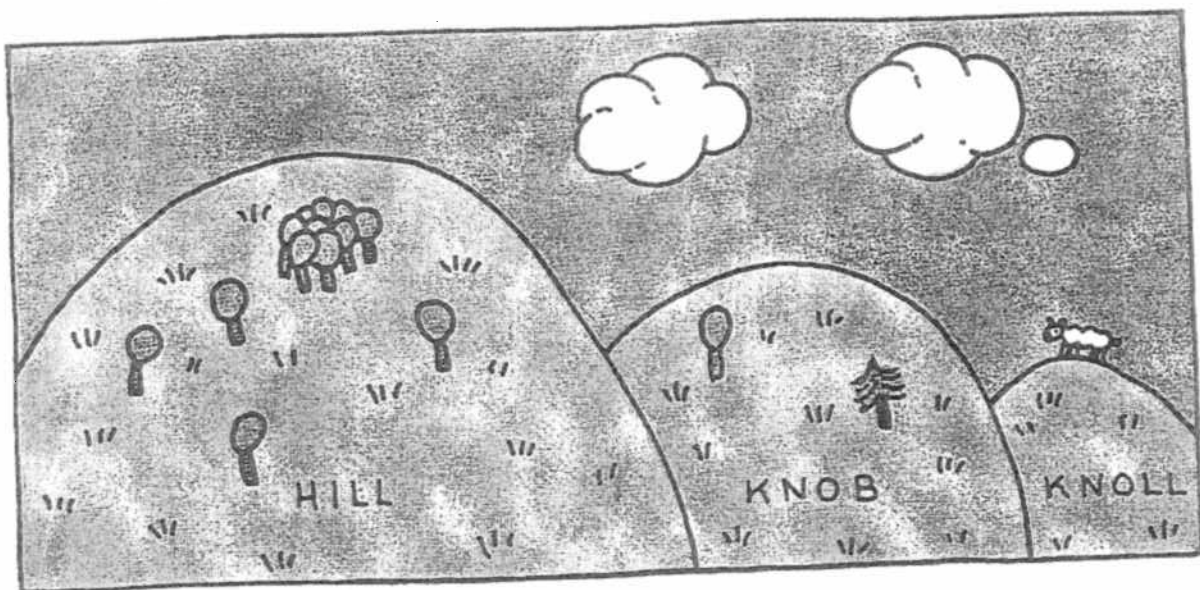
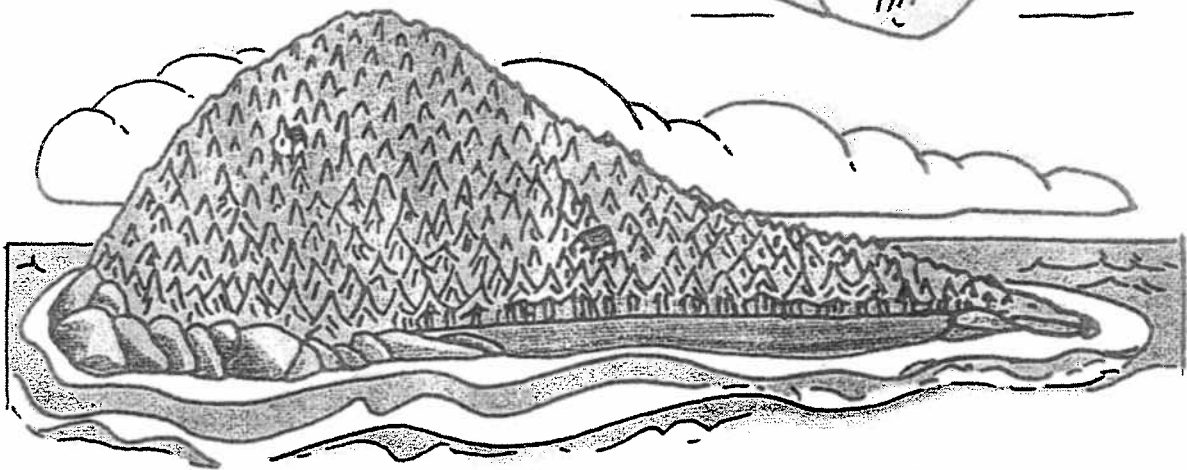
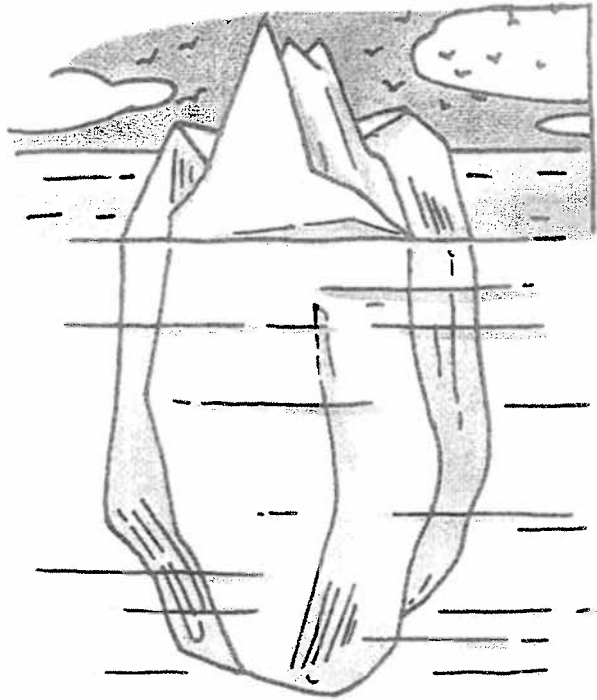


