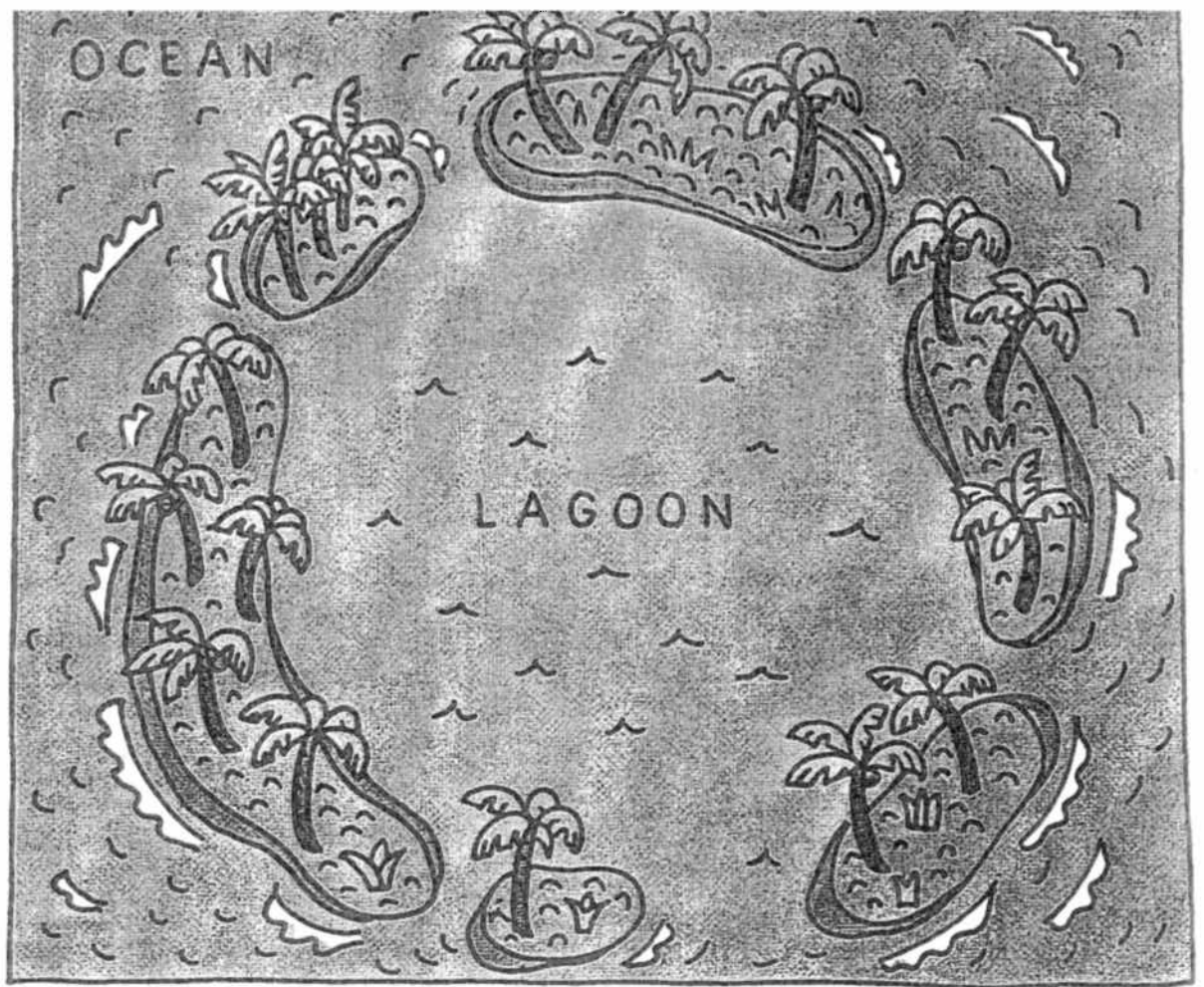
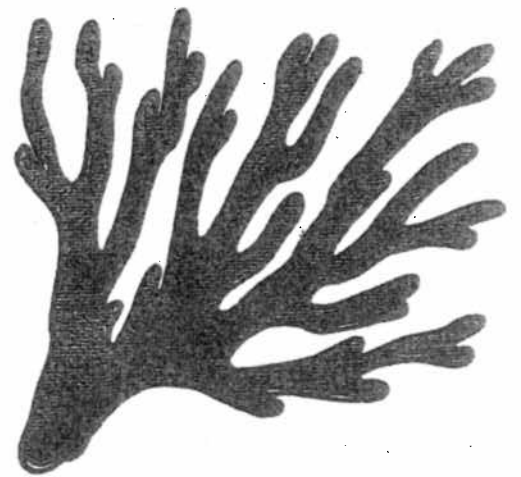
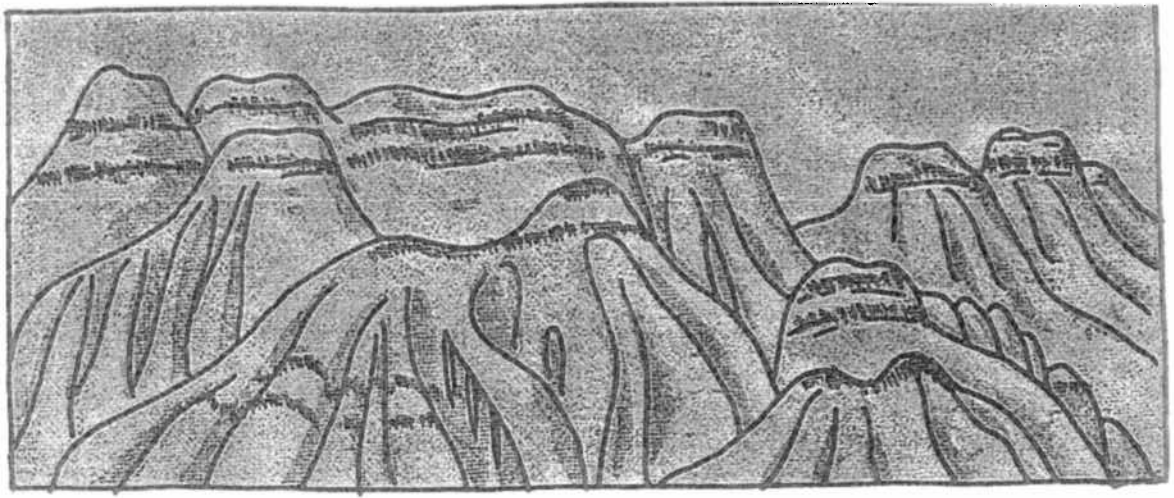


