

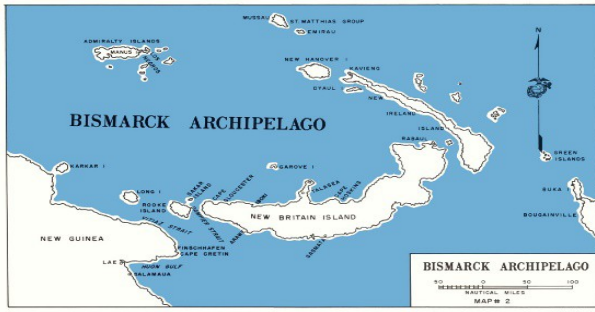
**ALTITUDE**



**BASIN**



**ARCHIPELAGO**



**BAY**



**ARM**



**BAYOU**



**ATOLL**



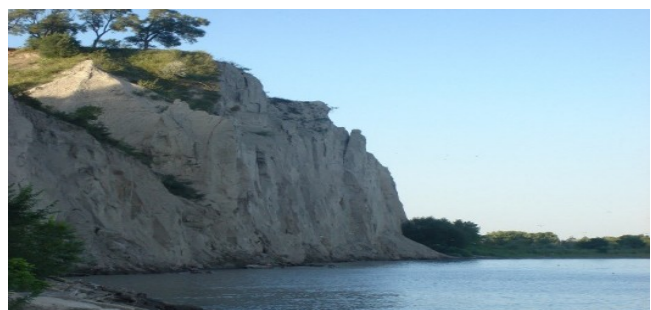
**BEACH**



**BANK**



**BLUFF**



A hollow place for water; an enclosed part of water forming a broad space within a strait or narrow entrance; a little bay.

The elevation of an object in relationship to a given plane, often sea level.

An arm of the sea extending into the land, smaller than a gulf and larger than a creek.

A body of water interspersed with many isles.

A soggy, swampy, slow-moving body of water, obstructed by vegetation.

A long, narrow passage of water; a creek.

The shore of the sea or of a lake washed by the tide and waves.

A ring-shaped coral reef, island, or set of small islands nearly or completely surrounding a lagoon.

A high bank, almost perpendicular, projecting into the sea.

A steep slope of ground rising from a lake, a river, or the sea.

**BOG**



**CANAL**



**BRANCH**



**CANYON**



**BREAKERS**



**CAPE**



**BRINK**



**CAVE**



**BROOK**



**CAVERN**



An artificial cut or passage for water used for transportation.

Soft, wet ground covered with grass or other plants too soft to bear a man.

A long, deep hollow with steep, rocky sides worn by a stream or torrent of water.

A smaller stream running into a larger one or proceeding from it.

A head land; the head, point, or termination of a neck of land extending some distance into the sea beyond the common shore.

A rock that breaks the waves; a wave that breaks against a rock, a sand bank or the shore exhibiting a white foam.

A hollow place in the earth; a subterranean cavern; a den, may be natural or artificial.

The edge, margin or border of a steep place, as of a precipice or the bank of a river.

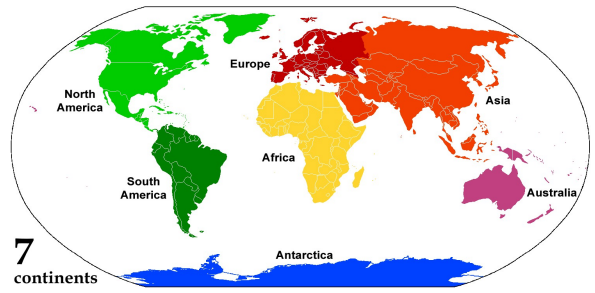
A deep natural hollow place in the earth, deeper than a cave.

A small natural stream of water; a current flowing from a spring.

