

1 Living Things

Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Look at the pictures. Write *living* or *non-living*.

a



.....
living

b



.....

c



.....

d



.....

e



.....

f



.....

2. Complete the sentences.

living grow die
 born don't

- Living things are born. They and then die. Birds and trees are things.
- Non-living things grow. They are not born and don't

3. Read the sentences and write *True* or *False*.

- a) All living things are born and die. True
- b) Only animals and plants are living things.
- c) Things that don't live are called non-living things.
- d) Living things don't have common characteristics.
- e) Non-living things can be natural or artificial.

4. Circle living things in green and non-living things in red.

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|----------|-------|--------|
| dog | house | mushroom | tree | insect |
| bear | horse | stone | water | bird |

1 Living Things

Date

Surname:

Name:

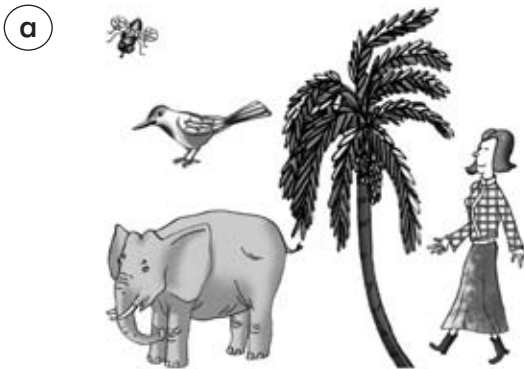
1. Read and match.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| Microorganisms | • | • They move around and they can't produce their own food. |
| Plants | • | • They can produce their own food. |
| Animals | • | • They can't move. |
| Fungi | • | • They are very small. |

2. Read the sentences and write Yes or No.

- a) All living things have common characteristics. Yes
- b) Animals, plants and fungi are non-living things.
- c) Microorganisms are living things.
- d) Plants and trees produce their own food.
- e) We can use microbes to make yoghurt.

3. Find the odd one out in each group and write its name.



The odd one out is The odd one out is

4. Read the text and write the underlined words in the correct column.

Anna is an English girl. She lives in a beautiful house in York. She likes playing in her garden with her dog and reading books. She also likes throwing bread to the birds. Anna enjoys looking after the garden. She waters the flowers and the plants.

Living things		Non-living things
Animals	Plants	
girl		

2 The Human Body

Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Read and match to make sentences.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are living things and • Our senses give us • Humans reproduce • We need food so • Our bodies carry out | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • and have children. • three life processes. • our body can grow. • information about the world. • they are born, grow and die. |
|---|--|---|

2. Write the correct life process under each picture.

a



s.....

b



n.....

c



r.....

3. Read and complete the text.

children information food life ~~living~~ reproduction

People areliving..... things. Like animals, we carry out three processes: nutrition, sensitivity and Our senses give us about the world around us. People reproduce and have Humans need to grow and live.

4. Read and write True or False.

People...

- a) ...are not intelligent. False
- b) ...are animals.
- c) ...can communicate.
- d) ...are born and don't die.
- e) ...can make their own food.

5. Read the sentences and choose the correct words.

- Our body *needs / doesn't need* to be healthy to grow.
- Keeping healthy *is / isn't* important.
- We need *good / bad* healthy habits to live.
- To keep *unhealthy / healthy* we need to rest and eat well.

2 The Human Body

Date

Surname:

Name:

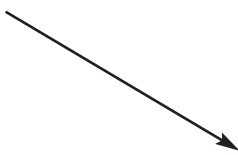
1. Read and complete.

blood bodies brain locomotor lungs sense ovaries ~~stomach~~ system testes

Life processes

Nutrition	Sensitivity	Reproduction
<p>The <u>stomach</u> is part of the digestive system.</p> <p>The are part of the respiratory system.</p> <p>The circulatory system moves around our body.</p> <p>The excretory system helps to clean our</p>	<p>..... organs get information from the world around us.</p> <p>The nervous system sends information to the</p> <p>The system makes us move.</p>	<p>The reproductive carries out the function of reproduction.</p> <p>The are male organs.</p> <p>The are female organs.</p>

2. Match the organs with the system they belong to.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| Bones • | • Digestive system |
| Heart • | • Reproductive system |
| Lungs • | • Respiratory system |
| Brain • | • Locomotor system |
| Stomach • | • Circulatory system |
| Ovaries • | • Nervous system |
- 

3. Draw people you know in the different stages of life. Who are they?

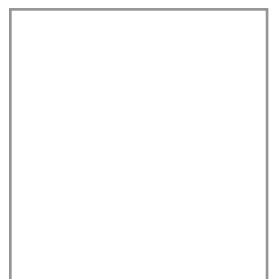
childhood

adolescence

youth

adulthood

old age



This is

This is

This is

This is

This is

3 The Senses

Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Find the eight sight organs in the word search. Then draw an eye, label the parts and complete the sentence.

A	M	I	K	E	Y	E	L	I	D	S	A	L
O	A	S	L	L	U	Y	E	R	B	V	M	O
M	U	R	L	E	D	E	L	D	G	A	S	W
J	D	E	E	Y	E	B	R	O	W	S	J	L
D	W	R	Y	E	R	A	H	D	C	W	O	U
P	U	P	I	L	G	L	E	R	I	R	I	S
D	I	O	T	A	F	L	D	J	I	E	K	Y
S	H	J	Y	S	R	F	V	U	I	T	U	P
W	K	O	M	H	S	D	G	H	K	I	P	L
S	H	Z	T	E	A	R	G	L	A	N	D	S
M	U	D	P	S	I	F	S	D	T	A	N	O

Draw here

The colour of my iris is

2. Read and write *True* or *False*.

- a) We use our eyes to see the world around us. True
- b) Sight is the sense that tells us about the taste of things.
- c) The retina covers the inside of the eyeball.
- d) The eyelids, eyelashes and eyebrows don't protect our eyes.
- e) We should always have enough light when we read or write.

3. Rewrite the sentences that are false and make them true.

.....

.....

4. Colour the different parts of the ear following the key.



- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| eardrum = red | hammer = blue | cochlea = brown |
| small bones = purple | ear = yellow | anvil = green |
| auditory canal = orange | ear = pink | |

3 The Senses

Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Label the picture.

- Nasal septum
- Nostril
- Nasal cavity
- Olfactory bulb



2. Write the words that correspond to the definitions.

- a) The sense organ for smelling. nose
- b) When we breathe, the air goes into them.
- c) It is part of the nose and it perceives smell.
- d) We can smell thanks to this sense.

3. Tick the sentences that are correct.

- a) We use our tongue to taste different foods and drinks.
- b) The sense of taste is connected to the sense of smell.
- c) Taste buds can tell us the difference between flavours.
- d) There are four basic flavours; sweet, salty, bitter and sour.

4. Match the words with the organs and the corresponding senses.

sweet
perfume
song
soft
blue

eyes
ear
hand
nose
tongue

touch
taste
smell
hearing
sight

5. Complete the table.

Organ	Sense	Example
Ear	hearing	We hear with our ears.
Nose		
		We can see colours.
Hands	touch	
	taste	I like the taste of sweet things.

4 The Locomotor System

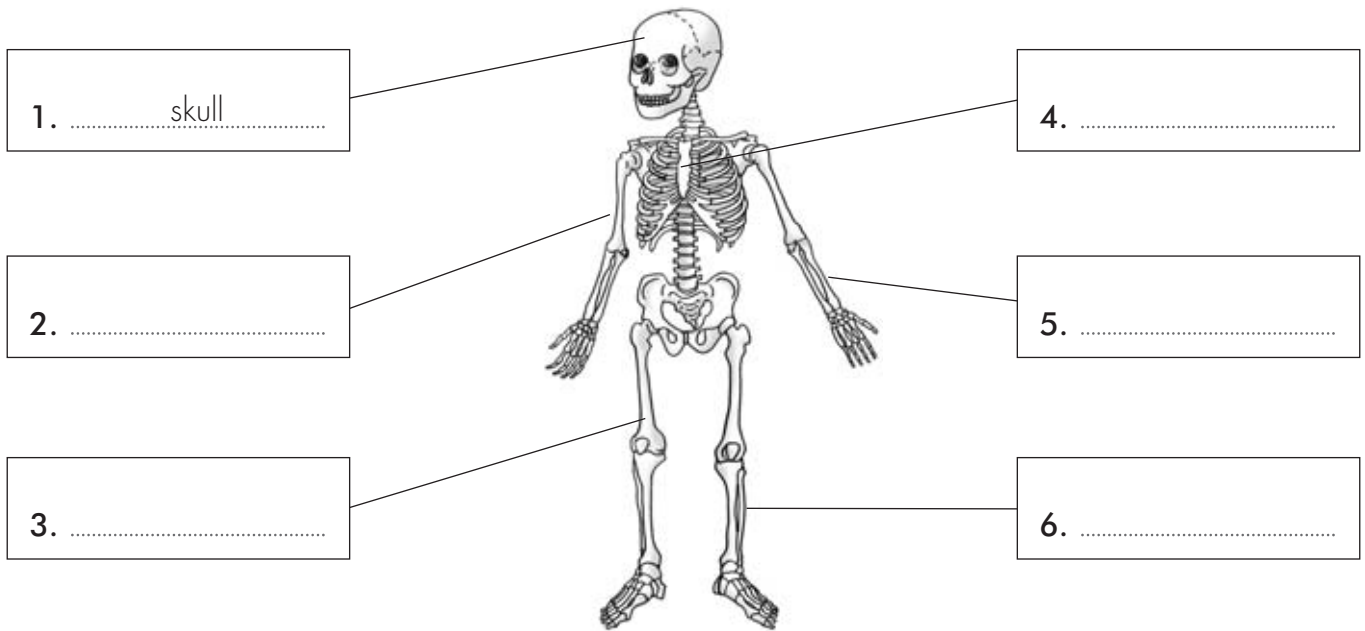
Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Match the names to the different parts of the skeleton.

