



REVIEW OF PRIMARY 3

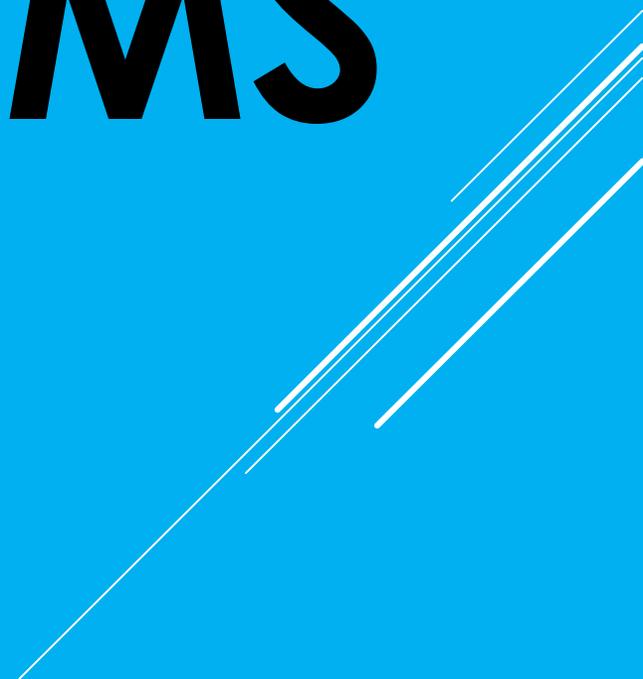
NATURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE



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Colegio La Presentación - Granada



