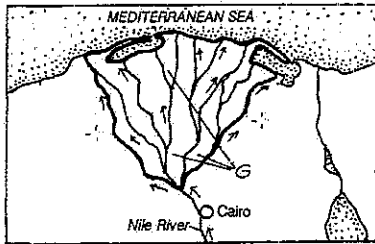


Landforms

1. A river of ice, moving slowly down a mountain slope or outward from its central mass is known as a _____. It stops where the leading edge melts faster than the forward rate of movement.
2. A _____ is an ocean stream that is propelled by prevailing winds and earth rotation; they flow clockwise in the northern hemisphere and counterclockwise below the equator.
3. A _____ is a mass of land almost entirely surrounded by water. It is usually connected to the mainland by a narrow neck.
4. The triangular-shaped land found at the mouth of some large rivers is called a _____. This landform is caused by so much soil is transported by the river that the coastal waters cannot wash it all away
5. An _____ is an ocean inlet that merges with the mouth of a river. The water's salinity varies according to river flow and ocean tides.
6. A narrow, winding ocean inlet that penetrates a coastal mountain range is a _____. The steep cliffs that line its route make this landform one of nature's grandest sights.
7. The _____ is a series of upper river springs, streams, and tributaries. This landform can refer to continental divides or watersheds; Watershed also describes a region drained by a river.
8. A part of an ocean or sea that is partially enclosed by a curving coastline is a _____. A more fully enclosed body of salt water could be called a sea.

9. An _____ is a body of land completely surrounded by water. It is smaller than a continent but larger than a cay a key or certainly a large rock
10. A narrow strip of land, with water on both sides that connects two larger landmasses is called a _____.
11. A point of land extending into the sea is called a _____, which is. It is usually smaller than a peninsula.
12. A body of water that penetrates a coastline is a _____. This landform is generally wider in the middle. It is usually smaller than a gulf, but larger than a cove.
13. A small body of water separated from the larger sea by a barrier of sand or coral reefs is known as a _____. This landform can either be adjacent to a coastline or surrounded by an atoll
14. A tall flat-topped mountain with steep vertical sides is a _____. Erosion-resistant mesas are left standing after all else has gone.
15. A broad expanse of generally high and flat land, also called a tableland is a _____. This landform can rise up from a lower area, or can be level regions within a mountain range.
16. A narrow low ridge of rock, or more commonly of coral, that is connected to a coast or lies off a coast is a _____.
17. A _____ is a narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water. A channel is wider than a Strait If it is shallow, it is called a sound

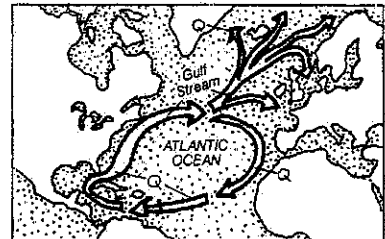
18. An _____ is a circular coral island that encloses a lagoon. This landform is usually formed on top of submerged volcanoes
19. A deep, narrow depression in the earth's surface, called a _____, often having a river running through it. This landform is also known as a gorge: A ravine is not quite as deep.
20. The highest point of a continent is called a _____ from which the direction of river flow is determined.
21. An _____ is either a group of islands or a body of water that has many islands in it.



The triangular-shaped land found at the mouth of some large rivers. So much soil is transported by the river that the coastal waters cannot wash it all away. *The Nile Delta on the Mediterranean Sea.*



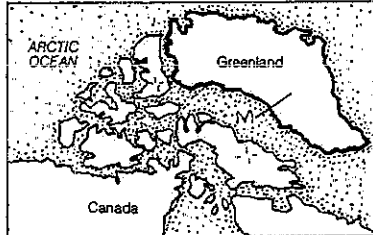
Upper river springs streams, and tributaries. Headwaters can refer to *continental divides* or *watersheds*. *Watershed* also describes a region drained by a river. *The Alps have been called the headwaters of Europe.*



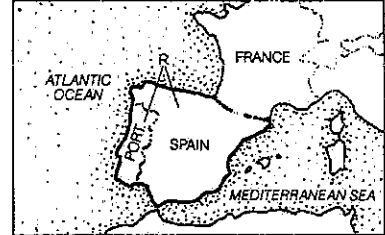
Ocean streams that are propelled by prevailing winds and earth rotation. They flow clockwise in the northern hemisphere and counterclockwise below the equator. *The Atlantic's Gulf Stream.*



