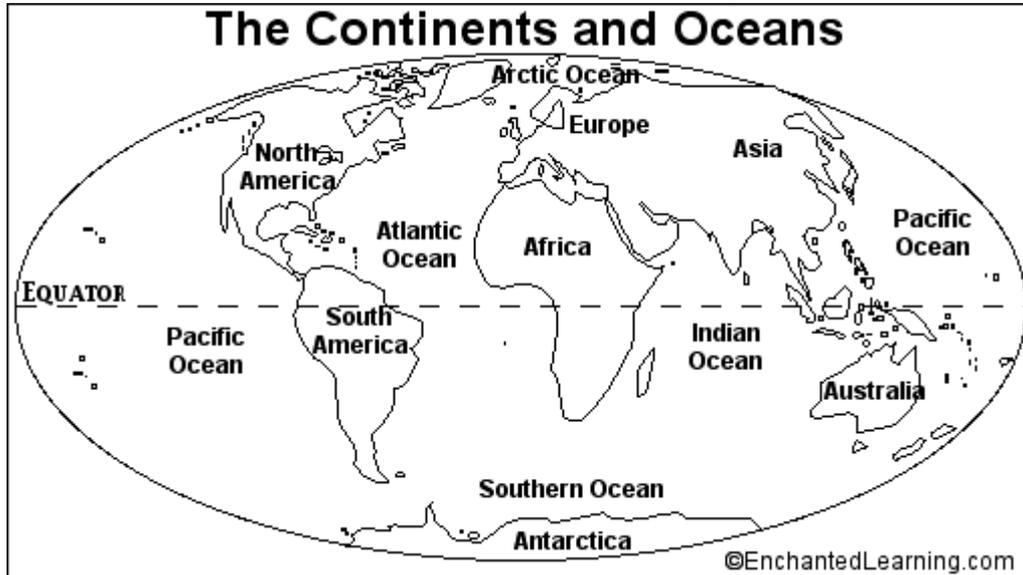


1º CLASE

Continents and Oceans Quiz

The Continents and Oceans



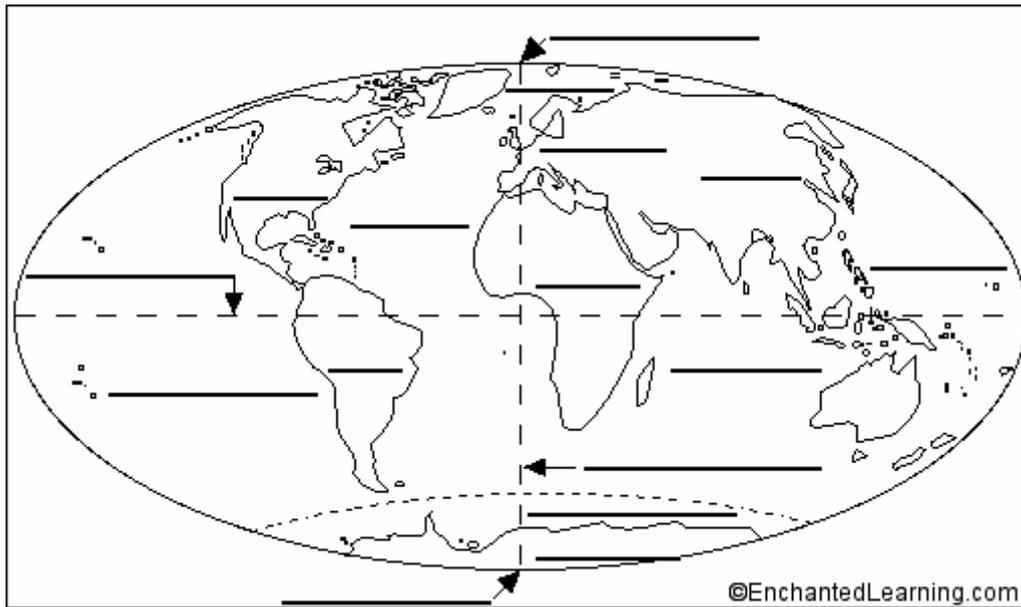
1. What are the five oceans on Earth? _____,
_____, _____,
_____, and _____.

2. What are the seven continents on Earth? _____,
_____, _____,
_____, _____,
_____, and _____.

3. Color the oceans and seas blue.

4. Color the continents green.

5. Draw a red line along the equator.



Arctic Ocean	Africa	Europe	Equator
Atlantic Ocean	Antarctica	North America	North Pole
Indian Ocean	Asia	South America	South Pole
Pacific Ocean	Australia		Prime Meridian
Southern Ocean			

2º CLASE: ASISTENTE

- Preguntar océanos y continentes en inglés en un mapa mudo. Repartir la fotocopia Label the continents and oceans.

Label the Continents

Continents Quiz Geography

Read the definitions, then label the map below.

Definitions

Africa - a continent that crosses the equator. It is south of Europe and is bordered by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

Antarctica - the continent that surrounds the South Pole of the Earth.

Asia - a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. Asia is attached to Europe (and east of it).