**Highland**—a mountainous or hilly region that stands above the surrounding landscape. A **lowland** is just the opposite—a low, flat area of land.

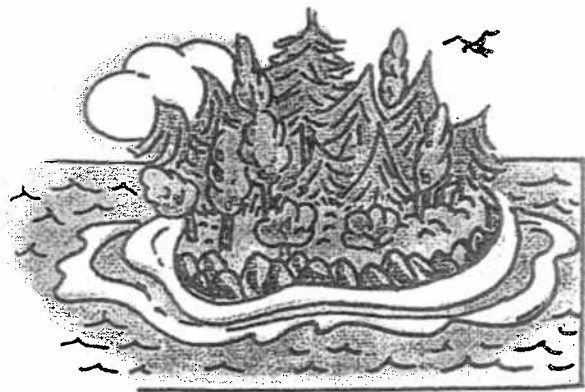


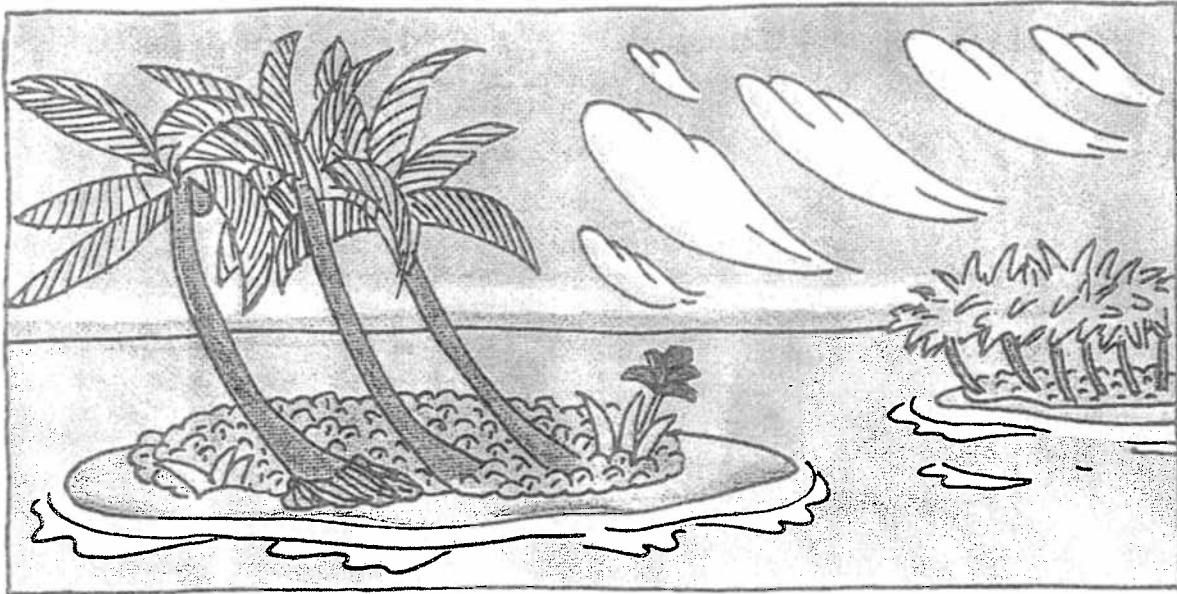
**Hill**—an elevated, rounded point of land that is lower and smaller than a mountain. A **knob** is a small hill; a **knoll** is even smaller.

