

A **gulf** is a large inlet of ocean or sea. It is larger and deeper than a bay.

A **bay** is an inlet of a sea or lake. It is usually smaller than a gulf.

A **fjord** is a long, narrow, deep inlet of sea, usually bordered by steep cliffs.

(Old Norse: fjorthr)

A **cove** is a small, sheltered inlet of water or bay.

A **lagoon** is an area of water separated from the sea by a narrow stretch of land. It is not as deep as the sea and is often dotted with small islands.

A **fjord** is a long, narrow, deep inlet of sea, usually bordered by steep cliffs.

(Old Norse: fjorthr)

A is a long, narrow, deep inlet of sea, usually bordered by steep cliffs.

(Old Norse: fjorthr)

fjord

A **fjord** is a long, narrow, deep inlet of sea, usually bordered by steep cliffs.

(Old Norse: fjorthr)

fjord

fjord

Irregular Coastlines

A _____ is an inlet of a sea or lake. It is usually smaller than a gulf.

bay

bay

A _____ is an area of water separated from the sea by a narrow stretch of land. It is not as deep as the sea and is often dotted with small islands.

lagoon

lagoon

Irregular Coastlines

A **bay** is an inlet of a sea or lake. It is usually smaller than a gulf.

A **bay** is an inlet of a sea or lake. It is usually smaller than a gulf.

bay

A **lagoon** is an area of water separated from the sea by a narrow stretch of land. It is not as deep as the sea and is often dotted with small islands.

A **lagoon** is an area of water separated from the sea by a narrow stretch of land. It is not as deep as the sea and is often dotted with small islands.

lagoon

A _____ is a large inlet of ocean or sea. It is larger and deeper than a bay.

gulf

gulf

A _____ is a small, sheltered inlet of water or bay.

cove

cove

Irregular Coastlines

A **gulf** is a large inlet of ocean or sea. It is larger and deeper than a bay.

A **cove** is a small, sheltered inlet of water or bay.

A **gulf** is a large inlet of ocean or sea. It is larger and deeper than a bay.

A **cove** is a small, sheltered inlet of water or bay.

gulf

cove

A **canal** is a man-made stretch of water joining one area of water to another.

A **channel** is a stretch of water joining two large areas of sea.

(Latin: canalis)

A **strait** is a narrow stretch of water joining two large areas of sea.

(Latin: strictus - close)

A **strait** is a narrow stretch of water joining two large areas of sea.

(Latin: strictus - close)

A **strait** is a narrow stretch of water joining two large areas of sea.

(Latin: strictus - close)

A _____ is a narrow stretch of water joining two large areas of sea.

(Latin: strictus - close)

strait

strait

Water Forms

Water Forms

strait

A _____ is a man-made stretch of water joining one area of water to another.

canal

canal

A _____ is a stretch of water joining two large areas of sea.

(Latin: canalis)

channel

channel

Water Forms

A **canal** is a man-made stretch of water joining one area of water to another.

A **canal** is a man-made stretch of water joining one area of water to another.

canal

A **channel** is a stretch of water joining two large areas of sea.

(Latin: canalis)

A **channel** is a stretch of water joining two large areas of sea.

(Latin: canalis)

channel

A **plain** is a large area of flat or gently rolling land, usually low.

A **tableland** is a plateau which drops steeply down to the surrounding area. In some parts it is called a mesa.

(Spanish: mesa - table)

A **cliff** is a high, almost vertical drop of rock.

A **plateau** is a large, fairly flat or moderately rolling area of elevated land.

A **hill** is a small portion of land elevated above the surrounding area. It is lower than a mountain.

A **mountain** is an elevated mass of land higher than a hill. It has steep sides and is arranged in groups or ranges.

A _____ is a high, almost vertical drop of rock.

cliff

cliff

A _____ is an elevated mass of land higher than a hill. It has steep sides and is arranged in groups or ranges.

mountain

mountain

Land Forms
2

A **cliff** is a high, almost vertical drop of rock.

A **cliff** is a high, almost vertical drop of rock.

cliff

A **mountain** is an elevated mass of land higher than a hill. It has steep sides and is arranged in groups or ranges.

A **mountain** is an elevated mass of land higher than a hill. It has steep sides and is arranged in groups or ranges.

mountain

A _____ is a plateau which drops steeply down to the surrounding area. In some parts it is called a mesa.

(Spanish: mesa - table)

tableland

tableland

A _____ is a small portion of land elevated above the surrounding area. It is lower than a mountain.

hill

hill

Land Forms

2

A **tableland** is a plateau which drops steeply down to the surrounding area. In some parts it is called a mesa.

(Spanish: mesa - table)

A **tableland** is a plateau which drops steeply down to the surrounding area. In some parts it is called a mesa.

(Spanish: mesa - table)

tableland

A **hill** is a small portion of land elevated above the surrounding area. It is lower than a mountain.

A **hill** is a small portion of land elevated above the surrounding area. It is lower than a mountain.

hill

A _____ is a large area of flat or gently rolling land, usually low.

plain

plain

A _____ is a large, fairly flat or moderately rolling area of elevated land.

plateau

plateau

Land Forms
2

A **plain** is a large area of flat or gently rolling land, usually low.

A **plain** is a large area of flat or gently rolling land, usually low.

plain

A **plateau** is a large, fairly flat or moderately rolling area of elevated land.

A **plateau** is a large, fairly flat or moderately rolling area of elevated land.

plateau

An **isthmus** is a stretch of land joining two large areas of land.

A **peninsula** is a large, wide area of land stretching into the sea, joined on one side to a continent.

*(Latin: Paene - almost,
Insula - island)*

A **promontory** is a high ridge of land or rock jutting out into the sea ending usually with a sheer drop.

