

Key

science



mixed-ability worksheets

PHOTOCOPIABLE MATERIAL



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Unit 1 reinforcement

Name: Date:

1. Write in which part of the digestive system the following processes take place.

- a) They send juices into the small intestine. _____
- b) They chew food. _____
- c) It mixes food with gastric juices. _____
- d) It gets juices from the liver and the pancreas. _____

2. Complete the sentence.

urinary • sweat • excretory

- The _____ system eliminates waste substances. It is made up of the _____ system and the _____ glands.

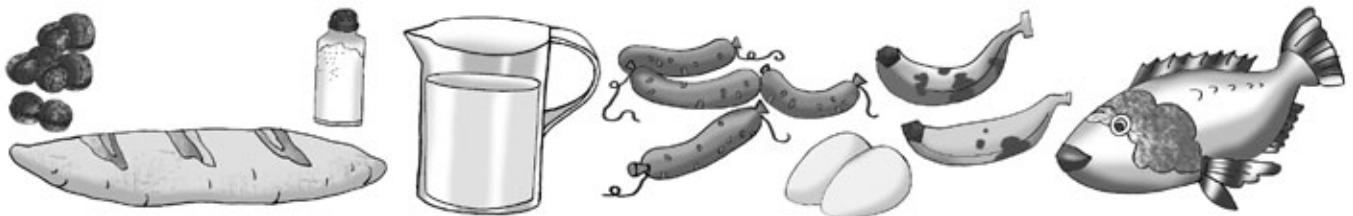
3. Match the organs in the urinary system and their function.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Kidneys • | • They take urine from your kidneys to your bladder. |
| Ureters • | • Urine is stored here. |
| Bladder • | • They remove waste substances from the blood. |
| Urethra • | • It takes urine out of the body. |

4. Match the two columns.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Proteins • | • They are involved in how the nervous system works. |
| Fats • | • They make your muscles strong. |
| Carbohydrates • | • They give you energy and protect your organs from the cold. |
| Vitamins and minerals • | • They give you energy, but less than fats. |

5. Classify the following foods according to their origin.



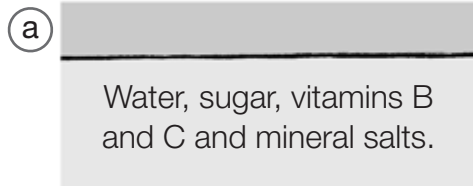
- Animal origin: _____
- Plant origin: _____
- Mineral origin: _____

Unit 1 extension

Name: Date:

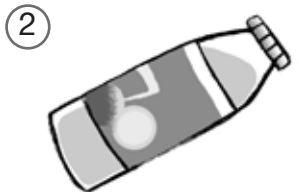
1. Draw a piece of skin showing a sweat gland and its pore.

2. Match each product to its label and complete.



a
Water, sugar, vitamins B and C and mineral salts.

1-... Because _____ has fats.



2-... Because orange _____ has water, sugar and vitamins.

3. Anna usually has a piece of fruit, a glass of milk and toast with butter and honey for breakfast. Which nutrients are in these foods? Do you think Anna's breakfast is healthy?

.....
.....
.....

4. Match the healthy habits to the actions.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|
| Good hygiene | • | • | Do not listen to very loud music. |
| Taking care of your senses | • | • | Sleep well at night. |
| A correct posture | • | • | Take showers often. |
| Exercise and rest | • | • | Do not share eating utensils. |
| Avoid infections | • | • | Sit and walk with a straight back. |

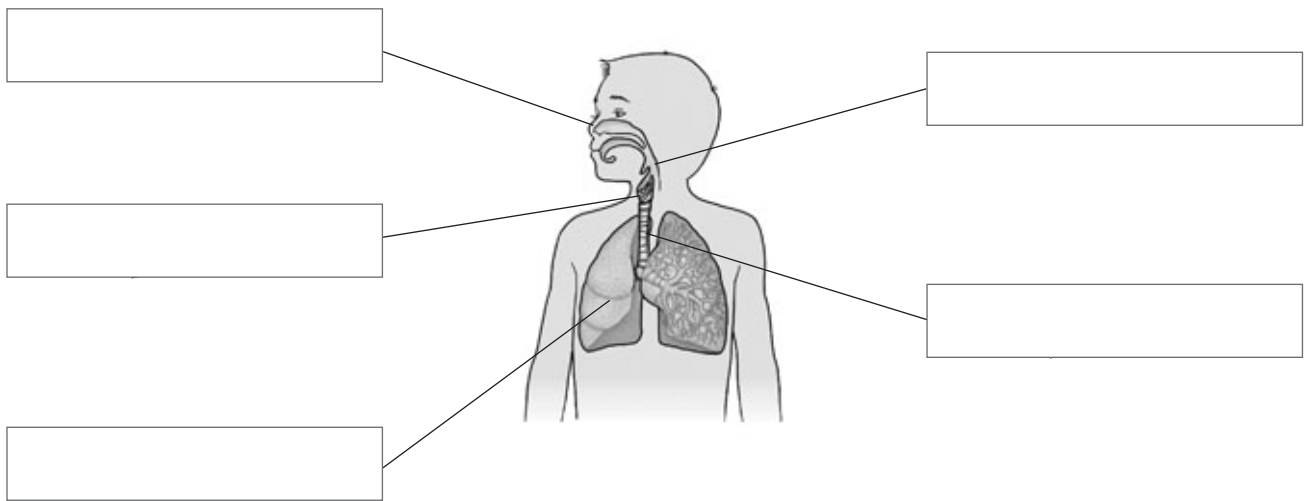
Unit 2 reinforcement

Name: Date:

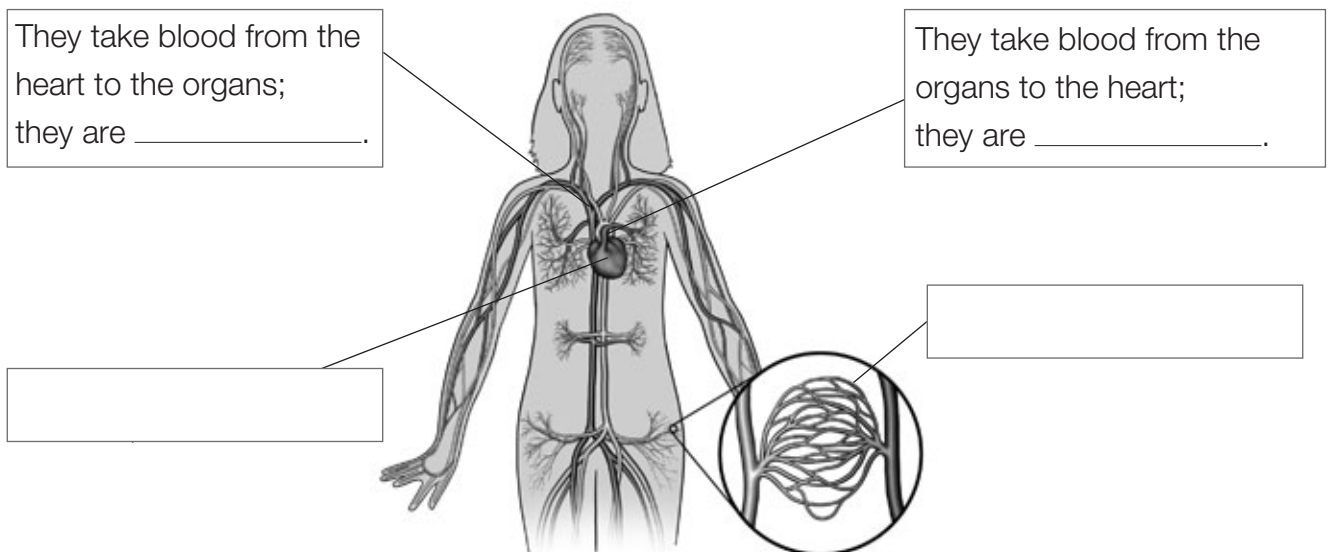
1. Choose the correct word in each sentence.

