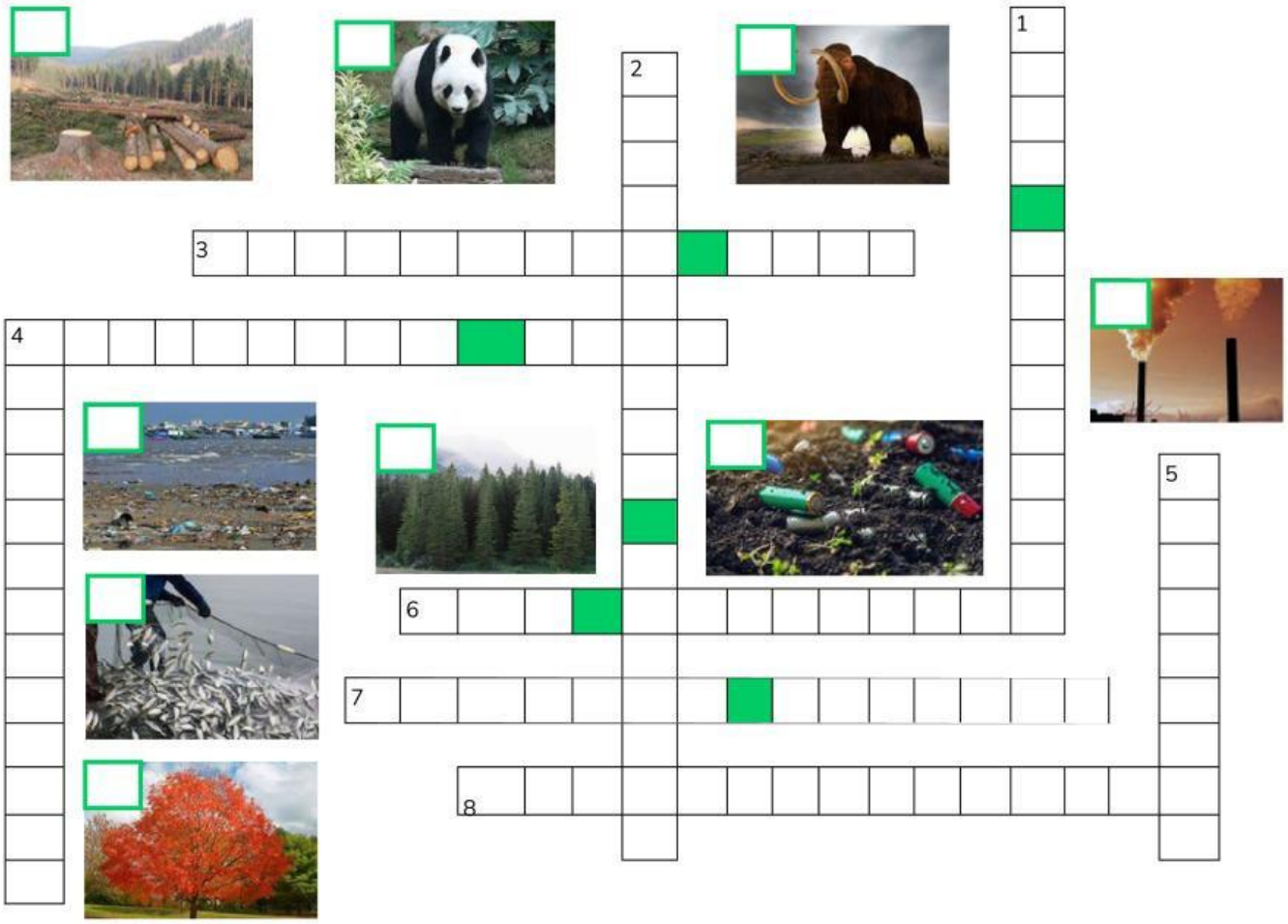
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THE ENVIROMENT



1. Fill in the crossword. Then, match.



ACROSS

3. Always green tree.
4. A tree that loses its leaves.
6. Harmful substances into the air.
7. A species of animal or plant that no longer has living members.
8. Harmful substances into the water.

DOWN

1. Harmful substances into the soil.
2. A species of animal or plant at very high risk of extinction.
4. Clearing of forests.
5. Excessive fishing.

