

PRIMARY 6 WHOLE TERM WORKING ON PLANET EARTH:

- STRUCTURE OF EARTH
- THE CHANGING EARTH

The surface of the Earth has not always looked the way it looks today and even now is always in motion.

- HOW DOES THIS HAPPEN AND WHY ?: Investigate <u>internal and external</u> factors causing changes in the surface of the Earth: plate tectonics, volcanoes, earthquakes, faults and folds, water, wind.
- AND YOU? ARE YOU CHANGING PLANET EARTH?

THE INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF EARTH

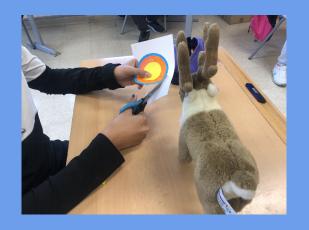




BUILD A MODEL

















THEORY OF THE CONTINENTAL DRIFT: Movement of the continents: process called "plate tectonics".



The land that is moving is the Earth's surface (LITHOSPHERE). The lithosphere moves in big chunks of land called tectonic plates. Some of these plates are huge and cover entire continents.

WHY DO TECTONIC PLATES MOVE?

We cannot look inside the Earth so it is difficult to make hypothesis.

MAKE A SIMPLE EXPERIMENT: (scientific method)



GUIDELINES FOR TEAMWORK

ELKARLANEAN ARITZEKO JARRAIBIDEAK

1. Elkarri entzun. Ideiak partekatu

- Taldekide guztiek daukate zerbait esateko. Guztiek izan behar dute aukera ideiak adierazteko.
- Adierazteko eskubideak berekin dakar entzuteko betebeharra; beraz, errespetuz hartu behar dira ikaskideen ideia guztiak.

2. Akordioetara iritsi

- Ideia desberdinak izateak aberastu egiten gaitu.
- Prest egon behar dugu besteen proposamenak entzuteko, nahiz eta gure usteen aurkakoak izan. Ideia guztiak aztertu ondoren ikusiko dugu egokiak edo erabilgarriak diren.
- Hala ere, beti ez gara ados egongo. Horrelakoetan, errespetuz adierazi behar ditugu desadostasunak, inor mindu gabe (tontakeria bat da hori, isildu zaitez...).
- · Egokiagoa da era honetako esaldiak erabiltzea:
- Barkatu, ez nago zurekin ados, baina...
- Agian arrazoi duzu; hala ere...
- Ideia egokia iruditzen zait, eta ... eransten badiogu?
- Beharbada hobe da ..
- Irekiak eta solidarioak izan behar dugu, eta besteen ideiak gureak baino argiagoak eta burutsuagoak izan daitezkeela onartu.

- 1. Listen to each other and share your ideas:
 - Everyone has something to say.
 - Respect all the ideas of your teammates
- 2. Reach to agreements:
 - having different ideas enriches us.
 - Ready to listen to your teammate ideas, even if they are contrary to ours.

 After examining all the ideas we will decide if they are suitable.
 - We will not always agree. In such cases we will notice that we do not agree with respect. without harming anyone. We can use these type of sentences:
 - O I'm sorry. I don't agree with you, but
 - Maybe you're right, but
 - I think that's a good idea. what if we add?
 - O Perhaps it is better
 - We have to be open and supportive and we have to admit that others' ideas can be better.

Observe and register: Process: 1. Hartu ontzia, eta bota 1 L ur hotz eta kortxo bat. Neurtu 2. Berotu ura 60 °C-ra, eta adierazi taulan zer gertatzen 3. Igo uraren tenperatura. Neurtu uraren tenperatura, eta 4. Igo uraren tenperatura. Neurtu uraren tenperatura, eta 5. Igo uraren tenperatura. Neurtu uraren tenperatura, eta Make an inference (interpret the data):



Bearing in mind the information given in the documentary and your answers: would

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you change or maintain your hypothesis?

| earing in mind the subject under s | tudy , formulate a hypothesis: |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | |
| | # C |

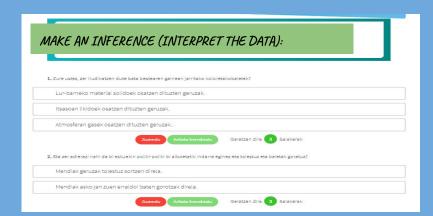
"Uraren tenperatura zenbat eta gehiago igo / jaitsi orduan eta gehiago / gutxiago mugitzen da kortxoa".



HOW ARE MOUNTAINS FORMED?(scientific method)







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WATCH THE DOCUMENTARY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

- 4 Orain, hipotesia mantendu ala aldatu behar duzun ikusiko duzu.
- a) Bideo honetan, mendiak nola eratzen diren azaltzen da.
- Bideoa ikustean arreta zertan jarri behar duzun jakiteko, irakurri taula honetako galderak
- Bideoa ikusi eta gero, erantzun galderei eta osatu koadroko 2. zutabea.
- Ondoren, adostu erantzunak ikaskideekin, eta, beharrezkoa bada, egin zuzenketak.



Nola erantzen dira mendiak?







