



PRIMARY

Social Science

TEACHER'S RESOURCE BOOK



 Richmond

 SANTILLANA

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Social Science

TEACHER'S RESOURCE BOOK

Social Science 6 is a collective work, conceived, designed and created by the Primary Education department at Santillana, under the supervision of **Teresa Grence Ruiz**.

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Introduction

Social Science 6 Teacher's Resource Book

provides a wide variety of photocopiable worksheets designed to complement **Social Science 6 Student's Book** and **Social Science 6 Teacher's Book**. It is divided into 10 topics in order to cover the main concepts of both the National Curriculum and the curriculum established by the Community of Madrid.

These worksheets facilitate a flexible approach in the classroom. Students in the same class can be given different worksheets. Students can expand on the material learnt in class. Or they can use the worksheets to revise. These worksheets can also be assigned as homework.

There are four categories of worksheets:

Reinforcement, Extension, Assessment and **tests**, and **Investigate**.

Answer keys are provided in the Aula Virtual and on the website: <http://www.evocacion.es>

Worksheets

Reinforcement worksheets

There are two pages of **Reinforcement worksheets** for each topic. These worksheets are designed to provide additional support for students in need of further practice. They can be used after the relevant section in the Student's Book, before the *Final activities* sections, or as extra preparation for the Unit assessment. Students can complete the worksheets with or without consulting their Student's Books, in the classroom or at home, individually or in pairs.

The population and economy of Europe and Spain REINFORCEMENT

Name _____ Date _____


1 Read and answer the questions.

a. What does it mean by Europe and Spain have an ageing population?

b. What is this due to?

c. What are the effects of migration?


2 Look at the map and answer the questions.



a. Name three countries with a population density of less than 10 inhabitants/km².









b. Name three countries where the population density is more than 300 inhabitants/km².

3 How is the European working population distributed in the three economic sectors? Write the sector each diagram highlights.



REINFORCEMENT

1 Identify the activity each picture shows and the sector it belongs to.

	activity	sector
	of catching (fishing)	primary sector
		
		
		
		
		
		
		

Extension worksheets

There are two pages of **Extension worksheets** for each topic. These worksheets can be used for fast finishers or to expand on the material covered in class.

The economy EXTENSION

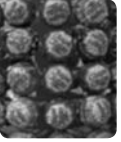
Name _____ Date _____

A very successful entrepreneur

More than half a century ago there was a Catalan confectioner, called Eric Bernat. He had an idea to put a small stick into a round sweet. His invention became famous around the world. It seems very simple now but in 1950 it was a revolutionary idea.

Eric saw that children sucked sweets and then took them out of their mouths. Then, they put the sweets back in their mouths. He thought this was very unhygienic and decided to put a small stick into the sweets. In 1958 the first sweet on a stick appeared on the market. The company, Chupa Chups, started in 1964 with the slogan, "It's round and long-lasting, Chupa Chups".

Eric wanted a logo for his company. Salvador Dalí, one of the greatest artists of the 20th century, designed a logo. In one hour he created a yellow daisy with "Chupa Chups" written in red in the middle. This same design is used today. Chupa Chups was famous around the world. It was the first sweet on a stick that people also ate in space! In 1995, Russian astronauts took them to the Mir space station.



1 Read the text and answer the questions.

a. Who was Eric Bernat?

b. What gave him the idea to create Chupa Chups?

c. What was the first slogan of Chupa Chups?

d. What famous artist designed its logo? How long did it take?

e. When did Chupa Chups go into space? Who took them there?

EXTENSION

1 Circle the characteristics that you think are the most important for an entrepreneur and explain why.

be creative take decisions be aware of needs

look for solutions work in a team take risks

2 We associate colours with feelings. Look at the list of colours and choose the colours you would use for the following products.

white ► guinness black ► elegance yellow ► optimism

red ► vitality blue ► trust green ► naturalness

• For a pair of trainers: _____

• For a fizzy drink: _____

• For an ecological car: _____

3 What is your favourite toy or possession? What is the name of the company that produced it? Search the Internet for information about it and make an index card.

MY FAVOURITE TOY

Description of the object: _____

Company name: _____

Company created in (year): _____

Company created in (country, city): _____

Interesting facts about this product: _____

Assessment worksheets

There are two pages of **Assessment worksheets** for each topic. They can be given out once the topic has been completed, as a revision test, or to check progress during the year.

Spain in the 19th century ASSESSMENT

Name _____ Date _____

1 Match each date to its corresponding historic event.


a. 1808	The proclamation of the First Spanish Republic
b. 1812	The Constitution of Cadiz was written
c. 1812	The Constitutional monarchy was established under Queen Isabella II
d. 1814	The reestablishment of the Bourbon monarchy under Alfonso XII
e. 1833	The start of the War of Independence
f. 1847	The return of the absolute monarchy of Ferdinand VII

2 Complete the text about the War of Independence.

In 1807, Napoleon Bonaparte, the Emperor of _____ decided to occupy Portugal. The French troops invaded some Spanish cities. This forced _____ IV to abdicate and _____ VII became the new king. Napoleon forced Ferdinand VII to abdicate so that Joseph Bonaparte could become king. The population of _____ did not accept him and rebelled against the French. This started the War of _____.

During the war, the _____ was written in 1812. It limited the king's power and established _____ for citizens.

3 What style of architecture is this building? Explain.



4 Read and answer the questions.


a. What important artistic movement was born at the end of the 19th century?

b. What are its main characteristics?

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ASSESSMENT

4 Write which social class each picture represents. Then, write three types of jobs that belong to each social class.



4 Write the names of three famous authors from the 19th century.

7 Write the names of three members of the Generation of '36.

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Tests and Investigate

There is a **multiple-choice test** for each topic. The tests provide students with the opportunity to revise the main concepts of each topic and to assess the knowledge they have acquired.

There is one **Investigate worksheet** for each topic. These worksheets provide opportunities for students to carry out simple investigative tasks, either in the classroom or at home.

Rivers and climates of Spain and Europe TEST

Name _____ Date _____

1 Spanish rivers with abundant flow and a regular flow regime belong to the...

a. Mediterranean watershed. b. Cantabrian watershed. c. Atlantic watershed.

2 The longest rivers in Spain belong to the...

a. Atlantic watershed. b. Cantabrian watershed. c. Mediterranean watershed.

3 The river Ebro belongs to the...

a. Atlantic watershed. b. Mediterranean watershed. c. Cantabrian watershed.

4 The four types of climate in Spain are...

a. Oceanic, Desert, Subtropical and Mediterranean.
b. Oceanic, Continental, Subtropical and Mediterranean.
c. Oceanic, Mountain, Subtropical and Mediterranean.

5 The main vegetation in the Oceanic climate includes...

a. oak, chestnut and beech forests.
b. oak, cork and poplar forests.
c. pine, oak and palm forests.

6 The European rivers in the Black Sea watershed...

a. are navigable by road.
b. are short and have a low flow.
c. usually freeze in winter.

7 The Volga is in the...

a. Black Sea watershed.
b. Mediterranean watershed.
c. Caspian Sea watershed.

8 In general, the climate in Europe is...

a. very hot. b. temperate. c. very cold.

9 Tundra are areas...

a. where evergreen trees grow.
b. with poor soil where only grasses can grow.
c. where only mosses, lichens and small shrubs grow.

10 In European areas with a Mediterranean climate, the vegetation includes...

a. beech and pine. b. bushes and oak forests. c. fir trees.

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The landscapes of Spain and Europe INVESTIGATE


Name _____ Date _____

Can you plan a European route by InterRail?

Instructions

1. Work in groups of four. You need an InterRail railway map and a felt-tip pen.

2. Choose which countries and cities you wish to visit during your summer holiday. Look at the railway map, discuss and choose a travel route. Mark it with the felt-tip pen.



3. Make a travel calendar. Decide how many days you want to spend at each stop along your route.

4. Search the Internet for the train timetables. Check departure and arrival times for each stretch of your travel route.

5. Complete the table with all your travel information.

origin	destination	departure date and time	arrival date and time	length of stay

6. Present your InterRail travel plan to the class.

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Name _____ Date _____

1 Complete the text about the relief of Spain.

The main landforms of Spain include the Inner _____; two mountain ranges on the Plateau, four mountain ranges _____ the Plateau and five mountain ranges _____ the Plateau; two river _____; and two groups of islands, called _____.

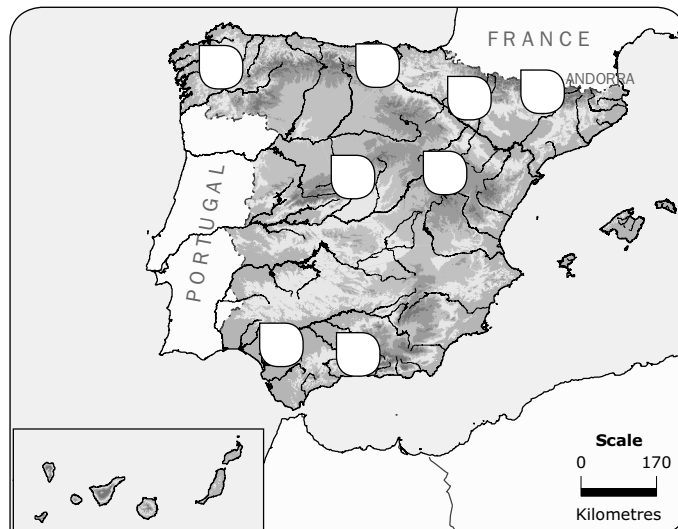
2 Classify the mountains of Spain in the table.

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

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

3 Look at the map and write the number of each landform. Then, label the archipelagos and write the names of the islands in your notebook.

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

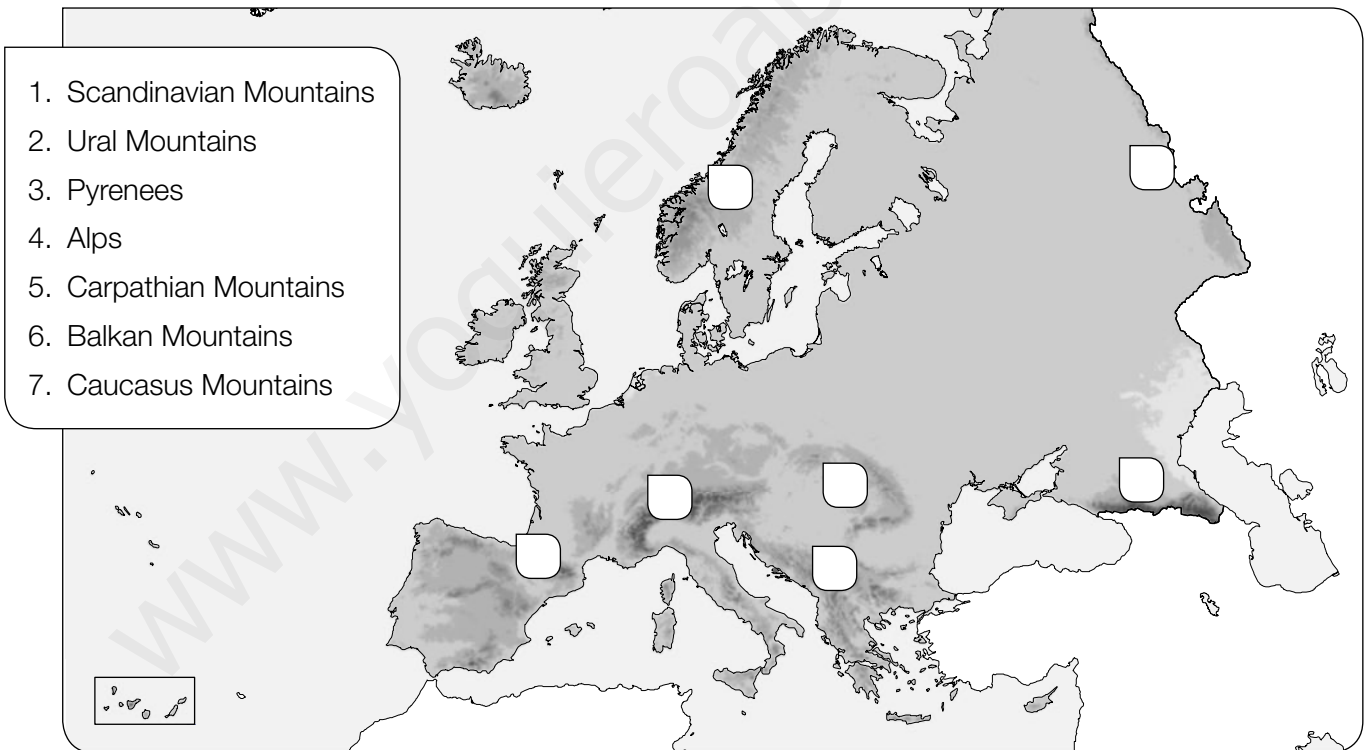


4 Complete the table with the Spanish coasts and the areas they are divided into. Then, answer the questions.

the Spanish coasts		
	<i>The Galician coast</i>	

- Which coast is not divided into different areas? _____
- What is the relief of this coast like? _____

5 Look at the map and write the number of each mountain range. Then, trace and label the types of coasts using five different colours.



