

Social Science Test (Unit 1)
REVIEW ACTIVITIES



HUMANITAS
BILINGUAL SCHOOL TORREJÓN

Activity 1: The Interior Landscape – The Meseta and its Systems

Instructions: Fill in the gaps with the correct geographical terms based on your notes.

1. Spain is formed by a large part of the Iberian Peninsula, the Islas Canarias, the Islas Baleares, and the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla in _____.
2. Spain has borders with _____ and Andorra to the north.
3. Spain borders _____ to the west.
4. Spain borders Reino Unido (Estrecho de Gibraltar) and _____ to the south.
5. At the centre of La Península, surrounded by mountains, there is a large plateau called the _____.
6. The Sistema Central divides the Meseta into two sub-plateaus: Submeseta Norte and Submeseta _____.
7. The highest peak of the Sistema Central is _____.
8. The Montes de Toledo are located in the center of the Submeseta _____.
9. The highest peak of the Montes de Toledo is Las _____.
10. The _____ de León separate the Plateau from the Macizo Galaico in the northwest.
11. The _____ separates the Meseta from the Cantabrian Sea.
12. The highest peak of the Cordillera Cantábrica is _____.
13. The _____ Ibérico is in the east, separating the plateau from the Depresión del Ebro.
14. The highest peak of the Sistema Ibérico is _____.
15. Sierra Morena separates the Meseta from the Valle del _____.

Activity 2: Mountain Systems and Depressions Outside the Meseta

Instructions: Complete the sentences about features outside the Meseta.

1. The _____ Galaico is a mountain system in the northwest with low, rounded peaks.
2. The Montes Vascos are located between the Cordillera Cantábrica and the _____.
3. The _____ are a high mountain range running from the Mar Cantábrico to the Mar Mediterráneo

4. The highest peak in the Península Ibérica is _____, located in the Sistema Penibético.
5. The highest peak of Los Pirineos is _____ (3404 m).
6. The Cordillera Costero Catalana runs from Los Pirineos to the Río_____.
7. The Sistema Bético consists of two parallel ranges: the Sistema Penibético and the Sistema _____.
8. The _____ is located in the south of the Peninsula, between Sierra Morena and the Sistema Subbético.
9. The Depresión del Ebro is located in the _____ of la Península. The river _____ flows through it.
10. The Sistema Subbético features (it makes a difference) mountains that are _____ than those in the Sistema Penibético.
11. The mountain system that borders Francia to the north is the _____.
12. The Cordillera Costero Catalana has mountains that are _____ in height.
13. The Depresión del Guadalquivir is a large, _____ plain.

Activity 3: Spain's Coastal Landscapes (True or False)

Instructions: Write TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false statements.

1. ____ España is surrounded by seas and oceans except at the border with Francia.
2. ____ The coastline of the Península Ibérica is divided into five different sections.
3. ____ The Costa Cantábrica runs from Cabo Ortegal to the mouth of the Río Bidasoa.
4. ____ The Costa Atlántica Gallega is very straight and flat.
5. ____ The Costa Mediterráneo Andaluza runs from the Río Guadiana to the Estrecho de Gibraltar.
6. ____ The Costa Mediterránea Andaluza is completely sandy with no cliffs.
7. ____ The Costa Mediterránea Oriental has two parts: the Costa Mediterránea Murciana y Valencia y la Costa Mediterránea Catalana.
8. ____ Ceuta and Melilla are washed by the Mar Mediterráneo in the north of Africa.
9. ____ The total coastline of Spain is about 1,000 km long.
10. ____ The Costa Catalana is uneven, rocky, and cliffed, with lots of coves.
11. ____ The Costa Cantábrica is generally rocky, with some sandy beaches.
12. ____ The Costa Atlántica Andaluza is very straight, sandy, and flat.
13. ____ The Costa Mediterránea Oriental starts at Cabo de Palos and ends at Cabo de Creus.
14. ____ The Costa Española is exclusively formed by flat, sandy beaches with no cliffs.
15. ____ The Murcian and Valencian coastlines are sandy and flat with some cliffs.

Activity 4: Spain's Island Landscapes

Instructions: Fill in the gaps using information about the Balearic and Canary Islands.

1. The _____ Baleares are located in the Mar Mediterráneo, to the east of the Península Ibérica.

2. The Archipiélago Balear is formed by five islands and many _____.
3. The five main islands of Las Baleares are Mallorca, Menorca, Cabrera, Ibiza and _____.
4. Mallorca is the largest island and the _____ de la Cordillera de Tramuntana located there.
5. The highest peak in the Islas Baleares is _____ Major.
6. The coasts of the Islas Baleares are uneven and cliffed, with lots of _____.
7. The _____ Canarias are located in the Océano Atlántico.
8. The Islas Canarias are situated 95 km west of África and 940 km southwest of the _____.
9. The Archiélago Canario is formed by _____ islands.
10. The names of the Islas Canarias include El Hierro, La Palma, La Gomera, Tenerife, Gran Canaria, Fuerteventura, Lanzarote and La _____.
11. The Islas Canarias are characterized as being mountainous and _____.
12. The coasts of the Islas Canarias are cliffed and quite straight, with some long _____.
13. Spain's highest peak is _____, located in Tenerife (3718 m).

Activity 5: Spot and Correct the Mistakes

Instructions: Read each sentence carefully. There is ONE mistake in each sentence. Underline the mistake and write the correct word on the line provided.