Australia - a continent, an island, and a country in the Southern Hemisphere.

equator - an imaginary line that divides the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

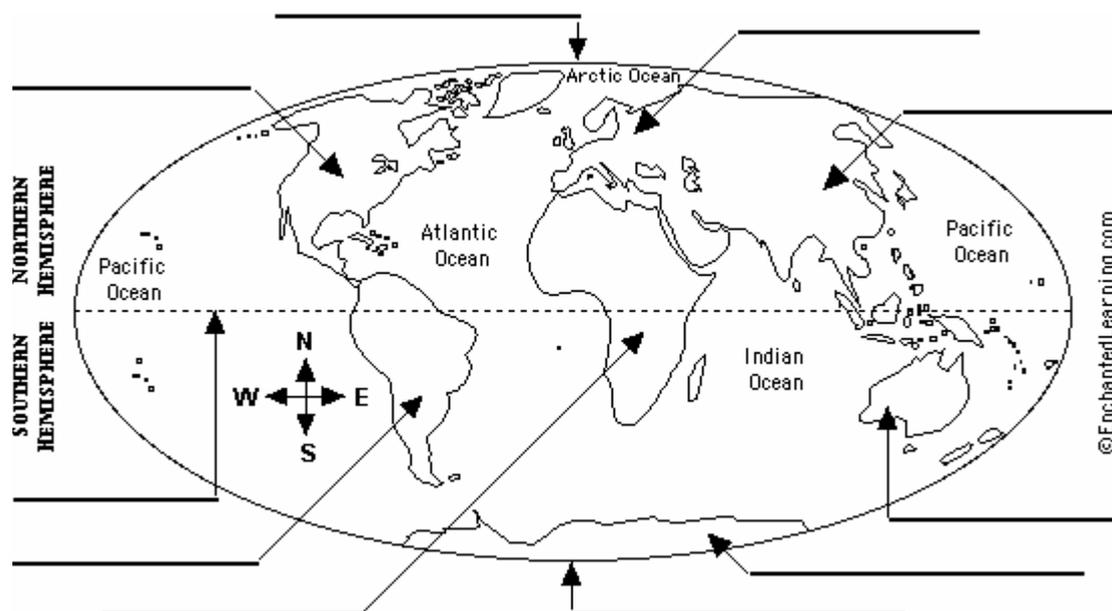
Europe - a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. Europe is attached to Asia (and west of it).

North America - a continent in the Northern Hemisphere; it is north of South America. It is bordered by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

North Pole - the point that is the farthest north on Earth.

South America - a continent that is mostly in the Southern Hemisphere. It is bordered by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

South Pole - the point that is the farthest south on Earth.



Label the Earth's Oceans

[Continents Quiz](#)
[Oceans](#)

Read the definitions, then label the map below.

Definitions

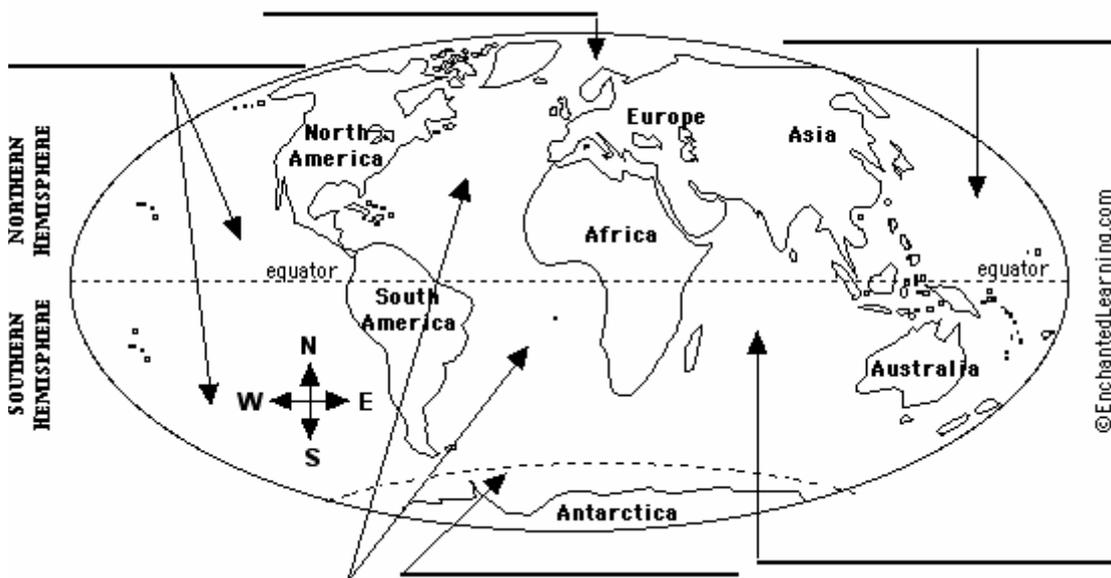
Arctic Ocean - an ocean around the North Pole, bordering northern Europe, Asia and North America. It is the smallest ocean.

Atlantic Ocean - an ocean bordering western Europe, western Africa, Antarctica, and eastern North and South America.