**Iceberg**—a large chunk of floating ice that has broken off, or calved, from a glacier. Icebergs often break apart into smaller pieces called **bergs**, **bitty bergs**, or **growlers**. About nine tenths of an iceberg floats beneath the water.

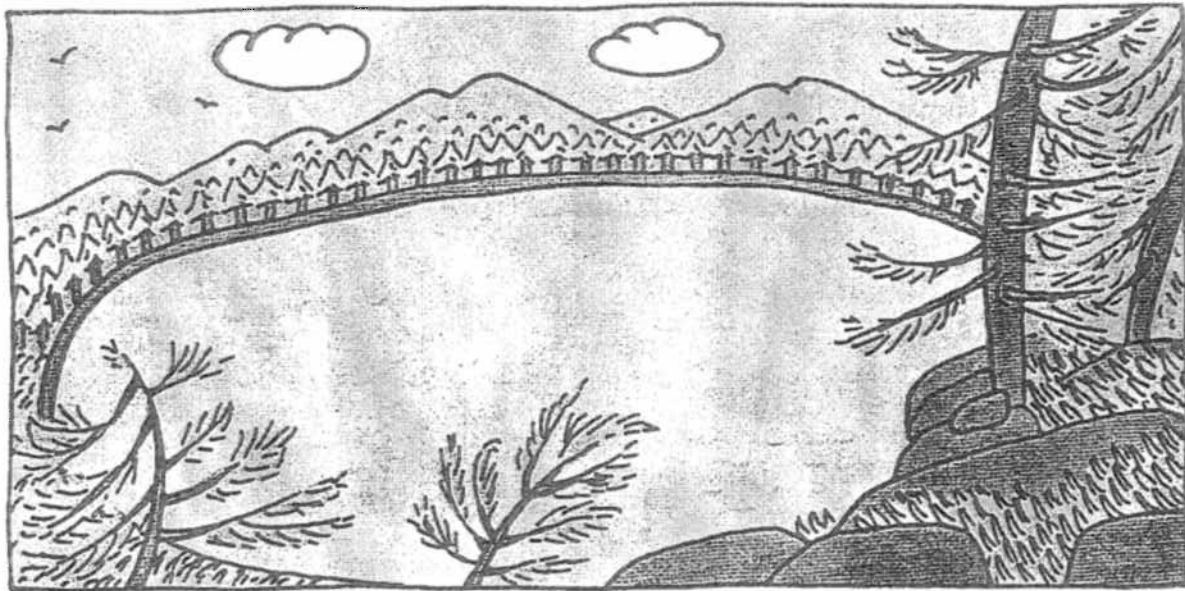


**Island**—a piece of land that is smaller than a continent and completely surrounded by water. Very small islands are called **isles** and **islets**.