Archipelago—a group of islands clustered together in an open expanse of sea or ocean. The Philippine Islands are a large archipelago.

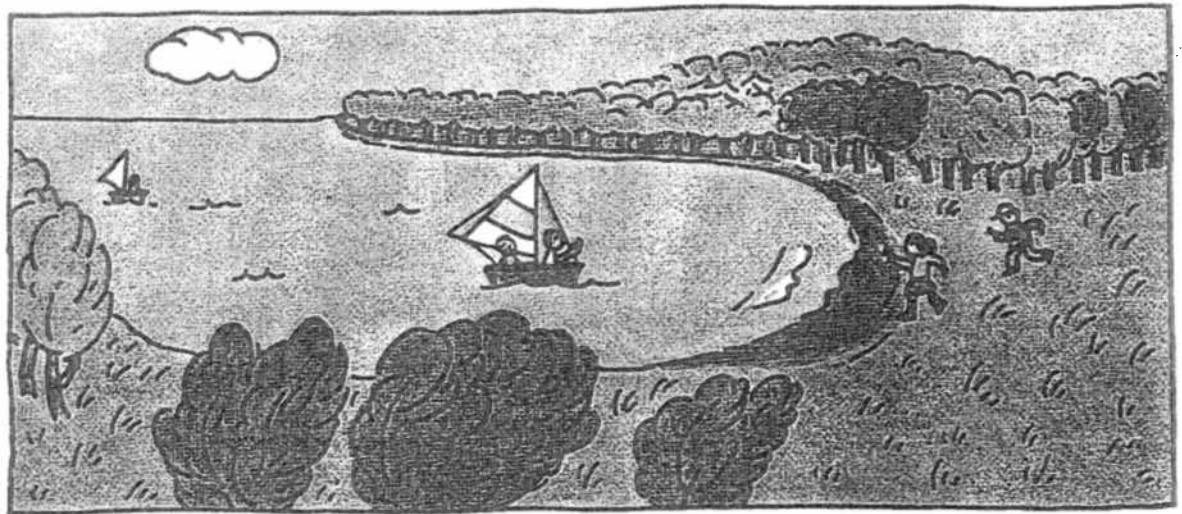


Atoll—small tropical islands and reefs that encircle shallow pools of seawater called **la- goons**. Atolls and reefs are built of **coral**, the rocklike, compacted skeletons of billions upon billions of tiny sea ani- mals called polyps.