Indian Ocean - an ocean bordering eastern Africa, southern Asia, western Australia, and Antarctica.

Pacific Ocean - an ocean bordering eastern Asia, northeastern Australia, Antarctica, and western North and South America. It is the biggest ocean.

Southern Ocean - the ocean bordering Antarctica and extending from 60 degrees latitude. This fifth ocean was recognized by the International Hydrographic Organization in the spring of 2000.



CONTINENTS AND OCEANS

Africa - a continent that crosses the equator. It is south of Europe and is bordered by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

Antarctica - the continent that surrounds the South Pole of the Earth.

Asia - a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. Asia is attached to Europe (and east of it).

Australia - a continent, an island, and a country in the Southern Hemisphere.

Equator - an imaginary line that divides the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

Europe - a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. Europe is attached to Asia (and west of it).

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La asistente lee la fotocopia en clase, pregunta en un mapa mudo y hace preguntas como ¿qué océano hay entre América y África?, usando para ello las preguntas del quiz que hay tras la fotocopia de los continentes:

1. What ocean lies between Africa and the Americas? _____
2. What ocean lies between Asia and the Americas? _____
3. What is the name of the ocean at the North Pole? _____
4. What is the name of the continent at the South Pole?

5. What is the name of the ocean that surrounds Antarctica?

6. What ocean borders Africa to the east? _____
7. What continent is bordered by the Indian Ocean (to the west) and the Pacific Ocean (to the east)? _____
8. Which two continents are part of one huge land mass (they are separated by a chain of mountains)? _____ and _____
9. If you wanted to travel from Antarctica to the equator, in which direction would you head? _____
10. What is the name of the imaginary line that is halfway between the poles?

3º CLASE**GLOSSARY**

- Plains are flat lands that have only small changes in elevation.
- A plateau is larger and it used to be higher than the surrounding land.
- A mountain is a very high, natural place on Earth; sometimes there is a peak on the top of the mountain.
- The sides of a mountain are called slopes and they can be steep slopes or gentle slopes.
- A hill is a small elevation in the Earth's surface.
- A valley is a low place between mountains, often having a river or stream running along the bottom. Valleys can be wide or narrow like a canyon.

Exercise: Draw a relief showing the landforms you have learnt here.



Exercise: Traduce al español todas las formas de relieve que aparecen en la foto anterior

Look up the following words in the [Little Explorers](#) picture dictionary to answer the questions.

	<i>Question</i>
1.	An archipelago consists of a chain of ____.
2.	What is an atoll formed from?
3.	A bay is smaller than this this type of body of water.
4.	What is the shape of the top of a butte?
5.	What often forms a canyon?
6.	Is a cape made of land or water?
7.	What are cliffs made of?
8.	How many continents are there on Earth?

9.	What shape do most coves have?
10.	What surrounds a fjord?
11.	Are geysers hot or cold?
12.	Do glaciers move slowly, quickly, or not at all?
13.	A gulf is part of a larger body of what?
14.	What are islands surrounded by?
15.	An isthmus is a narrow strip of what?
16.	What word describes the walls of a mesa?
17.	What is the name of the tallest mountain on Earth?
18.	A peninsula is surrounded by water on how many sides?
19.	Valleys are located between these.
20.	Name three things that come out of volcanoes.

respuestas:

1. islands
2. coral
3. gulf
4. flat
5. a river
6. land
7. rock and soil
8. seven (7)
9. horseshoe-shaped
10. steep cliffs
11. hot
12. slowly
13. water
14. water
15. land
16. steep
17. Mt. Everest
18. three (3)
19. mountains
20. lava, ashes, and hot gases

4º CLASE: ASISTENTE

- **Objetivo:** trabajar en inglés las formas de relieve: meseta, llanura, sierra, cordillera, valle, depresión. También trabajar en inglés las partes de los volcanes.
- **Fotocopia Cloze Activity Volcano.**

Volcano:**Cloze Activity****EnchantedLearning.com**

Fill in the blanks below using words from the word bank.

[Go to the answers](#)**Word Bank:**

Mars	summit	Magma
crust	rock	Earth
crater	lava	volcano
miles	cracks	erupts

A volcano is a place on the Earth's surface (or any other planet's or moon's surface) where molten _____, gases and pyroclastic debris erupt through the earth's _____. Volcanoes vary quite a bit in their structure - some are _____ in the earth's crust where lava erupts, and some are domes, shields, or mountain-like structures with a _____ (a circular depression) at the summit.

_____ is molten rock within the Earth's crust. When magma _____ through the earth's surface it is called _____.

The largest volcano on _____ is Hawaii's Mauna Loa. Mauna Loa is about 6 miles (10 km) tall from the sea floor to its _____ (it rises about 4 km above sea level). It also has the greatest volume of any volcano on Earth, 10,200 cubic miles (42,500 cubic kilometers).

The largest _____ in our Solar System is perhaps Olympus Mons on the planet _____. This enormous volcano is 17 _____ (27 km) tall and over 320 miles (520 km) across.

- **Label sobre las partes de un volcán**

Label the Volcano Diagram

Read the definitions, then label the diagram below.

Definitions

ash cloud - an ash cloud is the cloud of ash that forms in the air after some volcanic eruptions.

conduit - a conduit is a passage through which magma (molten rock) flows in a volcano.

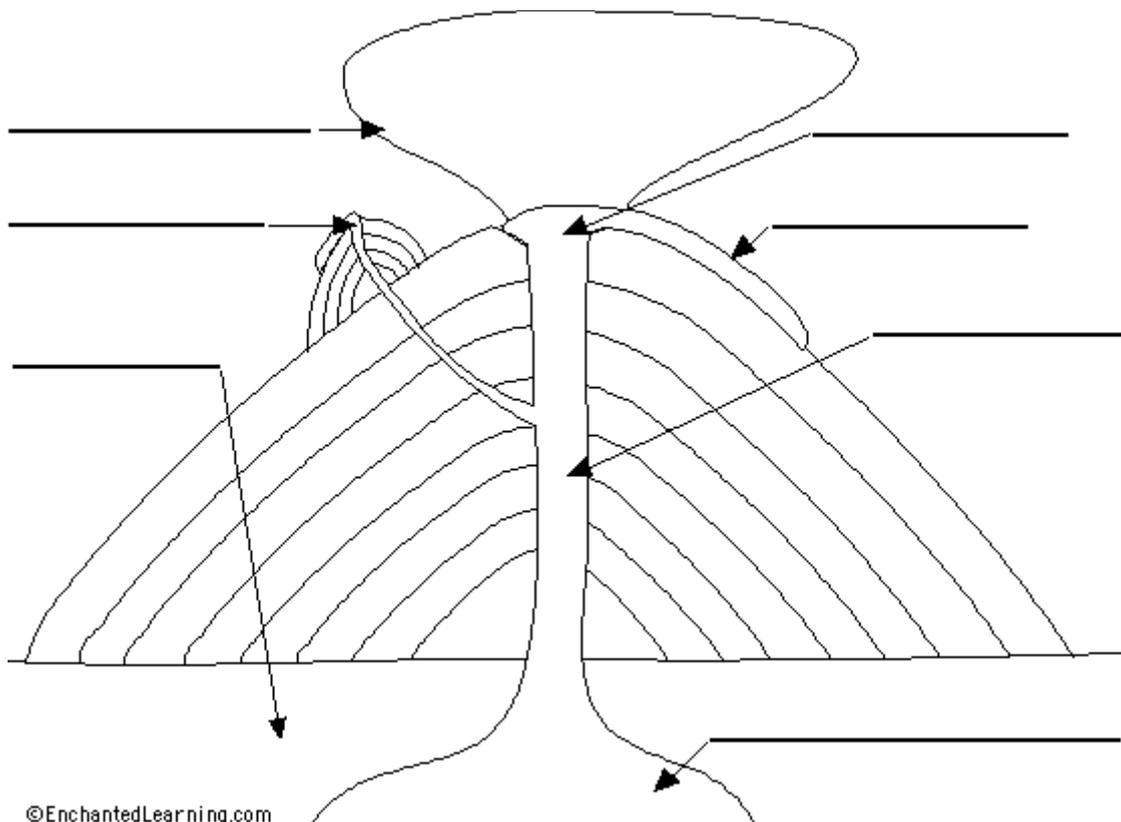
crust - the crust is Earth's outermost, rocky layer.

lava - lava is molten rock; it usually comes out of erupting volcanoes.

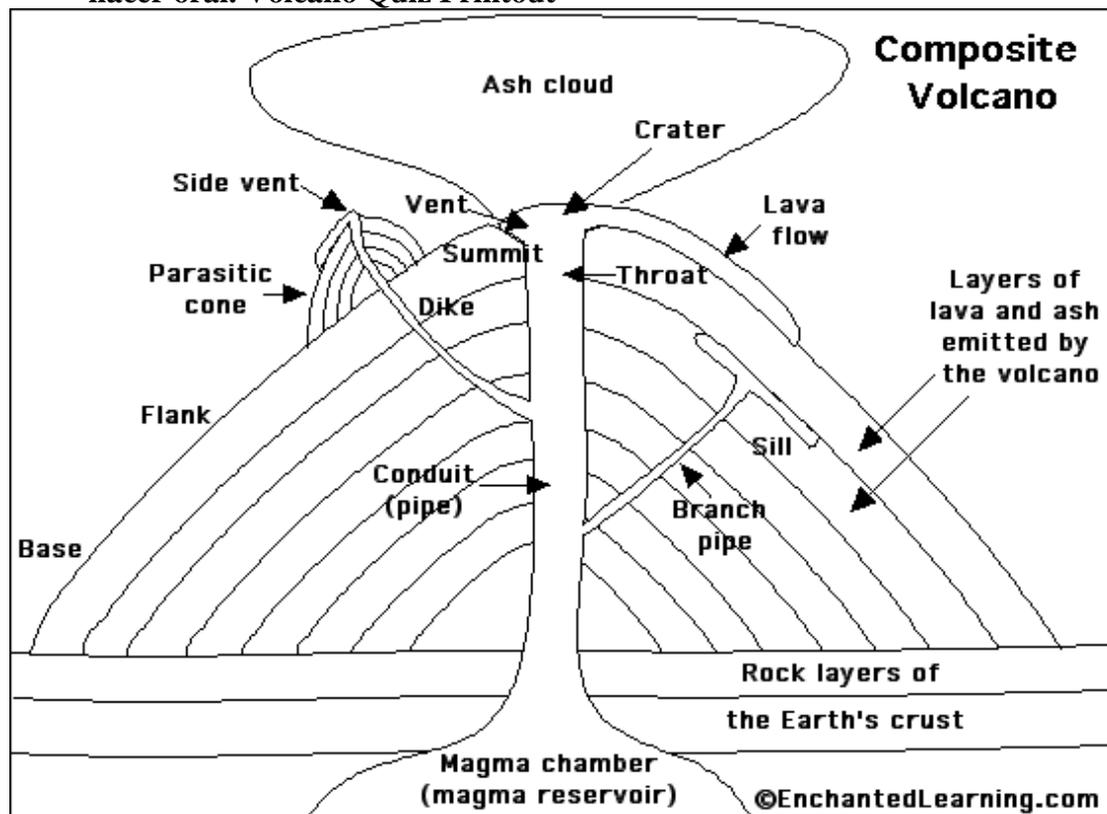
magma chamber - a magma chamber contains magma (molten rock) deep within the Earth's crust.