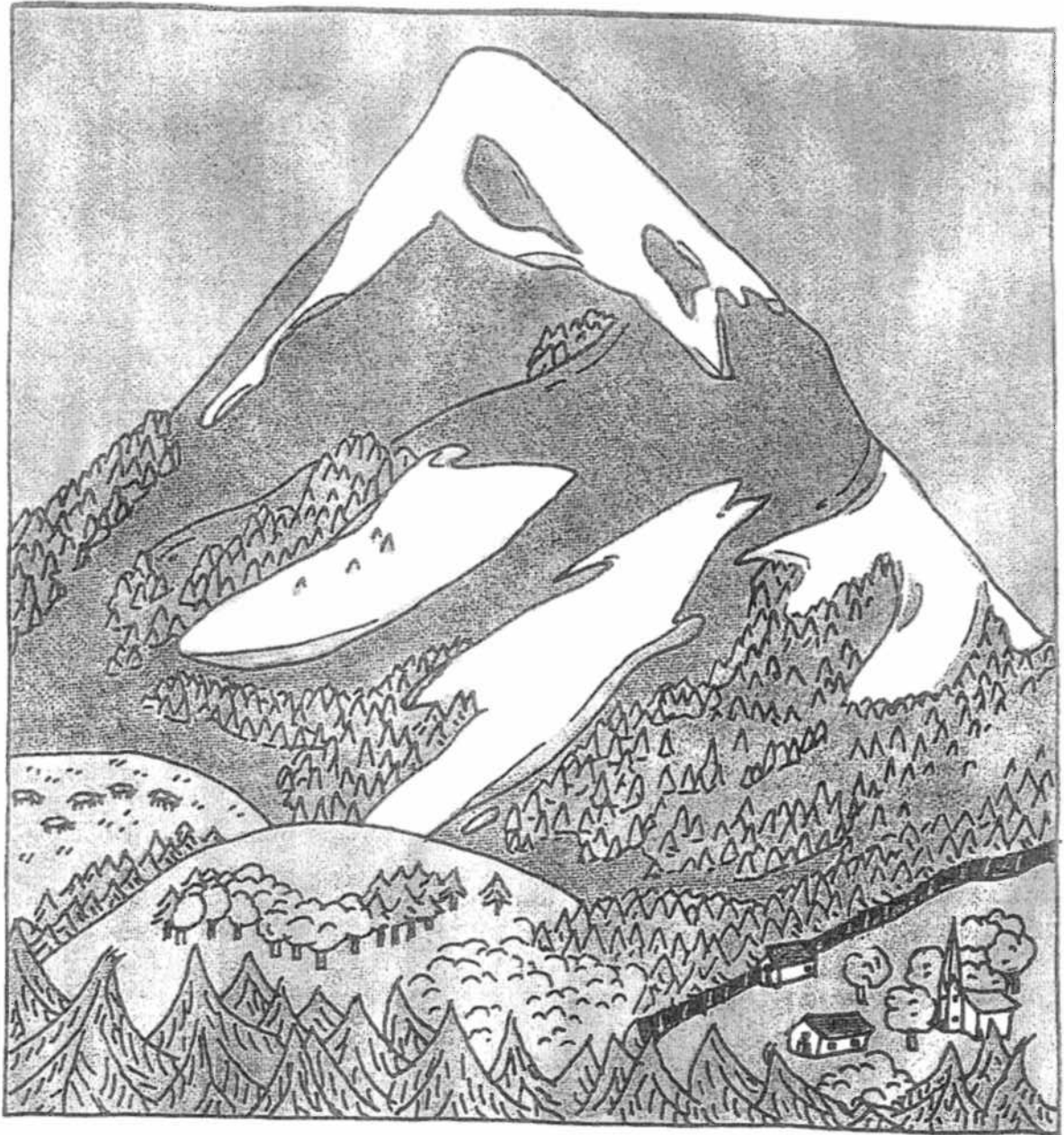




**Key**—a very small, low, offshore island or reef. Keys are built from coral and sand.

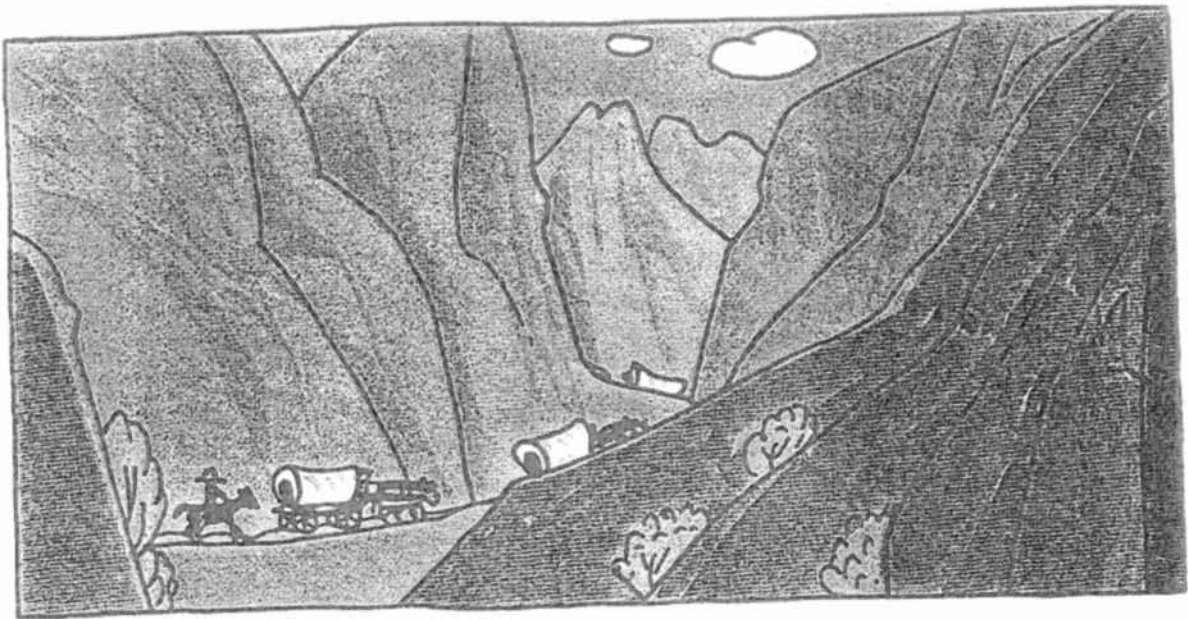


**Lake**—a large inland body of water. Lakes are bigger than ponds, and ponds are bigger than pools.

