

LANDFORMS - Fill in the gaps

peninsula	lake	cave	island	slope	bay
beach	tributary	waterfall	river	plains	hill
valley	source	ponds	continents	highland	
mountain range	stream	volcano	coast	gulf	peak
isthmus	mountains	ocean	mouth	archipelago	

A is a series of connected mountains ranged in a line.

A is an area of land not significantly higher than adjacent areas and with minor differences in elevation, commonly less than 500 feet (150 meters),

The (or **plateau**) is an elevated region, a mountainous region or elevated part of a country.

The is the land next to the sea; seashore.

A is the pointed top (or summit) of a mountain.

A is a mountain or hill, usually having a cuplike crater at the summit, formed around a vent from the ash, lava and steam

A is a body of water forming an indentation of the shoreline, larger than a cove but smaller than a gulf.

A is a portion of an ocean or sea partly enclosed by land.

An is a group of islands. An example is Hawaii islands in the Pacific.

A is a body of fresh or salty water of considerable size, surrounded by land. The water is usually still.

A is a flowing body of fresh water. The most important are Nile and Amazon.

A is a stream that flows to a larger stream or other body of water.

..... are large areas of flat land with no hills or mountains.

..... are small bodies of fresh water surrounded by land.

A is the low area between uplands, hills, or mountains, especially one following the course of a stream.

A is a ground that has a natural incline, as the side of a hill.

An is a space of ground that is completely surrounded by water.

..... are distinctive landforms. They have steep sides and high peaks that stand out from the land around them.

A is a small, narrow river.

An is a narrow strip of land with water on both sides, connecting two larger pieces of land.

..... are the largest landmasses in the world. They are 7.

An is a large area of salty water between the continents. They are 5.

A is a piece of land that has water on three sides.

A is the jump of a body of water caused by a difference in height, along the course of a river or a stream.

A is the emerged sector of land on the seashore, consisting of sand or gravel

A or cavern is a natural void in the ground.

The is where the river has its origin, usually on the mountains.

The of a river is where the river meets the sea. There are two types of mouth: estuary and delta.