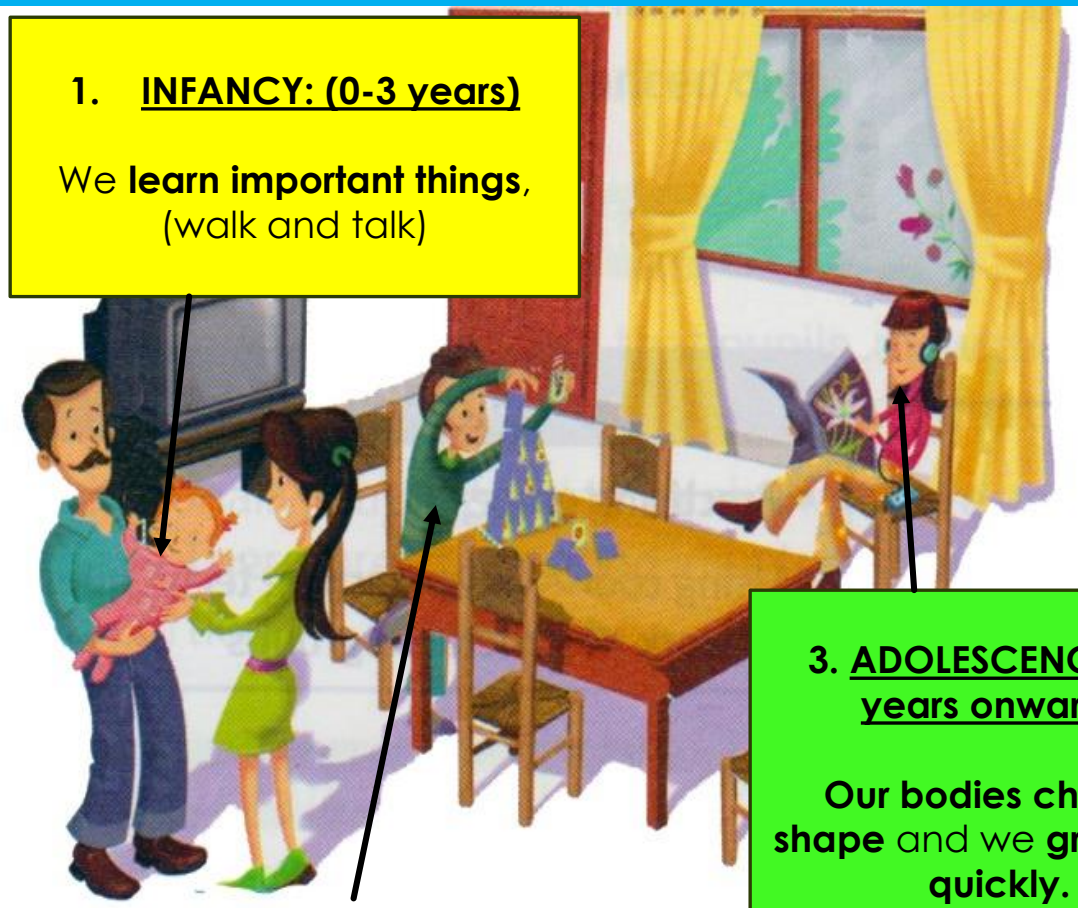
LIFE AND HEALTH

THE HUMAN LIFE CYCLE

The stages of life → **Our bodies change constantly**. We have **FIVE STAGES** in the course of our life:

1. **INFANCY: (0-3 years)**

We **learn important things**, (walk and talk)



2. **CHILDHOOD: (3-11 years)**

We **learn to read and write.**

3. **ADOLESCENCE: (12 years onwards)**

Our bodies change shape and we **grow very quickly.**

4. **ADULTHOOD: (In our early 20s)**

They **start working** and **some adults have their own family**.

5. **OLD AGE: (Start around 70 years)**

Our **hair** is **white.**

HEALTH AND ILLNESS

Healthy habits

1. Healthy diet

- Eat a variety of food every day.

2. Exercise

-Do physical exercise.

3. Hygiene

- Brush your teeth after meals.
- Wash your hands before meals
- Take shower regularly.

4. Rest

- Sleep for around 9 or 10 hours a day.

5. Posture

- Sit upright in your chair.
- Carry your bag on your back using both shoulders.

Illnesses

When we are **ill**, we **feel weak** and we sometimes get a **FEVER.**

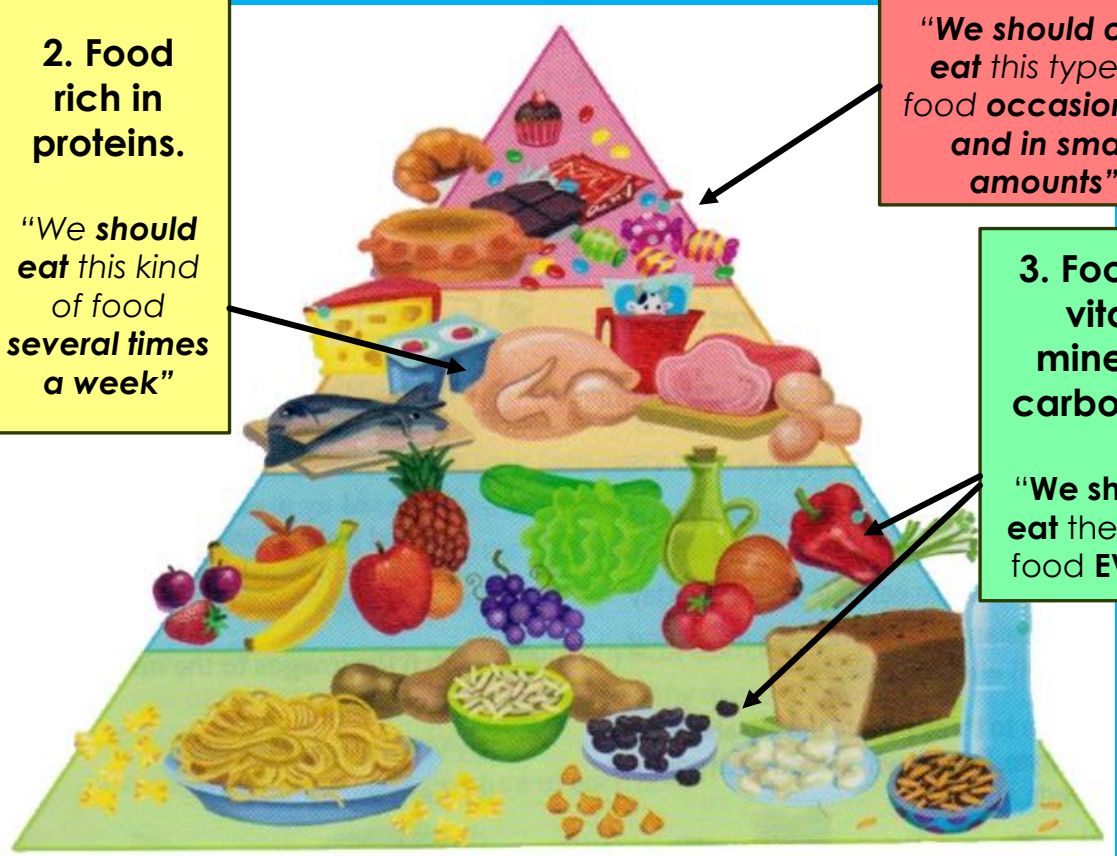
Some of the most common illnesses are:

- Colds
- Flu
- Chicken pox

A BALANCED DIET

A DIET is the **food** and **drink** that **a person consumes every day.**

The food pyramid



1. Food with a lot of FAT.

*"**We should only eat** this type of food **occasionally and in small amounts**"*

2. Food rich in proteins.

*"We **should eat** this kind of food **several times a week**"*

3. Food rich in vitamins, mineral and carbohydrates

"We should try to eat these types of food **EVERY DAY"**

Tips for healthy eating

1. Avoid eating too many fats.

2. Don´t eat less food than your body need.

3. **Eat five times a day:** breakfast, lunch, dinner and a piece of fruit or a yogurt in between meals.

4. **Always eat <u>breakfast</u>** because <u>it is the most important meal of the day.</u>

THE UNIVERSE

THE UNIVERSE

Stars

The sun

- It shines
- It´s big
- It give us hot and light
- It´s made of fire
- It´s in the space
- It doesn´t move

Satellites

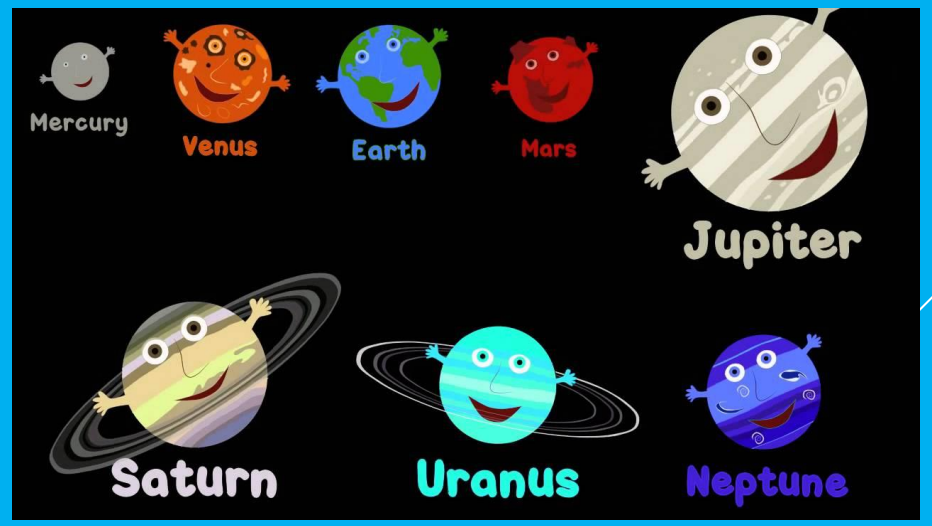
The moon

- It has four lunar phases
- Rotate around planets

Planets

Solar system

It has eight planets



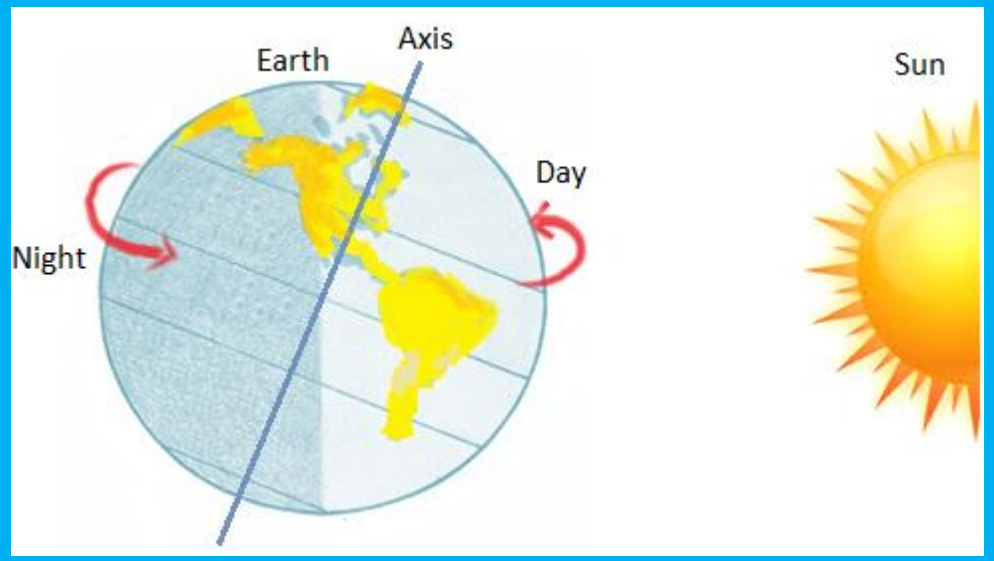
The Earth

- It has land and water
- It has living
- Human live in the Earth
- It moves around the sun and around itself
- It doesn´t shines

EARTH MOVEMENTS

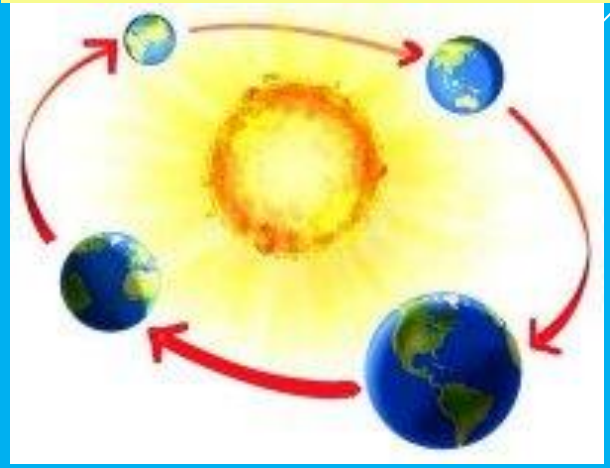
Rotation

It takes 24 hours for the Earth to rotate around it´s axis. **THE DAY AND NIGHT**



