

Rocks and relief

Graded worksheet

Name _____ Date _____

Unit opener

1. ★★★ Order the letters.

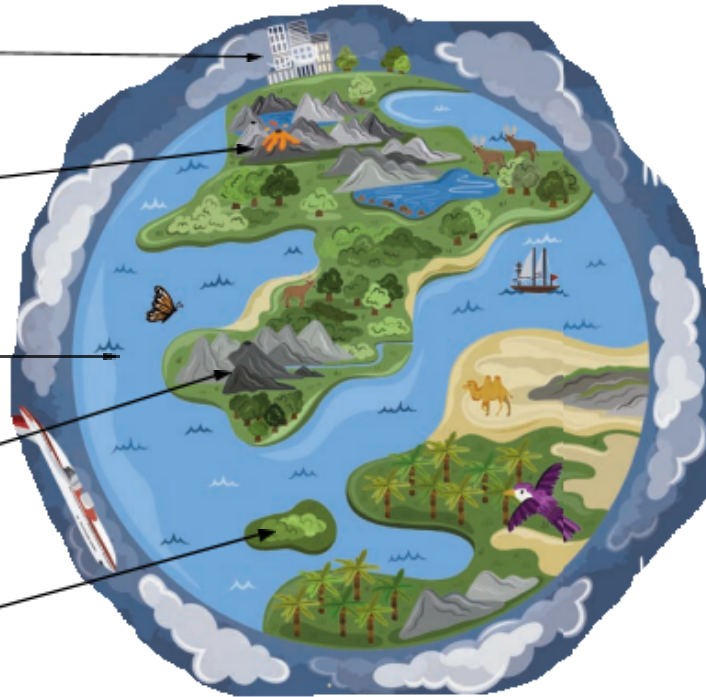
LUIBDNIG

CLANVOO

NACEO

TOUMAINN

LAISND



2. ★★★ Complete the table with the things from activity 1. Add more things to each column.

Landforms	Bodies of water	Things we make from rock

3. ★★★ Match.



UK

Costa Rica

Chile

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4. ★★☆☆ Look at the map. Complete the key.



2 000 – 4 000 m

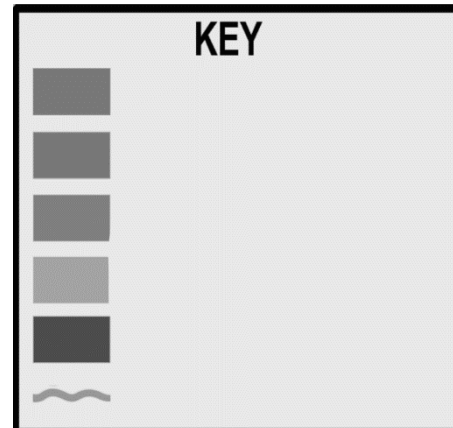
1 000 – 2 000 m

More than 4 000 m

River

0 – 200 m

500 – 1 000 m



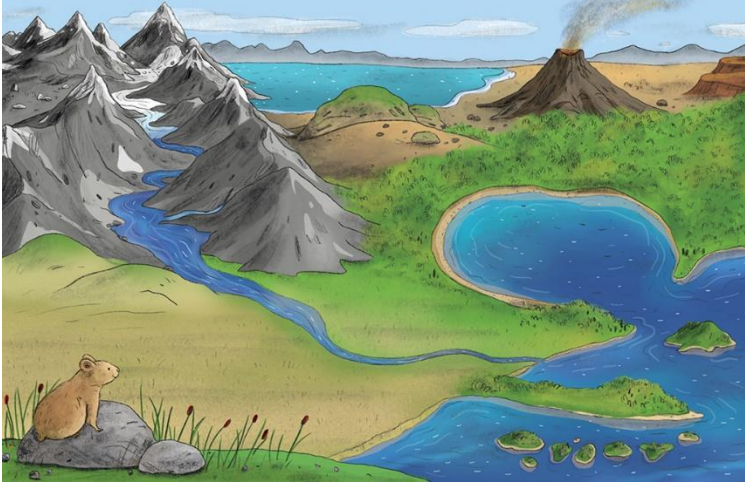
5. ★★★★★ Look at the map again. Write *true* or *false*.