A **cape** is a piece of land jutting out into the sea, not so large as a peninsula.

(Latin: caput - head)

A **spit** is a narrow low lying tongue of land stretching out into the sea. It is usually formed by deposits of sand and gravel.

An **isthmus** is a stretch of land joining two large areas of land.

An _____ is a stretch of land joining two large areas of land.

An **isthmus** is a stretch of land joining two large areas of land.

isthmus

isthmus

isthmus

Land Forms

/

A _____ is a high ridge of land or rock jutting out into the sea ending usually with a sheer drop.

promontory

promontory

A _____ is a narrow low lying tongue of land stretching out into the sea. It is usually formed by deposits of sand and gravel.

spit

spit

Land Forms
/

A **promontory** is a high ridge of land or rock jutting out into the sea ending usually with a sheer drop.

A **promontory** is a high ridge of land or rock jutting out into the sea ending usually with a sheer drop.

promontory

A **spit** is a narrow low lying tongue of land stretching out into the sea. It is usually formed by deposits of sand and gravel.

A **spit** is a narrow low lying tongue of land stretching out into the sea. It is usually formed by deposits of sand and gravel.

spit

A _____ is a large, wide area of land stretching into the sea, joined on one side to a continent.

(Latin: Paene - almost, Insula - island)

peninsula

peninsula

A _____ is a piece of land jutting out into the sea, not so large as a peninsula.

(Latin: caput - head)

cape

cape

Land Forms

/

A **peninsula** is a large, wide area of land stretching into the sea, joined on one side to a continent.

(Latin: Paene - almost, Insula - island)

A **peninsula** is a large, wide area of land stretching into the sea, joined on one side to a continent.

(Latin: Paene - almost, Insula - island)

peninsula

A **cape** is a piece of land jutting out into the sea, not so large as a peninsula.

(Latin: caput - head)

A **cape** is a piece of land jutting out into the sea, not so large as a peninsula.

(Latin: caput - head)

cape

The **lower part** of a river is the part nearer to the mouth.

The **bank** of a river is the sloping ground along the edge of the river.

The **mouth** is the part where a river enters the sea, or a lake, or another river.

A **river** is a stream of water flowing into the sea, or a lake, or into another river. It is larger than a brook or a creek, at least for part of the year.

The **course** is the path that a river takes.

The **source** is the point where a river begins.

The **upper part** of a river is the part nearer to the source.

The **mouth** is the part where a river enters the sea, or a lake, or another river.

The **mouth** is the part where a river enters the sea, or a lake, or another river.

The _____ is the part where a river enters the sea, or a lake, or another river.

mouth

mouth

mouth

The _____ of a river is the part nearer to the mouth.

lower part

lower part

The _____ of a river is the sloping ground along the edge of the river.

bank

bank

***A River
and
Its Parts***

The **lower part** of a river is the part nearer to the mouth.

The **bank** of a river is the sloping ground along the edge of the river.

The **lower part** of a river is the part nearer to the mouth.

The **bank** of a river is the sloping ground along the edge of the river.

lower part

bank

The _____ is the path
that a river takes.

course

course

The _____ of a
river is the part nearer to
the source.

upper part

upper part

***A River
and
Its Parts***

The **course** is the path that a river takes.

The **upper part** of a river is the part nearer to the source.

The **course** is the path that a river takes.

The **upper part** of a river is the part nearer to the source.

course

upper part

A _____ is a stream of water flowing into the sea, or a lake, or into another river. It is larger than a brook or a creek, at least for part of the year.

river

river

The _____ is the point where a river begins.

source

source

***A River
and
Its Parts***

A **river** is a stream of water flowing into the sea, or a lake, or into another river. It is larger than a brook or a creek, at least for part of the year.

A **river** is a stream of water flowing into the sea, or a lake, or into another river. It is larger than a brook or a creek, at least for part of the year.

river

The **source** is the point where a river begins.

The **source** is the point where a river begins.

source

A **mountain** is an elevated mass of land higher than a hill. It has steep sides and is arranged in groups or ranges.

The **slope** is the side of the mountain.

A **crest** is a row of peaks connected by a high ridge.

The **base** of a mountain is the land where it begins to rise.

A **peak** is a pointed top of the mountain. There may be one of these or there may be many.

The **summit** is the highest point of a mountain.

A _____ is a row of peaks connected by a high ridge.

crest

The _____ is the highest point of a mountain.

summit

***A Mountain
and
Its Parts***

A **crest** is a row of peaks connected by a high ridge.

The **summit** is the highest point of a mountain.

A **crest** is a row of peaks connected by a high ridge.

The **summit** is the highest point of a mountain.

crest

summit

The _____ is the side of
the mountain.

slope

slope

A _____ is a pointed top
of the mountain. There
may be one of these or
there may be many.

peak

peak

***A Mountain
and
Its Parts***

The **slope** is the side of the mountain.

A **peak** is a pointed top of the mountain. There may be one of these or there may be many.

The **slope** is the side of the mountain.

A **peak** is a pointed top of the mountain. There may be one of these or there may be many.

slope

peak

A _____ is an elevated mass of land higher than a hill. It has steep sides and is arranged in groups or ranges.

mountain

mountain

The _____ of a mountain is the land where it begins to rise.

base

base

***A Mountain
and
Its Parts***

A **mountain** is an elevated mass of land higher than a hill. It has steep sides and is arranged in groups or ranges.

The **base** of a mountain is the land where it begins to rise.

A **mountain** is an elevated mass of land higher than a hill. It has steep sides and is arranged in groups or ranges.

The **base** of a mountain is the land where it begins to rise.

mountain

base