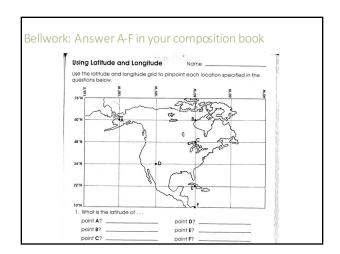
Learning Goals:

The student will be able to...

Identify the bodies of water and landforms

PUT REDBULLIN MY COFFEE THIS MORNING
INSTEAD OF WATER

AND NOW I CAN SEE NOISES



Chapter 2 Section 2

Bodies of Water and Landforms



Bodies of Water

 $\frac{\mbox{Without both freshwater and saltwater, life on this planet}}{\mbox{would be impossible.}}$

The types of bodies of water include:

Oceans and Seas

<u>Lakes</u> Rivers

Streams Ground Water



Oceans and Seas

 $\frac{\text{The ocean is made up of salt water, which covers about 71\% of }}{\text{our planet}}.$

Although it is one ocean, geographers have divide it into 4 main parts:

- Atlantic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean (the largest ocean)
- Indian Ocean
- Artic Ocean



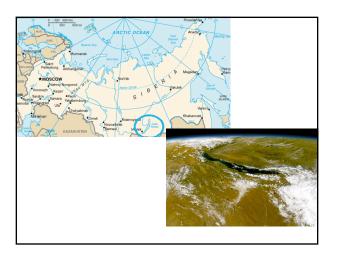
The Hydrologic (water) Cycle



The hydrologic cycle is the continuous circulation of water between the atmosphere, the oceans and the earth.

Lakes, Rivers and Streams

- "Lakes hold more than 95% of all the earth's fresh water supply.
- The largest freshwater lake is Lake Baikal in Russia
- Its volume of water equals 18% of all freshwater on earth
- Rivers and streams flow through channels and move water to or from larger bodies of water
- A drainage basin is an area drained by a major river and its tributaries



Landforms



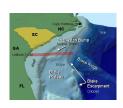
 $\underline{\text{Landforms}} \text{ are naturally formed features on the surface of the } \\ \underline{\text{earth}}$

Oceanic Landforms

The earths surface from the edge of a continent to the deep part of the ocean is called the continental shelf

The floor of the ocean has ridges, valleys, canyons, and plains





Continental Landforms

- Relief is the difference in elevation of a landform from its lowest point to its highest point
- There are 4 categories of relief:
- mountains,
- hills,
- plains,plateaus



Continental Landforms

Continental Landforms - the combination of the surface shape and composition of the landforms and their distribution in a region

Topographic map →