- There aren't any islands in Europe. _____
- There are areas of high land and low land in Europe. _____
- There are only volcanoes in Northern Europe. _____
- The outline of Europe is jagged. _____
- Europe has lots of rivers. _____

Name _____ Date _____

What different landforms are there?

1. ★★☆☆ Draw lines.

mountain dağ	●		volcano
mountain range	●		bay
hill	●		peninsula
valley	●		island
plain	●		archipelago

2. ★★☆☆ Write the landforms from activity 1 in the correct column.

On land	On the coast or in the ocean

3. ★★☆☆ Write the name of the landform.

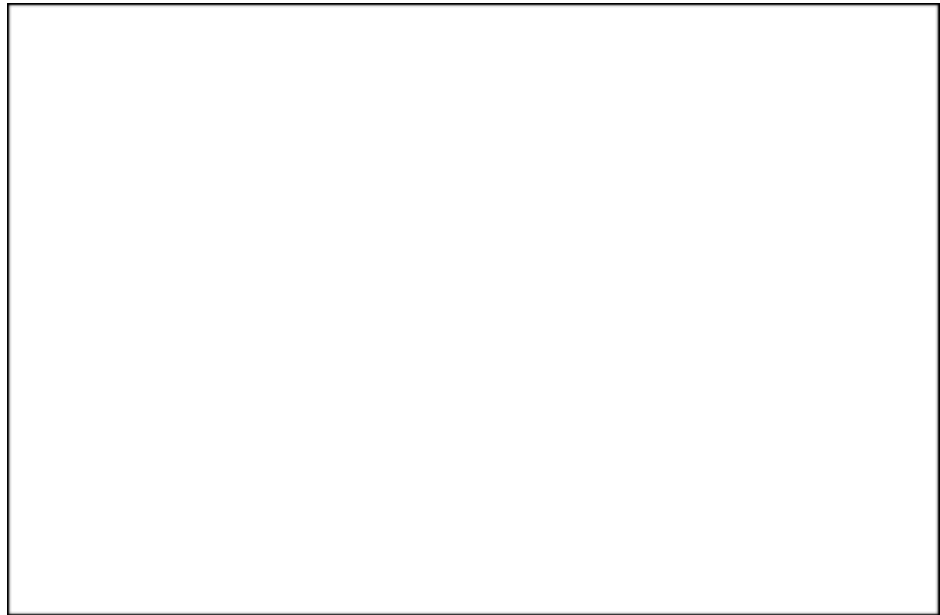
- It's a piece of land in the ocean with water on all sides: _____
- It's a low area of land between mountains or hills: _____
- It's a large area of flat land: _____
- It's a group of islands: _____
- Lava comes out of its crater: _____
- It's a piece of land in the ocean with water on three sides: _____

4. ★★☆☆ Read and draw the landscape.

There is a volcano
between two hills.

Next to each hill is a
mountain then a
valley and then
another mountain.

The valleys have
rivers flowing
through them to the
sea.



5. ★★★★★ Complete the text.

islands

Cities

mountains

high

bays

A landform is a natural feature on the surface of the Earth. There are many different types of landforms. Some landforms are on land, such as _____. Some are on the coast, such as _____. Some are in the ocean, such as _____. Relief is the difference between the highest and lowest parts of an area or a landscape. When there are lots of mountains, the relief is _____. On a plain, the relief is flat. _____ usually develop in flat areas because it's easier to build on them.

Name _____ Date _____

Can you understand a relief map?

1. ★★☆☆ Draw lines.

