The Great Lakes are important natural resources. They make up the largest system of fresh, surface water on earth. There are five great lakes, which are bordered by Canada and seven U.S. states. Lake Superior is the deepest and coldest lake. It has the most volume of water. It is shaped like a wolf’s head. The land around Lake Superior has many forests, but not many people live there.

Lake Michigan is the second largest lake. It is the only one that lies within the boundaries of the United States. The northern part of Lake Michigan drains into Green Bay. There are fisheries in Green Bay. There are also waste products from paper mills. The southern part of Lake Michigan has many people. The metropolitan areas of Milwaukee and Chicago are located near Lake Michigan.

Lake Huron is the third largest lake. It is surrounded by sandy shores. People like to visit it. There are summer cottages along the shores of Lake Huron. Like Lake Michigan, Lake Huron also has a productive fishery. Lake Erie is the smallest lake in volume, as well as the shallowest. Because it is shallow, Erie is also the warmest of the five lakes. There are many city areas around the Lake Erie basin. The land around Lake Erie has fertile soil. Lake Erie is the lake most exposed to the effects of city life and farming. From the air, Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Erie resemble the shape of a mitten.

The smallest lake in terms of area is Lake Ontario. It is deeper than its neighbor, Lake Erie, though. The cities of Toronto and Hamilton are located around Lake Ontario. These five great lakes cover more than 94,000 square miles. They hold almost one-fifth of the world’s supply of fresh surface water. The United States obtains almost all of its fresh water supply from the Great Lakes. North America’s freshwater lakes are important natural resources.
The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

The Great Lakes are important natural resources. They make up the largest system (its, lakes, of) fresh, surface water on earth. There (around, is, are) five great lakes, which are bordered (cottages, water, by) Canada and seven U.S. states. (By, Lake, Is) Superior is the deepest and coldest (though, lake, bay). It has the most volume of (water, huron, city). It is shaped like a wolf’(america, more, s) head. The land around Lake Superior (has, into, u) many forests, but not many people (also, cities, live) there.

Lake Michigan is the second (largest, one, there) lake. It is the only one (that, almost, lake) lies within the boundaries of the (natural, supply, United) States. The northern part of Lake (Michigan, green, many) drains into Green Bay. There are (farming, fisheries, warmest) in Green Bay. There are also (freshwater, waste, states) products from paper mills. The southern (people, part, shallow) of Lake Michigan has many people. (The, All, Third) metropolitan areas of Milwaukee and Chicago (are, basin, a) located near Lake Michigan.

Lake Huron (land, important, is) the third largest lake. It is (surrounded, sandy, shallowest) by sandy shores. People like to (visit, northern, located) it. There are summer cottages along (hamilton, forests, the) shores of Lake Huron. Like Lake (Michigan, around, fertile), Lake Huron also has a productive (waste, it, fishery). Lake Erie is the smallest lake (earth, as, in) volume, as well as the shallowest. (Because, Bordered, Five) it is shallow, Erie is also (people, near, the) warmest of the five lakes. There (are, they, lakes) many city areas around the Lake (which, Erie, great) basin. The land around Lake Erie (superior, than, has) fertile soil. Lake Erie is the (lake, great, square) most exposed to the effects of (visit, surrounded, city) life and farming. From the air, (Lakes, resemble, make) Michigan. Huron, and Erie resemble the (shape, southern, mills) of a mitten.

The smallest lake (well, live, in) terms of area is Lake Ontario. (Air, Cover, It) is deeper than its neighbor, Lake (Erie, lies, metropolitan), though. The cities of Toronto and (neighbor,
surface, Hamilton) are located around Lake Ontario. These (productive, are, five) great lakes cover more than 94,000 square (miles, the, shores). They hold almost one-fifth of the (world, chicago, along)’s supply of fresh surface water. (Obtains, There, The) United States obtains almost all of (its, life, fresh) fresh water supply from the Great (Lakes, around, city). North America’s freshwater lakes are (lake, paper, important) natural resources.