## CHANNEL



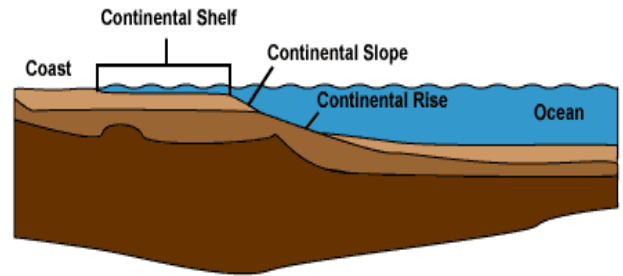
## CONTINENT



## CHASM



## CONTINENTAL SHELF



## CINDER CONE



## COUNTRY



## CLIFF



## COVE



## COAST



## CRAG



A great extent of land not disjoined or interrupted by a sea.

An arm of the sea; a straight or narrow sea between two continents or between a continent and an isle.

The edge of a continent that is submerged in water.

A cleft or fissure in a rock or the earth's surface caused by a disrapture.

Any tract of land or inhabited land; any region, as distinguished from other regions; a kingdom, state, or lesser district.

A cone-shaped hill of volcanic material surrounding an opening in the earth.

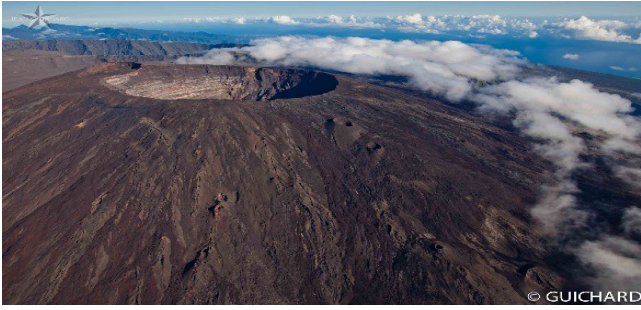
A small inlet or bay; a recess in the sea shore.

A high, steep almost vertical rock, usually on a coast.

A steep rugged rock; a rough, broken rock or point of a rock.

The edge or margin of the land next to the sea; the seashore.

CRATER



DAM



CREEK



DELL



CULTIVATED LAND



DELTA



CURRENT



DESERT



DALE



DIKE



A bank or mound of earth; any wall or a frame of wood raised to obstruct a current of water.

The aperture or mouth of a volcano.

A small vale with woods.

A small inlet; a recess in the shore of the sea or of a river; a small stream.

An area of triangular shaped land located at the mouth of a main river from which distributaries flow.

Land prepared for crops.

A vast, sandy plain characterized by minimal precipitation and plant growth.

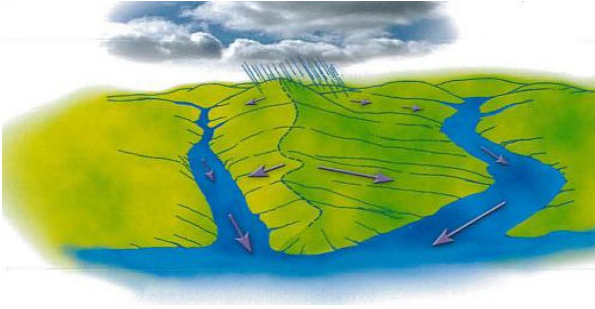
A flowing or passing of water; a stream.

A ditch; a mound of earth, stones, or other materials intended to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or river.

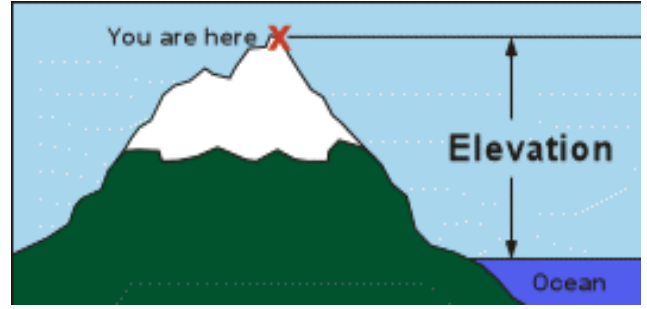
A low place between hills; a vale or valley.



