

<i>international date line</i>	A line on a map or globe drawn from the north pole to the south pole, roughly following 180 degrees (180°) longitude, but turning and twisting to miss islands and other bodies of land. It is where the days of the week change. It is one day earlier east of the date line than it is west.
<i>island</i>	A body of land completely surrounded by water.
<i>isthmus</i>	A narrow strip of land that connects two larger bodies of land.
<i>jungle</i>	A very dense tangle of tropical vegetation.
<i>lagoon</i>	A shallow body of calm water separated from the sea by a narrow strip of land.
<i>lake</i>	A body of water surrounded by land. The water in lakes is usually fresh, but may be salty.
<i>landform</i>	Any of a number of natural features on the earth's surface, including mountains, plains, plateaus, hills, canyons, cliffs, etc.
<i>language</i>	The use of voice sounds, gestures, and written symbols to communicate thoughts and feelings.
<i>leeward</i>	Facing the direction toward which the wind is blowing.
<i>loam</i>	Soil that contains sand and clay as well as silt and humus.
<i>loess</i>	Fine soil particles and dust that are carried by the wind and water and pile up to form a rich, thick soil.
<i>magnetic north pole</i>	The point on the earth to which a magnetized compass needle points.
<i>mantle</i>	The part of earth that lies between the core and the crust.
<i>manufacturing</i>	The creation of products from raw and recycled materials.
<i>map</i>	A picture of a place drawn on a flat surface.
<i>marine climate</i>	A mild and wet climate usually found near the sea.
<i>marsh</i>	A body of moving water, fresh or salty, with reeds growing in it. A marsh is usually near a river or sea coast.
<i>megalopolis</i>	A group of cities whose boundaries have extended to meet each other.
<i>mental maps</i>	Pictures in your mind of familiar places or regions.
<i>mesa</i>	A hill or mountain feature with a flat top and steep sides. A mesa is larger than a butte.
<i>metropolis</i>	A large city.
<i>migration, human</i>	The movement of people from one place to another, usually for economic or political reasons.

mining	Taking rocks ar
mistral	A strong, cold, dry northerly wind that sometimes brings very cold air down the Rhone River Valley in France.
monsoon	Seasonal reversal in wind direction that brings heavy rainfall in parts of southern Asia.
moraine	A mound of soil and pebbles carried by a glacier and dropped when the glacier receded.
mountain	A part of the land that rises abruptly to at least 1,000 feet above the surrounding land.
mouth, river	The place where a river flows into a larger body of water.
neighborhood	Area within a city or town that has a unique cultural makeup.
north pole	See geographic north pole and magnetic north pole .
oasis	A place in a desert where there is a source of water that can support some plant life.
ocean	A large body of saltwater that separates continents.
oxbow	A U-shaped bend in a river.
pampa	Large grassy plain of South America.
peak	The highest point of a mountain.
peninsula	A piece of land that juts into a body of water and is surrounded by water on three sides.
permafrost	Permanently frozen subsoil.
plain	Nearly flat region of land.
plate	One of the hard sections of the earth's crust on which the continents lie.
plateau	A large, mostly level area of land that stands higher than the surrounding area. A plateau is larger than a butte.
political system	Any type of government.
pond	A small body of fresh water.
population	The total number of people who live in a particular place.
population data	Facts about populations, including history, migration patterns, and cultural information.
population profile	A graph that shows different age groups within a population.
population pyramid	A bar graph that shows total population in terms of age and gender.

postindustrial economy	An economy based on services such as banking, computers, and health care.
prairie	Treeless plain, usually covered by tall grass.
precipitation	Any of the forms in which water falls on the earth's surface (rain, snow, hail, etc.).
pre-industrial economy	An economy with very little industry.
prevailing wind	The direction the wind usually blows across a particular place or region.
prime meridian	The line of longitude drawn from the north pole to the south pole at zero degrees (0°).
projections, map	Representations of the geographic grid used to make world maps.
rain forest	Forest in tropical climates with dense canopies, vines, and understories of growth.
range	A large area of open land. Animals usually graze on the grass on range lands.
range, mountain	A group or chain of mountains.
ravine	A deep, narrow canyon.
reef	A ridge of sand, coral, or bedrock under water but near the surface.
rift valley	A valley formed by the folding and the faulting of the earth's crust along parallel lines.
river	A large stream that flows from a source to a larger body of water, for example, a larger river, lake, sea, or ocean.
rural	A rural area is made up of farmland or countryside.
savanna	Tropical grassland with few trees.
sea	A large body of salt water surrounded partly by, or located next to land.
seamount	Underwater mountain with steep sides that rises from the ocean floor.
shore	The land beside a body of water.
silt	Fine grains of soil carried by water.
soil	Particles of bedrock, decomposed animal and plant matter, water, and air pockets that cover the earth's surface and that plants grow in.
source, river	The beginning of a river.

<i>south pole</i>	The point on the Earth's surface at the latitude where the lines of longitude meet.
<i>standard of living</i>	A measurement of the availability of jobs, housing, food, and education to average citizens in a specific area or country. A high standard of living means greater availability; a low standard, lesser availability.
<i>steppe</i>	Any of the vast, treeless plains found in southeastern Europe and Asia.
<i>steppe climate</i>	Dry climate, but with greater precipitation than in a desert climate.
<i>strait</i>	A narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water.
<i>stream</i>	A small river.
<i>suburb</i>	Residential area lying just outside a city or town.
<i>swamp</i>	A wetland similar to a marsh but usually larger in area. It supports a wider variety of plant life, including trees and shrubs.
<i>tableland</i>	A plateau.
<i>taiga</i>	Cool, high-latitude land with low trees.
<i>technology</i>	The use of scientific knowledge, usually to improve industry or commerce.
<i>tectonic plates</i>	The pieces of the earth's crust that float on the mantle.
<i>temperate climate</i>	A climate without extremes of either heat or cold.
<i>temperature</i>	A measurement of heat.
<i>thunderstorm</i>	A storm accompanied by lightning, thunder, heavy rain, and sometimes hail.
<i>tide</i>	A change in the level of an ocean or a sea, both daily and over a year, due to the pull of gravity between the earth and the moon.
<i>till</i>	Soil and rock deposits spread out by a glacier as it moves or melts.
<i>tornado</i>	Violent and destructive cyclone that occurs inland.
<i>trade wind</i>	The prevailing wind of the tropics.
<i>tributary</i>	A stream or river that flows into a larger stream or river.
<i>Tropic of Cancer</i>	A line of latitude that runs parallel to the equator. It is located at 23 degrees 30 minutes (23° 30') north of the equator. During the summer solstice (June 21), the sun is directly overhead at the Tropic of Cancer.

Tropic of Capricorn

A line of latitude

23 degrees 30'

the winter solstice (December 21), the sun is directly overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn.

tsunami

A huge wave that may sometimes move through the water faster than 400 miles an hour and reach a height of more than 100 feet.

tundra

A treeless plain in the arctic where only mosses and low-growing plants can grow.

typhoon

A violent late-summer storm in the northwest Pacific.

urban

An urban area is a city or town.

valley

A U-shaped lowland between hills or mountains.

volcano

An opening in the earth's crust from which molten rocks erupt. The rocks usually form a mountain around the opening.

watershed

Area whose rainfall runs, on the surface and as groundwater, to feed a particular river.

weather

The conditions in the earth's atmosphere at a certain place and time.

weathering

The breakdown of rock on the earth's surface due to wind, water, and chemical actions.

wind

Air moving across the earth's surface.

windward

Facing the direction from which the wind is blowing.