2. Match and complete.

We only find this landscape in the north of Spain. •
We only find this landscape in the Canary Islands. •
This landscape covers the biggest area in Spain. •
This landscape is in every mountainous areas. •

- Mountain landscapes.
- Oceanic landscapes.
- Subtropical landscapes.
- Mediterranean landscapes.



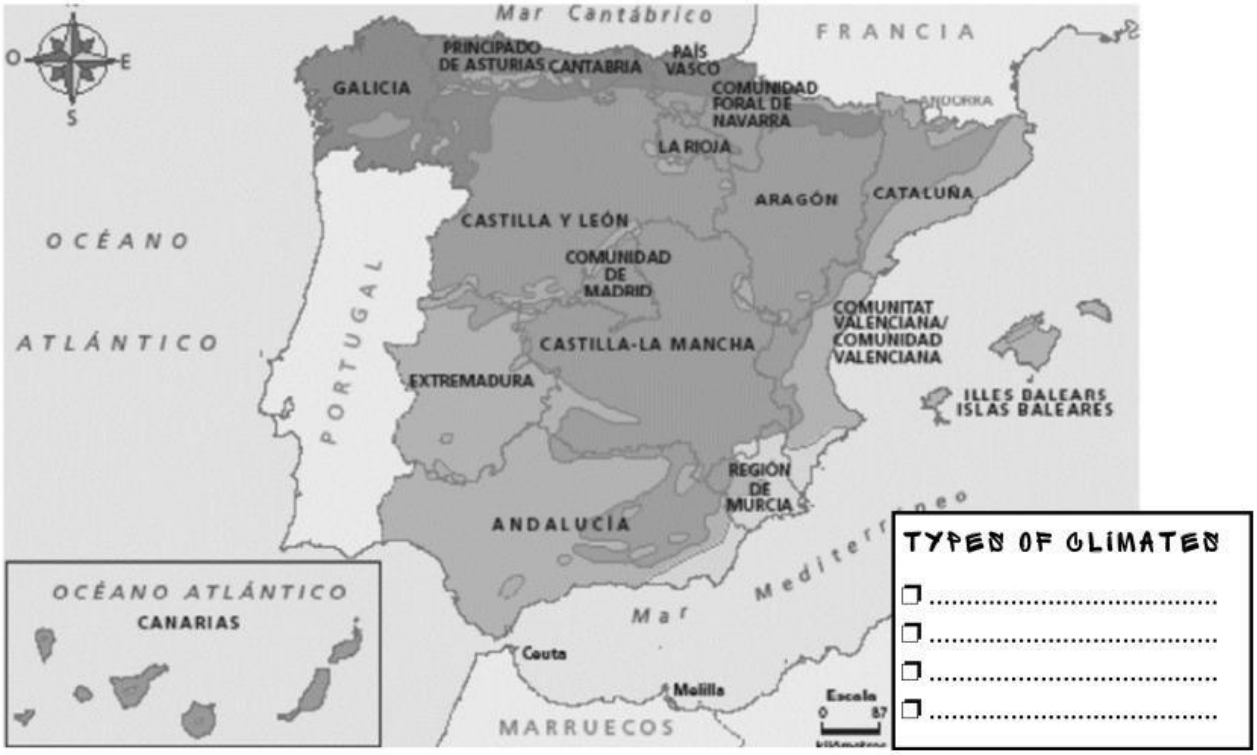



....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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3. Colour in the map.



4. Which climate corresponds to the characteristics of the table? Complete

There are four types of climates in Spain: Mediterranean, Oceanic, Mountain and Subtropical.

CHARACTERISTICS	.....	.....	.....	.....
WHERE?	North of Spain	Peaks above 1500 metres above the sea level	Canary Islands	Most of the Iberian Peninsula, Ceuta, Melilla and the Balearic Islands.
TEMPERATURES?	Mild throughout the year due to the sea proximity. Cool summers and mild winters	Very low in winter (< 0°C) and cool in summer (15°C)	Mild throughout the year.	**Mediterranean Sea:** mild temperatures in winter and warm summer. **Inland Mediterranean:** hot summers and cold winters.
PRECIPITATION?	Regular, distiributed throughout the seasons	Abundant and in winter it is usually in the form of snow.	They are more frequent in the north of the islands. It barely rains in Lanzarote and Fuerteventura due to its proximity with Africa.	Scarce rain
VEGETATION?	Oak tree Chestnut Beech forests Meadows	Low altitudes: pine, oak and fir trees High altitudes: meadows	Endemic species like laurisilva, Canary Island Pine, tabaibas and cardones.	Scrub and bushes Holm oak, cork oak and pine forests

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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5. Look at the chart above and choose the right option.