**DIVIDE**



**ELEVATION**



**DOWNSTREAM**



**ESTUARY**



**DRAINAGE BASIN**



**FALL LINE**



**DUNE**



**FIELD**



**EARTH**



**FJORD**



Elevated ground; a rising ground; a hill or mountain.

A ridge that determines the direction water drains for adjacent water systems; a watershed.

An arm of the sea; the mouth of a river or lake where the tide meets the current.

The direction a river flows; flowing with the current.

The point where rivers descend rapidly due to a distinct decline in elevation.

Area drained by a river and its tributaries; a watershed.

A piece of land enclosed for tillage or pasture.

Hill, mound or ridge of sand formed by wind.

A long, narrow, deep valley formed by glacial erosion and flooded by ocean water.

The terraqueous globe that we inhabit.

**FOOTHILL**



**GORGE**



**FORD**



**GROVE**



**FOREST**



**GULCH**



**GLACIER**



**GULF**



**GLEN**



**HARBOR**



A narrow hollow with steep, rocky sides worn by a stream or torrent of water.

A hill at the base of a mountain.

A wood of small extent.

A place in a river or other water where it may be passed by man or beast on foot or by wading.

A small hollow with steep walls worn by a stream or torrent of water.

An extensive wood; a large tract of land covered with trees.

A recess in the ocean from the general line of the shore into the land; a tract of water extending from the ocean or sea into the land between two points or promontories; a large bay.

A field or an immense mass of ice formed in deep but elevated valleys, remaining frozen throughout the heat of summer.

A port or haven for ships; a bay or inlet of the sea where ships can moor.

A valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills.

HEADLAND



IRRIGATED LAND



HILL



ISLAND



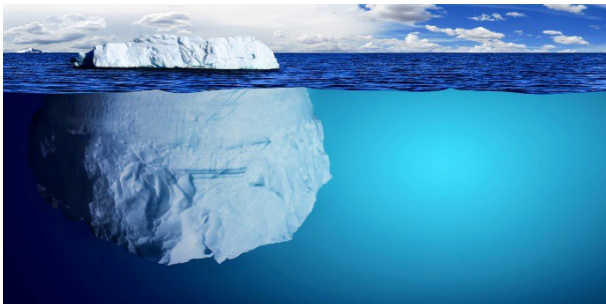
HORIZON



ISTHMUS



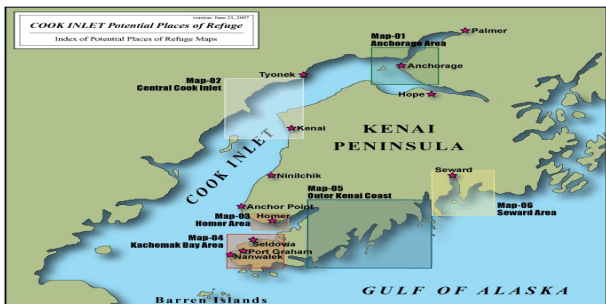
ICEBERG



JUNCTION



INLET



KEYS



Land watered by causing a stream to flow upon it and spread over it.

A cape; a promontory; a point of land projecting from the shore into the sea or other expanse of water.

A tract of land surrounded by water.

A natural elevation of land, a mass of earth rising above the common level of the surrounding land.

A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected or by which a peninsula is united to the mainland.

The line that terminates the view when extended on the surface of the earth.

The place or point of union.

A hill or mountain of ice; a vast body of ice accumulated in valleys in high northern latitudes.

