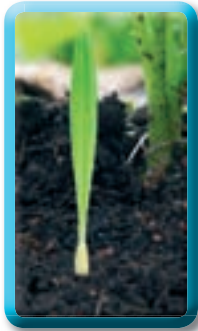
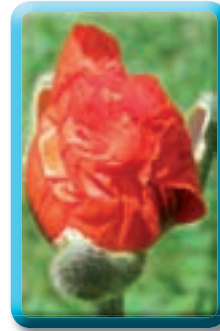
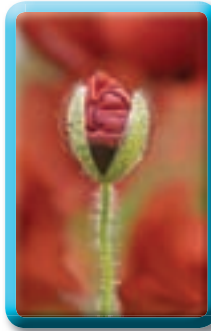
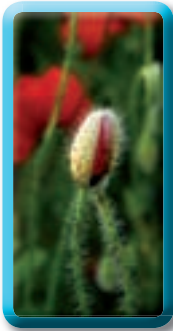


1. Plants come out of seeds.



2. They grow.



Write the missing word.

1. Animals are b..... They e.....
and g..... They r..... They d.....

2. Plants come out of s..... They g.....
They m..... new seeds. They d.....



3. They make new seeds.



4. They die and the new seeds grow.

Activity 3

What do living beings need?

Living beings need:



1. Air to breathe.



2. Water to drink.



3. Food to eat.



4. Light to grow strong and healthy.

Activity 4



Look at page 4 of your activity book.



Unit 2

How my body works

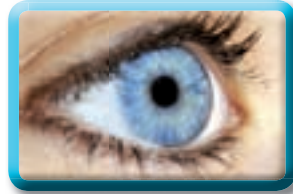
The sense of touch

Activity 1

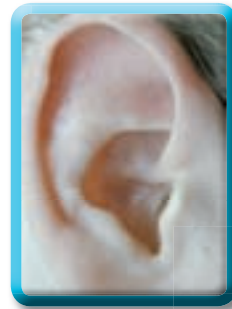
We have five senses.

Write the correct word in these sentences.

1. We see with our
2. We hear with our
3. We touch with our
4. We smell with our
5. We taste with our



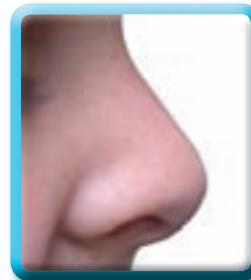
1. Sight.



2. Hearing.



3. Touch.



4. Smell.



5. Taste.

tongue ears hands
eyes nose



Activity 2

Our senses help us.



1



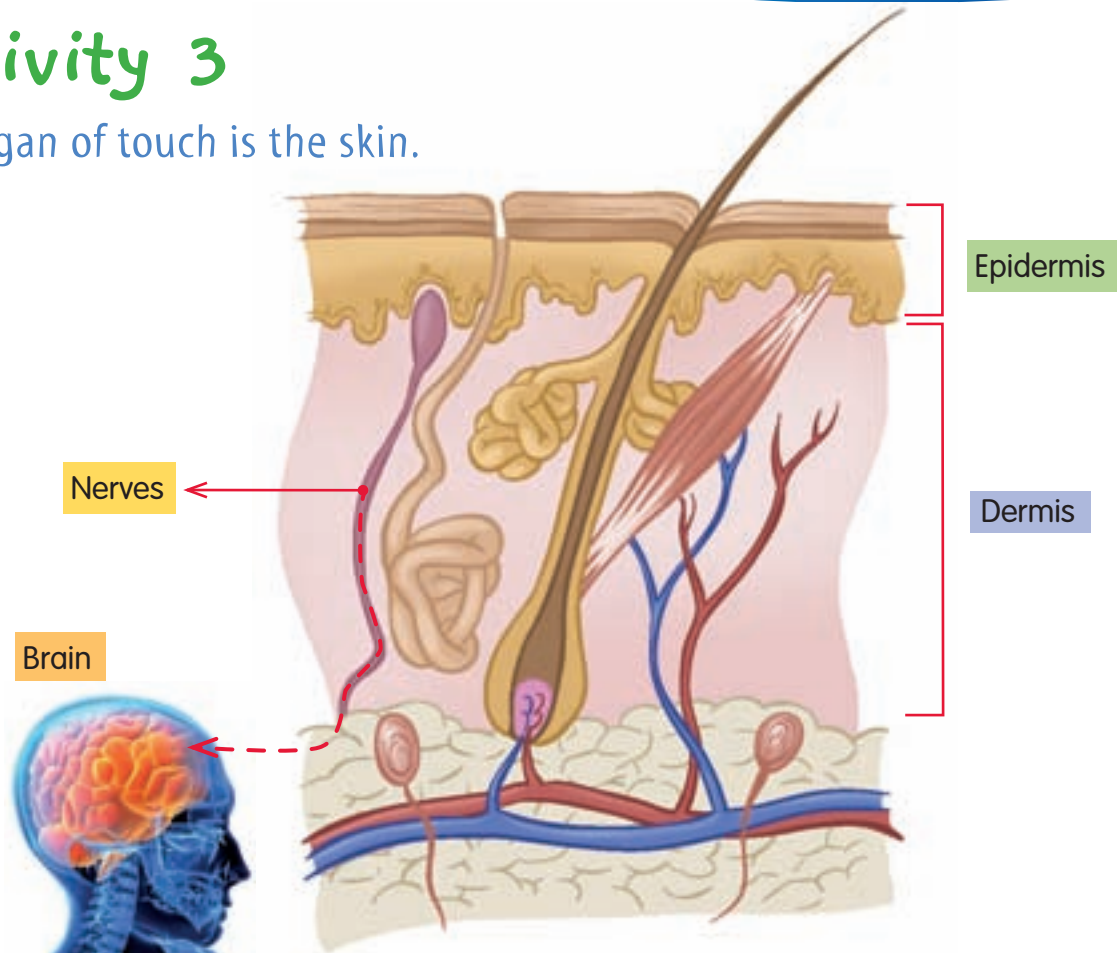
2



3

Activity 3

The organ of touch is the skin.