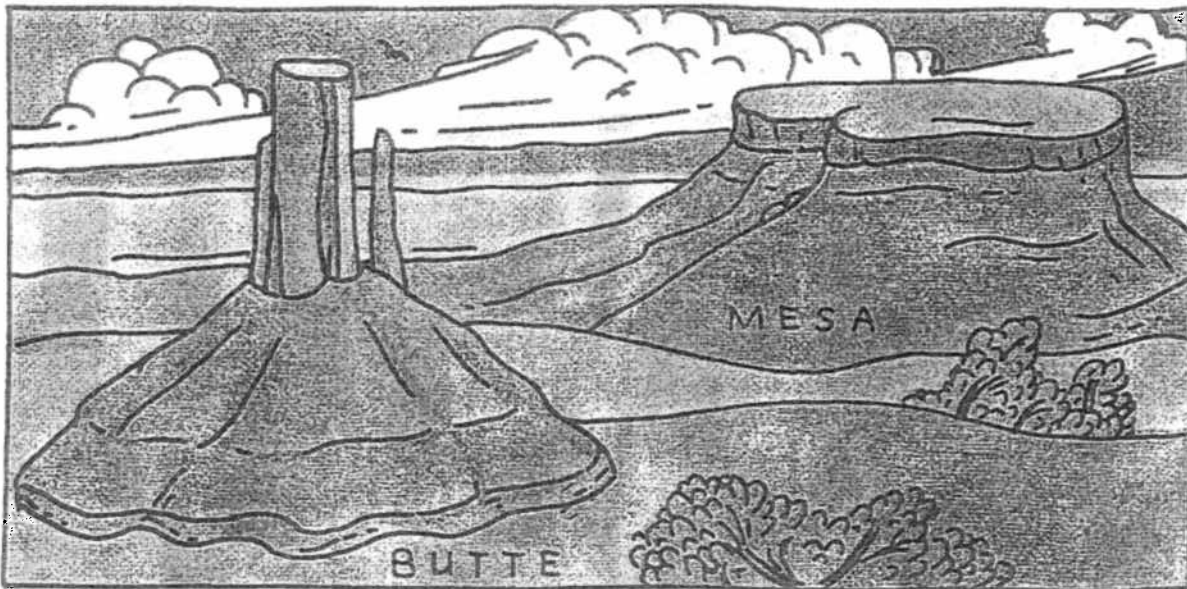
Badland—rocky wasteland that has been carved by erosion into intricate and fantastic shapes. **Erosion** is the process by which water, wind, and ice slowly change the shape, size, and look of every feature on Earth by wearing it away.



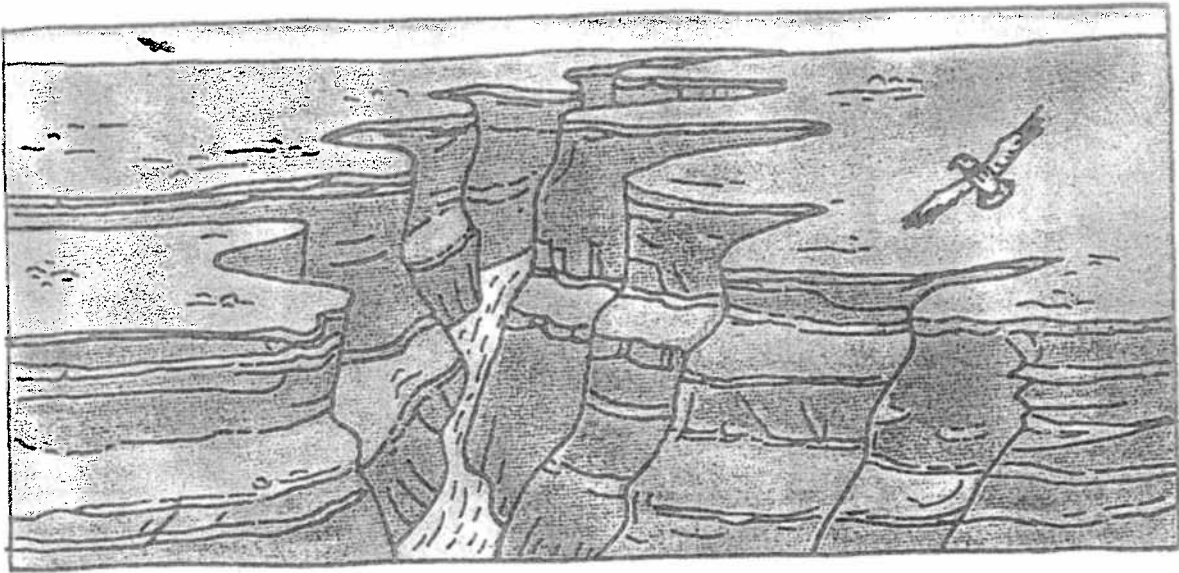
Bay—a small area of sea or lake partly enclosed by dry land. **Coves** and **inlets** are very small bays. Some deep, sheltered bays are called **harbors**.



