Guía de estudio Social Science • Revision worksheets

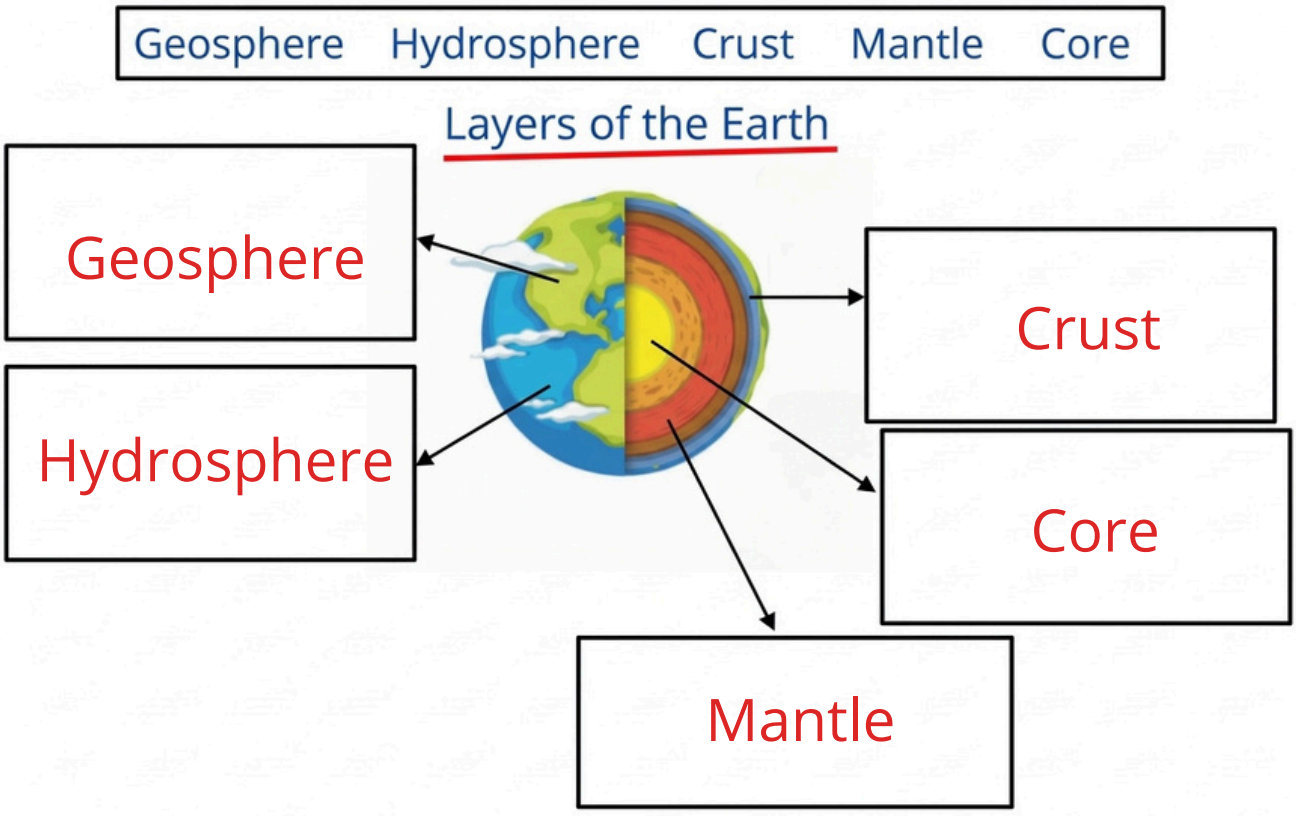
Unit 2: The Earth, atmosphere and climate (ANSWER KEY)

HUMANITAS BILINGUAL SCHOOL TORREJÓN

1 Unjumble the letters to write the words!

Scrambled Letters	Clue	Write the correct word
T-O-R-A-T-I-O-N	The Earth spins on its own axis in 24 hours.	ROTATION
V-O-L-U-R-E-T-I-O-N	The Earth moves around the Sun in 365 days and 6 hours.	REVOLUTION
E-GO-SP-HER-E	The solid, rocky part of the Earth.	GEOSPHERE
D-R-O-HY-SP-H-E-R-E	All the water on the Earth.	HYDROSPHERE
S-A-N-O-S-E-S	Summer, autumn, winter and spring.	SEASONS

2 Write the words in the correct box!



ANSWER KEY

3 **Complete with the words!**

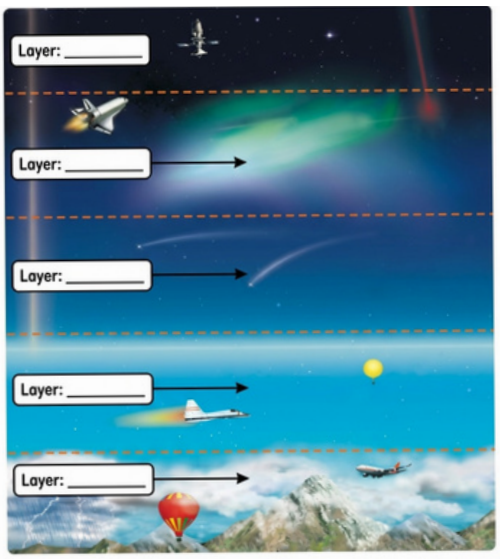
Exosphere

Thermosphere

Mesosphere

Stratosphere

Troposphere



4 **Match the weather instruments to their definitions!**

Instrument		What does it measure?
 Thermometer	D	**A.** It measures **precipitation** (water that falls from the clouds).
 Rain gauge	A	**B.** It measures **wind speed** (air moving).
 Anemometer	B	**C.** It measures **air pressure** (the weight of the air).
 Barometer	C	**D.** It measures **temperature** (how hot or cold the atmosphere is).
 Hygrometer	E	**E.** It measures **humidity** (the amount of water vapour in the air).

