

QUESTIONS
FOR THOUGHT, DISCUSSION, & FURTHER STUDY

1. What created the Grand Canyon?
2. What was the first national monument in the U.S.?
3. What are two main uses for the Everglades region in south Florida?
4. What types of trees and animal life can be found in the Everglades?
5. Besides being a tourist attraction, what is another use for Niagara Falls?
6. Where are the Canadian Rockies located? How were they created?
7. What is the highest waterfall in the world and where it is located?
8. What is happening to the Amazon rain forest?
9. What is the largest river in the world and where is it located?
10. What physical feature is located where the Atlantic Ocean meets the Mediterranean Sea? Who controls it?
11. What is the Matterhorn?
12. What is unusual about Loch Ness?
13. Which nation has the most well-known fjords? What probably created them?
14. What mountain range is Europe's second most important mountain barrier?
15. What inland body of water is a boundary between Europe and Asia?
16. Why is Lake Baikal unusual?
17. What is the longest river in the world and where is it located?
18. What types of physical features are associated with Africa's great rift valley system?
19. Why does Victoria Falls' African name mean "Smoke That Thunders"?
20. Why is the Dead Sea so salty?
21. How were the Himalayas created?
22. What is the world's highest mountain?
23. What is Japan's highest mountain?
24. Is the Great Barrier Reef one long continuous coral reef? Describe it.
25. Describe Ayers Rock in Australia. What significance does it have for the aborigines of Australia?

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THE GEOGRAPHY TUTOR

VOL 9

EARTH'S NATURAL WONDERS

Arid: Dry, lacking moisture.

Bay: A term applied loosely to a wide, curved indentation of a sea or lake into the land, especially one with a wide opening.

Canyon: A deep narrow valley with steep sides characteristic of regions where downward cutting of the streams greatly exceeds weathering.

Continent: One of the 7 largest land masses found on earth.

Desert: A region that receives 10 inches or less of rainfall each year.

Fault: A break in the earth's surface

Great Divide (divide): The line of separation, a ridge or stretch of high ground between drainage basins.

Lake: A body of water completely surrounded by land.

Monsoon: Winds that blow with some regularity at definite seasons of the year due to the reversal of pressure over land masses and their neighboring oceans.

Oasis: A place in deserts where there is a natural spring or surface water.

Ocean Trench: A long narrow depression in the ocean.

Outback: Region in Australia that is remote from the main settlements in the east. It is sparsely settled and is located in the central and western plains and plateaus; mostly desert climate. Grazing and ranching are the main agricultural activities.

Plateau: An elevated piece of land that is relatively flat, usually bounded on one or more sides by steep slopes which drop to lower land, or by steep slopes rising to a mountain ridge.

Rift valley: A type of valley that forms where the earth's crust is spreading or splitting apart; it is often narrow, with steep sides and a flat floor.

Sediment: Particles or grains of rocks deposited by rivers, oceans, ice or wind.

Subcontinent: A large land mass forming part of a continent and having a certain geographical entity.

Tributaries: A stream or river flowing into a larger one.

Volcano: A rift or vent in the earth's crust through which molten material is erupted.

Windward Side: The direction from which the wind is blowing; facing into the wind.

Wadi: A river that dries up and disappears during certain times of year.

1. On a blank world map or individual maps of continents, have students label the major land features mentioned in the video - Grand Canyon, Himalayas, Ayers Rock etc.
2. On a blank world map or individual maps of continents, have students label the major water features mentioned in the video - Nile River, Caspian Sea, etc.
3. Look through newspapers and magazines for pictures that depict the various land and water features mentioned in the video. Create a bulletin board of these pictures.
4. Pick one of the features and do a research report on it. Give an oral report to the class.
5. Create a chart of the continents and then list the wonders found on each continent. Color code them by type, (e.g. mountain, sea, river, water, vegetation etc.).
6. For each wonder (or selected wonders), in a given continent research and identify #2, #3 or #4 in that category (e.g. other major canyons, other major waterfalls etc. Have students look for similar features in other continents (e.g. major rivers of Australia).