

Grade 4 - Unit 3 - Lesson 1






Map Earth's Features

Important vocabulary

Done by




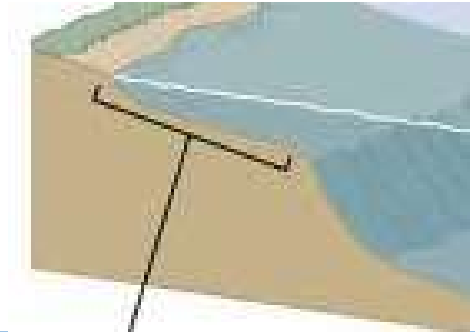
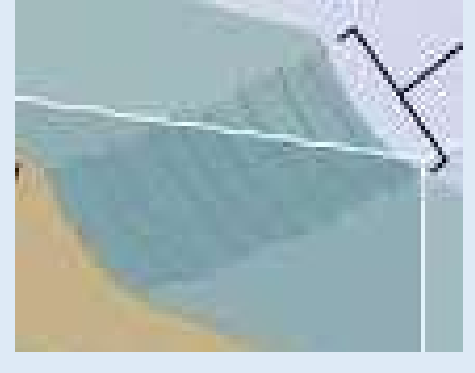
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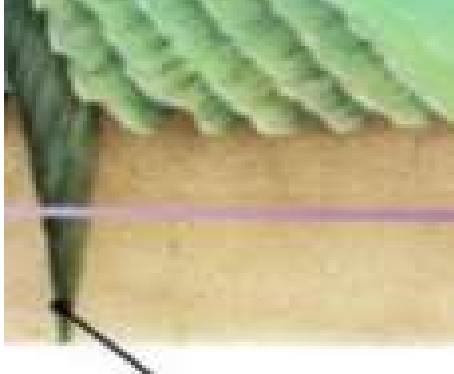

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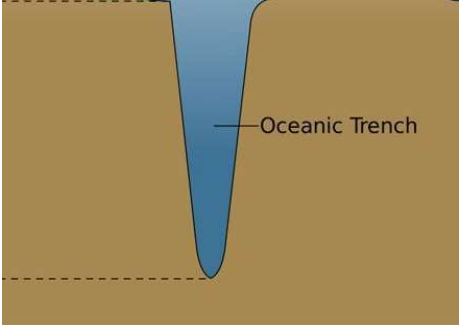


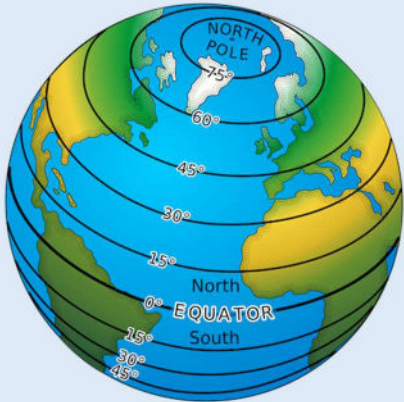
Vocabulary	Definition	Picture
Landform	Shape of solid parts of earth's surface	
Mountain	A rise high above the earth's surface.	
Hill	A natural elevation of the earth's surface, smaller than a mountain	
Valley	Is the low land between hills or mountains	
Canyon	Is a deep valley with high, steep sides	

Plain	Is a wide, flat area	
Plateau	Is flat land that is higher than the land around	
Desert	Is an area with very little precipitation	
Beach	Is the land along the edge of a body of water.	
Dune	Is a mound of sand	

<p>Ocean</p>	<p>Is a large body of salt water</p>	
<p>Coast</p>	<p>Is where a body of water meets land</p>	
<p>River</p>	<p>Is a natural body of moving water</p>	
<p>Lake</p>	<p>Is a body of water surrounded by land</p>	

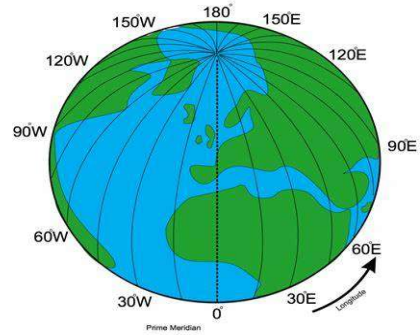
<p>Delta</p>	<p>Is the mass of land that forms at the mouth of a river</p>	
<p>Inlet</p>	<p>Is a narrow body of water off a larger body of water.</p>	
<p>Continent</p>	<p>Large landmass</p>	
<p>Continental shelf</p>	<p>The ocean floor along the coast of a continents</p>	
<p>Continental slope</p>	<p>The steeper part of the continent that A slopes down toward the ocean floor.</p>	

<p>Abyssal plain</p>	<p>Is a very flat area of the deep ocean floor.</p>	
<p>Mid-ocean ridges</p>	<p>Long mountain ranges stretch through the middle of some oceans.</p>	
<p>Rift valley</p>	<p>The valley down the center of a mid-ocean ridge</p>	
<p>Seamount</p>	<p>Underwater mountain stops before it reaches the surface of the ocean.</p>	

<p>Trench</p>	<p>The deepest parts of the ocean floor. They are usually long and narrow.</p>	 <p>A cross-sectional diagram of the ocean floor showing a deep, narrow V-shaped depression labeled "Oceanic Trench". The trench is filled with dark blue water, and the surrounding seabed is a light brown color.</p>
<p>Continental rise</p>	<p>It connects the continent with the ocean floor</p>	 <p>A diagram showing the transition from a continent to the deep ocean floor. A red oval highlights the "Continental rise" area. Labels include "Continental slope" with an arrow pointing to the edge of the continent, "Continental rise" with a red oval and arrows pointing to the slope, and "Abyssal" with an arrow pointing to the deep ocean floor.</p>
<p>Topographic map</p>	<p>Shows the elevation of an area using lines.</p>	 <p>A topographic map showing landmasses with brown contour lines representing elevation. The lines are labeled with numbers such as 5200, 5600, 6000, 6400, and 6800, indicating different altitudes.</p>
<p>Latitude</p>	<p>Used to describe how far north or south a place is from the equator. Parallel to the equator, which has a degree of 0°.</p>	 <p>A globe showing latitude lines as horizontal circles. The lines are labeled with degrees: 75°, 60°, 45°, 30°, 15°, 0° EQUATOR, 15°, 30°, and 45°. The North Pole is labeled at the top, and the equator is labeled "EQUATOR" with "North" and "South" on either side.</p>

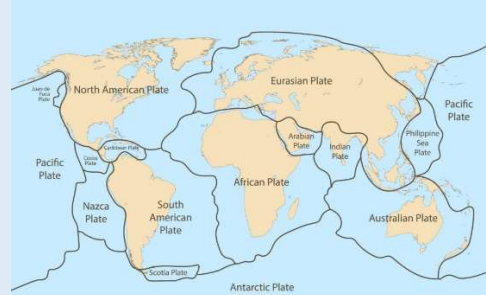
Longitude

Used to describe how far east or west a place is from the 0 A prime meridian.



Plates

The crust is broken into very large pieces



Volcano

Is an opening on earth's surface where melted rock or gases are forced out.



Earthquake

Is a sudden movement of earth's crust