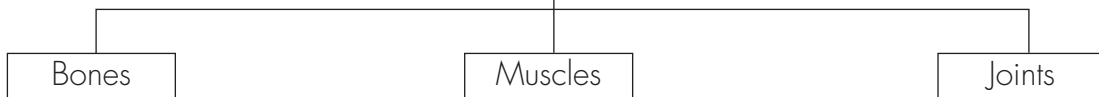
fibula sternum humerus radius skull



2. Complete the word map.

bones ~~hard~~ humerus joints move relax skeleton soft

Parts of the Locomotor System



- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are very <u>hard</u>. • They form our • The femur and the are bones. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are • They contract and • They make bones | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are the place where the join together. • The elbow and the knee are |
|---|--|---|

3. Complete the sentences.

- The different parts of our locomotor system.....work together to make our body move.....
- The locomotor system consists of
- When muscles contract they become and they pull on
- Some movements are called voluntary because we
- We produce involuntary movements

4 The Locomotor System

Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Read and write True or False.

- a) It is necessary to do sport to be healthy. True
- b) Bones grow during adulthood.
- c) Milk is not very good for our bones.
- d) Calcium makes our bones grow strong and hard.
- e) It is good to eat yoghurt and cheese.

2. Match the muscles with the body part.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---------|
| Biceps • | → | • Leg |
| Quadriceps • | | • Foot |
| Costal muscles • | | • Ankle |
| Calf muscle • | | • Arm |
| Masseter • | | • Trunk |
| Foot muscles • | | • Head |

3. Classify these words.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| abdominals | eyelid muscle | femur | gluteus | parietal |
| hand bones | hand muscles | frontal | masseter | pectorals |
| quadriceps | radius | ribs | spine | tibia |
| | | | | triceps |

	Head	Trunk	Arms	Legs
Muscles	eyelid muscle			
Bones				

4. Write examples of muscles that make voluntary or involuntary movements.

Voluntary:

Involuntary:

Surname:

Name:

1. Look at the pictures and tick the correct postures.



2. Match the healthy habits with an example.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good hygiene • Healthy eating habits • Taking care of your sight • Protecting your hearing • A correct posture • | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eating salad and vegetables. • Avoid using the computer for long periods of time. • Washing your hands. • Walking with a straight back. • Listening to music at the correct volume. |
|--|--|---|

3. Write five more examples of healthy habits.

-
-
-
-
-

4. Unscramble the words and complete the sentences.

- a) A correct posture helps yourback.....
- b) You need to a lot.
- c) Wash your before you eat.
- d) Healthy habits keep your body
- e) Your eyes need a lot of when you read.
- f) Don't put too much in your schoolbag.

- K B C A
- E S E L P
- N D H A S
- T A H A H E L Y
- H I L G T
- E W T G I H

5 Health

Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Find nine sports. List them under the corresponding category.

A	T	E	S	H	K	T	H	E
Y	U	P	X	K	L	E	H	K
S	W	I	M	M	I	N	G	O
N	G	H	R	E	S	N	K	L
G	H	Q	S	K	I	I	N	G
L	J	G	K	S	W	S	Q	R
U	H	L	A	D	B	Y	O	O
F	O	O	T	B	A	L	L	W
R	K	E	I	L	S	H	Z	D
E	E	J	N	W	K	J	R	S
W	Y	Q	G	K	E	K	U	L
S	O	W	A	S	T	T	N	H
D	G	O	P	F	B	E	N	E
C	D	R	Y	R	A	N	I	I
J	S	C	Y	C	L	I	N	G
K	L	S	K	T	L	E	G	I

Individual sport	Team sport
swimming	

2. Why is physical exercise good for your body? Complete the sentences.

- a) It makes our heart stronger.
- b) It makes our boody work fast.
- c) It makes us perform well with others.
- d) It makes us learn to follow the rules.
- e) It makes our body grow soone and healthy.
- f) It makes our muscles stronger.

3. Match the words with the definitions.

cold vaccines ~~contagious~~ flu symptoms chicken pox

- a) When an illness can be spread. contagious
- b) With this illness you are very tired and get itchy spots.
- c) You cough and have mucus but you don't normally have a fever.
- d) This illness gives you a fever, a headache and sometimes you cough.
- e) These medicines prevent us against some illnesses.
- f) Physical signs that you are ill.

6 Animals

Date

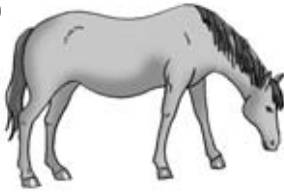
Surname:

Name:

1. Match the animals to what they eat. Then write sentences.

herbivore omnivore carnivore

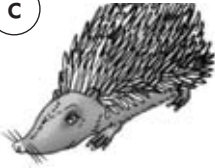
a



b



c



d



e



a) A horse is a herbivore.

b) A parrot is.....

d. A fox is

c) A hedgehog is.....

e. A grasshopper is

2. Complete the sentences.

carnivores omnivores herbivores

a) Carnivores eat other animals.

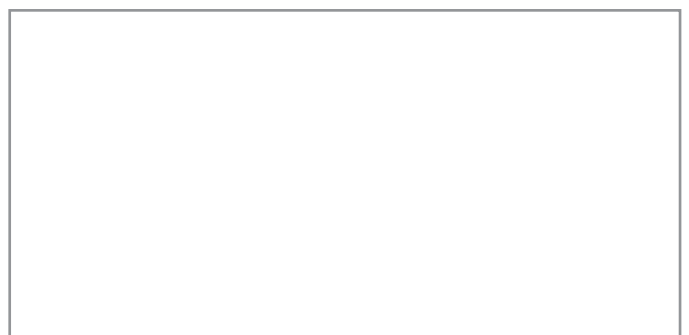
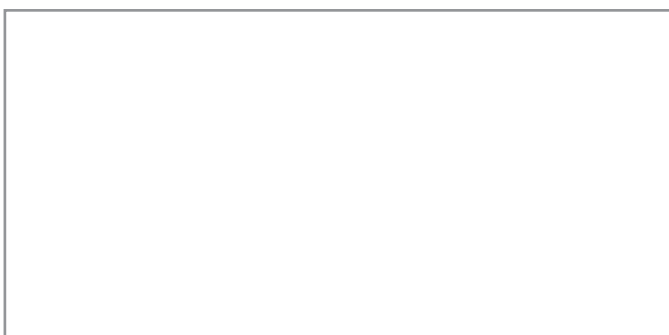
b) eat grass and plants.

c) eat plants and other animals.