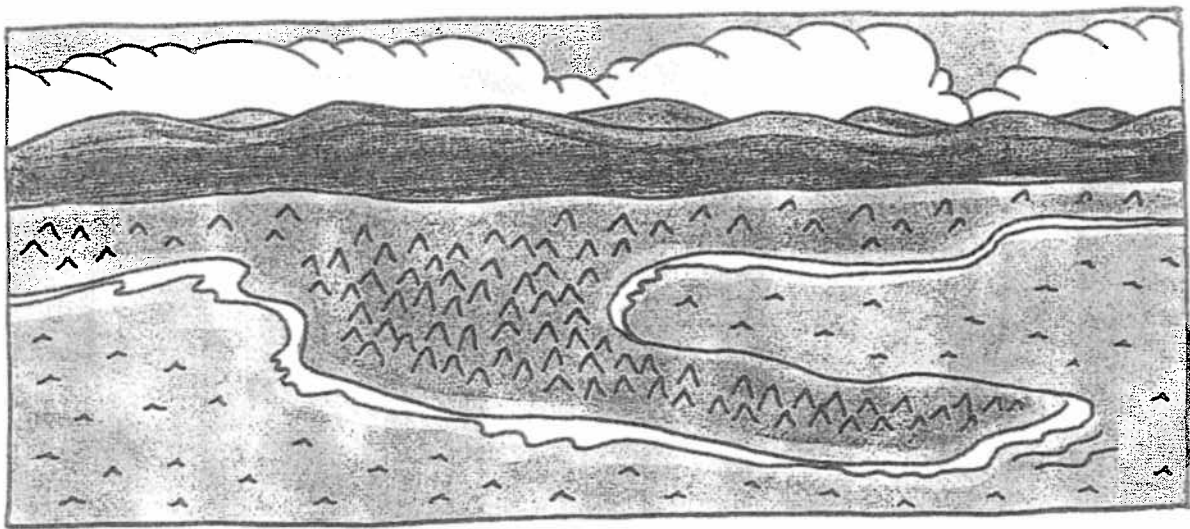
Beach—the sandy or rocky land at the edge of an ocean, sea, or lake. Beaches are part of the **coastline** or **seashore**.



