

Lesson 3 Earth's Surface

Skim Lesson 3 in your book. Read the headings and look at the photos and illustrations. Identify three things you want to learn more about as you read the lesson. Write your ideas in your Science Journal.

Main Idea

Oceans and Continents

I found this on page 59.

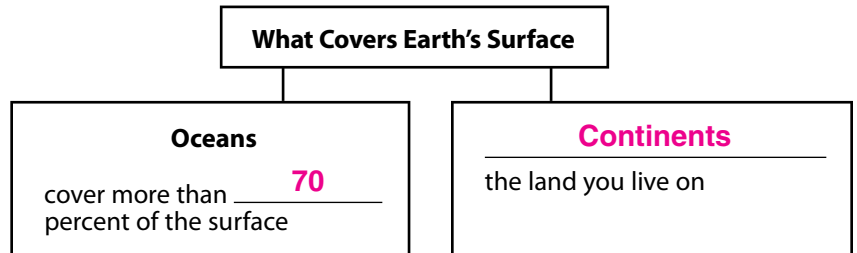
Landforms

I found this on page 60.

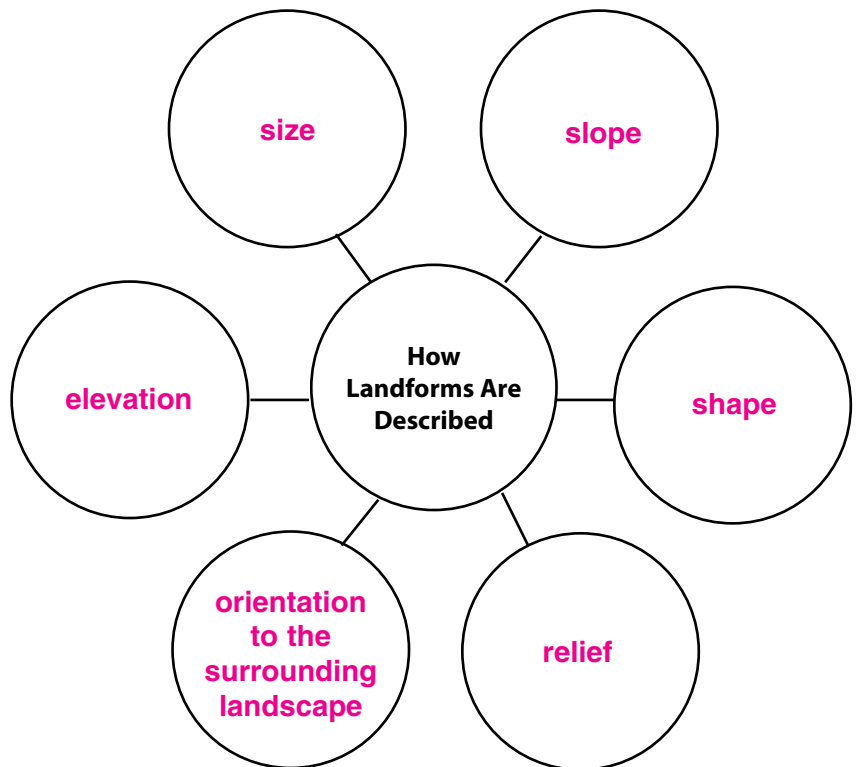
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Details

Classify information about the features of Earth's surface.



Organize information about Earth's landforms. List 6 factors used to describe landforms.



Identify two factors that change landforms over time.

1. erosion
2. uplift of Earth's surface

Lesson 3 | Earth’s Surface (continued)

Main Idea

Details

I found this on page 61 .

I found this on page 61 .

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Accept all reasonable responses. Encourage a logical arrangement of information. Student responses might include those listed at right.

Determine whether each example describes elevation, relief, or topography.


The height of Mt. Everest: elevation

The difference in elevation between the tops and bottoms of hills in a given area: relief

The shape of a river and its valley: topography

 **Compare** Earth’s landforms in terms of relief and elevation.

Landform	Relief	Elevation
Plains	low	low
Plateaus	low	high
Mountains	high	high

 **Create** a concept map about plains, plateaus, and mountains. Include at least three facts about each landform.

Plains:
most common features on Earth
low relief and low elevation
cover most of the land’s surface
include coastal plains and interior plains
can form when water or wind deposit sediments
often include rich soil used for growing crops or grazing animals

Plateaus:
low relief and high elevation
less common than plains
found on every continent
formed from uplift
often have steep, rugged sides

Mountains:
tallest landforms
high relief and high elevation
can form from buildup of lava on the ocean floor or when forces inside Earth move huge blocks of rock