1. Where is the Subtropical climate located?
   a) Galicia.
   b) Balearic Islands.
   c) Canary Islands.
   d) Most of the Iberian Peninsula.

2. What is the temperature like in the Oceanic climate?
   a) Hot in summer and cold in winter.
   b) Cool in summer and mild in winter.
   c) Mild in summer and winter.
   d) Very cold in summer and winter.

3. Where does it rain the most?
   a) In Galicia (Oceanic).
   b) In Madrid (Inland Mediterranean).
   c) In Sevilla (Mediterranean Sea).
   d) In Lanzarote (Subtropical).

4. In which climate there is often snow?
   a) Mediterranean.
   b) Subtropical.
   c) Oceanic.
   d) Mountain.

5. Where does it rain less?
   a) In Asturias (Oceanic).
   b) In Salamanca (Mediterranean).
   c) In The Pyrenees (Mountain).
   d) In Fuerteventura (Subtropical).

6.How is the temperature like in the Subtropical Climate?
   a) Hot in summer and cold in winter.
   b) Cool in summer and mild in winter.
   c) Mild in summer and winter.
   d) Very cold in summer and winter.

6. Match each picture with its name.

.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



LIVEWORKSHEETS

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7. Complete the text on the forests of spain.

coniferous beech trees laurel trees evergreen oak trees
holm oak trees scrubland pine treees dragon tree decidious




Oceanic landscapes are very green. They have ..... forests with ..... and ..... Deciduous trees lose their leaves in autumn.




At lower altitudes, mountain landscapes have got ..... forests with ..... At higher altitudes there aren't any trees and there's .....




Subtropical landscapes have got some unique vegetation. For example, the ..... At higher altitudes there are .....




Mediterranean landscapes have got Mediterranean forests with ..... trees, for example, ... They have also got scrubland with bushes instead of trees.

8. Listen and asnwer.

Ecosystems are ..... of living and non-living things that interact and work together in an area. They can be big or small. The parts of an ecosystem depend on each other:

- ..... grow with water from the river.
- Plants keep the ..... and the ..... clean. Plants are also food for small animals.
- Small animals are food for bigger animals.

Living things need a ..... ecosystem, since it filters and regulates the climate. Living things also get the food and water they need to survive. Nevertheless, ... activities damage the ecosystem:

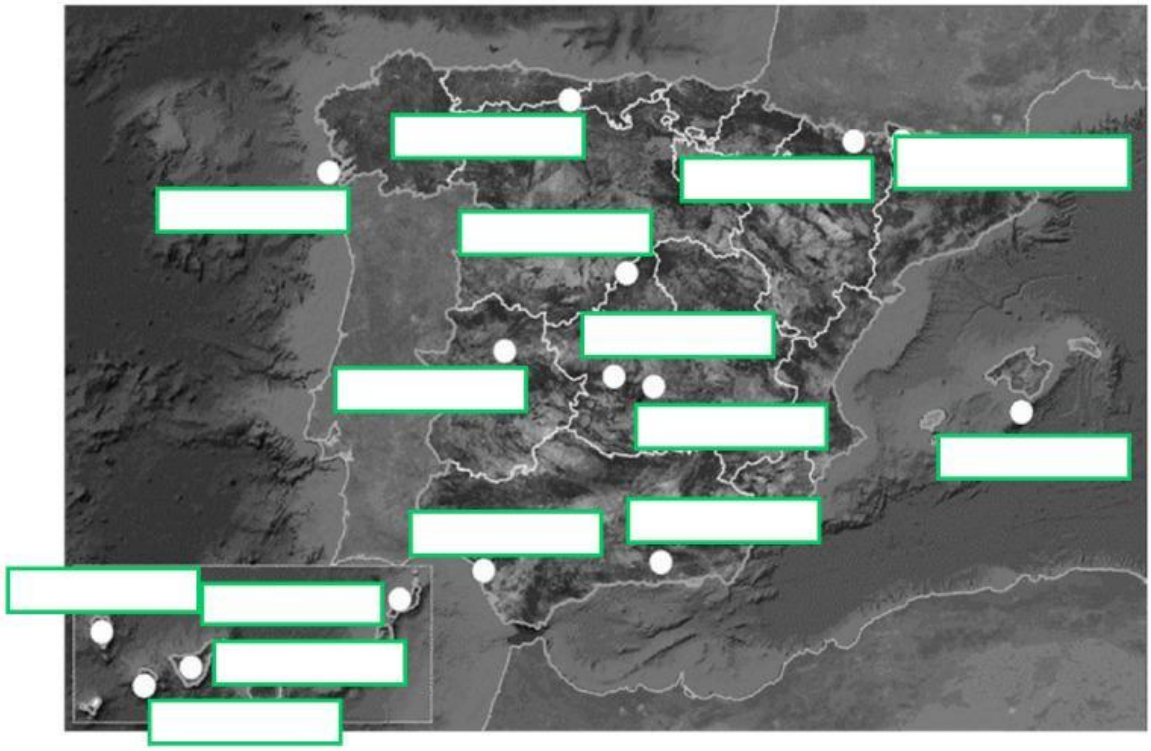
- ..... takes place when humans cut down trees to use the land or wood.
- Human activities cause air, water and soil .....
- Humans use too much resources too quickly. ..... is an example.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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9. Complete the map with the National Parks of Spain.