Activity 4

It is important to look after our skin.



1. Wash your hands when they are dirty.



2. Have a shower. Keep your body clean.



3. Protect your skin from the sun.



4. Look after your skin.

Activity 5



Look at page 8 of your activity book.



The sense of sight

Activity 1

We use our sense of sight.

What are these people thinking or feeling?
Look at their faces.



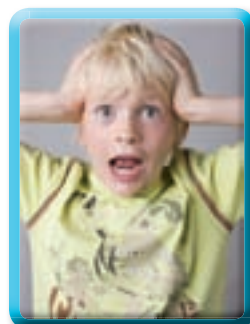
1. Happy.



2. Sad.



3. Angry.



4. Frightened.



5. Worried.

Read the sentences and write the correct word.

1. The boy has fallen down. He is crying. He is
2. The girl is looking at a spider! She is
3. The boy is going to a birthday party. He is
4. Mary can't find her coat. She is
5. Somebody has broken my window! I am very

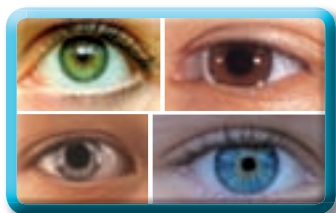


Activity 2

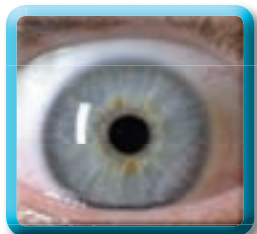
The organs of sight are the eyes.
Look at these pictures of eyes.

The eyebrow stops perspiration and water going into the eye.

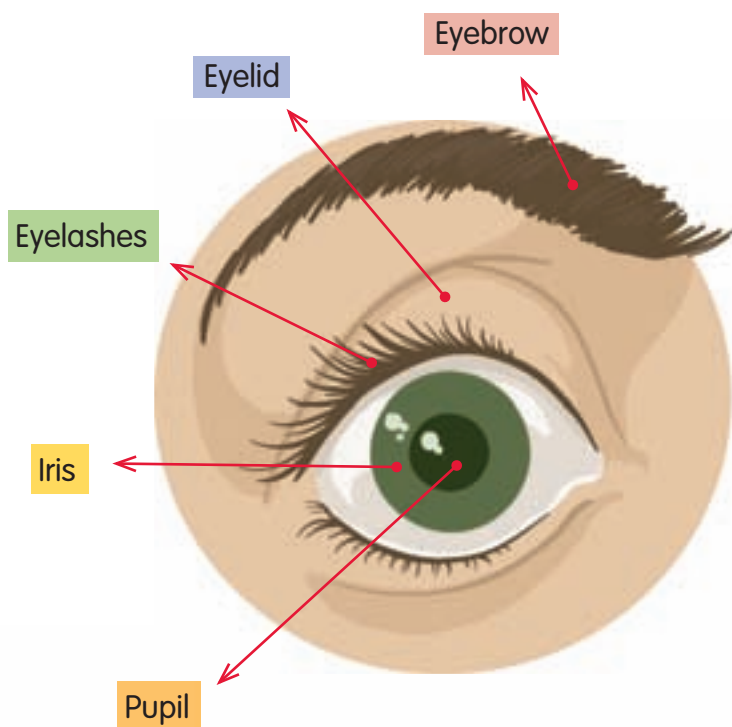
The eyelids and eyelashes protect the eye from dirt and dust.



The iris is the coloured part of the eye.

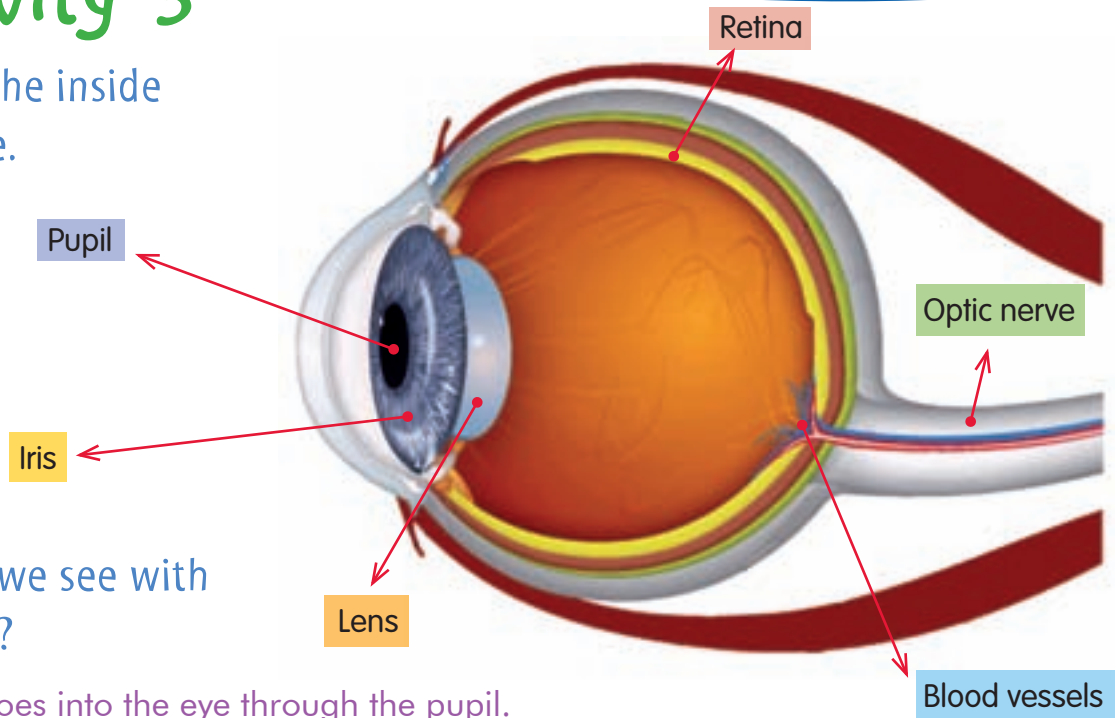


The pupil is a hole in the iris.
The light goes into the eye through this hole.