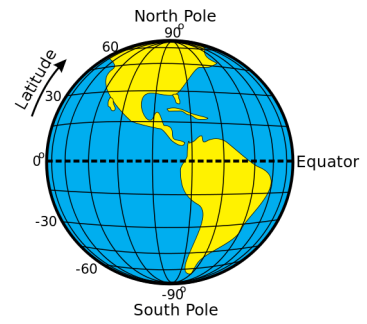
A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water; a cay.

A bay or recess in the shore of the sea, a lake or a large river; a narrow body of water between isles.

**KNOB**



**LATITUDE**



**KNOLL**



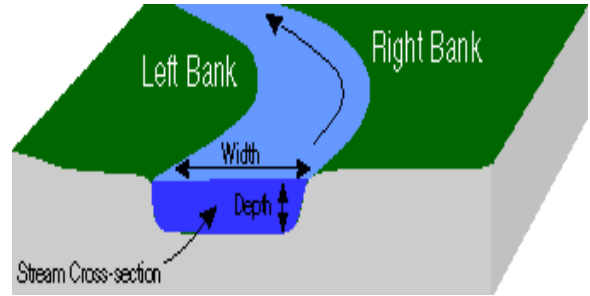
**LEDGE**



**LAGOON**



**LEFT BANK**



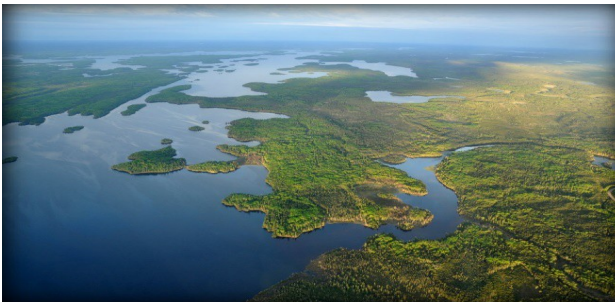
**LAKE**



**LEVEE**



**LAND**



**LOCKS**



The distance of any place on the globe, north or south of the equator.

A round hill or mount.

A ridge; a prominent row.

The top or crown of a hill; a little round hill or mount; a small elevation of earth.

The slope of the ground on the left-hand side of the river when facing downstream.

An enclosed or partially enclosed shallow body of salt water divided from the ocean by low sandy dunes or a coral reef.

A bank or causeway particularly along a river to prevent inundation.

A large and extensive collection of water contained in a cavity or hollow of the earth.

The barrier of a canal that confines the water and can be opened or shut at pleasure.

Earth; the solid matter that constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe.



LONGITUDE



MOOR



MARSH



MOUNTAIN



MEADOW



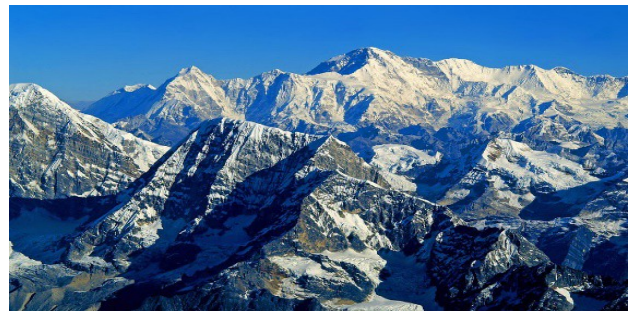
MOUNTAIN CHAIN



MESA



MOUNTAIN RANGE



MINE



MOUTH



A tract of land overrun with heath; a marsh; a fen; ground covered with stagnant water.

The distance of any place on the globe from another place, eastward or westward; the distance of any place from a given meridian.

A large mass of earth and rock rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land, but of no definite altitude.

A tract of low land, very wet and miry and overgrown with coarse grass.

A line of connected mountain ranges.

Pasture or grassland annually mown for hay.