Aigüestortes i Estany de Sant Maurici Archipiélago de Cabrera Cabañeros Caldera de Taburiente
Doñana Garajonay Islas Atlánticas Monfragüe Ordesa y Monte Perdido Picos de Europa
Sierra de Guadarrama Sierra Nevada Tablas de Daimiel Teide Timanfaya



PROTECTING ANIMALS



SPECIES

Group of living things with the same characteristics that can reproduce with one to another.
Ecosystems depend on the protection of their living things.

They can be:

VULNERABLE

High risk of disappearing.

Examples:

.....

.....

Atlantic Horse Mackerel
(Jurel o Chicharro)



ENDANGERED

Very high risk of disappearing.

Examples:

.....

.....

Iberian lynx
(Lince Ibérico)



EXTINCT

Have already disappeared.

Examples:

.....

.....

Mammoth
(Mamut)



LIVEWORKSHEETS

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10. Are the following animals vulnerable, endangered or extinct?



Aquila adalberti
(Spanish Imperial Eagle)

.....



Smilodon fatalis
(Saber-toother cat)

.....



Gypaetus barbatus
(Bearded vulture, "Quebrantahuesos")

.....



Raphus cucullatus
(Dodo)

.....



Panthera uncia
(Snow leopard)

.....



Timon lepidus
(Black-green lizard)

.....

SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLE

A sustainable lifestyle refers to those actions we take every day in our lives to protect the planet and the environment. This requires a balance between environmental, social and economic factors.

Activities include saving resources and protecting animals and plants.

EXAMPLES



- Eat more plants and less meat.
- Buy fresh and local products to reduce transport.
- Grow your own food.





- Wear weather-appropriate clothes, so you don't have to turn on the heating.
- Turn off electronic devices when you don't used them.
- Turn off the lights when you leave a room.

- Walk, skate, ride a bike or use public transport.
- Throw the rubbish in the bin.
- Don't feed animals or pick flowers.



- Recycle your waste. Even compost your organic waste if you can!
- Reuse objects! For example, reuse a t-shirt as a kitchen cloth.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

11. Watch the video and answer.



1. The world population is rising, so...
   a) the demand for natural resources is the same.
   b) the demand for natural resources is increasing.
   c) the demand for natural resources is decreasing.



2. Sustainable living...
   a) is a way to minimise environmental damage.
   b) is a way to generate environmental damage.
   c) is a way to maximise environmental damage.



3. In order to achieve a sustainable living we must ...
   a) Recycle and reduce.
   b) Reduce and reuse.
   c) Recycle, reduce and reuse.



4. Small steps can make a big difference. For example:
   a) Paper can be thrown away after writing once.
   b) Turn off the tap water while brushing your teeth.
   c) Plug in the computer when we don't use it.



5. Activities like playing, reading, running ...
   a) Keep us away from devices that require energy.
   b) Are boring and can't help saving the planet.
   c) Don't train your brain and body.

LIVEWORKSHEETS