Translation/Revolution

It takes 365 days for the Earth to move around the Sun. **THE SEASON**

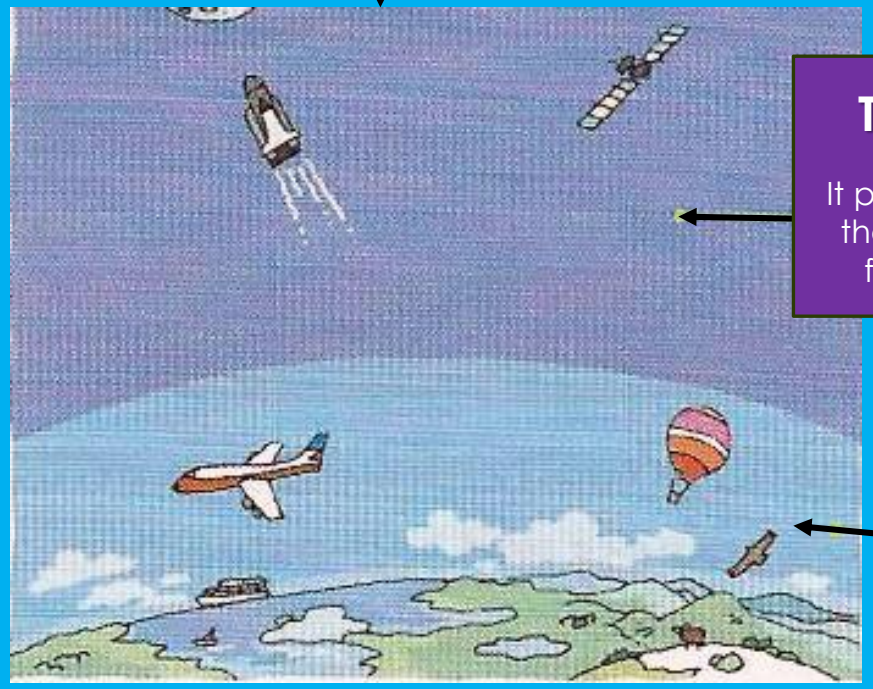


THE EARTH

THE ATMOSPHERE

It is the layer of air that surrounds Earth

It has two layers



Top layer

It protects us from the harmful rays from the sun.

Bottom layer

It has air and rainwater.

It makes our planet liveable.

The compositions of the atmosphere

It has different gasses make up the air although we can´t see them

Nitrogen

It is the most abundant.

Oxygen

We need it to respire.

Carbon dioxide

Water vapour

THE HYDROSPHERE

Most of Earth´s surface is **covered by water** and it is called the **hydrosphere.**