side vent - a side vent is a vent in the side of a volcano.

vent - a vent is an opening in the Earth's surface through which volcanic materials erupt.



- **Volcano Quiz Printout, para jugar a rodear la respuesta correcta, se puede hacer oral. Volcano Quiz Printout**



Circle the right answer:

1. What is the name of molten rock that erupts from volcanoes? MAGMA - LAVA - VENT
2. What is the name of molten rock within the Earth's crust? MAGMA - LAVA - VENT
3. What is the name of the tube through which molten rock flows? PARASITIC - CONDUIT - BASE
4. In which part of the Earth would you find a magma reservoir? CRUST - PARASITIC - CONDUIT
5. Composite volcanoes are made up of layers of lava and _____. CONDUIT - ASH - MAGMA
6. What is the name of a smaller vent-structure on the side of some volcanoes? SUMMIT - MAGMA RESERVOIR - PARASITIC CONE
7. What is the name of the bowl-like opening of a volcano? SILL - CRATER - ASH
8. Are ash clouds emitted from sills? YES - NO
9. What is the name of an opening through which molten rock and gases escape from a volcano? CONDUIT - VENT - FLANK
10. The sides of a volcano are called its flanks. YES - NO

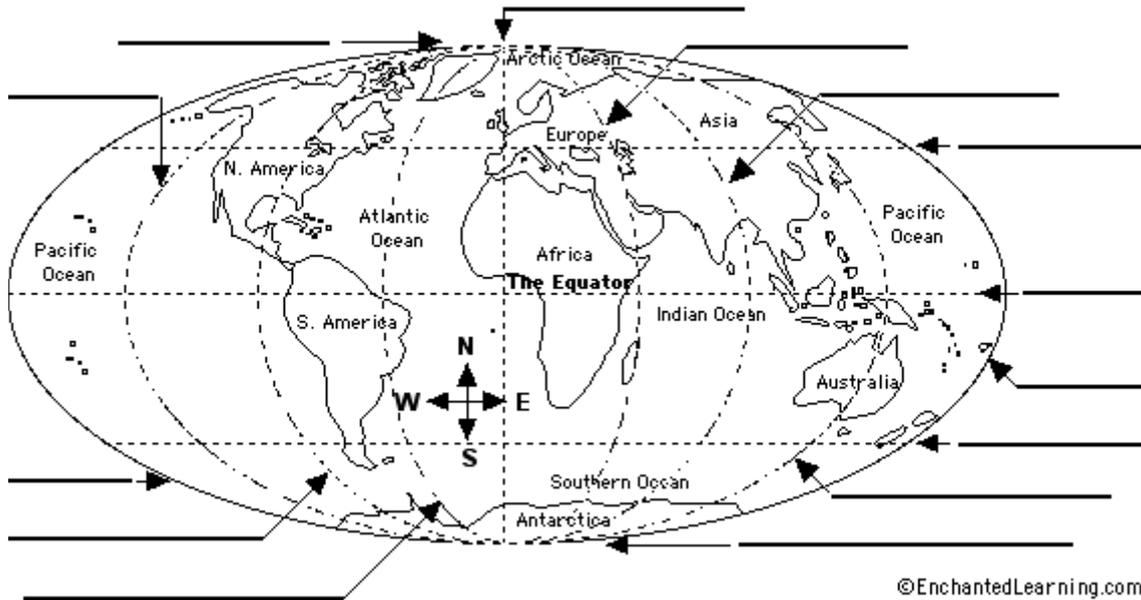
5° CLASE

Using the [world longitude and latitude map printout](#), answer the following questions and mark the locations.