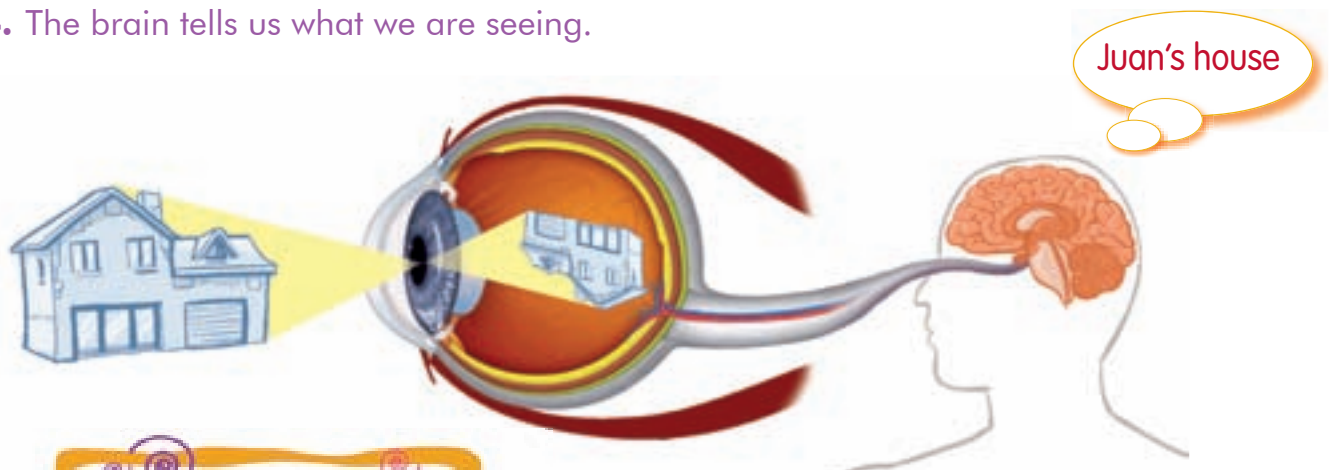
Activity 3

Look at the inside of an eye.



How do we see with our eyes?

1. Light goes into the eye through the pupil.
2. The light from the objects we see makes a picture on the retina.
3. The optic nerve takes this information to the brain.
4. The brain tells us what we are seeing.



Activity 4



Open your activity book at page 9.

Activity 5

It is important to look after your eyes.

1. Don't sit too near the TV.
2. Don't use the computer for more than 30 minutes.
3. Don't put your head too near your book.
4. Don't look at the sun.
5. Don't touch your eyes with dirty hands. Use water to clean your eyes.



Listen to the story again and then answer these questions.
Look at the story to help you.

1. Who goes to the pet shop with William and Kathy?
2. Write the names of the different groups of animals in the shop.
There are five groups
3. How many chameleons are there? And what colours are they?
.....
4. What animals do William and Kathy choose?
5. What animal would you like? And why?

Activity 2

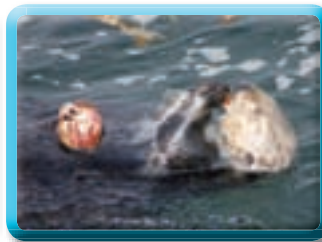
Read these surprising facts about animals.
Use your dictionaries to look for new words.



- 1.** This is a platypus. It lives in Australia. It has a beak like a duck. It lays eggs, but it is a mammal. It is covered in hair and the babies drink their mother's milk.



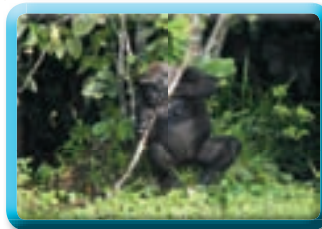
- 2.** These are seahorses. The babies grow inside eggs. But the eggs are inside the father's tummy!



- 3.** Some animals use tools. These otters are breaking sea urchins with stones. Then they eat the soft urchin inside the shell. These chimpanzees are catching ants with sticks.



- 4.** The giant squid is the biggest invertebrate animal. It can be 20 metres long.



Activity 3

Make an animal mural for your classroom.
Draw different animals.
Cut out your animals and stick them onto the mural.
Paint trees, seas, mountains, deserts and farms on the mural.



Unit 7

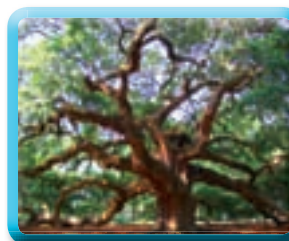
Plants

Parts of plants and their functions.
Classifications of plants.

Plants are living beings. They need air, water, food and light.

Activity 1

Look at these different plants.



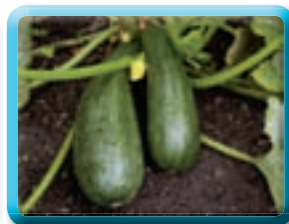
1. Trees are plants.