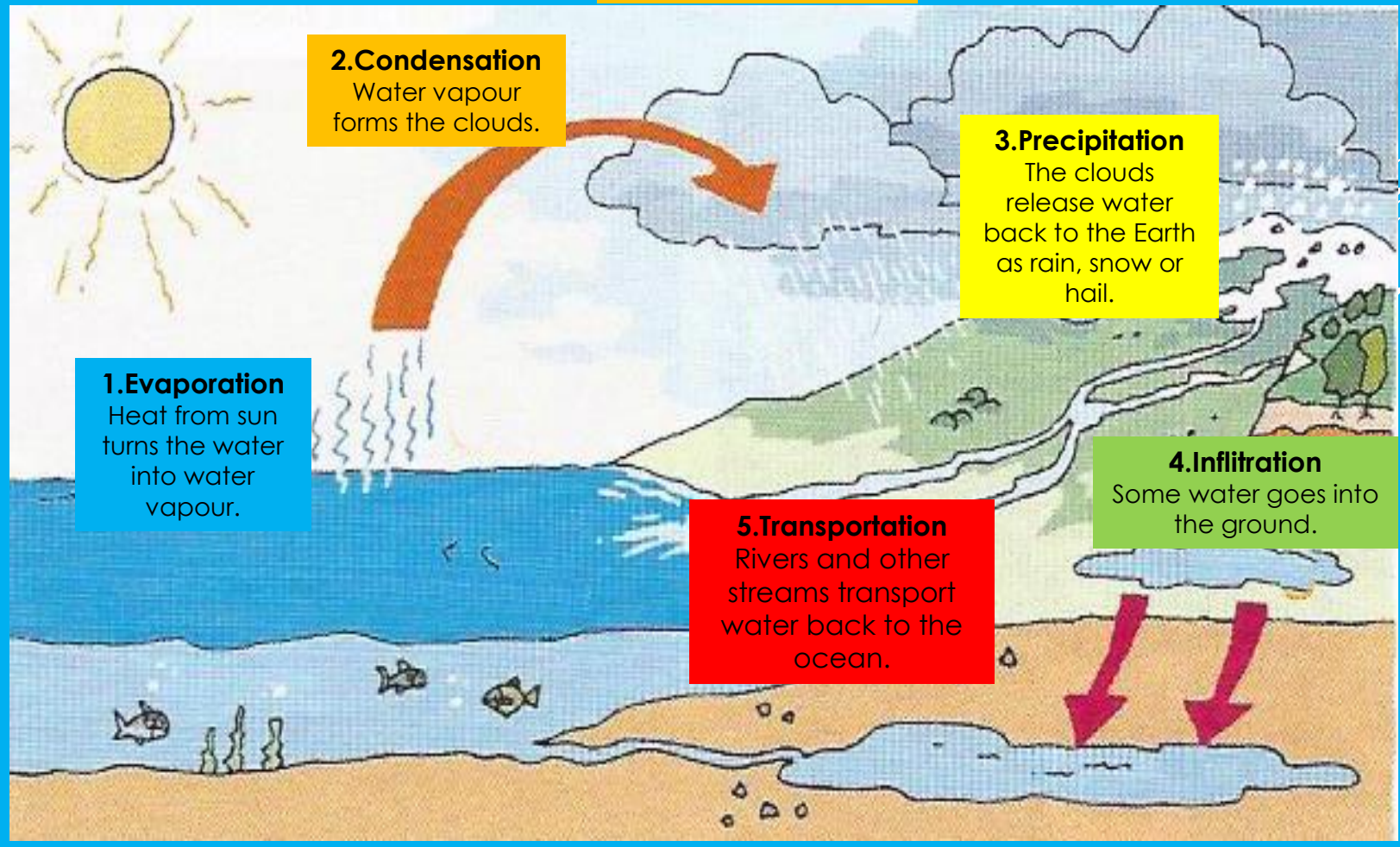
It has three states

Solid

Liquid

Gaseous

The water cycle

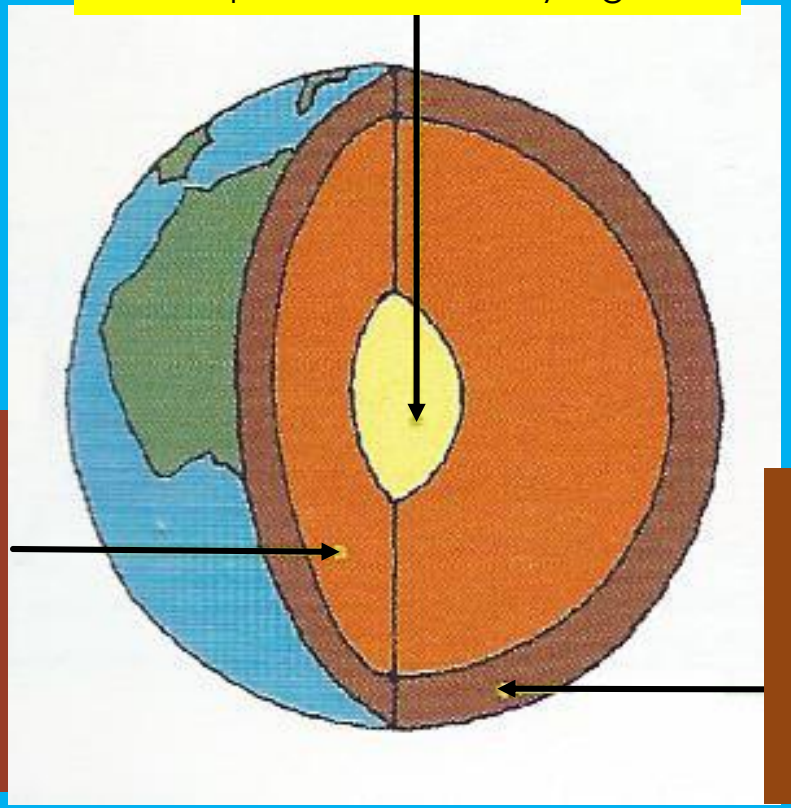


THE GEOSPHERE

Earth is made up of rocks, from the centre to the surface.

It has three parts

1. Core: It is the inner layer. The temperatures are very high.



2. Mantle: It is the middle layer .

The lava from volcanoes comes from here.

3. Crust: It is the outer layer. **It has different landforms:** mountains, hills, deserts, even the ocean floor.

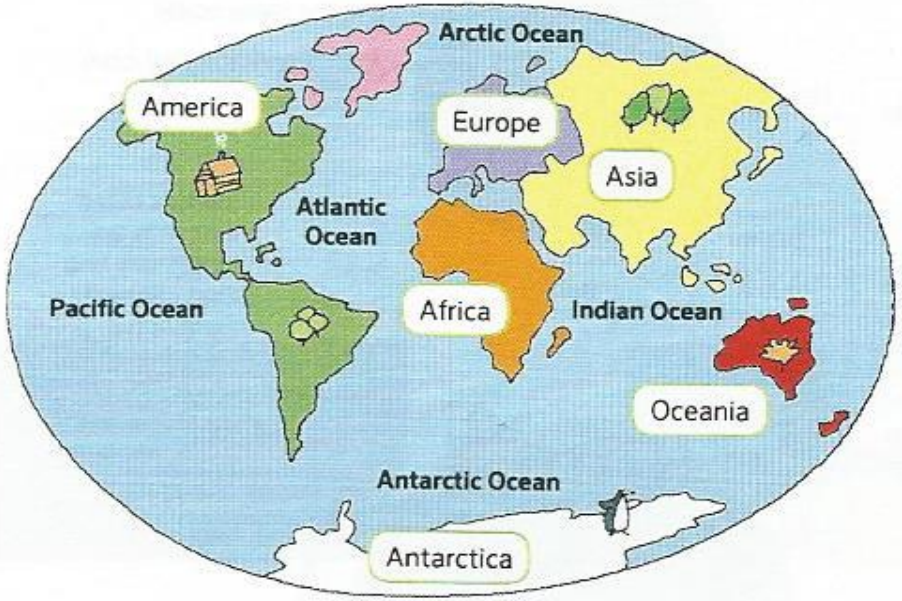
In the Earth´s crust, they are the continents

Earth has six continents

It has seas and oceans

It has land underwater.

" The ocean floor"



TYPES OF WATER

Surface water

Water in ocean, lakes and rivers

Groundwater

Water in caves and rocks

BE CAREFUL!

NO ALL WATER IS DRINKING WATER

LIVING THINGS

LIVING THINGS

Living things →
- They are born.
- They grow.
- They reproduce.
- They die.

Non- living things →
- They aren´t born.
- They don´t grow.
- They don´t reproduce.
- They don´t die.
- They can be natural or man-made.

LIFE PROCESSES

Nutrition → It is the process of transforming nutrients into energy.

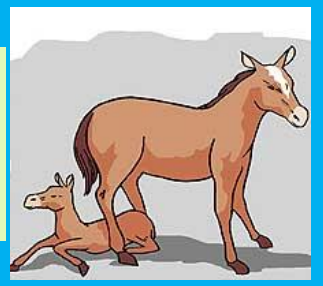
Interaction → Living things interact to the world