3. Circle these animals according to how they are born. Use red for oviparous and green for viviparous.

dog seagull snail dolphin frog
 tortoise shark horse squirrel trout fox
 bear penguin bee hedgehog pelican

4. Draw your two favourite animals and label the parts of their bodies.



6 Animals

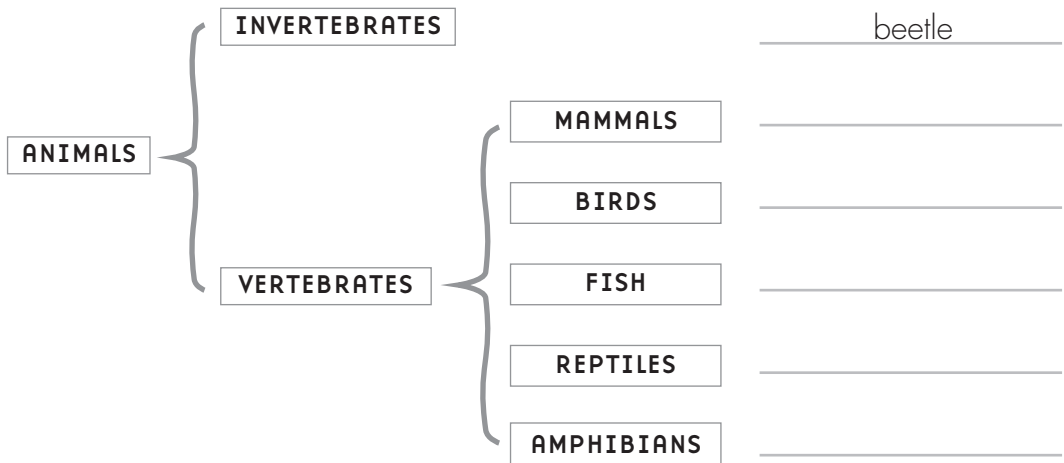
Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Write the animals under the correct category.

snail – eagle – shark – cow – fly – cat – frog
lizard – duck – crocodile – salamander – eel – beetle



2. Complete the texts choosing the words from the boxes.

a) Mammals are viviparous because they are born from their mother's womb.

They in different ways. Some walk, other and some fly.

move
swim
viviparous

b) Birds are oviparous animals. They are born from

All birds have two legs and two

They can and walk.

eggs
fly
wings

c) Most fish are born from eggs and are

They can live in salt water or fresh

They have and scales.

oviparous
fins
water

d) Reptiles are from eggs and have

Some have four and other have no legs. They can move very fast.

born
limbs
scales

e) Frogs and salamanders are and they live in the water and on

Their bodies have no hair, feathers or scales, but some have got a

amphibians
land
tail

7 Plants

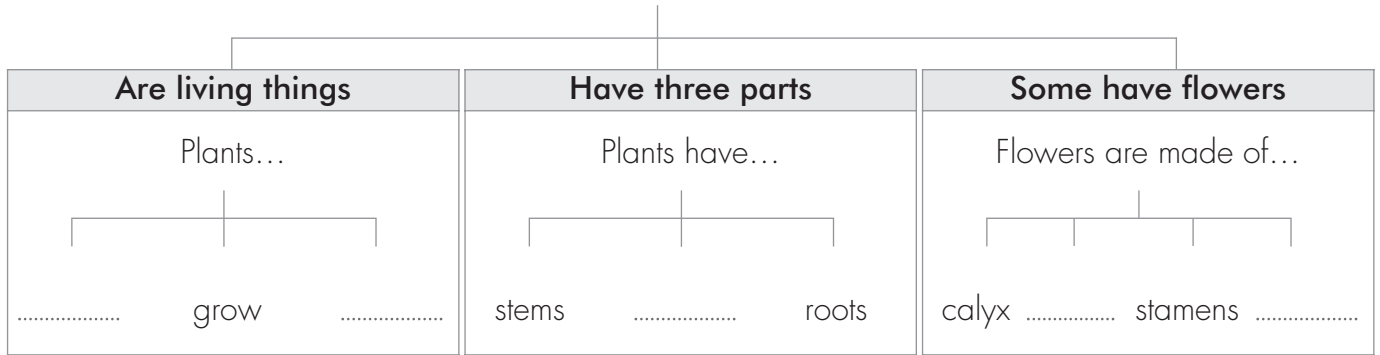
Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Complete the chart.

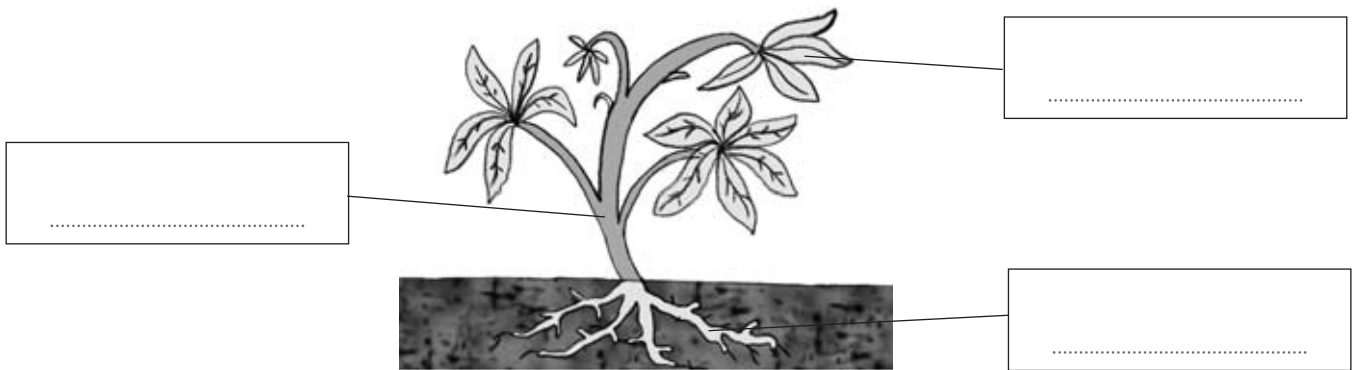
leaves are born pistil die corolla



2. Write sentences using the information from activity 1.

- Plants are born,
- They have
- Some have
- Flowers are made of

3. Label the picture and write the part of the plant that corresponds to each sentence.



- a) Holds plants in the ground. roots
- b) Are the most visible part of a plant.
- c) Plants make their own food here.
- d) Grows above the ground.
- e) Obtains the water and mineral salts the plants need.
- f) Some are hard and some are soft and flexible.
- g) They are green.
- h) Grows underground.
- i) It usually has branches and leaves.

Surname:

Name:

1. Draw a flower and label the different parts.

root
stem
leaves
corolla
pistil
stamens
petals
sepals

2. Read and choose the correct words.

- a) Most / all plants have flowers.
 b) Flowers have *five* / *four* parts.
 c) *All* / *Some* flowers have a calyx, a corolla, a pistil and stamens.
 d) The calyx has small *green* / *grey* leaves called sepals.
 e) The corolla has coloured *leaves* / *flowers* called petals.
 f) Flowers have the *organs* / *leaves* that carry out the function of reproduction.
 g) Stamens are the *male* / *female* reproductive organs.
 h) The pistil is the *male* / *female* reproductive organ.

3. Match the two sentences that go together.

1.e..... 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

<p>1. The stem grows above the ground. 2. The leaves are the green part of a plant. 3. Some trees lose all their leaves in autumn. 4. Evergreen trees are a type of trees. 5. Plants make their own food. 6. The xylem sap moves through the stem. 7. The xylem sap turns into phloem sap. 8. Sometimes plants don't need some food.</p>	<p>a. Their leaves don't fall in autumn. b. Thanks to the air and sunlight, this is the plant's food. c. They are called deciduous trees. d. They extract water and minerals from the ground. e. It can be woody or non-woody. f. Reaches the branches and leaves. g. They are where plants make their own food. h. They store it in their roots, trunk or leaves.</p>
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8 The Earth

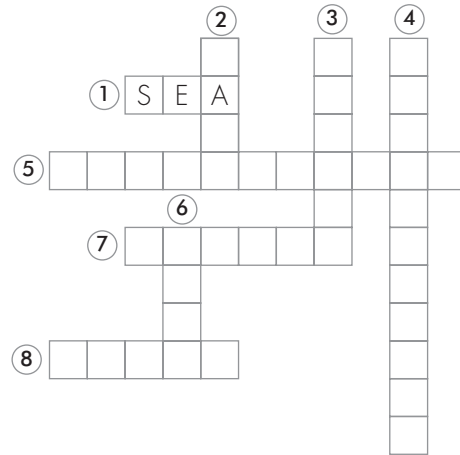
Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Complete the crossword.

1. Large area of salt water smaller than an ocean.
2. When the water in the clouds falls in the land.
3. Very large areas of salty water.
4. Gaseous state of water.
5. Water that filters through the ground.
6. Big area of fresh water.
7. Masses made of drops of water.
8. Area of fresh water running continuously.



2. Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| We can represent • | • a sphere. |
| The Earth looks like • | • the name of the continents, countries and oceans. |
| Most globes include • | • imaginary points. |
| Cardinal points are • | • the Earth on a flat surface. |

3. Read and complete the text.

atmosphere gaseous land planet water states

The Earth is a blueplanet..... because it is has a lot of

It is made of water, and a layer of air around it called

On the Earth we can find water in different: solid, liquid and

4. Circle the odd one out.

- a) wind - rain - snow - fog
- b) river - lake - ocean - clouds
- c) solid - water - liquid - gaseous
- d) continent - sea - island - land
- e) stone - granite - limestone - quartz

8 The Earth

Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Find the mistakes and write the correct sentences.

a) The difference between seas and oceans is that seas are bigger.