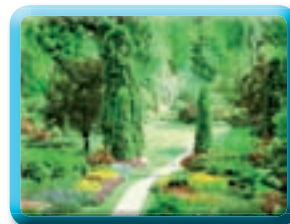
2. Some trees have fruit.



3. Some plants have flowers.



4. Vegetables come from plants.



5. Plants are many different shapes and sizes.

Activity 2

Classification

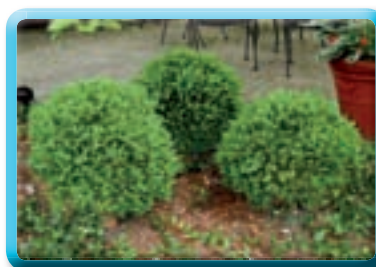
We can classify plants into different groups.

1. Tree



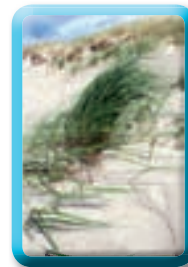
Trees have a thick stem called a trunk.

2. Bush



Bushes have hard woody stems.

3. Plants



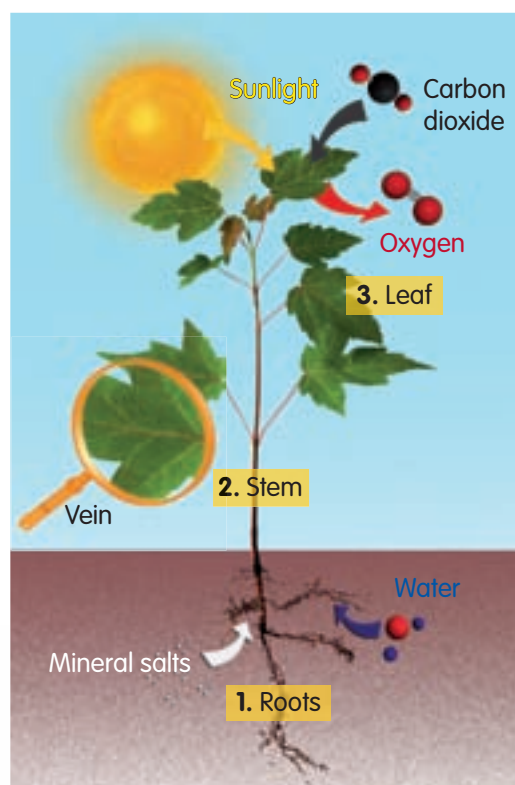
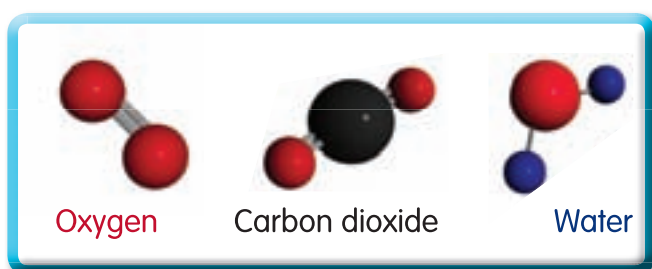
Plants and grass have thin flexible stems.

Activity 3

Look at the different parts of a plant.

1. The plant gets food and water with its roots.
2. The food and water go up the stem, through the veins and into the leaves.
3. The plant gets light and air with its leaves and makes more food.
4. The leaves breathe in carbon dioxide and breathe out oxygen.

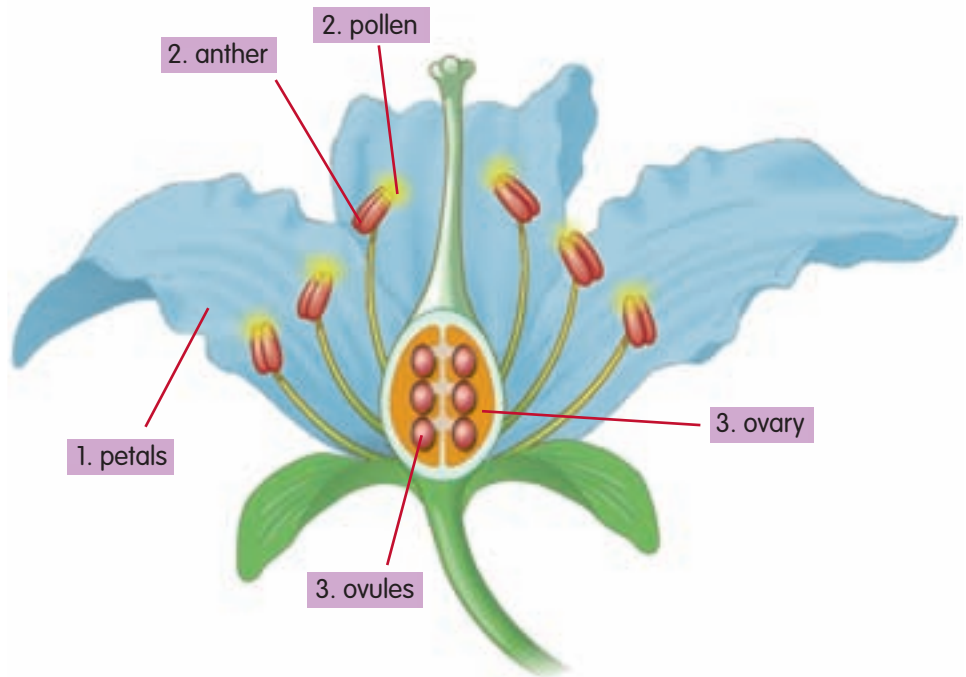
Plants are very important because they make the oxygen for other living beings to breathe.



Activity 4

Look at the different parts of a flower.

