

Land Forms and Bodies of Water

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Michigan has an upper and lower peninsula. Lakes surround these on three sides. Peninsulas and lakes are examples of land forms and bodies of water.

Below are examples of land forms and bodies of water. Match the **bold** words with the definitions on page 2. Cut and paste the definitions in the correct box. The clues in parentheses will help you.

(The Soo Locks and...) Canal		(Tobico is a National Natural Landmark.) Marsh	
(1,414 year old white cedars grow out of this at Fayette.) Escarpment		(The Porcupines are in the Upper Peninsula.) Mountains	
(You will find one of these at Waterloo.) Bog		(Remember H.O.M.E.S.) Great Lakes	
(The Tahquamenon River empties into Lake Superior here.) Mouth		(The Garden and Keweenaw) Peninsula	
(Snail Shell is a harbor found at Fayette.) Harbor		(See these at Hoffmaster.) Sand Dunes	
(You will find one in the Straits of Mackinac.) Island		(The Mackinac Straits join Lake Huron and Lake Michigan.) Strait	
(Betsy Lake is found in Tahquamenon Falls State Park.) Lake		(The AuSable carried many logs during the logging days.) River	

Cut and paste the definition below with the correct bold words on page 1.

A narrow body of water that flows into a larger one.

A part of a river that empties into a larger body of water.

A man-made waterway for transportation or irrigation.

A body of land completely surrounded by water.

A steep slope or long cliff.

A kind of wetland with acidic soil.

A low wetland with standing water that can measure from one inch to several feet.

Land surrounded by water on three sides.

A hill or ridge of wind-blown sand.

A body of water completely surrounded by land.

A sheltered area where boats can anchor.

The world's largest bodies of freshwater.

The highest landmass whose peaks rise above its surroundings.

A narrow channel joining two larger bodies of water.