

**READING ASSESSMENT # 04**

Full name : _____ LEVEL: Group 07
 Grade: Sixth Section: "____" Teacher: GISELLA PARRA Date : NOV / ____ / 2021

Competencia: Lee diversos tipos de textos en inglés como lengua extranjera.

Capacidad: Obtiene información de textos escritos en inglés.

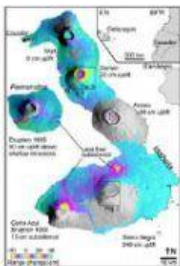
Desempeño Preciado: Identifica información explícita y relevante que se encuentra dentro de los párrafos en diversos tipos de textos escritos con vocabulario sencillo y con o sin ilustraciones.

The Galapagos Islands

1 The Galapagos Islands, part of Ecuador, are an archipelago of volcanic islands distributed in the Pacific Ocean. Located 906 km west of continental Ecuador, the islands are known for their large number of endemic species that were studied by Charles Darwin. The Galapagos Islands and their surrounding waters form the Galapagos Province of Ecuador. The principal language on the islands is Spanish. The islands have a population of slightly over 25,000.



2 The first recorded visit to the islands happened in 1535, when Fray Tomas de Berlanga, the Bishop of Panama, was surprised with this undiscovered land during a voyage to Peru to arbitrate in a dispute between Francisco Pizarro and Diego de Almagro. When De Berlanga returned to the Spanish Empire he described the conditions of the islands and the animals that inhabited them. The first crude map of the islands was made in 1684 by the buccaneer Ambrose Cowley. The Republic of Ecuador took the islands from Spain in 1832.



3 The Galapagos Archipelago is characterized by numerous contemporaneous volcanoes. Isabela Island includes 6 major volcanoes: Ecuador, Wolf, Darwin, Alcedo, Sierra Negra and Cerro Azul, with most recent eruptions ranging from 1813 to 2008. The islands of Santiago and Fernandina last erupted in 1906 and 2009, respectively. Overall, the 9 active volcanoes in the archipelago have erupted 24 times between 1961 and 2011. In late June 2018, Sierra Negra, one of the most active in the Galapagos archipelago, began erupting for the first time since 2005. The shape of these volcanoes is tall and rounded.

4 The Galapagos Archipelago consists of 18 main islands, 3 smaller islands, and 107 rocks and islets. These are some of the 18 main islands: **Isabela** is the largest island of the Galapagos; this island was named in honour of Queen Isabella I of Castile. **Española** is the oldest island at around 3.5 million. Its name was given in honour of Spain. **Fernandina** - The name was given in honour of King Ferdinand II of Aragon, who sponsored the voyage of Columbus. On 13 May 2005, a new, very eruptive process began on this island, so this is the youngest island. **Genovesa**, the name is derived from Genoa, Italy, the birthplace of Christopher Columbus. **Floreana**, it was named after Juan José Flores, the first President of Ecuador, during whose administration the



government of Ecuador took possession of the archipelago. **Baltra** is a small flat island located near the centre of the Galapagos. Private planes flying to Galapagos must fly to Baltra, as it is the only airport with facilities for planes overnight. Other islands are Bartolome, Darwin, Marchena, Pinzon, Pinta, San Cristobal and Santa Cruz.



5 Although the islands are located on the equator, the Humboldt Current brings cold water to them, causing frequent drizzles during most of the year. The weather is periodically influenced by the El Niño events, which occur about every 3 to 7 years. During the season known as the *garúa* (June to November), the temperature by the sea is 22 °C. During the warm season (December to May), the average sea and air temperature rises to 25 °C, there is no wind at all, there are strong rains and the sun shines.

6 In 1986, the 70,000 square kilometres of ocean surrounding the islands was declared a marine reserve. In 1990, the archipelago became a whale sanctuary. UNESCO recognized the islands in 1978 as a World Heritage Site and in 1985, as a biosphere reserve. These are some of the species of Galapagos Islands: Galapagos dove, Galapagos flycatcher, Galapagos land iguanas, Marine iguana, Galapagos giant tortoise, Galapagos racer, Great frigatebird and magnificent frigatebird, Blue-footed booby, Giant crab spider, Brown pelican, Galapagos penguin, Galapagos hawk, Galapagos sea lions, Hammerhead sharks, the candelabra cactus, and the lava cactus.



I. Match what each paragraph talks about:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| ➤ Paragraph 1 | _____ Main characteristic of the Galapagos |
| ➤ Paragraph 2 | _____ Climate in the islands |
| ➤ Paragraph 3 | _____ Galapagos physical geography |
| ➤ Paragraph 4 | _____ Species of the Galapagos |
| ➤ Paragraph 5 | _____ General information |
| ➤ Paragraph 6 | _____ Historic information of the Islands |

II. Answer these questions:

- How many people live in the Galapagos Islands?

- Why was Fray Tomas de Berlanga traveling to Peru?

- When did the last Volcano erupt in the Galapagos Islands?

4. If you want to visit the Galapagos Islands, which island should you go first?

5. When is the garua season in the Galapagos Islands?

6. What happened in the Galapagos Islands in 1990?

III. Complete the graphic organizer. Use complete sentences:

