

Types of relief

IES Delgado Brackembury
Las Cabezas de San Juan
1º de ESO

TYPES OF RELIEF



Is a large piece of land sticking out into the sea

An area of land that is almost completely surrounded by the sea and is only connected to the mainland by a narrow strip of land

Is an underwater mountain range in the middle of the ocean. They occur in oceanic trenches. Magma comes to the surface from the mantle through a large fissure.

An area of flat seafloor at a depth of 4000 meters

A large area of sea between two capes.

Smaller and its entrance is more closed off

**Mid-ocean
ridge**

Peninsula

Gulf

**A b y s s a l
plain**

Cape

Bay

Piece of land surrounded by the sea. A group of islands form an archipelago.

Is a large depression on the sea floor near a continent. These trenches are the deepest parts of the ocean floor

Flat piece of land located between the land and sea

Body of sediment deposited at the mouth of a river

High, steep area of rock which suddenly meets the sea

Land which is close to the sea

Flat land near a river (floodplain) or near the coast (coastal plain)

Steep slope which separates the end of the continental shelf from the ocean floor.

Cliff

Plain

delta

Oceanic trench

Beach

Continental slope

Island

Coast

Natural elevation of land that is very high

Part of a mountain system

Natural elevation that is not very high

Flat landform that is elevated above sea level

is a depression between upland areas, like mountains.

Is a group of mountains that are related

Area of land that is lower than the area around it

Sloping plain which joins the continents to the seabed. It is a part of the continental crust but it is beneath seawater.

Depression

Plateau

Valley

Mountain system

hill

Mountain range

Continental shelf

Mountain

Cape

Is a large piece of land sticking out into the sea

Peninsula

An area of land that is almost completely surrounded by the sea and is only connected to the mainland by a narrow strip of land

Mid-ocean ridge

Is an underwater mountain range in the middle of the ocean. They occur in oceanic trenches. Magma comes to the surface from the mantle through a large fissure.

Abyssal plain

An area of flat seafloor at a depth of 4000 meters

Gulf

A large area of sea between two capes.

Bay

Smaller and its entrance is more closed off

Island

Piece of land surrounded by the sea. A group of islands form an archipelago.

Oceanic trench

Is a large depression on the sea floor near a continent. These trenches are the deepest parts of the ocean floor

Beach

Flat piece of land located between the land and sea

delta

Body of sediment deposited at the mouth of a river

Cliff

High, steep area of rock which suddenly meets the sea

Coast

Land which is close to the sea

Plain

Flat land near a river (floodplain) or near the coast (coastal plain)

Continental slope

Steep slope which separates the end of the continental shelf from the ocean floor.

Mountain

Natural elevation of land that is very high

Mountain range

Part of a mountain system

hill

Natural elevation that is not very high

Plateau

Flat landform that is elevated above sea level

Valley

is a depression between upland areas, like mountains.

Mountain system

Is a group of mountains that are related

Depression

Area of land that is lower than the area around it

Continental shelf

Sloping plain which joins the continents to the seabed. It is a part of the continental crust but it is beneath seawater.