

# 8 Landscapes

## Different landscapes

In this unit we're going to learn about different landscapes around us and how they can change. We're also going to discover more about life in these landscapes. What can you see when you look out of the window?



A landscape is everything we can see in an area. There are many different land forms in a landscape. They can be high, low, big or small. All these different land forms are called **relief**.



A **mountain landscape** has **mountains** and **valleys**.



A **flat landscape** has **plains** and **plateaus**.



A **coastal landscape** has **beaches** and **cliffs**.

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1



Say the **Landscapes** chants.

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2 Copy and complete the sentences.

- a A mountain landscape has \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 b A flat landscape has \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 c A coastal landscape has \_\_\_\_\_ .

3 What natural and man-made features can you see in the different landscapes?

4 Copy and complete the chart.

Landscapes	
Natural features	Man-made features

5



Listen to the children talking about the landscapes where they live.

There are **natural** and **man-made** features in a landscape.

**Natural features** have not been changed by people. Mountains, forests, plateaus and cliffs are some natural features.

**Man-made features** of a landscape are made by people. Fields, villages, roads and bridges are some man-made features.

Are valleys, railways, rivers, forests, buildings, plains and ports natural or man-made features?



# Mountain landscapes



## DID YOU KNOW?

The highest mountain in Spain is Teide. It's a volcano.



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A group of mountains is called a **mountain range**. Mountains are very high, but **hills** are lower. **Valleys** are the area of low land between mountains and hills. We can often find rivers flowing through valleys. The land near rivers in valleys is **fertile**, so plants grow well here.

Roads in a mountain landscape are **narrow** and winding, so it's difficult to travel. There are only small towns and villages in the mountains.

**fertile** (*adj*) land where plants can grow well.

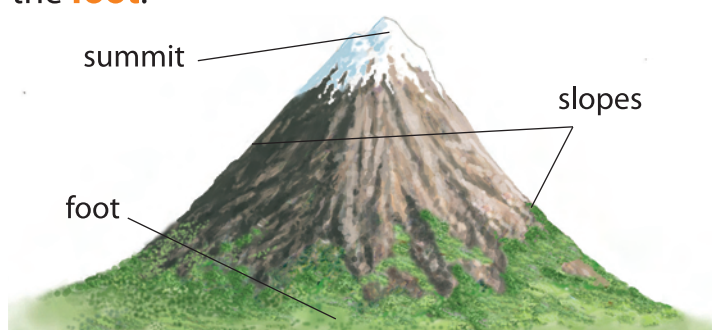
## 1 Read and answer the questions.

- What is a group of mountains called?
- Which is higher, a hill or a mountain?
- What are valleys?

## 2 Choose the correct words and write the sentences.

- Mountain life is **easy** / **hard**.
- Very **few** / **many** plants and animals live at the top of a mountain.
- Mountain roads are **wide** / **narrow**.
- Mountain towns are **big** / **small**.

## 3 Copy and label the picture of a mountain.



## 4 Listen and learn about life in the mountains.

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There are no mountains or hills in a flat landscape, but we can see **plains** and **plateaus**. A **plain** is a large area of flat land. Plains are low. A **plateau** is a high plain with steep sides. The biggest plateau in Spain is La Meseta.



A flat landscape is a good place for growing **crops**. Farmers grow crops on plains. Wheat and rice are two important crops in Spain. We use wheat to make bread.

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## 1 True or false? Copy the sentences and correct the ones that are false.

- a Flat landscapes have hills.
- b Plateaus have steep sides.
- c Plains are higher than plateaus.

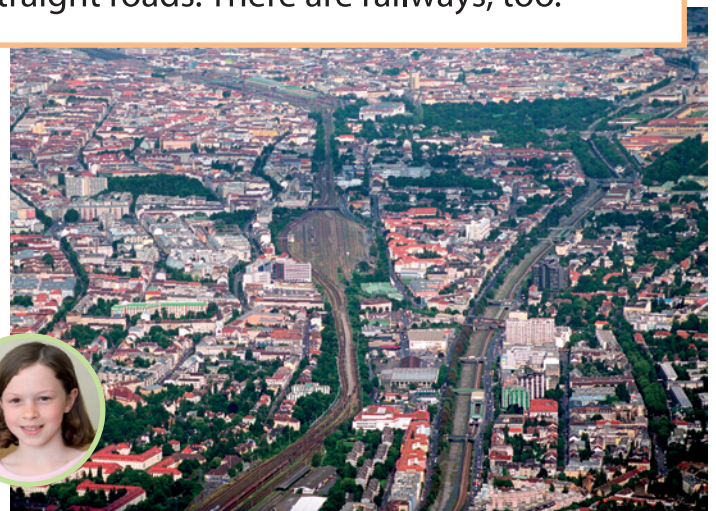
## 2 What's the difference between a plain and a plateau?

