#### 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?

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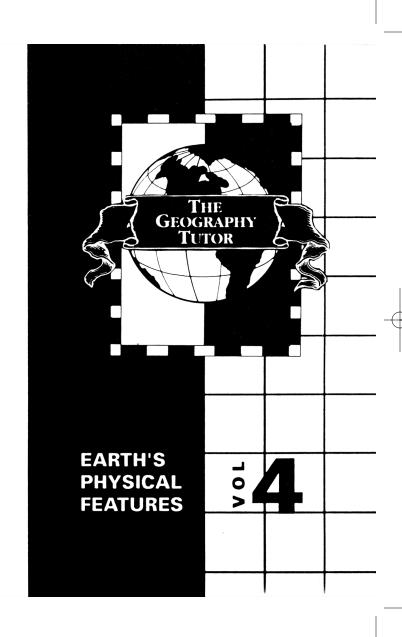
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## "WHO, WHAT, WHERE IN THE WORLD?" EARTH'S PHYSICAL FEATURES

Archipelago - A chain or string of islands.

Atoli - 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.

#### 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.

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- 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.
- 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.