NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC
ENCYCLOPEDIC ENTRY

Landform

Sauszemes reljefs

Šajā aktivitātē tu strādāsi ar izrakstu no National Geographic enciklopēdijas par sauszemes reljefu, pielietojot stundās iegūtas zināšanas!

1. Aplūko vārdu tulkojumu!

☐ Sauszemes reljefs- **Landform**	☐ Pauguri/ Pakalni- **Hills**
☐ Zemes virsmas reljefs- **Terrain**	☐ Kalni- **Mountains**
☐ Plakankalnes- **Plateaus**	☐ Lielais kanjons- **Grand Canyon**
☐ Kanjoni- **Canyons**	☐ Jūras līmenis- **Sea Level**
☐ Ielejas- **Valleys**	☐ Dziļvaga- **Trench**
☐ Erozija- **Erosion**	☐ Kalnu grēdas- **Mountain ranges**
☐ Tektoniskā plāksne- **Tectonic plate**	☐ Everests- **Mount Everest**
	☐ Līdzenumi- **Plains**

2. Izlasi izrakstu par sauszemes reljefu un aizpildi to ar atbilstošajiem vārdiem no 1. uzdevuma!

A 1) _____ is a feature on Earth's surface that is part of the 2)_____. 3)_____ , 4)_____, 5)_____ and 6)_____ are the four major types of landforms.

7) _____ movement under Earth can create landforms by pushing up mountains and hills. 8)_____ by water and wind can wear down land and create landforms like 9)_____ and 10) _____. Both processes happen over a long period of time, sometimes millions of years.

It took 6 million years, in fact, for the Colorado River to carve out the 11)_____ in the U.S. state of Arizona. It is 446 kilometers (277 miles) long.

The highest landform on Earth is a mountain: 12)_____ in Nepal. It measures 8,850 meters (29,035 feet) above 13)_____. It is part of the Himalaya range that runs across several countries in Asia.

Landforms can exist under water in the form of 14) _____ and basins under the sea. The Mariana 15) _____, the deepest landform on Earth, is in the South Pacific.

Kopā __/15

LIVEWORKSHEETS