

Earth's Features

Landforms

Natural features of the Earth's surface

Classified by type to help people locate them

Continents

7 large landmasses

1. Asia – largest
2. Australia – smallest

Some people consider Europe and Asia to be one continent (Eurasia)

1. divided by the Ural Mountains

WorldAtlas.com



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Major landforms

Mountains – highest landform, steep slopes with a peak or summit

Hills - lower than mountains, more rounded

Plateaus – higher than surrounding land, usually has one steep side (table top)

Plains – flat or gently rolling lands

1. Coastal plains have lower elevations
2. Interior plains have higher elevations

Peninsula – piece of land surrounded by water on 3 sides (Florida)

Archipelago – a group or chain of islands (Hawaii)

Continental Shelf – underwater extension of a continent

Mountains

highest landform, steep slopes with a peak or summit



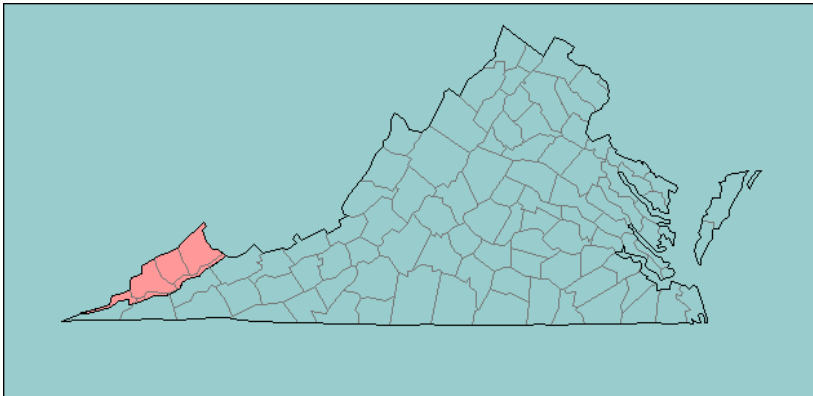
Hills

lower than mountains, more rounded



Plateaus

higher than surrounding land, usually has one steep side (table top)



Plains

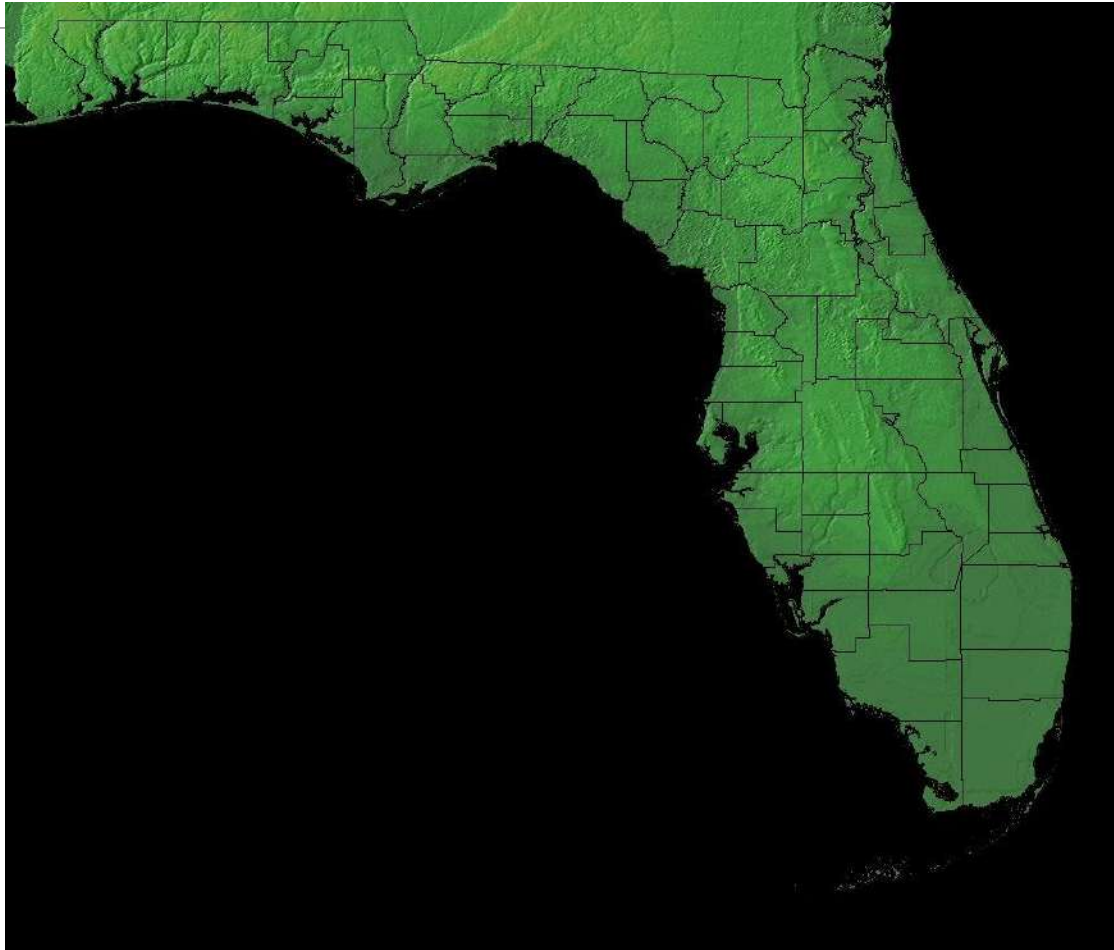
Flat or gently rolling lands

1. Coastal plains have lower elevations
2. Interior plains have higher elevations



Peninsula

Piece of land surrounded by water on 3 sides (Florida)



Archipelago

A group or chain of islands (Hawaii)



Valley



Water Saltwater

Most of the Earth's water is salty.

