

COLLECT THE WHOLE SERIES  
**THE GEOGRAPHY TUTOR**

**VOL. 1  
MAP & GLOBE TERMS**

**VOL. 2  
TYPES OF MAPS & MAP PROJECTORS**

**VOL. 3  
MAP SKILLS**

**VOL. 4  
EARTH'S PHYSICAL FEATURES**

**VOL. 5  
WEATHER & CLIMATE**

**VOL. 6  
GLOBAL PROBLEMS & ISSUES**

**VOL. 7  
GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITIONS**

**VOL. 8  
THE FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY**

**VOL. 9  
EARTH'S NATURAL WONDERS**

**VOL. 10  
HUMAN-MADE WONDERS OF EUROPE & ASIA**

**VOL. 11  
HUMAN-MADE WONDERS OF AFRICA,  
AUSTRALIA & THE AMERICAS**

**VOL. 12  
SOIL**

**VOL. 13  
VEGETATION**

**TMW MEDIA GROUP**

2321 Abbot Kinney Blvd., Venice, CA 90291  
(310) 577-8581 Fax: (310) 574-0886  
Email: sale@tmwmedia.com Web: www.tmwmedia.com

**QUESTIONS**  
FOR THOUGHT, DISCUSSION, & FURTHER STUDY

1. What are the seven continents?
2. Though Asia and Europe are on the same land mass, why are they thought of as two (2) separate continents?
3. How much of the earth's surface is comprised of land mass?
4. What is an island?
5. How is it determined which continent an island or group of islands belong to?
6. What is an Archipelago?
7. What is an Atoll?
8. What is an Isthmus?
9. What is the longest mountain range in the world? Where is it located?
10. Why do you think nearly 35% of the earth's population lives in areas that are primarily plain area?
11. What is an escarpment?
12. What type of projection map would be good to use when viewing areas containing many plateaus?
13. What is a Continental Divide?
14. How are most valleys formed?
15. What is a closed lake? Why are they usually saltier than the oceans?
16. What is a Gulf?
17. What is a Bay?
18. How do tributaries effect rivers?
19. What is a Delta?



**EARTH'S  
PHYSICAL  
FEATURES**

**VOL 4**

## "WHO, WHAT, WHERE IN THE WORLD?" EARTH'S PHYSICAL FEATURES

**Archipelago** - A chain or string of islands.

**Atoll** - A ring-shaped coral island, usually with a lagoon in the middle.

**Bay** - Usually smaller than a gulf and its 'mouth', where it meets a lake or the ocean, is usually wider than an entrance to a gulf.

**Butte** - An 'Outlier' that is higher and thinner than a mesa.

**Cape** - Smaller than a peninsula; a point of land that extends into a body of water.

**Closed Lakes** - Lakes from which water only leaves by evaporation; a residue of salt builds up in these lakes.

**Continent** - One of the seven largest land masses.

**Continental Divide** - An elevated boundary that separates rivers flowing toward opposite sides of a continent.

**Delta** - A low-lying, flat plain at the mouth of a river; it is built up by sediment brought down the river.

**Escarpment** - A cliff, or steep rock face, that separates two comparatively level land surfaces.

**Fault** - A crack in the Earth's surface.

**Fjord** - A long, narrow ocean inlet that reaches inland.

**Gulf** - Portions of the ocean that penetrate into the land.

**Hills** - Land that rises above their surroundings and have rounded summits; smaller and less rugged than mountains.

**Islands** - Bodies of land completely surrounded by water.

**Isthmus** - A narrow strip of land connecting two larger land masses and separating two bodies of water.

**Lagoon** - A body of water surrounded on most sides by an island or atoll.

**Lake** - A body of water completely surrounded by land.

**Magma** - Molten material from beneath the Earth's crust.

**Meander** - When a river winds back and forth across a plain.

**Mesa** - A small plateau; also called an 'Outlier'.

**Mountains** - Usually classified as land rising 1000 feet or higher above the surrounding area.

**Mountain Range** - A series of mountains.

**Mouth** - The place where a river empties into a larger river or another body of water.

**Ocean** - One of the four largest bodies of salt water.

**Ocean Currents** - River-like streams of water within an ocean.

**Outlier** - An outcrop of stratified rocks in a detached location away from the main body of similar rocks.

**Oxbow Lake** - A crescent-shaped lake occurring on a river flood-plain when a river changes course.

**Peninsula** - A piece of land surrounded on most sides by water.

**Plains** - Areas of relatively broad, level land.

**Plateau** - A large, relatively flat area that rises above the surrounding area.

**Plates (Tectonic Plates)** - Thick slabs of rock that hold the ocean floor and the land masses; they are constantly moving.

**Reservoir** - A man-made lake created behind a dam.

**Rift Valley** - Formed by a movement of the Earth's crust when two plates are moving apart; the floor of the Rift Valley is flat.

**Rivers** - A natural stream of flowing water.

**Sea** - A division of an ocean that is enclosed or partially enclosed by land.

**Source** - The place where a river begins.

**Strait** - A narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water.

**Tablelands** - Another name for a plateau region.

**Tributaries** - Smaller streams and rivers that feed into larger rivers.

**Valley** - An elongated natural depression in the Earth bordered by higher land.

**Volcano** - A vent in the Earth's crust through which magma reaches the surface.

1. List and label the seven (7) continents of the world.
2. Compare a peninsula to a Cape.
3. List the major types of land masses.
4. Compare the various ways mountains are formed in relation to their location.
5. Compare and contrast mountains and hills.
6. Compare and contrast plains and plateaus.
7. Compare valleys to lagoons.
8. List and label the four (4) oceans.
9. Compare the different types of ocean currents.
10. Compare and contrast Seas, Gulfs and Bays.
11. List ways in which lakes are formed.
12. Compare a Fjord to a Gulf or Bay.
13. Trace various rivers from their sources to their mouths.
14. Research various other types of landforms and bodies of water not discussed in the video. Categorize them according to their major characteristics.