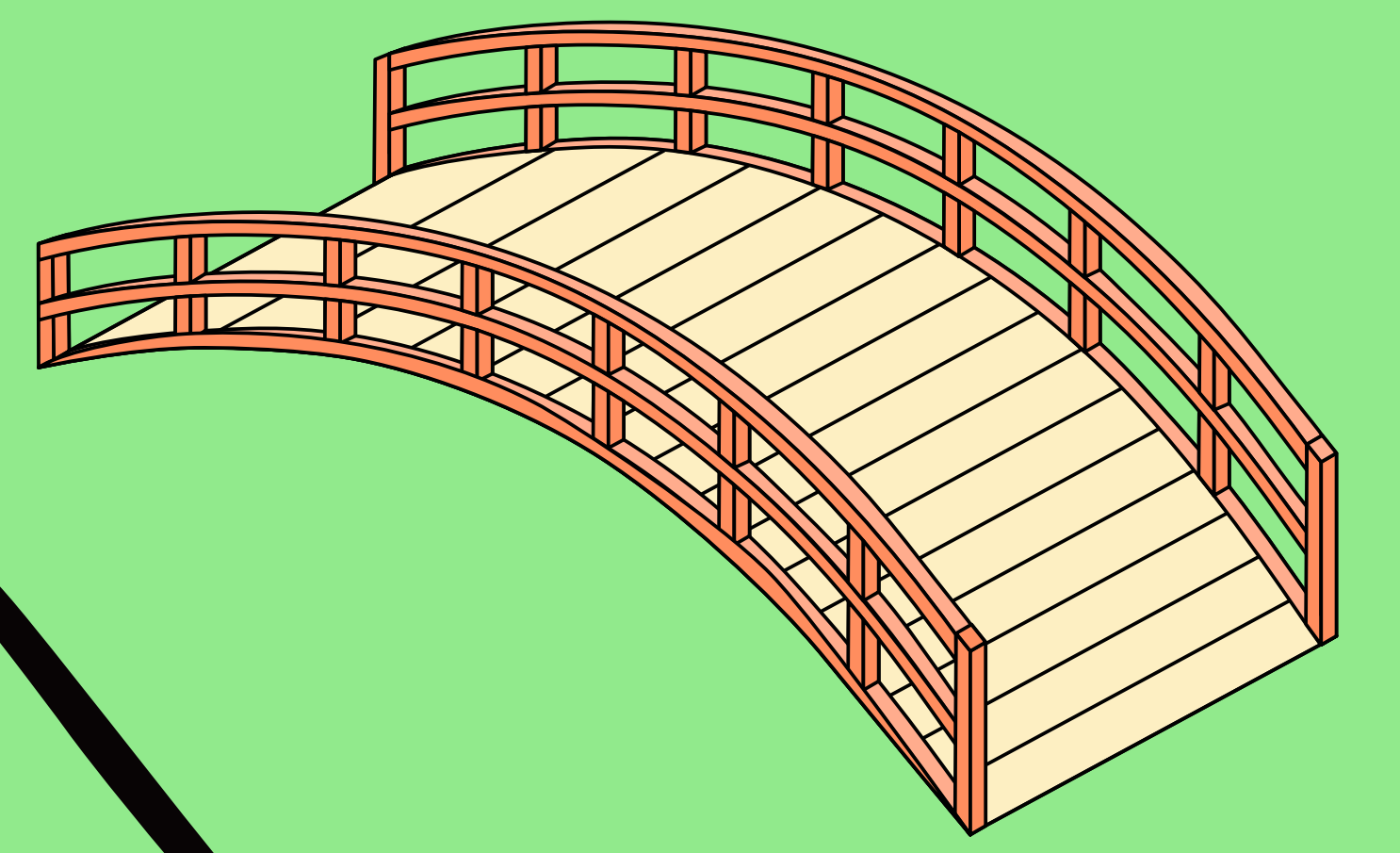


NATURE

IS THE PHYSICAL WORLD
AND EVERYTHING IN IT

THAT'S NOT MADE BY
PEOPLE!



