

# UNIT 5 LANDSCAPES

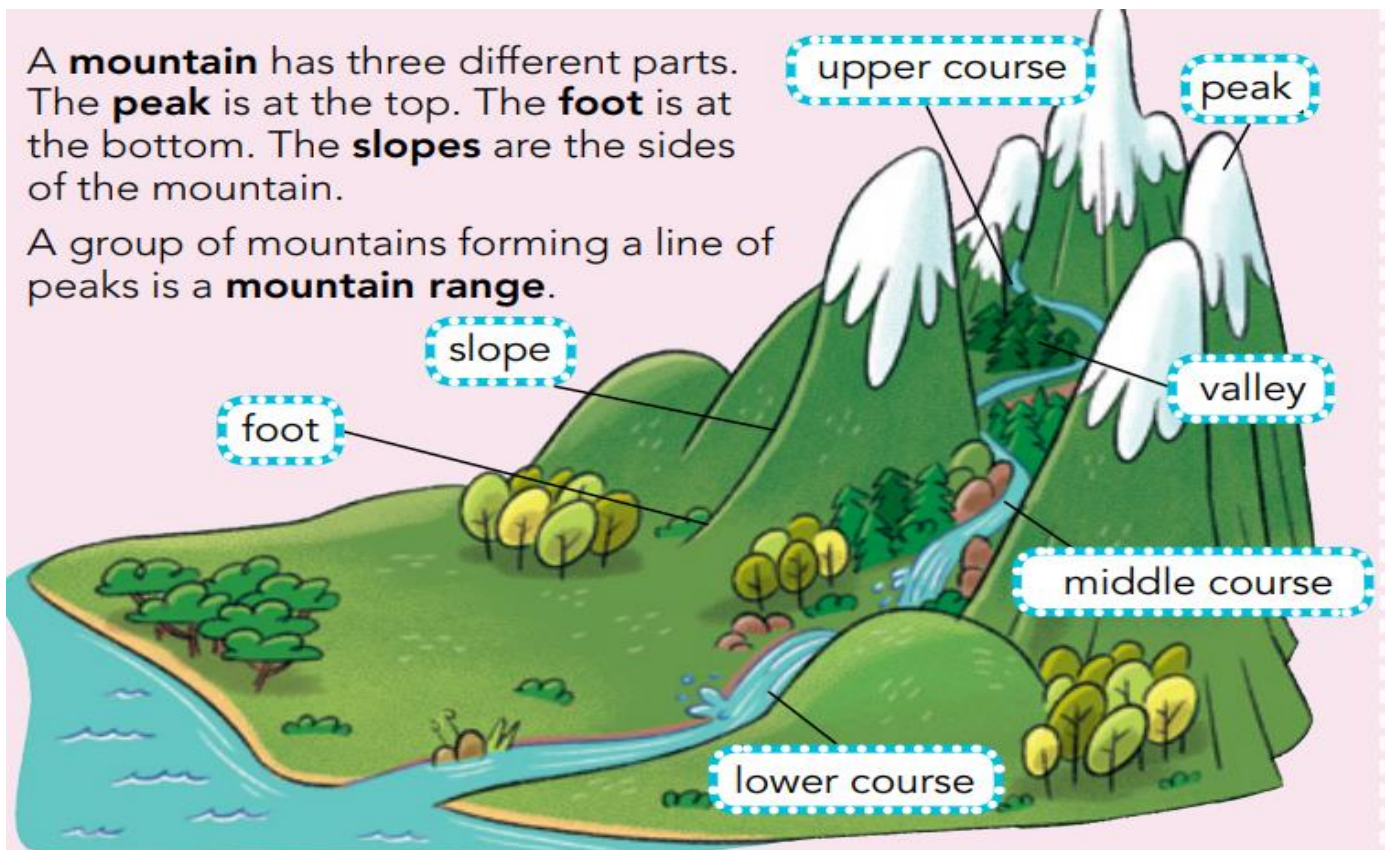
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## HIGH LANDS

A **mountain** has three different parts. The **peak** is at the top. The **foot** is at the bottom. The **slopes** are the sides of the mountain.

A group of mountains forming a line of peaks is a **mountain range**.

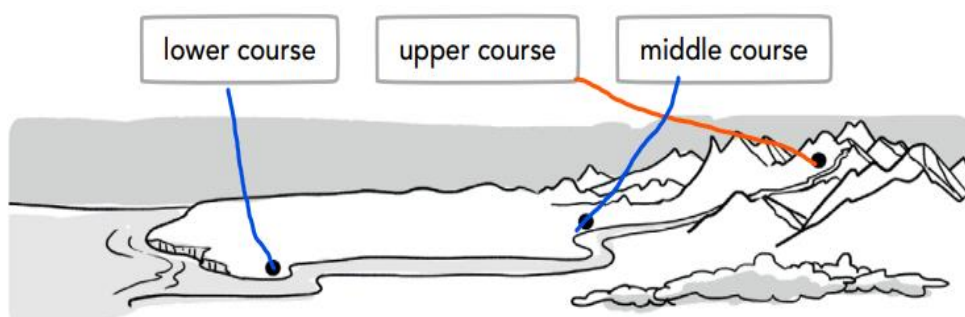


A group of mountain ranges is a **mountain chain**.

The low area between two mountains is a **valley**.

**Rivers** flow from high areas in the mountains to the coast.

The river **course** or path has three parts: **Upper course**, **middle course** and **lower course**.



## FLAT LANDS

A **plain** is a landscape without mountains. The land is mainly flat but there can be hills.

The middle and lower course of rivers can be on the plains. In the mountains, rivers or tributaries flow down to form a wider river in the plains. The water runs slowly as the land is flatter.