Oceans

1. Pacific
2. Atlantic
3. Indian
4. Arctic

Seas – bodies of salt water smaller than oceans

Water Continued

Freshwater

Lake – body of water surrounded by land

Stream – body of water flowing through land

1. Combine to form rivers
2. Rivers combine to form major waterways

Groundwater – freshwater that lies beneath the surface

1. main source comes from rain and melted snow

3% of world's water is fresh

2% trapped in glaciers

.5% is groundwater

.5% rivers and lakes

Glaciers

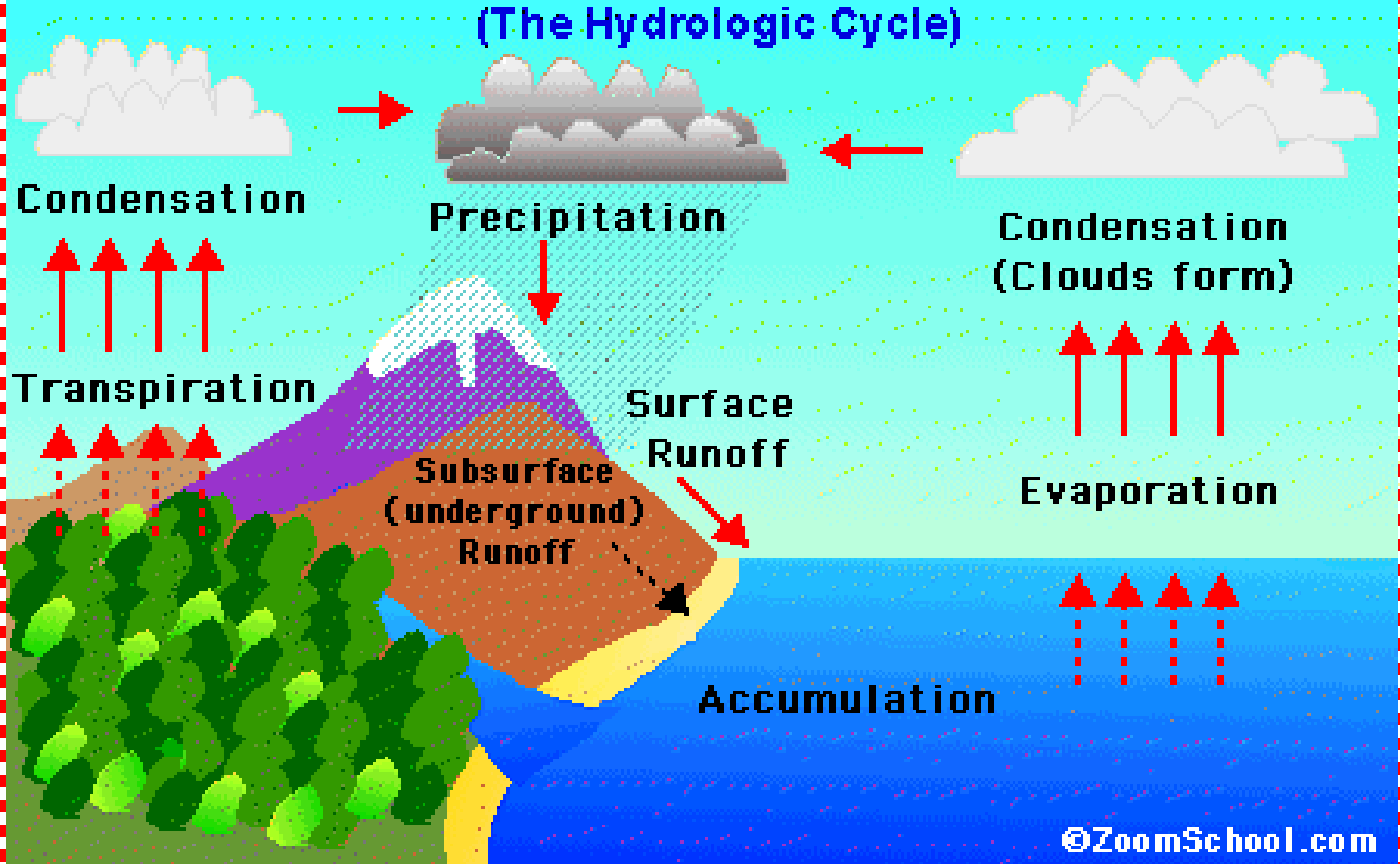


Water Continued

Water cycle – regular movement of water from ocean to air to ground back to ocean

1. Begins with evaporation – changing of liquid water to gas

The Water Cycle (The Hydrologic Cycle)



Earth's Resources

Managing resources

Renewable resources – can replace themselves

1. plants and animals

Nonrenewable – can't be replaced

1. iron and fossil fuels

Recycle – to reuse but can't replace

Protecting

1. crop rotation
2. conservation

Distribution of resources

Not distributed evenly

Influences how countries relate to each other

Scarcity has lead to trade

1. Japan – imports raw material sells finished products

Imports – what a country brings in

Exports – what a country sends out

Summary Assignment: Create an Island

Utilizing pages 34-35 of your textbook your task if you choose to accepted it....and you will....is to create your own island. You must include the following;

- Title: name your island (should be based around a theme)
- At least 20 landforms including the name of each.
- Legend with symbols/labels
- Latitude/Longitude
- Compass Rose
- Full Color