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<p><b>Cape</b> A cape is a pointed piece of land that sticks out into a sea, ocean, lake, or river.</p> 	<p><b>Cave</b> A cave is a large hole in the ground or in the side of a hill or mountain.</p> 	<p><b>Channel</b> A channel is a strip of water that connects two large bodies of water and is deep and wide enough to let ships sail through.</p> 	<p><b>Cliff</b> A cliff is a steep face of rock and soil.</p> 	<p><b>Col</b> A col is the lowest point between two peaks on a mountain ridge.</p> 
<p><b>Coral reef</b> A coral reef is an underwater structure composed of live coral polyps and limestone rock. It usually forms in shallow sea water close to the shore.</p> 	<p><b>Cove</b> A cove is small, horseshoe-shaped body of water along the coast; the water is surrounded by land formed of soft rock.</p> 	<p><b>Delta</b> A delta is a landform at the mouth of a river, formed by silt &amp; small rocks flowing downstream and being deposited. It is often triangle-shaped.</p> 	<p><b>Desert</b> A desert is a very dry area.</p> 	<p><b>Dune</b> A dune is a hill or a ridge made of sand. Dunes are shaped by the wind, and change all the time.</p> 

<p><b>Estuary</b> An estuary is where a river meets the sea or ocean.</p> 	<p><b>Fjord</b> A fjord is a long, narrow sea inlet that is bordered by steep cliffs.</p> 	<p><b>Forest</b> A forest is an area of densely growing trees and undergrowth. There are many different types, including rainforests, boreal, coniferous and deciduous.</p> 	<p><b>Geyser</b> A geyser is a natural hot spring that occasionally sprays water and steam above the ground.</p> 	<p><b>Glacier</b> A glacier is a long-lasting, slowly-moving river of ice on land.</p> 
<p><b>Gulf</b> A gulf is a part of the ocean (or sea) that is partly surrounded by land. A gulf is larger than a bay.</p> 	<p><b>Hill</b> A hill is a raised area or mound of land.</p> 	<p><b>Island</b> An island is a piece of land that is surrounded by water.</p> 	<p><b>Isthmus</b> An isthmus is a narrow strip of land connecting two larger landmasses. An isthmus has water on two sides.</p> 	<p><b>Lagoon</b> A lagoon is a shallow body of water that is located alongside a coast.</p> 
<p><b>Lake</b> A lake is a large body of water surrounded by land on all sides. Really huge lakes are often called seas.</p> 	<p><b>Mountain</b> A mountain is a very tall formation, higher than a hill, often with steep sides which show exposed bedrock.</p> 	<p><b>Marsh</b> A marsh is a type of wetland that is found along rivers, ponds, lakes, and coasts. Marsh plants grow up out of the water.</p> 	<p><b>Mesa</b> A mesa is a land formation with a flat area on top and steep walls - usually occurring in dry areas. A mesa is bigger than a butte but smaller than a plateau.</p> 	<p><b>Plateau</b> A plateau is a large, flat area of land that is higher than the surrounding land. A plateau is larger than a mesa.</p> 

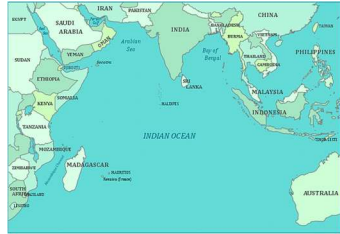
**Oasis**

A small patch of vegetation with a water source surrounded by desert.



**Ocean**

An ocean is a large body of salt water that surrounds a continent. Oceans cover more the two-thirds of the Earth's surface.



**Peninsula**

A peninsula is a body of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.



**Plain**

Plains are flat treeless stretches of land that have only small changes in elevation. They may have no vegetation or only grasses.



**Pond**

A pond is a small body of water surrounded by land. A pond is smaller than a lake.



**Prairie**

A prairie is a type of plain. It often has perennial flowers and grasses.



**River**

A river is a large, flowing body of water that usually empties into a sea or ocean.



**Strait**

A strait is a narrow strip of water that connects two larger bodies of water. It is narrower than a channel.



**Sea**

A sea is a large body of salty water that is often connected to an ocean. A sea may be partly or completely surrounded by land.



**Sound**

A sound is a wide inlet of the sea or ocean that is parallel to the coastline; it often separates a coastline from a nearby island.



**Source**

A source is the beginning of a river.



**Surface runoff**

Surface runoff is water flow on the land that occurs when the soil is saturated with water and the excess water runs over the surface.



**Swamp**

A swamp is a type of freshwater wetland that has spongy, muddy land and a lot of water. Many trees and shrubs grow in swamps.



**Tributary**

A tributary is a stream or river that flows into a larger river.



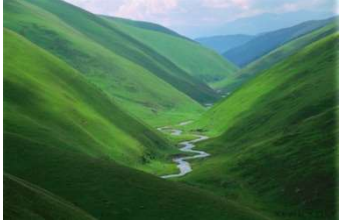
**Tundra**

A tundra is a cold, treeless area; it is the coldest biome.



**Valley**

A valley is a low place between mountains.



**Volcano**

A volcano is a mountainous vent in the Earth's crust. When a volcano erupts, it spews out lava, ashes, and hot gases from deep inside the Earth.



**Waterfall**

When a river falls off steeply, there is a waterfall.



**Wetland**

A wetland is an area of land that is flooded by water seasonally and has plants that have adapted to marshy soil. There are many types of wetlands, including: swamp, slough, fen, bog, marsh etc

