














# LANDFORMS

## REFERENCE POSTER

### MAJOR LANDFORMS

<b>MOUNTAIN</b>  A natural high landmass that rises steeply.	<b>HILL</b>  A raised area of land with gentle slopes.	<b>PLATEAU</b>  A flat, elevated area of land with steep sides.	<b>VALLEY</b>  A low area of land between hills or mountains.	<b>PLAINS</b>  A large area of flat or gently rolling land.
<b>CANYON</b>  A deep valley with very steep sides, often carved by rivers.	<b>CLIFF</b>  A steep rock face, often found along coasts or mountains.	<b>CAVE</b>  A natural hollow space in rock, large enough to enter.	<b>DESERT</b>  A dry area with very little rainfall and vegetation.	<b>VOLCANO</b>  An opening in Earth's crust where lava, ash and gases erupt.
<b>ISLAND</b>  A piece of land surrounded by water.	<b>PENINSULA</b>  A piece of land almost surrounded by water but connected to the mainland.	<b>BEACH</b>  A strip of sand or pebbles along the edge of water.	<b>DELTA</b>  A flat area of land formed where a river splits into smaller streams at its mouth.	<b>ATOLL</b>  A ring-shaped island or reef surrounding a lagoon.

### PROCESSES THAT SHAPE LANDFORMS



#### WATER

Rivers, waves and rainfall can erode, transport and deposit rock and sediment.



#### WIND

Wind can erode, transport and deposit sediment. It shapes deserts and dunes.



#### ICE

Glaciers move slowly and can carve valleys and shape landforms.



#### VOLCANIC ACTIVITY

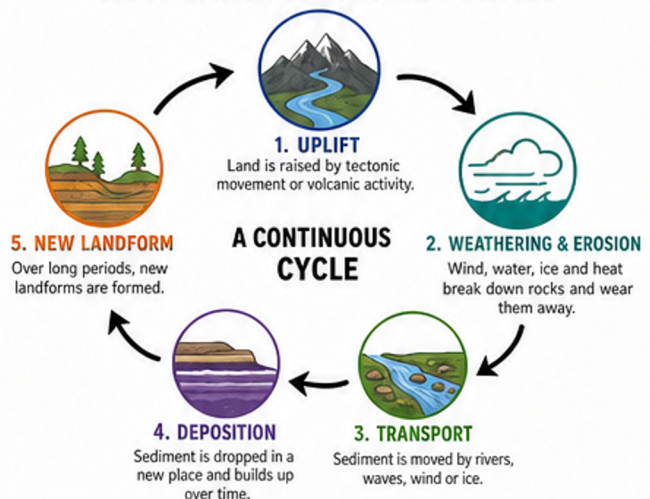
Volcanoes build mountains, create islands and change the landscape.



#### TECTONIC MOVEMENT

The movement of Earth's plates can uplift land, fold mountains and create faults.

### HOW LANDFORMS ARE FORMED



### THINK LIKE A SCIENTIST!

Observe • Ask questions • Compare • Investigate • Draw conclusions