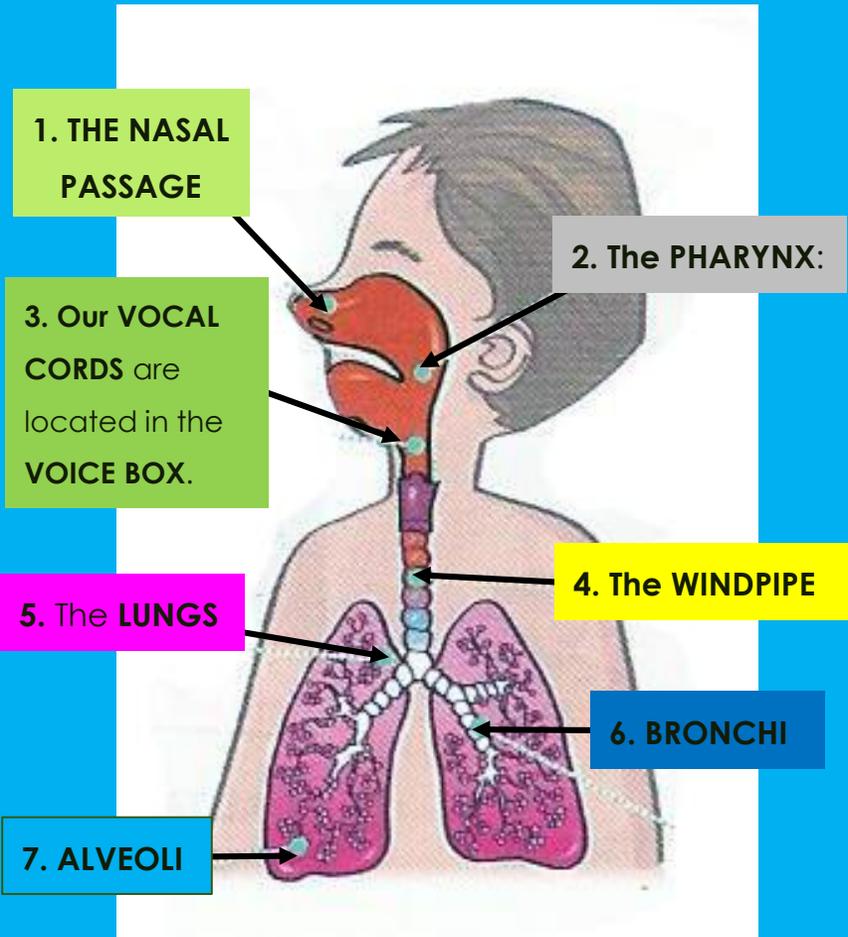
BODY SYSTEMS



THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM



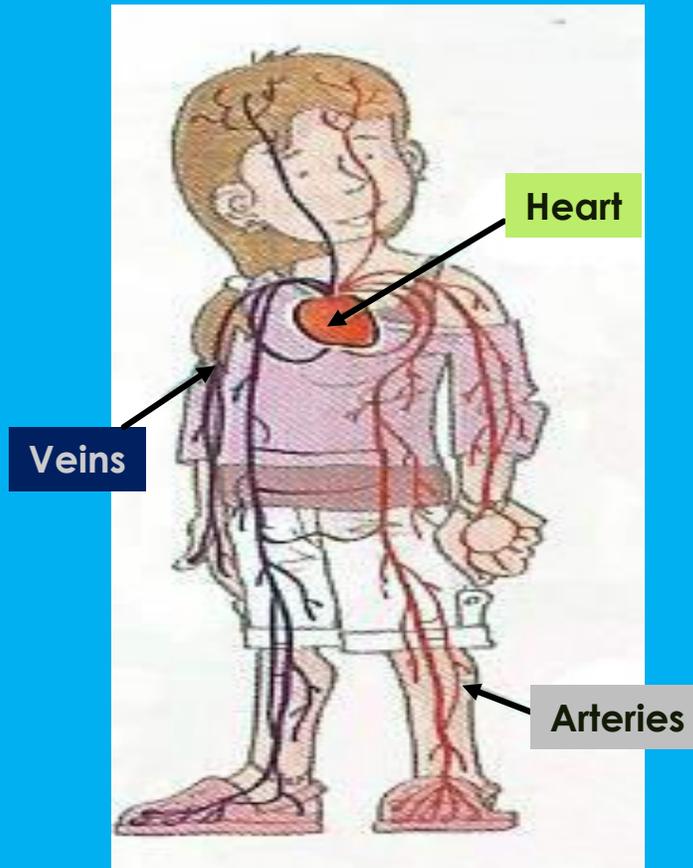
It helps us breathe



THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM



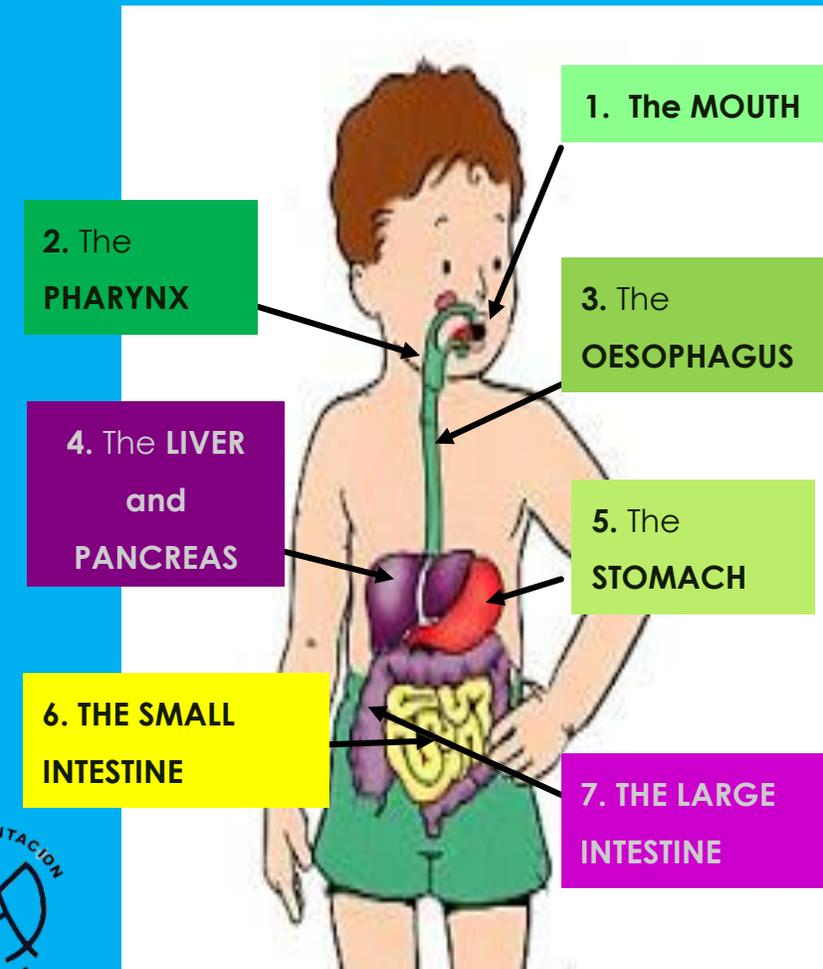
It transports blood



THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



It helps us digest food



OUR SENSES



We have five senses

Sight

We see with
the eyes



Hearing

We hear with
the ears



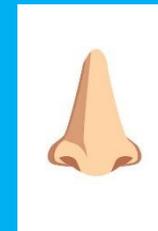
Taste

We taste with
the tongue



Smell

We smell with
the nose



Touch

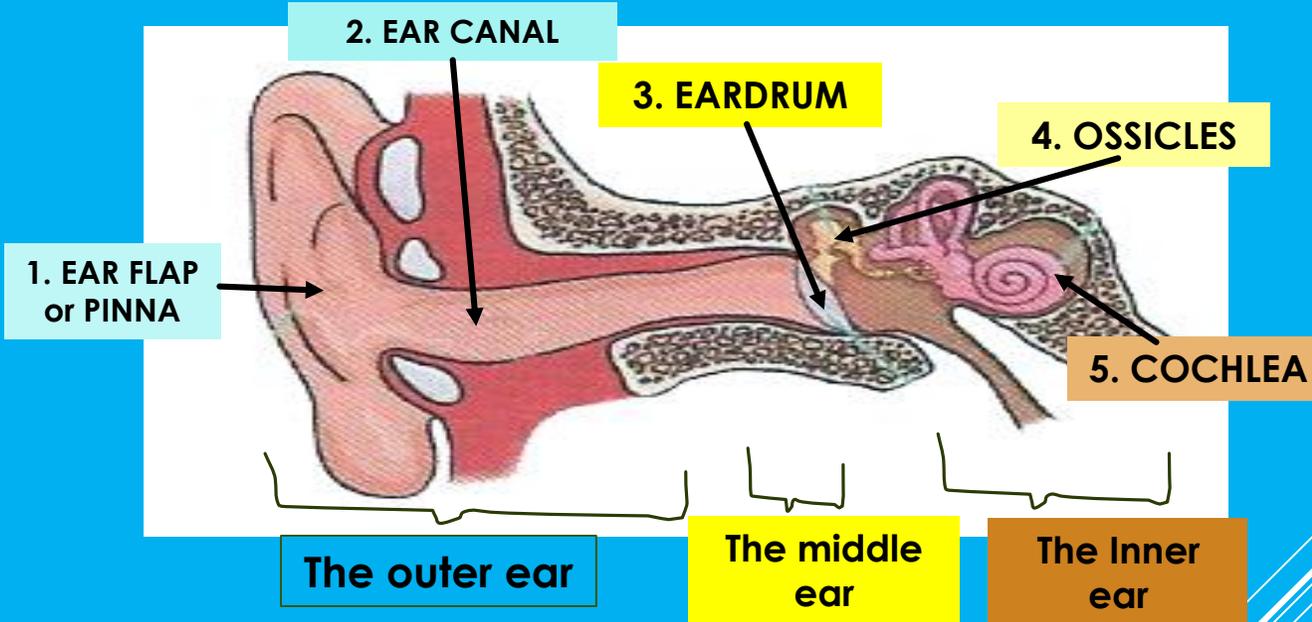
We touch with
the skin



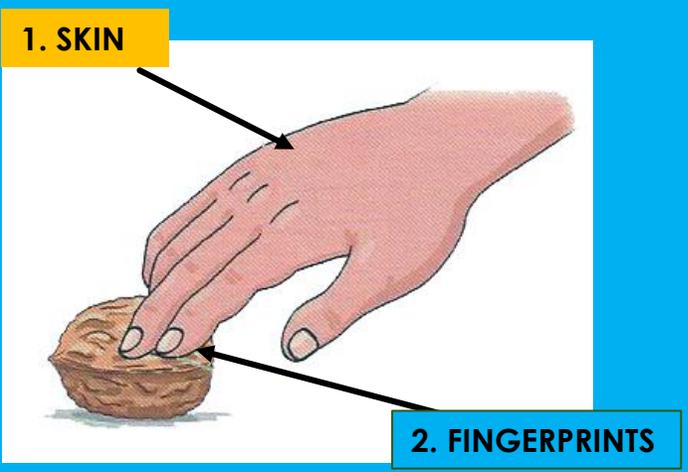
The sense of sight / Organ: Eye



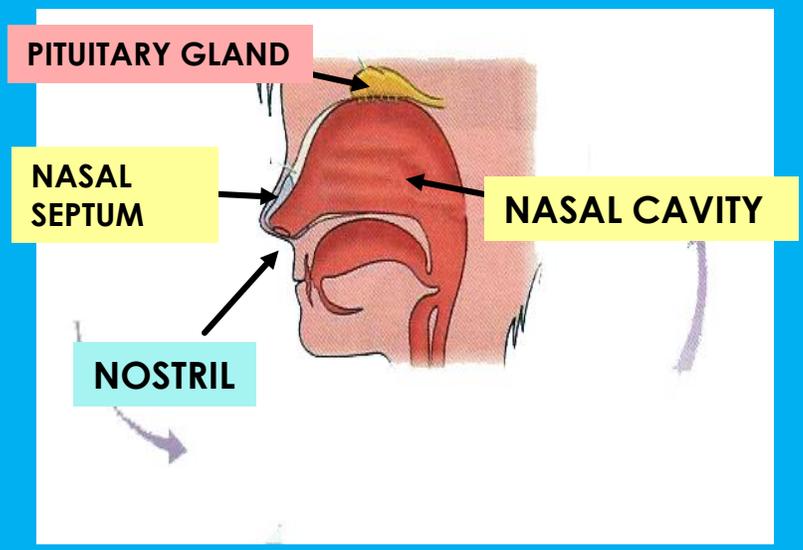
The sense of hearing / Organ: Ear



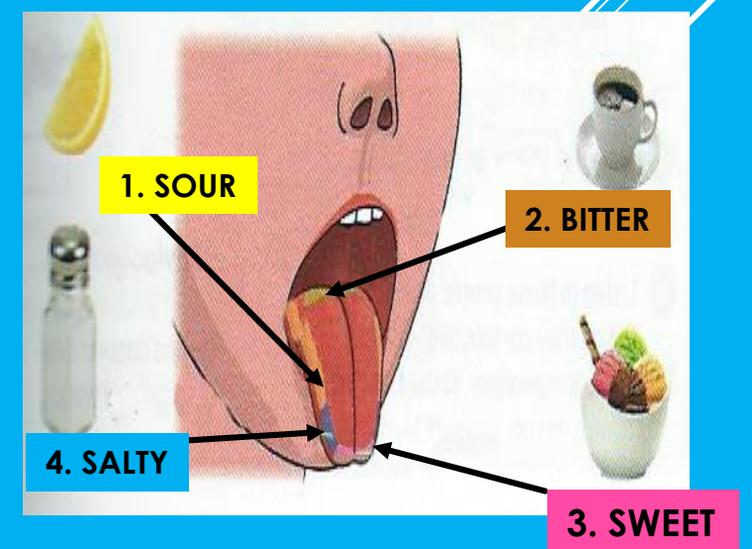
The sense of touch / Organ: Skin



The sense of Smell / Organ: Nose



The sense of taste / Organ: Tongue





LIFE AND HEALTH



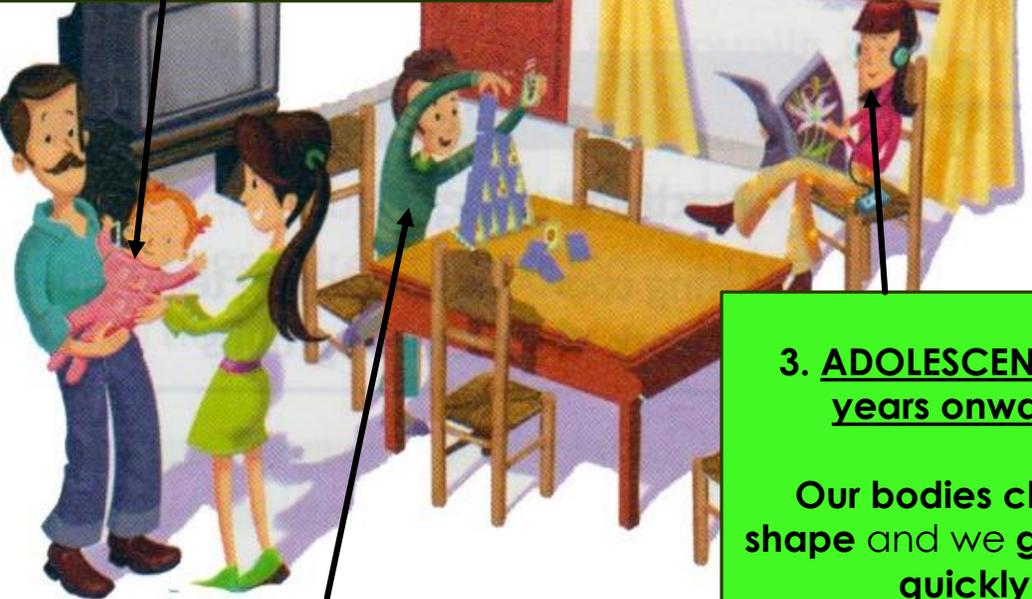
THE HUMAN LIFE CYCLE

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)

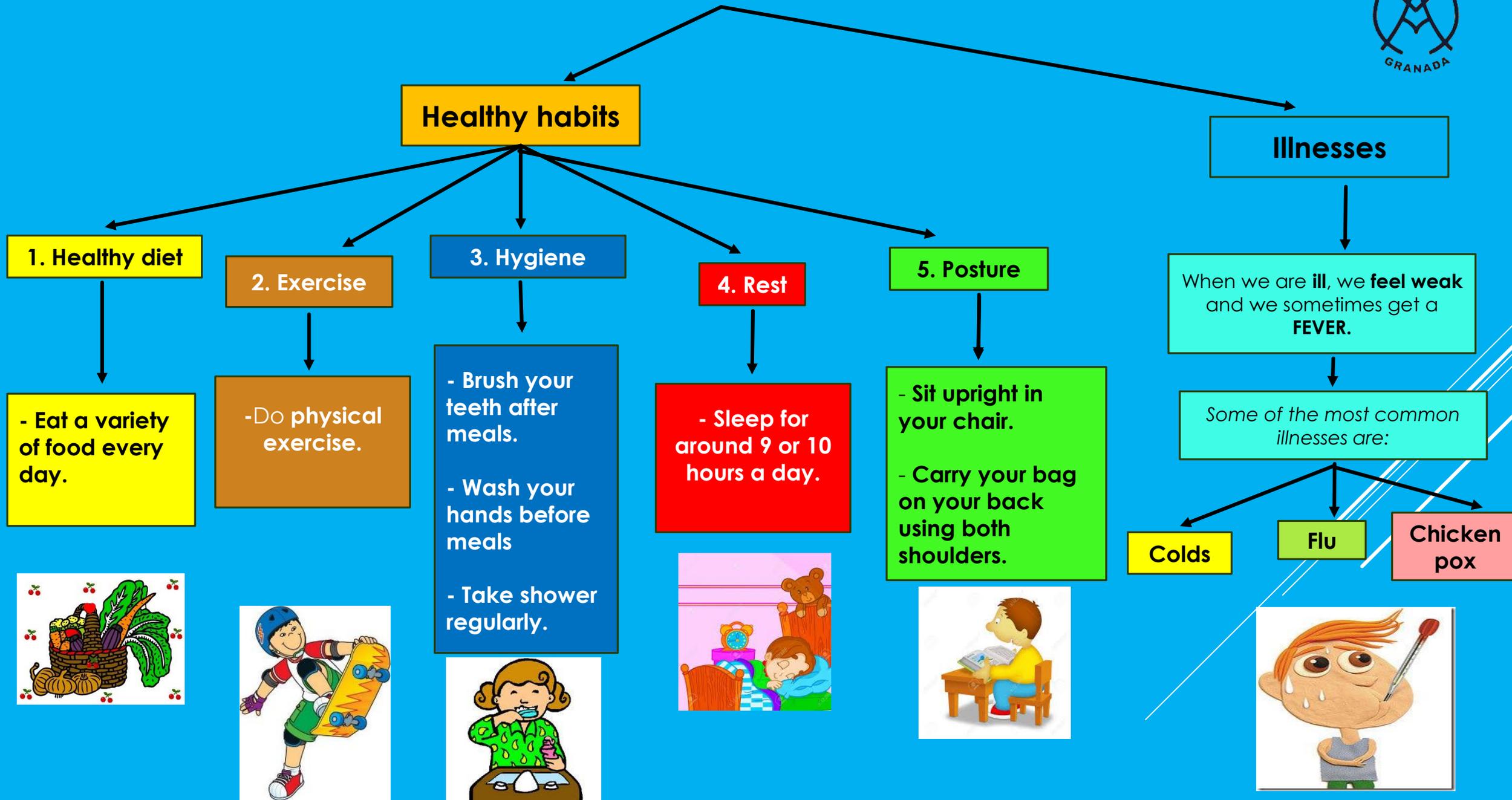
They start working and some adults have their own family.



