- 1. What created the Grand Canvon?
- 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 where 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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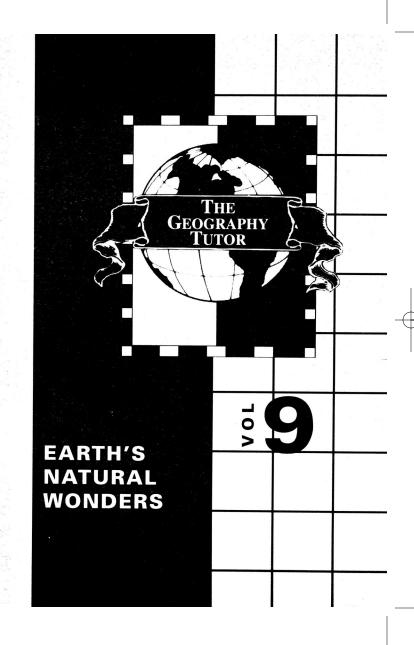
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Arid: Dry, lacking moisture.

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.

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.

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- 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).