

EXAM FIRST EVALUATION

GEOGRAPHY 1º ESO

REVISION

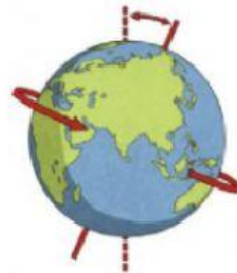
1. Say if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- The Earth is a Planet of the Solar System.
- The Solar System is formed by nine planets.
- The Earth is the fifth planet from the Sun.
- The Moon is a dwarf planet.
- The Equator goes from the North Pole to the South Pole.
- Widest means achatado.
- Spain is located in the Northern Hemisphere.
- The Earth is a habitable planet only because of the temperatures.
- The atmosphere has five layers.
- The hydrosphere is the solid element of the Earth.
- The axis of the Earth is tilted.
- The lithosphere is formed by the core and the mantle.
- Islands, mountains and plateaus are examples of coastal relief.
- The Pacific Ocean is between America and Africa.
- The river has a very powerful erosive force in the middle course.
- The most abundant state of the water is solid.
- Ocean currents occur on the surface of the water.
- Lakes and glaciers are examples of inland water.
- Gredos is located in the Sistema Ibérico.
- Tambre and Ulla are rivers that belong to the Cantabrian watershed.
- The highest mountain of Spain is the Mulhacén.
- Mulhacén is located in the Cordillera Subbética.

2. Complete the text with the words in the box.

ROTATION SPACE INTERSECTS NIGHT
24 HOURS NORTH AXIS

The Earth's movement through affects life on Earth. We experience day and because of this movement on the Earth's known as It takes the Earth to rotate one time in which we experience day and night. The Earth's axis is an invisible line that the Earth through both the and South Poles.



3. Drag the name of the layers of the Earth to the correct place.

LAYERS OF THE EARTH

The diagram shows a cross-section of the Earth with four layers labeled with dots and lines pointing to empty boxes on the right:

- Outermost layer (thin, brown):
- Second layer (thick, orange):
- Third layer (thick, yellow):
- Innermost layer (small, white):

CRUST

MANTLE

OUTER
CORE

INNER
CORE

4. Label the part of the Earth which is in daytime (DAY) and the part is in nighttime (NIGHT).



5. Write the name of the different types of relief: Mountains/Valley/Plain/Plateau. Then, answer the question.









→ Are the previous landforms continental, coastal or oceanic?