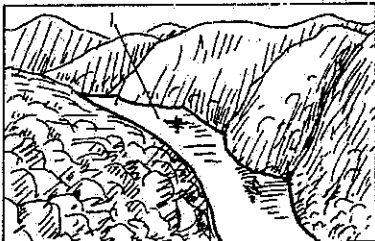
An ocean inlet that merges with the mouth of a river. The estuary's salinity varies according to river flow and ocean tides. *The Rio de la Plata separating Argentina from Uruguay.*



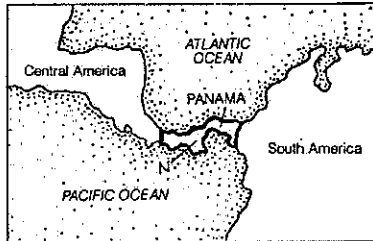
A body of land completely surrounded by water. It is smaller than a *continent* but larger than a *cay*, a *key*, or certainly a *large rock*. *Greenland is the world's largest island.*



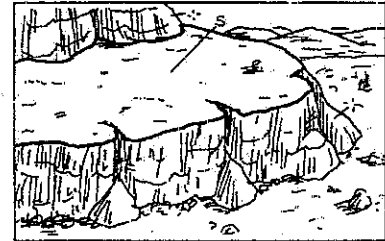
A mass of land almost entirely surrounded by water. It is usually connected to the mainland by a narrow neck. *The Iberian Peninsula in Europe, home to Spain and Portugal.*



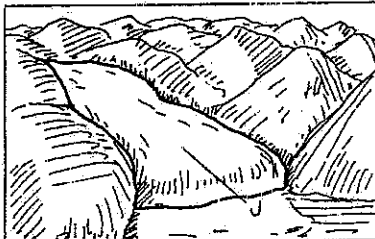
A narrow, winding ocean inlet that penetrates a coastal mountain range. The steep cliffs that line its route make a *fjord* (fiord) one of nature's grandest sights. *Norway's Sogne Fjord is the world's longest.*



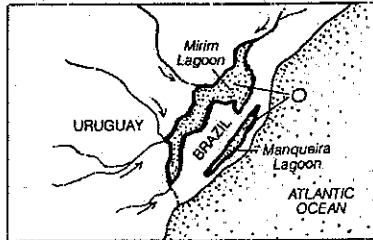
A narrow strip of land, with water on both sides, that connects two larger land masses. *The Isthmus of Panama connects Central America and South America.*



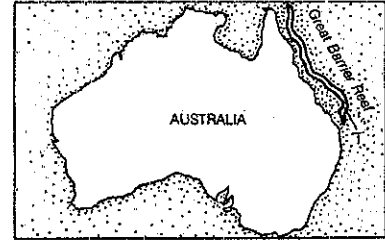
A broad expanse of generally high and flat land, also called a *tableland*. Plateaus can rise up from a lower area, or can be level regions within a mountain range. *Most of Spain is the Meseta Plateau.*



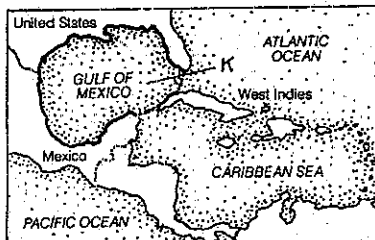
A river of ice, moving slowly down a mountain slope or outward from its central mass. It stops where the leading edge melts faster than the forward rate of movement. *Vatnajökull in Iceland is Europe's largest.*



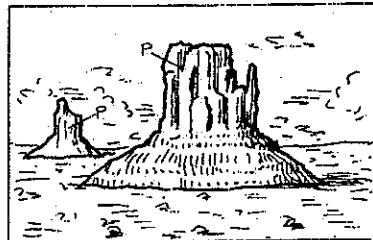
A small body of water separated from the larger sea by a barrier of sand or coral reefs. It can either be adjacent to a coastline or surrounded by an *atoll*. *Mirim Lagoon off the coast of Brazil.*