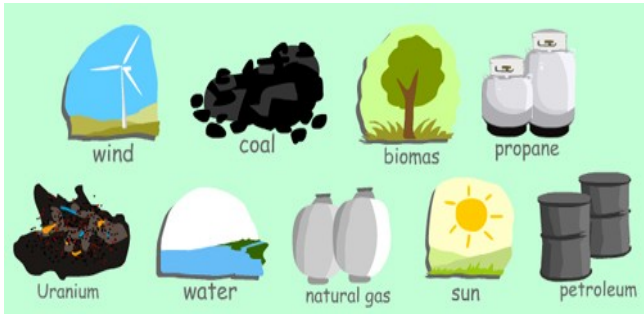
A row of mountains.

A flat-topped mountain with steep walls.

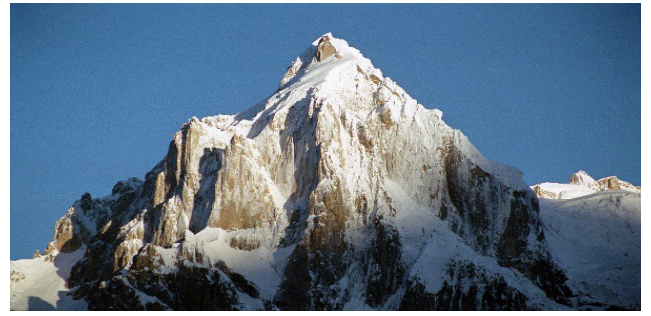
The opening or entrance of a cave, pit, well or den.

A pit or excavation in the earth from which metallic ores, mineral substances and other fossil bodies are taken by digging.

# NATURAL RESOURCE



# PEAK



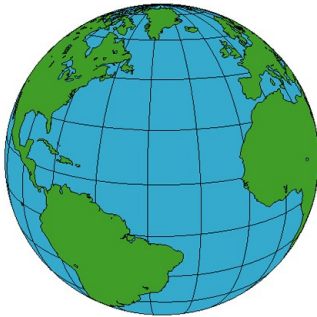
# OASIS



# PENINSULA



# OCEAN



# PIEDMONT



# PASS



# PIER



# PASTURE



# PLAIN



The top of a hill or mountain ending in a point.

Materials found in nature such as land, forests and minerals that have economic value.

A portion of land connected with a continent by a narrow neck or isthmus but nearly surrounded with water.

Small fertile area in a desert irrigated by natural springs or other source of fresh water.

The bottom of a mountain.

The vast body of water that covers more than three-fifths of the surface of the globe, also called the sea.

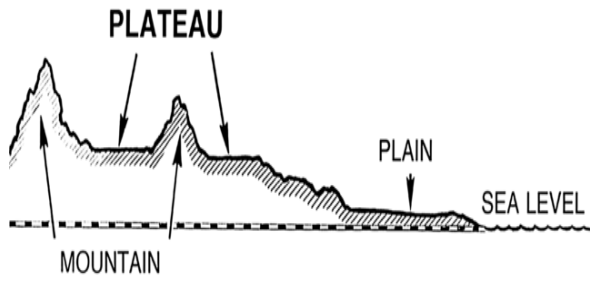
A structure constructed perpendicular to the harbor for securing vessels and receiving goods, unladen or to be shipped on board.

A gap in a mountainous area suitable for passing through; a means of passage through a rugged area.

Large area of flat land.

Ground covered with grass appropriate for the food of cattle.

PLATEAU



PRECIPICE



POINT



RAPIDS



POND



REEF



POOL



RESERVOIR



PRARIE



RIDGE



A steep fall or descent of land perpendicular or nearly so.

Flat section of land higher than the surrounding area.

A fast-moving river current caused by a moderate descent.

A small cape, headland or promontory; a tract of land extending into the sea.

A chain or range or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water.

A body of stagnant water usually without an outlet larger than a puddle and smaller than a lake.

A place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted.

A small collection of water in a hollow place supplied by a spring and discharging its surplus water by an outlet smaller than a lake.

A long or continued range of hills or mountains; the upper part of such a range.

An extensive tract of land, mostly level, destitute of trees and covered with tall, coarse grass.