The difference between seas and oceans is that oceans are bigger.

b) The Sun heats the water and it becomes fog.

.....

c) The water falls on the oceans and returns to the sea.

.....

d) The water vapour gets cold and becomes vapour.

.....

e) The water cycle is the route air follows on Earth.

.....

f) We can find water on different states on Earth: solid, liquid and stone.

.....

2. Order the sentences to explain the water cycle.

The water vapour rises to the sky.

The water becomes water vapour.

It falls onto the land, seas and oceans.

It then gets cold and becomes water drops.

1 The Sun heats the water on Earth.

The water in the clouds becomes rain.

They form clouds of different types and sizes.

The water returns to the sea.

3. Complete the sentences.

Continents are big extensions

Islands are smaller

Oceans are very big areas of

Seas are smaller than

Minerals are materials we can find

Rocks are part of

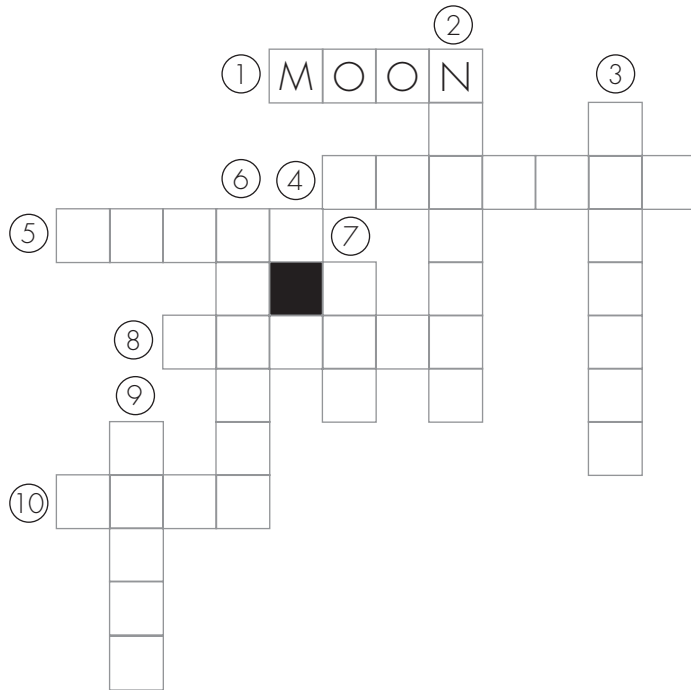
9 The Solar System

Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Unscramble and find the planets and satellite of the Solar System.



CEMURYR
NEVUS
NUARSU
~~OMON~~
PJIEURT
RATHE
RMSA
TARUSN
TEENPUN
UNS

2. Write the names of five types of celestial bodies.

a) s _ t _ a _ r _ s

b) p _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

c) s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

d) c _ _ _ _ _ _ _

e) a _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

3. Answer the questions.

a) What is a galaxy? A galaxy is a group of stars.

b) How can we see celestial bodies?

c) What is the Earth?

d) What are satellites?

e) What type of celestial bodies are meteorites?

4. Circle the odd one out.

a) spin - orbit - far - move

b) Mars - Venus - Pluto - Uranus

c) stars - planets - orbits - satellites

d) comets - asteroids - galaxy - Earth

e) night - winter - spring - summer

9 The Solar System

Date

Surname:

Name:

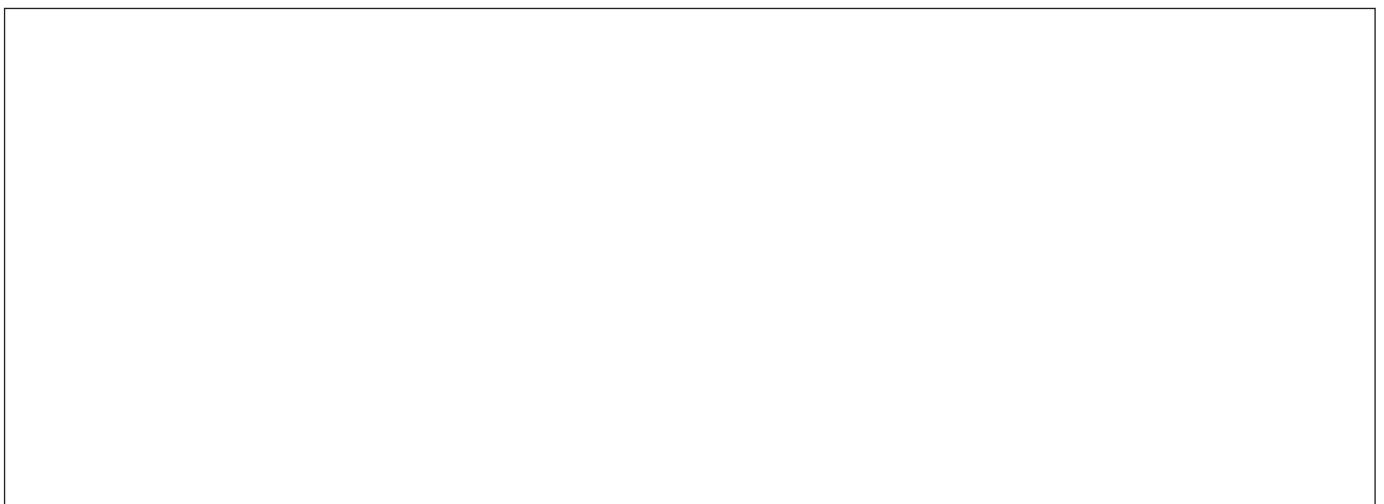
1. Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Stars • | • reflect the light of a star. |
| Planets • | • are made of ice and rocks. |
| Meteorites • | • have their own light. |
| Comets • | • orbit around a planet. |
| Satellites • | • fall to Earth and can be giant rocks. |

2. Complete the sentences.

- a) Our galaxy is called ...the Milky Way.....
- b) And our planet is called
- c) Our planet's satellite is called
- d) The name of the eight planets of our Solar System are,,,,,,,

3. Draw the Solar System and label the planets.



4. Complete the text.

Earth seasons Sun twenty-four night

The Earth orbits around theSun..... This strongly affects our lives on

It causes the The Earth also spins around its own axis. It takes the Earth hours to do this. This causes and day.

10 Landscapes

Date

Surname:

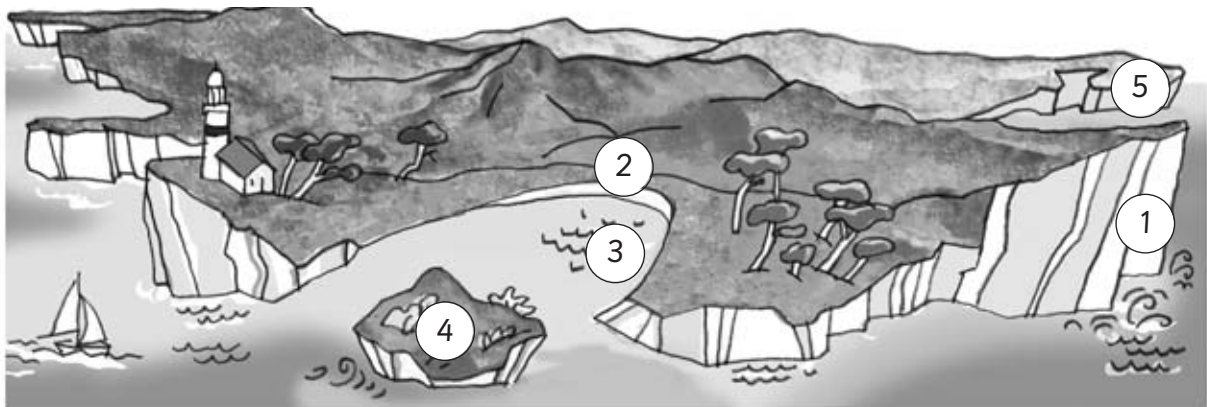
Name:

1. Match the words with the correct definition.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Relief • | • Areas of fresh and salt water. |
| Water • | • Different landforms in a landscape. |
| Fauna • | • Plants that cover the landscape. |
| Vegetation • | • All the animals that live on our planet. |

2. Look at the picture and number the different things of the landscape.

.....1..... cliff island beach bay cape



3. Read and write True or False.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| a) There are two types of landscapes, natural and man-made. | True |
| b) Man-made landscapes are artificial and are made by people. | |
| c) Natural landscapes are areas with many artificial features. | |
| d) The foot is the top of a mountain, where you finish climbing. | |
| e) Flat areas that are higher than plains are called plateau. | |
| f) A mountainous relief has mountains and valleys. | |

4. Read and complete the text.

plains slope ~~landforms~~ summit flat foot reliefs hills

Mountains are very talllandforms..... They have three main parts: the is the bottom of the mountain, the is the inclined part you have to climb, and the is the top of the mountain. Flat have no mountains. They have and sometimes small elevations called Plateaus are areas higher than plains.