5. OLD AGE: (Start around 70 years)

Our hair is white.

HEALTH AND ILLNESS



A BALANCED DIET



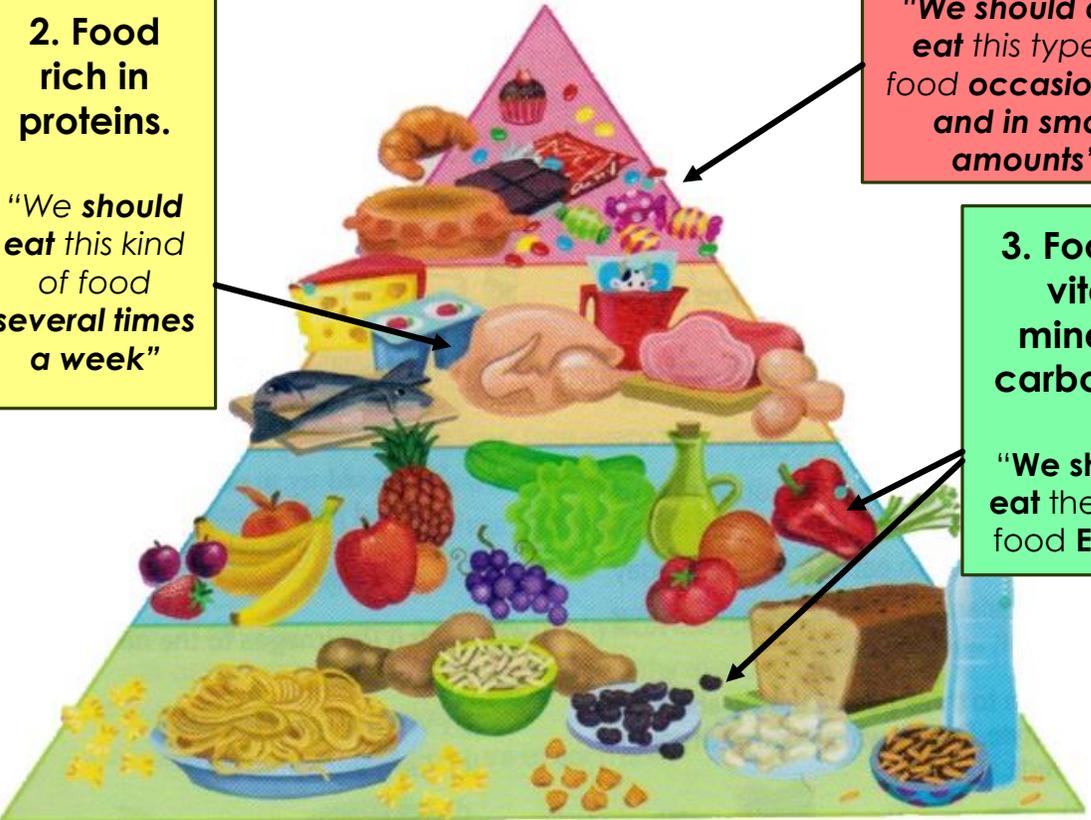
A DIET is the **food** and **drink** that **a person consumes every day.**

The food pyramid

1. Food with a lot of FAT.
"We should only eat this type of food **occasionally** and in **small amounts**"

3. Food rich in vitamins, mineral and carbohydrates
"We should try to eat these types of food **EVERY DAY**"

2. Food rich in proteins.
"We should eat this kind of food **several times a week**"



Tips for healthy eating



1. Avoid eating too many fats.

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

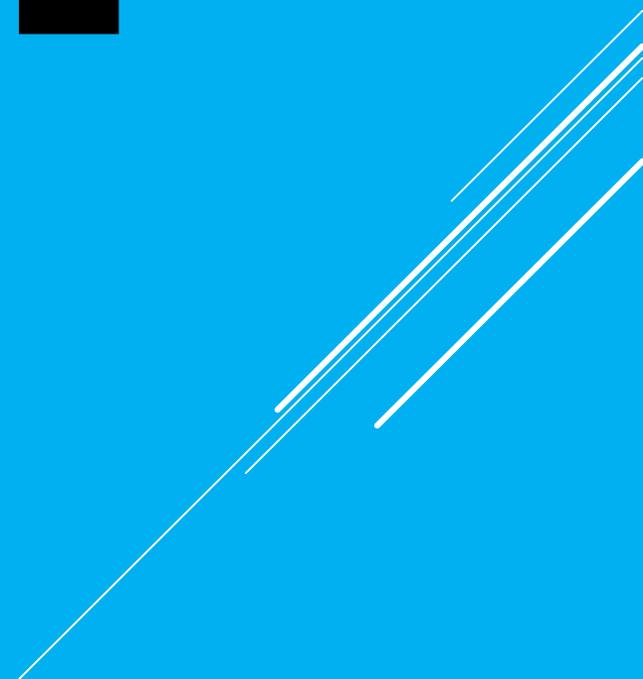
2. Don't eat less food than your body need.

