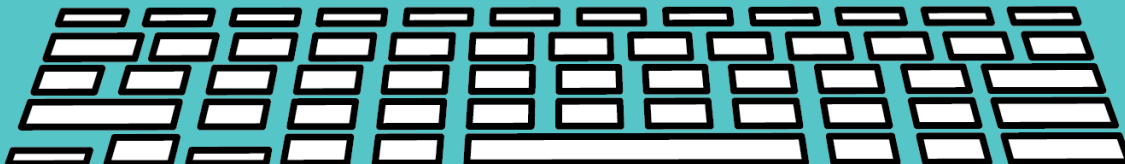
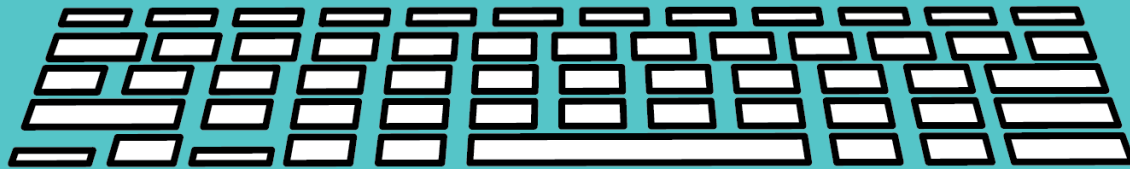


ABOUT
TWELVE
PERCENT OF
PEOPLE ON THE
PLANET LIVE
ON AN ISLAND

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What are the highest landforms on earth?	
2. What is the name of the largest volcano on Earth?	
3. What are small plateaus called?	
4. Where is the highest mountain range?	
5. What continent is actually an island?	
6. What primary force of nature creates sand dunes?	
7. How many types of mountains are there?	
8. In what state is the Brazos River Delta?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What are the highest landforms on earth?		9. Landforms are ____ features of the earth's surface.	
2. What is the name of the largest volcano on Earth?		10. Mountains usually have a ____ shape.	
3. What are small plateaus called?		11. Volcanoes are mountains that have ____ inside.	
4. Where is the highest mountain range?		12. ____ have cliffs and steep slopes nearby.	
5. What continent is actually an island?		13. Major cities are often situated on ____.	
6. What primary force of nature creates sand dunes?		14. Landforms can be created by ____ in ____.	
7. How many types of mountains are there?		15. ____ are pieces of land that are surrounded by water.	
8. In what state is the Brazos River Delta?		16. Valleys are found between mountains and ____.	



LANDFORMS

Landforms are features of the earth's surface. They happen over millions of years. Wind, water, ice, and living things destroy or help create the changing shapes of the earth. They can be created by or in water like other landforms.

Mountains: Mountains are the tallest landforms on earth. They usually have a peak and a valley. Mountains can be formed by the earth's crust squeezing together. Sediment below the surface is pushed upward to create mountain ranges. Volcanoes are also formed by the earth's crust. Molten lava flows out of the volcanoes. Lava layers help form mountains over long periods of time. There are three types of mountains – volcanic mountains, fold mountains, and block mountains. The highest mountain range is in the Himalayas. Fold mountains are formed under water and could be taller than Mount Everest.

Valleys: While mountains reach up high, valleys are landforms that are found between mountains and hills. Rivers flow through mountains and hills. Rock gets worn down by the river water. Finally, the water carves grooves in the land that grow as time goes by. The soil creates green, beautiful land in valleys.

Volcanoes: Volcanoes are mountains that have magma inside and erupt and turn into lava. The earth's surface is called the crust. The crust is broken into massive pieces called plates. Magma, rock that is so hot that it is a liquid, flows underneath the crust. Volcanoes are usually formed where the plates meet. Plates and magma shift creating pressure. Magma and gases build up. Eventually, they explode through holes and vents in the crust. Magma turns into lava once it reaches the air. Over millions of years, lava that has cooled and hardened forms mountains. The largest volcano on earth is Mauna Loa on the Hawaii Big Island.

Delta: Deltas are landforms that are created throughout millions of years. A delta looks like a fan where rivers meet oceans or seas. Over time, the water from the river breaks down rock. This rock is called sediment. Sediment flows along the river until it meets the mouth of the river. The current slows down, so the sediment settles and deposits on the bottom. After an extended period, the sediment collects and builds new land. Famous delta landforms are the Mississippi River Delta in Louisiana and the Brazos River Delta in Texas.

Plateau: Plateaus are landforms that are flat on top, kind of like a tabletop. To create a plateau, magma from the earth's crust pushes upward. A chunk of land rises, but the magma remains below the surface. Plateaus often have cliffs and steep rock faces nearby. Small plateaus are called buttes, and medium-sized ones are mesas.

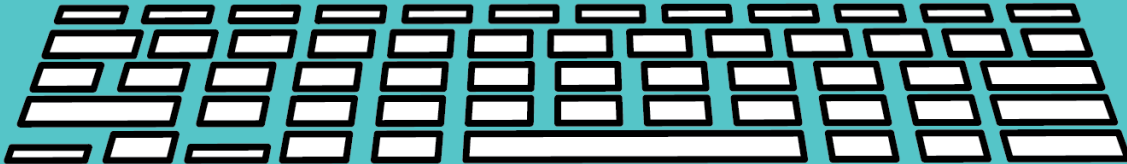
Plains: Plains are flatlands near oceans and seas. Plains formed by rivers usually have very fertile soil and, therefore, good crops. Major cities are often situated on plains. Here there is room to develop housing, roads, and a city.

Islands: Islands are plots of land that are surrounded by water. Molten rock (magma) beneath the earth's crust churns. This causes the tectonic plates to shift and sometimes collide. This can lead to volcanic eruptions, which can ultimately create an island. Islands can also form by breaking off from a larger piece of land. The build-up of dirt and fragments from ocean currents can also create an island. A large group of islands is called an archipelago. A famous archipelago is actually a continent – Australia.

Deserts: Deserts are large surfaces of land covered with sand and sand dunes. Deserts are generally very dry with little or no rainfall. This is why there is very little plant life. There are hot and cold deserts. In a hot desert you will find camels, snakes, and rats. A cold desert also receives little rainfall, but they are covered in snow for the winter. Cold deserts are home to penguins, whales, and seals. Antarctica is the largest cold desert.

Canyons: Canyons take millions of years to form. Water, wind, ice, and other things like trees help break materials down. This is called weathering. Canyons develop when river water trickles into cracks of rock. In a cold weather, water can freeze, expand, and force rock to chip away. Other times, things like sand can smooth out the surface of rock. Another kind of weathering is when roots grow in crevices. As roots grow, pressure makes rocks break off. Wind can also be a factor in removing pieces of rock. The topsoil gets carried away and a canyon grows deeper and deeper. A famous canyon is the Grand Canyon in Arizona.

Sand Dunes: Sand dunes are formed by wind blowing sand around (worn away). They are also formed when mountains are eroded (worn away). Wind is the primary force of nature that creates dunes. Wind blows the sand around and it collects in mounds in a new area. When blow away part of the mound, continually changing the size and shape. You can find sand dunes in deserts and beaches.





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THE VIDEO TO
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PRODUCT WORKS**