6 Write an example of each type of European coastal landform. Then, label them on the map in Activity 5.

- a. peninsula: _____
- b. island: _____
- c. gulf: _____
- d. cape: _____
- e. straight: _____

Name _____ Date _____

Google Maps

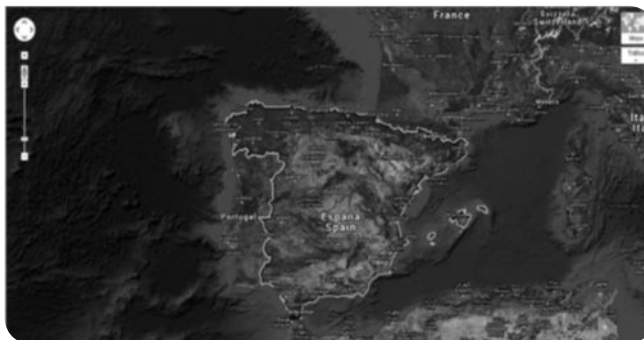
In February 2005, the company Google presented the application Google Maps. This application is made up of digital maps, and you can use it to search for any place on the planet.

The maps come from satellites and aeroplanes, which is why their quality isn't always the same.

Google maps grew slowly. The first version in Europe was the United Kingdom version, in April 2005. Month by month, more and more information was added to the maps, including roads and driving directions. In April 2006, Google Maps arrived in Spain, Germany, France and Italy.

In 2007, a new function was included in Google Maps: Street View. This allows you to have a street-level view of any city in the world. At first it was only available in five cities in the USA. Today, Google cars drive along roads all over the planet to film as many places as possible.

In ten short years, Google Maps has completely changed the way we use maps. Imagine what advances the next ten years will bring!



1 Read the text and answer the questions.

a. When did Google Maps first appear? When did it arrive in Spain?

b. Where do the maps come from?

c. How does the application obtain images of roads?

d. How long has Google Maps existed?

2 Underline the mistake in each sentence. Then, write the correct words.

a. Google Maps is made up of physical maps.

b. Google Maps first appeared in Europe in 2006.

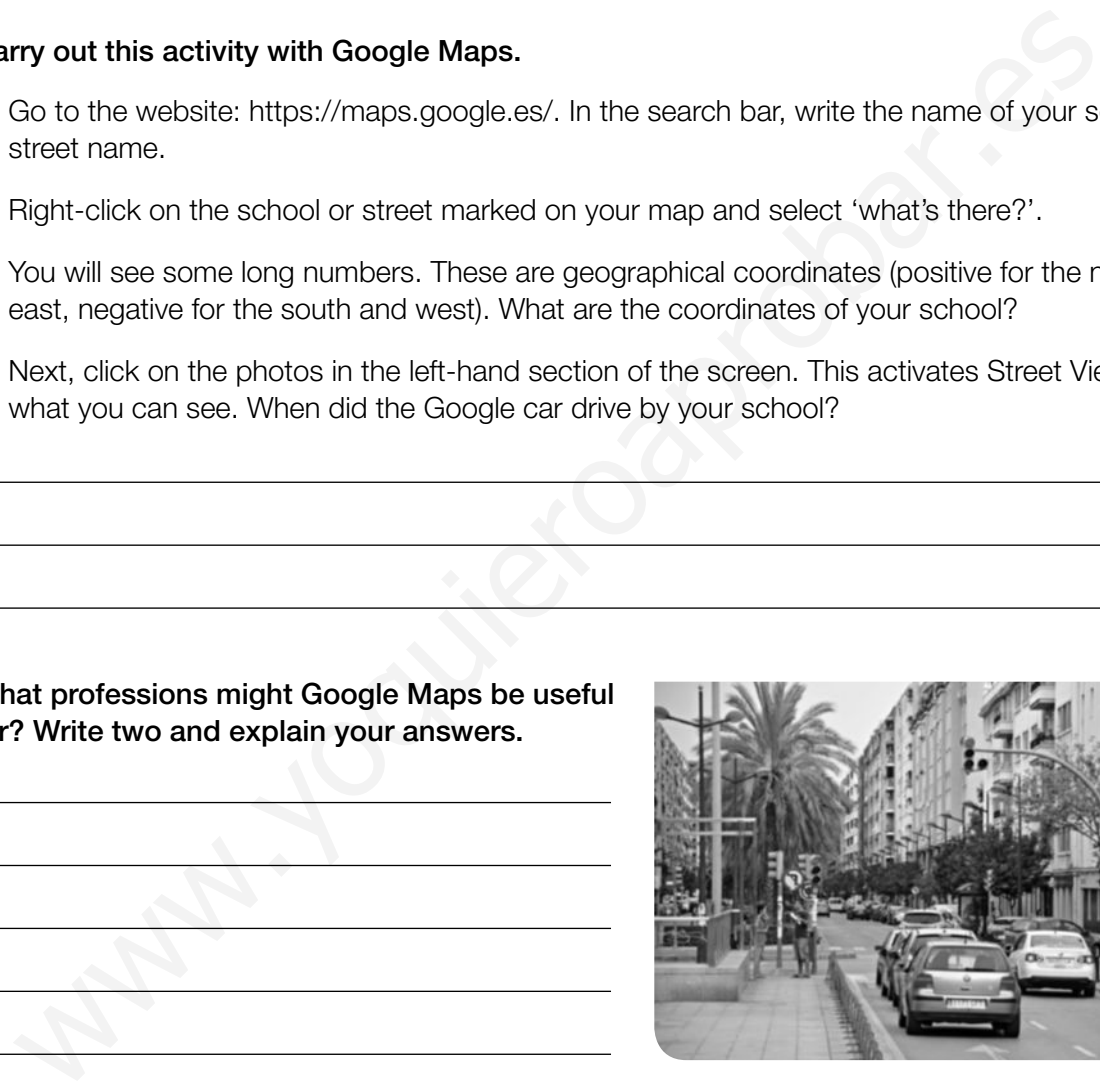
c. Street View shows you a satellite view of any city in the world.

d. Street View shows images filmed by Google helicopters.

3 Look at the photo on page 8. What kind of image is it? What does it show?

4 Have you ever used Google Maps? What did you look for?

5 Carry out this activity with Google Maps.

- Go to the website: <https://maps.google.es/>. In the search bar, write the name of your school or the street name.
- Right-click on the school or street marked on your map and select 'what's there?'.

- You will see some long numbers. These are geographical coordinates (positive for the north and east, negative for the south and west). What are the coordinates of your school?
- Next, click on the photos in the left-hand section of the screen. This activates Street View. Describe what you can see. When did the Google car drive by your school?

6 What professions might Google Maps be useful for? Write two and explain your answers.



7 Have you ever seen a Google car? Do you think there are people who don't want to appear on Street View? Do you think there should be a law about the images Google can use? Explain.

Name _____ Date _____

1 Write the borders of Spain.

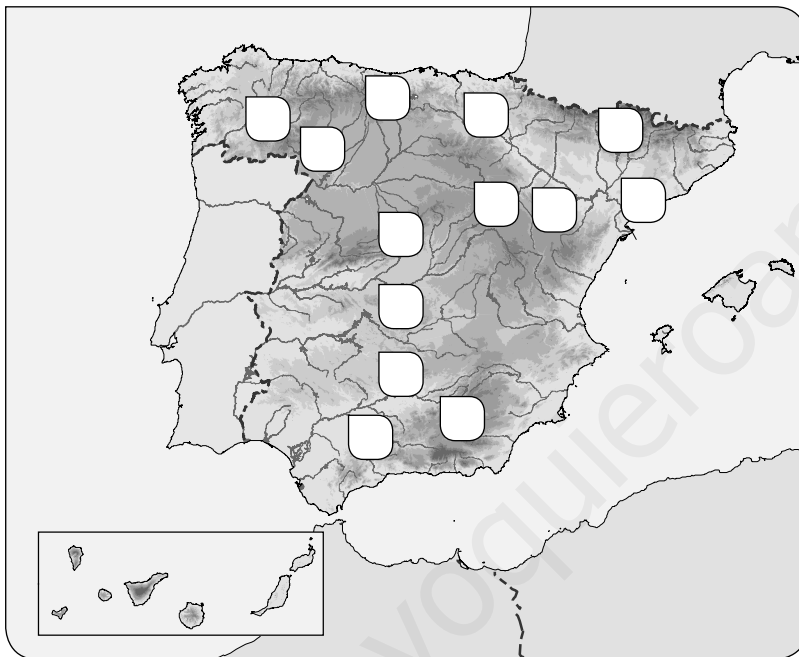
To the north: _____

To the south: _____

To the east: _____

To the west: _____

2 Look at the map and write the number of each landform.



1. Galician Massif
2. Cantabrian Chain
3. Central Mountain Chain
4. Mountains of Toledo
5. Iberian Mountain Chain
6. Basque Mountains
7. Betic Mountain Chain
8. Mountains of León
9. Sierra Morena
10. Pyrenees
11. Ebro river basin
12. Guadalquivir river basin
13. Catalan Coastal Chain

3 Write B (Balearic Islands) or C (Canary Islands).

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> La Gomera | <input type="checkbox"/> Mallorca | <input type="checkbox"/> Gran Canaria | <input type="checkbox"/> La Palma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lanzarote | <input type="checkbox"/> Ibiza | <input type="checkbox"/> Tenerife | <input type="checkbox"/> Menorca |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Formentera | <input type="checkbox"/> El Hierro | <input type="checkbox"/> Cabrera | <input type="checkbox"/> Fuerteventura |

4 Complete the text about the Spanish archipelagos.

The Balearic Islands lie to the _____ of the Iberian Peninsula in the _____ Sea. They include _____ main islands.

The Canary Islands lie to the _____ of Africa in the _____ Ocean.

They include seven main islands of _____ origin.

5 Read and write the Spanish coast.

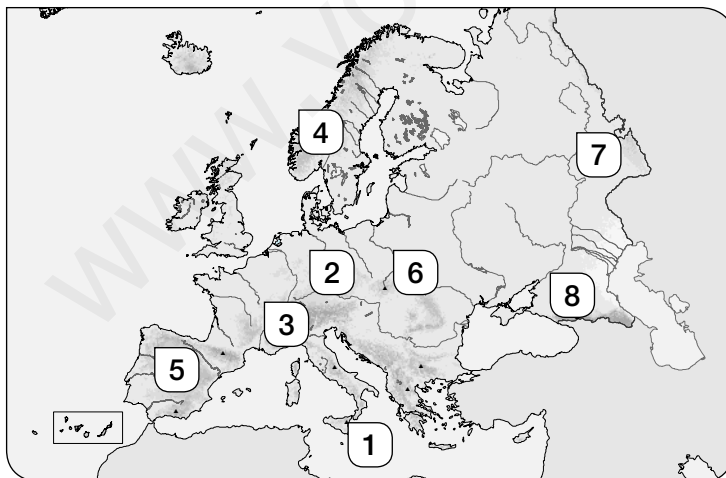
- a. It includes the Region of Murcia. _____
- b. One of its main landforms is the Bay of Biscay. _____
- c. It includes the Gulf of Cádiz. _____

6 Match the columns and write a sentence for each.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------------------|
| a. Mount Elbrus | 3,349 m | Sicily |
| b. Mont Blanc | 3,404 m | Pyrenees |
| c. Aneto | 3,718 m | Alps |
| d. Teide | 5,642 m | Tenerife |
| e. Etna | 4,807 m | Caucasus Mountains |

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

7 Look at the map and write the number of each landform.



- Great European Plain
- Central Massif
- Scandinavian Mountains
- Mount Elbrus
- Carpathian Mountains
- Alps
- Ural Mountains
- Sicily

8 Write the type of coastal landform.

- a. Crete: _____
- b. Gibraltar: _____
- c. Finisterre: _____
- d. Bothnia: _____
- e. Caspian: _____
- f. Jutland: _____

Name _____ Date _____

1 To the east, Spain borders...

- a. France. b. the Mediterranean Sea. c. Portugal.

2 The Inner Plateau...

- a. is crossed by two mountain ranges.
b. has an average altitude of 2,000 m.
c. is surrounded by six river basins.

3 The Pyrenees...

- a. are on the Inner Plateau.
b. surround the Inner Plateau.
c. are beyond the Inner Plateau.

4 The Guadalquivir river basin is in...

- a. northeast Spain. b. southwest Spain. c. southeast Spain.

5 The highest peak in Spain is found on the island of...

- a. La Palma. b. Mallorca. c. Tenerife.

6 The Spanish coasts include...

- a. The Cantabrian coast, the Atlantic coast and the Mediterranean coast.
b. The Interior coast, the Andalusian coast and the Canary coast.
c. The East Coast, the Andalusian coast and the Catalan coast.

7 The mountains which form a natural border between Europe and Asia are...

- a. the Urals. b. the Balkans. c. the Carpathians.

8 The highest peak in Europe is...

- a. Mount Teide. b. Mount Elbrus. c. Mont Blanc.

9 A peninsula is...

- a. completely surrounded by the sea.
b. surrounded by the sea on all sides but one.
c. surrounded by land on all sides but one.

10 Fjords...

- a. can only form in Spain in the coldest months.
b. are high points of land that stick out into the sea.
c. are valleys with sea water in them.

Name _____ Date _____

Can you plan a European route by InterRail?

Instructions

1. Work in groups of four. You need: an InterRail railway map and a felt-tip pen.
2. Choose which countries and cities you wish to visit during your summer holiday. Look at the railway map, discuss and choose a travel route. Mark it with the felt-tip pen.



3. Make a travel calendar. Decide how many days you want to spend at each stop along your route.
4. Search the Internet for the train timetables. Check departure and arrival times for each stretch of your travel route.
5. Complete the table with all your travel information.