1. The petals protect the inside of the flower.
2. The anthers have yellow pollen.
3. The ovules are in the ovary.



The flower is very important for the plant.

1. The plant uses the ovules and the pollen to make new plants.
2. Insects help plants to reproduce. They take pollen from one flower to another.
3. The pollen goes into the ovary. The ovules become seeds.
4. The wind helps plants to reproduce. The wind blows the seeds.
5. The seeds fall to the ground and new plants grow.



Activity 5



Open your activity book at page 30.



Trees and the seasons

Activity 1

Trees change when the seasons change.

Winter



In winter the trees have no leaves.

Spring



In spring new leaves grow. Some trees have flowers.

Summer



In summer the leaves are green.

Autumn



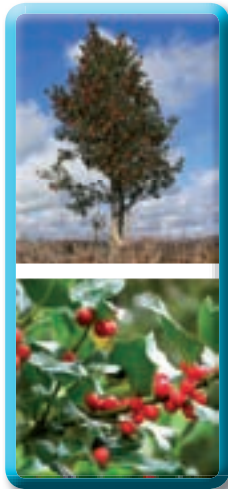
In autumn the leaves change colour and fall down.

Activity 2

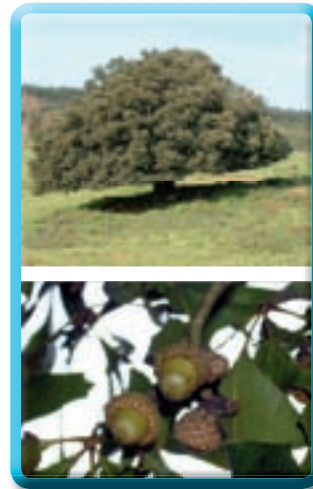
Some trees do not lose their leaves. The leaves are always green. These trees are called evergreen trees.



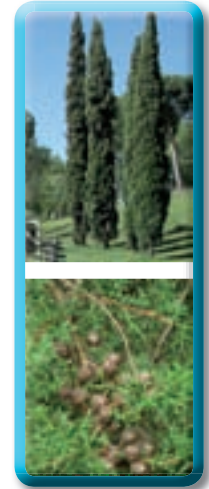
1. This is a pine tree.



2. This is a holly bush.



3. This is an evergreen oak tree.



4. This is a cypress tree.

Activity 3

Finish these sentences about trees. Use these words:

- In the trees have no
- Some trees never lose their leaves. They are called
- In the new leaves
- In the leaves change
- The leaves are green in

summer
autumn
grow
leaves
spring
evergreen trees
winter
colour

Unit 9

Ecosystems

Ecosystems and food chains

Activity 1

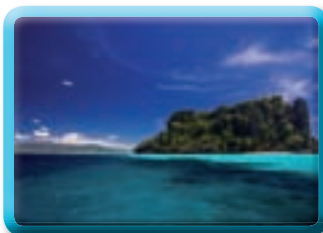
Look at these different places in the world.

1 Deserts



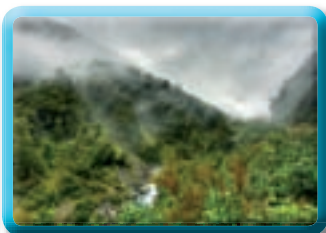
Deserts are hot and dry.

2 Oceans



The salt waters of the oceans and seas cover 2/3 of the planet Earth.

3 Tropical rainforest



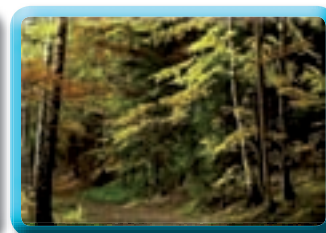
Rainforests are hot and wet. It rains a lot.

4 Arctic and Antarctic



It is very cold all the time. There is snow and ice.

5 Forests and woods



There is sun and shade in the woods. It is not too hot or too cold.



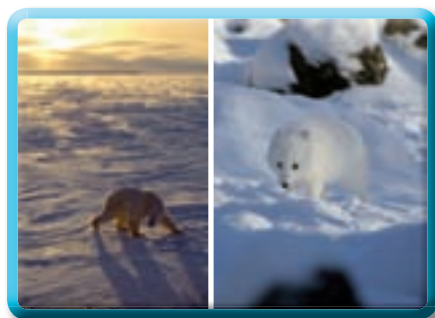
1. The animals and plants that live and grow in the deserts don't need much water.



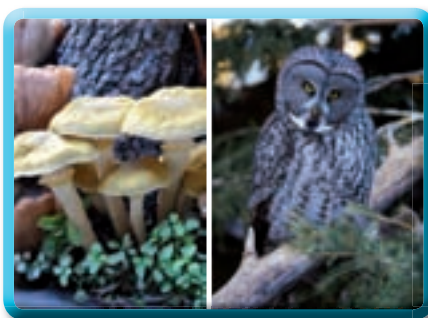
2. Oceans and seas are full of life.



3. There are many different animals and plants. They need a lot of water.



4. In the Antarctic there are no plants. The animals that live at the North and South Poles have special skin coverings to keep them warm.



5. There is plenty of food for the animals that live in forests.



Remember

Different animals and plants grow in each ecosystem.

Activity 2

Look at this map of Spain.



The Iberian Peninsula is surrounded by: the Cantabrian Sea in the north-west; the Atlantic Ocean in the west and south-west; and the Mediterranean Sea in the east.

