

Section 2

LANDFORMS AND WATER RESOURCES

Types of Landforms

- On Land

- _____ - highest landforms
 - Some +20,000 feet
 - _____ - 29,028 feet- South Asia in Himalayas
- Hills- lower, more _____
- Valleys- between mountains and hills
(_____)

- Flatlands- 2 forms depending on height:
 - _____ - flat lowlands- usually along coast or river valleys
 - _____ - high elevation flatlands

Types of Landforms

– Some landforms are defined by their relationship to other landforms:

- _____ - narrow strip of land that connects two larger landmasses and has water on both sides
- _____ - connected to a larger landmass but has water on three sides
- _____ - smaller than a continent- completely surrounded by water

Types of Landforms

- Under the Oceans
 - _____ - underwater plateau off the coasts of continents- drops sharply
 - Underwater mountains line ocean plates that pull apart
 - Also cause _____ - (deep cuts in the ocean floor)
 - _____ - 36,198 feet deep- Pacific Ocean

Types of Landforms

- Humans and Landforms

- How do people choose a place to settle?

- _____ - (average temperature and rainfall)
 - Availability of _____ (water, timber, etc)

The Water Planet

- Salt Water
 - All oceans are connected- _____ of water on Earth
 - Seas, bays, and gulfs connect
 - Straits and canals- link to oceans

The Water Planet

- Freshwater

- 3% of water on Earth

- Mostly _____

- _____ - filters thru soil

- _____ - where groundwater gathers

- Large inland bodies of water- lakes

- Rivers- begin at a source and end at the _____
(empties into another river, ocean, or lake)

- Rivers are fed by tributaries; mouths often form deltas

- (_____

_____)

The Water Planet

- The Water Cycle

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The Water Cycle (The Hydrologic Cycle)