## 3 Why do you think farmers plant crops on plains?

## 4 Listen and learn about life on the plains.



Many people live in a flat landscape. There are big towns and cities, and there are wide, straight roads. There are railways, too.

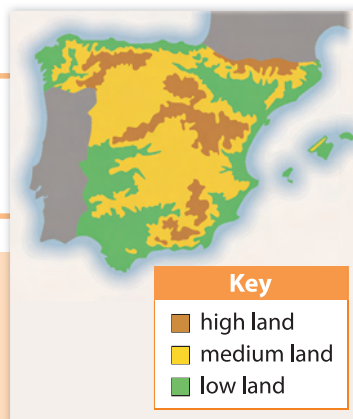




# Relief maps



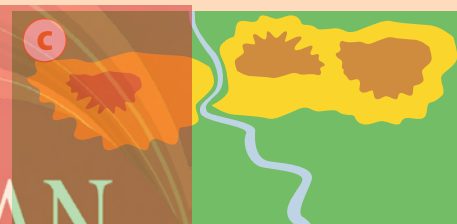
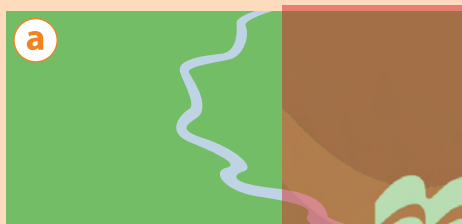
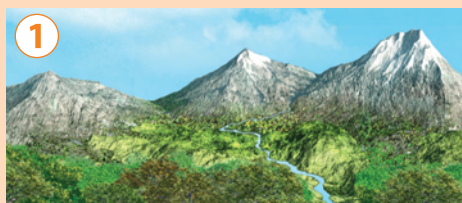
This is a **relief map**. It shows the landscape in different colours to represent different relief. The key tells us what each colour means.



## 1 What colour are these features on the relief map?

- mountains
- hills and plateaus
- plains

## 2 Match the landscapes to the correct relief maps.



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## Let's investigate!

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## Relief maps



### Investigate relief maps.

#### You need:

- brown, yellow and green plasticine
- sticks
- pieces of paper

Can you make a relief map?



First, use the green plasticine to show low land. **Valleys** and **plains** are low land.



Next, use the yellow plasticine to show medium land. **Hills** and **plateaus** are medium land.



Then use the brown plasticine to show high land. **Mountains** are high land.



Finally, label your relief map using the sticks and paper.

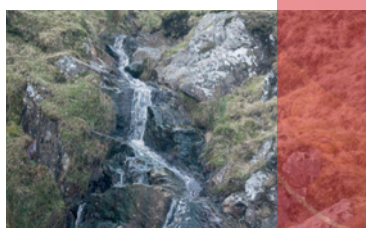




**Rivers** can be long or short, but they are all made up of three main parts. These parts are called the **upper course**, the **middle course** and the **lower course**. Most rivers begin in hills or mountains.

The place where a river begins is called the **source**. When a river leaves its source, it becomes wider and forms bends called **meanders**. Small rivers that join the main river are called **tributaries**. A river ends its journey at the mouth. The **mouth** is where a river meets the sea, ocean or a lake.

Rivers are filled with freshwater and give life to the land. What rivers are near you?



source



tributaries



meanders



mouth



upper course

middle course

lower course

1



Say the *River* chant.

2

Identify the features in the river picture.

3



Where do you think the river is fastest? Why?



**Discover**



What is the longest river in Spain?  
a El Tajo  
b El Ebro  
c El Guadalquivir



# Coastal landscapes

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A coastal landscape is by the sea.

A **beach** is an area of low, flat land next to the sea. Beaches have sand or rocks.