- When you *exhale* / *inhale* your lungs get *bigger* / *smaller* and the air goes *near* / *inside* them.
- When you *inhale* / *exhale* your *mouth* / *lungs* get smaller and the air and *carbon dioxide* / *iron dioxide* in you lungs go *in* / *out*.

2. Write the names of the organs belonging to the respiratory system in their corresponding place.



3. Write the names of the organs belonging to the circulatory system in their corresponding place.



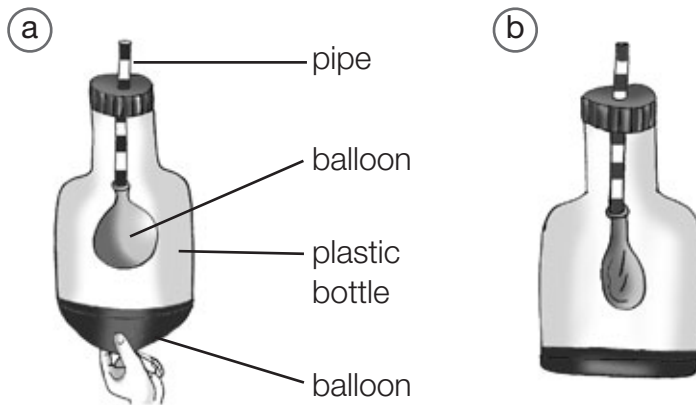
Unit 2 extension

Name: Date:

1. What's the name of the membranes that make sounds in the larynx?

.....
.....
.....

2. Match the drawings with the function of the diaphragm during inhaling and exhaling. Then explain what happens.



a)

b)

3. Complete the sentences.

arteries • blood • contracts • pushes • relaxes

• When the heart _____, it fills with _____ coming from your veins. When it _____, it _____ the blood through your _____ to all the parts of your body.

4. When resting, John's heart beats 70 times a minute. After running for half an hour, will his heart beat faster or more slowly?

.....
.....
.....

Unit 3 reinforcement

Name: Date:

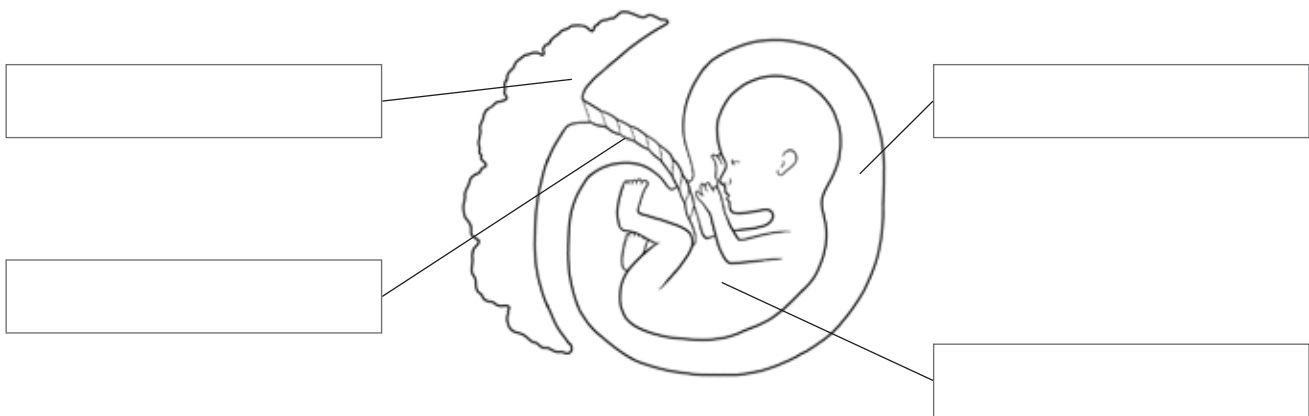
1. Write *M* or *W* depending on whether the following physical characteristics belong to men or women.

- More body hair
- Wider hips
- More developed breasts
- Deeper voice

2. Complete the table.

	Reproductive system organ	Produces
Male		
Female		

3. Label the picture.



4. Read and match.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| Amniotic sac | • | • It sends food and oxygen to the embryo. |
| Placenta | • | • Connects the embryo to the placenta. |
| Umbilical cord | • | • It's a bag filled with liquid. |



Unit 3 extension

Name: Date:

1. Men's and women's reproductive systems are different, but their digestive system is the same. Why?

Because

.....

.....

.....

2. Draw the male and female reproductive systems and label their parts.

3. During pregnancy, the foetus develops a stomach and lungs, but it does not use these organs until after birth. How do you think the foetus breathes and feeds during this period?

.....

.....

.....

4. Choose the correct words.

- At the end of pregnancy, the foetus turns its *legs* / *head* down to the *canal* / *cord* between the uterus and the vagina.
- At the beginning of *birth* / *pregnancy*, the *uterus* / *amniotic sac* breaks and the liquid inside it comes out.

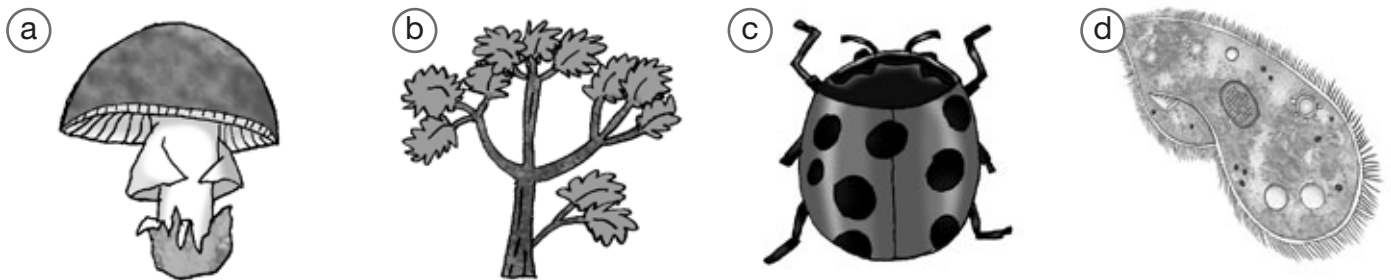
Unit 4 reinforcement

Name: Date:

1. Write one characteristic of each of the following groups of living things.

- Animals: _____
- Plants: _____
- Fungi: _____
- Micro-organisms: _____

2. Look at the pictures and write what type of living things they are.



3. Write *T* if the sentences are true and *F* if they are false. Then, correct the false ones.

- Fungi reproduce from ovules.
- Some fungi are formed by hyphae.
- Moulds feed on decomposing material.
- Yeasts are very small plants.

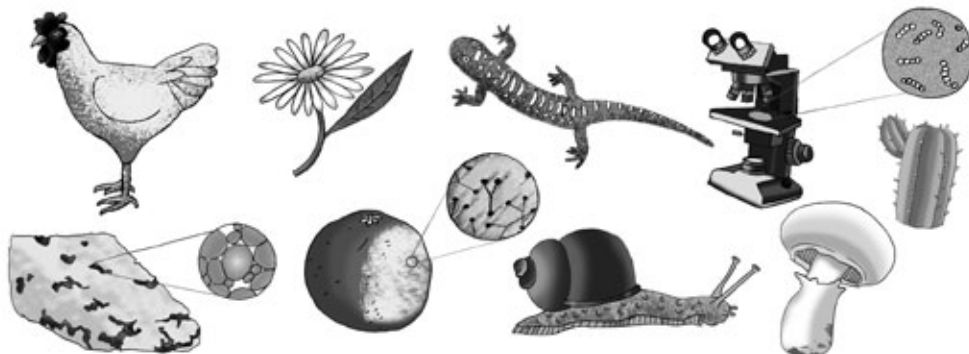
4. Circle the living things belonging to the same group by following the colour code.

