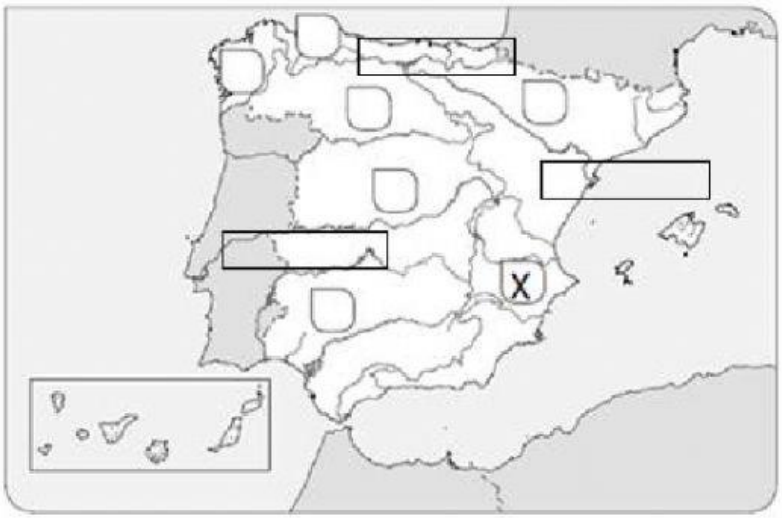
1) Drop in the map name of the Spanish watersheds: (3p)



Cantabrian | Mediterranean | Atlantic

Now, Use the letters to label these rivers on the map in Activity 1 (6p)

a. Tajo b. Miño c. Navia d. Ebro e. Duero f. Guadalquivir

2) Write C(Cantabrian watershed), M (Mediterranean watershed) or A (Atlantic watershed) to classify the rivers (10p)

☐ Guadiana	☐ Nalón	☐ Segura	☐ Bidasoa
☐ Miño	☐ Ebro	☐ Duero	☐ Júcar
☐ Nervión	☐ Tajo		

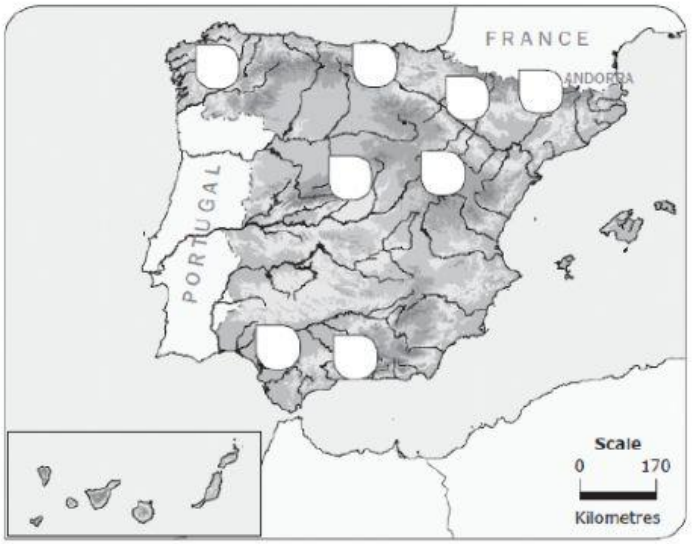
3) **Classify the mountains of Spain in the table (10 p)**

Pyrenees - Iberian Mountain Chain - Galician Massif - Mountains of Toledo - Sierra Morena - Mountains of León - Catalan Coastal Chain - Cantabrian Range - Central Mountain Chain - - Betic Mountain Chain

mountains of the Inner Plateau	mountains surrounding the Inner Plateau	mountains beyond the Inner Plateau

4) Look at the map and write the number of each landform. Then label de archipielagos. (10p)

1. Central Mountain Chain
2. Iberian Chain
3. Cantabrian Range
4. Pyrenees
5. Betic Mountain Chain
6. Galician Massif
7. Guadalquivir river basin
8. Ebro river basin



5) Tick the correct answer to make the sentences true (5p)

a) Africa is separated from Tarifa by the **Strait of Gibraltar/Bay of Biscay.**

b) The Balearic Islands are in the **Mediterranean Sea/ Atlantic Ocean.**

c) The Toledo Mountains are in the **southern / northern** sub-plateau.

d) Mulhacén is **higher/lower** than Aneto.

e) **France/Portugal** is in the northern part of Spain.

6) Say true or false then correct the mistake: (6p.)

a. The highest moutain in Spain is on the Iberian Peninsula.

_____.

b. The mountains of León separate Spain from France.

_____.

c. The Iberian System runs from west to east.

_____.

d. The highest mountain on the Iberian Peninsula is in the Pyrenees.

_____.

e. The Ebro river is the longest river in the Iberian Peninsula.

_____.

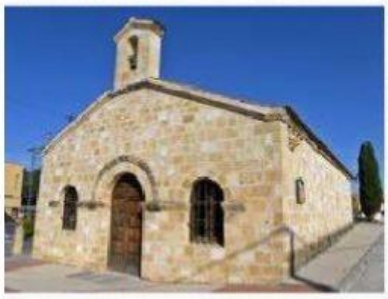
f. The Guadalquivir depression is in the northern sub-plateau

_____.

1)Tick the correct answer

1. Which century did the **Reconquista** start?
    a. The 8th century
    b. The 9th century
    c. The 10th century
2. Who was the **noble** that led the **first resistance against** the **Muslims**?
    a. Tareq
    b. Pelayo
    c. Leovigildo
3. What was the **battle's name**?
    a. Battle of Guadalete
    b. Battle of Navas de Tolosa
    c. Battle of Covadonga
4. Christians armies won a **battle** and **extended** their **control south of the river Tajo**:
    a. Battle of Guadalete in 711
    b. Battle of Covadonga in 722
    c. Battle of Navas de Tolosa in 1212
5. What were the **first Christian kingdoms**?
    a. Kingdom of Asturias and León
    b. Kingdom of Castilla and Kingdom of Aragon
    c. Kingdom of Navarra and Catalan countries
6. What was the **Christian society** like in the Middle Ages?
    a. Society was divided into: kings and nobles, clergy and commoners
    b. Society was divided into: muslims, jews and christians
    c. Society was divided into: commoners, peasants and serfs
7. What was the **last city to be conquered by the Christians**?
    a. Granada
    b. Toledo
    c. Córdoba
8. What is **Gothic architecture** like?
    a. Thick walls
    b. Semicircular arches
    c. Large Windows with stained glasses
9. What is **Romanesque architecture** like?
    a. Thin walls
    b. Barrel vaultsg
    c. Pointed arches

10. Which one is **Romanesque**?

a  b  c 

11. Which one is **Gothic**?

a  b  c 

12. Which one is the Alhambra de Granada?

a  b  c 

13. What is the **Way of Saint James**?

a. The pilgrimage to Mecca
b. The pilgrimage to Compostela
c. The way to Rome

14. When did the **Middle Ages end**?

a. 5th century BCE
b. 5th century CE
c. 15th century CE

15. **What happened** so the Middle Ages finished?

a. Visigoths arrived to the Iberian península
b. The Discovery of America
c. The Roman Empire fall