4. Always eat breakfast because it is the most important meal of the day.

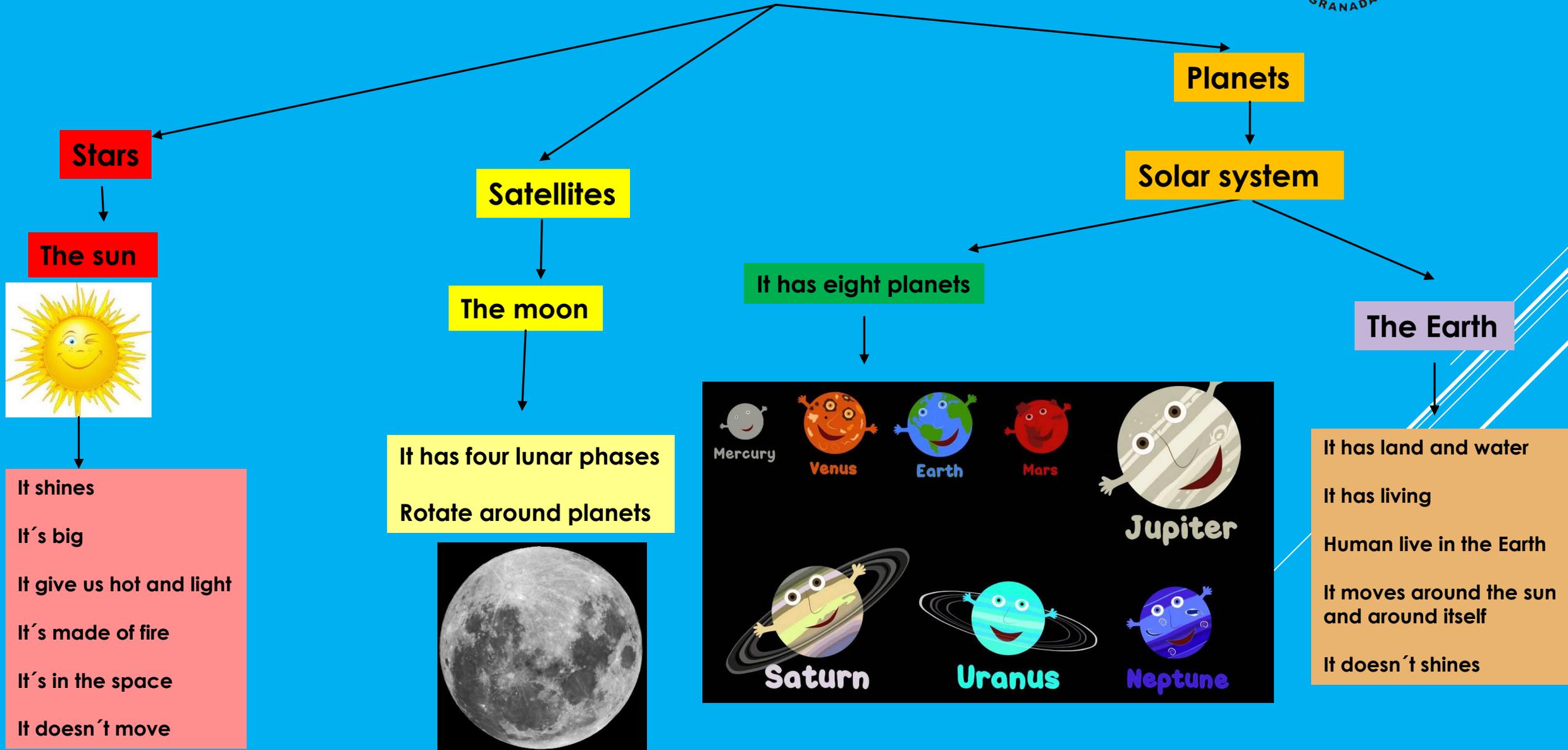




THE UNIVERSE



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

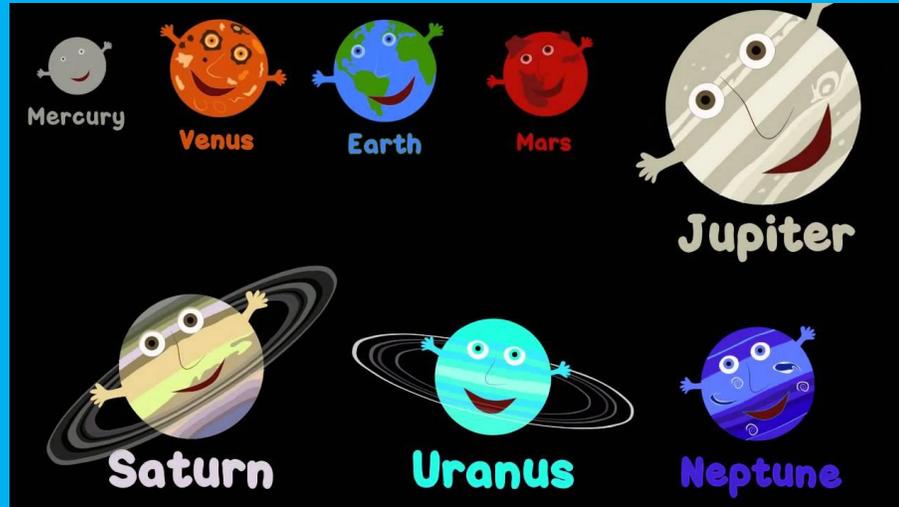


- It has four lunar phases
- Rotate around planets

Planets

Solar system

It has eight planets



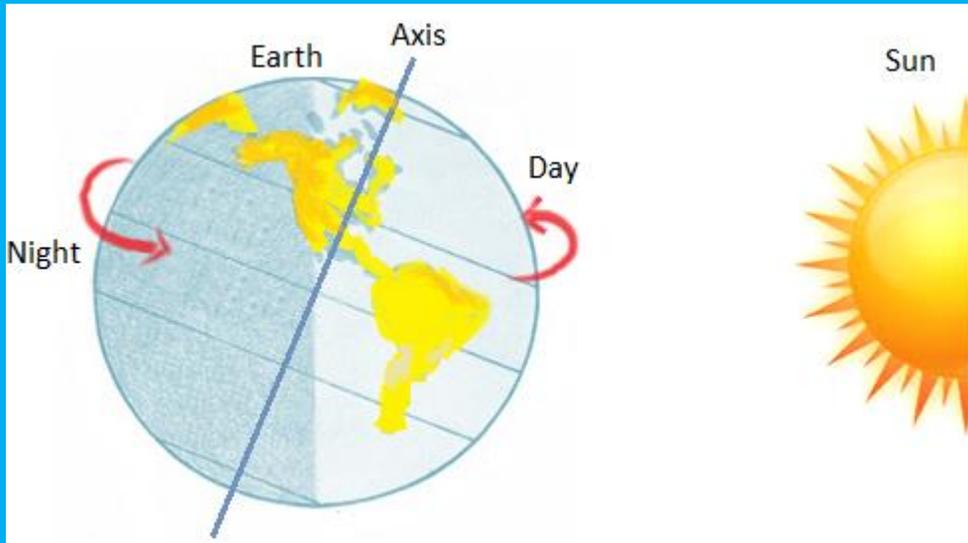
The Earth

- 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

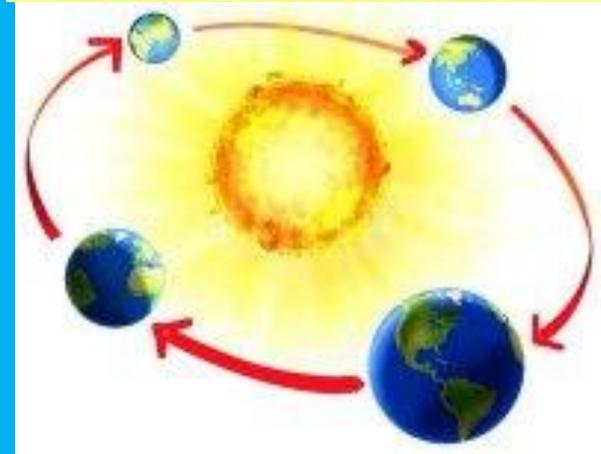
Rotation

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



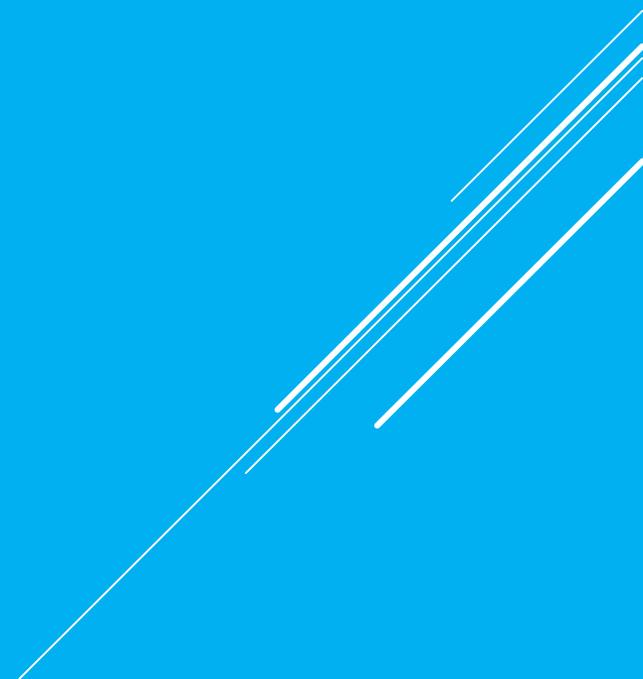
Translation/Revolution

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





THE EARTH



THE ATMOSPHERE

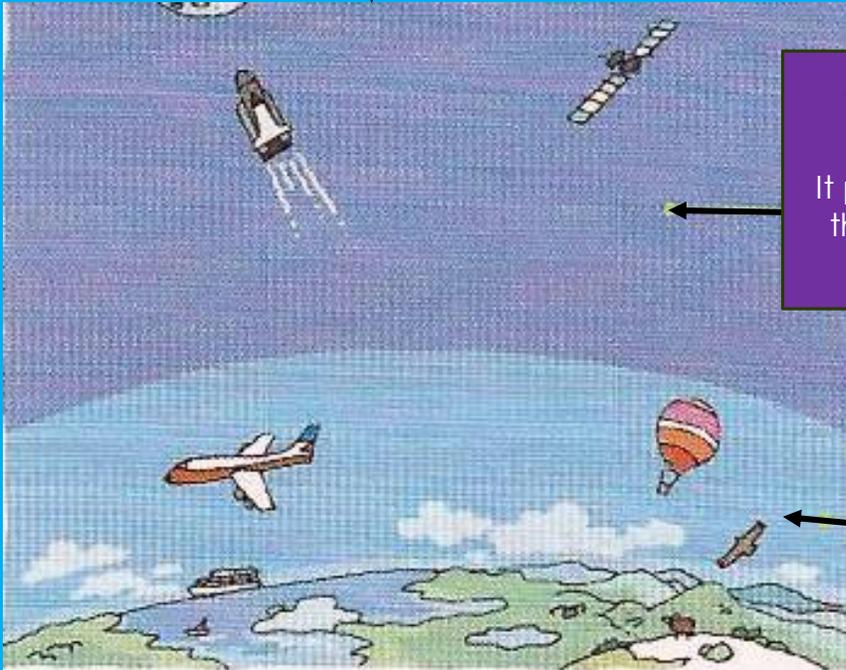


It is the layer of air that surrounds Earth

It has two layers

The compositions of the atmosphere

It has different gasses make up the air although we can't see them



Top layer
It protects us from the harmful rays from the sun.

Bottom layer
It has air and rainwater.
It makes our planet liveable.

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.