Red: animals

Green: plants

Blue: fungi

Yellow: micro-organisms





Unit 4 extension

Name: Date:

1. Why are mules sterile?

- They can't _____ because they are the offspring of different _____, horses and _____.

2. Complete the crossword.

1. They combat illnesses caused by bacteria.
2. Microscopic fungi.
3. They are not living things but they produce illnesses.
4. Fungi that grow on decaying fruit.
5. That cannot have offspring.
6. Fungi reproduce from ...

3. Read and complete the sentence.

- A virus is not a living thing because _____

4. When we cut or injure ourselves we must wash the wound and disinfect it. Why is it important to disinfect?

Unit 5 reinforcement

Name: Date:

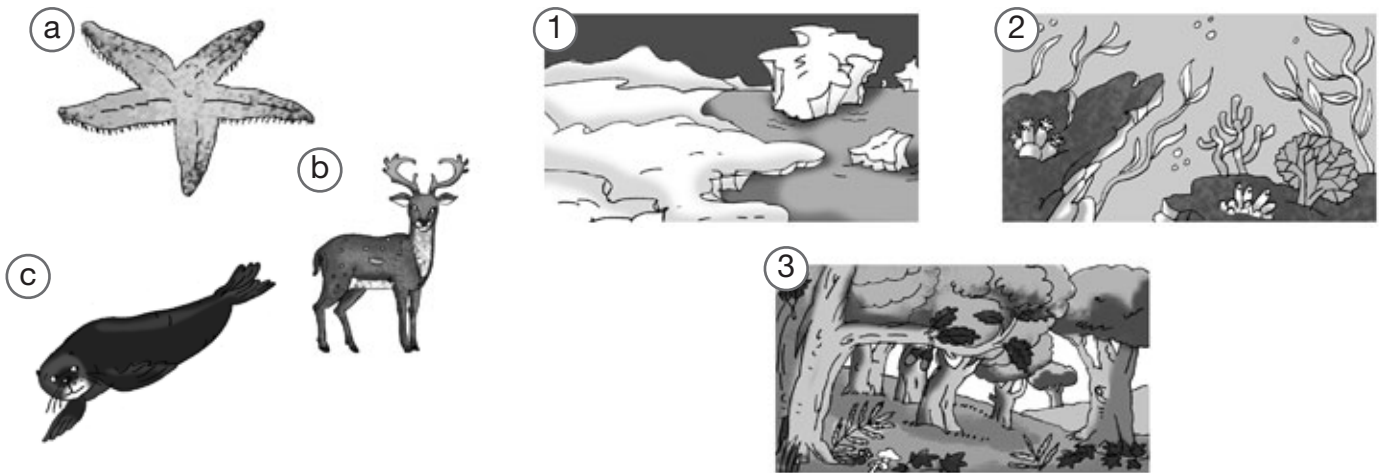
1. Match the two columns.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|--|
| Habitat | • | • | A group of living things that live in the same place. |
| Ecosystem | • | • | An area with certain sunlight, temperature, water and soil features. |
| Community | • | • | A group formed by the habitat, living things and the relationships among each other. |

2. Write three types of relationships that can happen between living things in the same ecosystem.

- _____
- _____
- _____

3. Match each animal to the ecosystem it lives in.



4. Draw the food chain for these animals. Then write the link in the food chain that it represents.

fox • grass • rabbit

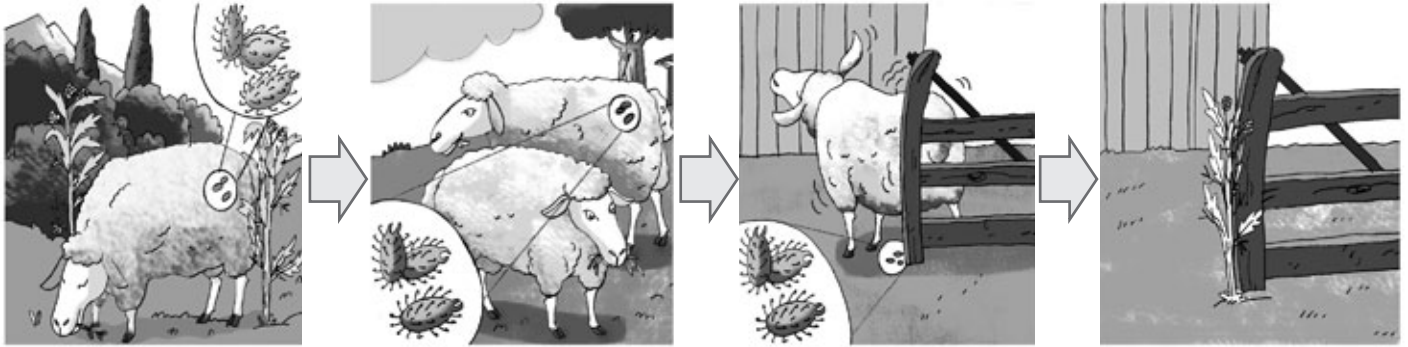


Unit 5 extension

Name: Date:

1. Look at this sequence of drawings. Complete the sentences and explain what is happening in each picture.

fall • sheep • grows



• The _____ takes seeds in its wool. The seeds _____ on the floor in a different place. A new plant _____ in that place.

2. Complete the chart about these ecosystems.

	Temperature	Animals	Plants
Desert			
Jungle			
Mediterranean forest			

3. Circle the correct food chain and explain why the other ones are not correct.

- a) Grass → Rabbit → Cow → Human being
- b) Fox → Rabbit → Grass
- c) Holm Oak → Mouse → Snake → Eagle
- d) Holm Oak → Squirrel → Fox → Rabbit

.....

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.....

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Unit 6 reinforcement

Name: Date:

1. What are the characteristics of matter?

- Matter has two properties, _____ and _____.

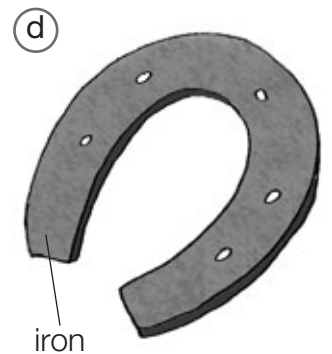
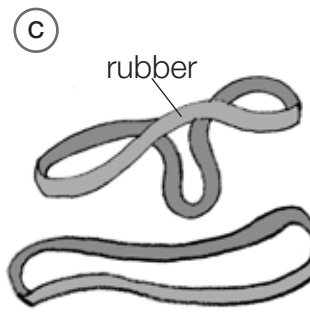
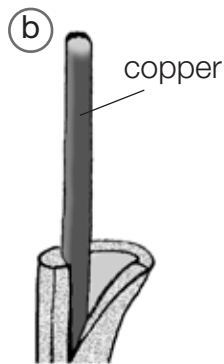
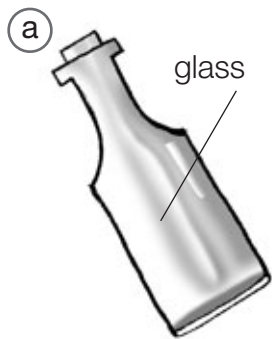
2. Complete the following sentences.

- _____ can be measured in kilograms.
- _____ can be measured in litres.
- _____ exists in a solid, _____ and gas state.

3. Explain the difference between a homogenous mixture and a heterogeneous mixture.

- In a homogeneous mixture you _____ see the elements that makes it.
In a heterogeneous mixture it is easy to _____ the elements that makes it.

