

Landform

Sauszemes reljefs

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

1. Aplūko vārdu tulkojumu!

<input type="checkbox"/> Sauszemes reljefs- Landform	<input type="checkbox"/> Pauguri/ Pakalni- Hills
<input type="checkbox"/> Zemes virsmas reljefs- Terrain	<input type="checkbox"/> Kalni- Mountains
<input type="checkbox"/> Plakankalnes- Plateaus	<input type="checkbox"/> Lielais kanjons- Grand Canyon
<input type="checkbox"/> Kanjoni- Canyons	<input type="checkbox"/> Jūras līmenis- Sea Level
<input type="checkbox"/> Ielejas- Valleys	<input type="checkbox"/> Dziļvaga- Trench
<input type="checkbox"/> Erozijs- Erosion	<input type="checkbox"/> Kalnu grēdas- Mountain ranges
<input type="checkbox"/> Tektoniskā plāksne- Tectonic plate	<input type="checkbox"/> Everest- Mount Everest
	<input type="checkbox"/> Līdzieni- 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