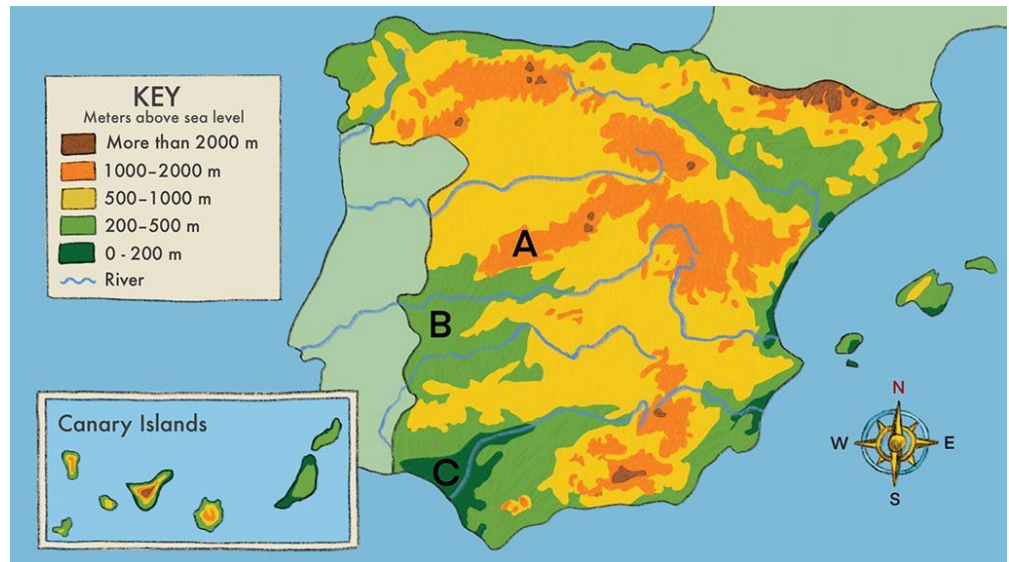
Canary Islands

Compass rose

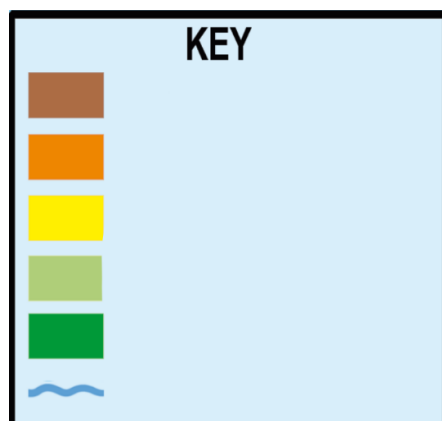
Balearic Islands

low land

high land



2. ★★☆☆ Complete the key for the map in activity 1.



1 000 – 2 000 m

200 – 500 m

More than 2 000 m

River

0 – 200 m

500 – 1 000 m

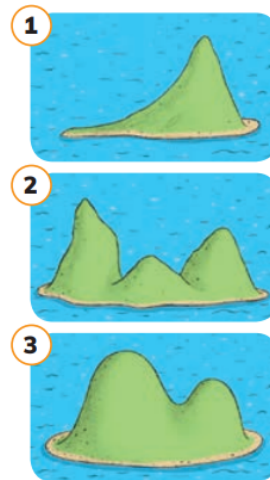
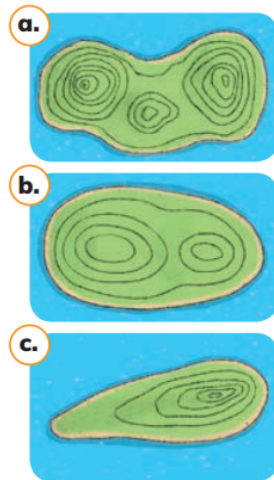
3. ★★☆☆ Look at the map and the key. Answer the questions.

a. Which of Spain's archipelagos has higher relief?

b. How high are the areas marked A, B and C?

c. Is the land lower in inland Spain or on the coasts?

4. ★★★ Match.



5. ★★★ Look at the key. Complete the text.

thousand

brown

hundred

blue

between

light

KEY	
	More than 4 000 m
	2 000-4 000 m
	1 000-2 000 m
	500-1 000 m
	0-200 m
	River

On a relief map, the key tells us the height of the land above sea level. Following the key on the left, areas in _____ on the map are more than four _____ metres above sea level. Areas in orange are _____ two thousand and four thousand metres above sea level. Areas in yellow are between one thousand and two thousand metres above sea level. Areas in _____ green are between five _____ and one thousand metres above sea level. Areas in dark green are between zero and 200 metres above sea level. The _____ lines represent rivers.