4. Match the materials to their properties.



elasticity

hardness

resistance

conductivity

5. Write if the following materials are *natural* or *artificial*.

Paint: _____ Paper: _____ Cork: _____
Sawdust: _____ Wool: _____ Leather: _____
Cement: _____ Steel: _____ Wood: _____
Glass: _____ Plastic: _____ Water: _____



Unit 6 extension

Name: Date:

1. Measuring the mass of a stone is very easy if we have a scales; but how can we measure its volume using a graduated glass like those we use in the kitchen? Complete the sentence and draw.

- To measure the volume of a stone we put _____ in a graduated glass.
- Then we put in the _____ and watch how much does the water level rise.
- The _____ between the initial level and the level with the stone inside is the volume.

2. Answer the questions.

- Why are metals good heat conductors?

Because _____

- Why is wood an insulator material?

Because _____

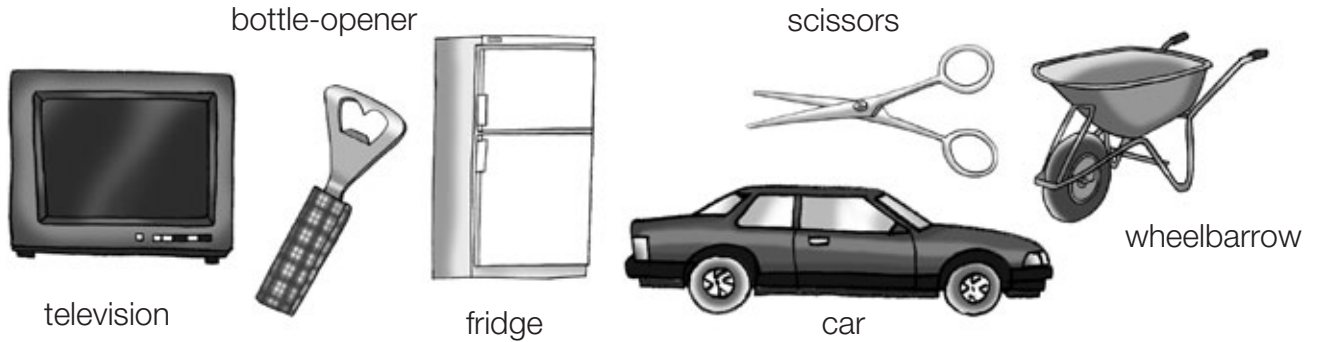
3. Complete the chart.

	Property	Example
A material that is difficult to scratch.		
A material that is easy to break.		
A material that lets electricity pass through it.		
A material that recovers its shape after stretching it.		
A material that does not let light pass through it.		
A material that does not transmit heat.		

Unit 7 reinforcement

Name: Date:

1. Classify the following items as simple or complex machines.

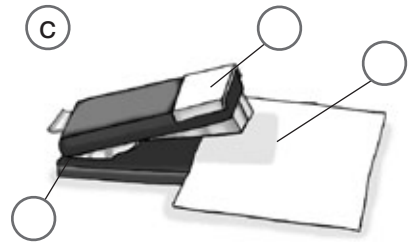
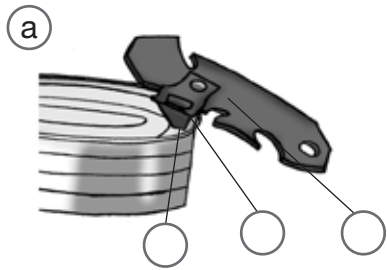


Simple machines	Complex machines

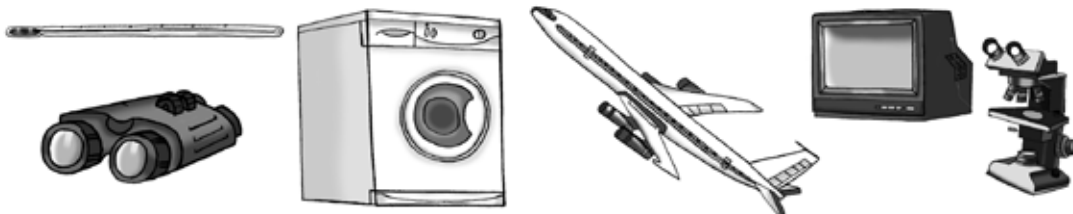
2. Explain why a swing is a simple machine and a microwave oven is a complex one.

- Because the swing uses the force of _____ and the microwave uses _____.

3. Write *E* (effort), *L* (load) and *PS* (point of support) on the following levers.



4. Classify the following inventions.



- Vehicles: _____
- Electrical appliances: _____
- Telecommunications devices: _____
- Medical and optical instruments: _____



Unit 7 extension

Name: Date:

1. Explain why a pulley is not considered a lever, despite it having a support point, a load and an effort.

- Because there is not a _____ like in levers.

2. To raise small weights, it is only necessary to use a rope and a pulley. But for larger weights, it is necessary to install an electric motor to the pulley. In this case, is the pulley a simple or a complex machine? Explain why.

- If we put an _____ to pull on the _____, then we have a complex machine that works using _____. Simple machines _____ electricity.

3. Draw a means of transport that it is pulled by a horse, has no wheels and that can be used to carry things from one place to another.

Unit 8 reinforcement

Name: Date:

1. Circle the errors in these sentences and write them out correctly.

- Climate tells us what state the atmosphere is in at any particular time or place.
- The weather has three characteristics: temperature, snow and wind.
- A strong wind that destroys houses is called a breeze.

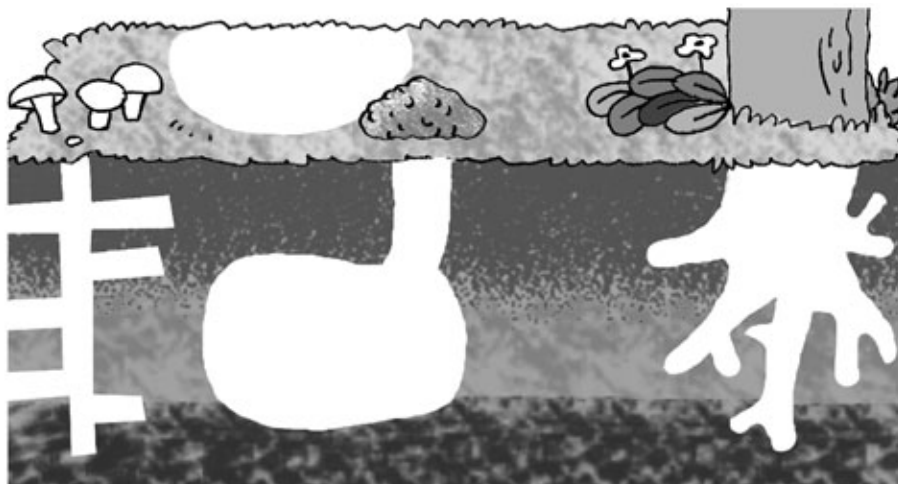
2. Match the two columns.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Thermometer • | • It measures wind speed. |
| Rain gauge • | • It measures temperature. |
| Anemometer • | • It tells wind direction. |
| Weather vane • | • It measures the amount of water that falls. |

3. Read the sentences and correct the false ones.

- a) Animals, along with glass, water, wind and changes in temperature make the rocks break into smaller pieces.
- b) The soil is a mixture of organic and inorganic matter.
- c) Soils with lots of humus and water are very fertile.
- d) The subsoil is a layer of sand and humus.