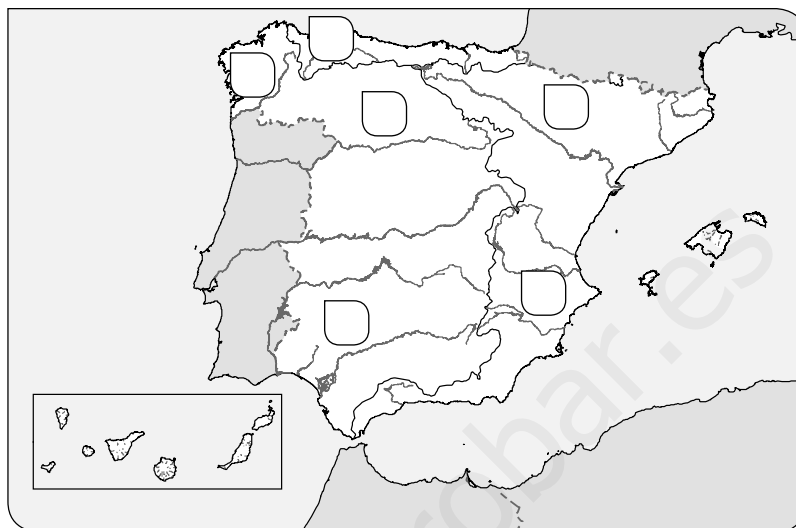
origin	destination	departure date and time	arrival date and time	length of stay

6. Present your InterRail travel plan to the class.

Name _____ Date _____

1 Use the key to colour in the map of the Spanish watersheds.

- green Cantabrian
- pink Mediterranean
- blue Atlantic



2 Use the letters to label these rivers on the map in Activity 1.

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

3 Write **C** (Cantabrian watershed), **M** (Mediterranean watershed) or **A** (Atlantic watershed) to classify the rivers.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Guadiana | <input type="checkbox"/> Nalón | <input type="checkbox"/> Segura | <input type="checkbox"/> Bidasoa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Miño | <input type="checkbox"/> Navia | <input type="checkbox"/> Duero | <input type="checkbox"/> Eo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nervión | <input type="checkbox"/> Tajo | <input type="checkbox"/> Ebro | <input type="checkbox"/> Júcar |

4 Read and answer the questions.

a. What is the longest river in Spain? Which watershed is it in?

b. Why do rivers in the Mediterranean watershed carry little water?

5 Complete the text about torrents.

Torrents are seasonal _____ that occur in the _____ watershed.

They only carry water after heavy _____.

When there are big storms, torrents can _____ and cause serious _____.

6 Complete the table about the climates of Spain.

	area	temperatures	precipitation
Mediterranean			
Oceanic			
Subtropical			
Mountain			

7 Describe the vegetation found in each type of climate.

- a. Mediterranean: _____

- b. Oceanic: _____

- c. Subtropical: _____

- d. Mountain: _____

8 Write the watersheds of Europe and a river from each.

- | | watershed | river |
|----|-----------|-------|
| a. | _____ | _____ |
| b. | _____ | _____ |
| c. | _____ | _____ |
| d. | _____ | _____ |
| e. | _____ | _____ |



the Danube

9 Match the European climates to the descriptions.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| a. Oceanic | under 0 °C most of the year |
| b. Mediterranean | taigas and steppes |
| c. Continental | areas along the Atlantic Ocean |
| d. Polar | cold in winter, cool in summer |
| e. Mountain | high temperatures in summer, low precipitation |

Name _____ Date _____

Fjords in Norway

Fjords are deep, narrow landforms, carved by massive glaciers. Over time the glaciers retreated, leaving U-shaped valleys. These valleys were flooded with sea water, creating fjords. The opening of the fjord towards the sea is called the mouth, and it is usually quite shallow. The other three sides of the fjord are high cliffs with very steep walls of rock. Some fjords include small rocky islands called *skerries*.

Norway has many beautiful fjords. Sognefjord is one of the longest and deepest fjords in the world. It is 204 km long and up to 1,308 m deep! However, Geirangerfjord and Nærøyfjord in south-western Norway are particularly spectacular. These two fjords are considered to be among the most impressive fjords in the world, and appear on the World Heritage list.

These pristine natural landscapes are home to a rich variety of fauna, including fish, marine mammals such as seals and porpoises, and eagles. Fjords are also home to extensive coral reefs, which are very different from tropical coral reefs. Few living things can survive in the cold, dark waters.



1 Read the text and answer the questions.

- a. What are fjords? _____
- b. How were they formed? _____
- c. What are skerries? _____
- d. What is special about Sognefjord? _____
- e. Which fjords are included in the World Heritage list? _____
- f. What animals live in the fjords? _____
- g. What marine mammals live in fjords? _____
- h. How are coral reefs in fjords different from tropical coral reefs? _____

2 Search the Internet for photographs of fjords in Norway and make a presentation.

3 Most fjords are found in Norway.

- Find and colour Norway on the map. Label its capital.



- Now, write the names of the countries that border with Norway.

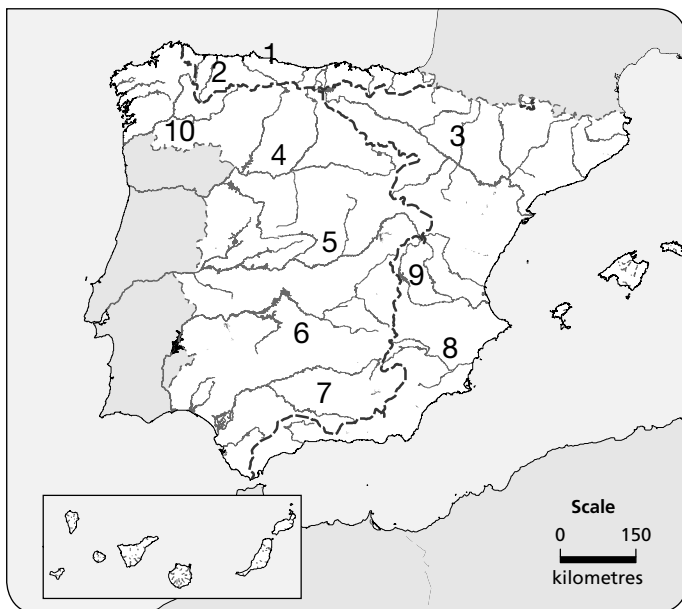
4 What other landscape features can be found in this region? Search the Internet for information and complete the table.

landscape feature	example	a characteristic
Ocean	<i>Arctic Ocean</i>	<i>It's the smallest ocean.</i>
Sea		
Cape		
Peninsula		
Mountains		

5 Choose one of these landforms and search the Internet for more information about it. In your notebook, write a short description of the place and the tourist activities you can do there. You can include photographs you find on the Internet.

Name _____ Date _____

1 Look at the map. Write the number and name of each river under the correct watershed in the table. Then, colour the watersheds as indicated.

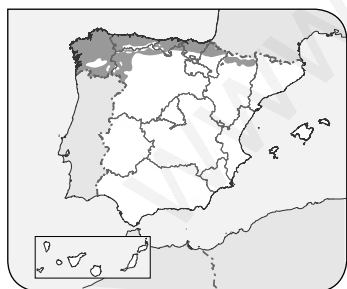


Mediterranean watershed (purple)
Atlantic watershed (yellow)
Cantabrian watershed (green)

2 Cross out (X) the river that doesn't belong to each Spanish watershed.

- a. Cantabrian watershed: Miño – Bidasoa – Nalón
- b. Atlantic watershed: Tajo – Ebro – Duero
- c. Mediterranean watershed: Júcar – Segura – Guadiana

3 Look at the coloured area of the map and answer the questions.



- What type of climate is found here? _____
- What is the precipitation like in this area? _____

- What are the temperatures like? _____

4 Colour the plants that are found in the Subtropical climate of Spain.



- Now, explain what endemic species are and circle the example above. _____

5 Describe the climate in your autonomous community.

6 Match the three columns and write sentences about the watersheds of Europe.

Mediterranean watershed

Caspian Sea watershed

Arctic watershed

Atlantic watershed

Black Sea watershed

long rivers with abundant flow

rivers with most abundant flow

rivers with irregular flow

rivers with abundant flow

the Volga

the Pechora

the Danube

the Rhone

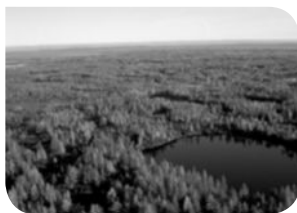
the Rhine

7 Write the name of the corresponding European climate.

- a. Temperatures: mild in summer, cool in winter. Precipitation: abundant and regular. _____
- b. Temperatures: cool in summer, very low in winter. Precipitation: abundant. _____
- c. Temperatures: high in summer, mild in winter. Precipitation: low and irregular. _____
- d. Temperatures: high in summer, very low in winter. Precipitation: higher in summer. _____
- e. Temperatures: low all year round. Precipitation: scarce. _____

8 Use the words to label the photographs. Then, write the corresponding climate.

Alpine forest - taiga - tundra - Mediterranean shrubland



Name _____ Date _____

- 1** Spanish rivers with abundant flow and a regular flow regime belong to the...
 - a. Mediterranean watershed.
 - b. Cantabrian watershed.
 - c. Atlantic watershed.
- 2** The longest rivers in Spain belong to the...
 - a. Atlantic watershed.
 - b. Cantabrian watershed.
 - c. Mediterranean watershed.
- 3** The river Ebro belongs to the...
 - a. Atlantic watershed.
 - b. Mediterranean watershed.
 - c. Cantabrian watershed.
- 4** The four types of climate in Spain are...
 - a. Oceanic, Desert, Subtropical and Mediterranean.
 - b. Oceanic, Continental, Subtropical and Mediterranean.
 - c. Oceanic, Mountain, Subtropical and Mediterranean.
- 5** The main vegetation in the Oceanic climate includes...
 - a. oak, chestnut and beech forests.
 - b. oak, cork and poplar forests.
 - c. pine, oak and palm forests.
- 6** The European rivers in the Black Sea watershed...
 - a. are navigable by boat.
 - b. are short and have a low flow.
 - c. usually freeze in winter.
- 7** The Volga is in the...
 - a. Black Sea watershed.
 - b. Mediterranean watershed.
 - c. Caspian Sea watershed.
- 8** In general, the climate in Europe is...
 - a. very hot.
 - b. temperate.
 - c. very cold.
- 9** Taigas are areas...
 - a. where evergreen trees grow.
 - b. with poor soil where only grasses can grow.
 - c. where only mosses, lichens and small shrubs grow.
- 10** In European areas with a Mediterranean climate, the vegetation includes...
 - a. beech and pines.
 - b. bushes and oak forests.
 - c. fir trees.

Name _____ Date _____

The English Channel

The English Channel is a stretch of the Atlantic Ocean between southern England and northern France. The Channel is about 560 km in length. It is 240 km at its widest point and 34 km at its narrowest point at the Straits of Dover. There are several islands in the Channel, the largest ones being the Isle of Wight and the Channel Islands.

About 450,000 years ago, England was attached to mainland Europe. A giant ice river, formed when a huge glacial lake overflowed, started to gradually carve the Channel. The process lasted several ice ages. In the warm periods between the ice ages, the sea level rose and the Channel filled with water. Eventually, England became completely separated from the rest of Europe.

In 1994, England and France were 'reconnected' when the Channel Tunnel, known as the Chunnel, opened. It is a 50.9 km long underwater rail tunnel beneath the English Channel at the Straits of Dover.



The English Channel is famous for the Cross Channel Swim across the Straits of Dover. People swim 21 kilometres in very cold waters, through one of the busiest shipping lanes in the world. In addition, there are other dangers such as jellyfish and debris floating in the water.

1 Read the text and complete the index card.

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

Location: _____

Size: _____

Formed by: _____

Other interesting facts: _____

2 Search the Internet for more information about the English Channel. Print out pictures and write a brief description in your notebook.

Name _____ Date _____

1 Read and write *T* (true) or *F* (false). Then, correct the false sentences.

- a. A natural landscape only has natural elements.
- b. Landscapes with man-made elements are called personalized landscapes.
- c. Landscapes can include elements such as roads and bridges.
- d. Examples of man-made elements include wells and minerals.

2 Why do people make changes to landscapes? Explain the examples.

- a. We plough fields: _____
- b. We build homes: _____
- c. We build dams: _____
- d. We build fences: _____

3 Look at the landscapes and write *rural*, *industrial*, *urban* or *tourist*.



4 Read the descriptions of Spanish landscapes and write *Oceanic*, *Mediterranean*, *Subtropical* or *Mountain*.

- a. These have been extensively transformed because of tourism. _____
- b. These extend along the north and northwest of Spain. _____
- c. These have few transformations. _____
- d. These vary based on location and include the most populated areas. _____

5 Match the landscapes to the economic activities. Then, write *P* (primary), *S* (secondary) or *T* (tertiary).

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Oceanic landscapes | new hotels and ski resorts | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Mediterranean landscapes | dry and irrigated crops | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Subtropical landscapes | refining oil | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Mountain landscapes | trade and tourism | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6 Identify the type of landscape in the photo and write about the population and the economic activities.



7 Complete the table about economic activities in each type of landscape.

	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector
Oceanic			
Mediterranean			
Subtropical			
Mountain			

Name _____ Date _____

Tourism in Spain

In Spain, 74% of the population work in the service sector. One of the main activities in this sector is tourism.