The water cycle

It has three states

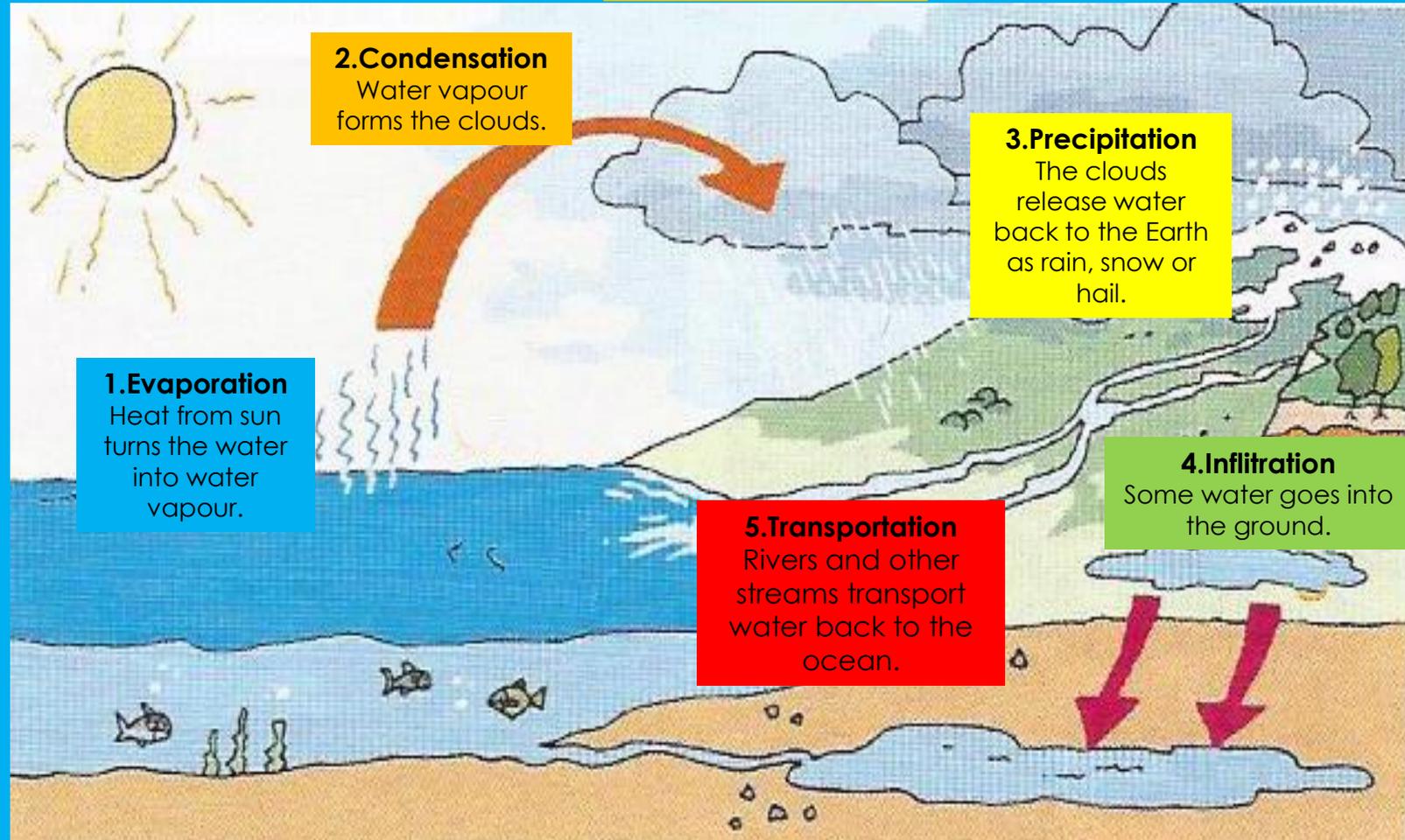
Solid



Liquid



Gaseous

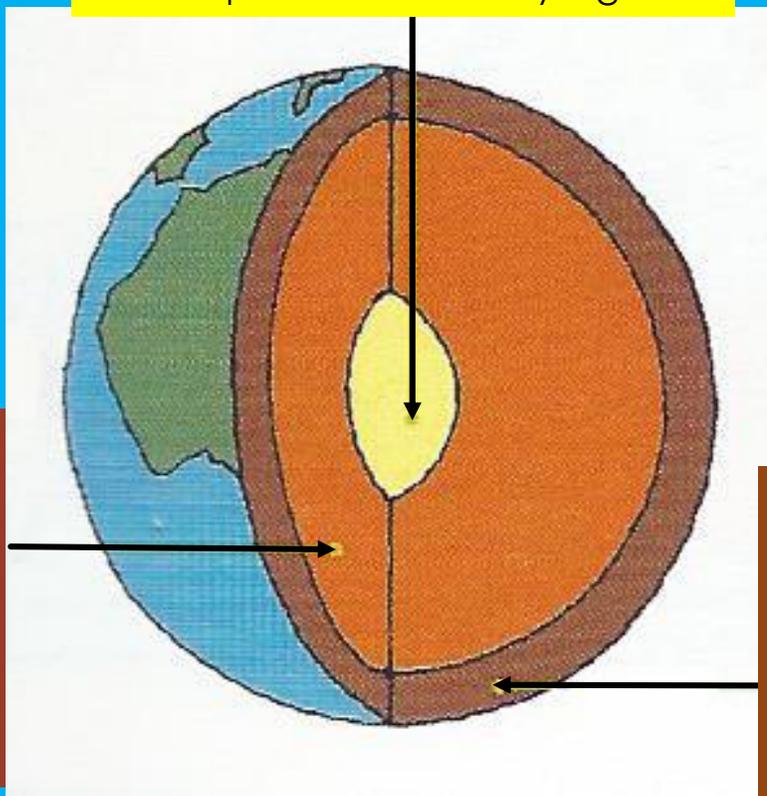


THE GEOSPHERE

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.

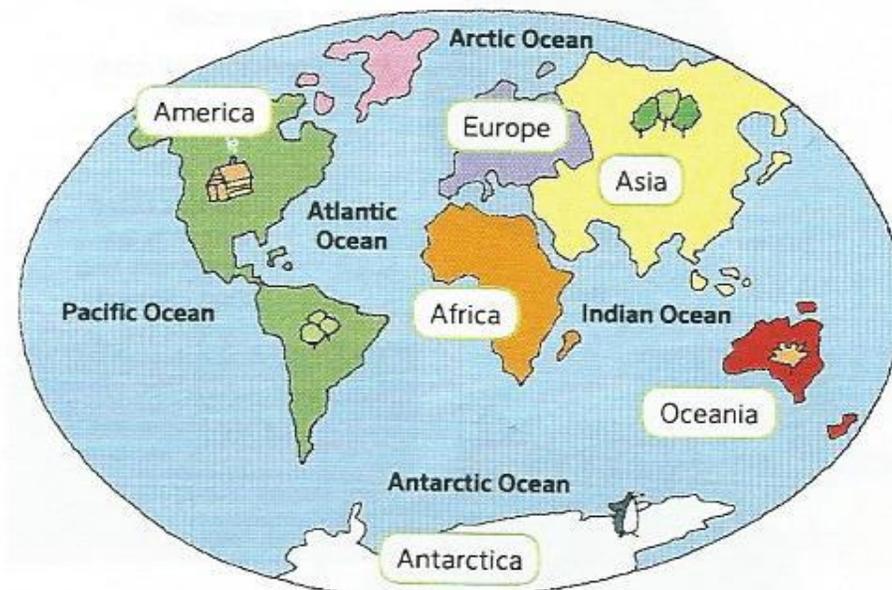
3. Crust: It is the outer layer. It has different **landforms:** mountains, hills, deserts, even the ocean floor.

In the Earth's crust, they are the continents

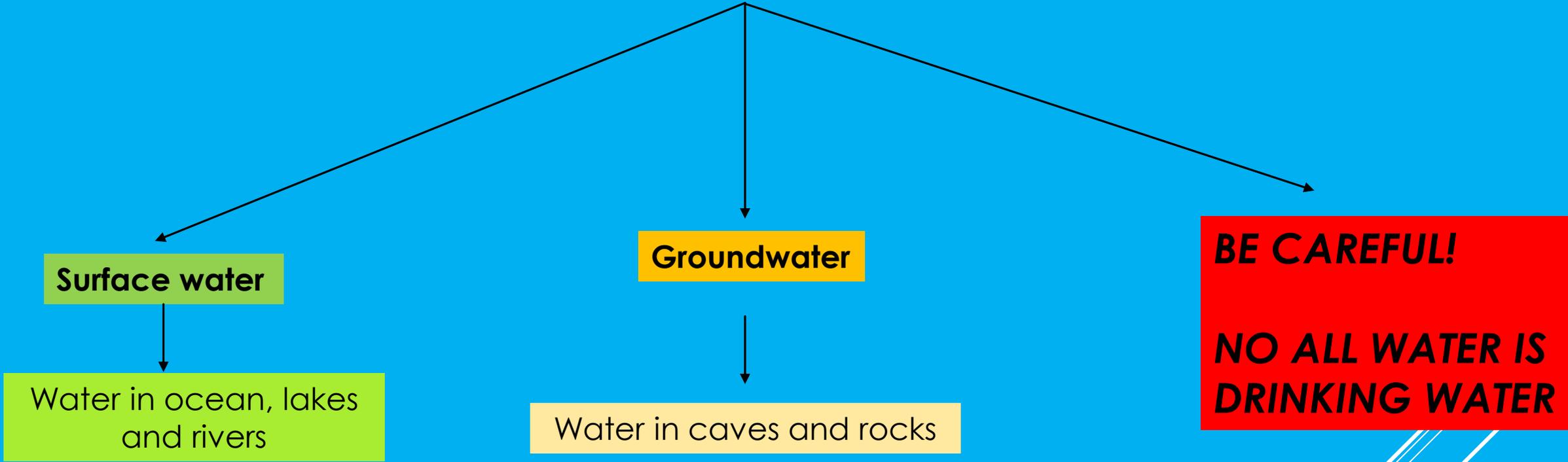
Earth has six continents

It has seas and oceans

It has land underwater.
"The ocean floor"

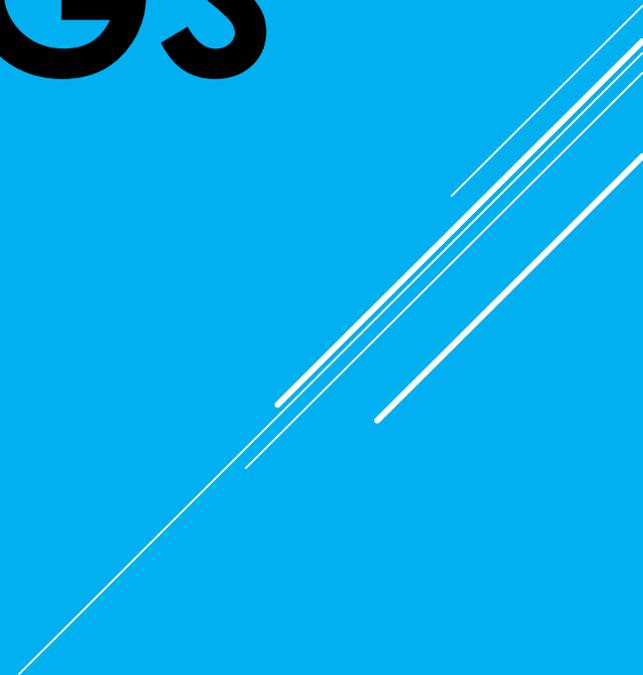


TYPES OF WATER





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

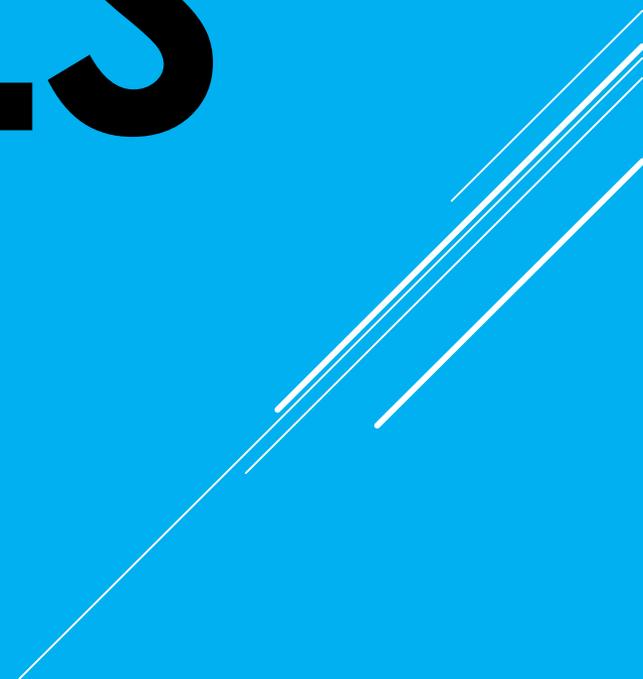
Living things interact to the world

Reproduction

Living things reproduce



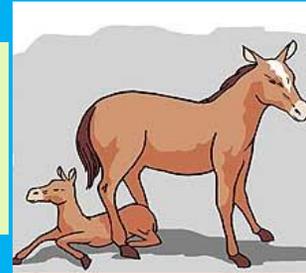
ANIMALS



ANIMAL REPRODUCTION

Viviparous

It has developed inside their mother's body



Oviparous

They are animals that reproduce by laying eggs



Vertebrates

Mammals



Poultry



Fish



Reptiles



Amphibians



Invertebrates

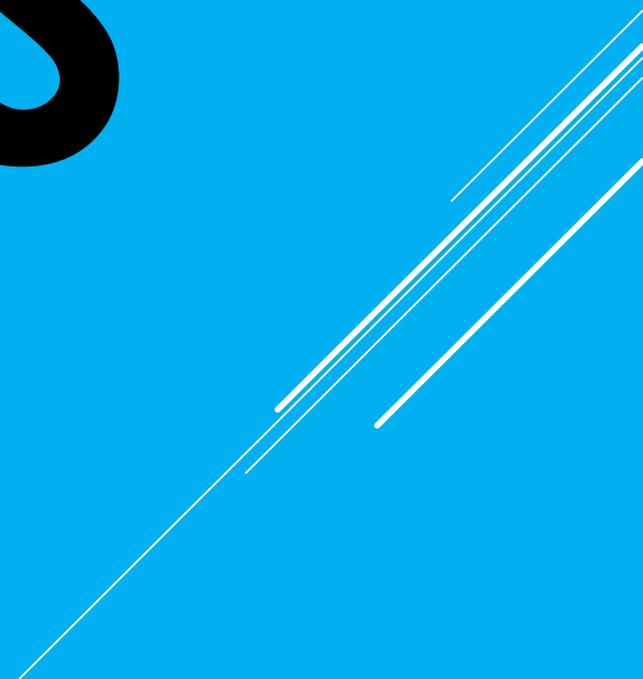
Insects



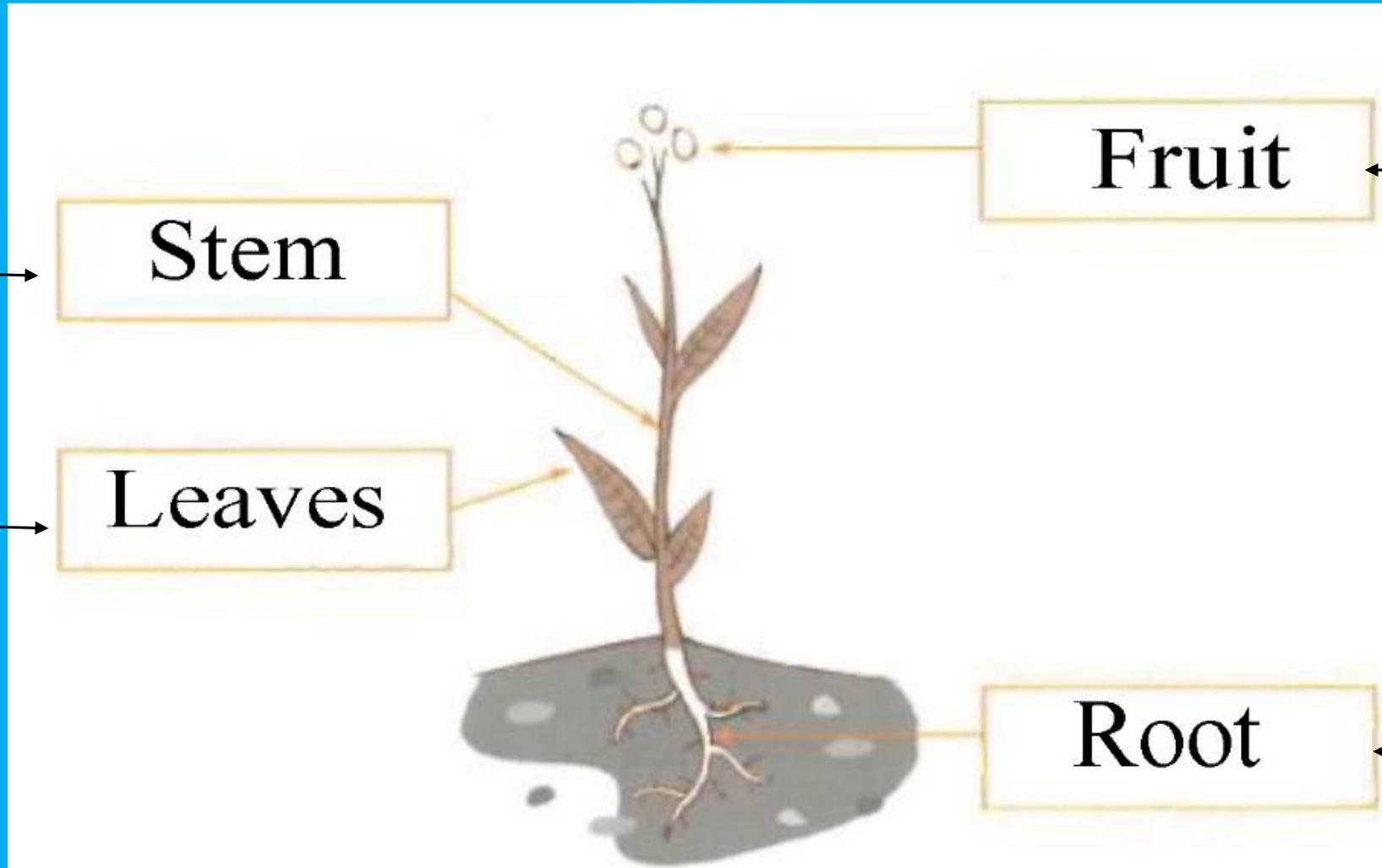
VERTEBRATED AND INVERTEBRATED ANIMALS



PLANTS



PARTS OF THE PLANT



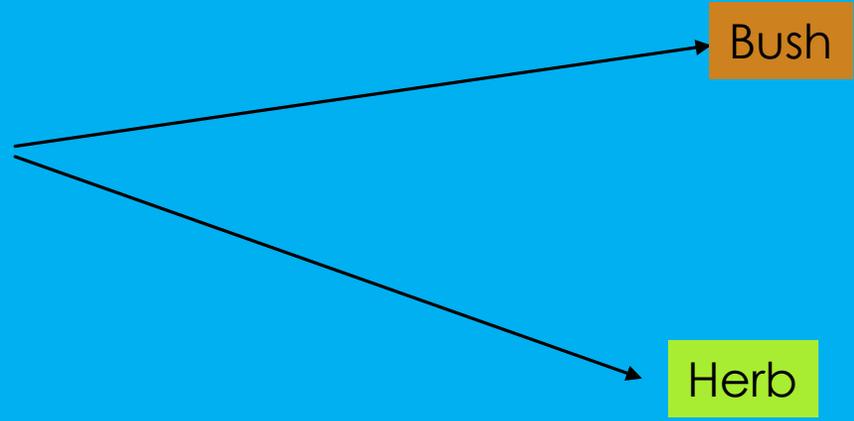
It supports the plant

They absorb oxygen

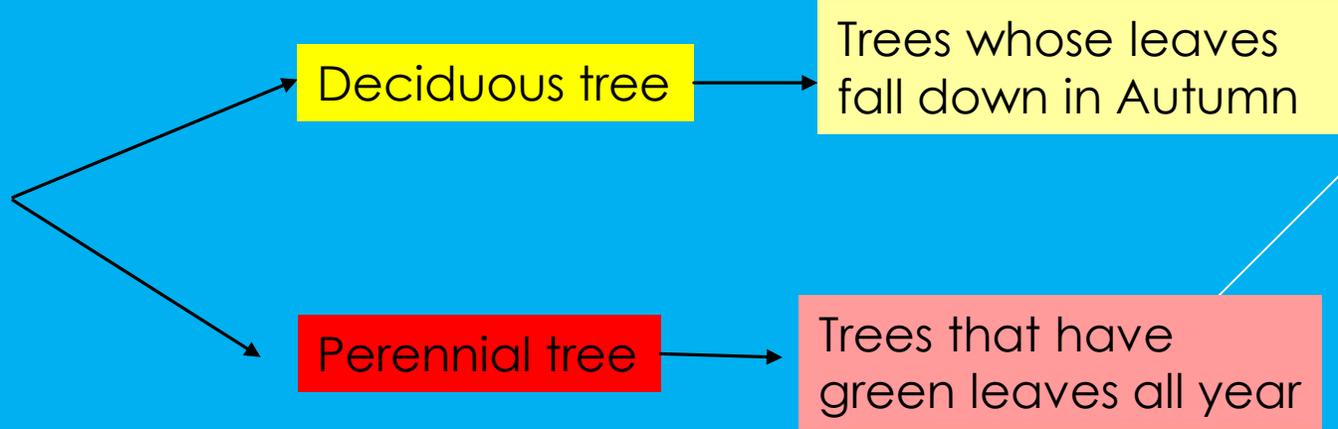
Food from plants

They adsorb water and minerals

TYPES OF STEMS

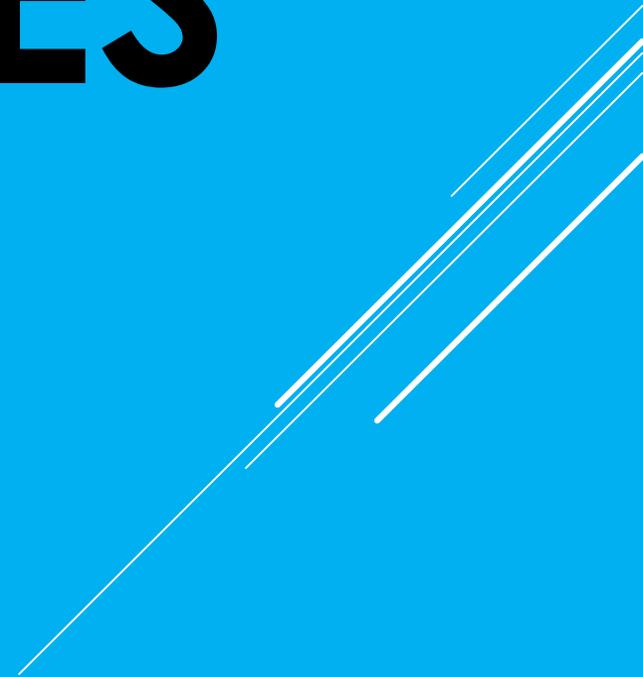


TYPES OF TREES





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

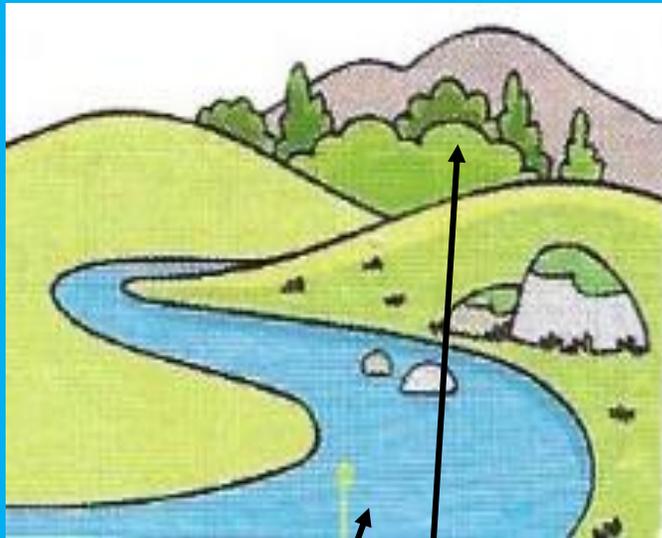
- They have **artificial elements**.
- EXAMPLE: A big city as Granada.