4. Complete this soil diagram with three types of organic matter.



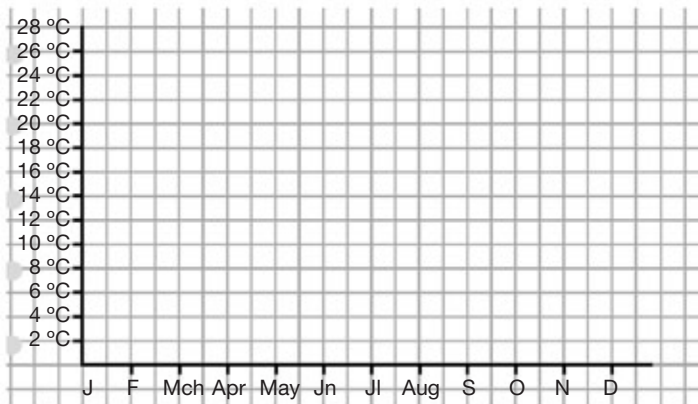
Unit 8 extension

Name: Date:

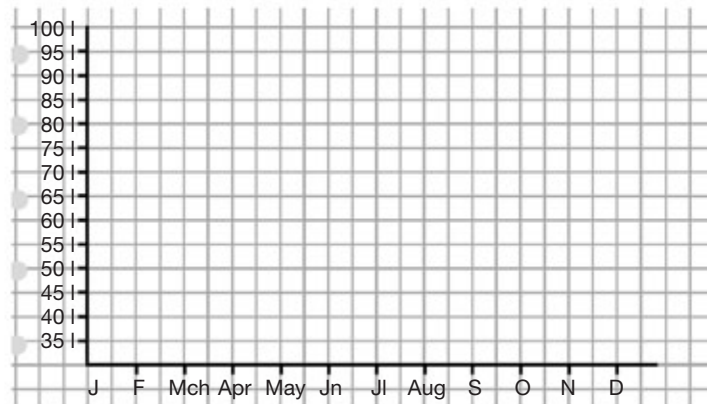
1. Make a graph for temperatures and another one for precipitations with the data from this table.

	J	F	Mch	Apr	May	Jn	Jl	Aug	S	O	N	D
Temperatures	7 °C	9 °C	12 °C	15 °C	16 °C	19 °C	26 °C	25 °C	22 °C	15 °C	10 °C	8 °C
Precipitations	80 l	80 l	85 l	100 l	95 l	70 l	35 l	35 l	40 l	60 l	90 l	40 l

Temperatures



Precipitations



2. According to the data obtained in the previous activity, explain the temperature and precipitation features for each season of the year.

- Winter: _____

- Spring: _____

- Summer: _____

- Autumn: _____

Unit 9 reinforcement

Name: Date:

1. Colour in your Autonomous Community in red and the provinces that surround it in blue. Then write their names.

My Autonomous Community:

The provinces that surround it:



2. Colour in the boxes of the names that correspond to autonomous communities in Spain.

<input type="checkbox"/> Galicia	<input type="checkbox"/> Aragón	<input type="checkbox"/> Soria	<input type="checkbox"/> Comunidad de Madrid
<input type="checkbox"/> Badajoz	<input type="checkbox"/> Andalucía	<input type="checkbox"/> País Vasco / Euskadi	<input type="checkbox"/> Melilla
<input type="checkbox"/> Cataluña	<input type="checkbox"/> Castilla y León	<input type="checkbox"/> Valencia	<input type="checkbox"/> Canarias
<input type="checkbox"/> Cantabria	<input type="checkbox"/> Castilla-La Mancha	<input type="checkbox"/> Murcia	<input type="checkbox"/> La Rioja

3. Write the name of four autonomous communities that are made up of only one province, four autonomous communities that are made up of more than one province and the names of the two autonomous cities.

Only one province

More than one province

Autonomous cities



Unit 9 extension

Name: Date:

1. Which two autonomous communities have a capital city which is not the provincial capital?

2. Draw your autonomous community flag and coat of arms and describe them.

3. Complete the sentences.

- Spain is made up of _____ autonomous communities.
- Spanish is the official language in Spain. _____, _____, _____ and _____ are also official languages.
- The president of my autonomous community is _____.
- The title of my autonomous community anthem is _____.

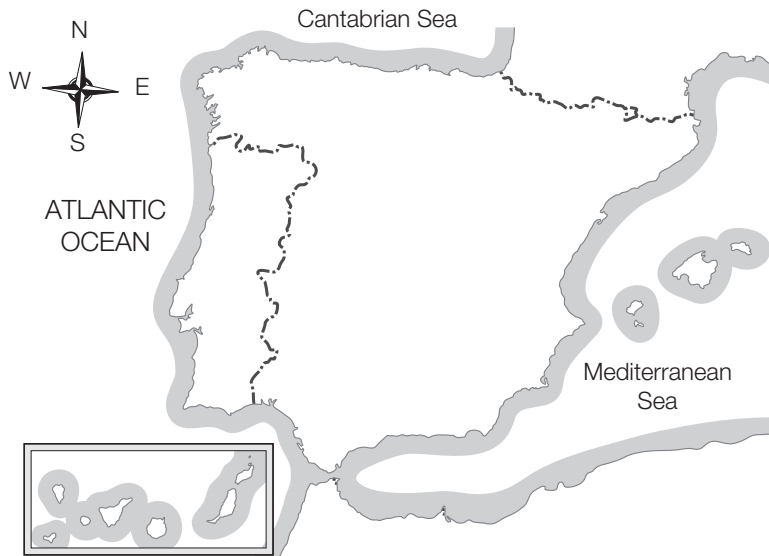
4. Write some duties of the governing institutions in your autonomous community.



Unit 10 reinforcement

Name: Date:

1. Colour in this map of the Spanish territories and write down their names.



Spain is made up of _____

2. Complete the sentences.

- The _____ is the most important law in Spain. It was passed on _____ December 1978.

3. Say if these sentences are *True* or *False*. Then correct the false ones.

- a) Spain is a monarchy. _____
- b) The King is the Head of State. _____
- c) In a parliamentary monarchy, the King elects the government. _____
- d) In a parliamentary monarchy, elections take place every seven years. _____

4. Number the following actions according to the order in which they happen.

- The President chooses the ministers who will help him govern.
- People over the age of 18 vote in their representatives.
- General elections are called.
- The members of parliament elect their President.
- The Congress and the Senate are formed based on the outcome of the elections.

Unit 10 extension

Name: Date:

1. In the Constitution there are rights which are, at the same time, obligations. Give examples.

2. Indicate in which institution these actions take place.

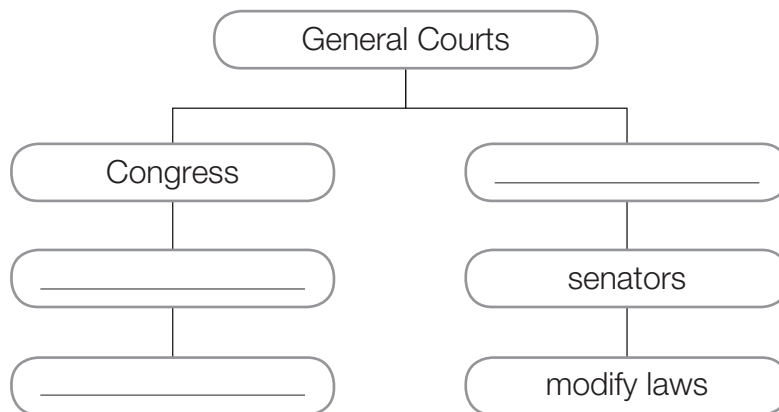
- A meeting to make a law on education. _____

- A meeting to decide who will be the President. _____

- A vote to decide to modify a law on education. _____

- A trial in which it is decided that a person has broken the law. _____

3. Complete this word map.



Unit 11 reinforcement

Name: Date:

1. Write down three basic and three secondary needs.

Basic needs

Eating

Secondary needs

Going to the cinema

2. Tick those people who are not part of the working population.

A pupil in Primary Education.

A mother who looks after her children.

An 80 year old man.

A young blind person.

