

Name: _____

EIGHTH GRADE

1. Choose.

➤ It is the middle layer of the planet.

- a) core b) mantle c) crust d) oceans

➤ It is the central part of the planet.

- a) core b) mantle c) crust d) oceans

➤ It is the era that continues up to the present.

- a) Precambrian b) Mesozoic c) Cenozoic d) Paleozoic

➤ It is the era where the continents were joined in a large land mass called *Pangaea*.

- a) Precambrian b) Mesozoic c) Cenozoic d) Paleozoic

➤ It ended 250 million years ago. Life continued developing in the depths of the oceans.

- a) Precambrian b) Mesozoic c) Cenozoic d) Paleozoic

2. Write T for 'true' and F for 'false'.

- ✓ Latitude is the distance that exists between the equatorial line and any geographic point. (____)
- ✓ You don't need a map or to know about parallels to calculate the geographic coordinates of a place. (____)
- ✓ The most important meridian is the equator. (____)
- ✓ From the meridians, the time zones are established. (____)
- ✓ Some important parallels are the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. (____)
- ✓ There are three cardinal points: north, south and east. (____)

3. Drag and drop.

The map shows the following color coding for continents: North America (red), South America (purple), Africa (yellow), Europe (green), Asia (dark blue), Australia (orange), and Antarctica (pink). There are seven empty boxes with lines pointing to each continent. The word bank on the right contains the following labels: North America, South America, Africa, Antarctica, Oceania, Europe, and Asia.

4. Classify the countries according to the subregions of Latin America.

Brazil	Argentina	Suriname	Ecuador	Cuba
Peru	Nicaragua	Haiti	Uruguay	Venezuela

Central America	Islands of the Caribbean	Andean Subregion	Amazon Basin	Southern Cone