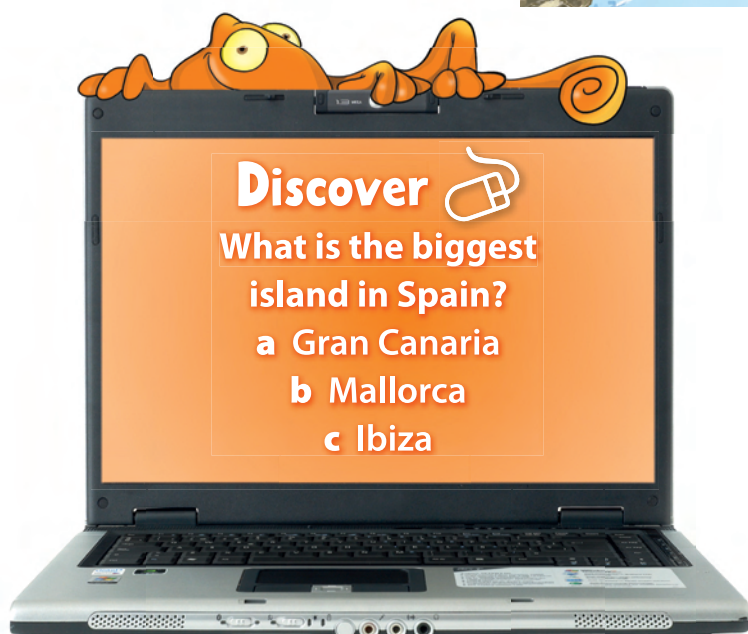
A **cliff** is a high wall of rock next to the sea.




A **bay** is where the sea goes into the land.

A **cape** is an area of land that goes into the sea.

An **island** is an area of land that is surrounded by water.

A group of islands is called an **archipelago**.



- 1    Say the *Coastal landscapes* chants and rap.
- 2 Copy and label the features of a coastal landscape.
- 3 Order and write the letters to find features of a coastal landscape.

sdialn

hcaeb

pace

fcilf

aby

elpaaoghcri





Most towns on the coast were originally small **fishing villages**. People go on holiday to the coast, and now many of these villages are very big. Today they are **tourist resorts** where there are new hotels, apartments, shops and restaurants. There are **marinas** full of boats.



## Protecting coastal landscapes



Many plants and animals live in the sea and on beaches and cliffs. We must respect them when we go to the coast. Don't pick wild flowers. Don't climb the cliffs because you could fall or destroy the animals' homes. If you pick up animals, always put them back in the same place. Be careful because some animals can hurt you! Never drop litter or leave bottles. They can hurt animals or people.

1 How do coastal landscapes change?



2 Listen and learn about life in a coastal town.



3 Who isn't respecting the coastal landscape? Why?



4 What can we do to protect coastal landscapes?



## A trip down the river

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1 Here we are at the source of the river. Can you see the sea? That's where we're going.

2 Whoa! Wow! The river's very fast here! Hold on, Clara!

3 The river's much wider and deeper now. That's because this is the middle course of the river.

4 Do we go that way? No, that's a tributary. The sea is that way.

5 Oh! And now the river's winding! Yes, these are called meanders.

Here we are at the mouth of the river! Can you see the sea? Yes! And I can see my mum, too! That was great fun, but I'm very tired.

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The river Nile is in Africa. It flows through nine countries to the Mediterranean Sea. It's the longest river in the world!

The Nile is home to many different animals including the Nile crocodile. The Nile crocodile eats mainly fish, but it can also attack large animals, even zebras! Although the Nile crocodile is a dangerous predator, it is also a caring parent. The mother and father crocodiles guard their eggs until they hatch.





## MY LOCAL AREA

- 1 Collect information from the internet, tourist information office or other reference sources and write about your local area.
- 2 Find out:
  - a The name of the nearest city and some towns and villages.
  - b What the weather is like at different times of the year.
  - c What the landscape is like.
  - d The names of local rivers.
  - e What plants and animals live in the area.
- 3 Write a text using your information.
- 4 Find photos, postcards or draw pictures to go with your text.
- 5 Use your text and your pictures to make a poster.
- 6 Present your poster to the class.

## My Science Presentation

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### My local area

I live in Asturias. The nearest city is Gijón and towns near me are Villaviciosa and Carreño.

In summer it's usually humid and warm, but there is also some precipitation. In winter there can be a lot of precipitation and it can be cold.

The landscape in my local area is a coastal landscape. There are cliffs, beaches and there are mountains, too.

Local rivers are Nalon and Caudal.

Plants in my local area are trees, ferns and heather.

