

## MOCK EXAM: SPAIN'S RELIEF AND RIVERS

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### SECTION 1: THE HIERARCHY OF LANDFORMS

1. Number the landforms from 1 (Highest) to 7 (Lowest) based on their elevation.

- [ ] **Sea:** The reference point (salt water body).
- [ ] **Mountains:** The highest peaks with steep sides.
- [ ] **Plains:** Large, low-altitude flat areas.
- [ ] **Hills:** Rounded elevations, lower than mountains.
- [ ] **Depressions:** Land that sinks below surrounding areas.
- [ ] **Plateaus:** High, elevated flatlands.
- [ ] **Valleys:** Low land situated between hills or mountains.

2. The "Valley vs. Depression" Challenge.<sup>1</sup> Draw a circle around the correct answer:

- Which one is usually created by a **river**? → ( **VALLEY / DEPRESSION** )
- Which one is **sunken land**, sometimes below sea level? → ( **VALLEY / DEPRESSION** )
- Which one can form in **dry land**? → ( **VALLEY / DEPRESSION** )

### SECTION 2: SPAIN'S MOUNTAIN SYSTEMS

3. Match the Mountain Group to its "Fun Fact".

Mountain Group	Fun Fact
Pyrenees	It is one of the oldest geological formations.
Sierra Nevada	It divides the Meseta Ibérica into two parts.
Central System	It forms the natural border with France.

**Galician-Leonese Massif**

It contains the highest peak in mainland Spain (Mulhacén).

**Montes Vascos**

It is covered in green forests because it receives a lot of water.

**4. Fill in the Blanks (Picos de Europa & Cantabrian Mountains).** Use these words: **National Park - Sea - Rugged.**

- The Cantabrian Mountains are located very close to the Cantabrian \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Picos de Europa are \_\_\_\_\_ and steep mountains.
- The peak "Torre de Cerredo" is part of a \_\_\_\_\_.

### SECTION 3: RIVER GEOGRAPHY

**5. Label the parts of the river using the Spanish translations from your guide.**

- The place where it begins: Source / \_\_\_\_\_
- Branches that join the main river: Tributaries / \_\_\_\_\_
- A curve or bend in the river: Meander / \_\_\_\_\_
- A fan-shaped area at the mouth: Delta / \_\_\_\_\_
- Where the river meets the sea: Mouth / \_\_\_\_\_

**6. The Three Courses of a River.** Write **UPPER**, **MIDDLE**, or **LOWER** course next to the description:

- Where the river flows through **flat lands** and reaches the mouth: \_\_\_\_\_
- Where the river flows through **rolling lands** and valleys: \_\_\_\_\_
- Where the river starts in the **mountains and slopes**: \_\_\_\_\_

### SECTION 4: BASINS AND DRAINAGE SLOPES

**7. Definitions - Choose the correct term.**

- "A giant bowl that catches rain and snow for **one** main river."

- (A) Drainage Slope
  - (B) **River Basin**
- "A large area that groups **many** river systems flowing into the same sea."
  - (A) **Drainage Slope**
  - (B) River Basin
- 8. Sorting Spain's Rivers.** Look at the list of rivers and put them in their correct "Drainage Slope" home:

**Rivers:** Tajo - Ebro - Nalón - Duero - Segura - Nervión - Guadiana - Júcar - Miño

**Atlantic Slope**

**Cantabrian Slope**

**Mediterranean Slope**

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## SECTION 5: CHARACTERISTICS (TRUE OR FALSE)

**9. Tick the correct box based on the Slope properties.**

- **Atlantic Slope** rivers are **long** and have many tributaries.
  - ☐ True ☐ False
- **Cantabrian Slope** rivers are **short**, steep, and carry a lot of water.
  - ☐ True ☐ False
- **Mediterranean Slope** rivers are long and always carry the same amount of water.
  - ☐ True ☐ False (They are short and irregular)