3. Complete the following sentences.

- Some people's work consists of obtaining products such as _____ or _____.
- Other people's work consists of offering services such as _____ or _____.
- All jobs are called economic _____.

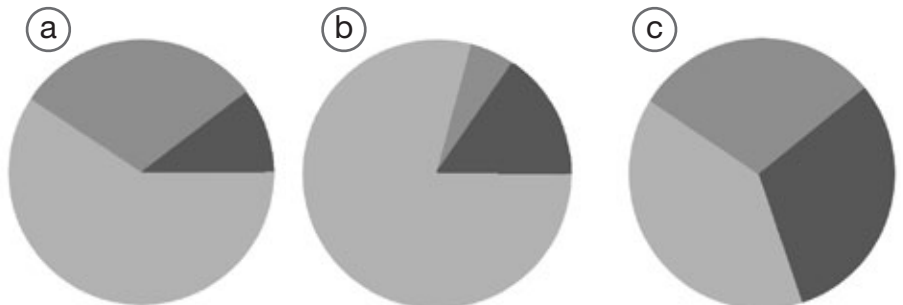
4. Write 1, 2 or 3 depending on whether it belongs to the primary, secondary or services sector.

- crop farming trade animal farming fishing tourism
 industry mining health care education construction

5. Circle the correct graph according to this data about working population.

Of every 100 people who work:

- 60 work in the primary sector.
- 30 work in the secondary sector.
- 10 work in the services sector.



Unit 11 extension

Name: Date:

1. Read the products and write the sector they come from.

- Lettuce: _____
- Car: _____
- Concert: _____
- Bread: _____
- Dance class: _____
- Milk: _____

2. Write examples of products obtained from these.

- Rain fed crops: _____
- Irrigated crops: _____
- Cattle farm: _____
- Fishing: _____
- Forestry: _____
- Food industry: _____
- Chemical industry: _____
- Energy industry: _____

3. Complete the sentences.

- The _____ sector _____ products from nature. These products are called _____ materials.
- The _____ sector _____ raw materials. It makes _____ products.
- The _____ sector _____ services.

4. Complete this chart with the main activities in the primary and secondary sector in your Autonomous Community and the products obtained from them.

Primary Sector			
Activity	_____	_____	_____
Products	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

Secondary Sector			
Industry	_____	_____	_____
Products	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

Unit 12 reinforcement

Name: Date:

1. Match these terms to the historical period they belong to.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--|---------------------|--|-------------|
| Visigoth • | | | | • Nobleman |
| Emperor • | | • Ancient History • | | • Christian |
| Latin • | | • Middle Ages • | | • Caliph |
| King • | | | | • Monk |

2. Which two cultures lived together in the Iberian Peninsula in the Middle Ages?

.....

.....

3. Tick the events that are related to Contemporary Times.

- Computers were invented.
- The first roads were built.
- Cities grew bigger.
- New sea routes were discovered and all the seas were explored.
- Many new scientific, technological, medical and healthcare advances appeared.

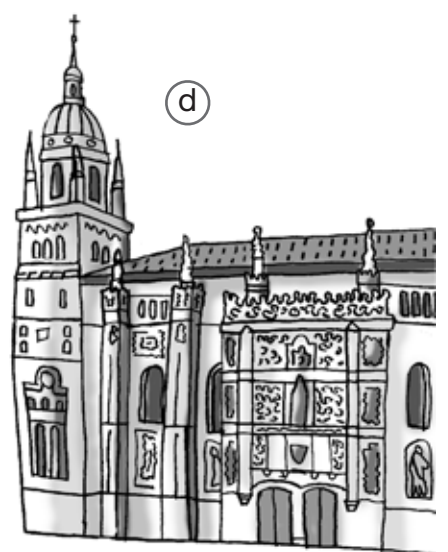
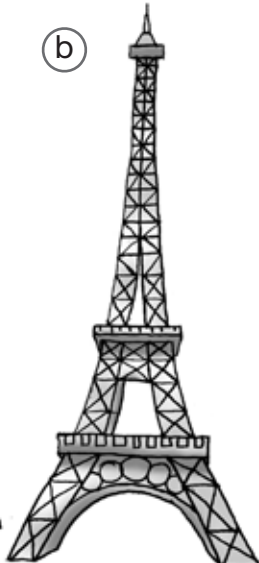
4. Match the following periods to their corresponding monuments.

Ancient History

Middle Ages

Modern Times

Contemporary Times

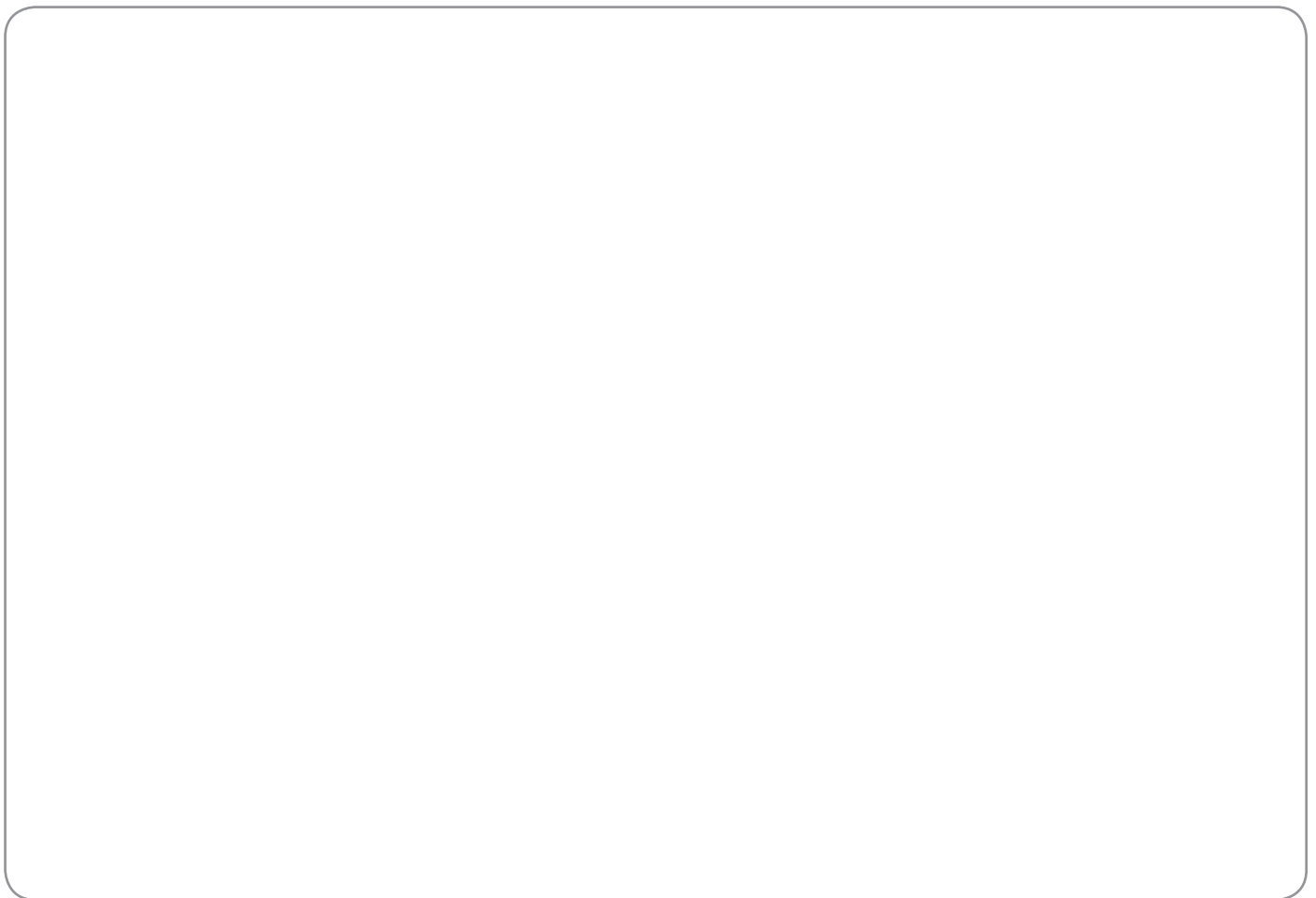


Name: Date:

1. Archaeological finds are a source of information we use to learn about Prehistory; but to learn about history we can use other sources of information. Give three examples.

- _____
- _____
- _____

2. Castles are very characteristic constructions of the Middle Ages. Draw a castle and label its different parts.



3. When the Spanish reached the continent of America, they called the inhabitants “Indians”. Why do you think they called them like that?

- Because Cristobal _____ didn't know about the existence of _____ and he thought he was in _____.



KEY SCIENCE 4

MIXED-ABILITY WORKSHEETS, ANSWER KEY

Unit 1. Reinforcement

1. Write in which part of the digestive system the following processes take place.

a) Liver and pancreas. b) Teeth. c) Stomach. d) Small intestine.

2. Complete the sentence.

The excretory system eliminates waste substances. It is made up of the urinary system and the sweat glands.

3. Match the organs in the urinary system and their function.

Kidneys: They remove waste substances from the blood.

Ureters: They take urine from your kidneys to your bladder.

Bladder: Urine is stored here.

Urethra: It takes urine out of the body.

4. Match the two columns.

Proteins: They make muscles strong.

Fats: They give you energy and protect your organs from the cold.

Carbohydrates: They give you energy, but less than fats.

Vitamins and minerals: They are involved in how the nervous system works.

5. Classify the following foods according to their origin.

- Animal origin: sausages, fish, eggs
- Plant origin: walnuts, bananas, bread
- Mineral origin: salt, water

Unit 1. Extension

1. Draw a piece of skin showing a sweat gland and its pore.

Check Student Book.

2. Match each product to its label and complete.

1 – b. Because butter has fats.

2 – a. Because orange juice has water, sugar and vitamins.

3. Anna usually has a piece of fruit, a glass of milk and toast with butter and honey for breakfast. Which nutrients are in these foods? Do you think Anna's breakfast is healthy? Fruit has vitamins and fibre, milk has calcium, butter has fats and bread and honey have carbohydrates. Anna's breakfast is healthy.

4. Match the healthy habits to the actions.

Good hygiene: Take showers often.

Taking care of your senses: Do not listen to very loud music.

A correct posture: Sit and walk with a straight back.

Exercise and rest: Sleep well at night.

Avoid infections: Do not share eating utensils.

Unit 2. Reinforcement

1. Choose the correct word in each sentence.
 - When you inhale your lungs get bigger and the air goes inside them.
 - When you exhale your lungs get smaller and the air and carbon dioxide in you lungs go out.
2. Write the names of the organs belonging to the respiratory system in their corresponding place.
Check Student Book.
3. Write the names of the organs belonging to the circulatory system in their corresponding place.
 - They take blood from the heart to the organs; they are arteries.
 - They take blood from the organs to the heart; they are veins.

Unit 2. Extension

1. What's the name of the membranes that make sounds in the larynx?
Vocal chords.
2. Match the drawings with the function of the diaphragm during inhaling and exhaling. Then explain what happens.
 - a) Inhaling. During this process, the diaphragm contracts. It makes your chest bigger and fills in your lungs.
 - b) Exhaling. When you exhale, your diaphragm relaxes, your chest gets smaller and the pressure on your lungs is.
3. Complete the sentences.
When the heart relaxes, it fills with blood coming from your veins. When it contracts, it pushes the blood through your arteries to all the parts of your body.
4. When resting, John's heart beats 70 times a minute. After running for half and hour, will his heart beat faster or more slowly?
His heart will beat faster.

Unit 3. Reinforcement

1. Write M or W depending on whether the following physical characteristics belong to men or women.
M More body hair; W Wider hips; W More developed breasts; M Deeper voice
2. Complete the table.
testicles - sperm
ovaries - ova
3. Label the picture.
Check Student Book.
4. Read and match.
Amniotic sac: It's a bag filled with liquid.
Placenta: It sends food and oxygen to the embryo.
Umbilical cord: Connects the embryo to the placenta.

Unit 3. Extension

1. Men's and women's reproductive systems are different, but their digestive system is the same. Why?

Because two sexes take part in the function of reproduction. The function of the digestive system is the same for both sexes.

2. Draw the male and female reproductive systems and label their parts.
Check Student Book.

3. During pregnancy, the foetus develops a stomach and lungs but, it does not use these organs until after birth. How do you think the foetus breathes and feeds during this period?
It feeds and breathes through the placenta and the umbilical cord.

4. Choose the correct words.

At the end of pregnancy, the foetus turns its head down to the canal between the uterus and the vagina.

At the beginning of birth, the amniotic sac breaks and the liquid inside it comes out.

Unit 4. Reinforcement

1. Write one characteristic of each of the following groups of living things.

- Animals: they can move, they eat plants and other living things.
- Plants: they cannot move, they make their own food.
- Fungi: they cannot move, they eat remains of other living things
- Microorganisms: we need a microscope to see them.

2. Look at the pictures and write what type of living things they are.

a) fungi; b) plant; c) animals; d) micro-organism

3. Write T if the sentences are true and F if they are false. Then, correct the false ones.
Fungi reproduce from spores. Yeasts are very small fungi.

4. Circle the living things belonging to the same group by following the colour code.

Red: hen, salamander, snail; Green: daisy, cactus; Blue: mushroom, yeast in cheese, mould in orange; Yellow: bacteria.

Unit 4. Extension

1. Why are mules sterile?

They can't reproduce because they are the offspring of different species, horses and donkeys.

2. Complete the crossword.

1. antibiotics; 2. yeasts; 3. viruses; 4. moulds; 5. sterile; 6. spores

3. Read and complete the sentence.

A virus is not a living thing because it doesn't carry out life processes on its own and it produces illnesses.

4. When we cut or injure ourselves we must wash the wound and disinfect it. Why is it important to disinfect?

Because we avoid bacteria getting into our body and causing illnesses.

Unit 5. Reinforcement

1. Match the two columns.

Habitat. An area with certain sunlight, temperature, air, water and soil features.

Ecosystem. A group formed by the habitat, living things and the relationships among each other.

Community. A group of living things that live in the same place.

2. Write three types of relationships that can happen between living things in the same ecosystem.

Food relationships, reproduction and protection.

3. Match each animal to the ecosystem it lives in.

c-1; a-2; b-3.

4. Draw the food chain for these animals. Then write the link in the food chain that it represents.

grass (plant) → rabbit (herbivore) → fox (carnivore)

Unit 5. Extension

1. Look at this sequence of drawings. Complete the sentences and explain what is happening in each caption.

The sheep takes seeds in its wool. The seeds fall on the floor in a different place. A new plant grows in that place.

2. Complete the chart about these ecosystems.

	Temperature	Animals	Plants
Desert	Very hot during the day and very cold at night.	camel	cactus
Jungle	warm temperature	monkey	orchids
Mediterranean forest	mild temperature	eagle	holm oak

3. Circle the correct food chain and explain why the other ones are not correct.

c is correct.

a is not correct because cows don't eat rabbits.

b is not correct because the arrows should go from the right to the left.

d is not correct because rabbits don't eat foxes.

Unit 6. Reinforcement

1. What are the characteristics of matter?

Matter has two properties, mass and volume.

2. Complete the following sentences.

- Mass can be measured in kilograms.
- Volume can be measured in litres.
- Matter exists in a solid, liquid and gas state.

3. Explain the difference between a homogenous mixture and a heterogeneous mixture. In a homogeneous mixture you cannot see the elements that makes it. In a heterogeneous mixture it is easy to see the elements that makes it.