Activity 3

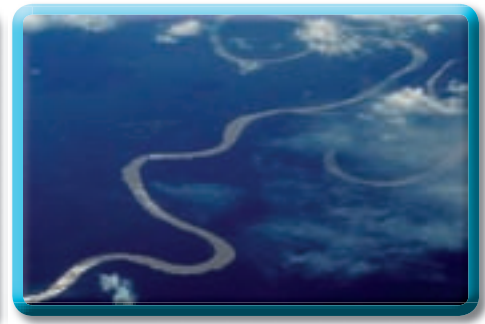
The water in rivers and lakes is not salty. It is fresh water. This water comes from the rain and from snow melting on the mountains.



1. In spring, the winter snow melts and the water flows into the rivers.



2. Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world. It has more water than any other lake.

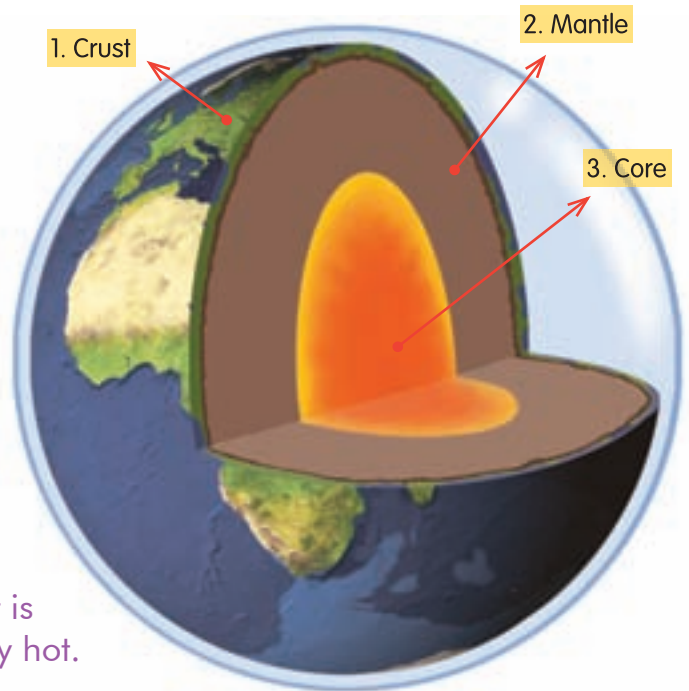


3. The Amazon is the longest river in the world. It is 7,000 kilometres long. It begins high up in the Andes mountains and flows through the rainforest into the Atlantic Ocean.

The geosphere has three parts.



1. The crust. This is the surface of the earth with mountains and valleys. It is where we live.
2. The mantle. This is the thickest part of the geosphere. It is very hot. It is so hot that the rocks have melted.
3. The core. This is the centre of the earth. It is made of a metal called iron. It is also very hot.



Activity 4

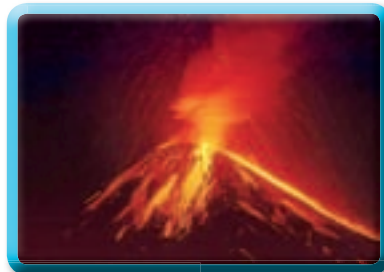


Open your activity book at page 59.

Activity 5

Volcanoes.

Look at these photos of different volcanoes.

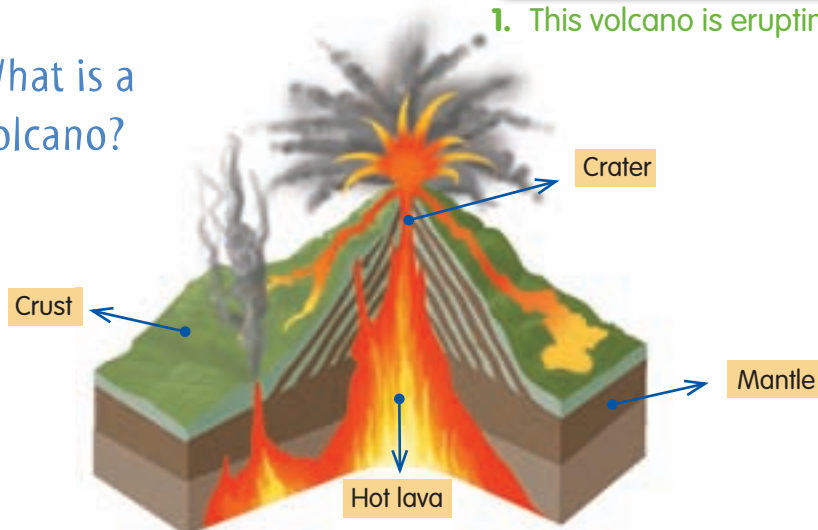


1. This volcano is erupting.



2. This volcano is in Tenerife.

What is a volcano?



In some places the crust is very thin. If the crust breaks, then melted rock from the mantle comes out onto the surface. When the lava gets cold, it becomes rock again. This is called volcanic rock.



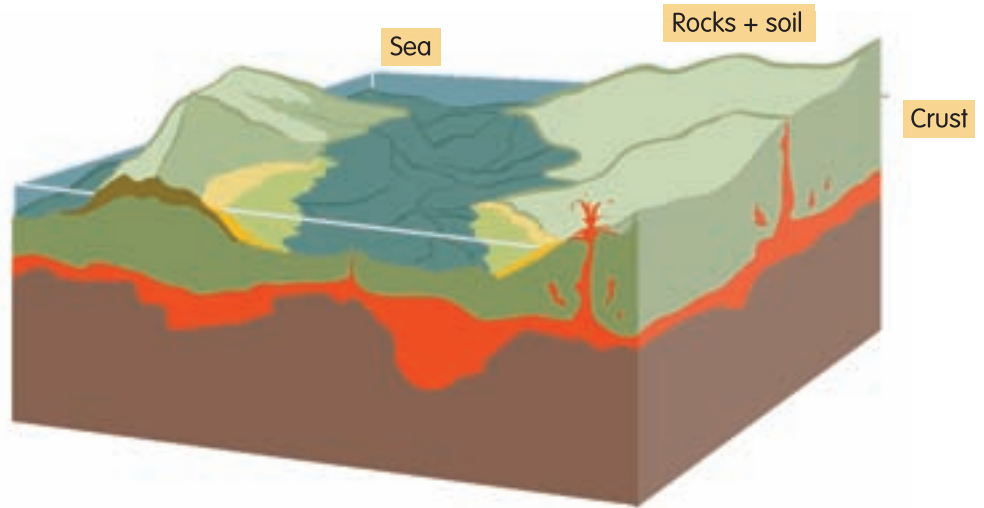
3. Look at the lava coming out of this volcano.

