

3rd GRADE MINIMUM CONTENTS

UDI 3: TIME PASSES (8)

► TIME

We divide time into the **past**, the **present** and the **future**.

- The **past** is what happened before now.
- The **present** is what is happening now.
- The **future** is what will happen.

► MEASURING TIME

- We divide short periods of time into years, months, weeks and days. A normal year has 365 days. Every four years, there is a **leap year**. A leap year has 366 days. There are 7 days in a week, 24 hours in a day, 60 minutes in an hour and 60 seconds in a minute.
- We divide long periods of time into decades, centuries and millennium. A **decade** is ten years, a **century** is one hundred years and a **millennium** is one thousand years.



► YOUR PERSONAL HISTORY

Your **memories** are made up of the most important events in your life. These events are part of your **personal history**. To find out more about your personal history, you can:

Ask your parents, grandparents or other family members.

Look at old photographs.

Look at old objects, books, toys, etc.



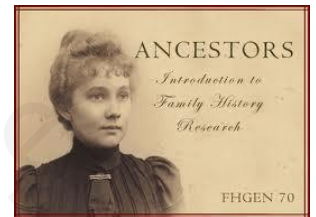
► YOUR FAMILY HISTORY



Everyone has a **family history**. This is made up of all the important things that have happened in the lives of your family and your **ancestors**.

Ancestors are family members who lived a long time ago.

To find about your ancestors, ask your grandparents questions about their parents and their grandparents.



► MEMORIES FROM THE PAST

► TRADITIONS

Traditions are the customs and beliefs of a community that are passed from generation to generation. Children learn about traditions from older people in their families and communities. Traditions are a way of remembering and learning about the past. They can be unique to a village or to a specific region, or they can be national traditions celebrated by a whole country.

Traditions include:

- Typical foods and dishes.
- Crafts.
- Songs, dances and music.
- Typical costumes (dress).



Fabada a typical dish from Asturias



Traditional bagpipes from Galicia

► FESTIVALS

Local and national **festivals** commemorate important events from the past, such as a battle, or a religious celebration, for example, Easter.

Many countries celebrate international festivals such as Christmas and New Year's Day.

Some festivals celebrate the life of the patron saint of the city, village or town.

► HISTORICAL SYMBOLS

Most places have **historical symbols** to represent their town or village.

These may include:

- A flag.
- A local hymn or song.
- A coat of arms. The symbols in the coat of arms usually represent the landscape or the traditions and monuments of that place.

► HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

To find out about what people and places were like in the past, we can look at **historical records**. Historical records can be **books, paintings, objects, photographs, and monuments**.

Historical monuments are very old buildings. They were built by people in towns and villages a very long time ago. Historical monuments can be:

- Buildings, churches, castles or palaces.
- Other constructions: bridges or city walls.

It's very important to preserve historical monuments. That way, we can find out how people lived in the past.

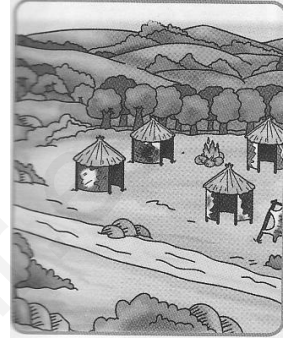


Some examples of famous historical monuments are The Colosseum in Rome, The Pyramids of Giza in Egypt, and The Taj Mahal in India.

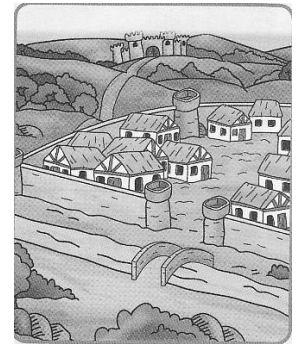
► THE PAST AND PRESENT OF CITIES AND VILLAGES

People's homes have changed a lot over many thousands of years.

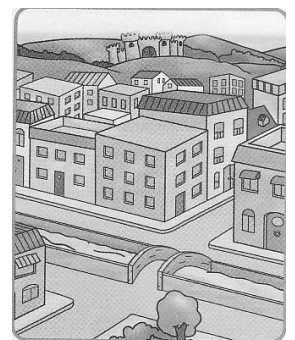
- **Thousands of years ago**, people lived in caves or huts made of branches and animal skins. Primitive people lived near rivers because they needed fresh water for drinking and cooking. They picked wild plants to eat. They hunted wild animals in the forest. They caught fish in the river. They cooked food over an open fire.



- **Hundreds of years ago**, rich noblemen lived in big castles made of stone. Their job was to go to war to fight the enemy. Noblemen rode on horses. Poor people lived in simple houses near the castle walls. The noblemen protected the villagers from attacks by people from other villages. Poor people walked or travelled by cart or boat. People had different jobs: millers made flour, blacksmiths made things out of iron, and farmers grew crops.



- **Nowadays**, we live in villages, towns and cities. People live in houses or flats in tall buildings. Nowadays, homes have running water and electricity. Most have modern inventions such as TVs, telephones, DVD players and the internet. There are still many historic monuments in towns. Today, everyone travels by faster means of transport: cars, trains, boats and airplanes. Some people work on farms. However, most people work in services (in hotels, banks, shops...)



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ACTIVITIES

1.- Read and match.