1. Draw a red line along the equator (0 degrees latitude).
2. Draw a purple line along the Prime Meridian (0 degrees longitude).
3. In which ocean is the location 10 degrees S latitude, 75 degrees E longitude located? Mark it on the map with a blue "X" and write the name of the ocean.
4. In which ocean is the location 30 degrees N latitude, 60 degrees W longitude located? Mark it on the map with a blue "Y" and write the name of the ocean.
5. Mark the following cities on the map in red:

B. Beijing: 40°N, 116°E
C. Cairo: 30°N, 31°E
CT. Cape Town: 34°S, 18°E
H. Hong Kong: 22°N, 114°E
J. Jakarta: 6°S, 106°E
LA. Los Angeles: 34°N, 118°W
LI. Lima: 12°S, 77°W
LO. London: 51°N, 0°W
MC. Mexico City: 19°N, 99°W
MO. Moscow: 55°N, 37°E
MU. Mumbai: 19°N, 72°E
NA. Nairobi: 1°S, 37°E
NO. New Orleans: 30°N, 90°W
NY. New York: 40°N, 74°W
R. Rio de Janeiro: 23°S, 43°W
SE. Seattle: 47°N, 122°W
SY. Sydney: 34°S, 151°E
TK. Tokyo: 35°N, 139°E
T. Toronto: 43°N, 79°W

Label the Latitude and Longitude
 Using the terms below, label latitudes and longitudes on the world map.



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90° N	180° W	45° E
45° N	135° W	90° E
0° Latitude	90° W	135° E
45° S	45° W	180° E
90° S	0° Longitude	

6° CLASE: ASISTENTE**Label the Earth Diagram**

Read the definitions, then label the diagram below.

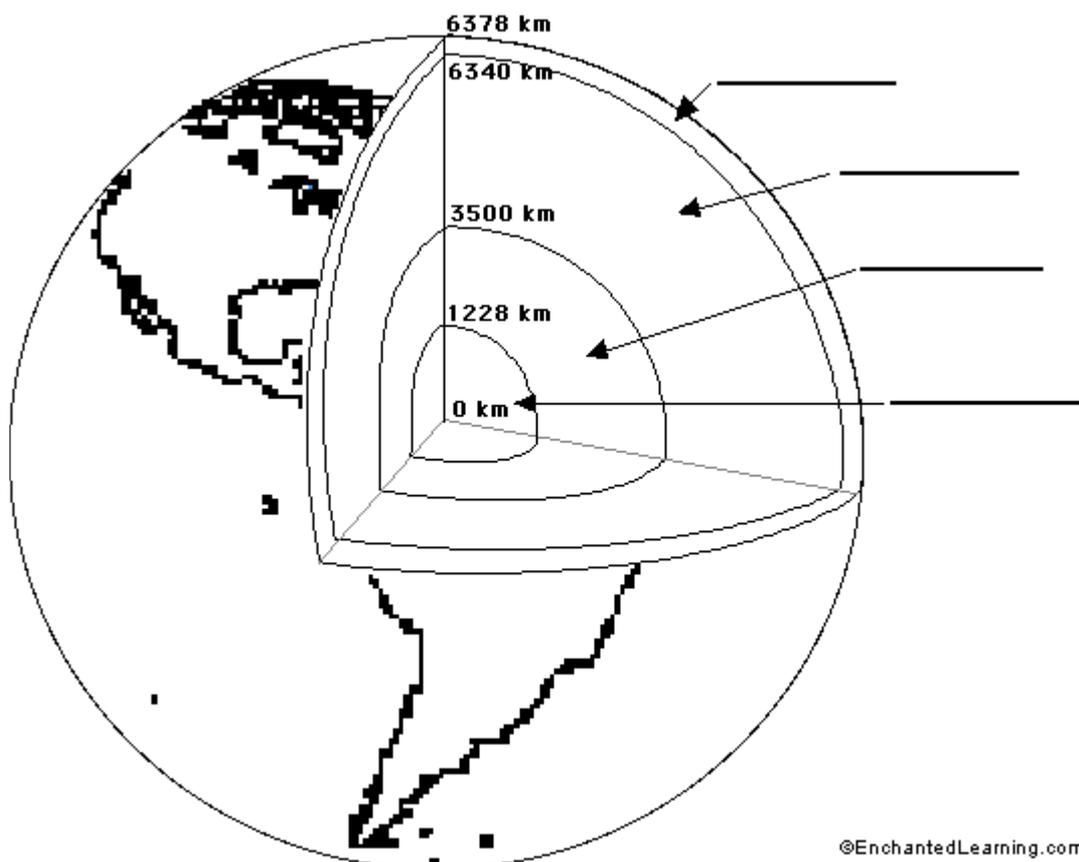
Definitions

crust - the rigid, rocky outer surface of the Earth, composed mostly of basalt and granite. The crust is thinner under the oceans.

inner core - the solid iron-nickel center of the Earth that is very hot and under great pressure.

mantle - a rocky layer located under the crust - it is composed of silicon, oxygen, magnesium, iron, aluminum, and calcium. Convection (heat) currents carry heat from the hot inner mantle to the cooler outer mantle.

outer core - the molten iron-nickel layer that surrounds the inner core.