The land around rivers is very fertile. There are often forests on the plains. There are farms and fields near villages.

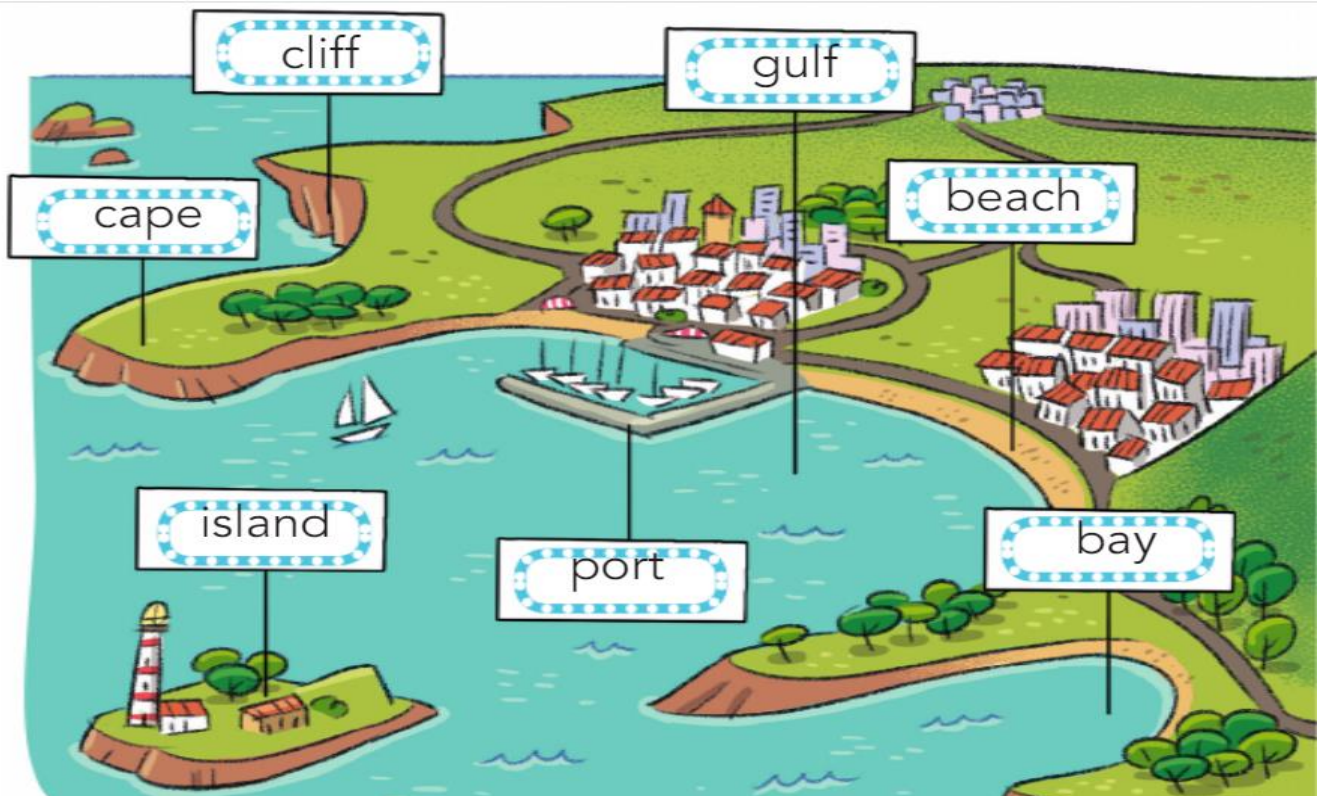
Many towns and cities are on the plains. Roads and railway tracks connect places. There are factories near towns and cities.



## THE COASTLINE

The land that meets the sea is the **coast**.

- A **beach** is a flat area with sand or small stones.
- A **cliff** is vertical rock face that goes down to the sea.
- A **cape** is a piece of land pointing into the sea.
- An **island** is a piece of land surrounded by water. A group of islands is an archipelago.
- A **port** is a city or town with an area for ships to unload and rest.



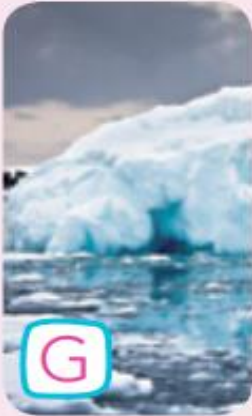
- A **gulf** is an area of the sea that is surrounded by land on three sides.
- A **bay** is smaller than a gulf.

## WATER IN THE LANDSCAPE

Water can be found on the surface or under the ground.

### **Surface water**

- Most of the water on the surface of the Earth is salt water in oceans and **seas**.



- There is freshwater in **lakes, rivers** and **glaciers**.

### **Groundwater**

- Water under the ground sometimes comes to the surface through cracks. It forms **aquifers**.

## WE NEED WATER

Life on Earth is possible because we have water. We use water to drink, to wash and to cultivate crops.

All living organisms need water. Children need to drink nearly two litres of water every day.





## POLLUTION

Pollution harms all aspects of nature and damages all living organisms.

- Factories and traffic cause air pollution.
- Residues and rubbish contaminate the rivers.
- Waste disposal causes ground contamination.
- Cutting down too many trees leads to deforestation. This turns areas into deserts.
- When there is not enough rain, there is a drought.



lorry's fumes



factory smoke



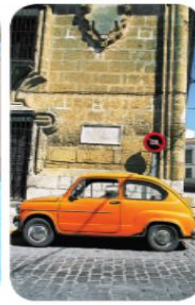
plane's fumes



plastics



factory waste



old cars



1  pollution



2  pollution



3  pollution

## MY MIND MAP

