**Landforms and Geography Word Sort**

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| landform | body of water completely surrounded by land |
| sea | a smaller stream that runs into a river |
| gulf | water flowing from a source across the land |
| bay | landforms that rise above the surrounding land that usually have steep sides |
| lake | formed when soil is deposited at the mouth of a river, usually shaped like a triangle |
| river | water feature created when part of a sea or ocean cuts into a mass of land |
| source | row of connected mountains |
| mouth | large landform surrounded by water on three sides |
| tributary | piece of land that juts out into the water, usually smaller than a peninsula |
| mountains | a physical feature on Earth’s surface, such as a mountain or plain |
| mountain range | where a river empties into a larger body of water |
| valley | a narrow strip of land connecting two larger areas of land |
| equator | imaginary lines that describe how far east or west from the prime meridian a place is; these lines are farther apart at the equator and closer together at the poles |
| prime meridian | the study of our physical surroundings and how humans interact with them |
| parallels of latitude | part of Earth’s surface that is a landmass or body of water |
| meridians of longitude | an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres |
| geography | a spherical model of the Earth; most accurately represents the Earth |
| physical feature | an imaginary line that divides the Earth into northern and southern hemispheres |
| delta | imaginary lines that describe how far north or south from the equator a place is; these lines are parallel to each other |
| globe | low area between ranges of mountains or hills |
| plains | land completely surrounded by water |
| peninsula | similar to a gulf, but smaller |
| cape | the beginning of a river |
| island | land areas that are mostly flat with few trees |
| isthmus | a body of water that is smaller than an ocean and surrounds land |