Traditionally, Spain has attracted tourists who like the sun and the beach. This is because Spain is one of the European countries with the most coast, and it has a warm climate. Lots of people from the United Kingdom, France and Germany go on holiday in Spain. The areas these tourists most visit are Catalonia, the Community of Valencia, Andalusia and the Canary Islands.



There is also tourism in inland Spain, which is often called *rural tourism*. This brings tourists to rural areas and allows people to learn about life in the countryside. There are lots of outdoor activities, such as hiking, cycling or horse riding.

This type of tourism allows rural areas to develop other economic activities apart from agriculture. However, it is mainly a national activity, as most rural tourists in Spain are Spanish.

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

a. Which sector employs 74% of the working population in Spain?

b. What is one of the main activities in the service sector?

c. What attracts tourists to Spain?

d. What nationalities travel to Spain the most?

e. What outdoors activities can you do in the countryside?

f. What benefits does rural tourism provide?

g. Why is rural tourism said to be mainly a national activity?

2 Write three examples of activities people do in each type of tourism.

sun and beach tourism

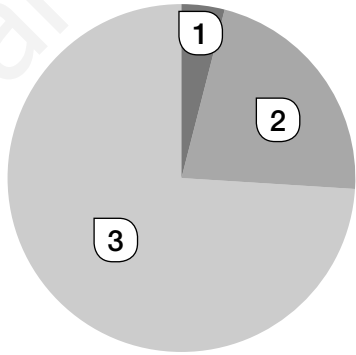
rural tourism

3 Look at the pie chart and write the corresponding economic sectors in Spain. Then, label the chart with the percentage of the population that works in each sector.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



4 Do you prefer beach tourism or rural tourism? Explain.

5 You are staying in this house with your family for a week. There are rivers and a lot of trails nearby. You can also take pottery classes and make your own pieces. Write about what you and your family do every day.



Name _____ Date _____

1 Write five elements that can be found in each type of landscape.

natural landscapes	humanized landscapes

- Now, write three ways in which people change landscapes and explain why we change them.

2 Complete the sentences with the types of landscapes.

rural - industrial - tourist - urban

- There are many hotels and shopping centres in _____ landscapes.
- To create _____ landscapes, the natural landscape changes completely.
- In _____ landscapes there are many factories and repair shops.
- Cultivated fields, meadows and villages form _____ landscapes.

3 Tick (✓) the sentences that describe Oceanic landscapes in Spain.

- Livestock farming is limited because of the dry climate.
- In the past, mining and metallurgy were the main industries.
- Tourism is not an important economic activity.
- Livestock farming is the main primary sector activity.

4 Complete the table about the two types of Mediterranean landscapes.

	inland regions	coastal regions
population		
economic activities		

5 Answer the questions about the Canary Islands.

a. What kind of landscape is this?

b. Where do most people live?

c. What is the main economic activity?

d. What are the main crops?



6 Write the areas where each type of landscape can be found. Then, answer the question.

Pyrenees - Valencia - Galicia - Tenerife - Cantabrian Range - Madrid - Basque Country - Lanzarote

a. Mediterranean: _____

b. Subtropical: _____

c. Mountain: _____

d. Oceanic: _____

• Which type of landscape has the fewest transformations? Explain.

Name _____ Date _____

1 Natural landscapes have...

- a. natural elements such as vegetation, rocks and rivers.
- b. man-made elements such as roads, houses and bridges.
- c. natural and man-made elements.

2 European landscapes with hotels, golf courses and shopping centres are called...

- a. industrial landscapes.
- b. rural landscapes.
- c. tourist landscapes.

3 Cultivated fields and meadows are found if we are in...

- a. industrial landscapes.
- b. rural landscapes.
- c. urban landscapes.

4 The main tertiary sector activities in Spanish Oceanic landscapes are...

- a. trade and tourism.
- b. animal and crop farming.
- c. mining and fishing.

5 Both inland and coastal Mediterranean landscapes have...

- a. dry crops and beach tourism.
- b. irrigated crops and industrial parks.
- c. large crop fields near the main cities.

6 The most populated Mediterranean landscape is...

- a. on the coast.
- b. in the interior.
- c. in mountain regions.

7 Subtropical landscapes are found on...

- a. the Balearic Islands.
- b. the Canary Islands.
- c. both the Balearic and the Canary Islands.

8 In Spain's Subtropical landscapes, ...

- a. there are no secondary sector activities.
- b. the secondary sector includes crop farming.
- c. the main secondary sector activity is processing farm products.

9 Human activity is difficult in Mountain landscapes because of...

- a. the relief.
- b. the climate.
- c. both.

10 The sector that is growing and causing changes to Mountain landscapes is...

- a. the primary sector.
- b. the secondary sector.
- c. the tertiary sector

Name _____ Date _____

Are we destroying the planet?

Instructions

1. Search the Internet for the definitions of these negative effects of human activity. Write them in your notebook.

deforestation - overexploitation - pollution - water pollution - climate change

2. Then, search for the causes and consequences of each effect. Complete the table.

negative effect	causes	consequences
deforestation		
overexploitation		
pollution		
water pollution		
climate change		

3. Can you think of any ways to reduce these negative effects? Make a poster of your ideas and present it to the class.

Name _____ Date _____

1 Read and answer the questions.

a. What does *environment* mean? _____

b. What kind of components does it include? Write some examples.

2 Match the examples of changes in the environment to their descriptions.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| a. Food production | We build houses and hotels to rest safely in. |
| b. Access to water | We build roads, airports and railways to connect populated areas. |
| c. Transport | We plant fields to grow food crops. |
| d. Extraction | We mine the earth for rocks and minerals. |
| e. Shelter | We build wells, canals and reservoirs to make sure we have clean water. |

3 Name four requirements of sustainable development.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4 Look at the photos and write the environmental problems.



5 Complete the text about climate change.

Climate change refers to major variations in climate elements such as temperature, precipitation and _____ patterns. These changes can be caused by _____ phenomena, such as volcanic eruptions, or by human activity, such as burning fossil fuels. The burning of fossil fuels produces _____. The effects of climate change include droughts or _____. Climate change threatens the habitat of many plants and animals.

6 How can you protect the environment at home? Write three examples.

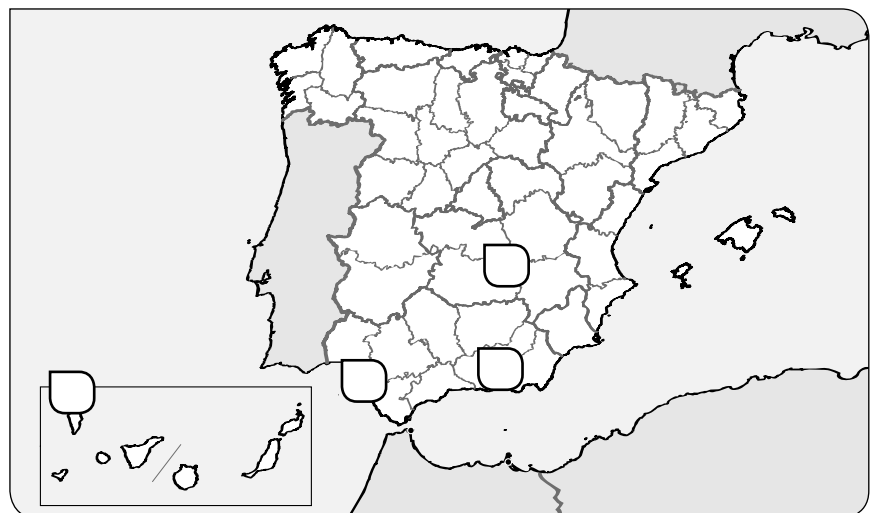
- _____
- _____
- _____

7 Read and write *T* (true) or *F* (false). Then, correct the false sentences.

- a. National governments are responsible for passing laws to protect the environment.
- b. Some government protection measures include tree logging.
- c. Recycling waste does not affect natural areas.

8 Locate and label these Spanish National Parks on the map.

1. Sierra Nevada
2. Doñana
3. Tablas de Daimiel
4. Caldera de Taburiente



Name _____ Date _____

National Parks

National Parks are created in natural areas where one or more ecosystems are unspoilt by human activities. The flora and fauna in these ecosystems are of special interest.

In National Parks, special steps are taken to protect the landscape, flora and fauna.

In 1872, the United States created the first National Park in the world: Yellowstone National Park. In Spain, the first National Park, Mount Covadonga, was created in 1918. It is now renamed the Picos de Europa National Park.

At present, there are fifteen National Parks in Spain. They offer the best examples of Spain's natural heritage: Aigüestortes i Estany de Sant Maurici, the Cabrera Archipelago, Cabañeros, Caldera de Taburiente, Doñana, Garajonay, the Atlantic Islands of Galicia, Monfragüe, Ordesa y Montes Perdido, Picos de Europa, Sierra Nevada, Tablas de Daimiel, Cañadas del Teide, Timanfaya and Sierra de Guadarrama.



1 Read the text and answer the questions.

- What is a National Park? _____

- Where was the world's first National Park created? _____
- What was the first National Park in Spain? _____
- What is it called today? _____
- Have you ever been in a National Park? Where? What animals did you see there? _____

2 Choose one of the Spanish National Parks mentioned in the text and search the Internet for information to complete the table about it.

name and location	extension	flora	fauna

3 Search the Internet for information about another National Park in Spain and make an index card.

NATIONAL PARK

Name: _____

Date it was declared protected: _____

Extension: _____

Autonomous community: _____

Characteristics: _____

4 Use the words to complete the text about sustainable development.

generations - resources - environment - sustainable - needs

In today's world, people have a lot of _____ and use up a lot of _____. We need to find ways to meet those needs without destroying the _____ or putting the lives of future _____ in danger. This is called _____ development.

5 What are the main environmental problems caused by human activity? Choose one and search the Internet for information about it.

- a. In which countries does it occur most? _____
- _____
- b. Do the governments have plans to protect the environment? Write some examples. _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Name _____ Date _____

1 Look at the picture. Write five natural elements in this landscape.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



2 Find five man-made elements that have affected this landscape. What were they made for?

- a. _____ • _____
- b. _____ • _____
- c. _____ • _____
- d. _____ • _____
- e. _____ • _____

3 Read and answer the questions.

- a. What renewable energy sources can you see in the picture? _____
 - b. What type of energy do they produce? _____
 - c. What other renewable energy source could be produced here? _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4 Explain why these are environmental problems.

- Deforestation: _____

- Overexploitation: _____

- Pollution: _____

- Climate change: _____

5 Classify the ways to protect the environment into *individual* or *government* actions.

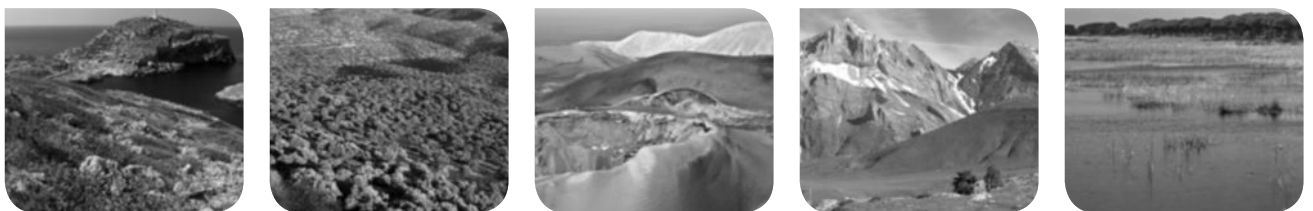
saving water recovering damaged areas respecting nature

preventing damage to landscapes saving energy

disposing of waste appropriately protecting natural areas

individual actions	government action

6 Label the pictures of the Spanish National Parks.



Name _____ Date _____

- 1** Everything that surrounds us is...
 - a. the environment.
 - b. climate change.
 - c. nature.
- 2** We cause changes in the environment by...
 - a. doing nothing.
 - b. taking pictures of natural environments.
 - c. using man-made resources to meet our needs.
- 3** Sustainable development is...
 - a. cutting down trees to build motorways.
 - b. meeting needs without destroying the environment or putting future generations in danger.
 - c. variations in climate elements.
- 4** When people consume natural resources at a faster rate than they are replenished, it's called...
 - a. pollution.
 - b. deforestation.
 - c. overexploitation.
- 5** Activities such as burning fossil fuels and tree logging...
 - a. increase the temperature of the planet.
 - b. protect the environment.
 - c. save energy.
- 6** Carbon dioxide is a...
 - a. planet in danger of extinction.
 - b. fossil fuel.
 - c. greenhouse gas.
- 7** By turning off lights when we do not need them, we...
 - a. save water.
 - b. save energy.
 - c. save time.
- 8** A consequence of climate change could be...
 - a. drought.
 - b. more drinkable water.
 - c. more biodiversity.
- 9** Laws that protect the environment are a responsibility of...
 - a. national and local governments.
 - b. all the citizens.
 - c. non-governmental organizations.
- 10** Monfragüe is a...
 - a. high-mountain National Park.
 - b. volcanic National Park.
 - c. Mediterranean forest National Park.

Name _____ Date _____

Let's protect our environment!