Reproduction → Living things reproduce

ANIMALS

ANIMAL REPRODUCTION

Viviparous → It has developed inside their mother´s body



Oviparous → They are animals that reproduce by laying eggs

VERTEBRATED AND INVERTEBRATED ANIMALS

Vertebrates
- Mammals
- Poultry
- Fish
- Reptiles
- Amphibians

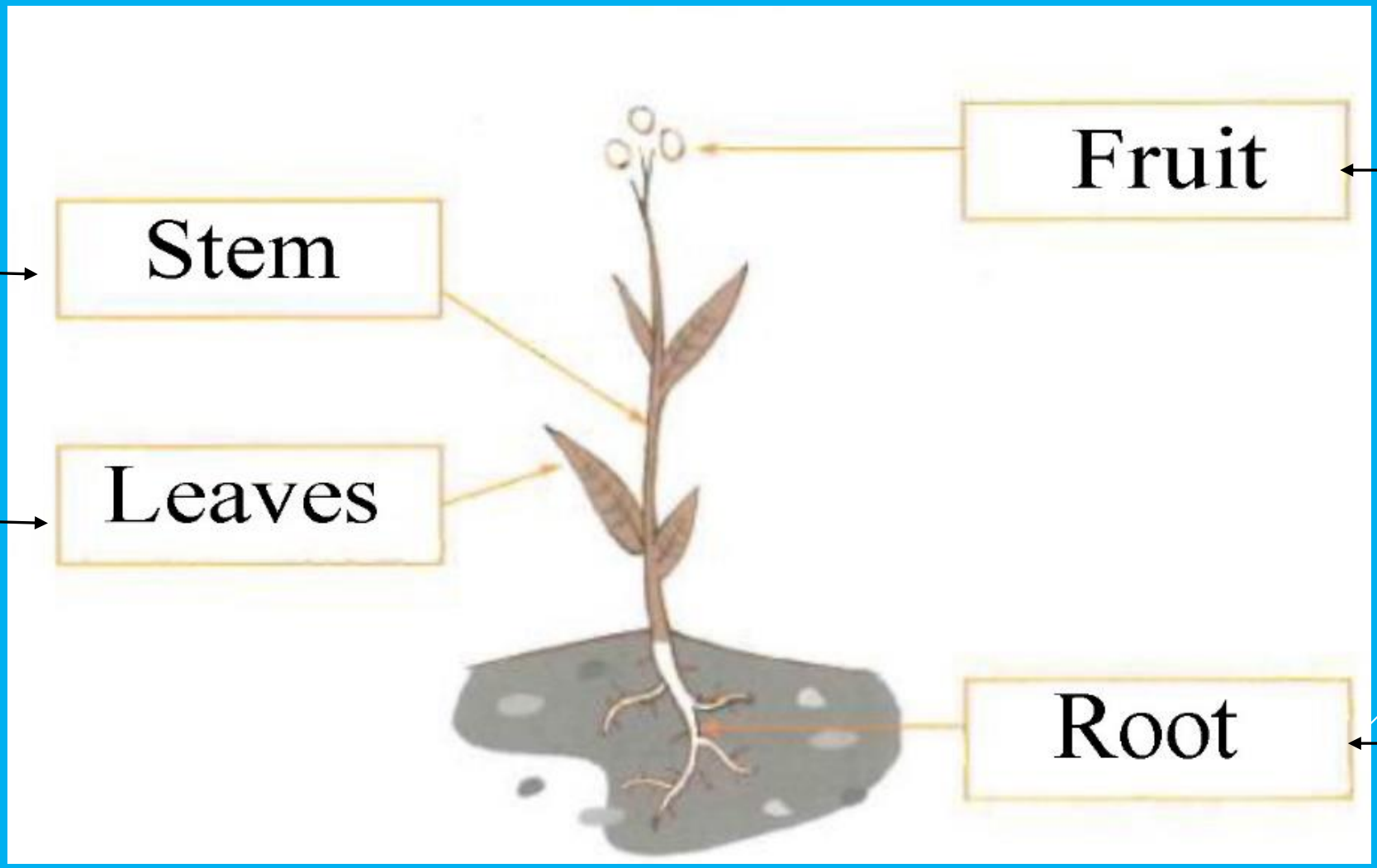




Invertebrates → Insects


PLANTS

PARTS OF THE PLANT



Food from plants

It supports the plant

They absorb oxygen

They adsorb water and minerals

TYPES OF STEMS

Bush

Herb

TYPES OF TREES

Deciduous tree → Trees whose leaves fall down in Autumn

Perennial tree → Trees that have green leaves all year

LANDSCAPES

LANDSCAPES

They are **all the elements you can see in a specific area of land.** There are two types of landscapes

1. Natural landscapes

- They are **made by nature.**
- **Humans haven´t changed** them.

2. Man-made landscapes

- They are landscapes that **humans have changed.**
- They have man-made elements as: **crop fields, reservoirs, roads and houses.**

There are two types

1. Rural

- *They have **natural elements.***

EXAMPLE : A village.

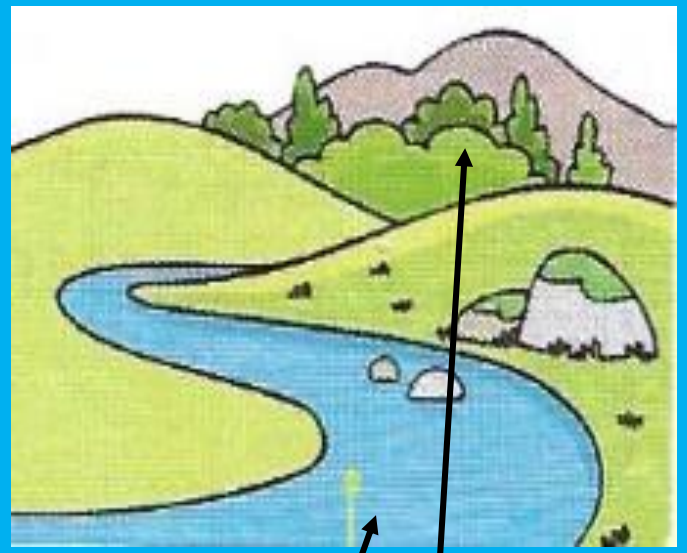
2. Urban

- *They have **artificial elements.***

EXAMPLE: A big city as Granada.

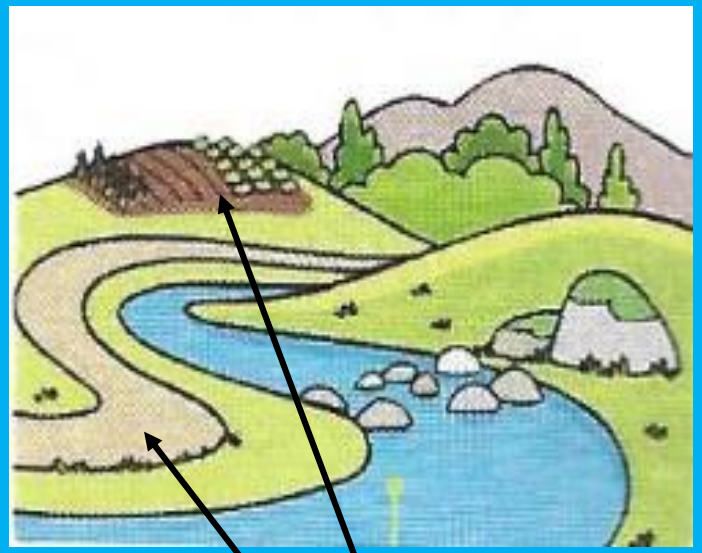
FROM NATURE TO MAN-MADE LANDSCAPES

1.



