

## 4th GRADE MINIMUM CONTENTS- SOCIAL SCIENCE UNIT 5: TRANSFORMATION OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

### ► NATURAL AND HUMANISED LANDSCAPES

We are surrounded by **landscapes**. Some of them are natural, like the peaks of mountains, and others are **humanised**.

A natural landscape is a landscape unaffected by human activity. In contrast, a humanised landscape is one that has been transformed by human activity.

There are very few completely natural landscapes today. Many of the remaining natural landscapes are protected areas which means we have to preserve them.

There are different types of humanised landscapes: **agricultural landscapes**, **industrial landscapes** and **urban landscapes**.

### ► AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Agricultural landscapes are areas where farmers use the land to grow **crops** or raise **livestock**.

The main features of agricultural landscapes are:

- **Fields** for cultivating crops to feed people and livestock.
- **Pastures** for feeding livestock such as cows, sheep and pigs.
- **Farms** for raising livestock.
- **Villages** and **farmhouses** where farm workers live.
- **Paths** that provide access to the fields, and roads and railway lines that link towns and villages.

### ► INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPES

Industrial landscapes have developed in areas where goods are manufactured, distributed and sold.

In the past, factories were located in inner city areas. However, in recent years, industry has moved to the outskirts of cities due to the high cost of land and improved communication and transport networks.

As a result, we often find industrial landscapes in areas around cities.

Industrial landscapes have the following features:

-**Factories** for manufacturing products.

Large **warehouses** for storing the manufactured goods are located nearby.

-**Transport links** (roads, motorways, railways...) for transporting raw materials to factories and distributing the finished products.

- Oil, gas and electricity **pipelines** for supplying energy to factories.

-**Service areas** that include business offices, restaurants and shopping centres.

### ► URBAN LANDSCAPES

We find urban landscapes in towns and cities.

Cities are the most humanised landscapes because they are constructed entirely by people.

The features of urban landscapes are:

-**Buildings** where people live and work.

Some of these buildings are **landmarks** or important for the city, for example, the town hall, churches or castles.

-**Streets, avenues** and **squares** that make up the urban area.

-Different areas:

- The **old town** with narrow streets.
- The **new town** with wide avenues.
- The **outskirts** with industry and high buildings.

## UNIT 5: TRANSFORMATION OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

### ACTIVITIES

#### 1.- Read and write. What is it?

a.- It is a landscape where there are fields for cultivating crops.

.....

b.- It's a landscape unaffected by human activity.

.....

c.- They are used for storing the manufactured goods.

.....

#### 2.- Circle the incorrect word in each sentence. Then, write the correct sentence.

a.- Urban landscapes are natural landscapes.

.....

b.- There are factories in agricultural landscapes.

.....

c.- There are buildings where people work in industrial landscapes.

.....

d.- Service areas include business offices, farmhouses and shopping centres.

.....

#### 3.- Read and match.

- Natural landscape

There are pastures for feeding livestock.

-Industrial landscape

There are buildings where people live and work

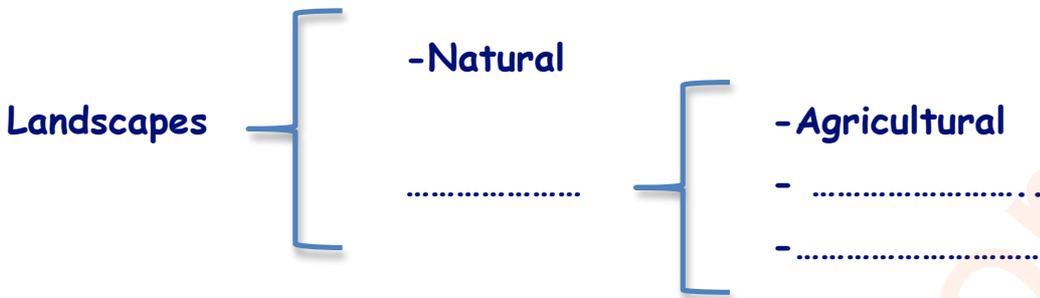
-Agricultural landscape

There are vegetation and fauna.

-Urban landscape

There are factories.

4.- Complete.



5.- Complete your bilingual dictionary.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		
- Landscape: _____	-Pasture: _____	- Warehouse: _____
- Crops: _____	-Farm: _____	- Transport link: _____
- Livestock: _____	- Farmhouse: _____	-Pipeline: _____
-Field: _____	- Path: _____	- Service area: _____
-Landmark: _____	- Factory: _____	-Outskirts: _____
-Avenue: _____	-Square: _____	
- Old town: _____	-New town: _____	