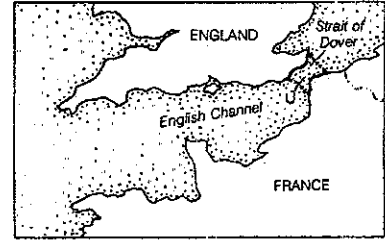
A narrow, low ridge of rock, or more commonly of coral, that is connected to a coast (*fringing reef*) or lies off a coast (*barrier reef*). *The Great Barrier Reef, off the northeast coast of Australia.*



A part of an ocean or sea that is partially enclosed by a curving coastline. A more fully enclosed body of salt water could be called a *sea*. *The Gulf of Mexico.*



A tall, flat-topped mountain with steep vertical sides. Erosion-resistant mesas are left standing after all else has gone. *Buttes* are small mesas. *Monument Valley in Utah has 1 000 ft. (305 m) mesas.*



A narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water. A *channel* is wider than a *strait*. If it is shallow, it is called a *sound*. *The English Channel becomes narrower at the Strait of Dover.*

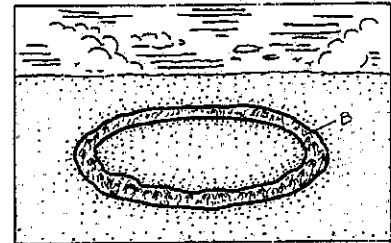
A GLOSSARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMINOLOGY.

Before you begin coloring the actual plates you may wish to warm up with this introduction to geographical terminology. If you don't have the 21 colors needed to color A-U, feel free to repeat as many of them as needed.

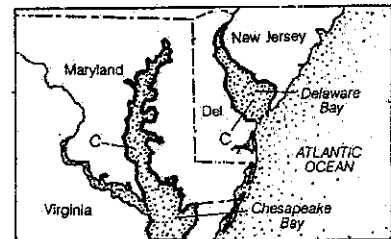
Begin by coloring the word "archipelago," labeled "A," and use the same color on the part of the illustration below that has the same label.

Note that each caption ends with a well-known example of the word under discussion. These examples are set in italics. Also set in italics are other geographical terms that are related, in some way, to the word which is being defined.

ARCHIPELAGO^A
ATOLL^B
BAY^C
CANYON^D
CAPE^E
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE^F
DELTA^G
ESTUARY^H
FJORD^I
GLACIER^J
GULF^K
HEADWATERS^L
ISLAND^M
ISTHMUS^N
LAGOON^O
MESA^P
OCEAN CURRENTS^Q
PENINSULA^R
PLATEAU^S
REEF^T
STRAIT^U



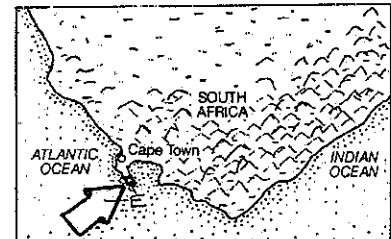
A circular coral island that encloses a lagoon. Atolls are usually formed on top of submerged volcanoes. *Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands of the Pacific Ocean, a US atomic test site.*



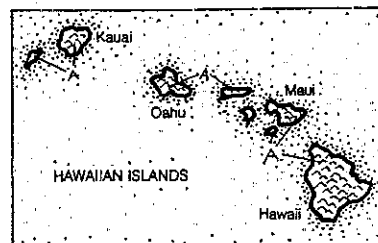
A body of water that penetrates a coastline. It is generally wider in the middle. It is usually smaller than a gulf, but larger than a cove. *Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.*



A deep, narrow depression in the earth's surface, often having a river running through it. Canyons are also known as gorges. Ravines are not quite as deep. *The Grand Canyon in northwest Arizona.*



A point of land extending into the sea. It is usually smaller than a peninsula. A mountainous cape is called a promontory or a headland. *The Cape of Good Hope off the South African coast.*



Either a group of islands or a body of water that has many islands in it. *The Hawaiian Islands; the Aegean Sea off the coast of Greece.*



The highest point of a continent, from which the direction of river flow is determined. *The Great Divide is the name given to the crest of the Rocky Mountains which sends rivers east and west.*