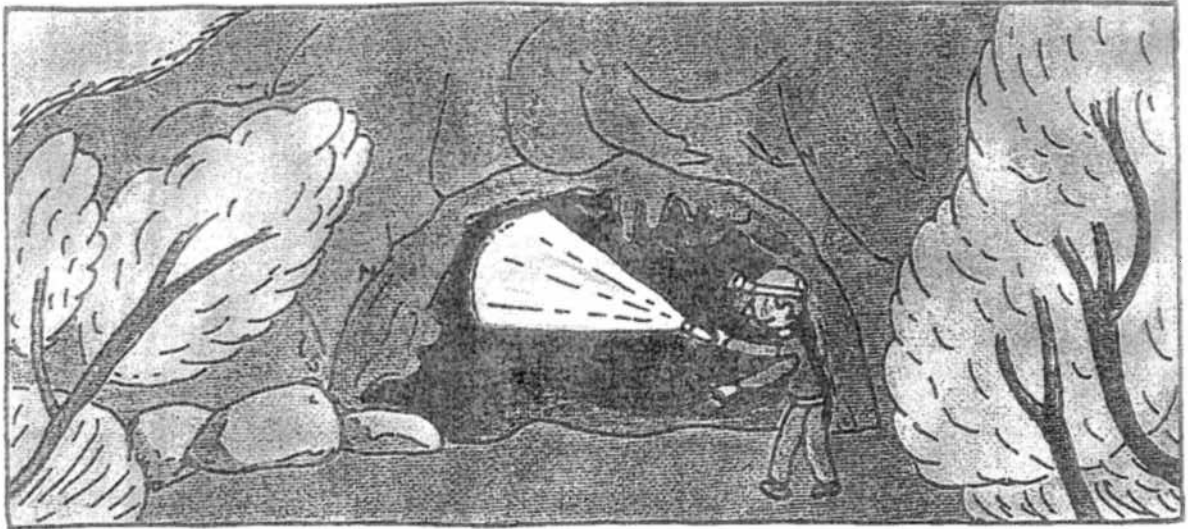
Butte—an isolated, rocky hill or mountain with a *small* flat top. A **mesa** is similar to a butte except it has a *large* flat top.



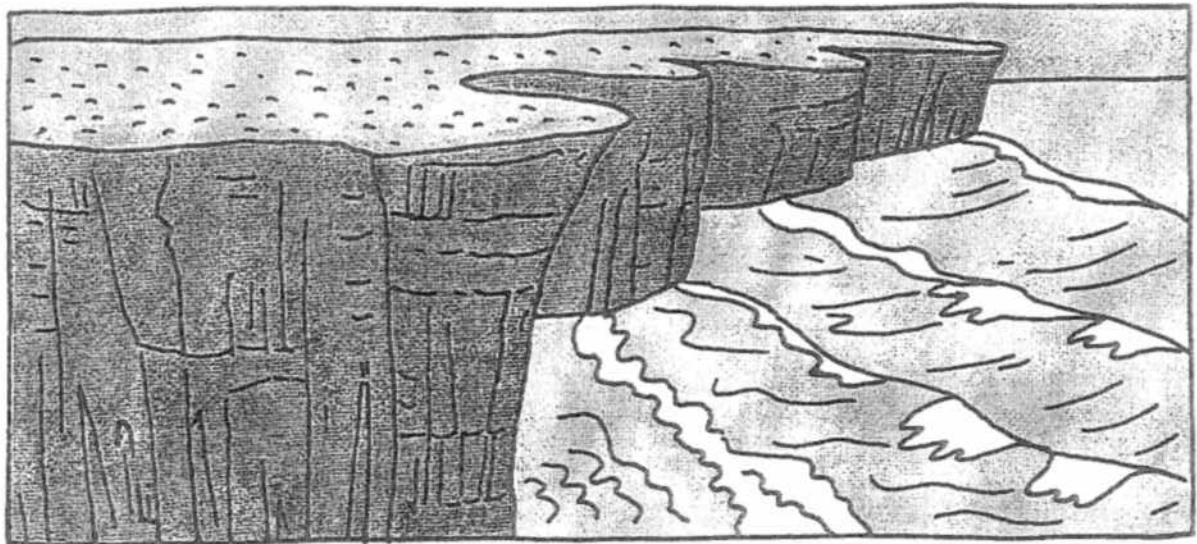
Canyon—a deep, narrow valley with steep, rocky sides. Flowing along the bottom or **floor** of most canyons is the river that created it by carving through the surrounding rock. Small canyons are called **chasms**, **gorges**, or **ravines**.