10 Landscapes

Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Look at the pictures. Which part of the river is each picture?



This is

This is

2. What can you see in the picture? Tick (✓).



- a) I can see mountains.
- b) There is a big plateau.
- c) There are some trees.
- d) I can see a lake.
- e) There are many rivers.
- f) I can see a mountain chain.

3. Draw a river and label these parts: *source, upriver, tributary, mid-river, mouth and downriver.*

4. Complete the sentences.

- a)Beaches..... are flat and have sand.
- b) are landforms that stick out into the sea.
- c) are extension of land that have the sea all around.
- d) cut into the sea.

11 Landscapes and People

Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Look at the picture. Choose the correct words to complete the table.

roads church crops car bus motorway
 bridge fruit trees houses



Farming	
Construction	roads,
Transport	

2. Match the words to the definitions.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Farming • | • Lets us move from one place to another. |
| Construction • | • Builds houses and other buildings. |
| Transport • | • Substitutes the natural vegetation with crops and fruit trees. |

3. Colour the landscape and match the landforms.

hill river mountain trees plain valley



4. Now add these things to the picture and label them.

roads a bridge three houses crops

11 Landscapes and People

Date

Surname:

Name:

1. What are these children doing? Write *Correct* or *Incorrect*.

a



..... Incorrect

b



.....

c



.....

2. Match the two halves of the sentences.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People change landscapes 2. They build roads and bridges 3. They also build constructions close together 4. Transport networks change 5. Rural landscapes normally have 6. Fishing ports are 7. Small and big cities have urban landscapes 8. Industrial parks, airports and seaports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. towns, villages, farms and crop fields. b. are in cities. c. so they can grow crops in fields. d. to facilitate transport. e. with a lot of roads and buildings. f. landscapes. g. to live in cities, towns and villages. h. in coastal landscapes.
---	---

3. Find the mistakes and rewrite the sentence.

a) Some ~~man-made~~ landscapes are called protected areas.

Some natural landscapes are called protected areas.

a) Governments protect man-made landscapes because they are very important.

b) Two types of protected areas are industrial parks and nature reserves.

d) The Peaks of Europe National Park is in the south of Portugal.

e) Timanfaya National Park is in the island of Gran Canaria.

f) Doñana is very important because its cities and wildlife reserve.

12 Localities

Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Look at these pictures. What part of the city are they showing?



This is

This is

2. Read and complete the text with words from the list.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| agriculture | cities | districts | flats | inhabitants |
| neighbours | offices | parks | travel | villages |

Many people live in^{cities}..... Most inhabitants in a city live in and work in, factories and shops.

A city normally has different: the historic centre, modern neighbourhoods and industrial

People long distances to move from one place to another.

..... are smaller than cities. People normally know their and they normally work near where they live. Most rural work in or in farms.

3. Match the expressions with the definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Urban population • | • People who are ill, too young or too old to work. |
| Rural population • | • People that live in cities. |
| Active population • | • People that live in villages. |
| Inactive population • | • People who are old enough to work. |

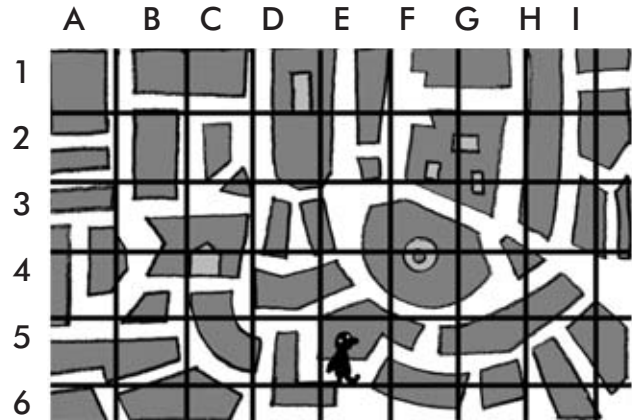
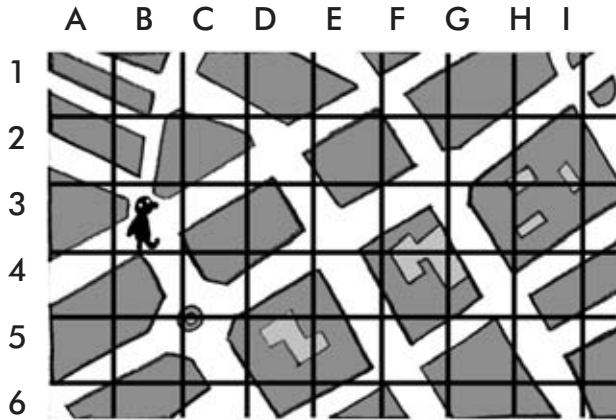
12 Localities

Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Look at the maps and answer the questions.



Where is the man in the map?

- Map A: The man is in square
- Map B:

2. Read the sentences and circle the correct option.

- a) *Old* / **Modern** neighbourhoods are usually around the historic centre of a city.
- b) The historic centre is normally located in the *centre* / *outskirts* of a city.
- c) Industrial parks are districts where there are a lot of *shops* / *factories*.
- d) *Few* / *Lots of* people live in villages.
- e) Rural areas *don't have* / *have* a lot of traffic jams.
- f) In villages you normally see *low* / *high* buildings.

3. Describe the differences between city life and rural life.

Life in cities is

.....

.....

Life in the countryside is

.....

.....

Surname:

Name:

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

	A	B
1. Citizens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> person who lives in a place and has rights and duties	<input type="checkbox"/> person who lives in a place with no rights and duties
2. Municipality	<input type="checkbox"/> territory governed by a governor	<input type="checkbox"/> territory made up of one or more localities
3. City Hall	<input type="checkbox"/> building where the mayors and councillors work	<input type="checkbox"/> building with shops and museums
4. Mayor	<input type="checkbox"/> helps the councillor in charge	<input type="checkbox"/> is in charge of the municipal government
5. Councillor	<input type="checkbox"/> is in charge of the municipal government	<input type="checkbox"/> helps the mayor
6. Commonwealth	<input type="checkbox"/> group of localities that form a municipality	<input type="checkbox"/> group of municipalities that organise services together
7. City council	<input type="checkbox"/> organises municipal services	<input type="checkbox"/> organises parties
8. Municipal services	<input type="checkbox"/> public services to improve municipal elections	<input type="checkbox"/> public services to improve life in municipalities

2. Complete the sentences with words from the list.

(assemblies campaign councillors government localities mayor population vote)

- a) A municipality is a territory made up of one or more localities.
- b) We can classify municipalities by their size, and number of localities.
- c) Citizens belonging to a municipality can when they are over eighteen years old.
- d) They can choose their mayor and in the municipal elections.
- e) In the electoral, candidates explain how they can improve their municipality.
- f) After the elections, the people of the elected party form a municipal
- g) The is in charge of the government and the councillors help him or her.
- h) They organise and work for the municipality and decide things in municipal

13 Municipalities

Date

Surname:

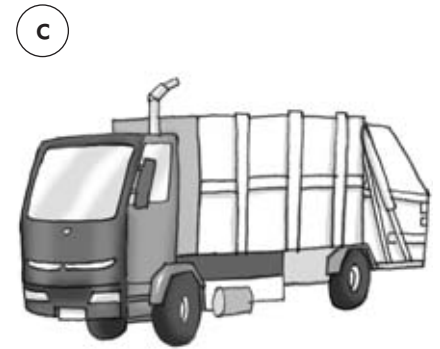
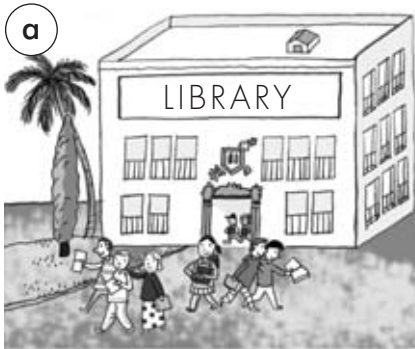
Name:

1. Write the jobs under the corresponding municipal service.

- chemist
- bus driver
- doctor
- fire fighter
- gardener
- nurse
- police
- librarian
- street cleaner
- water engineer

Water services	Cleansing services and garden maintenance	Civil protection services
chemist		
Transportation services	Social services	Cultural and sports services

2. Choose and write the name of the corresponding municipal service under each picture.



.....

