

archipelago: group or chain of islands.

bay: area of sea which cuts into the land.

cape: large piece of land sticking out into the sea.

glacier: large mass of ice that moves under its own weight.

key: or legend, is a box on a map that explains the symbols and lines that appear on a map.

lake: large body of water surrounded by land and not connected to the sea or ocean.

mountain range: group or line of mountains closely related in position and direction.

physical map: two-dimensional representation of physical features of the earth, such as mountains, rivers and plains.

plain: large, flat area of land.

plateau: flat, elevated area of ground.

political map: type of map that represents the political features of

a given area: political divisions or human-created boundaries.

relief: variation in elevation or height on the land's surface.

relief map: type of map that shows the height or elevation of an area by using contours.