

Fill in the gaps using the provided vocabulary. Change the word form where needed

**peninsula / valley / desert / rainforest / bay / cliff / spring /
pond (x2) / thermal spring(x2)**

_____ are areas of land surrounded by water on three sides. They may be very large, as in the case of Arabia, or quite small.

A _____ is a natural discharge point of subterranean water at the surface of the ground or directly into the bed of a stream, lake, or sea. Springs can be classified by their water temperature.

A _____ has a water temperature significantly higher than the mean air temperature of the surrounding area. They occur in volcanic regions and in areas where rock layers have been broken and folded in geologically recent time.

Geysers, a spectacular form of _____, eject tall plumes of hot water and steam.

The Huang He (Yellow River) _____ was the birthplace of ancient Chinese civilization, and for that reason is often called "Mother River." The place surrounds the principal river of northern China and is at the center of thousands of years of Chinese history. At over 5,400 kilometers (3,300 miles) long, the Huang He is China's second-longest river.

A _____ is simply an area of tall, mostly evergreen trees and a high amount of rainfall. Many of them experience more than 100 inches of rain every year.

Precipitation may also come in the form of fog and mist.

A _____ is a large area of land, usually in a hot region, where there is almost no water, rain, trees, or plants.

A _____ is a mass of rock that rises very high and is almost vertical, or straight up-and-down. They can form near the ocean (sea cliffs), high in mountains, or as the walls of canyons and valleys.

A _____ is a part of a coast where the land curves inwards. They mostly are formed when the ocean overflows a coastline

Unlike lakes, with open deep water and coasts, _____ are relatively smaller. That usually concerns the scales of depth. In lakes water is deep enough so the sun does not reach the bottom. In _____, on the other side, water is shallow enough to support the photosynthesis conditions for rooted plants to grow.

Look at the words below and decide which definition. A, B or C, best describes each one

drought

- a. a storm, usually without rain, which happens in hot countries.
- b. a very long period of rain.
- c. a long period when there is no rain and when the land is dry.

flood

- a. a large amount of water over land which is usually dry.
- b. a large area of dry land which should usually be wet (e.g., a dry lake).
- c. a lake or river which has been poisoned by pollution.

earthquake

- a. a long, heavy snow shower, accompanied by strong winds.
- b. a shaking of the earth caused by, for example, volcanic activity.
- c. a large area of dry land which should usually be wet.

hurricane

- a. a storm over high mountains, usually accompanied by snow.
- b. a tropical storm with strong winds and rain.
- c. a very quick, but very heavy, rain shower.

whirlpool

- a. a lake or river which has been poisoned by pollution.
- b. a body of swirling water formed when two opposing currents meet.
- c. a small area of water that is smaller than a lake

avalanche

- a. a very heavy snowstorm with strong winds.
- b. a large area which is always covered in snow.
- c. a large mass of snow that falls down the side of a mountain.