.....

.....

3. Match.

city council •

citizens •

- a. paying taxes
- b. regulate traffic
- c. building hospitals
- d. organising hospitals and other healthcare services
- e. respecting the rules for drivers and pedestrians
- f. protecting and looking after people
- g. going to school when you are a child
- h. crossing when the light is green
- i. voting in the municipal elections

Surname:

Name:

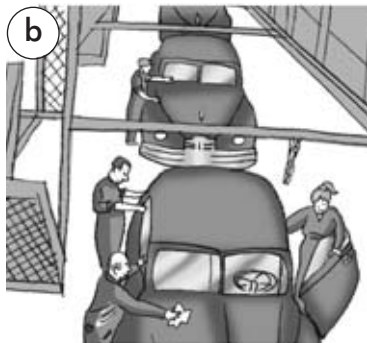
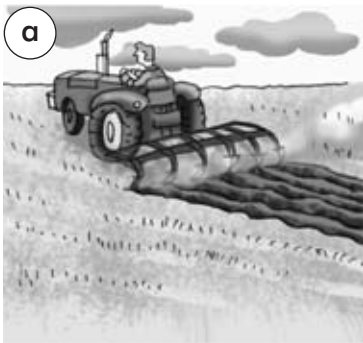
1. Complete the chart with words from the list.

- ~~agricultural engineer~~ artisan carpenter factory worker fisherman
 lawyer miner shopkeeper teacher

JOBS

get natural products	make products	offer services
agricultural engineer
.....
.....
.....

2. Look at the pictures. Who are these people?



a) This man is a farmer.

b) These people are

c) This woman is

3. Read and write True or False.

- a) An orange juice is a natural product. False
- b) Rain-fed crops only need rainwater.
- c) High-seas fishing is fishing near the coast.
- d) The textile industry makes books.
- e) Taxi drivers offer transportation services.

4. Complete the sentences.

- a) Farmers need to water irrigated crops to make them grow.
- b) Miners coal, iron or sand out of the ground.
- c) Artisans crafts.
- d) Paper is an elaborated product that from wood.
- e) Shopkeepers products in shops.

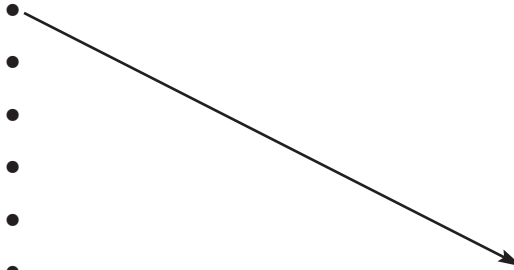
Surname:

Name:

1. Match the jobs with the services.

- Journalist •
- Banker •
- Secretary •
- Teacher •
- Actress •
- Vet •
- Shopkeeper •
- Taxi driver •
- Stewardess •

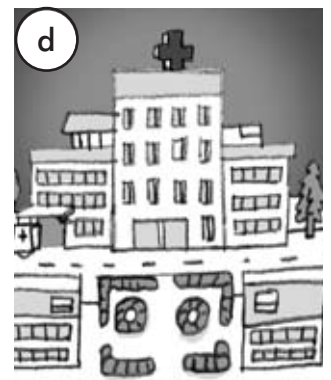
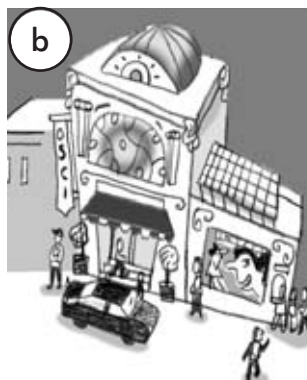
- Health services
- Educational services
- Business services
- Financial services
- Transportation services
- Communication services
- Tourism services
- Recreational and cultural services
- Commercial services



2. Finish the sentences.

- a) Crop farming is when farmers cultivate
- b) Animal farming is when
- c) Fishing is when
- d) Mining is when

3. What type of service can you get in these buildings?



.....

.....

.....

.....

15 Measuring Time

Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Read the text and answer the questions.



A clock measures the hours, minutes and seconds of a day. Each day has twenty-four hours, and every hour has sixty minutes. How many seconds are there in a minute?

a.

Sometimes we want to talk about longer periods of time. Then we talk about weeks, months and even years.

How many months does a year have?

b.

When we want to talk about really long periods of time, we have to talk about decades and centuries. A decade is a period of ten years. How many years does a century have?

c.

2. Classify the words according to the type of source.

vase ~~document~~ picture book
 photograph newspaper coin letter

Written sources	Non-written sources
document	

3. Match the type of source with the definition.

- Written sources •
- Oral sources •
- Visual sources •
- Material sources •

- We get information from visual materials.
- People tell each other about the past.
- These are objects people used in the past.
- These are written texts.

15 Measuring Time

Date

Surname:

Name:

1. Read and write True or False.

- a) Timelines help us locate events in time. True
- b) History is a group of events in the future.
- c) Historians study the past using historical sources.
- d) Humans don't enjoy learning about their history.
- e) Antiques are things that are very old.
- f) Experiences over time can't be transmitted.

2. Circle the elements that don't correspond to past times.



3. Match the corresponding pairs.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------|
| Minute • | → | • 24 hours |
| Hour • | | • 30 or 31 days |
| Day • | | • 60 seconds |
| Month • | | • 12 months |
| Year • | | • 100 years |
| Decade • | | • 60 minutes |
| Century • | | • 10 years |

4. Make sentences with the pairs in activity 3.

A minute has 60 seconds.

.....

.....

.....

ANSWER KEY, REINFORCEMENT

Unit 1. Reinforcement 1

1. Look at the pictures. Write *living* or *non-living*.

a) living; b) living; c) non-living; d) living; e) non-living; f) living.

2. Complete the sentences.

Living things are born. They grow and then die. Birds and trees are living things.

Non-living things don't grow. They are not born and don't die.

3. Read the sentences and write *True* or *False*.

a) True; b) False; c) True; d) False; e) True.

4. Circle living things in green and non-living things in red.

Green: dog, bear, horse, mushroom, tree, insect, bird.

Red: house, stone, water.

Unit 1. Reinforcement 2

1. Read and match.

Microorganisms. They are very small.

Plants. They can produce their own food.

Animals. They move around and they can't produce their own food.

Fungi. They can't move.

2. Read the sentences and write *Yes* or *No*.

a) Yes; b) No; c) Yes; d) Yes; e) Yes.

3. Find the odd one out in each group and write its name.

a) tree. b) mushroom.

4. Read the text and write the underlined words in the correct column.

Animals: girl, dog, birds.

Plants: flowers, plants.

Non-living things: house, bread, books.

Unit 2. Reinforcement 1

1. Read and match to make sentences.

People are living things and they are born, grow and die.

Our senses give us information about the world.

Humans reproduce and have children.

We need food so our body can grow.

Our bodies carry out three life processes.

ANSWER KEY, REINFORCEMENT

2. Write the correct life process under each picture.

a) sensitivity; b) nutrition; c) reproduction.

3. Read and complete the text.

People are living things. Like animals, we carry out three life processes: nutrition, sensitivity and reproduction. Our senses give us information about the world around us. People reproduce and have children. Humans need food to grow and live.

4. Read and write True or False.

a) False; b) True; c) True; d) False; e) False.

5. Read the sentences and choose the correct words.

Our body needs to be healthy to grow.

Keeping healthy is important.

We need good healthy habits to live.

To keep healthy we need to rest and eat well.

Hygiene is very important to keep healthy.

Unit 2. Reinforcement 2

1. Read and complete.

Nutrition: The stomach is part of the digestive system. The lungs are part of the respiratory system. The circulatory system moves blood around our body. The excretory system helps to clean our bodies.

Sensitivity: Sense organs get information from the world around us. The nervous system sends information to the brain. The locomotor system makes us move.

Reproduction: The reproductive system carries out the function of reproduction. The testes are male organs. The ovaries are female organs.

2. Match the organs with the system they belong to.

bones – locomotor system; heart – circulatory system; lungs – respiratory system; brain – nervous system; stomach – digestive system; ovaries – reproductive system.