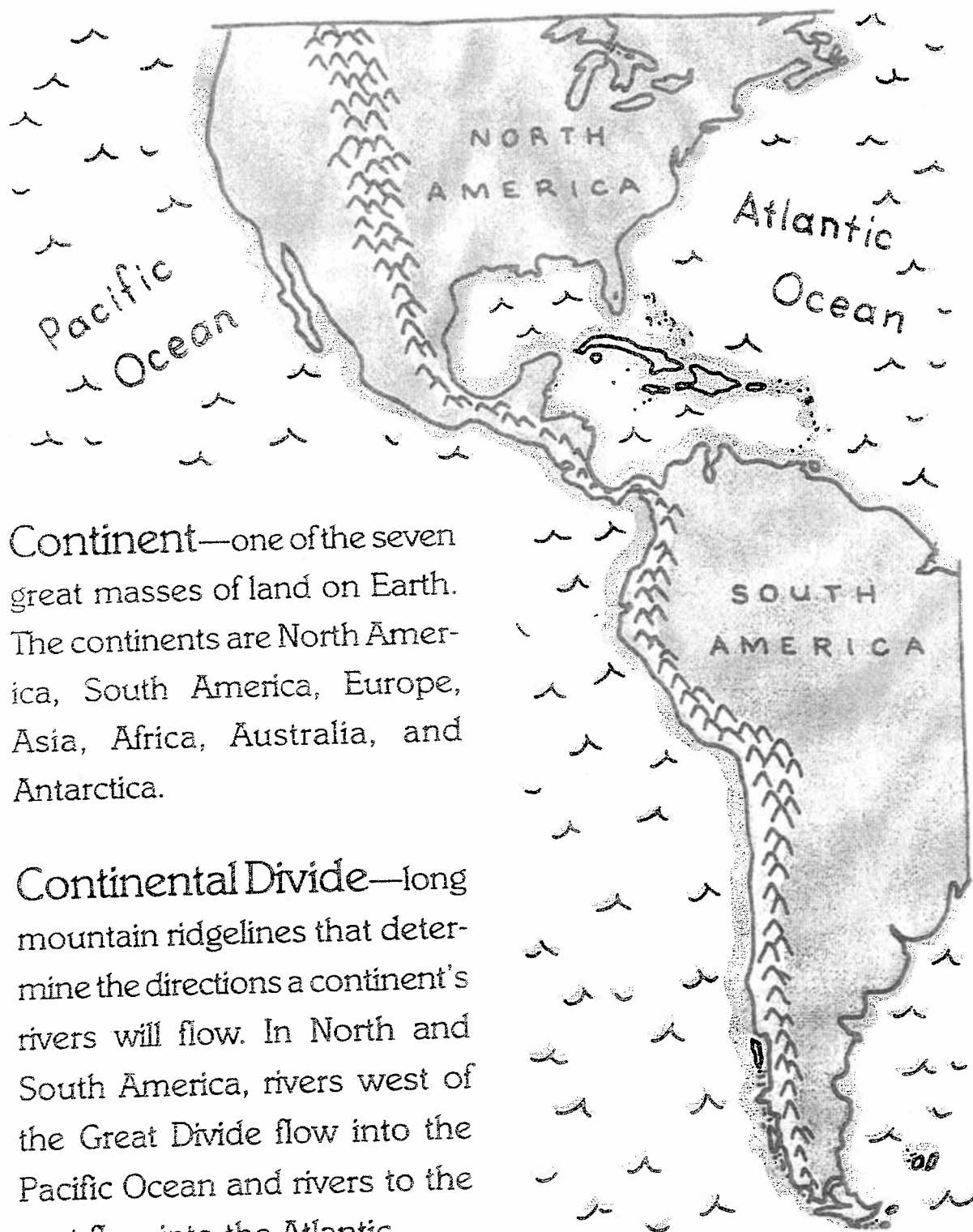
Cape—a pointed piece of land that projects from a coastline. Small capes are often called **points** or **spits**.



Cave—a hollow underground chamber, usually one with an opening in the side of a hill or mountain. A **cavern** is a large cave or a series of connected caves.