Instructions

1. Tick (✓) in the right box to complete this table about how you use water.

	every day	once a week
having a shower		
cleaning my teeth		
watering the plants		
washing the dishes		

2. Now tick (✓) in the right box to complete this table about how you use electricity.

	more than 2 hours	more than 4 hours
watch tv		
use computer		
charge mobile phone		
use lights		

3. Write down two ways you can save water:



4. Write down two ways you can save electricity.



5. Share your ideas on how to save water and electricity with the class.

Name _____ Date _____

1 Explain what *needs* and *wants* mean and give an example of each. Then, write *N* (needs) or *W* (wants) to classify the words.

- Needs: _____

- Wants: _____

food

occupation

health

shelter

location

clothing

2 Match the elements in the economy to their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| a. production | the purchase of products or services by consumers |
| b. distribution | the activities required to make a product or provide a service |
| c. consumption | the activity that allows products and services to reach its destination |

3 Read and answer the questions.

- a. What types of resources does a company need in order to perform their activity?

- b. What economy sector would a construction company belong to? Explain.

- c. How many workers can a large company have?

4 Read the descriptions and write the company department that carries out each function.

- a. Buys the materials and services the company needs to function. _____
- b. Creates the product or service the company sells. _____
- c. Hires and manages the company's employees. _____
- d. Creates adverts so consumers know about the products or services. _____
- e. Manages the company's costs and income. _____
- f. Managers organise and coordinate the different departments. _____

5 Read and complete the text about advertising.

Advertising is a way to give _____ to the public about products or _____.

Most _____ try to _____ us to buy a product or service. However, some adverts try to _____, inform or give _____, for example, adverts which encourage _____ energy or healthy _____.

6 Write *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- a. Repetition aims to make the product familiar to customers.
- b. Exaggeration consists of discounts, prizes or gifts when we buy certain products.
- c. Association links a product or service with a famous person.
- d. Promotion aims to exaggerate the benefits of a product or service.

7 Look at this advert and specify what the target audience is, what message is trying to deliver and what type of organization has created it.



8 Label the different methods of payment. Then, answer the questions.



- What is a budget useful for? _____
- What do we use savings for? _____
- In what can we invest our money? _____

Name _____ Date _____

A very successful entrepreneur

More than half a century ago there was a Catalan confectioner, called Enric Bernat. He had an idea to put a small stick into a round sweet. His invention became famous around the world.

It seems very simple now but in 1950 it was a revolutionary idea.

Enric saw that children sucked sweets and then took them out of their mouths. Then, they put the sweets back in their mouths. He thought this was very unhygienic and decided to put a small stick into the sweets. In 1958 the first sweet on a stick appeared on the market. The company, Chupa Chups, started in 1964 with the slogan, 'It's round and long-lasting, Chupa Chups'.

Enric wanted a logo for his company. Salvador Dalí, one of the greatest artists of the 20th century, designed a logo. In one hour he created a yellow daisy with 'Chupa Chups' written in red in the middle. The same design is used today.

Chupa Chups was famous around the world. It was the first sweet on a stick that people also ate in space! In 1995, Russian astronauts took them to the Mir space station.



1 Read the text and answer the questions.

a. Who was Enric Bernat?

b. What gave him the idea to create Chupa Chups?

c. What was the first slogan of Chupa Chups?

d. What famous artist designed its logo? How long did it take?

e. When did Chupa Chups go into space? Who took them there?

2 Circle the characteristics that you think are the most important for an entrepreneur and explain why.

be creative	take decisions	be aware of needs
look for solutions	work in a team	take risks

3 We associate colours with feelings. Look at the list of colours and choose the colours you would use for the following products.

white ► pureness	black ► elegance	yellow ► optimism
red ► vitality	blue ► trust	green ► naturalness

- For a pair of trainers: _____
- For a fizzy drink: _____
- For an ecological car: _____

4 What is your favourite toy or possession? What is the name of the company that produced it? Search the Internet for information about it and make an index card.

MY FAVOURITE TOY

Description of the object: _____

Company name: _____

Company created in (year): _____

Company created in (country, city): _____

Interesting facts about this product: _____

Name _____ Date _____

1 Find these words related to economy and companies.

production - money - distribution - consumption - economy - department - company - advert

a	d	p	r	o	d	u	c	t	i	o	n	u
d	f	y	r	f	e	c	c	q	w	t	r	j
v	g	c	o	m	p	a	n	y	r	y	w	o
e	h	d	t	r	a	w	b	g	g	h	m	y
r	d	l	s	t	r	i	b	u	t	i	o	n
t	j	e	q	u	t	h	j	d	s	h	n	u
c	o	m	s	u	m	p	t	i	o	n	e	y
t	k	a	s	i	e	t	g	i	y	u	y	t
b	l	e	c	o	n	o	m	y	a	e	u	r
v	m	a	t	m	t	p	j	h	d	f	d	e

2 What kind of resources does a company need to perform an economic activity? Define.

- a. Human resources: _____
- b. Material resources: _____
- c. Financial resources: _____

3 Label which sector each company belongs to.



flickr™

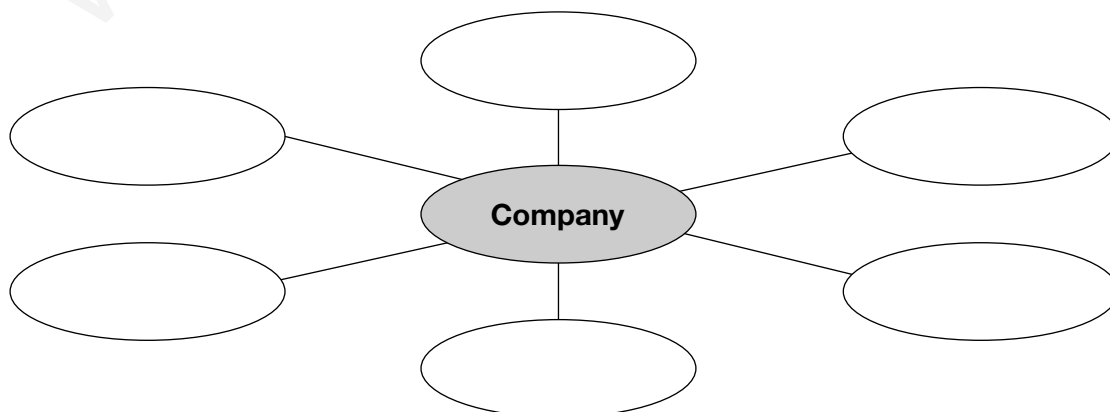


Save the Children.

CNN



4 Complete the diagram about the departments in a company.



5 Read and answer the questions.

a. What is advertising?

b. What techniques do experts use in advertising?

c. What is the difference between *repetition* and *exaggeration*?

6 Choose the correct word.

Advertising campaigns aim to generate interest and demand for a particular product or service. They aim to reach a *target audience/slogan*. These campaigns aim to deliver an inspirational *message/media* about a product or service. It often includes a *campaign/slogan*. An advertising campaign can use different types of media: *stamp/print* media and electronic media.

7 Label the three kinds of balance and define each one.







8 Match the word to their definitions.

- a. Savings We use it to make a profit but it involves some risk and profit is not guaranteed.
- b. Investments Many people put some money into a bank account for the future.

Name _____ Date _____

- 1** The main elements in the economy are...
 - a. production, distribution and consumption.
 - b. consumption and the company.
 - c. production, distribution and financial resources.

- 2** The human resources in a company are the...
 - a. raw materials.
 - b. people.
 - c. money.

- 3** Companies in the tertiary sector...
 - a. obtain resources.
 - b. transform raw materials.
 - c. provide services.

- 4** The department that creates the product or service is...
 - a. purchases.
 - b. production.
 - c. marketing.

- 5** Adverts try to...
 - a. persuade us to buy a product.
 - b. educate, inform and give recommendations.
 - c. both.

- 6** Advertising campaigns include the target audience, ...
 - a. the message and the radio.
 - b. the message and the media.
 - c. cinema and television.

- 7** Money is a...
 - a. means of payment.
 - b. type of advertising.
 - c. service.

- 8** All the money obtained from work or the sale of goods or services is called...
 - a. income.
 - b. savings.
 - c. budget.

- 9** Savings are when people...
 - a. keep some income for the future.
 - b. spend their income.
 - c. invest their income.

- 10** We invest our money to...
 - a. make a profit.
 - b. take risks.
 - c. save money.

Name _____ Date _____

New entrepreneurs!

Instructions

1. Think of a company. Decide which economic sector your company belongs to.
2. Invent a name for your company.
3. Create a slogan for your company.
4. Design a logo for your company.
5. Write down what product it is going to produce or the service it is going to provide.
6. Invent a new product or service and make a description of it.
7. Prepare an advertising campaign to present your product/service.
8. Make an advertising brochure to present your product/service to the class.



www.yoquieroaprobar.com

Name _____ Date _____

1 Read and answer the questions.

a. What does it mean by Europe and Spain have an ageing population?

b. What is this due to?

c. What are the effects of migration?

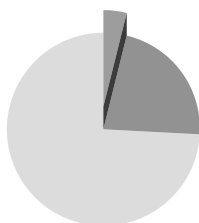
2 Look at the map and answer the questions.

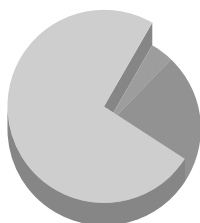


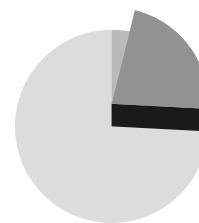
a. Name three countries with a population density of less than 10 inhabitants/km².

b. Name three countries where the population density is more than 300 inhabitants/km².

3 How is the European working population distributed in the three economic sectors? Write the sector each diagram highlights.







4 Identify the activity each picture shows and the sector it belongs to.

	activity	sector
	<p><i>oil drilling (mining)</i></p>	<p><i>primary sector</i></p>
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		

Name _____ Date _____

A multilingual population

The European Union has twenty-four official languages: Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish and Swedish. In addition, over sixty other languages are spoken in the EU. Some of them have official status at a regional level, such as Basque, Catalan, Sami and Welsh.

The main languages used in the European Commission are English, French and German, but members have the right to use any of the official languages when speaking in the European Parliament. Most EU regulations and other legislative documents are translated into all the official languages. For this reason, the European Commission has one of the largest translation and interpretation services in the world.

A lot of languages are disappearing due to the advance of the most spoken languages, such as Chinese —many more languages exist in Asia than in Europe. In fact, around 2,000 of the world's languages have fewer than 1,000 speakers. These languages may soon disappear.

In the 19th century, a Russian man created an international language called *Esperanto*. He wanted everyone in the world to be able to communicate together. Esperanto is easy to learn due to its regular grammatical rules. It is an auxiliary language in about 115 countries, mainly in Europe, East Asia and South America, but it is not the official language of any country.



1 Read the text and answer the questions.

a. How many languages are spoken in the European Union?

b. Are all these languages official?

c. What does the European Commission need translation services for?

d. What is Esperanto?

e. Why is it easy to learn?

2 Cross out (X) the wrong words and rewrite the sentences.

a. A lot of languages are disappearing due to the advance of Esperanto.

b. Many more languages are spoken in Asia than in America.

c. Around 1,000 of the world's languages may disappear in the near future.

d. Esperanto has complicated grammatical rules.

3 Search the Internet for these basic phrases in three different European languages and complete the table. Then, add your own basic phrase and the translations in the last column.

language	hello	goodbye	please	thank you	_____

4 Now look for three words in Esperanto and their meanings.

5 Imagine you create a common language for the European Union, similar to Esperanto. Work in pairs to translate these phrases.

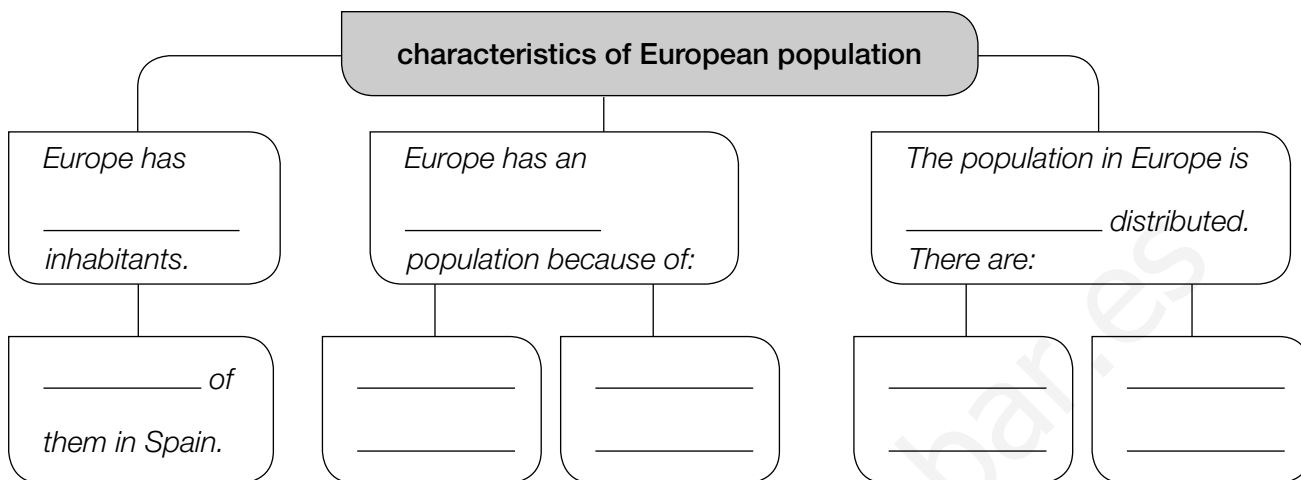
a. Hello, how are you?

b. What is your name?

c. Where are you from?