FROM NATURE TO MAN-MADE LANDSCAPES

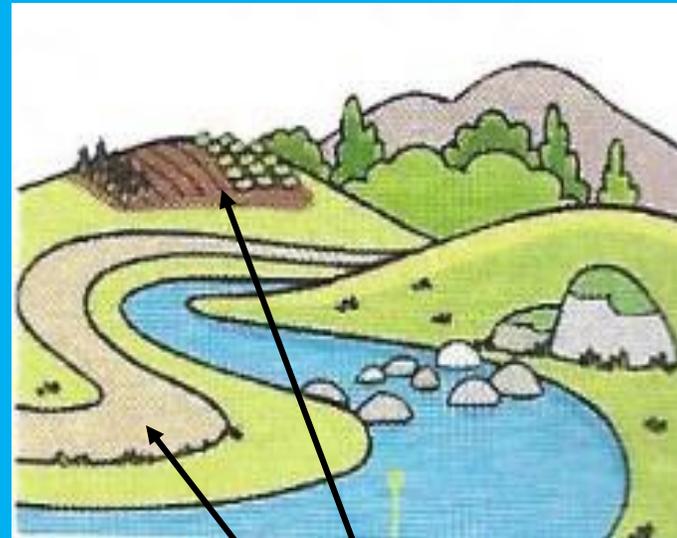


1.



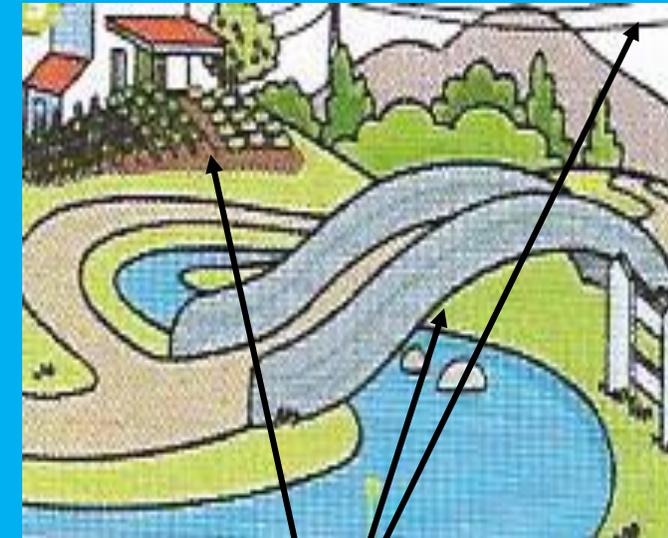
The **mountains, rivers and trees** are **natural elements** of this landscape.

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

Coastal relief



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.



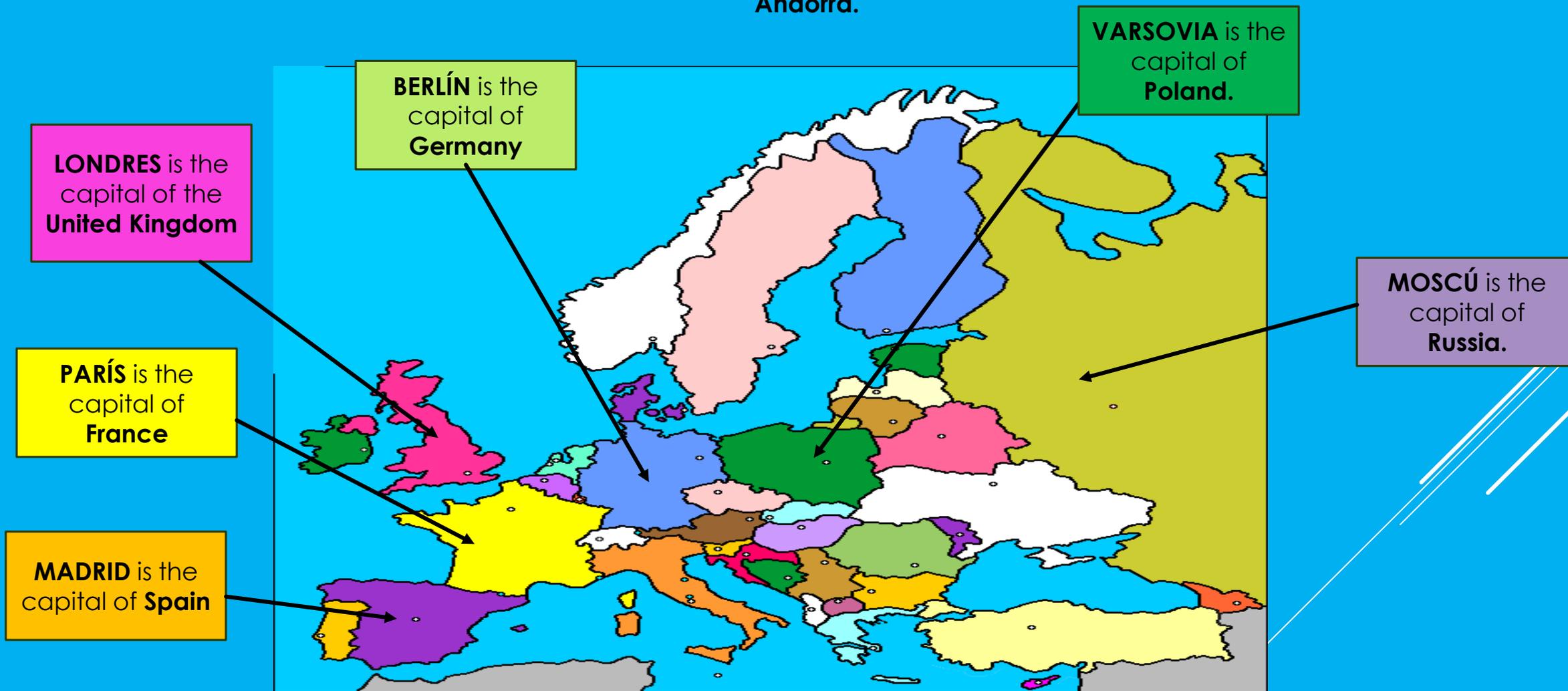
Desert

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



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*.





MATTER AND MATERIALS

CHANGES OF STATE

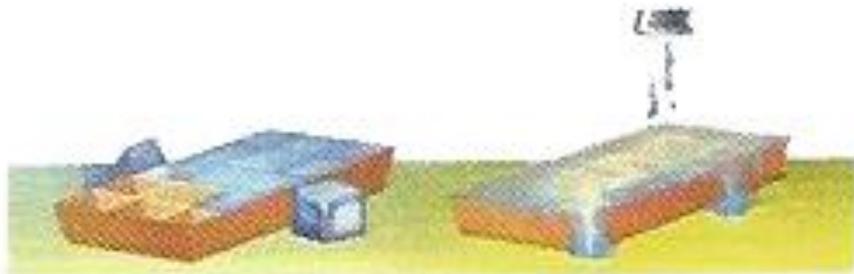
Heating



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

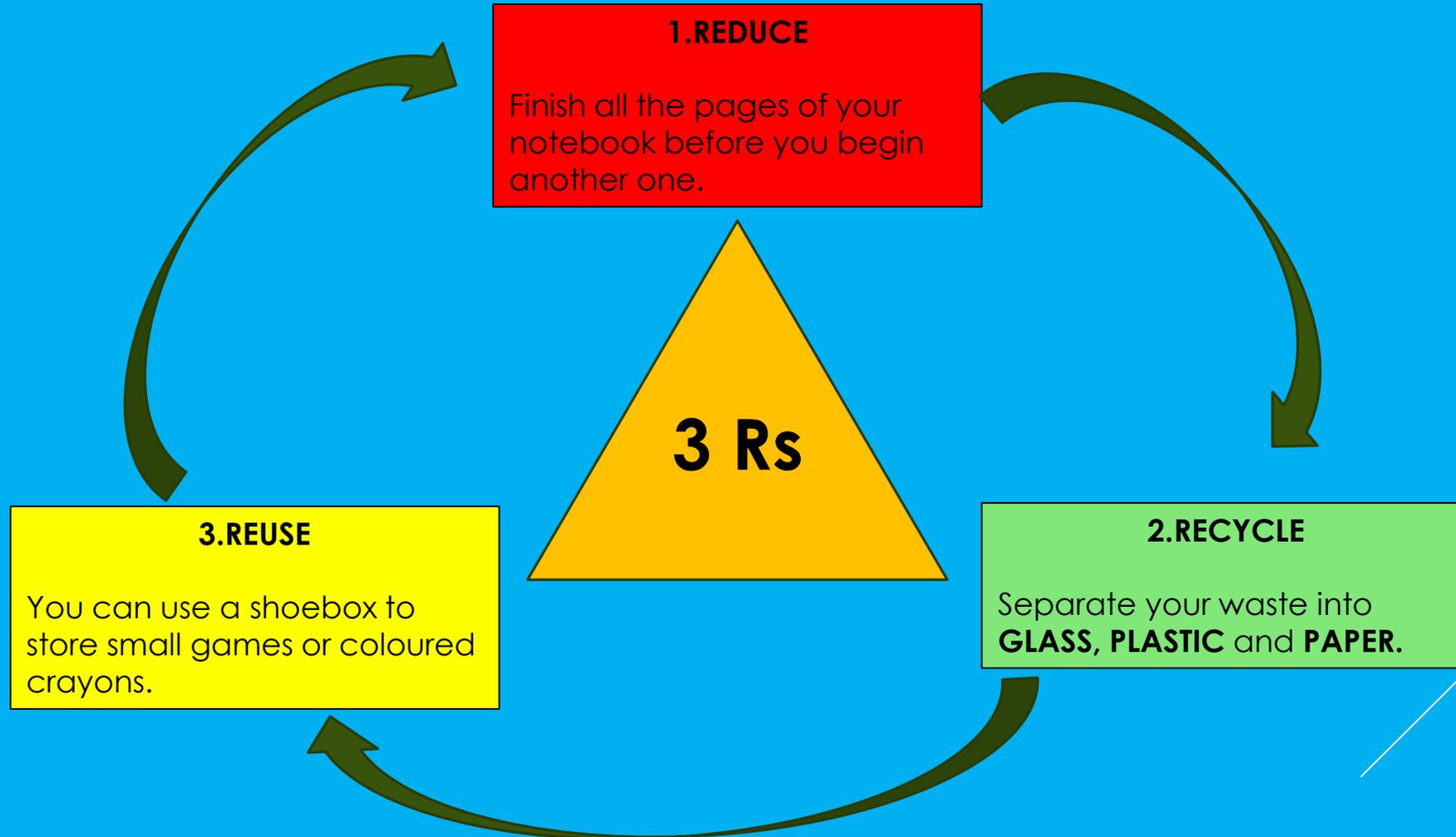
Transparent

The glass is transparent so you can see through it.