6. Look at the pictures and link the definitions to the appropriate picture.

It can create a mountain range

It can create a volcano

It occurs when two plate tectonics collide

It occurs when two plate tectonics separate

Plate tectonics are formed by soft materials

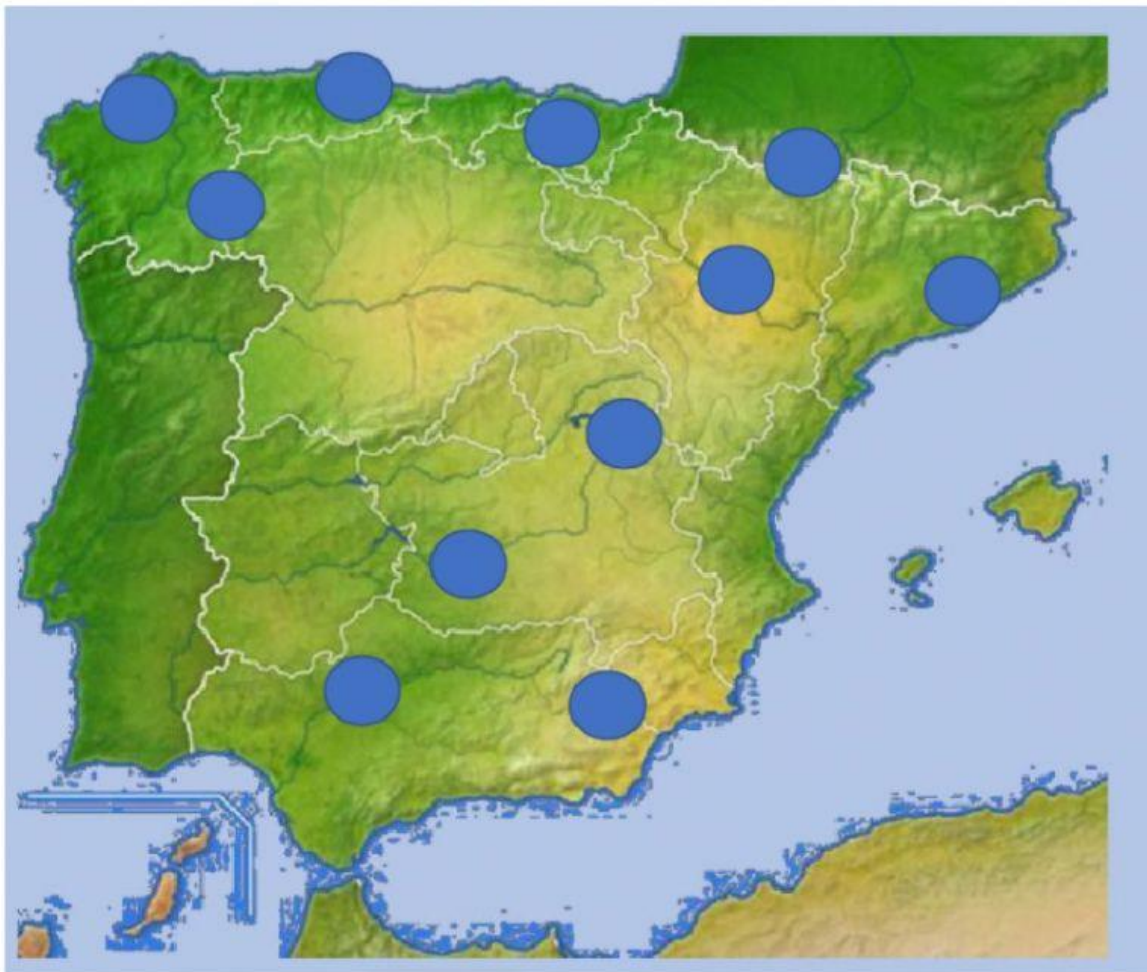


7. Complete the following sentences with only one word.

- A _____ is a small river that flows into a larger river.
- The _____ of a river is its route.
- The _____ are curves of the river usually located in the middle course.
- The _____ is where the river starts.
- The _____ is the amount of water in a river.
- The _____ of the river is where it flows into the sea.
- _____ is pieces of rock that the river breaks, then transports and, finally, deposits.
- The Mulhacén is located in Cordillera _____.

8. Put the names of the mountain ranges and depressions in the correct places.

Montes de Toledo	Macizo Galaico	Sistemas Béticos
Montes Vascos	Cordillera Cantábrica	Ebro depression



Sistema Ibérico	Montes de León	Guadalquivir depression
Cordillera Costero-Catalana	Pirineos	

9. Select the correct names of the capes and gulfs of Spain



1:

2:

3:

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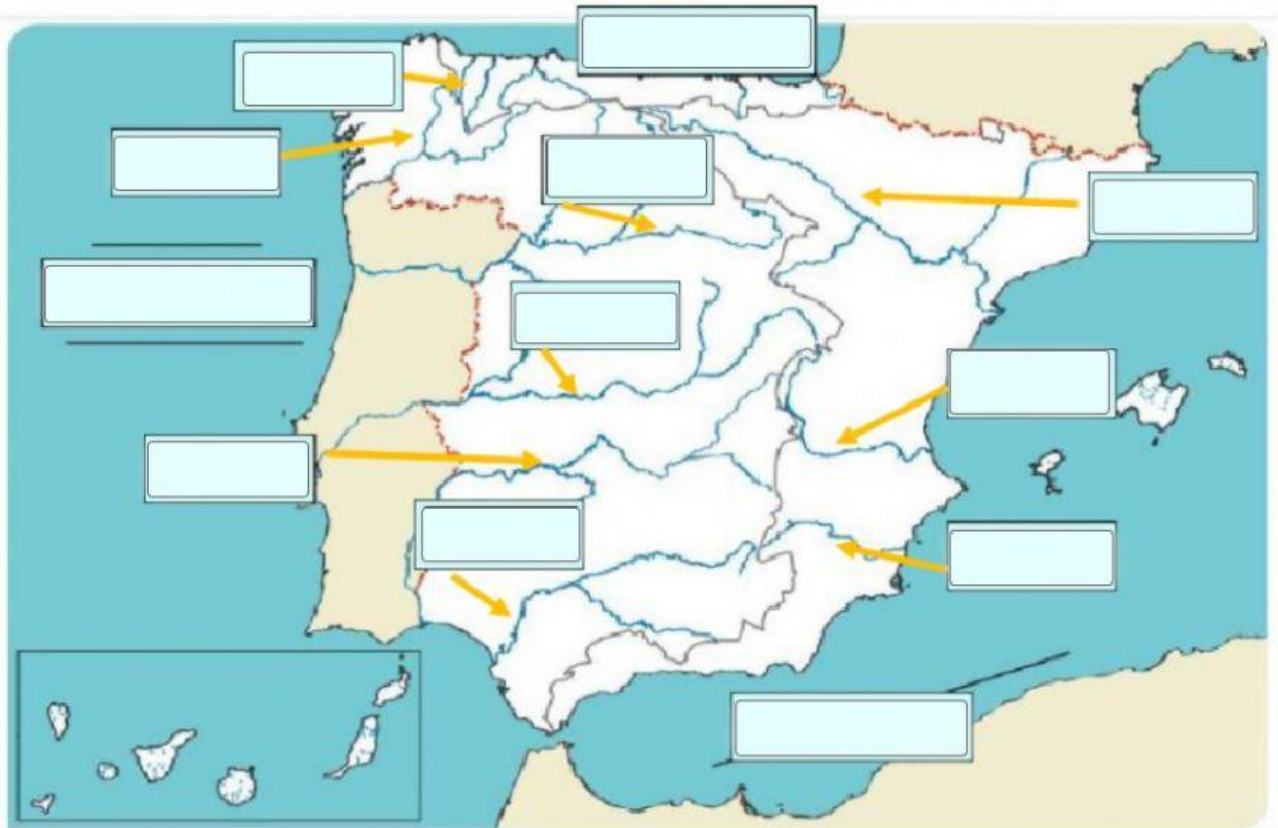
11:

12:

13:

14:

10. Write the names of the rivers and seas in the correct places.



11. Match the mountains to the mountain ranges they are located in.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Aneto | Montes de León |
| 2. Moncayo | Sistema Ibérico |
| 3. Mulhacén | Pyrenees |
| 4. Teleno | Sistema Central |
| 5. Almanzor | Sistemas Béticos |

12. Which watershed do these rivers belong to? Classify them into Cantabrian, Atlantic or Mediterranean.

Segura	Duero	Ter
Tajo	Narcea	Júcar
Sella	Ebro	Guadiana