Name _____ Date _____

1 Complete the chart about the population of Europe and Spain.



2 Complete the text about the population of Spain.

Population _____ in Spain is about _____ inhabitants/km². Most of the population of Spain is _____: 8 out of 10 Spaniards live in _____.

The most populated areas are along the _____, in the Community of _____, on the islands and in the capital cities of the _____. The least populated areas are located _____.

In recent years, as a consequence of the economic _____, the number of _____ from Spain has increased.

3 Copy and complete the table about the main activities in each economic sector in Europe following the example.

sector	main activities	examples
primary	agriculture ...	production of dry and irrigated crops ...
secondary		
tertiary		

- Now, copy the table and complete it about the economic sectors in Spain.

4 Write *T* (true) or *F* (false). Then, correct the false sentences.

- a. The primary sector includes jobs which obtain resources from nature.
- b. Onshore fishing in Spain is carried out in large, industrial boats in the ocean.
- c. Forestry and mining are other activities of the tertiary sector in Europe.
- d. The machinery and equipment industry makes machines, tools, vehicles, etc.
- e. Construction is an important primary sector activity in Europe and Spain.
- f. The tertiary sector includes all jobs which provide services.

5 Label these pictures that show the three main types of transport in Europe.



6 Match the types of tourism to their definitions. Then, answer the questions.

- a. Beach tourism to practise outdoor activities, such as skiing, hiking and river rafting
- b. Rural tourism in rural areas, where people are in contact with nature and the rural lifestyle
- c. Cultural tourism in cities and towns, to visit historic sites and museums, and participate in cultural activities
- d. Adventure travel in coastal areas, where people can relax on the beach or practise water sports

- What does tourism include? _____
- In what economic sector is it included? Explain. _____
- _____
- What is the main tourist destination in the world? _____

Name _____ Date _____

- 1** The growth rate of the European population is...
 - a. very fast.
 - b. stable.
 - c. very slow.
- 2** In Spain, the areas with high population density are...
 - a. inland and in the north of the Iberian Peninsula.
 - b. along the coast, the Community of Madrid, the islands and in the capital cities of the provinces.
 - c. in the cities close to rivers.
- 3** One of the effects of migration in Europe is that...
 - a. the population is getting older.
 - b. the active population is growing.
 - c. rural emigration increases.
- 4** 5 out of every 100 Europeans work in the...
 - a. primary sector.
 - b. secondary sector.
 - c. tertiary sector.
- 5** The big agricultural areas in Europe are...
 - a. the areas close to the Barents Sea.
 - b. the Great European Plain, Russia and the Mediterranean region.
 - c. in the Scandinavian peninsula.
- 6** An activity from the primary sector is...
 - a. construction.
 - b. public services.
 - c. intensive livestock farming.
- 7** Offshore fishing...
 - a. happens in large, industrial boats in the ocean.
 - b. is similar to intensive fishing, which occurs in places with a lot of fish.
 - c. happens in small boats near the coast.
- 8** The industry that provides products for consumers is called...
 - a. equipment goods.
 - b. consumer goods.
 - c. basic goods.
- 9** Domestic trade is...
 - a. commerce within a country.
 - b. trading with a foreign country.
 - c. trading with a different continent.
- 10** Regarding tourism, Spain is the...
 - a. most visited country in the world.
 - b. most important country for cultural tourism.
 - c. third most visited country in the world.

Name _____ Date _____

Can you describe countries in Europe?

Instructions

1. Work in groups of four. You need a large piece of paper, scissors, felt-tip pens and glue.
2. Choose four European countries to investigate. Search the Internet for information about population, surface area, capital, language(s) and the most relevant monuments and buildings for each country.



3. Divide your piece of paper into four sections. Include the name of each country and its flag as the title for each section.
4. Then, add the information you found about each country. Include a brief description and photos of the monuments and buildings.
5. Present a 'guided tour of Europe' where each group describes its chosen countries.

Name _____ Date _____

1 Read the definition and write the words.

a. A form of government in which the king had all the power.

b. A form of monarchy with powers limited by the Constitution.

c. A form of government with no king.

d. The law which stated that only men could reign.



2 Circle two errors in each sentence. Then, write the sentences correctly.

a. Joseph Bonaparte, Emperor of France, replaced Ferdinand VII with his brother, Napoleon Bonaparte.

b. The Constitution of Cádiz limited the Parliament's power and established duties for citizens.

c. After the absolute monarchy of Isabella II ended, a democracy was proclaimed.

3 Write the dates, then match to complete the timeline.

a. Napoleon Bonaparte decided to occupy Portugal.

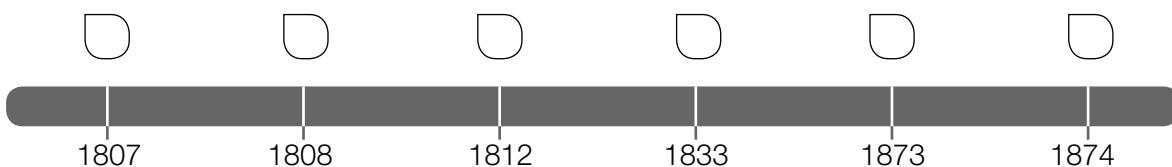
b. The War of Independence started.

c. The Constitution of Cádiz was written.

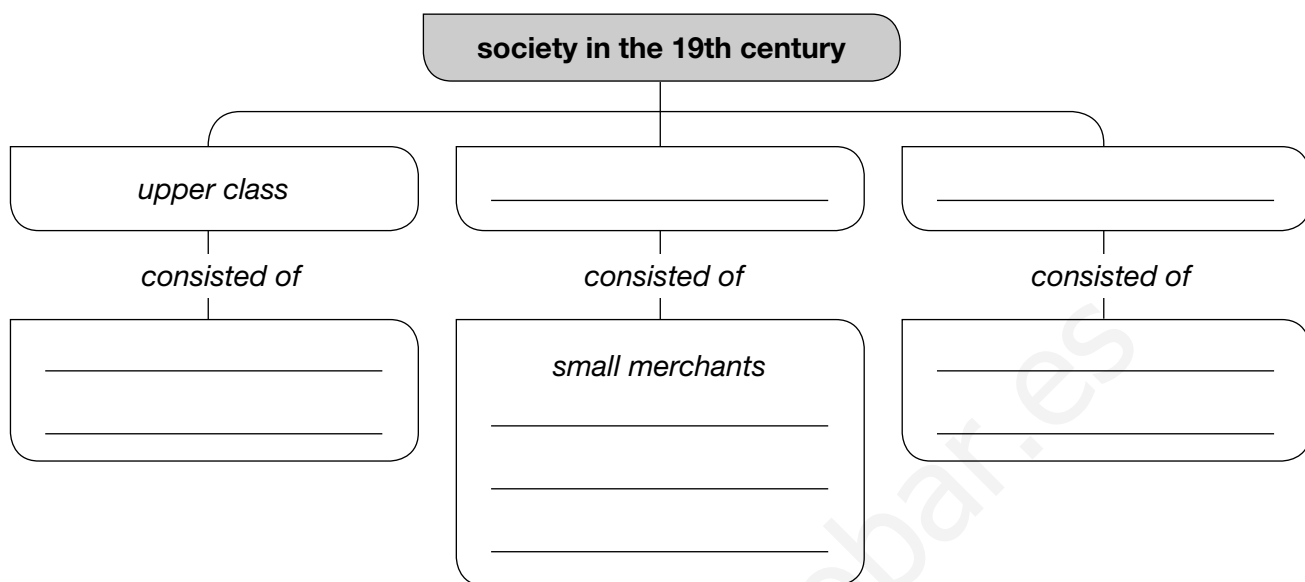
d. Isabella II became Queen of Spain.

e. The First Spanish Republic was proclaimed.

f. The Restoration began under Alfonso XII.



4 Complete the diagram about social classes in the 19th century.



5 Put these people in chronological order.

Alfonso XII	Ferdinand VII	Amadeo de Saboya
Joseph Bonaparte	Isabella II	Charles IV

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

6 Write the names of these paintings and their artists.





Name _____ Date _____

The first Spanish railway

The first railway line in the world was inaugurated on 27th September, 1825 between Stockton and Darlington in the United Kingdom. The line was designed and laid by George Stephenson, the man who invented the steam engine.

The first railway line to carry passengers and merchandise was inaugurated on 15th September five years later, and went from Liverpool to Manchester.

Soon railway lines were being laid all over the world. The first Spanish railway line was laid in Cuba, which was then a colony of Spain. It was inaugurated in 1837 and went between Habana and Guines.

The first rail passengers in Spain travelled on the line constructed between Barcelona and Mataró in 1848. On the day of the inauguration the train carried 900 passengers in 24 wagons. In 1851 a new line linked Madrid and Aranjuez.

Nowadays there are more than 15,000 kilometres of railway tracks in Spain. Thanks to the train, communications and transport improved greatly in a country that was beginning to undergo its industrial revolution.



1 Read the text and answer the questions.

a. Which was the first country to construct railway lines? When was the first line inaugurated?

b. Who was George Stephenson?

c. When was the first railway line for passengers inaugurated?

d. Where was the first Spanish railway line constructed? Which towns did it connect?

e. Where was the first railway line in Spain constructed?

f. How did the railways help the spread of the Industrial Revolution?

2 Who reigned in Spain between 1833 and 1868? Write two events that occurred during this reign.

3 Tick (✓) which machines were invented in the 19th century.



4 Choose one of the inventions and search the Internet for information about it. Copy the index card in your notebook and complete it.

Date of invention: _____

Inventor: _____

Main characteristics: _____

5 The Industrial Revolution brought great changes to society. Write two examples of people who belonged to the new social classes.

social classes	example
upper class	
middle class	
lower class	

Name _____ Date _____

1 Match each date to its corresponding historic event.

- a. 1808 The proclamation of the First Spanish Republic
- b. 1873 The Constitution of Cádiz was written
- c. 1812 The Constitutional monarchy was established under Queen Isabella II
- d. 1814 The reestablishment of the Bourbon monarchy under Alfonso XII
- e. 1833 The start of the War of Independence
- f. 1847 The return of the absolute monarchy of Ferdinand VII

2 Complete the text about the War of Independence.

In 1807, Napoleon Bonaparte, the Emperor of _____, decided to occupy Portugal. The French troops invaded some Spanish cities. This forced _____ IV to abdicate and _____ VII became the new king. Napoleon forced Ferdinand VII to abdicate so that Joseph Bonaparte could become king. The population of _____ did not accept him and rebelled against the French. This started the War of _____. During the war, the _____ was written in 1812. It limited the king's power and established _____ for citizens.

3 What style of architecture is this building? Explain.



4 Read and answer the questions.

a. What important artistic movement was born at the end of the 19th century?

b. What are its main characteristics?

5 Write which social class each picture represents. Then, write three types of jobs that belong to each social class.







6 Write the names of three famous authors from the 19th century.

7 Write the names of three members of the Generation of '98.

Name _____ Date _____

- 1 Joseph Bonaparte was the...**
 - a. King of France.
 - b. King of Spain.
 - c. president of the European Union.
- 2 The beginning of the War of Independence happened when...**
 - a. the village of Madrid rebelled against the French troops.
 - b. the Constitution of Cádiz was passed.
 - c. Argentina became independent.
- 3 La Pepa was...**
 - a. the Constitution that was approved in Cádiz in 1812.
 - b. the popular revolution that ended with the reign of Isabella II in 1868.
 - c. the monarchy that Ferdinand VII reestablished in 1814.
- 4 During the reign of Isabella II, there was...**
 - a. a constitutional monarchy.
 - b. an absolute monarchy.
 - c. a republic.
- 5 Amadeo de Saboya succeeded...**
 - a. Alfonso XII.
 - b. Ferdinand VII.
 - c. Isabella II.
- 6 After the abdication of Amadeo de Saboya, Spain was proclaimed...**
 - a. a republic.
 - b. an absolute monarchy.
 - c. a liberal monarchy.
- 7 During the Spanish Restoration, ... was king.**
 - a. Ferdinand VII
 - b. Cánovas del Castillo
 - c. Alfonso XII
- 8 The Industrial Revolution...**
 - a. originated in Great Britain at the end of the 18th century.
 - b. originated in Spain at the beginning of the 18th century.
 - c. provoked the invasion of the French troops.
- 9 In the 19th century, the upper class was formed of...**
 - a. factory workers and peasants.
 - b. aristocrats and the bourgeois.
 - c. small entrepreneurs and landowners.
- 10 At the end of the 19th century, ... appeared.**
 - a. the Renaissance
 - b. the Generation of '98
 - c. neoclassical architecture

Name _____ Date _____

Contribute an article to a class newspaper

Instructions

1. Work in pairs or small groups. You need:
 - a large sheet of white card
 - some felt-tip pens
 - some scissors
 - some glue
2. Think of a name for the newspaper and design the logo here.



3. Decide as a class which section of the newspaper you will write for, for example, *Sports*, *The weather*, *Politics* or *Culture*.
4. Choose an event that has happened recently in your school, town or region.
5. Look in newspapers and on the Internet for information about the event. Find out what happened when and where.
6. Select and organize the information for your article:
 - Title: choose a short, catchy title.
 - The lead: summarize the most important points in a few sentences.
 - Write the information in short paragraphs in this order:
 - What happened/is happening?
 - Who is/was involved?
 - Where did it happen?
 - When did it happen?
 - Why is the event interesting?
7. Illustrate your article with photos.
8. Present your newspaper article to the rest of the class. Then, join all the articles together to make a class newspaper.