4. Match the materials to their properties.
a – Resistance; b – Conductivity; c – Elasticity; d – Hardness.

5. Write if the following materials are *natural* or *artificial*.

- Paint: artificial • Paper: artificial • Cork: natural • Sawdust: natural
- Wool: natural • Leather: natural • Cement: artificial • Steel: artificial
- Wood: natural • Glass: artificial • Plastic: artificial • Water: natural

Unit 6. Extension

1. Measuring the mass of a stone is very easy if we have a scales; but how can we measure its volume using a graduated glass like those we use in the kitchen? Complete the sentence and draw.

To measure the volume of a stone we put water in a graduated glass. Then we put in the stone and watch how much does the water level rise. The difference between the initial level and the level with the stone inside is the volume.

2. Answer the questions.

Why are metals good heat conductors? Because they get warm more quickly.

Why is wood an insulator material? Because it does not get very warm.

3. Complete the chart.

	Property	Example
A material that is difficult to scratch.	hard	iron
A material that is easy to break.	fragile	glass
A material that lets electricity pass through it.	conductor	copper
A material that recovers its shape after stretching it.	elastic	rubber
A material that does not let light pass through it.	opaque	wood
A material that does not transmit heat.	insulator	plastic

Unit 7. Reinforcement

1. Classify the following items as simple or complex machines.

Simple machines	Complex machines
bottle-opener	television
scissors	fridge
wheelbarrow	car

2. Explain why a swing is a simple machine and a microwave oven is a complex one. Because the swing uses the force of a person and the microwave uses electricity.

3. Write E (Effort), L (Load) and PS (point of support) on the following levers.
Check Student Book.

4. Classify the following inventions.

- Vehicles: plane.
- Electrical appliances: washing machine.
- Telecommunications devices: television.
- Medical and optical instruments: thermometer, microscope, binoculars.

Unit 7. Extension

1. Explain why a pulley is not considered a lever, despite it having a support point, a load and an effort.

Because there is not a rigid bar like in levers.

2. To raise small weights, it is only necessary to use a rope and a pulley. But for larger weights, it is necessary to install an electric motor to the pulley. In this case, is the pulley a simple or a complex machine? Explain why.

If we put an electric motor to pull on the rope, then we have a complex machine that works using electricity. Simple machines don't use electricity or fuel.

3. Draw a means of transport that it is pulled by a horse, has no wheels and that can be used to carry things from one place to another.

Check drawing.

Unit 8. Reinforcement

1. Circle the errors in these sentences and write them out correctly.

- The weather tells us what state the atmosphere is in at any particular time or place.
- The weather has three characteristics: temperature, precipitation and wind.
- A strong wind that destroys houses is called a hurricane.

2. Match the two columns.

Thermometer: It measures temperature.

Rain gauge: It measures the amount of water that falls.

Anemometer: It measures wind speed.

3. Read the sentences and correct the false ones.

- a) Animals, along with water, wind and roots make the rocks break into smaller pieces.
- d) The subsoil is a layer of sand and rocks below the topsoil.

4. Complete this soil diagram with three types of organic matter.

Check Student Book.

Unit 8. Extension

1. Make a graph for temperatures and another one for precipitations with the data from this table.

Check the graphs.

2. According to the data obtained in the previous activity, explain the temperature and precipitation features for each season of the year.

- Winter: very low temperatures and frequent precipitations.
- Spring: mild temperatures and lots of precipitations.

- Summer: high temperatures and rare precipitations.
- Autumn: lower temperatures and frequent precipitations.

Unit 9. Reinforcement

1. Colour in your Autonomous Community in red and the provinces that surround it in blue. Then write their names.
Check answers.
2. Colour in the boxes of the names that correspond to autonomous communities in Spain. Galicia, Aragón, Comunidad de Madrid, Andalucía, País Vasco / Euskadi, Cataluña, Castilla y León, Canarias, Cantabria, Castilla–La Mancha, Murcia, La Rioja
3. Write the name of four autonomous communities that are made up of only one province, four autonomous communities that are made up of more than one province and the names of the two autonomous cities.
Check Student Book.

Unit 9. Extension

1. Which two autonomous communities have a capital city which is not the provincial capital?
Extremadura and Galicia.
2. Draw your autonomous community flag and coat of arms and describe them.
Check answers.
3. Complete the sentences.
Spain is made up of seventeen autonomous communities.
Spanish is the official language in Spain. Galician, Catalan, Basque and Valencian are also official languages.
4. Write some duties of the governing institutions in your autonomous community.
Check answers.

Unit 10. Reinforcement

1. Colour in this map of the Spanish territories and write down their names.
Check Student Book.
2. Complete the sentences.
The Constitution is the most important law in Spain. It was passed on 6 December 1978.
3. Say if these sentences are True or False. Then correct the false ones.
 - a) Spain is a parliamentary monarchy.
 - c) In a parliamentary monarchy, the citizens elect the government.
 - d) In a parliamentary monarchy, elections take place every four years.
4. Number the following actions according to the order in which they happen.
5; 2; 1; 4; 3.

Unit 10. Extension

1. In the Constitution there are rights which are, at the same time, obligations. Give examples. Check answers.

2. Indicate in which institution these actions take place.

- A meeting to make a law on education. Congress
- A meeting to decide who will be the President. Congress
- A vote to decide to modify a law on education. Senate
- A trial in which it is decided that a person has broken the law. Court

3. Complete this word map.

Congress – deputies – make laws

Senate – senator – modify laws

Unit 11. Reinforcement

1. Write down three basic and three secondary needs.

Basic needs: Eating, have a place to live, education, health care

Secondary needs: Going to the cinema, travel, go to the cinema, watch TV

2. Tick those people who are not part of the working population.

A pupil in Primary Education.

An 80 year old man.

3. Complete the following sentences.

Check answers.

4. Write 1, 2 or 3 depending on whether it belongs to the primary, secondary or services sector.

1 crop farming; 3 trade; 1 animal farming; 1 fishing; 3 tourism; 2 industry; 1 mining; 3 health care; 3 education; 2 construction

5. Circle the correct graph according to this data about working population.

a).

Unit 11. Extension

1. Read the products and write the sector they come from.

lettuce: primary

car: secondary

concert: services

bread: secondary

dance class: services

milk: primary

sausages: secondary

2. Write examples of products obtained from these.

Check answers.

3. Complete the sentences.

- The primary sector obtains products from nature. These products are called raw materials.
- The secondary sector transforms raw materials. It makes manufactured products.
- The services sector provides services.

4. Complete this chart with the main activities in the primary and secondary sector in your Autonomous Community and the products obtained from them.
Check answers.

Unit 12. Reinforcement

1. Match these terms to the historical period they belong to.
Ancient History: Emperor, Latin
Middle Ages: Visigoth, Nobleman, Christian, Caliph, King, Monk
2. Which two cultures lived together in the Iberian Peninsula in the Middle Ages?
Muslims and Christians.
3. Tick the events that are related to Contemporary Times.
Computers were invented.
Many Europeans abandoned agriculture and went to work in the cities.
Many new scientific, technological, medical and healthcare advances appeared.
4. Match the following periods to their corresponding monuments.
a) Middle Ages; b) Contemporary Times; c) Ancient History; d) Modern Times

Unit 12. Extension

1. Archaeological finds are a source of information we use to learn about Prehistory; but to learn about history we can use other sources of information. Give three examples.
Literature, paintings, photographs, newspapers, etc.
2. Castles are very characteristic constructions of the Middle Ages. Draw a castle and label its different parts.
Check answers.
3. When the Spanish reached the continent of America, they called the inhabitants "Indians". Why do you think they called them like that?
Because Cristobal Colón didn't know about the existence of America and he thought he was in India.