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CLIMATIC FACTORS AND WEATHER MAPS

ANSWER KEY

5 Correct the mistake in each sentence!

Each sentence has one wrong word. Cross it out and write the correct sentence on the line below.

1. ~~Climate~~ is the natural changes in the atmosphere in a certain place over a short period.
Weather is the natural changes in the atmosphere in a certain place over a short period.

2. Latitude is the distance from the Equator: the further a place is from the Equator, the ~~hotter~~ it is.
Latitude is the distance from the Equator: the further a place is from the Equator, the colder it is.

3. Places near the coast are usually ~~warmer~~ in summer and ~~colder~~ in winter.
Places near the coast are usually cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

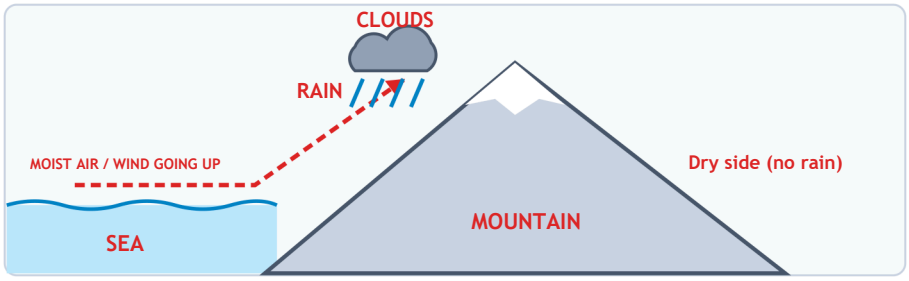
4. A ~~wind vane~~ measures the amount of water vapour in the air.
A hygrometer measures the amount of water vapour in the air.

6 Read and draw!

Read the scientific explanation of Relief as a climatic factor and draw a clear picture in the box.

Relief (Climatic factor): When moist air from the sea reaches high mountains, the mountains push the air up. As the air goes up, it cools down, creates clouds and brings rain to one side of the mountain.

Sample Answer Drawing (labels in red):



WEATHER MAPS AND CLIMATES IN SPAIN

ANSWER KEY

7 Read the text and answer the questions!

Read this description of two different climates in Spain and answer the questions with full sentences.

In Spain, there are different climates. In **high mountain areas**, we find the **Mountain climate**: temperatures are cool in summer (15°C) and very cold in winter (0°C), precipitation is abundant (also snow), and vegetation includes forests and fields. In the **Islas Canarias**, we find the **Subtropical climate**: temperatures are warm all year, precipitation is very low, and the vegetation is specific.

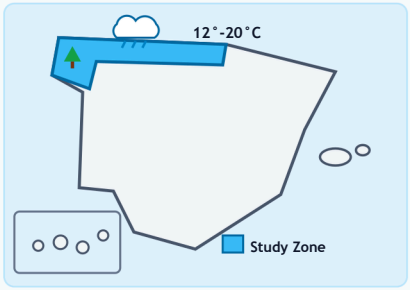
1. Where is the Mountain climate found in Spain?
It is found in high mountain areas.

2. What is precipitation like in the Mountain climate?
Precipitation is abundant (also snow).

3. What are the temperatures and precipitation like in the Subtropical climate?
Temperatures are warm all year and precipitation is very low.

8 LOOK AT THE WEATHER MAP AND DESCRIBE THE CLIMATE!

Look at the blue area in the north of Spain on the map. Identify the climate and describe its location, temperature, precipitation and vegetation using the structures from your notebook.



Language Help: *It is... / It rains... / Temperatures are... / There is... / There are...*

Climate name: The Oceanic climate

1. **Location** (Where is it found in Spain?):
It is in Galicia, Asturias, Cantabria and País Vasco.
2. **Temperature** (What are the temperatures like?):
Temperatures are mild (12°-20°C).
3. **Precipitation** (Does it rain a lot or a little?):
Precipitation is abundant during the year.
4. **Vegetation** (What vegetation can we find there?):
The vegetation is varied (there are forests and many plants).

Now write a short description of the Continental climate:

The Continental climate is in the Northern sub-plateau and the Ebro depression. Temperatures are extreme: winters are cold (3°C) and summers are hot (30°C). Precipitation is very little, and the vegetation is varied.

FUN SCIENCE REVISION! (ANSWER KEY)

Test everything you know about the Earth, the Atmosphere and Climates in Spain!

1 Find the odd one out!

Circle the word that does **not** belong in each group. Write the odd one out and why.

Four Science Words	Odd one out & reason
Troposphere • Crust • Stratosphere • Mesosphere	Crust: it is a layer of the Geosphere, not the Atmosphere.
Thermometer • Barometer • Equator • Rain gauge	Equator: it is an imaginary line, not a weather instrument.
Oceanic • Continental • Subtropical • Rotation	Rotation: it is a movement of the Earth, not a climate.
Galicia • Asturias • Islas Canarias • Cantabria	Islas Canarias: it has a Subtropical climate, not Oceanic.

2 Quick Science Quiz: True (T) or False (F)?

Read each statement and write **T** (True) or **F** (False) in the box.

1. The Earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation on its axis.	T
2. The ozone layer is located in the Exosphere.	F
3. In the Continental climate, temperatures are extreme: cold winters (3°C) and hot summers (30°C).	T
4. A wind vane measures the direction of the wind.	T
5. Precipitation in the Mediterranean climate is abundant every single month of the year.	F

