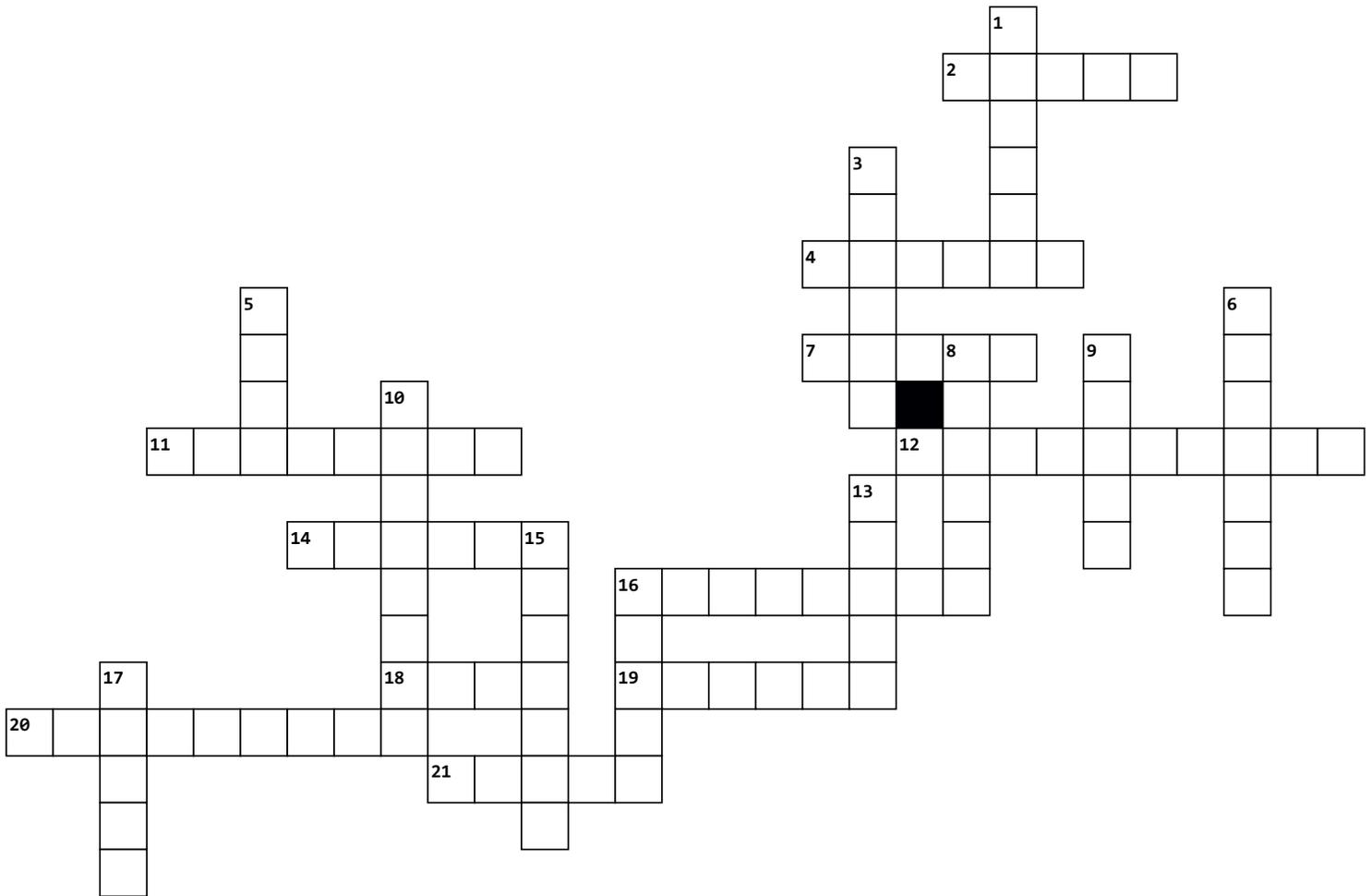


TYPES OF LAND FORMATIONS



Across

- 2.** Low-lying wet land with grassy vegetation.
- 4.** Flat or the low relief areas on the surface of the earth.
- 7.** A swampy arm or slow-moving outlet of a lake.
- 11.** Flat highlands that are separated from the surroundings due to steep slopes.
- 12.** Large land areas that extend into water bodies. They remain surrounded by water on three sides.
- 14.** Piece of land which is surrounded by water from all sides and formed either due to volcanic eruptions or due to hot spots in the lithosphere.
- 16.** Slow moving bodies of ice formed due to the compression of the snow layers.
- 18.** An open valley in a hilly area.

Down

- 1.** A ravine formed by a river in an area with little rainfall.
- 3.** Low-lying, triangle-shaped areas, located at the mouth of rivers.
- 5.** Flat tableland with steep edges.
- 6.** Low-lying areas of land between hills and mountains that are formed due to the actions of glaciers and rivers over millions of years.
- 8.** Water bodies that are saline in nature and cover over 71% of the earth's surface and are responsible in controlling the weather and climate of the earth.
- 9.** Mounds or small hills made up of sand that are created due to water flow.
- 10.** Deeply eroded barren land.

19. Natural flowing streams of fresh water descending from mountains.

20. They are formed due to the tectonic movements, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and erosion of the surrounding areas caused due to wind, water and ice.

21. A hill that rises abruptly from the surrounding region.

13. Deposits of silt, with a little amount of sand and clay. They appear yellowish or brownish in color. Wind action or glacial activities are responsible for formation.

15. The atmospheric air is very dry, and daytime temperature is high.

16. A deep ravine, usually with a river running through it.

17. A narrow gorge or ravine cut by a stream.