

GEOGRAPHIC LANDFORMS

Directions:

STEP ONE: Read and study this list of geographic features below.

STEP TWO: Find an example of each feature on the back and label it accordingly. (Bay & Gulf are separate)

STEP THREE: Find the features from the back on the *Big Geography* map from class and number them.

LAND

Continent:

A continent is anyone of the great landmasses of Earth. Traditionally, seven continents are counted, although some think that there are continents, such as Europe and Asia, which should be counted together as one continent because they are connected by land.

Isthmus:

An isthmus is a narrow strip of land, with water on either side, connecting two larger land areas. A well-known example is the Panama Isthmus, which connects North and South America.

Peninsula:

A peninsula is a piece of land that is bordered by water on three sides but still connected to mainland. It's name means "almost island." Examples of Peninsulas include the State of Florida, Korea, and the Arabian Peninsula.

Island:

An Island is a landmass that is completely surrounded by water on all sides. Islands may exist in isolation or in groups (see "archipelago"). Examples of islands include Madagascar, Sri Lanka, and Iceland.

Archipelago:

An archipelago is a group or chain of islands. Archipelagos may be found isolated in bodies of water or next to a large land mass. Examples include the Aegean Islands of Greece and the Hawaiian Islands.

WATER

Ocean:

The word ocean can refer to the entire body of saltwater that covers 70% of the Earth's surface, but it is usually broken up into four or five oceans, large areas covered by salt water, divided only partially by land. The Atlantic and Pacific are two oceans.

Sea:

A sea can be a large body of salt water almost completely surrounded by land, such as the Mediterranean Sea, or it can be a section of water within an ocean, such as the North Sea.

Bay/Gulf:

A bay is a body of saltwater partially surrounded by land but with a wide opening into an ocean or sea.. A larger, more enclosed bay is sometimes called a gulf, and some very large gulfs may be called seas.

Strait:

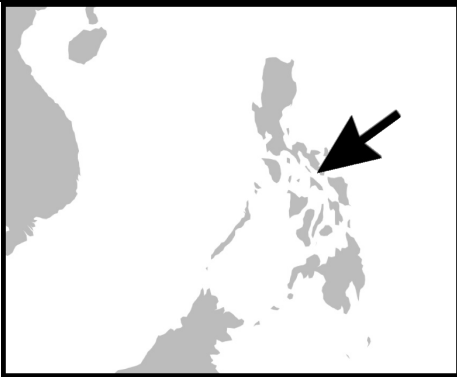
A straight is a narrow passage of water, with land on either side, connecting two large bodies of water. The Strait of Gibraltar is a famous example.

River:

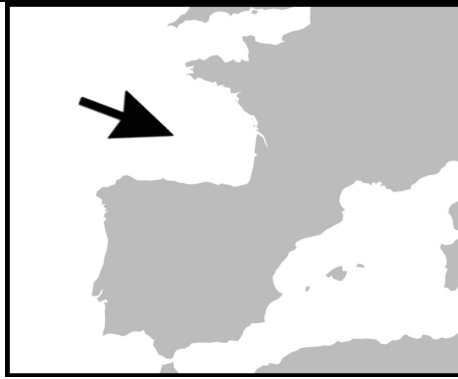
A river is a large natural stream of fresh water fed by smaller streams called tributaries, emptying into an ocean, lake, or other body of water. Examples include the Nile and Amazon rivers.

Lake:

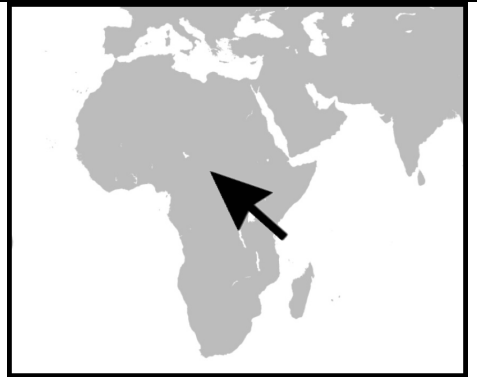
A lake is a large inland body of water surrounded completely by land. Lakes are usually freshwater but can be saltwater. Examples include Lake Erie and the Caspian "Sea," which is really a salt lake.



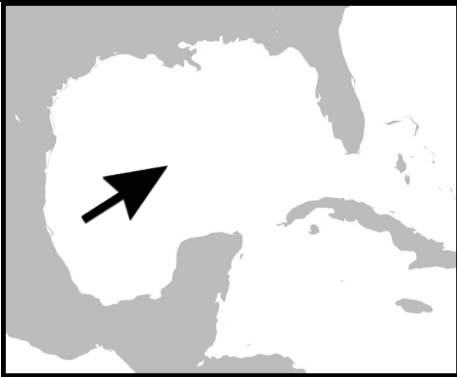
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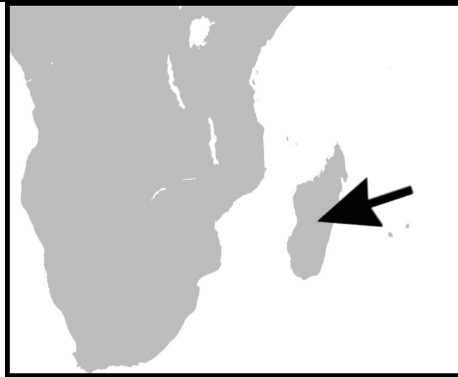
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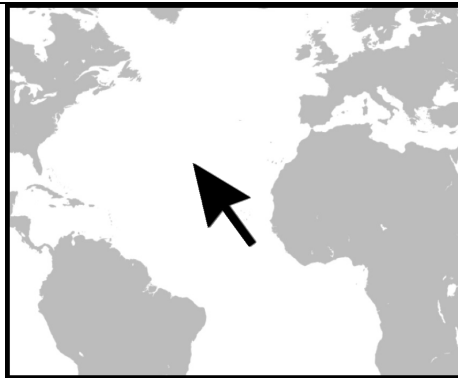
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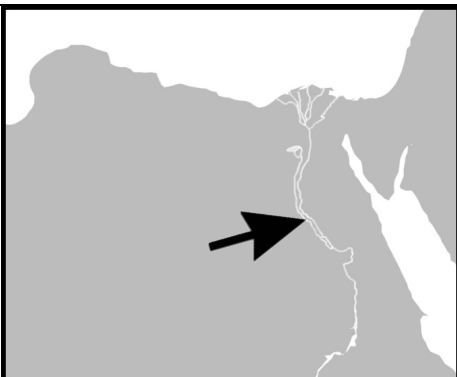
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