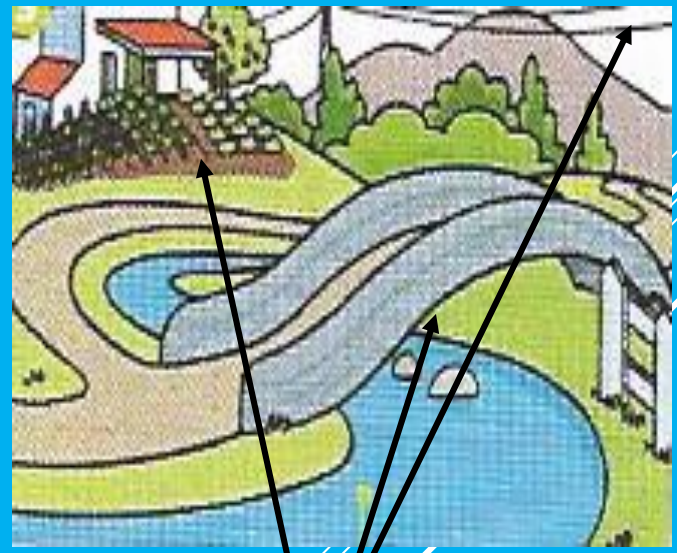
The **mountains, rivers and trees** are **natural elements** of this landscape.

2.



The road and crop fields are man-made changes that modify this landscape.

3.



The bridge, the house and the power line are other man-made elements

TYPES OF LANDSCAPES

Mountains relief

Forest

It rains all year and there are a lot of different animals and plants

Plains relief

The pole

- There aren´t trees. Eskimos live here.
- Penguins live here.

Desert

- You can find an oasis here.
- Camels live here and you can see cactus.

Coastal relief

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THEIR CAPITALS

Europe is a continent with 51 countries of different sizes. There are very large countries like the *Russian Federation* and small like **Andorra.**