1. Spain is formed by a large part of the Península, except Francia.
   - _____
   - _____
2. España has borders with Francia and Portugal to the north.
   - _____
3. The large plateau located at the centre of the Península Ibérica is called the Submeseta.
   - _____
4. The Sistema Central divides La Meseta into the Submeseta Norte and the Submeseta Este.
   - _____
5. The highest peak of the Sistema Central is Mulhacén.
   - _____
6. The Montes de Toledo are located in the centre of the Submeseta Norte.
   - _____
7. The Cordillera Cantábrica separates the plateau from the Depresión del Ebro.
   - _____ _____
8. The highest mountain range in the northeast of La Península running along the border with Francia is the Sistema Ibérico.
   - _____
9. The Depresión del Ebro is a large, triangular plain located in the south of the Peninsula.
   - _____ _____
10. The highest peak on the Península Ibérica ed in the Sistema Penibético.
    - _____
11. The Costa Atlántica Andaluza runs from the mouth of the Río Guadiana to the Mar Mediterráneo.
    - _____
12. The Costa Atlántica Gallega is very straight, flat, and sandy.
    - _____

13. The Islas Baleares form an archipiélago located in the Océano Atlántico.
- _____
14. The largest island in the Archipiélgao Balear is Menorca.
- _____
15. Spain's highest peak is Teide (3718 m), located on the island of Mallorca.
- _____

Activity 6: Name each coastline.

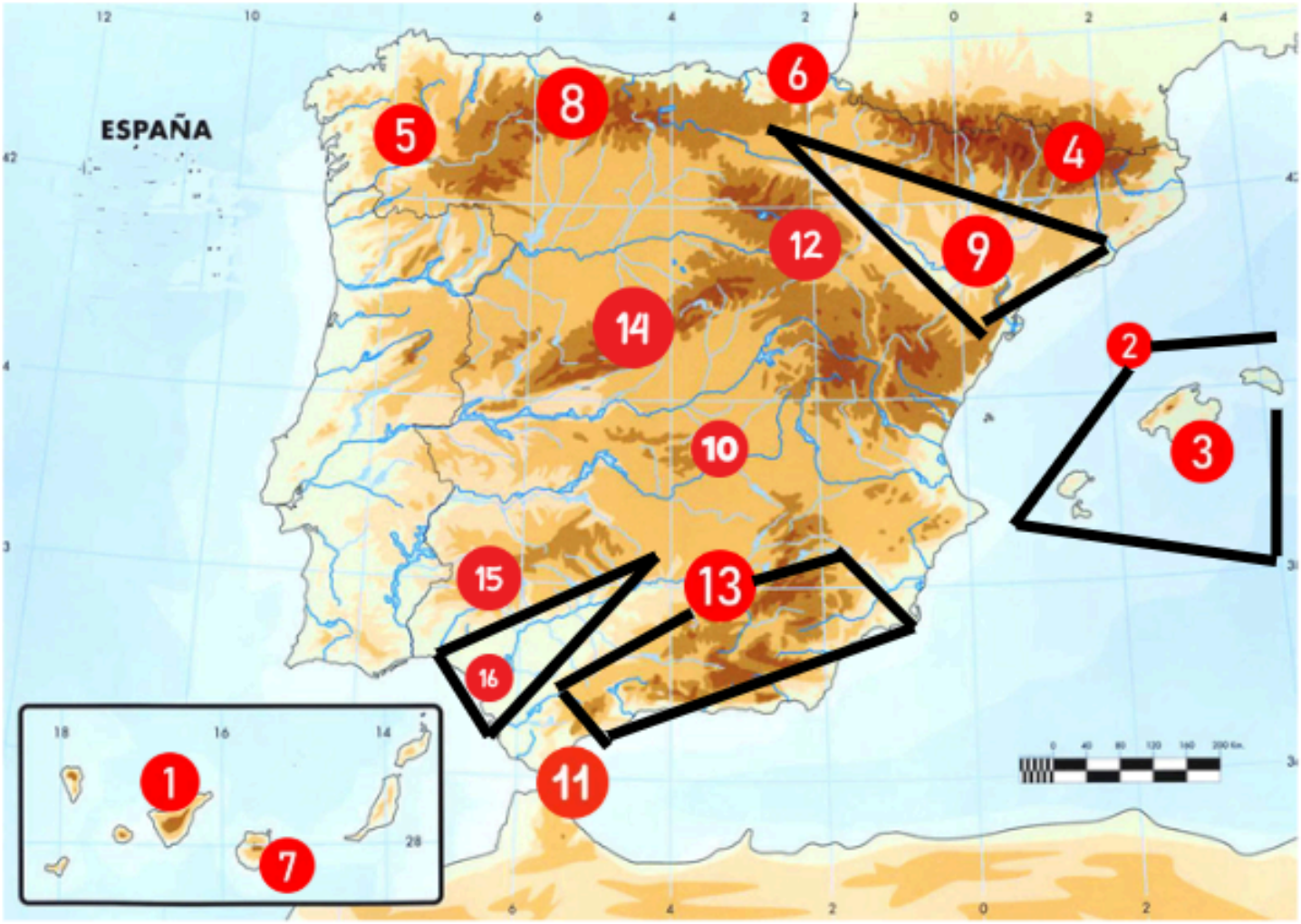
Instructions: Have a look at the map and its different colours. Then write their names in capital letters.



- The green-coloured coastline: _____
- The dark blue-coloured coastline: _____
- The orange-coloured coastline: _____
- The red-coloured coastline: _____
- The yellow-coloured coastline: _____
- The grey-coloured coastline: _____
- The purple-coloured coastline: _____

Activity 7: Name each mountain range/system, depression, archipelago or island.

Instructions: Have a look at the map. There are numbers in order you to write what they represent.



1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

WRITING SKILLS

Activity 8: Have a look at these two pictures and write about them. Explain what they show, indicating some differences.

Instructions: Explain what they show, indicating some differences between them. Talk about where they are located, their position according to the Meseta, if they

are made of some sierras, their highest peak if it is well-known. Use the proper structure (introduction, body and conclusion) and use connectors.





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