NOT NATURE:
EX. HOUSES, ROADS,
BRIDGES



LIVING THINGS

PLANTS
ANIMALS
BACTERIA
HUMAN

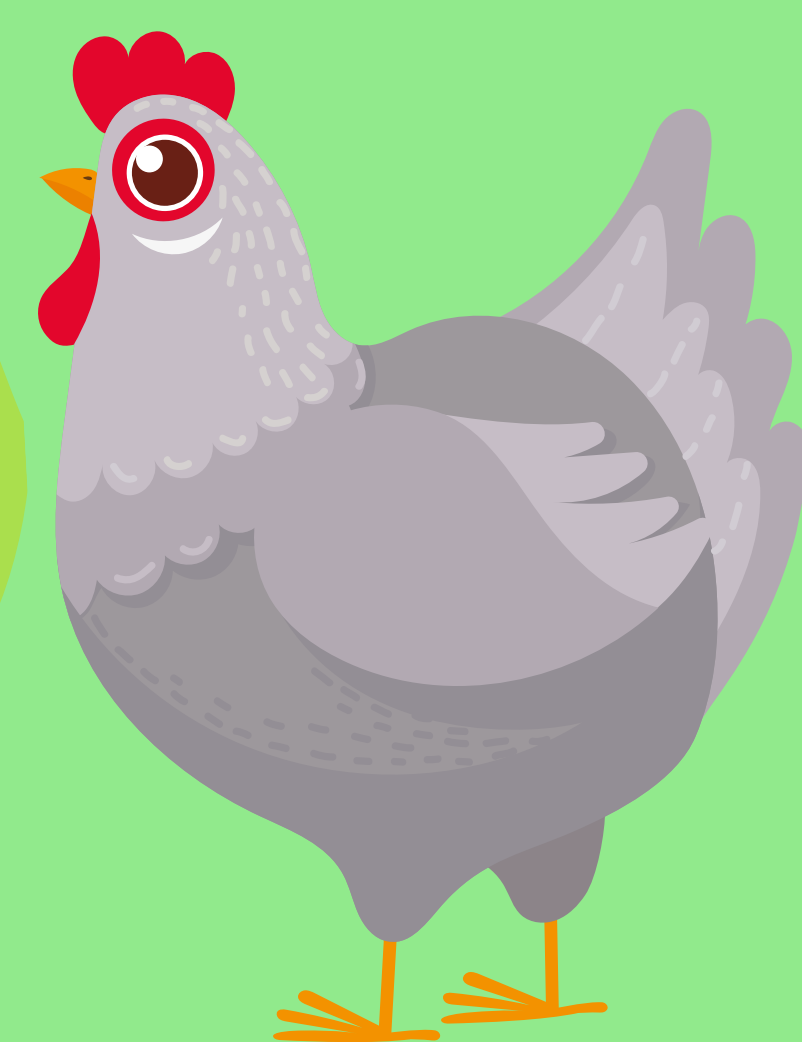


NON-LIVING THINGS

ROCKS
WATER
AIR
SUN



ALL LIVING ORGANISMS:
• NEED FOOD,
• BREATHE
• GROW AND DEVELOP
• REPRODUCE
• MOVE



HOW DO WE LEARN ABOUT NATURE?



WE USE OUR SENSES:

1. SMELL
2. TOUCH
3. TASTE
4. SIGHT
5. HEARING

Observation provides a wealth of information on appearance or behaviour



Thanks to taste, we can distinguish between fruits or vegetables

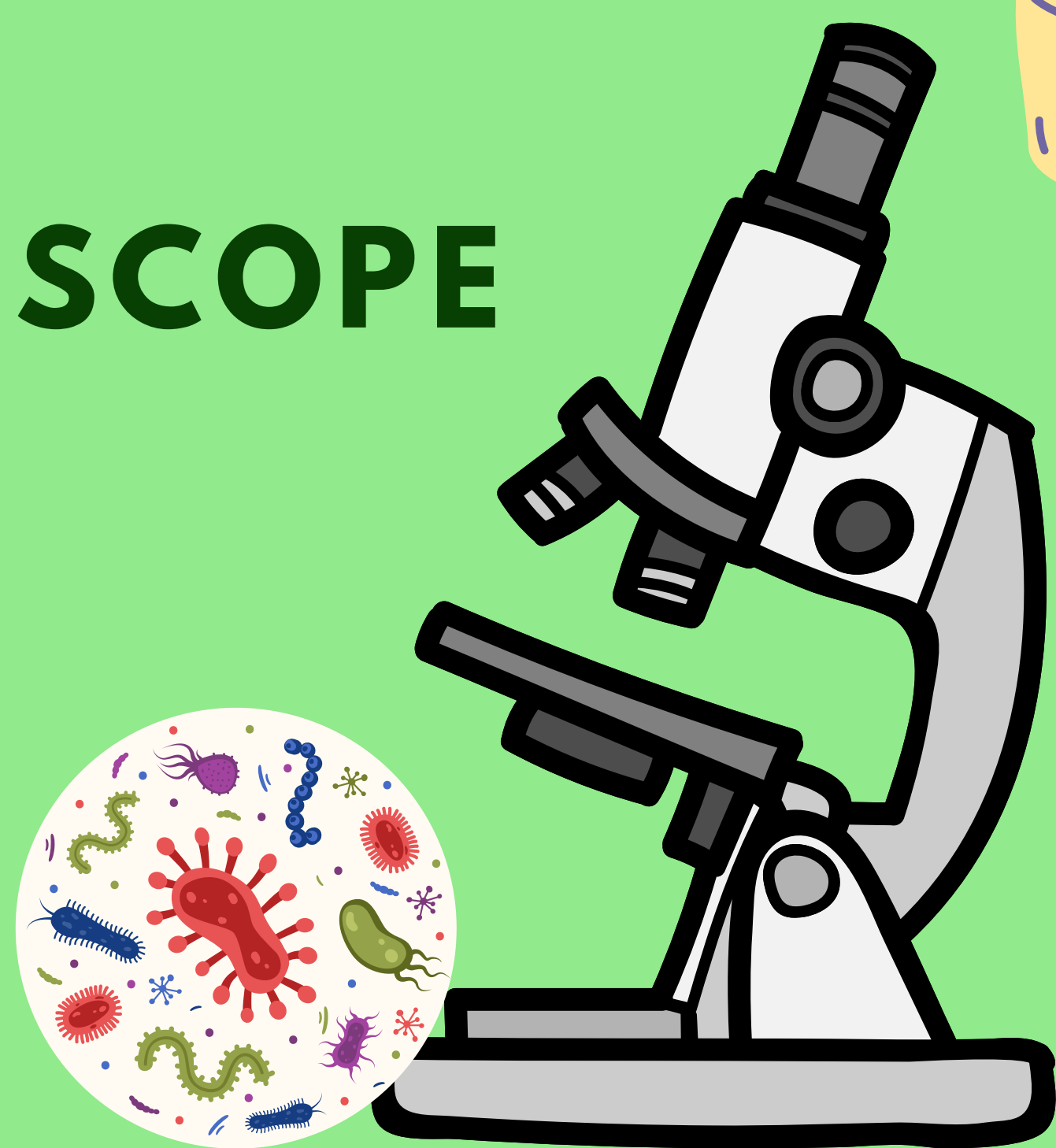


Hearing allows us to differentiate between the sounds of birds in the forest



WHAT TOOLS DO WE USE TO GAIN KNOWLEDGE ABOUT NATURE?

- MAGNIFYING GLASS
- BINOCULARS
- MEASURING TAPE
- MICROSCOPE



IN THE SURROUNDING AREA, ON TRIPS, AT HOME, IN ZOOS AND BOTANICAL GARDENS



SOURCES OF NATURAL SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE:

• OBSERVATIONS

OBSERVATION IS A PLANNED AND SYSTEMATIC ACTIVITY. IT INVOLVES REPEATEDLY OBSERVING THE OBJECT OR PHENOMENON UNDER STUDY AND RECORDING THE INFORMATION GATHERED.

• EXPERIMENT

THIS IS AN ACTION ACCORDING TO A WELL-KNOWN INSTRUCTION, IN ORDER TO CONFIRM THE RESULTS. WE PERFORM THE EXPERIMENTS IN THE SCHOOL LABORATORY.

OR A STUDY CARRIED OUT FOR THE FIRST TIME, FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, IT IS NOT KNOWN WHAT THE RESULT WILL BE.



Touch provides information on structure and shape



Scent allows us to recognise flowers