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How do we classify rocks?

1. ★★☆☆ Match.

fossil



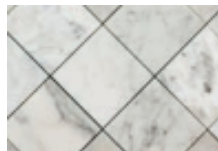
kitchen worktop

chalk



tiles

sculpture



lava

2. ★★☆☆ Write *igneous rock*, *sedimentary rock* or *metamorphic rock*.

- Lava forms it when it cools down. _____
- Gneiss is an example of this rock and forms from granite. _____
- Small particles of rock form layers under the sea. _____
- Granite and obsidian are examples of this rock. _____
- High temperatures and pressure change rock. _____
- Sandstone and chalk are examples of this rock. _____

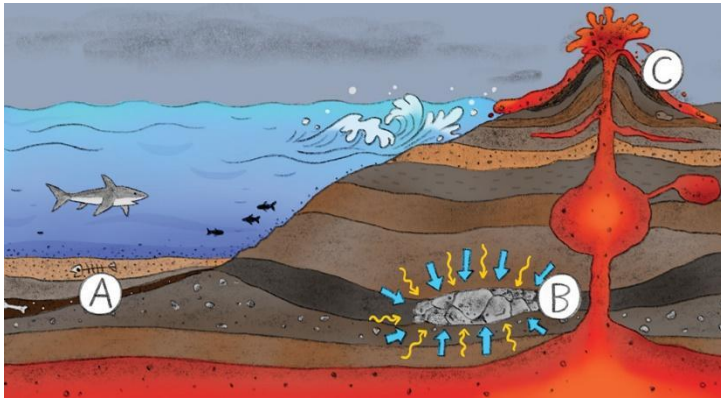
3. ★★☆☆ Complete the table with the things from activity 1.

related to igneous rock	related to sedimentary rock	related to metamorphic rock

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4. ★★★ Look at the picture. Write A, B or C.



- a. Sedimentary rock is forming. ____
- b. It cools and becomes solid. ____
- c. Pressure and heat changes rock. ____
- d. Igneous rock is forming. ____
- e. Metamorphic rock is forming. ____
- f. Layers on top press layers below. ____

5. ★★★ Complete the text.

obsidian

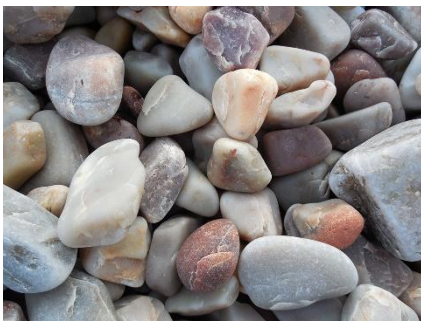
Gneiss

Sandstone

sedimentary

granite

minerals



The surface of the Earth is made of rock. Rock is made of _____. There are three main types of rock: igneous, _____ and metamorphic. Granite and _____ are examples of igneous rock. _____ and chalk are examples of sedimentary rock. _____ is a metamorphic rock that forms from _____.

Name _____ Date _____

What's a mineral?

1. ★★★ Order and match.

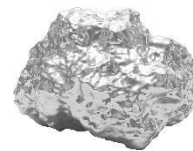
L D O G

C L A T

Z U A Q R T

N D D I M O A

V I S L R E



2. ★★★ Write minerals from activity 1.

- It's the hardest mineral. _____
- It's the softest mineral. _____
- They're metals. _____
- People use them to make jewellery. _____

3. ★★★ Complete the text.

tools

bones

sand

health

Minerals are substances that exist naturally in the Earth. Rock and _____ are made from them. People use minerals to make _____, jewellery, coins and many other things. Some minerals are important for human _____. Foods contain minerals. Milk contains calcium, which keeps _____ and teeth healthy.