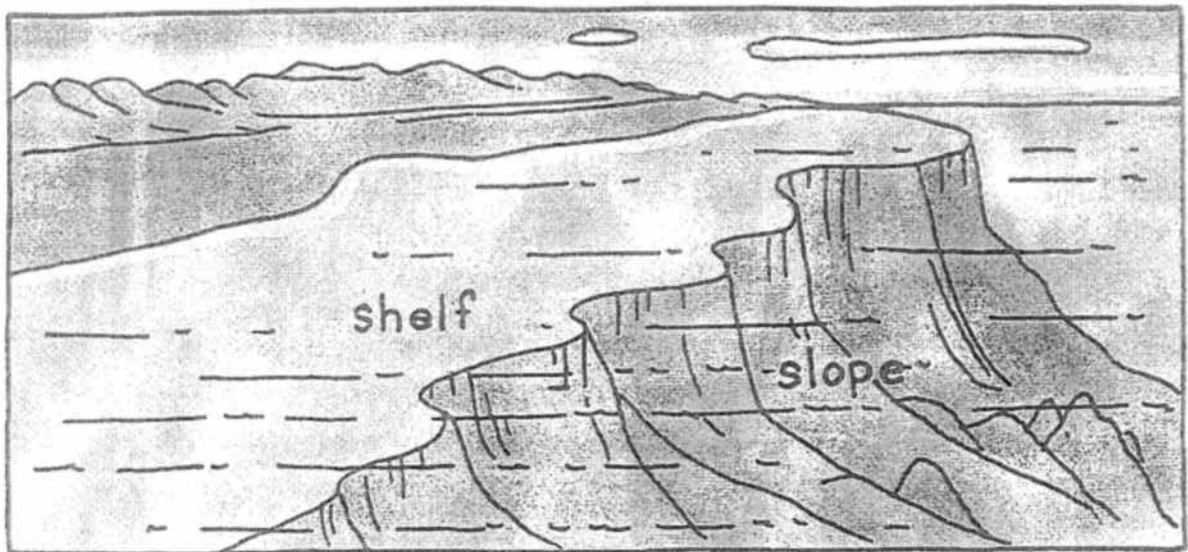


Cliff—a sheer, steep face of rock or earth. A **bluff** is similar to a cliff but is less steep and has a broad, softly rounded face. A high, overhanging edge of a cliff is called a **precipice**.

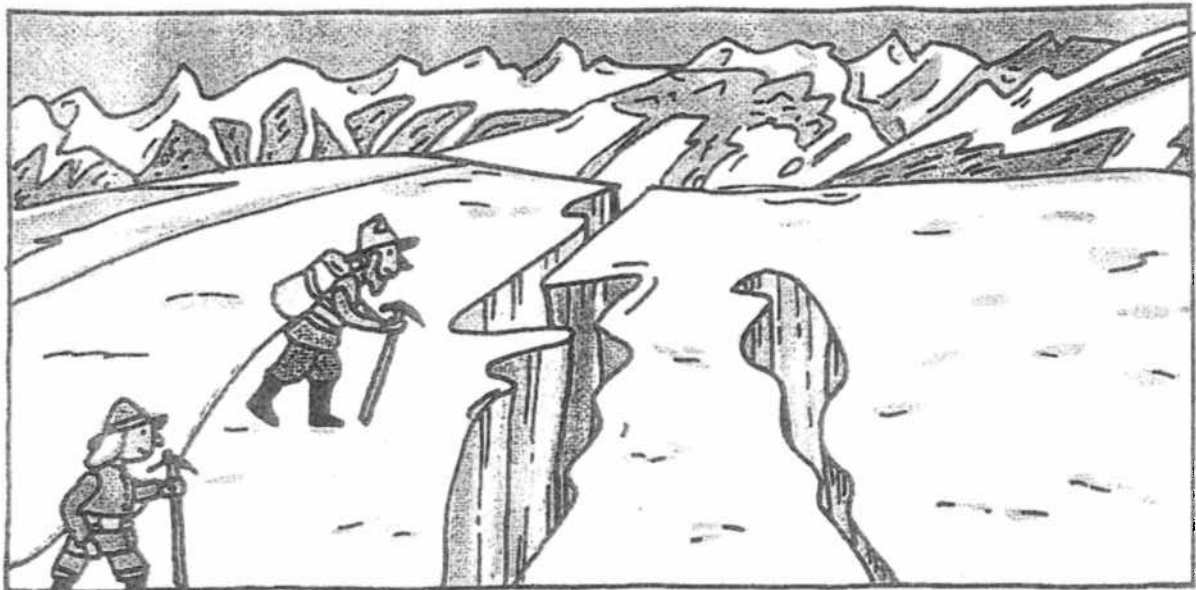


Continent—one of the seven great masses of land on Earth. The continents are North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica.

Continental Divide—long mountain ridgelines that determine the directions a continent's rivers will flow. In North and South America, rivers west of the Great Divide flow into the Pacific Ocean and rivers to the east flow into the Atlantic.



Continental Shelf—a shallow underwater plain that is the real outer edge of a continent. The continental shelf ends at the **continental slope**, a cliff that plunges to the deep ocean floor.



Crevasse—a deep crack in either the ice on top of a glacier or the ground after an earthquake.