LONDRES is the capital of the **United Kingdom**

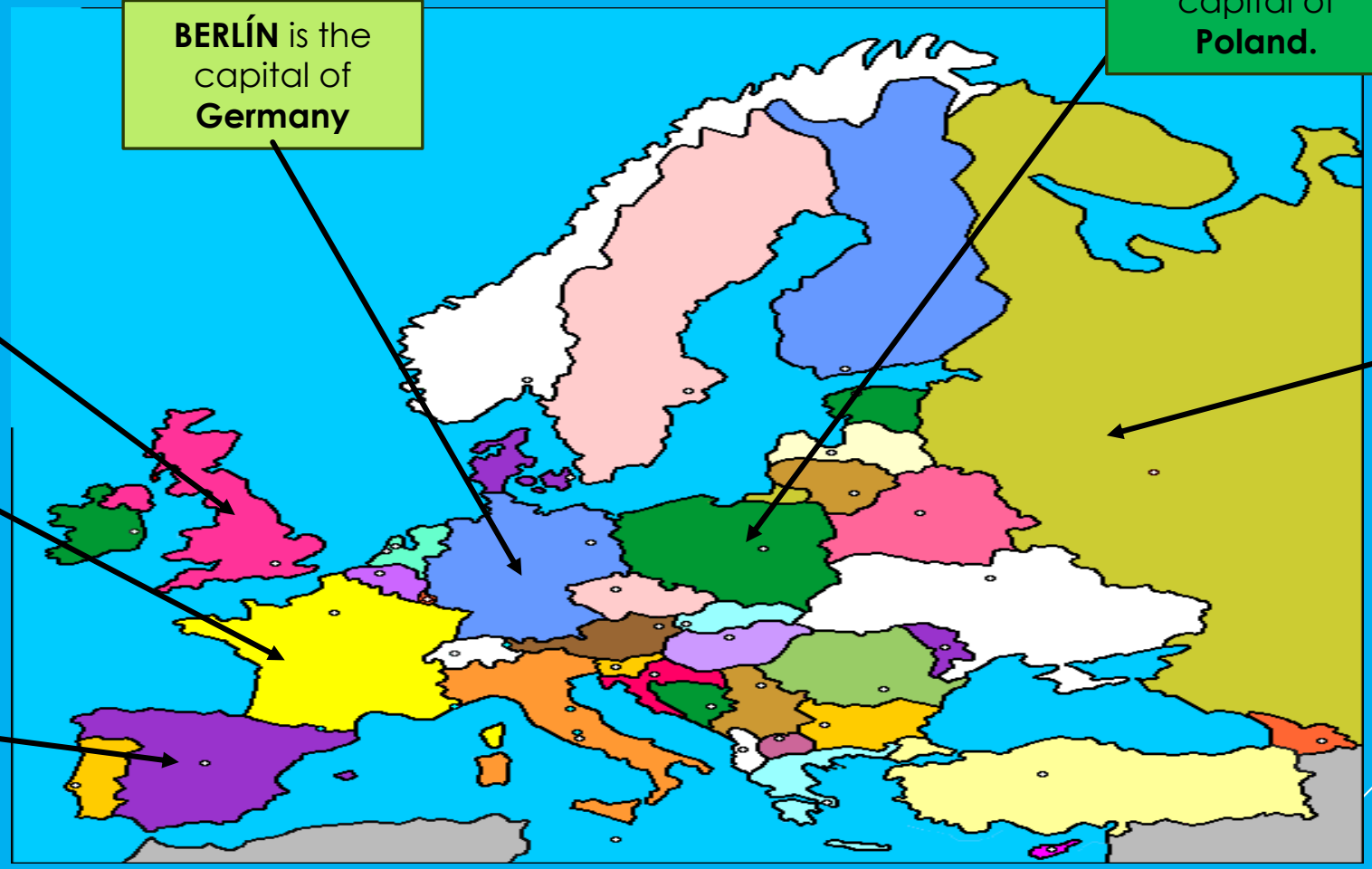
BERLÍN is the capital of **Germany**

VARSOVIA is the capital of **Poland.**

MOSCÚ is the capital of **Russia.**

PARÍS is the capital of **France**

MADRID is the capital of **Spain**



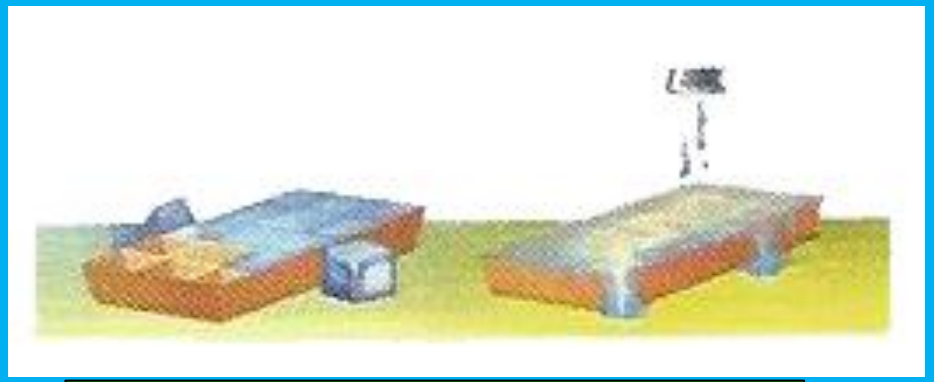
MATTER AND MATERIALS

CHANGES OF STATE

Heating

1.Melting: Solid changes to liquid

2.Evaporation: Liquid changes to gas



4.Solidification: Liquid changes to solid

3.Condensation: Gas changes to liquid

Cooling

PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS

The characteristics of an object are its **PROPERTIES**

Heat conductor

It allow in hot.

Impermeable

A plastic bottle protects its contents because it keeps the liquid inside.

Strong

We use wood to make tables because it supports heavy things and doesn´t break.

Flexible

You can fold a napkin many times without it breaking.

Elastic

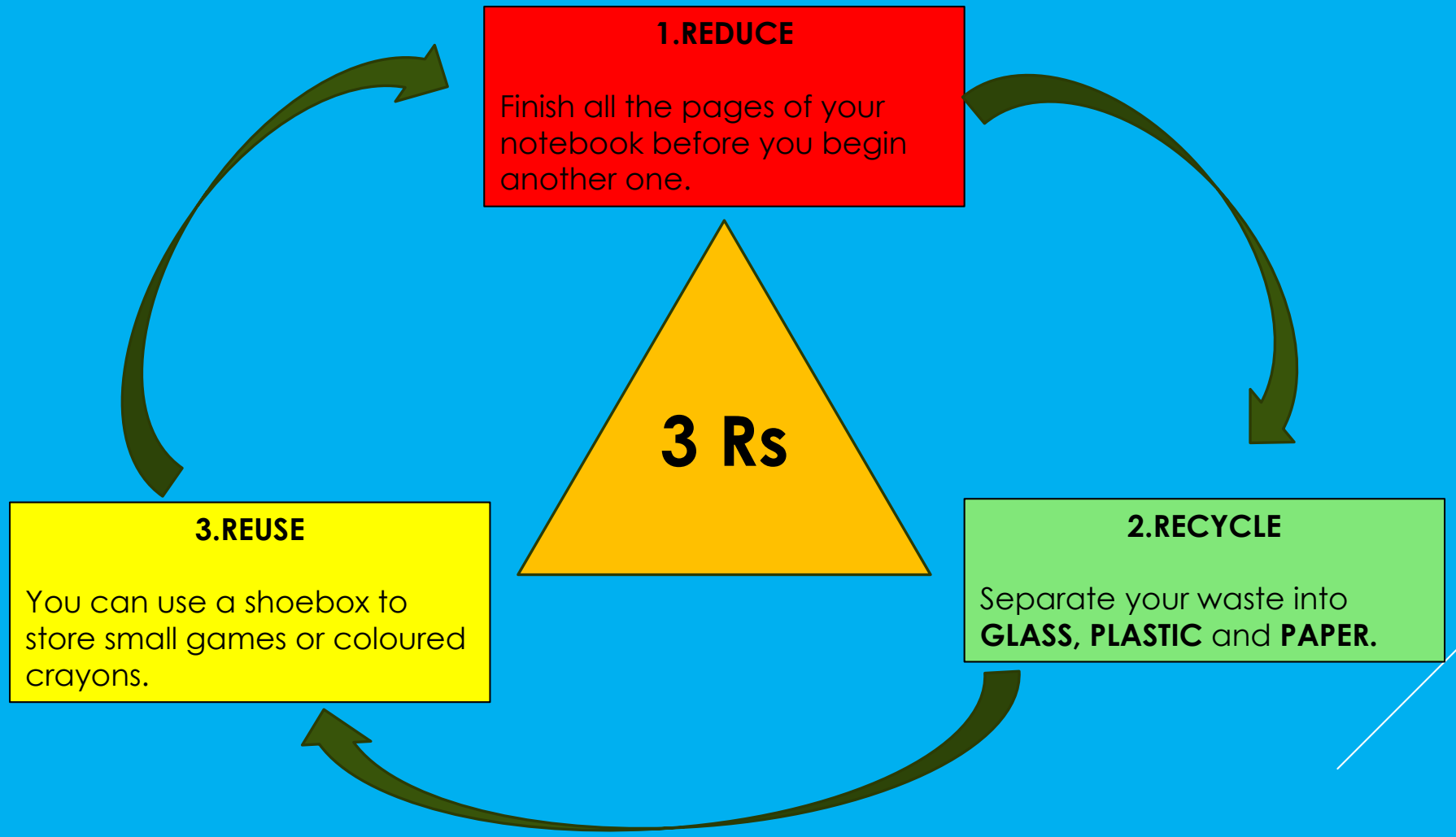
You can stretch a hairband and it will return to its original shape

Transparent

The glass is transparent so you can see through it.

MATERIALS AND ENVIRONMENT

We can help our environment by following the 3Rs: **REDUCE, REUSE and RECYCLE**



ENERGY

TYPES OF ENERGY

ENERGY makes things change and move. We need **ENERGY** in order to carry out each activity in our lives.
For example: We need energy to ride a bike.

1. Thermal energy

We can **FEEL IT IN A CUP** of coffee, in a oven or cooker.

2. Light energy

WE CAN SEE IT IN A CANDLE, the sun during the day and the stars at night.

3. Chemical energy

IT IS STORED ENERGY that is found in foods, fuel and all living things.

When we walk we consume chemical energy.

4. Electrical energy

ELECTRIC DEVICES use this energy to work.

5. Kinetic energy

It is energy produced by **OBJECTS AND LIVING THINGS IN MOVEMENT.**

It is produced when a person is running.

6. Sound energy

This energy produces **SOUND.**

We can produce this energy when we play musical instruments.

SOURCES OF ENERGY

WIND and **PETROL** supply energy and are known as **ENERGY SOURCES**. There are two types:

Renewable energy sources

THE SUN, WIND AND WATER supply renewable energy because they never run out.

Wind energy

We use **WIND TURBINES** to transform wind into electricity.