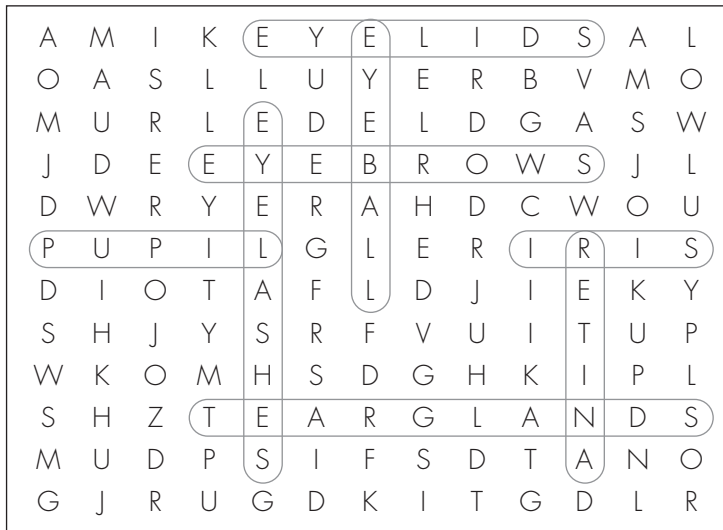
3. Draw people you know in the different stages of life. Who are they?

Check the answers.

ANSWER KEY, REINFORCEMENT

Unit 3. Reinforcement 1

1. Find the eight sight organs in the word search. Then draw an eye, label the parts and complete the sentence.



2. Read and write *True* or *False*.

a) True; b) False; c) True; d) False; e) True.

3. Rewrite the sentences that are false and make them true.

Sight is the sense that tells us about the colour, size and shape of things.

The eyelids, eyelashes and eyebrows protect our eyes.

4. Colour the different parts of the ear following the key.

Check the answers.

Unit 3. Reinforcement 2

1. Label the picture.

1. nasal septum; 2. olfactory bulb; 3. nasal cavity; 4. nostril.

2. Write the words that correspond to the definitions.

a) nose; b) nostrils; c) olfactory bulb; d) smell.

3. Tick the sentences that are correct.

b, c, d.

4. Match the words with the organs and the corresponding senses.

sweet – tongue – taste

perfume – nose – smell

song – ear – hearing

soft – hand – touch

blue – eyes – sight

ANSWER KEY, REINFORCEMENT

5. Complete the table.

The examples are model answers.

Organ	Sense	Example
Ear	hearing	We hear with our ears.
Nose	smell	We smell with our nose.
Eyes	sight	We can see colours.
Hands	touch	We can touch things.
Tongue	taste	I like the taste of sweet things.

Unit 4. Reinforcement 1

1. Match the names to the different parts of the skeleton.

1. skull, 2. humerus, 3. femur, 4. sternum, 5. radius 6. fibula.

2. Complete the word map.

They are very hard. They form our skeleton. The femur and the humerus are bones.

They are soft. They contract and relax. They make bones move.

They are the place where the bones join together. The elbow and the knee are joints.

3. Complete the sentences.

b) The locomotor system consists of bones, muscles and joints.

c) When muscles contract they become shorter and they pull on bones.

d) Some movements are called voluntary because we make them when we want.

e) We produce involuntary movements without thinking.

Unit 4. Reinforcement 2

1. Read and write *True* or *False*.

a) True; b) False; c) False; d) True; e) True.

2. Match the muscles with the body part.

biceps – arm; quadriceps – leg; costal muscles – trunk; calf muscle – ankle; masseter – head; foot muscles – foot.

3. Classify these words.

Muscles. Head: eyelid muscle, masseter; Trunk: abdominals, pectorals; Arms: triceps, hand muscles; Legs: quadriceps, gluteus

Bones. Head: parietal, frontal; Trunk: spine, ribs; Arms: radius, hand bones; Legs: tibia, femur.

4. Write examples of muscles that make voluntary or involuntary movements.

Voluntary: gluteus, triceps.

Involuntary: heart, stomach.

ANSWER KEY, REINFORCEMENT

Unit 5. Reinforcement 1

1. Look at the pictures and tick the correct postures.

a and c.

2. Match the healthy habits with an example.

Good hygiene. Washing your hands.

Healthy eating habits. Eating salad and vegetables.

Taking care of your sight. Avoid using the computer for long periods of time.

A correct posture. Walking with a straight back.

Protecting your hearing. Listening to music at the correct volume.

3. Write five more examples of healthy habits.

Check the answers.

4. Unscramble the words and complete the sentences.

a) back; b) sleep; c) hands; d) healthy; e) light; f) weight.

Unit 5. Reinforcement 2

1. Find nine sports. List them under the corresponding category.

A	T	E	S	H	K	T	H	E
Y	U	P	X	K	L	E	H	K
S	W	I	M	M	I	N	G	O
N	G	H	R	E	S	N	K	L
G	H	Q	S	K	I	I	N	G
L	J	G	K	S	W	S	Q	R
U	H	L	A	D	B	Y	O	O
F	O	O	T	B	A	L	L	W
R	K	E	I	L	S	H	Z	D
E	E	J	N	W	K	J	R	S
W	Y	Q	G	K	E	K	U	L
S	O	W	A	S	T	T	N	H
D	G	O	P	F	B	E	N	E
C	D	R	Y	R	A	N	I	I
J	S	C	Y	C	L	I	N	G
K	L	S	K	T	L	E	G	I

Individual sport: swimming, skiing, skating, cycling, running.

Team sport: tennis, football, hockey, basketball.

ANSWER KEY, REINFORCEMENT

2. Why is physical exercise good for your body? Complete the sentences.

a) heart; **b)** brain; **c)** play; **d)** follow; **e)** strong; **f)** muscles.

3. Match the words with the definitions.

a) contagious; **b)** chicken pox; **c)** cold; **d)** flu; **e)** vaccines; **f)** symptoms.

ANSWER KEY, REINFORCEMENT

Unit 6. Reinforcement 1

1. Match the animals to what they eat. Then write sentences.

a) A horse is a herbivore; b) A parrot is a carnivore; c) A hedgehog is an omnivore; d) A fox is a carnivore; e) A grasshopper is an omnivore.

2. Complete the sentences.

a) Carnivores eat other animals. b) Herbivores eat grass and plants. c) Omnivores eat plants and other animals.

3. Circle these animals according to how they are born. Use red for oviparous and green for viviparous.

Oviparous: seagull, snail, frog, tortoise, trout, penguin, bee, pelican.

Viviparous: dog, dolphin, shark, horse, squirrel, fox, bear, hedgehog.

Unit 6. Reinforcement 2

1. Write the animals under the correct category.

invertebrates: beetle, snail, fly

mammals: cow, cat

birds: duck, eagle

fish: shark, eel

reptiles: lizard, crocodile

amphibians: frog, salamander

2. Complete the texts choosing the words from the box.

a) viviparous; move; swim; b) eggs; wings; fly; c) oviparous; water; fins; d) born; scales; limbs; e) amphibians; land; tail.

Unit 7. Reinforcement 1

1. Complete the chart.

are born, die; leaves; corolla, pistil.

2. Write sentences using the information from activity 1.

Plants are born, grow and die.

They have stems, leaves and roots.

Flowers are made of a calyx, a corolla, stamens and a pistil.

3. Label the picture and write the part of the plant that corresponds to each sentence.

Leaf: b, c, g; Stem: d, f, i; Roots: a, e, h.

Unit 7. Reinforcement 2

1. Draw a flower and label the different parts.

Check the answers.

ANSWER KEY, REINFORCEMENT

2. Read and choose the correct words.

a) Most; b) four; c) All; d) green; e) leaves; f) organs; g) male; h) female.

3. Match the two sentences that go together.

1-e; 2-g; 3-c; 4-a; 5-d; 6-f; 7-b; 8-h.

Unit 8. Reinforcement 1

1. Complete the crossword.

1. sea; 2. rain; 3. oceans; 4. water vapour; 5. groundwater; 6. lake; 7. clouds; 8. river.

2. Match to make sentences.

We can represent the Earth on a flat surface.

The Earth looks like a sphere.

Most globes include the name of the continents, countries and oceans.

Cardinal points are imaginary points.

3. Read and complete the text.

The Earth is a blue planet because it has a lot of water.

It is made of water, land and a layer of air around it called atmosphere.

On the Earth we can find water in different states: solid, liquid and gaseous.

4. Circle the odd one out.

a) wind; b) clouds; c) water; d) sea; e) stone.

Unit 8. Reinforcement 2

1. Find the mistakes and write the correct sentences.

a) The difference between seas and oceans is that oceans are bigger.

b) The Sun heats the water and it becomes water vapour.

c) The water falls on the land and returns to the sea.

d) The water vapour gets cold and becomes drops of water, snow or hail.

e) The water cycle is the route water follows on Earth.

f) We can find water on different states on Earth: solid, liquid and gaseous.