Name _____ Date _____

1 Read and write *T* (true) or *F* (false). Then, correct the false sentences.

- a. Miguel Primo de Rivera established a military dictatorship in 1923.
- b. The dictatorship established many more rights for all citizens.
- c. The Second Spanish Republic was proclaimed in 1931.
- d. Alfonso XIII went into exile in 1936.



2 Match the words to their definitions.

- a. republic A form of government with no king.
- b. coup The most important law in a country.
- c. dictatorship A person or group that takes control of a government by force.
- d. constitution An authoritative government in which all power is concentrated in one person or a group.

3 Cross out (X) the mistake in each sentence. Then, write the correct words.

- a. Franco led a coup against the First Spanish Republic in 1931. _____
- b. The Spanish Civil War lasted until 1941. _____
- c. There were many political parties during Franco's dictatorship. _____
- d. There were three official languages during the dictatorship. _____
- e. The international community immediately recognised the dictatorship. _____

4 Match the events to the year on the timeline.

- a. Juan Carlos I was crowned King.
- b. General Franco led a coup.
- c. The Spanish Civil war ended.
- d. The Second Republic began.



5 Complete the table about Francoism.

head of state	
the government and commander-in-chief of the military.	
political parties and labour unions	
the Constitution	

6 Write one important event in Spain for each year.

- a. 1939: _____
- b. 1955: _____
- c. 1978: _____

7 Write three facts about the Spanish Constitution of 1978.

8 Which artist painted these pictures? What style do they represent?



Name _____ Date _____

Votes for women

The first countries to allow women to vote were Norway, Denmark, New Zealand and Australia, in the 19th century. In 1918, Great Britain introduced women's suffrage.

Spain recognized women's right to vote in 1931, during the Second Republic. However, this decision caused much debate among both men and women. The Republican politician, Victoria Kent, a pioneer for women in public life, was against the vote for women. She thought the Catholic Church would influence women strongly, so they would mainly vote

conservative. On the other hand, another Republican politician, Clara Campoamor, not only supported women's suffrage, but she thought women should have other equal rights with men.

On 1st October 1931, with 160 votes in favour and 121 against, the law for women's suffrage was approved. For the first time ever, on 19th November 1933, 6,800,000 women voted in the general elections in Spain.



1 Read the text and answer the questions.

a. What is another way to say 'the right to vote for women'?

b. When did Spain first recognize the right to vote for women?

c. Write the names of two female politicians of the Second Republic.

d. When was the law passed giving the right to vote for women?

e. When did Spanish women first vote in a general election?

2 Why do you think the Catholic Church might influence women to vote conservative?

3 When did Spain proclaim the Second Spanish Republic? When did it end and why?

4 Name two social measures that were approved during the Second Spanish Republic.

5 Search the Internet for more information about Victoria Kent and Clara Campoamor. Fill in the table with your results.

Victoria Kent	Clara Campoamor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place and date of birth: <hr/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place and date of birth: <hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies and work experience: <hr/> <hr/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies and work experience: <hr/> <hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political activities: <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political activities: <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

6 After the Civil War in Spain, women lost the right to vote. Look on the Internet for information. Explain when women's suffrage was finally approved.

Name _____ Date _____

1 Put the following events from the 20th century in order. Number them from 1 to 5.

The dictatorship of Primo de Rivera began.

The dictatorship of General Franco began.

The Second Republic was proclaimed.

The dictatorship of General Franco ended.

The new Constitution was approved.

There were land, education and labour reforms.

The Spanish Civil War began.

2 Read the sentences. Write *Second Republic*, *Franco's Dictatorship* or *Transition*.

- a. Political parties and labour unions became legal. _____
- b. The Constitution recognized women's right to vote. _____
- c. There was no Constitution. _____
- d. The first Statutes of Autonomy were created. _____
- e. There was only one political party and one trade union. _____
- f. The first democratic elections since 1936 were held. _____
- g. The party of Adolfo Suárez, UCD, won the elections. _____

3 Complete the table about the Spanish democratic presidents.

president		Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo				Mariano Rajoy
political party	UCD	UCD		PP	PSOE	
time in office	1977	1981	14 years (1982-1996)			

4 Match the people to their achievements.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| a. Pablo Ruiz Picasso | a leading Spanish sculptor |
| b. Pablo Gargallo | a member of the Generation of '27 |
| c. Federico García Lorca | he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature |
| d. Camilo José Cela | he invented Cubism |

5 What is this building called? In which city is it found? Who is the architect?



6 Name three materials that buildings were made of in the 20th century.

7 Write *painter*, *sculptor* or *writer* next to these famous people from the 20th century.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------|
| a. Salvador Dalí | _____ |
| b. Miguel Delibes | _____ |
| c. Jacinto Benavente | _____ |
| d. Eduardo Chillida | _____ |
| e. Joan Miró | _____ |
| f. Antonio López | _____ |
| g. Rafael Alberti | _____ |

Name _____ Date _____

- 1** During the reign of Alfonso XII, there was...
 - a. a war with Morocco.
 - b. the Second Spanish Republic.
 - c. the Spanish Civil War.

- 2** A dictatorship is ... political system.
 - a. an authoritarian
 - b. a monarchical
 - c. a democratic

- 3** The Constitution of 1931 was approved during...
 - a. Franco's dictatorship.
 - b. the First Spanish Republic.
 - c. the Second Spanish Republic.

- 4** On 18th July 1936...
 - a. King Alfonso XIII was exiled and the Second Spanish Republic was established.
 - b. General Franco led a coup against the government of the Second Republic.
 - c. General Primo de Rivera resigned.

- 5** During the Second Spanish Republic ... took place.
 - a. censorship
 - b. many land, education and labour reforms
 - c. the Spanish Civil War

- 6** During the Spanish Civil War, Spain was divided into the...
 - a. Liberal and the Nationalist areas.
 - b. Republican and the Nationalist areas.
 - c. Absolutist and the Nationalist areas.

- 7** After the victory of General Franco, there was a ... in Spain.
 - a. democracy
 - b. dictatorship
 - c. monarchy

- 8** The transition was a political process that started after...
 - a. General Franco died.
 - b. Alfonso XIII died.
 - c. Adolfo Suárez died.

- 9** In 1976, King Juan Carlos I appointed ... as president.
 - a. Adolfo Suárez
 - b. Felipe González
 - c. Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo

- 10** Joan Miró was...
 - a. an architect.
 - b. a painter.
 - c. a politician.

Name _____ Date _____

Jobs for men and women

Instructions

1. Work in pairs.
2. Do you think there are jobs that are typically for men and others that are typically for women? Fill in the table below with your ideas.
3. Discuss your table with your partner. Then, decide if men and women really do have different jobs nowadays.



men's jobs in the 21st century	women's jobs in the 21st century

4. Now, search the Internet for information about typical jobs for men and women during the first half of the 20th century in Spain. Fill in the table below.

men's jobs in the 20th century	women's jobs in the 20th century

5. Compare your results for the 20th century with your table about jobs in 21st century. Are there many differences? Present your findings to the class.

Name _____ Date _____

1 Circle the year that Spain approved its present Constitution.

1968

1978

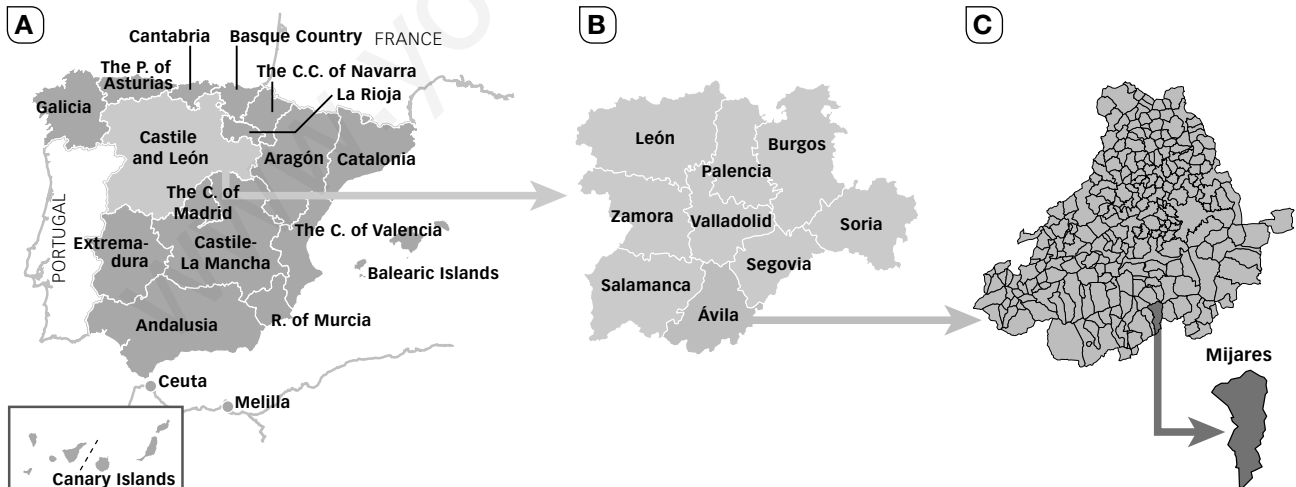
1988

2 Write three things that the Spanish Constitution establishes.

3 Complete these characteristics of democratic countries.

- Human _____
- Equality _____
- Active _____
- Control _____

4 The Constitution organizes Spanish territory. Explain each picture.



- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

5 Complete the sentences about the functions of Spain's main institutions.



The Parliament

This institution is responsible for _____



The Government

This institution is responsible for _____



The Courts of Justice

These institutions are responsible for _____

6 Match each institution to its responsibilities.

The Constitutional Court

holds legislative power. It creates autonomous community laws and approves the budget.

The ombudsman

makes sure that the laws respect the Constitution.

The Autonomous Government

holds judicial power within each autonomous community.

The Autonomous Parliament

holds executive power.

The High Courts of Justice

protects the rights of citizens. People can complain to this institution if their rights have been violated.

7 Complete the text about Spain.

Spain is a _____ with a _____ monarchy. This means that
 the _____ is Head of State, but he does not _____ the country.

Name _____ Date _____

Diary of the transition into democracy

20th November, 1975

General Franco, who has ruled Spain for the last 39 years, died early this morning.

22th November, 1975

Today in a solemn ceremony, Prince Juan Carlos of the House of Bourbon was proclaimed King Juan Carlos I of Spain.

3th July, 1976

Adolfo Suárez, a young politician from the Franco regime, was appointed Prime Minister.

15th June, 1977

General elections. Adolfo Suárez was elected with high voter participation.

29th December, 1977

Today, Parliament received drafts of the Statutes of Autonomy for the Basque Country and Catalonia.

6th December, 1978

A new Constitution was largely approved by the Spanish people.

29th January, 1981

Unexpectedly, Adolfo Suárez resigned as Prime Minister of Spain.

23th February, 1981

At six o'clock this afternoon, there was an attempted coup by members of the Civil Guard.

28th October, 1982

The Socialist Party won the general elections with an absolute majority.



1 Read the diary and make a timeline of the historic events of the transition into democracy in your notebook.

2 In your opinion, which historic event is the most important? Explain your answer.

- 3** Write the names of the four Presidents of Spain in this photo. Who is the fifth person?



- 4** Search the Internet for information about these important events in Spain's recent history. Then, match them to the dates.

a. The Universal Exhibition in Seville

18th June 2014

b. Spain joined the European Economic Community (EEC)

1st January 2002

c. The euro was introduced in 12 of the 15 EU nations, including Spain

April-October 1992

d. Spain joined NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

January 1986

e. The Olympic Games were held in Barcelona

July-August 1992

f. King Juan Carlos I abdicated in favour of his son Felipe VI

30th May 1982

- 5** Choose one of the events from Activity 4. Search the Internet for more information and write a summary of the event. In your opinion, why was it important?

Name _____ Date _____

1 Complete the text about the Spanish Constitution of 1978.

In 1978, Spanish government representatives wrote a document where they recognized the principles of freedom, _____, equality and respect for diversity. This document became the basis for the _____. This Constitution establishes that Spain is a _____ country whose national sovereignty resides with the Spanish people. It also establishes that Spain is a parliamentary _____.