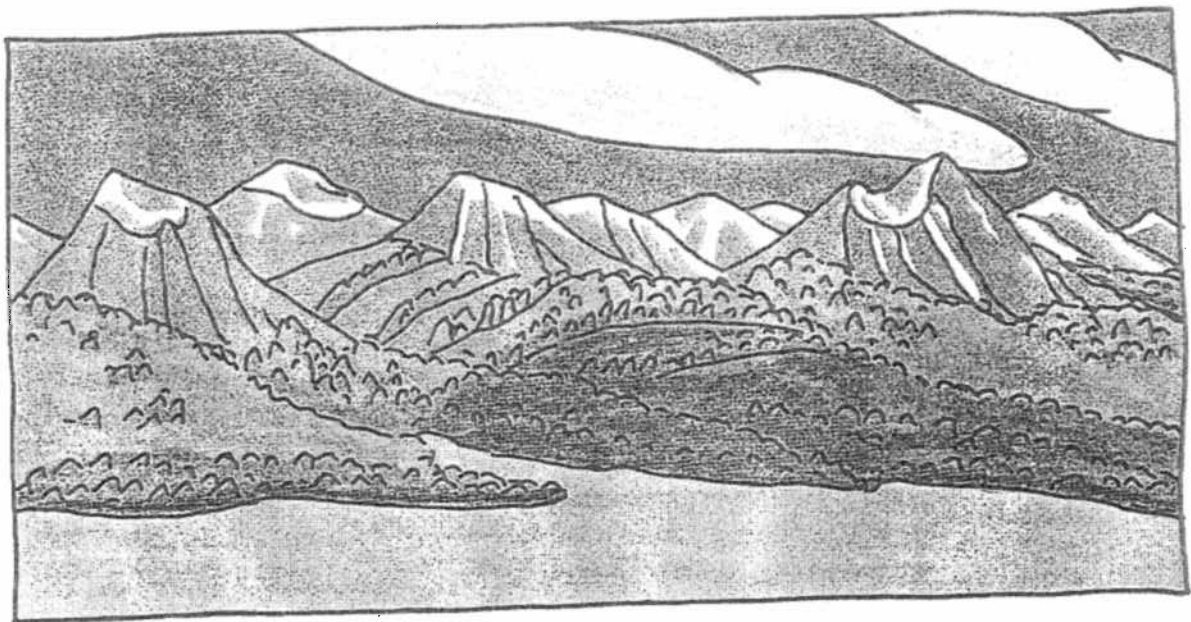


**Mountain**—a rugged, upthrust mass of rock that looms high above the surrounding land. Mountains are sometimes called **mounts**. Mountaintops have several names: **peaks**, **pinnacles**, **crests**, or **summits**.