2. Order the sentences to explain the water cycle.

3 - 7 - 1 - 5 - 2 - 4 - 6 - 8.

3. Complete the sentences.

Continents are big extensions of land on Earth.

Islands are smaller extensions of land.

Oceans are very big areas of salty water.

Seas are smaller than oceans.

Minerals are materials we can find as part of rocks.

Rocks are part of the land we live on.

ANSWER KEY, REINFORCEMENT

Unit 9. Reinforcement 1

1. Unscramble and find the planets and satellite of the Solar System.

1. Moon; 2. Neptune; 3. Mercury; 4. Jupiter; 5. Venus; 6. Uranus; 7. Sun; 8. Saturn; 9. Earth; 10. Mars.

2. Write the names of five types of celestial bodies.

a) stars; b) planets; c) satellites ; d) comets; e) asteroids.

3. Answer the questions.

a) A galaxy is a group of stars. b) We can see celestial bodies with a telescope; c) The Earth is a planet that orbits around the Sun; d) Satellites are celestial bodies without their own light; e) Meteorites are asteroids that fall onto Earth.

4. Circle the odd one out.

a) far; b) Pluto; c) orbits; d) galaxy; e) night.

Unit 9. Reinforcement 2

1. Match to make sentences.

Stars have their own light. Planets reflect the light of a star. Meteorites are made of ice and rocks. Comets fall to the Earth and can be giant rocks. Satellites orbit around a planet.

2. Complete the sentences.

a) the Milky Way. b) the Earth; c) the Moon; d) Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.

3. Draw the Solar System and label the planets.

Check the answers.

4. Complete the text.

The Earth orbits around the Sun. This strongly affects our lives on Earth.

It causes the seasons. The Earth also spins around its own axis. It takes the Earth twenty-four hours to do this. This causes night and day.

Unit 10. Reinforcement 1

1. Match the words with the correct definition.

Relief: Different landforms in a landscape. Water: Areas of fresh and salt water. Vegetation: Plants that cover the landscape. Fauna: All the animals that live on our planet.

2. Look at the picture and number the different things of the landscape.

1. cliff; 4. island; 2. beach; 3. bay; 5. cape.

3. Read and write True or False.

a) True; b) True; c) False; d) False; e) True; f) True.

4. Read and complete the text.

Mountains are very tall landforms. They have three main parts: the foot is the bottom of the mountain, the slope is the inclined part you have to climb, and the summit is the top of the mountain. Flat reliefs have no mountains. They have plains and sometimes small elevations called hills. Plateaus are flat areas higher than plains.

ANSWER KEY, REINFORCEMENT

Unit 10. Reinforcement 2

1. Look at the pictures. Which part of the river is each picture?

a) This is the source of the river; b) This is the downriver.

2. What can you see in the picture? Tick ✓.

Correct: a; c; f.

3. Draw a river and label these parts: *source, upriver, tributary, mid-river, mouth and downriver.*

Check the answers.

4. Complete the sentences.

a) Beaches; b) Capes; c) Islands; d) Gulfs.

ANSWER KEY, REINFORCEMENT

Unit 11. Reinforcement 1

1. Look at the picture. Choose the correct words to complete the table.

Farming: crops, fruit trees.

Construction: roads, church, motorway, bridge, houses.

Transport: car, bus.

2. Match the words to the definitions.

Farming: Substitutes the natural vegetation with crops and fruit trees.

Construction: Builds houses and other buildings.

Transport: Lets us move from one place to another.

3. Colour the landscape and match the landforms.

Check the answers.

Unit 11. Reinforcement 2

1. What are these children doing? Write Correct or Incorrect.

A and C incorrect; B correct.

2. Match the two halves of the sentences.

1-c; 2-d; 3-g; 4-f; 5-a; 6-h; 7-e; 8-b.

3. Find the mistakes and rewrite the sentences.

a) Some natural landscapes are called protected areas.

b) Governments protect natural landscapes because they are very important.

c) Two types of protected areas are national parks and nature reserves.

d) The Peaks of Europe National Park is in the north of Spain.

e) Timanfaya National Park is in the island of Lanzarote.

f) Doñana is very important because its nature and wildlife reserve.

Unit 12. Reinforcement 1

1. Look at these pictures. What part of the city are they showing?

a) This is the city centre; b) This is an industrial park.

2. Read and complete the text with words from the list.

Many people live in cities. Most inhabitants in a city live in flats and work in offices, factories and shops.

A city normally has different districts: the historic centre, modern neighbourhoods and industrial parks.

People travel long distances to move from one place to another.

Villages are smaller than cities. People normally know their neighbours and they normally work near where they live. Most rural inhabitants work in agriculture or in farms.

ANSWER KEY, REINFORCEMENT

3. Match the expressions with the definitions.

Urban population: People that live in cities.

Rural population: People that live in villages.

Active population: People who are old enough to work.

Inactive population: People who are too young or old to work.

Unit 12. Reinforcement 2

1. Look at the maps and answer the questions.

Map A: The man is in square B3.

Map B: The man is in square E5.

2. Read the sentences and circle the correct option.

a) Modern; b) centre; c) factories; d) Few; e) don't have; f) low.

3. Describe the differences between city life and rural life.

Check the answers.

Unit 13. Reinforcement 1

1. Tick ✓ the correct option.

1-a; 2-b; 3-a; 4-b; 5-b; 6-b; 7-a; 8-b.

3. Complete the sentences with words from the list.

b) population; c) vote; d) councillors; e) campaign; f) government; g) mayor; h) assemblies.

Unit 13. Reinforcement 2

1. Write the jobs under the corresponding municipal service.

Water services: chemist, water engineers

Cleansing services: street cleaners, gardeners

Civil protection services: police, fire fighters

Transportation services: bus drivers

Social services: doctors, nurses

Cultural and sports services: librarians

2. Choose and write the name of the corresponding municipal service under each picture.

a) cultural and sports services; b) transportation services; c) cleansing and garden maintenance services.

3. Match.

City council: b-c-d-f; Citizens: a-e-g-h-i.

ANSWER KEY, REINFORCEMENT

Unit 14. Reinforcement 1

1. Complete the chart with words from the list.

get natural products: farmer, fisherman, miner, agricultural engineer; make products: carpenter, artisan, factory worker; offer services: lawyer, teacher, shopkeeper.

2. Look at the pictures. Who are these people?

a) This man is a farmer. b) These people are factory workers. c) This woman is a doctor.

3. Read and write *True* or *False*.

a) False; b) False; c) False; d) False; e) True.

4. Complete the sentences.

- a) Farmers need to water irrigated crops to make them grow.
- b) Miners take coal, iron or sand out of the ground.
- c) Artisans make crafts.
- d) Paper is an elaborated product that comes from wood.
- e) Shopkeepers sell products in shops.

Unit 14. Reinforcement 2

1. Match the jobs with the services.

2-d; 3-c; 4b-; 5-h; 6-a; 7-j; 8-e; 9-g.

2. Finish the sentences.

- a) Crop farming is when farmers cultivate the land for vegetable products.
- b) Animal farming is when farmers raise animals like sheep, cattle, pigs or horses to get animal products.
- c) Fishing is when fishermen get fish and shellfish.
- d) Mining is when we take minerals and other products out of the ground.

3. What type of service can you get in these buildings?

a) educational services; b) recreational and cultural services; c) commercial services; d) health services.

Unit 15. Reinforcement 1

1. Read the text and answer the questions.

a) A minute has sixty seconds. b) A year has twelve months. c) A century has one hundred years.

2. Classify the words according to the type of source.

Written sources: book, letter, document, newspaper.

Non-written sources: picture, photograph, coin, vase.

3. Match the type of source with the definition.

written source – These are written texts; oral source – People tell each other about the past; visual source – We get information from visual materials; material sources – These are objects people used in the past.

ANSWER KEY, REINFORCEMENT

Unit 15. Reinforcement 2

1. Read and write *True* or *False*.

a) True; b) False; c) True; d) False; e) True; f) False.

2. Circle the elements that don't correspond to past times.

Rodear farola moderna, motocicleta, turistas con cámara de fotos, buzón de correos, edificio moderno y semáforo.

3. Match the corresponding pairs.

minute – 60 seconds; hour – 60 minutes; day – 24 hours; month – 30 or 31 days; year – 12 months; decade – 10 years; century – 100 years.

4. Make sentences with the pairs in activity 3.

An hour has 60 minutes.

A day has 24 hours.

A month has 30 or 31 days.

A year has 12 months.

A decade has 10 years.

A century has 100 years.