2 The Constitution guarantees that Spanish people have rights. What rights do the photos represent?





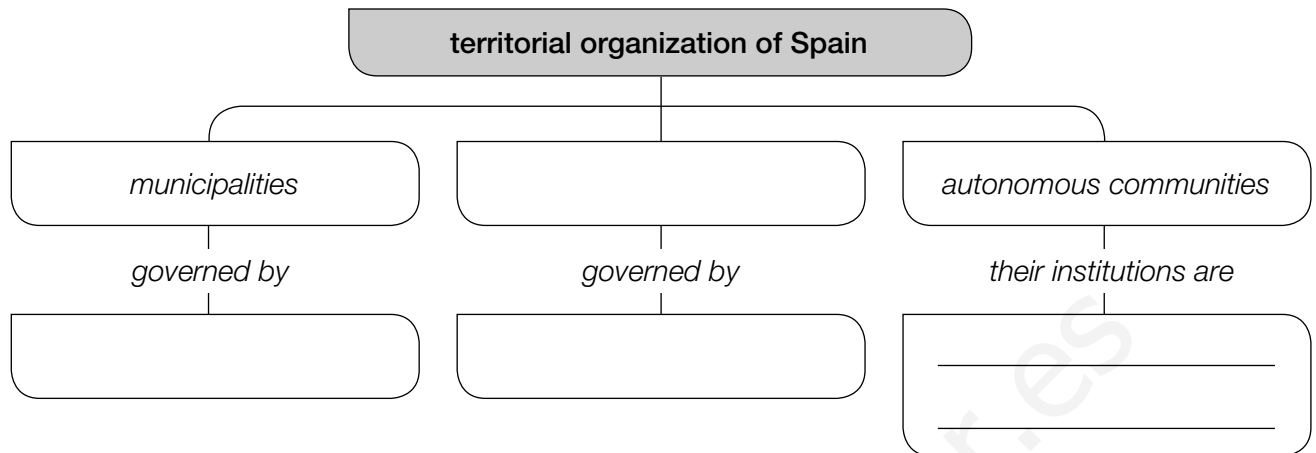


3 Circle the autonomous communities and autonomous cities in Spain.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Galicia | Melilla | Aragón | Salamanca | Community of Valencia |
| León | Palencia | Spain | Basque Country | Principality of Asturias |
| Catalonia | Extremadura | Ávila | Region of Murcia | Community of Madrid |
| Andalusia | Burgos | Zamora | Castile and León | Balearic Islands |
| Soria | Ceuta | Segovia | Castile-La Mancha | Canary Islands |

4 Write the name of your autonomous community, its province(s) and the municipality where you live.

5 Complete the chart about the territorial organization of Spain.



6 Match to make sentences about the separation of powers in Spain.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--|
| a. Judicial power | | taking political and economic decisions. |
| b. Executive power | is responsible for | making the laws. |
| c. Legislative power | | making sure the laws are obeyed. |

7 Match the periods of dictatorships and democracy in Spain.

Miguel Primo de Rivera	
Second Republic	dictatorship
Francisco Franco	democracy
Juan Carlos I	

8 Read the descriptions and write the corresponding Spanish institutions.

a. Its members are elected by the citizens every four years in the autonomous community elections.

b. People can complain to this institution if they think their rights have been violated.

c. It is made up of the President and the councillors.

Name _____ Date _____

- 1** The Spanish Constitution was passed in...
 - a. 1975.
 - b. 1978.
 - c. 1986.
- 2** The institution that consists of the Congress of Deputies and the Senate is the...
 - a. town hall.
 - b. Parliament.
 - c. Government.
- 3** One of the functions of the town hall is to...
 - a. provide public services.
 - b. create autonomous laws.
 - c. elect the president.
- 4** Spanish territory is organized into...
 - a. 19 autonomous communities and 2 autonomous cities.
 - b. 20 autonomous communities and 2 autonomous cities.
 - c. 17 autonomous communities and 2 autonomous cities.
- 5** Each province has a...
 - a. mayor and various councillors.
 - b. provincial council.
 - c. Statute of Autonomy.
- 6** The Courts of Justice represent ... power.
 - a. legislative
 - b. executive
 - c. judicial
- 7** The institution that protects the rights of citizens is the...
 - a. Autonomous Government.
 - b. Constitutional Court.
 - c. ombudsman.
- 8** The main function of the Spanish government is to...
 - a. represent Spain.
 - b. create laws.
 - c. manage the State.
- 9** The institution that makes sure a law respects the Constitution is the...
 - a. High court of justice.
 - b. Constitutional court.
 - c. Autonomous parliament.
- 10** The autonomous institution that holds legislative power in Madrid is the...
 - a. Generalitat.
 - b. Assembly.
 - c. Junta.

Name _____ Date _____

Contemporary Spanish artists

Instructions

1. Work in pairs.
2. Look at the pictures and identify the artists and the title of the paintings.





3. Choose one of the artists. Search the Internet for more information about him. Fill in an index card about one of his paintings.

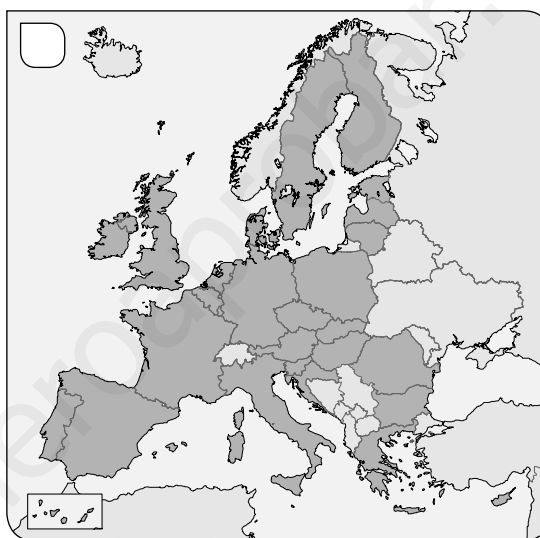
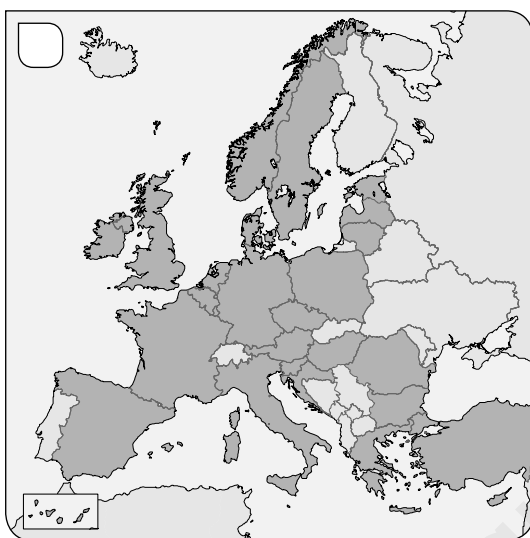
Name of the artist _____
Date and place of birth: _____
Title of painting: _____ _____
Date painted: _____
Art movement associated with the painting: _____
What colours are used? _____ _____
What message does this painting convey to you? _____ _____ _____

Name _____ Date _____

1 Read the descriptions and write an example of a country.

- a. One of the smallest countries in Europe: _____
- b. One of the largest countries in Europe: _____
- c. A European country situated in two continents: _____
- d. A country that belongs to the European Union: _____

2 Tick (✓) the correct map of the European Union.



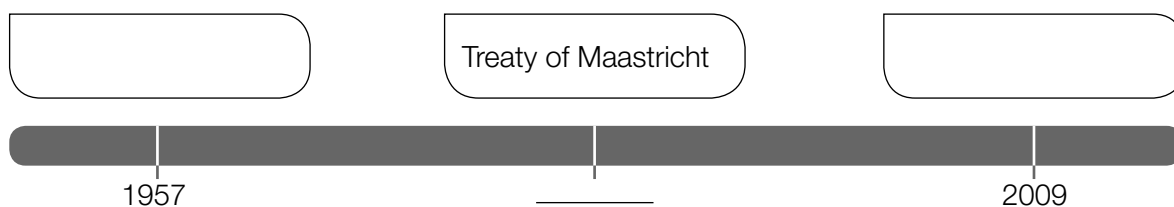
3 Read and answer the questions.

- a. What was the purpose of the European Economic Community?

- b. Which were the founder member countries?

- c. When did the EEC become the European Union?

4 Read and complete the timeline with the dates and events of the European Union.



5 These pictures represent accomplishments of the European Union. Write the type of accomplishment and an example for each one.







6 Complete the sentences about the challenges of the European Union.

- a. To guarantee employment _____
- b. To promote solidarity _____
- c. To support sustainable _____
- d. To promote cultural _____
- e. To encourage scientific and _____

7 Look on the Internet for more information about these European countries. Complete the table.

	in EU?	in eurozone?	currency	language	capital
Croatia					
Denmark					
Finland					

Name _____ Date _____

The euro

The euro (symbol €) is the official currency of the eurozone, which is made up of 19 member states of the European Union.

There are six denominations of banknotes ranging from €500 euros to 5 euros. The design of the banknotes is the same in all eurozone countries. Banknotes of the same denomination have the same design and colour. So, a €20 banknote looks the same in France as in Spain. Euro banknotes display images of Europe's different architectural styles. In addition, they have several security features, such as a see-through number or a security thread, which are visible when holding the banknote up to the light.

Euro coins have one 'European side' common to all countries, which displays the value of the coin, against a background of a map of Europe. The other side, however, varies according to the country. The 'national side' may include images of historic, artistic or nature scenes, or symbols of the country in question.



1 Read the text and answer the questions.

a. What type of pictures do euro banknotes display?

b. What are some of the security features in banknotes?

c. What does the common side of the euro coins display?

2 Search the Internet for information about euro banknotes. Then, copy and complete the table.

euro banknote	colour	design
€ 500	purple	modern architecture: 20th century

- 3** Now, search for information about euro coins. Complete the table.

euro coin	colour	image
€ 2, € 1	silver and gold	Felipe VI

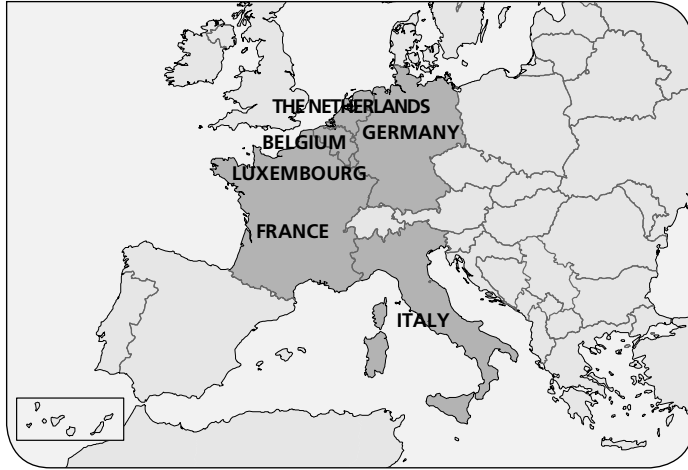
- 4** Find out which countries in the European Union are part of the eurozone and write the names.

- 5** Search the Internet for information about the newest series of euro banknotes. Draw one of the banknotes and label the new security measures.

- 6** The 2 euro cent coin is easily distinguishable from the 1 and 5 euro cent coins. This is to help blind people. How is the edge of the 2 euro cent coin different from the edges of the 1 and 5 euro cent coins?

Name _____ Date _____

1 Look at the map. What stage of the formation of the European Union does it represent? Explain.



2 What did these two treaties contribute to the formation of the European Union?

- a. The Treaty of Maastricht (1992): _____

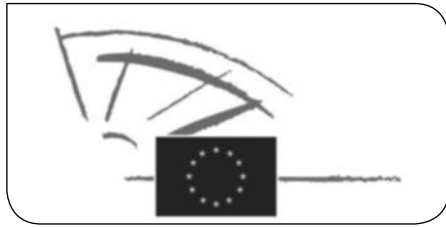
- b. The Treaty of Lisbon (2009): _____

3 How many European Union countries are members of the eurozone? Write four countries which do not use the euro.

4 Circle the products that were limited when Spain joined the European Union.

bread	butter	vegetables	cheese
milk	lemons	oranges	grapes
salt	olives	apples	wheat

5 Write the name of each institution of the European Union and its functions.





6 Write two benefits and two negative aspects that affected Spain when it joined the European Union.

benefits

negative aspects

Name _____ Date _____

- 1** The first formation which led to the European Union was called the...
 - a. European Trade Treaty.
 - b. European Economic Community.
 - c. Maastricht Community.

- 2** The European Union is formed by ... countries.
 - a. 26
 - b. 28
 - c. 30

- 3** Citizens of the European Union have European...
 - a. citizenship.
 - b. power.
 - c. money.

- 4** Social benefits of the European Union include...
 - a. a free car or transport card.
 - b. consumer protection and equality between men and women.
 - c. free university placements.

- 5** One of the challenges of the European Union is to support...
 - a. sustainable economic development.
 - b. the euro.
 - c. European citizenship.

- 6** The European Commission is the ... of the European Union.
 - a. government
 - b. parliament
 - c. council

- 7** The common market means that products from the European Union...
 - a. can be sold all over the world.
 - b. can be sold in any eurozone country.
 - c. can be sold in any EU country.

- 8** Spain joined the European Union in...
 - a. 1982.
 - b. 1986.
 - c. 1984.

- 9** Spain has benefited from European Union...
 - a. advertising.
 - b. language.
 - c. funds.

- 10** The European Union imposed limitations on the production of...
 - a. vegetables and chocolate in Spain.
 - b. vegetables, milk, olives and grapes in Spain.
 - c. vegetables, meat and grapes in Spain.

Name _____ Date _____

Would you like to study abroad?

Erasmus is a programme funded by the European Union. Between 2014 and 2020, its aim is to provide opportunities for over 4 million Europeans to study, train, gain work experience and to volunteer abroad.



Instructions

- Work in pairs. Search the Internet for information about the Erasmus programme. Make notes to answer these questions:
 - Which countries participate in the Erasmus programme?
 - What requirements do you need to apply to participate in an Erasmus programme?
 - How long do the programmes last on average?
 - How much money each month does an Erasmus student receive as economic help?
- Choose a European country which participates in the Erasmus programme. Choose a town where you think it would be interesting to study.
- In your notebook, write a publicity pamphlet to encourage people to study in the town of your choice. Include:
 - basic information about the country and the town: the population, nationality and languages spoken.
 - the climate.
 - interesting places to visit.
 - the main universities or colleges.



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