HOW IS SAND FORMED? (scientific method)

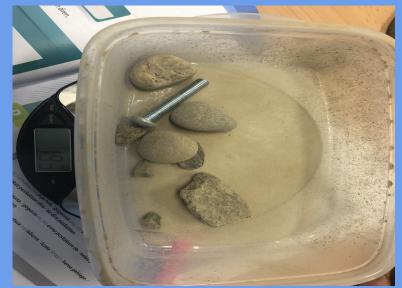
Water and wind currents cause erosion.







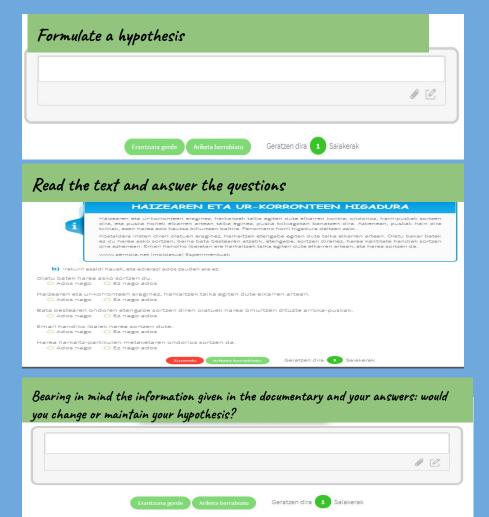




Observation and data register

| ASTINALDI MOTA | DENBORA (min) | HAREA KANTITATEA (g) | KONPOSIZIOA |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|---|
| Astinaldi ahula | 3 min | # E | -Hareharria: -Hartxintxarrak: -Klariona: -Burdina: |
| Astinaldi ahula | 5 min | # 2 | -Hareharria: -Harbūnbtarrak: -Klariona: -Burdina: |
| Astinaldi indertsua | 3 mln | # E | -Hareharria: -Hartxintxarrak: -Klariona: -Burdina: |
| Astinaldi indartsua | 5 min | # 6 | -Hareharria: -Harbinbiarrak: -Klariona: -Burdina: |





ARE YOU CHANGING PLANET EARTH?

- Effects of human activity on the planet.
- Overuse of the resources on Earth.
- Problems and possible solutions.



BRINGING THE OUTSIDE INSIDE: AUTUMN FRUITS

Acorns, chestnuts, corn, nuts, hazelnuts, pumpkins, mushrooms, pine cones, leaves...)



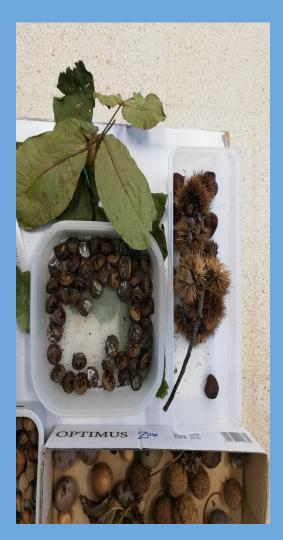












USING NATURAL ELEMENTS TO MAKE ARTS AND CRAFTS





LEAF PRINTING









LEAF PRINTING WITH MUD OUTSIDE



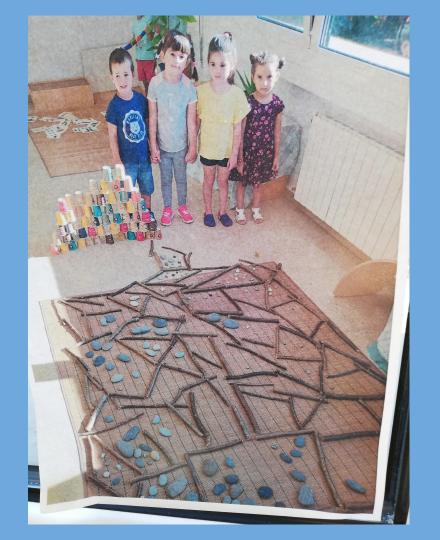


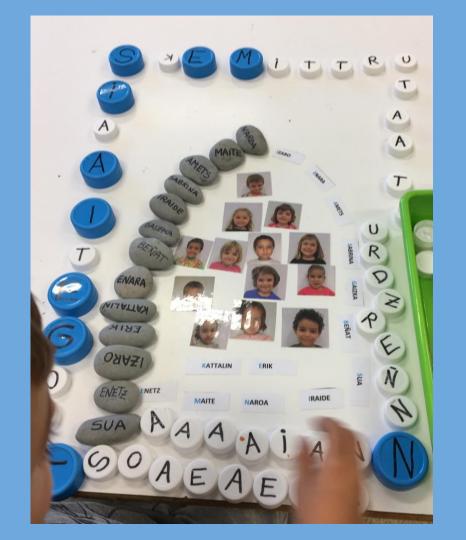
PLAYING AND LEARNING WITH NATUTRAL ELEMENTS.











WILD CREATURES IN THE GARDEN





STUDENTS WILL CARRY OUT A RESEARCH ON THE LITTLE CRATURES FOUND IN THE GARDEN



REUSING MATERIALS TO PLAY AND LEARN



ARTS AND CRAFTS WITH RECYCLED MATERIALS