The Earth Find it! in Zoom Astronomy

Use the section on the [Earth](#) to answer the following questions.

1. How long does it take the Earth to revolve around the Sun? _____
2. How far is the Earth from the Sun? _____
3. Is the Earth's orbit around the Sun highly elliptical or almost circular? _____
4. The Earth is the densest planet in the Solar System. Is it denser or less dense than water? _____
5. Is the Earth's rotation slowing down or speeding up slightly over time? _____
6. What is the core of the Earth made of? _____
7. What is the major component of the Earth's atmosphere? _____
8. What is the name of the lowest layer of the Earth's atmosphere? This is the layer in which weather occurs. _____
9. Are the seasons on Earth caused by the tilt of the Earth's axis or the fact that the Earth's distance from the Sun varies throughout the year? _____
10. Is the Earth double, four times, or eight times larger (in diameter) than the Moon?

**Earth:
Cloze Activity
Fill in the blanks below.**

Word Bank:

life	hours	miles per hour
gases	moon	Autumn
third	aphelion	sunlight
nitrogen	93 million	Earth
planet	seasons	July

The Earth is the _____ planet from the Sun in our Solar System. It is the planet we evolved on and the only planet in our Solar System that is known to support _____. The Earth is about 7,926 miles (12,756 km) in diameter; it is the fifth-largest _____ in our Solar System. The Earth's mass is about 5.98×10^{24} kg. Earth is the densest planet in our Solar System. To escape the Earth's gravitational pull, an object must reach a velocity of 24,840 _____ (11,180 m/sec).

The Earth's atmosphere is a thin layer of _____ that surrounds the Earth. It composed of 78% _____, 21% oxygen, 0.9% argon, 0.03% carbon dioxide, and trace amounts of other gases.

The Earth has one _____. The moon is about one quarter of the diameter of the Earth. The moon may have once been a part of the Earth; it may have been broken off the _____ during a catastrophic collision of a huge body with the Earth billions of years ago.

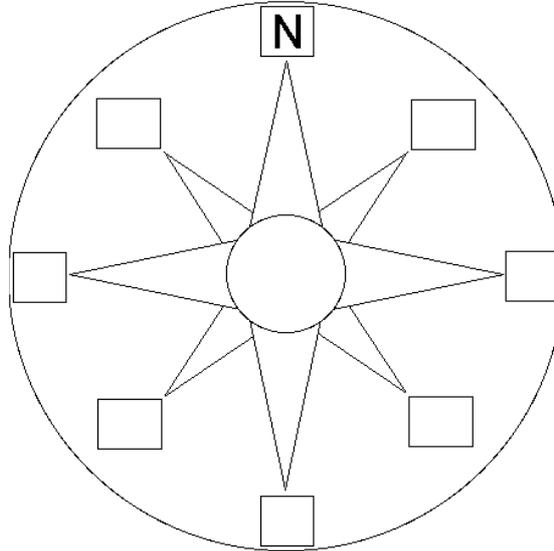
On average, the Earth orbits at _____ miles (149,600,000 km) from the Sun. The Earth is closest to the Sun (this is called perihelion) around January 2 each year (when we are 91.4 million miles = 147.1 million km from the Sun); it is farthest away from the Sun (this is called _____) around _____ 2 each year (when we are 94.8 million miles = 152.6 million km from the Sun).

Each day on Earth takes 23.93 _____. Each year on Earth takes 365.26 Earth days (that is, it takes the Earth 365.26 days to orbit the Sun once). The Earth's rotation is slowing down very slightly over time, about one second every 10 years.

The Earth's axis is tilted from perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic by 23.45° . This tilting is what gives us the four _____ of the year: Summer, Spring, Winter and _____. Since the axis is tilted, different parts of the globe are oriented towards the Sun at different times of the year; this affects the amount of _____ each receives.

7ª CLASE : Compass Rose

A compass rose is a design on a map that shows directions. It shows north, south, east, west, northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest.



On the compass rose above, only north is filled in. Fill in the rest of the directions on the compass rose, using the standard abbreviations:

N=North, S=South, E=East, W=West, NE=Northeast, NW=Northwest, SE=Southeast, SW=Southwest.

When north is at the top of the compass rose (as it often is), south is at the bottom, east is on the right, and west is on the left. Northeast is between north and east, northwest is between north and west, southeast is between south and east, and southwest is between south and west.

1. What ocean borders Spain and Portugal to the west? _____
2. What sea borders Spain to the east? _____
3. What is the name of the narrow channel of water of water that separates Spain (in Europe) from Morocco (in Africa)? _____
4. What is the name of the chain of mountains in the northeast of Spain?

5. What is the name of the country that borders Spain across this chain of mountains?

6. What is the name of the tiny country located on the northeastern border of Spain?

7. If you wanted to travel from Lisbon to Madrid, in which direction would you head?
(a) northeast, (b) northwest, (c) southeast, (d) southwest

GLOSSARY

- Plains are flat lands that have only small changes in elevation.
- A plateau is larger and it used to be higher than the surrounding land.
- A mountain is a very high, natural place on Earth; sometimes there is a peak on the top of the mountain.
- The sides of a mountain are called slopes and they can be steep slopes or gentle slopes.
- A hill is a small elevation in the Earth's surface.
- A valley is a low place between mountains, often having a river or stream running along the bottom. Valleys can be wide or narrow like a canyon.

