



UNIT: LAND

SUPPLEMENTARY

RESOURCES: 1

WHAT IS A LANDSCAPE?

All the different features of the Earth's surface make up the landscape.

When we drive through the countryside in a car, we see flat lands, mountains, rivers, villages and factories.

So, the landscape is made up of the things we can see in a place.

Landscape comprises the visible features of an area of land:

- The physical elements of landforms such as hills, mountains...
- Water bodies such as rivers, lakes, streams, seas...
- Living things such as animals and vegetation.
- Non-living things such as buildings, roads...
- Transitory elements such as lighting and weather conditions.



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RESOURCES: 2

LIVING THINGS AND NON-LIVING THINGS

Everything around us can be put into two groups:

1. living things
2. Non-living things

1. LIVING THINGS

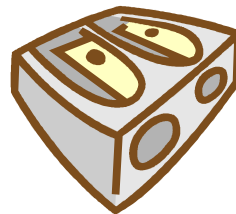
Living things are born, grow, eat, breathe, reproduce and die.

People, animals, and plants are all living things.



2. NON-LIVING THINGS

Non-living things do not eat or grow. The Sun and rocks, air are non-living things. Objects that people make, like tables or cars, are also non-living things.



What living things and non-living things can you see?





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RESOURCES: 3

NATURAL LANDSCAPES

The natural landscapes are the landscapes that aren't be changed by the human action. The elements are from the nature such as rivers, mountains, seas, animals, etc...



LAND LANDSCAPE



MARINE LANDSCAPE

Tell us anything that comes to mind when you think of the word “natural landscape”

Is there a forest or an ocean near your school?





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RESOURCES: 4

TRANSFORMATION OF THE LANDSCAPES

There are different types of landscapes.

BRAINSTORMING



Natural changes in landscapes

There are natural changes in landscapes. The seasons change. For example, in winter many trees lose their leaves. Rain and wind wear down the soil and the rocks. Natural disasters like hurricanes, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes all change the landscapes.

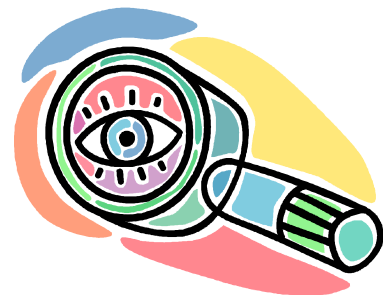
Look at the photos.

What is the same in the two photos?

What is different?

Which is a summer landscape?

Which is an autumn landscape?





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RESOURCES: 5

Artificial changes in landscapes by humans

People change landscapes.



BECAUSE

Humans need places to live and to get the Earth's resources to survive. These actions change our natural landscape.

There are artificial changes, for example: Building villages, cities and farms. Buildings roads, bridges and dams across the rivers. Mining minerals and rocks. Electrical power lines. Crops and tree plantations. Disasters caused by fire.

Look at the picture: Identify and explain which elements of this landscape are made by humans.



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RESOURCES: 6

TYPES OF LANDSCAPES MADE BY HUMANS:

Agrarian landscapes

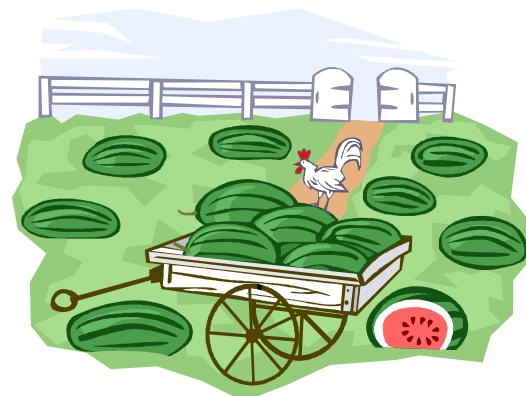
Industrial landscapes

Urban landscapes

AGRARIAN LANDSCAPES

The first human activities in change the natural landscapes were the agriculture and the livestock.

Humans cut down trees in the forests, to obtain wood and to create pasture and farmlands.





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RESOURCES: 7

URBAN LANDSCAPES

Many people live and work in towns and cities. Town and cities are examples of urban landscapes.

Cities are very big. Their inhabitants do many different types of work. For example they work in business, government, education and other services.

Other people live and work in villages in the countryside. This is an agrarian landscape. Villages are small and do not have many inhabitants. Many of the people who live in villages work in farming or small businesses.

There are three main differences between cities, towns and villages: the size, the number of inhabitants and the type of work that people do.

What difficulties would there be for people living in these environments?



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RESOURCES: 8

INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPES

Why are these cars the same?



The same person made all these cars. Machines can make many identical pieces.

Most of the objects we use are made in factories. We use raw materials to make things. For example, wood is a raw material. We use wood to make paper. Paper is not raw material. It is an industrial product.