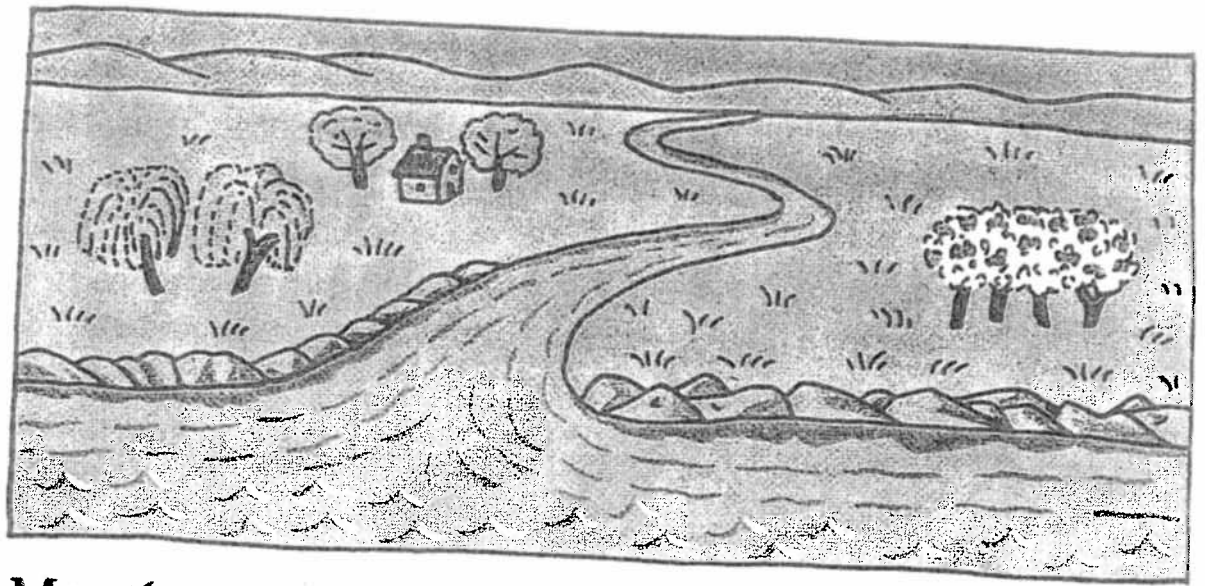




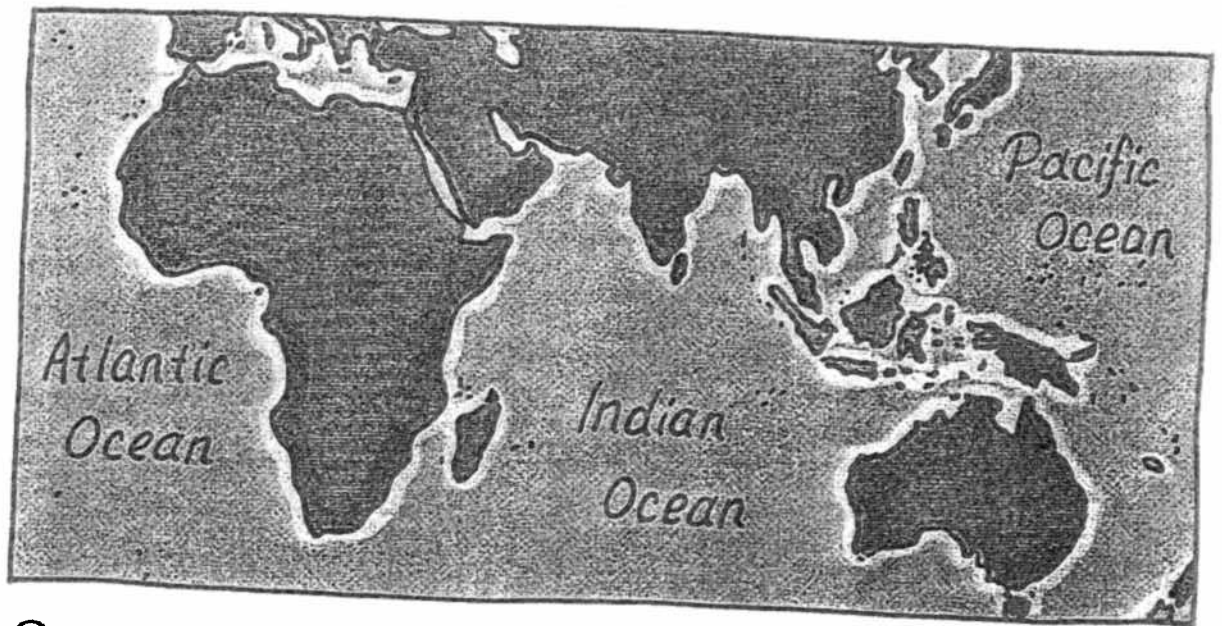
**Mountain Pass**—an opening or **gap** in a mountain range that serves as a path or road across the mountains.