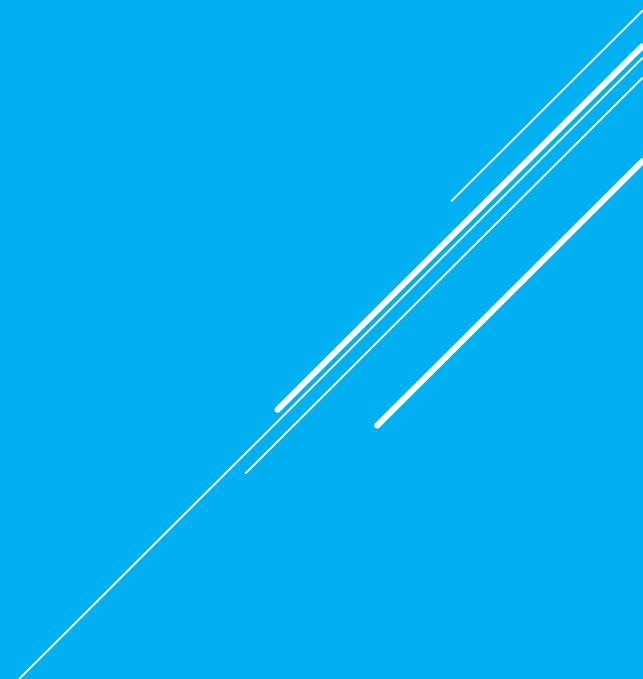
MATERIALS AND ENVIRONMENT

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.

6. Sound energy

This energy produces **SOUND**.

We can produce this energy when we play musical instruments.

5. Kinetic energy

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

It is produced when a person is running.

4. Electrical energy

ELECTRIC DEVICES use this energy to work.



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.



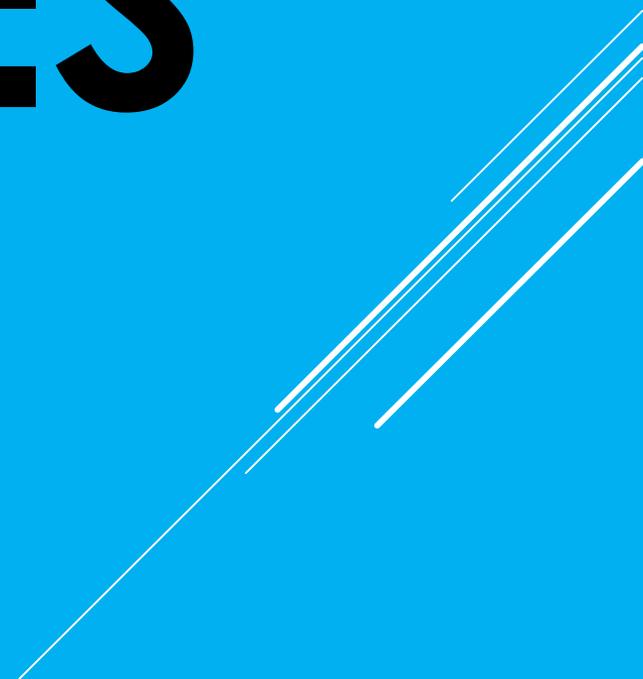
Oil

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

Power sources

Machines get their power from different sources

Simple machines

Complex machines

They are made up of only a few components.

They are made up of many more components.

- Hammer 
- Broom 
- Wheel 
- Screw 
- Tongs 

- Vacuum cleaner 
- Computer 
- Television 
- Car 
- Tablet 

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



Rules at school



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.

Students have the same DUTIES

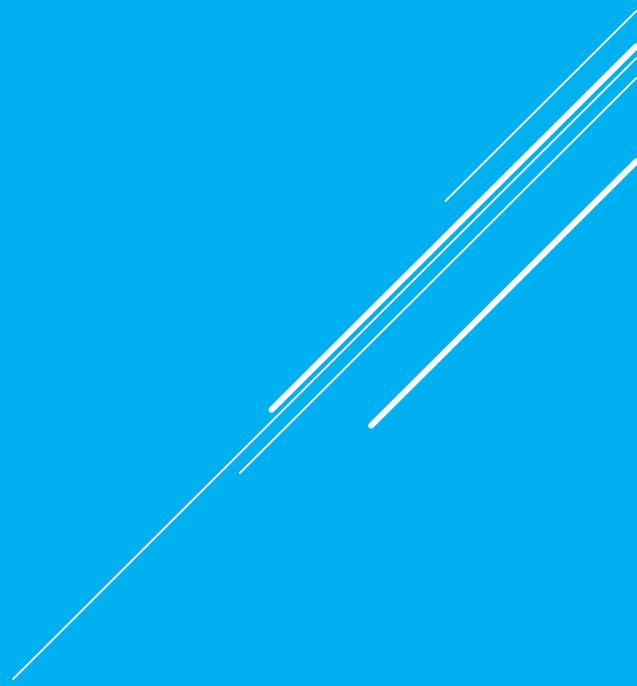
- Do your tasks.
- Follow the classroom rules.
- Respect all students.
- Do your best in class.
- Respect teachers.
- Share school material.

Students have RIGHTS

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



JOBS



SECTORS



THE 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).

THE PRIMARY SECTOR

They obtain raw materials by:

Mining

Farming

Fishing

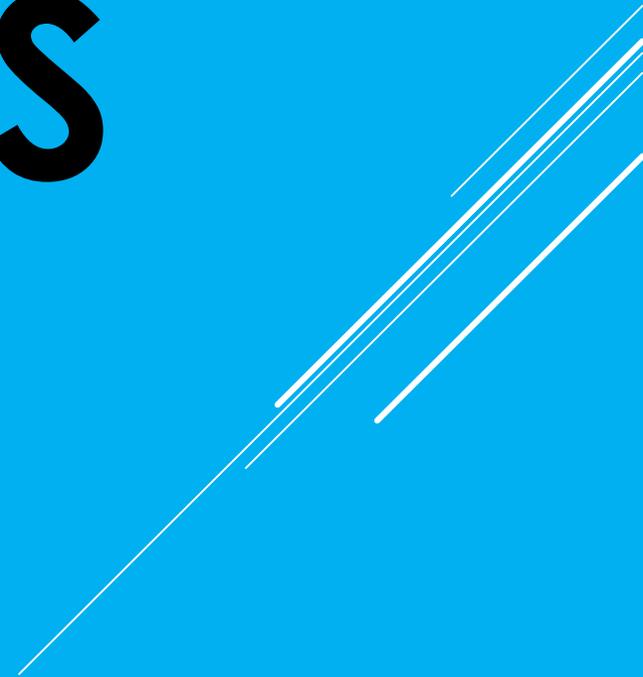
River fishing or sea fishing

Agriculture

They get grains, fruit and vegetables from the fields



TIME MATTERS





TIMES GOES BY



Past

Present

Future

Events that have already happened.

Events that are happening at this moment.

Events that will happen later.

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

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

For example:
This course will finish soon.



TIME MEASUREMENTS

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

Clocks

Timetables

Calendars

It measures time in...



Hours

Minutes

Seconds

1 day = 24 hours

1 hour = 60 minutes

1 minute = 60 seconds

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	RECRO	RECRO	RECRO	RECRO	RECRO
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

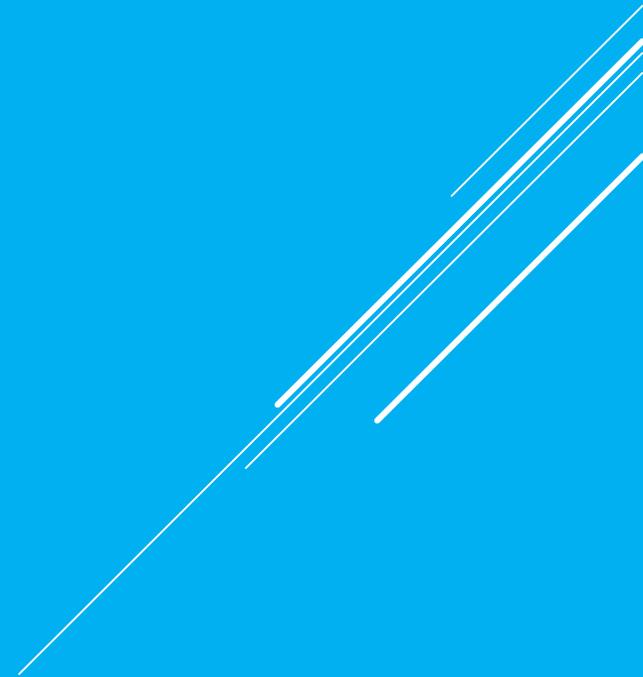
It measures time in **DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS and YEARS.**

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

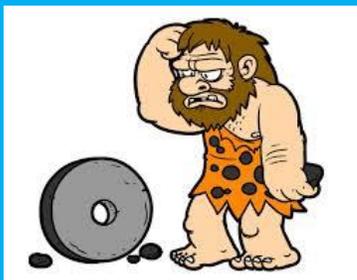
The Modern
Age

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.