RIVER



SEA



RIVER MOUTH



SEA LEVEL



RIVER SOURCE



SEAPORT



SANDBAR



SHOAL



SAVANNA



SHORE



A larger body of water nearly enclosed by land.

A large stream of water flowing in a channel on land toward the ocean, a lake or another river, larger than a brook.

Ocean surface level used as a base for measuring elevation and sea depth; the average tide level.

The part or channel of a river by which its waters are discharged into the ocean or into a lake.

A harbor of the sea accommodating seafaring vessels.

The beginning of a river; the headwaters.

A place where the water is shallow or of little depth; a sand bank or bar; a shallow.

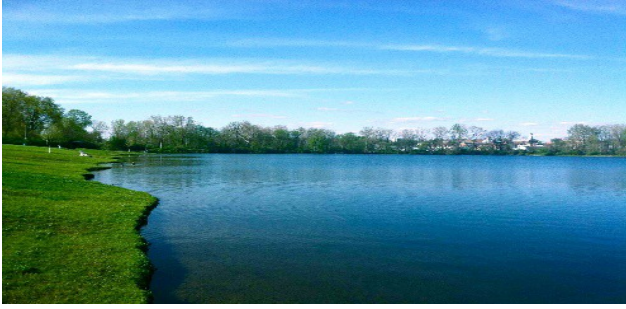
Narrow ridge of fine particles of stone created by the current or tide.

The coast or land adjacent to the sea, a large lake or river.

An extensive open plain or meadow; a plain destitute of trees.



SHORELINE



SPIT



SLOPE



STEPPE



SNOWLINE



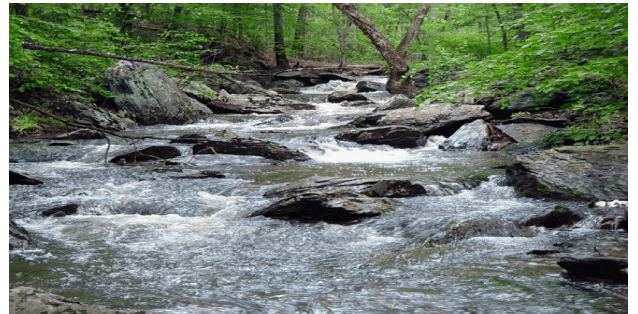
STRAIT



SOIL



STREAM



SOUND



SUMMIT



A small point of land running into the sea; a long narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea.

The place where a body of water meets the land.

A prairie; a grassy plain characterized by a lack of trees and a shortage of rain.

Any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon.

A narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or in the ocean, between continents or other portions of land.

The altitudinal border above which a mountain is always covered in snow.

A current of water like a river, brook, or rivulet; a current of water in the ocean.

The upper stratum of the earth; the compound substance that furnishes nutriment to plants or which is particularly adapted to support and nourish them.

The highest point of a mountain.

A narrow passage of water; a strait between the mainland and an isle; a strait connecting two seas or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean.

