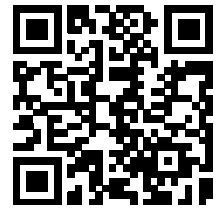


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Physical Geography



Physical geography is the _____ of Earth's natural landscapes and environments. It examines the _____ surface, including mountains, rivers, deserts, and oceans. One key aspect is _____, the shape and features of land surfaces. The _____ of an area significantly affects its geography, influencing vegetation and wildlife. For example, rainforests have a very different climate from _____. Rivers, such as the _____, play a crucial role in shaping the landscape by eroding and depositing sediments. Mountains, like the _____, are formed by tectonic forces and erosion. Oceans cover about 71% of the _____ surface and are essential for Earth's climate and ecosystem. The study of physical geography also includes understanding natural _____ like earthquakes and hurricanes. Soil composition and _____ greatly impact agriculture and ecosystems. By studying physical geography, we gain insights into environmental _____ and sustainable living. Finally, physical geography helps us understand the complex interactions between the Earth's _____ and human activities.

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deserts study Himalayas disasters conservation