Rocks and minerals

Activity 1

The crust is part of the geosphere.

This rocky crust makes the land and the mountains where we live. It goes under the oceans and the seas. The Earth's crust is covered with rocks and soil.



Activity 2

There are many kinds of rocks. Rocks are made from different minerals. Rocks can be hard or soft. Look at some rocks with a magnifying glass.



You can see the different grains.

1



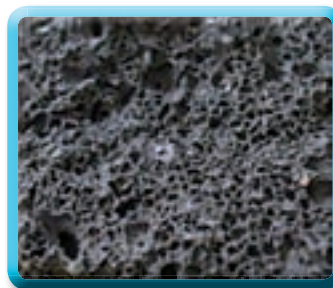
This is marble. It is made from one mineral.

2



This is slate. It is used to make the roofs of houses.

3



This rock comes from a volcano. The lava gets cold and becomes solid.

4



This is clay. It is soft.

5



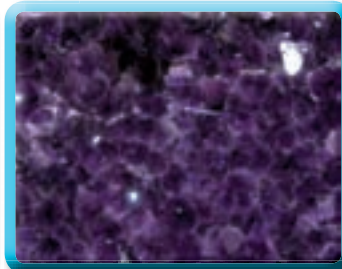
This is granite. It is made from three minerals.

6



This is a diamond.

7



This is quartz.

8



This is pyrites.

Some rocks have geometric shapes. These are called crystals.