SWAMP



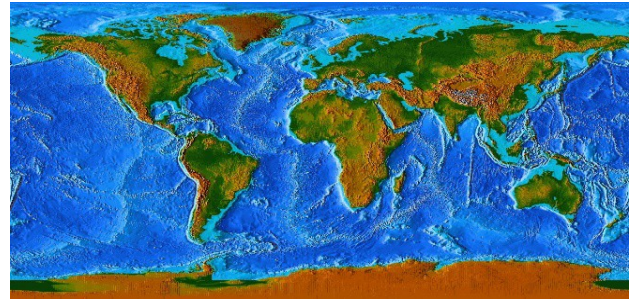
TIMBERLINE



TABLELAND



TOPOGRAPHY



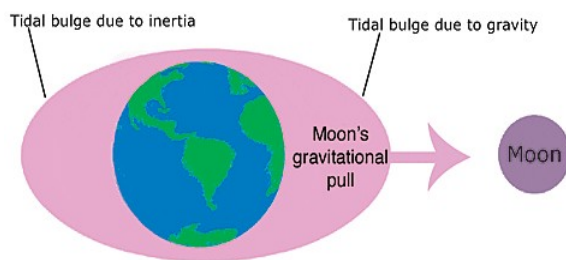
TERRACE



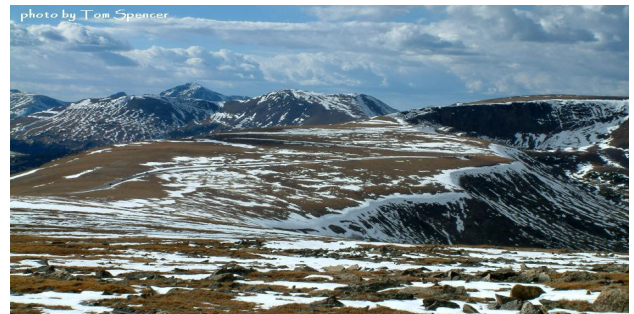
TRIBUTARY



TIDE



TUNDRA



TIMBER



TUNNEL



The altitudinal border above which trees do not grow.

Spongy land; low ground filled with water, soft, wet ground.

The detailed, description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land.

A large, flat section of land higher than the surrounding area.

Smaller streams or rivers flowing into a larger body of water.

A raised bank of earth with sloping sides.

A vast treeless plain in the artic region in which the ground is perpetually frozen.

The cyclical rise and fall of sea water, resulting from the gravitational attractive force between the earth and the moon.

A large subterranean arch through a hill.

Wood that is proper for building or tools, utensils, furniture, ships and the like.

UPSTREAM



WATERFALL



VALE



WATERSHED



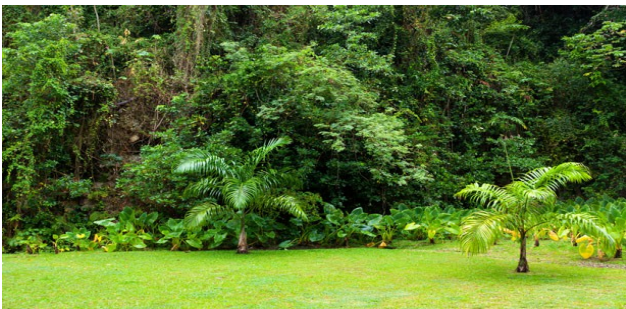
VALLEY



WAVES



VEGETATION



WHARF



VOLCANO



WHIRLPOOL



A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream; a cascade; a cataract.

Against the current.

An area that drains into a river; the divide that leads streams of water in two opposite directions.

A tract of low ground or of land between hills; a valley.

A moving swell or volume of water; usually a swell raised and driven by wind.

A hollow or low tract of land between hills or mountains.

A perpendicular bank, mound, timber or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbor or extending some distance into the water for the convenience of loading and unloading ships and other vessels.

The process of growing plants by means of nourishment derived from the earth or from water and air and received through roots and leaves; vegetables and plants in general.

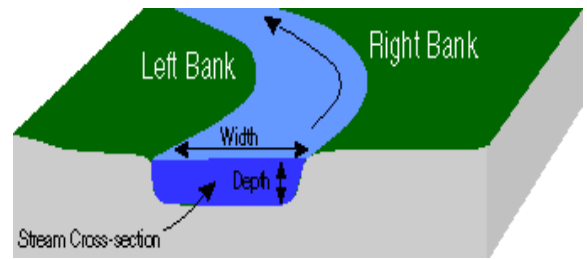
An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf where the water moves around in a circle.

An opening in the surface of the earth or in a mountain from which smoke, flames, stones, lava or other substances are ejected.

# WOODS



# RIGHT BANK



The slope of ground on the right-hand side of the river when facing downstream.

A large, thick collection of trees; a forest.