AROUND THE WORLD
Let’s Begin

1. Which continent are Tom and Ana in?
2. Do you think Tom and Ana can see an inland landscape or a coastal landscape? Why?
3. Where are Tom and Ana going?
4. Can you see any typical features of a coast in the picture?
5. Listen to the Landscapes song. In your notebook, copy the words you hear.

I can see …
There’s a …
There are some …

Useful language
**Adventure around the world**

1. Listen, read and act out.

1. Ana and Tom are at the North Pole. There’s no land here – it’s all made of ice.

   - That’s the Arctic Ocean. It’s the smallest and shallowest ocean.
   - Yes. It’s too cold to swim here!

2. Ana and Tom are in Asia.

   - Look at the Himalayas! We’re nearly at the summit!

3. Ana and Tom are in Australia.

   - We are in a very dry area of Australia.
   - This is Lake Eyre. It often has very little water.
   - It’s a beautiful colour!

4. Ana and Tom are back in Europe.

   - Yes! And now we’re sailing to the coast. What an adventure!

   - I love Sweden!

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1. Copy and complete the sentences in your notebook. Use the pictures to help you.

   a. The highest point of a mountain is called the ......
   b. A .... is a body of salt or fresh water.
   c. A series of mountains is called a ......
   d. An .... is a very large body of salt water.

   - lake
   - ocean
   - summit
   - mountain range
**Fast facts card game**

You are going to make and play a card game with facts about different autonomous communities in Spain. Get into groups and decide which two communities or autonomous cities each member will investigate.

**Materials:** mini blank cards or A4 card each cut into 4 sections, pens, scissors, internet access, computers or tablets.

**Steps**

1. Each group member chooses two autonomous communities or autonomous cities to research.

2. Search online to find the following information:
   - number of rivers
   - number of mountain ranges
   - number of provinces
   - population

3. Prepare a fact card for each of your autonomous communities, including the name and your four facts from step 2.

4. Now you are ready to play. Deal the cards randomly. Make sure each player has two cards.
   - Player A: Read a fact from your card.
   - Player B: Read the same fact from your card. If your number is bigger, you win both cards. If it is smaller, Player A wins both cards. If the number is the same, you both keep your card.
   - Player B: Repeat the process with Player C. Player C: Repeat the process with Player D and continue in this way.
   - Play the game until one player wins all the cards. If you lose all your cards, form a pair with another player.
   - You only have 5 minutes!

**Useful language**

- The population of … is …
- There are … *borders / rivers / mountains* in …

Evaluate your cooperative learning.
The continents
The land on Earth is divided into six continents: the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania and Antarctica. Some continents are connected to each other and others are completely surrounded by water.

The oceans
Most water is in the oceans and seas.
• The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest ocean.
• The Atlantic Ocean is half the size of the Pacific Ocean.
• The Indian Ocean is the warmest ocean.
• The Southern Ocean completely surrounds Antarctica.
• The Arctic Ocean is the smallest and shallowest ocean.

The seas
Seas are smaller than oceans. They can be partly surrounded by land, such as the Caribbean Sea and the South China Sea. They can also be almost completely surrounded by land, such as the Mediterranean Sea or the Red Sea.

1 Listen and answer in your notebook.
  a Which is the largest continent on Earth?
  b Which is the smallest continent on Earth?

2 Which continent are you from? Which continent is Argentina in? Ask about other countries.

Why is Earth called the ‘Blue Planet’?

Useful language
I’m from ...
Which continent is ... in?
It’s in ...
3 How many continents surround the Mediterranean Sea?
4 Which body of water surrounds the Canary Islands?
5 Which sea surrounds the Balearic Islands?
Landscapes can have **natural features**, like mountains, and **man-made features**, like roads. They can be **inland** or **coastal**. They are made up of **landforms**.

**Inland landscapes**

Inland landscapes can have high and low areas of land.

In **high areas** we can find these landforms:
- **Mountains**: these are large, rocky areas of land. The top of the mountain is called the **summit**. Its sides are called **slopes** and the bottom of the mountain is called the **foot**.
- **Hills**: these areas of land are lower than mountains.
- **Mountain range**: this is a group of mountains that are close together.

In **low areas** we can find these landforms:
- **Valleys**: these are areas between mountains and hills.
- **Plains**: these are flat areas of land.
- **Plateau**: this is a plain that is higher than the land around it.
Coastal landscapes

Coastal landscapes are by the sea. We can find different landforms in a coastal landscape.