- a. There were dinosaurs on Earth.
- b. You were in preschool school.
- c. You are in Science class
- d. You got your first milk tooth.
- e. Christmas 2027.
- f. You are in the 3rd year of primary school.
- g. Next year.
- h. You will be twelve years old.

Past

Present

Future

2.- Correct the mistakes.

- a. There are 366 days in a normal year.
- b. A millennium is one hundred years.
- c. A decade is ten weeks.
- d. A century is a thousand minutes.

3.- Circle the time periods. Then, write them in order from the shortest to the longest.

Century minuteweekdecadehouryearmonthdaymillenniumsecond

1-----

2-----

3-----

4-----

5-----

6-----

7-----

8-----

9-----

10-----

4.- Use colours to match the time periods.

year

day

millennium

minute

1,000 years	24 hours	60 seconds	366 days
365 days	100 years	60 minutes	10 years

Leap year

decade

hour

century

5.- Make your personal history card. How old were you when you did these things?

PERSONAL HISTORY

ME

Name: _____

Date of birth: _____

Place of birth: _____

Nationality: _____

I learnt to walk: _____

I learnt to talk: _____

I went to school: _____

I read a book: _____

I lost my first tooth: _____

I met my best friend: _____

I went on my favourite holiday: _____

6.- Complete the text about traditions and festivals.

International - celebrations - customs - older- national - beliefs - events-
Regional

Traditions are the andof a community.

Children learn about traditions frompeople. Traditions can be

..... or..... Festivals are to commemorate

important.....Many countries celebrate.....

festivals such as New Year's Day.

7.- Circle six historical records. Then, circle the historical monuments in blue.

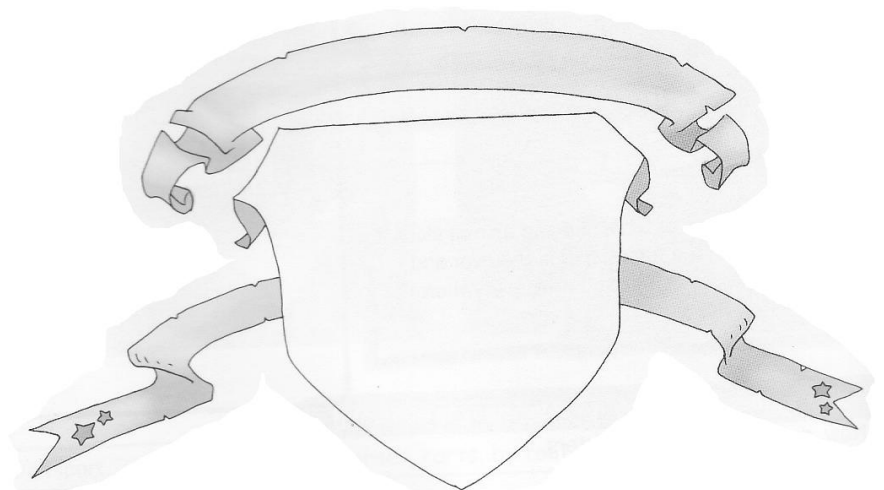


p	a	i	n	t	i	n	g
r	c	a	d	r	j	c	c
p	a	l	a	c	e	x	h
q	s	o	x	o	z	b	u
r	t	p	h	o	t	o	r
g	l	o	k	t	s	o	c
u	e	k	w	r	a	k	h

8.- Think about where you live. Answer the questions and use the information to design your coat of arms.

What historical monuments are there?

What special symbols are there?



What special traditions are there?

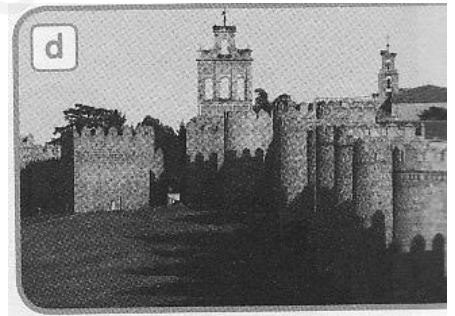
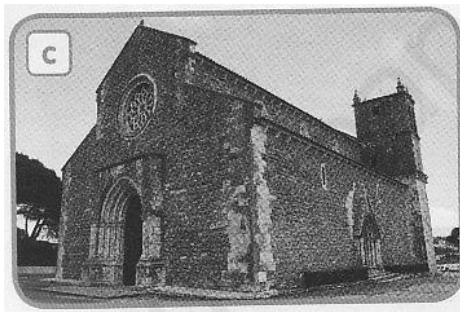
9.- Unscramble and label the historical monuments.

rdebig



Ycti lwlsa

hrcuhc



tasecl

10.- Classify.

Caves-near rivers-flats-huts-castles-running water-electricity-noblemen

Thousands of years ago	Hundreds of years ago	Nowadays

11.- Complete your bilingual dictionary.

TIME PASSES		
- Present: _____	- Day: _____	-Festival : _____
- Past: _____	-Hour: _____	-Symbol : _____
- Future:_____	- Minute: _____	-Monument : _____
- Decade: _____	- Second: _____	-City : _____
- Century: _____	-Leap year: _____	-Village : _____
-Millennium: _____	- Personal history:_____	-Coat of arms : _____
- Year: _____	- Familiar History:_____	-Castle : _____
Month: _____	-Ancestors : _____	-Bridge: _____
- Week: _____	-Tradition : _____	-Nowadays : _____