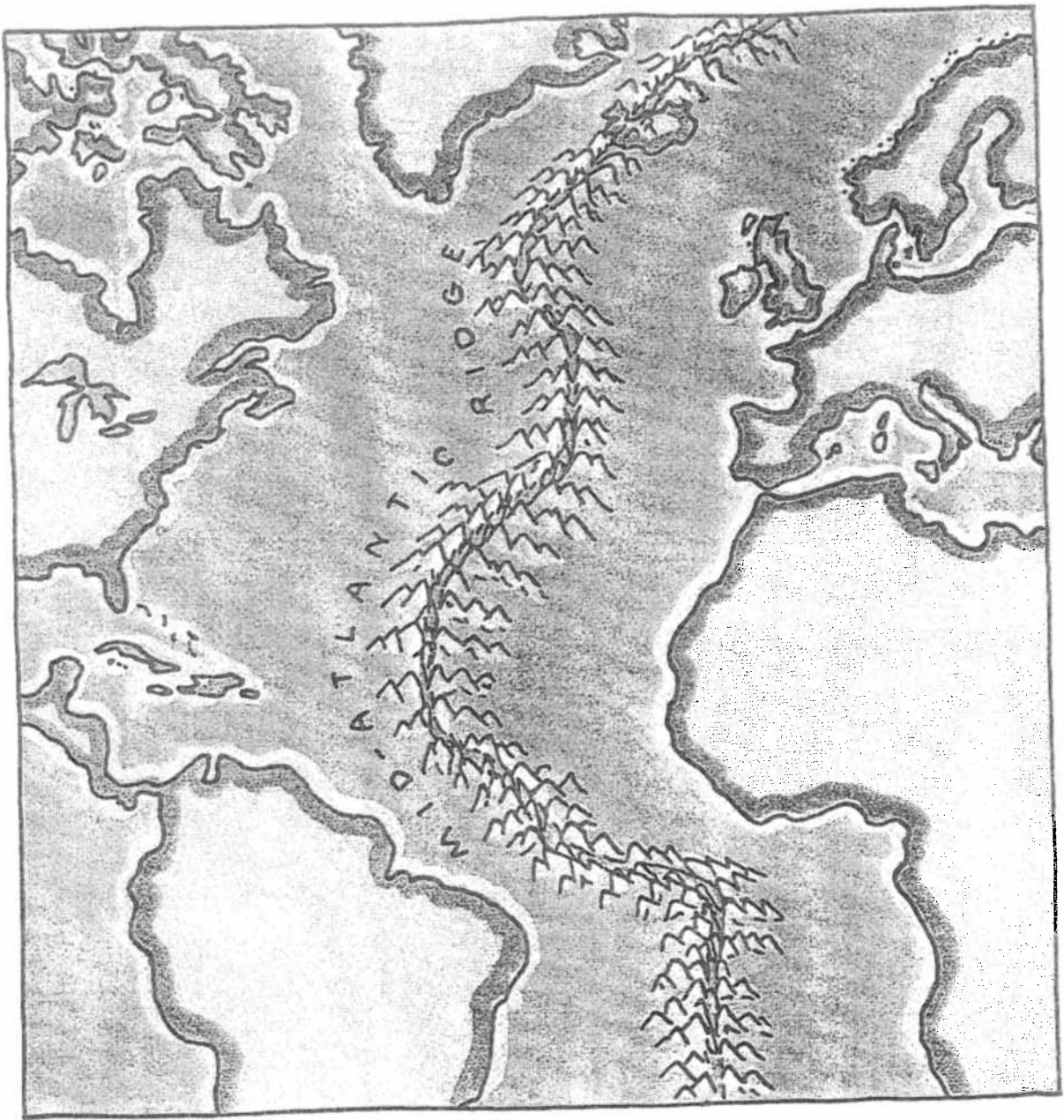
**Mountain Range**—a long, connected chain of mountains and hills.