- An **island** is an area of land surrounded by water.
- A **headland** is a narrow area of high land that sticks out into the sea.
- A **cliff** is a steep area of rock next to the sea.
- A **beach** is a low, flat area next to the sea. It can be made up of sand or rocks.
- An **archipelago** is a group of islands.
- A **bay** is a curved area of land that meets the sea.

3 Can you find an example of a mountain range, a valley, an island and an archipelago in Spain?

4 🎧 Listen and write True or False in your notebook.
   a The Balearic Islands are in the Atlantic Ocean.
   b Mallorca is the smallest island.

5 🌐 Which is the closest beach to where you live? Can you describe it?

**Useful language**

- The closest beach is ...
- There’s a ...
- There are (some) ...
- You can find ...
Spain is located in south-west Europe. To the south, the Strait of Gibraltar separates the rest of Europe from Africa. To the west, Portugal shares the Iberian Peninsula with Spain. To the north-east, the Pyrenees form a border between France and Spain. Spain has many different landscapes and landforms.

What is the landscape like in your area of Spain?

Which ocean does the River Miño flow into?

Where is the source of the River Duero?

Where do the rivers on the map flow into?

Rivers in Spain flow into the Atlantic Ocean, the Cantabrian Sea or the Mediterranean Sea.

The Meseta Central is a plateau in the centre of the Iberian Peninsula.

The Canary Islands are an example of an archipelago.

Useful language

The ... flows into ...
Mountain ranges
The main mountain ranges in Spain are the Cordillera Cantábrica, the Pyrenees, the Sistema Ibérico, the Sistema Central, the Sierra Morena and the Cordillera Bética.

1. The Cordillera Cantábrica extends across the north coast of Spain. The highest points include the Picos de Europa.

2. The Pyrenees is the mountain range which separates Spain from France.

3. The Sistema Ibérico is home to eagles and vultures.

4. The Sistema Central is the longest mountain range in Spain. It extends over 700 kilometres.

5. The Sierra Morena is one of the last remaining habitats of the Iberian lynx.

6. The Cordillera Bética extends across the south coast of Spain.

What is the highest mountain in the Iberian Peninsula? And in Spain?
What landforms are near where you live?

Mountains in Spain are home to many animals such as bears.

Useful language
I live near …
Fighting pollution

Human actions often cause damage to our environment. For example, industry and transport pollute the air. Chemicals can destroy marine ecology and unrecycled rubbish harms plants and other living creatures.

1. Look at photos 1–6. What damage does each type of pollution cause?

2. There are seven different kinds of environmental pollution. They all come from different sources and cause different problems. Find out what they are.

3. Which photo shows air pollution? Can you think of any possible solutions? What can you do to stop it?

4. What can you do to help the environment? Create a list of five tips.

Useful language

We can (take / use) …

People (should / shouldn’t) …
Protecting our coasts

Human activity can sometimes have a negative impact on natural landscapes, plants and animals.

In the past, there were many small fishing towns in Spain. Now, there are a lot more large ports with bigger boats like yachts and cruise ships.

There are also now lots of tourist resorts along the coast with hotels, bars and shops. These changes cause a lot of pollution.

What types of pollution and environmental damage can mass tourism cause? Compare your answers with a partner.

Create a poster warning of the dangers of environmental pollution, and giving advice on how to prevent environmental damage. Use some of the tips you thought of on the previous page.
1. Copy and complete in your notebook.

2. Look at the map of Spain. In your notebook, label the mountain ranges 1–6.

3. Which three bodies of water do rivers in Spain flow into? Write the words in your notebook.
In your notebook, copy and complete the sentences.

a A ..... is a low area of land between mountains.
b A ..... is a steep area of rock next to the sea.
c The ..... is the smallest and shallowest ocean.
d The ..... is the largest and deepest ocean.
e ..... are smaller than oceans.
f ..... is the largest continent.

In pairs, ask questions. Test your partner.

Pupil A

a Can you name the six continents?
b What is the Sierra Morena?
c Which sea does the Guadalquivir flow into?
d Which mountain range forms the border between Spain and France?

Pupil B

a What is in a mountain range?
b Can you name three rivers in Spain?
c What type of landform is the Meseta Central?
d What sort of landscape contains bays, cliffs and headlands?

Study skills

Use sticky notes to help you remember the unit.
- Open your book at page 48.
- What can you remember? Read the page.
- Write some important things from the page on a sticky note.
- Write the page number and a title.
- Do the same for pages 49–53.
- Compare your notes with your classmates.