

Landforms	1-3
Ocean	A major body of saltwater. Over 70% of the earth's surface is covered by one enormous ocean. This has been divided into several sections, including the <b>Atlantic Ocean</b> , between Europe-Africa and North-and-South America; and the <b>Pacific Ocean</b> , between North-and-South America and Asia.
Sea	This is an imprecise term. A sea is a large body of saltwater, but seas are smaller than oceans. The <b>Mediterranean Sea</b> is between southern Europe and northern Africa. The <b>Caribbean Sea</b> surrounds the islands between eastern North and South America. People often use <b>sea</b> and <b>ocean</b> interchangeably.
Gulf	Think of a gulf a large curve of land that holds the sea or ocean. The <b>Gulf of Mexico</b> is the large curve made by Florida, Texas, and Mexico that seems to hold the Caribbean Sea.
River	A long, thin stream of fresh water. Rivers always run downhill. Small rivers flow into bigger rivers. All rivers eventually reach the sea. Downhill! To the sea! The <b>Amazon River</b> flows across South America to the Atlantic Ocean.
Canal	People dig canals to connect two bodies of water. Canals are narrow water passages for ships. They are not natural landforms; they are planned and dug to make shipping easier. The <b>Panama Canal</b> connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in the skinny strip of land between North and South America.
Lake	A round-ish body of water that doesn't flow anywhere. A river can flow out of a lake, but the lake stays the same. Lakes are filled by underground springs, or by melting snow from the mountains surrounding them.
Channel	A narrow body of water between two lands. The <b>English Channel</b> flows between England and France. It is only 20 miles wide in some places.
Mountain	A mass of rock with steep sides that rises sharply from the land. Some mountains rise so high that they are always covered with snow and ice. <b>The Andes</b> are a chain of very high mountains in South America.
Plain	A large area of flat, grassy land. Plains are often good for farming. <b>The European Plain</b> stretches 2000 miles from France through Russia.
Desert	An area of land with very little rainfall, or precipitation. In the <b>Atacama Desert</b> in South America, rain never falls.
Forest	A large area of land covered by tall trees. Russia and Canada are covered by huge forests. Cutting down trees to make paper is a big industry.
Rainforest	A hot, humid, thick forest that receives over 70 inches of rain a year. The <b>Amazon Rainforest</b> in South America is so dense that you can't walk in it.
Peninsula	A body of land that juts out into the water. A peninsula is has water on three sides. <b>Italy</b> is a peninsula in the Mediterranean Sea that is shaped like a boot.
Island	A body of land that is completely surrounded by water. <b>Australia</b> is an island.

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		Draw a map! Make a compass rose. Draw a lake on the E side. Draw some mountains around the lake. Draw an ocean in the NW corner. Draw a river that flows from the lake to the ocean. Make the river wider as it flows downhill from the lake in the mountains. <b>Please: just use a pencil.</b>		
Draw a map of a peninsula.	Draw a map of an island.	Draw a map of two rivers and a canal that connects them.	Draw a map of a gulf on the edge of an ocean.	
Compare a desert and a rainforest. Describe a desert. Describe a rainforest. Explain how they are different. Explain how they are similar.				
Compare a mountain and a plain. Describe each, and explain their differences and similarities. Think of how each is used by people.				
Compare a river and a canal. Describe each, and explain their differences and similarities.				