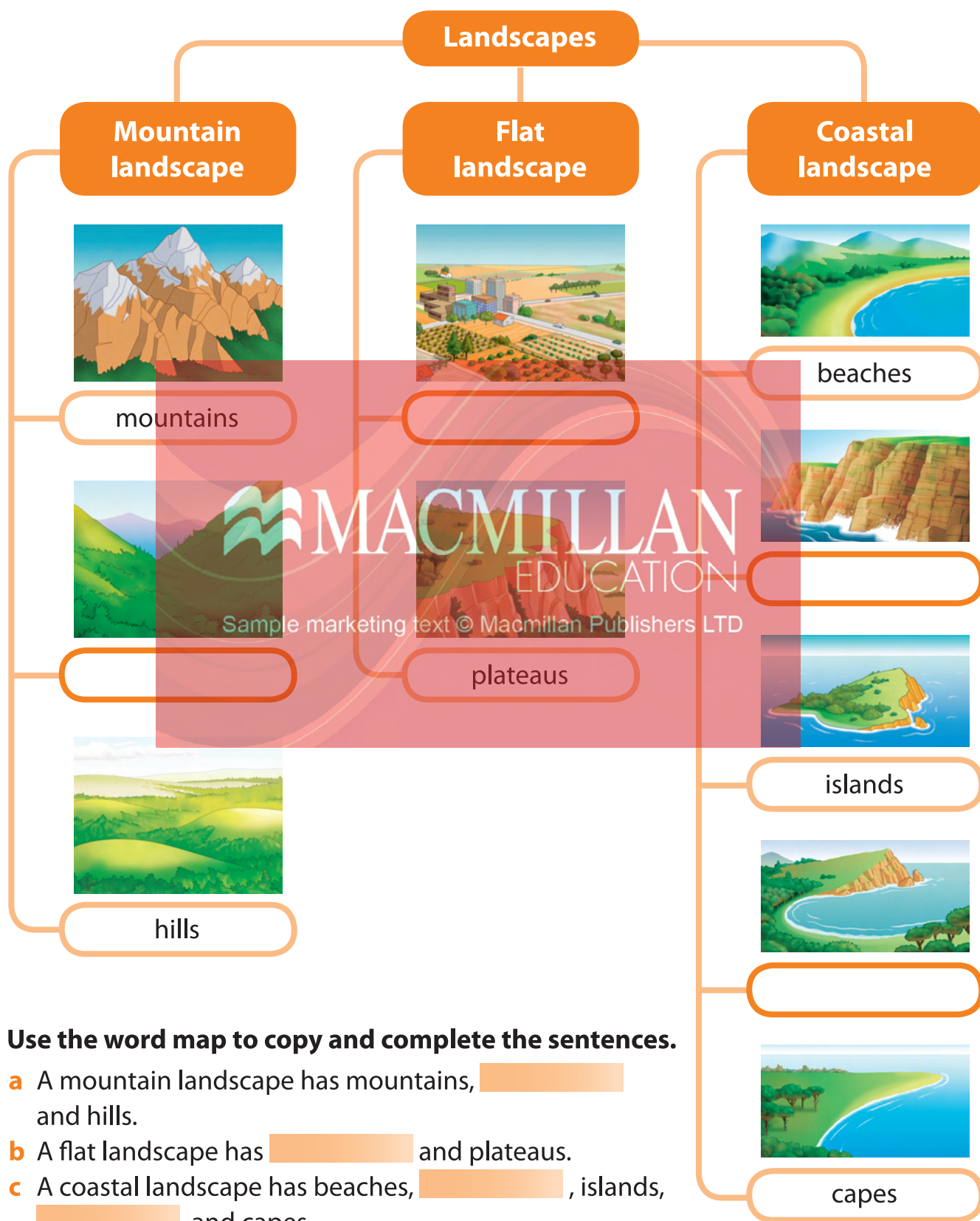
Animals that live in my local area are foxes and squirrels, and there are owls and eagles, too.