Hydroelectric energy

WATER flows through **TURBINES** to produce electricity.

Solar energy

HEAT and **LIGHT** from the **SUN** are collected by **SOLAR PANELS** and transformed into other form of energy.

Non-Renewable energy sources

We may run out with **FOSSIL FUELS** because we are using them faster than we can produce them.

Coal

It is extracted from **MINES** and we burn it to produce heat and electricity.

Gas

We get **GAS** by **DIGGING** a hole in the ground and we burn it to produce heat and electricity.

Oil

We use **OIL** to produce **PETROL** that is needed for **MACHINES** and **CARS.**

MACHINES

MACHINES

They are inventions that help us carry out activities or tasks with less effort. we use them every day.

Types of machines

Simple machines

They are made up of only a few components.

- Hammer
- Broom
- Wheel
- Screw
- Tongs





Complex machines

They are made up of many more components.

- Vacuum cleaner
- Computer
- Television
- Car
- Tablet





Power sources

Machines get their power from different sources

1. Some machines **work on manual power.**

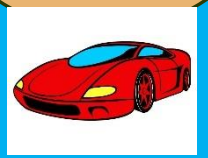
For example:

A bicycle

2. Others **get their power by burning fuel.**

For example:

Cars and motorcycles



3. Some machines **run on electricity.**

For example:

Traffic lights and mobile phones

THE PLACE WHERE I LIVE

RULES IN SOCIETY

We follow **RULES** so that people can live together in **HARMONY**. Everybody have the same rules in society: **RESPECT RIGHTS** of others and carry out our **DUTIES.**

Rules at home

Children have the right…

- To be protected.
- To be educated.
- To relax.
- To play.

Children have the responsibility…

- Not to bully or harm each other.
- To learn and help others to learn.
- To include everyone in their games and activities.

Rules at school

Students have the same DUTIES

- Do your tasks.
- Follow the classroom rules.
- Respect all students.
- Do your best in class.
- Respect teachers.
- Share school material.

Students have RIGHTS

- To be listened by the teacher.
- To be respected by their classmates.
- Parents participate in school

JOBS

SECTORS

THE PRIMARY SECTOR

They obtain raw materials by:

Mining

Farming

Fishing

River fishing or sea fishing

Agriculture

They get grains, fruit and vegetables from the fields

THE SECONDARY SECTOR

They obtain manufactured products made out of raw materials:

Workshops

- **ARTISANS** work here.
- They work by hand.
- They can only produce a few products a day.

Factories

- **FACTORY WORKERS** work here.
- They use machines.
- They can produce lots of products a day.

THE TERTIARY SECTOR

- Most people who do not work in the primary and secondary sector.
- They work in services (they are jobs that help the society).

Some professions in the tertiary sector are…

- Teacher that teach at school.
- Professors that teach at universities.
- Drivers that drive taxis and buses.
- Police officers and fire fighters.
- Actors and musicians.
- Doctors and nurses.
- Politicians (mayors, councillors, presidents and their ministers).

TIME MATTERS

TIMES GOES BY

Past

Events that have already happened.

For example:
When you were born or last night´s dinner are past event.

Present

Events that are happening at this moment.

For example:
Now you are in 3rd course and right now, you are reading this book.

Future

Events that will happen later.

For example:
This course will finish soon.

TIME MEASUREMENTS

We use different methods to help us measure time and organise our activities.

Clocks

It measures time in…

Hours | **Minutes** | **Seconds**

1 day = 24 hours

1 hour = 60 minutes

1 minute = 60 seconds

Timetables

It helps us to organise our activities in a period of time.

	Lunes	Martes	Miércoles	Jueves	Viernes
9,00h	Science	Religión	E. Física	Inglés	Science
9,45h	Inglés	Lengua	Science	Matemáticas	Inglés
10,30h	Lengua	Matemáticas	Música	Religión	Lengua
11,15 h	Matemáticas	Matemáticas	Artística	Lengua	Lengua
12.00h	RECREO	RECREO	RECREO	RECREO	RECREO
12.30h	Matemáticas	Lengua	Matemáticas	Lengua	Matemáticas
13,15h	E. Física	Science	Inglés	Science	Tutoría

To measure longer periods of time than year we use:

LUSTRUM: 5 years
DECADE: 10 years
CENTURY: 100 years
MILLENNIUM: 1.000 years

Calendars

It measures time in **DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS and YEARS.**

There are 365 days in a year, divided into 12 months. Each month has four or five weeks with 7 days each.

HISTORY

WE ORGANISE HISTORY

Because human history is so long, we organise it into specific periods of time called **ERAS.**

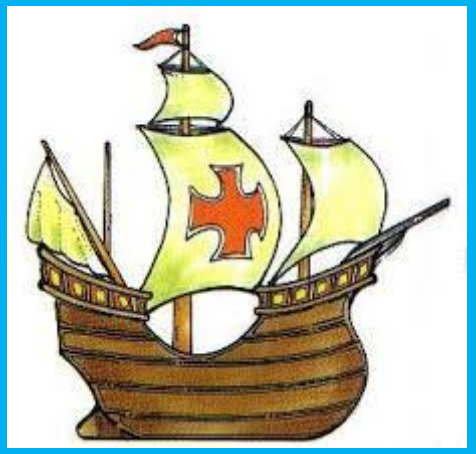
"Not all eras have the same number of years".

Eras of history

Prehistory

Ancient Times

The Middle Ages



The Modern Age

Contemporary Times

TIMELINE

There haven´t always been cars, phones, mobiles or computer in your locality. It has changed a lot over the centuries.

1. PREHISTORY

People live in caves near water. They discover the fire.

2. ANCIENT TIMES

Writing was invented and commerce was developed.

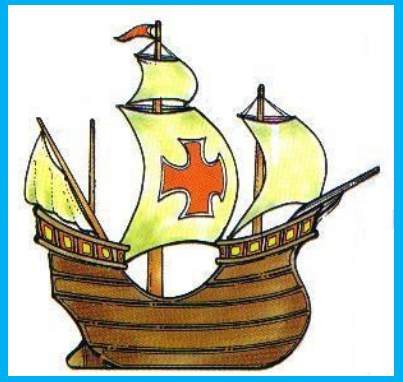
3. THE MIDDLE AGES

Walls and castles were built to defend the cities.

Localities had a marketplace and a church.

4. THE MODERN AGE

Cities grew because of commerce. Universities, palaces and ports were built.



5. CONTEMPORARY TIMES

Means of transport and communication are very fast. Cities has skyscrapers.