



LANDFORMS

Oceans and continents exemplify the highest-order landforms. Landform elements are part of a high-order landform that can be further identified and systematically given a cohesive definition, such as hill-tops, shoulders, saddles, foreslopes, and backslopes.

Terrain or relief is the third or vertical dimension of the land surface. Topography is the study of terrain, although the word is often used as a synonym for relief itself. When relief is described underwater, the term bathymetry is used. In cartography, many different techniques are used to describe relief, including contour lines and TIN.

Elementary landforms are the smallest homogeneous divisions of the land surface, at the given scale of resolution. These are areas with relatively homogeneous morphometric properties, bounded by lines of discontinuity. A plateau or a hill can be observed at various scales ranging from a few hundred meters to hundreds of kilometers. Hence, the spatial distribution of landforms is often scale-dependent, as is the case for soils and geological strata.

A number of factors, ranging from plate tectonics to erosion and deposition, can generate and affect landforms. Biological factors can also influence landforms.

Landforms do not include man-made features, such as canals, ports, and many harbors, and geographic features, such as deserts, forests, and grasslands. Many of the terms are not restricted to refer to features of the planet Earth and can be used to describe surface features of other planets and similar objects in the Universe. Examples are mountains, hills, polar caps, and valleys, which are found on all of the terrestrial planets.

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

<https://www.bitgab.com/exercise/landforms>

Now answer these questions:

1. Landforms are not _____.
 - a) varied
 - b) man-made
 - c) natural

-
2. _____ are examples of elementary landforms.

a) Segments

b) Canals

c) Hills

3. A _____ is a stretch of land.

a) hill

b) plateau

c) terrain

4. Landforms are affected by _____ which is the gradual destruction of the soil.

a) erosion

b) vegetation

c) plate tectonic

5. Africa and Asia are examples of _____.

a) oceans

b) continents

c) terrains