## Learning to learn

1 Copy and complete the word map. cliffs valleys plains bays

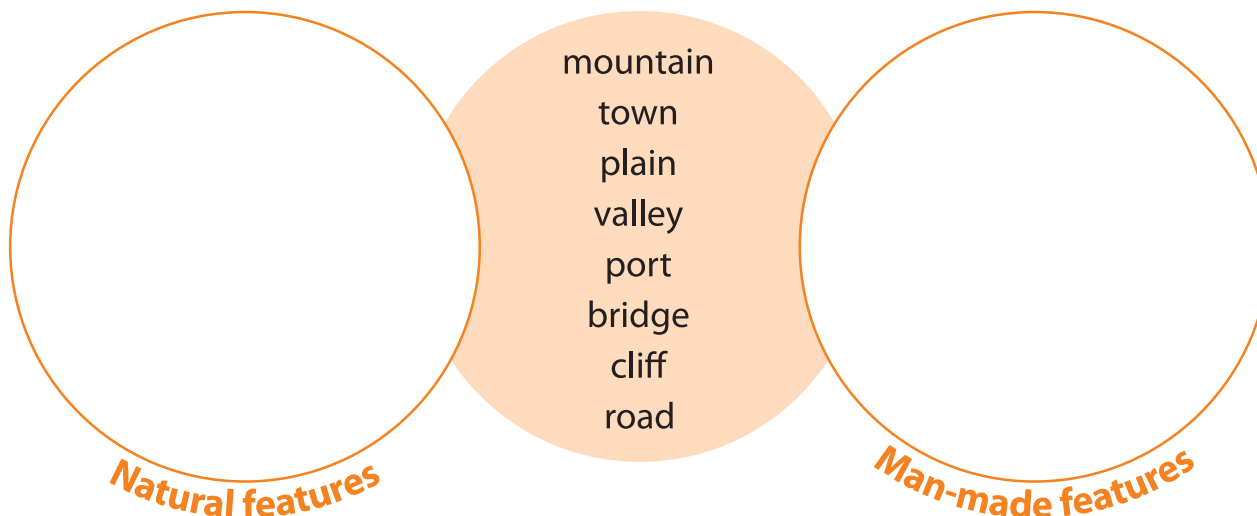


2 Use the word map to copy and complete the sentences.

- a A mountain landscape has mountains,  and hills.
- b A flat landscape has  and plateaus.
- c A coastal landscape has beaches, , islands,  and capes.



### 3 Copy and classify these features of a landscape.



### 4 Copy and complete the sentences about the parts of a river.

- a Small rivers that join a main river are called .
- b The place where a river ends its journey is called the .
- c The place where a river begins its journey is called the .
- d  are when a river becomes wider and forms bends.

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### 5 Copy and match the landscapes with the sentences.

a mountain landscape

a flat landscape

a coastal landscape

- Tourists go to the beach here in summer.
- There are summits.
- There's a marina.
- Roads are narrow and winding.
- Farmers grow crops like wheat and rice.
- There are big towns and cities.



I know about different landscapes.

I can identify natural and man-made features of landscapes.

I know about life in different landscapes.

I can identify the parts of a river.

I know how landscapes change.





Listen to the quiz and write the answers to the questions.



## SCIENCE CLUB QUIZ

- 1 What is the reproductive organ of a plant?
- 2 What is the difference between a deciduous tree and an evergreen tree?
- 3 Why do few plants grow in the Arctic region?
- 4 What are the conditions in savannahs?
- 5 What is a food chain made up of?
- 6 What is wind?
- 7 What are the characteristics of air and water?
- 8 What are the four processes of the water cycle?
- 9 What is the difference between mountains and hills?
- 10 What are the three courses of a river?



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Now look at units 5, 6, 7 and 8 and check your answers.



Listen and check your answers.

**How did you do?**

8–10 points

Excellent

5–7 points

Good

0–4 points

Try again



Read and answer  
the definitions.

# SCIENCE CHALLENGE

Find a friend. Decide who is Pupil A and who is Pupil B. Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions in the Science Challenge.

## PUPIL A

- 1 These protect the flower before it opens.
- 2 These have pollen at their ends.
- 3 These parts of a plant absorb water and the minerals that the plants need to grow. They fix the plant in the ground.
- 4 These parts of a plant use sunlight to help make their own food.
- 5 This ecosystem is warm in summer and cold in winter.
- 6 This is formed when different populations interact with each other.
- 7 This is a man-made lake for storing freshwater.
- 8 This is the strongest type of wind.
- 9 This is a large area of flat land.
- 10 This is an area of land that goes into the sea.

## PUPIL B

- 1 These can be many different colours and attract insects to the flower.
- 2 This is the part of the flower where the seeds develop.
- 3 These parts of a plant carry water and minerals from the roots to the rest of the plant. They support the plant.
- 4 This ecosystem is hot and humid.
- 5 This is a group of the same living things that live in the same place at the same time.
- 6 This is a natural freshwater feature we find underground.
- 7 This is a light wind.
- 8 This is a strong wind.
- 9 This is a high plain with steep sides.
- 10 This is an area of land surrounded by water.

Can you remember the  
definitions of these words?

thorn (noun) ...  
pollen (noun) ...  
germinate (verb) ...  
humid (adj) ...  
surface (noun) ...  
fertile (adj) ...