Unit 14

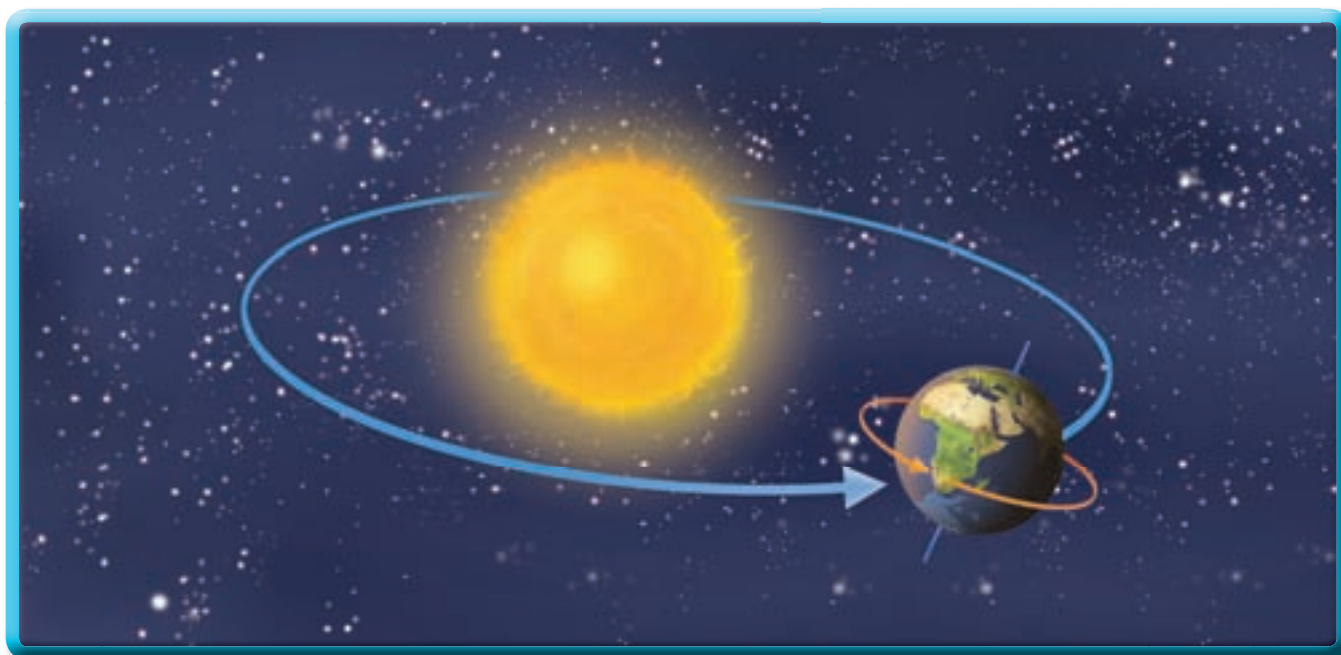
The solar system

Rotation and movement of the Earth

Activity 1

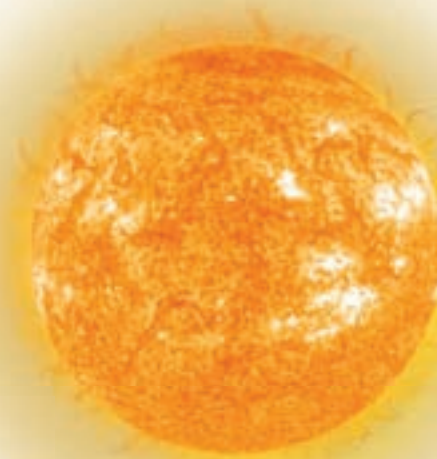
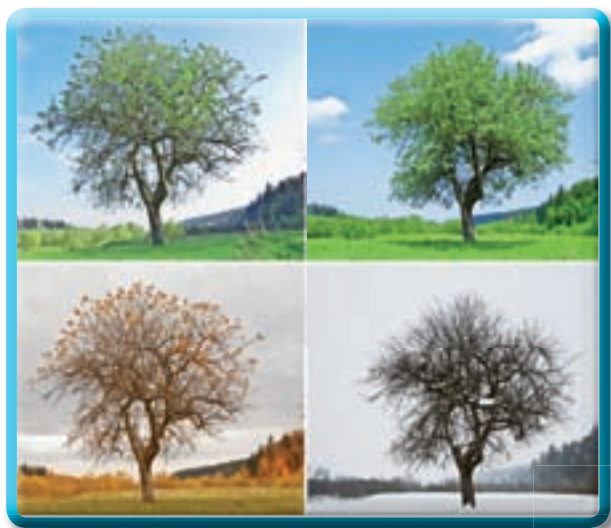
The Earth is always in movement.

1. The Earth rotates on its axis.



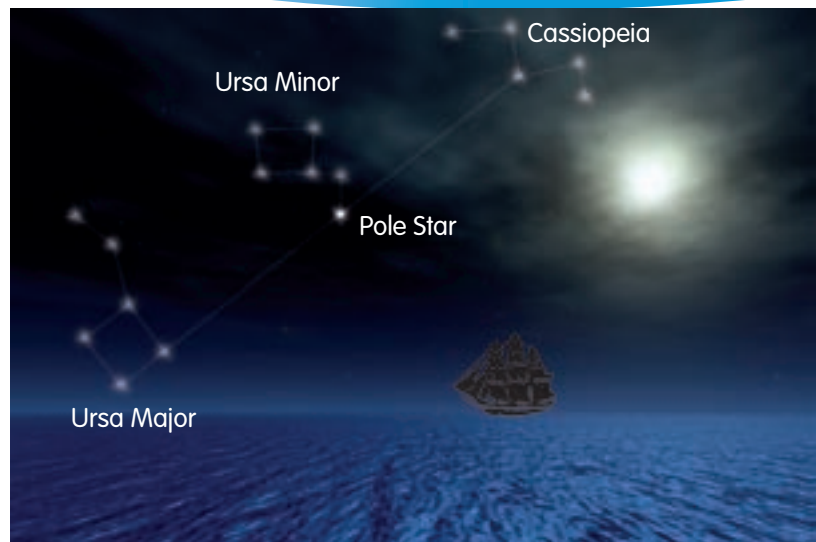
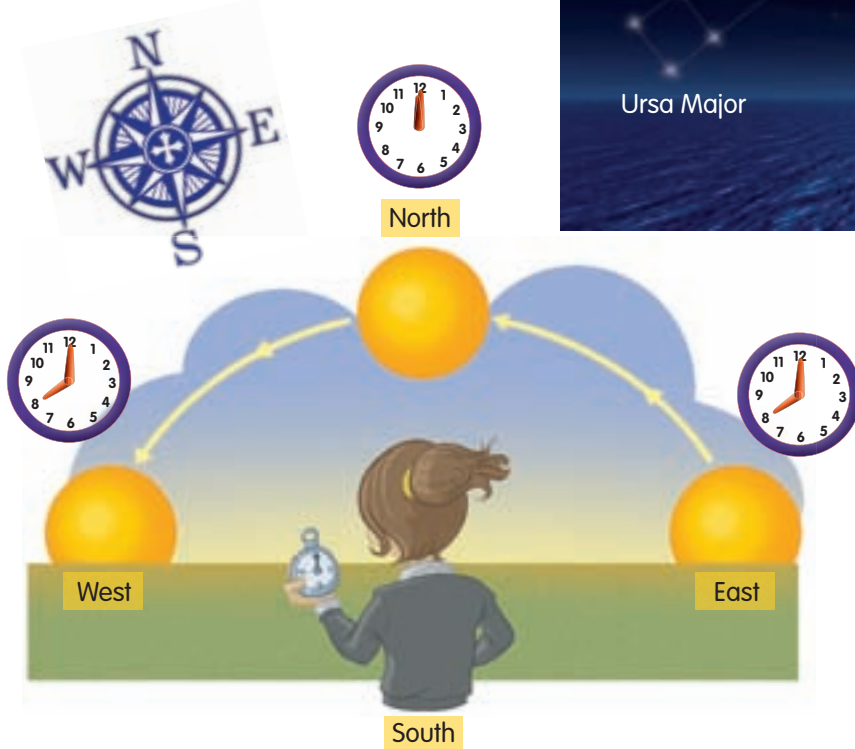
2. The Earth moves around the sun.

These two movements give us day and night and the different seasons.



Activity 3

North, south east or west?
In history, people have
used the sun and the stars
to guide them.



1. At night, the Pole Star shows us where north is.

2. In the daytime, the sun helps us to find different directions. In the morning, the sun rises in the east and in the evening, the sun sets in the west.



Activity 4

Finding directions.

N = north **S** = south **E** = east **W** = west

Look at the needle. The needle is pointing to the north.

The red compass needle always points to the north.

This is a compass.

You are going to do a practical experiment.
Everybody, stand up and look at the board.

1. You are looking north.
2. Turn left. Where are you looking now?
3. Look at the board again. Look north.
4. Turn right. Where are you looking now?
5. Look north again.
6. Now turn right. Turn right again. Where are you looking now?

Activity 3

Technology is used in industry.

Past

1



Present



2



Past

3



Present



4



Activity 4



Open your activity book at page 78.