Exercise: Draw a relief showing the landforms you have learnt here.

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Vocabulary: Landforms and Bodies of Water

Archipelago: An archipelago is a group or chain of islands clustered together in a sea or ocean.

Atoll: An atoll is a ring (or partial ring) of coral that forms an island in an ocean or sea.

Bay: A bay is a body of water that is partly enclosed by land (and is usually smaller than a gulf).

Butte: A butte is a flat-topped rock or hill formation with steep sides

Canyon: A canyon is a deep valley with very steep sides - often carved from the Earth by a river.

Cape: A cape is a pointed piece of land that sticks out into a sea, ocean, lake, or river.

Cave: A cave is a large hole in the ground or in the side of a hill or mountain.

Channel: A channel is a body of water that connects two larger bodies of water (like the English Channel). A channel is also a part of a river or harbor that is deep enough to let ships sail through.

Cliff: A cliff is a steep face of rock and soil.

Continent: The land mass on Earth is divided into continents. The seven current continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America.

Cove: A cove is small, horseshoe-shaped body of water along the coast; the water is surrounded by land formed of soft rock.

Delta: A delta is a low, watery land formed at the mouth of a river. It is formed from the silt, sand and small rocks that flow downstream in the river and are deposited in the delta. A delta is often (but not always) shaped like a triangle (hence its name, delta, a Greek letter that is shaped like a triangle).

Desert: A desert is a very dry area.

Dune: A dune is a hill or a ridge made of sand. Dunes are shaped by the wind, and change all the time.

Equator: The equator is an imaginary circle around the earth, halfway between the north and south poles.

Estuary: An estuary is where a river meets the sea or ocean.

Fjord: A fjord is a long, narrow sea inlet that is bordered by steep cliffs.

Geomorphology: Geomorphology is the scientific field that investigates how landforms are formed on the Earth (and other planets).

Geyser: A geyser is a natural hot spring that occasionally sprays water and steam above the ground.

Glacier: A glacier is a slowly moving river of ice.

Gulf: A gulf is a part of the ocean (or sea) that is partly surrounded by land (it is usually larger than a bay).

Hill: A hill is a raised area or mound of land.

Island: An island is a piece of land that is surrounded by water.

Isthmus: An isthmus is a narrow strip of land connecting two larger landmasses. An isthmus has water on two sides.

Lagoon: A lagoon is a shallow body of water that is located alongside a coast.

Lake: A lake is a large body of water surrounded by land on all sides. Really huge lakes are often called seas.

Latitude: Latitude is the angular distance north or south from the equator to a particular location. The equator has a latitude of zero degrees. The North Pole has a latitude of 90 degrees North; the South Pole has a latitude of 90 degrees South.

Longitude: Longitude is the angular distance east or west from the north-south line that passes through Greenwich, England, to a particular location. Greenwich, England has a longitude of zero degrees. The farther east or west of Greenwich you are, the greater your longitude. Midway Islands (in the Pacific Ocean) have a longitude of 180 degrees (they are on the opposite side of the globe from Greenwich).

Mesa: A mesa is a land formation with a flat area on top and steep walls - usually occurring in dry areas.

Mountain: A mountain is a very tall high, natural place on Earth - higher than a hill. The tallest mountain on Earth is Mt. Everest

Ocean: An ocean is a large body of salt water that surrounds a continent. Oceans cover more the two-thirds of the Earth's surface

Peninsula: A peninsula is a body of land that is surrounded by water on three sides

Plain: Plains are flat lands that have only small changes in elevation.

Plateau: A plateau is a large, flat area of land that is higher than the surrounding land

Pond: A pond is a small body of water surrounded by land. A pond is smaller than a lake

Prairie: A prairie is a wide, relatively flat area of land that has grasses and only a few trees.

River: A river is a large, flowing body of water that usually empties into a sea or ocean.

Sea: sea is a large body of salty water that is often connected to an ocean. A sea may be partly or completely surrounded by land.

Source: A source is the beginning of a rivers.

Swamp: A swamp is a type of freshwater wetland that has spongy, muddy land and a lot of water. Many trees and shrubs grow in swamps.

Trait: A strait is a narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water

Tributary: A tributary is a stream or river that flows into a larger river

Tundra: A tundra is a cold, treeless area; it is the coldest biome.

Valley: A valley is a low place between mountains

Volcano: A volcano is a mountainous vent in the Earth's crust. When a volcano erupts, it spews out lava, ashes, and hot gases from deep inside the Earth.

Waterfall: When a river falls off steeply, there is a waterfall.

Wetland: A wetland is an area of land that is often wet; the soil in wetlands are often low in oxygen. Wetland plants are adapted to life in wet soil. There are many types of wetlands, including: swamp, slough, fen, bog, marsh, moor, muskeg, peatland, bottomland, delmarva, mire, wet meadow, riparian, etc.