**Mouth**—the place where a stream flows into a larger body of water. The mouth of a river is the end of that river.

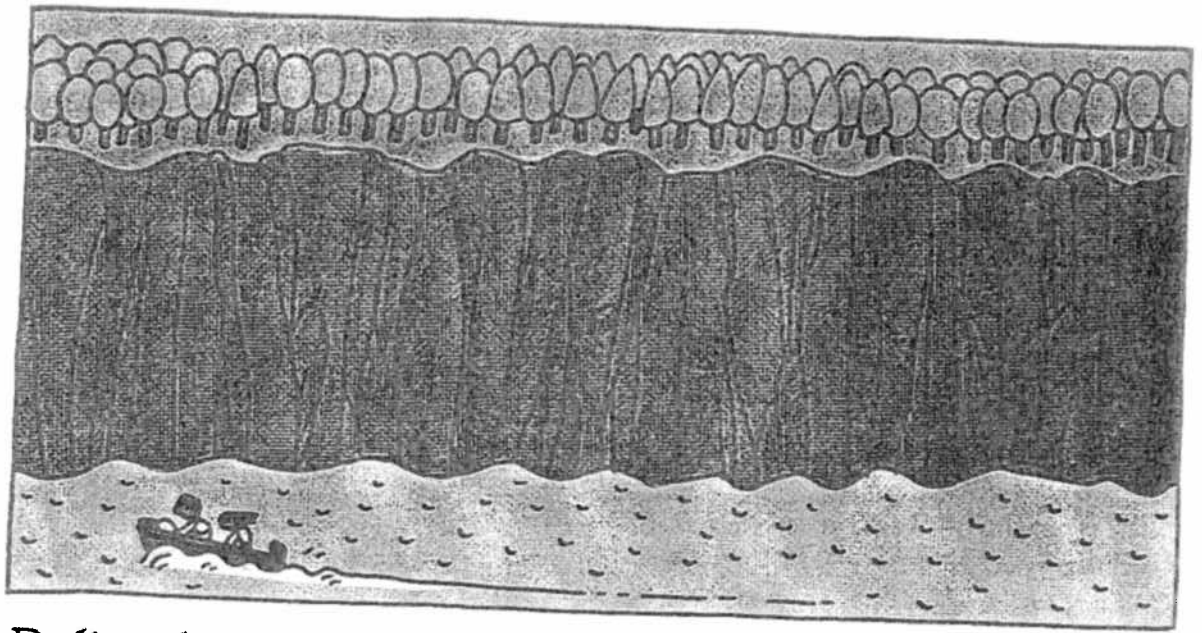


**Ocean**—(1) The entire body of salt water that covers nearly three-quarters of the earth's surface. (2) Any one of the five separate oceans: the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, or Antarctic.



**Ocean Ridge**—a massive mountain range lying at the bottom of an ocean or sea. An **ocean trench** is a deep, narrow canyon in the ocean floor. There are more mountains and more canyons underwater than there are on dry land.



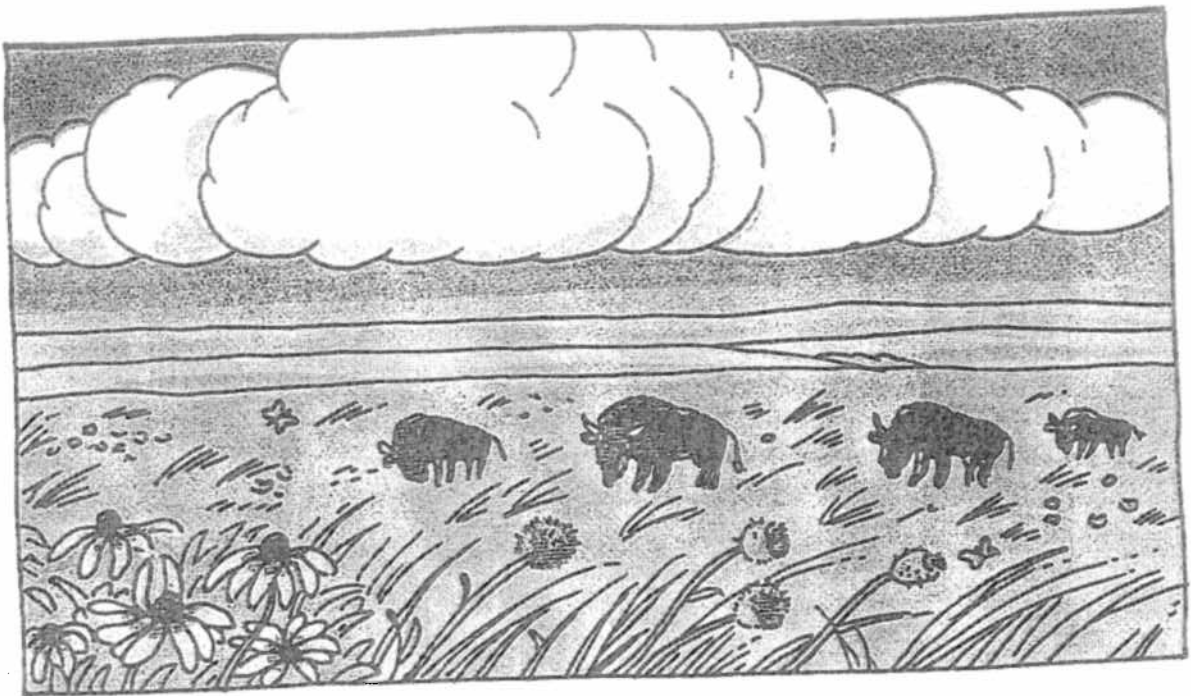


**Palisade**—a bold line of high, steep cliffs. A long palisade that joins two level areas of land is an **escarpment**.

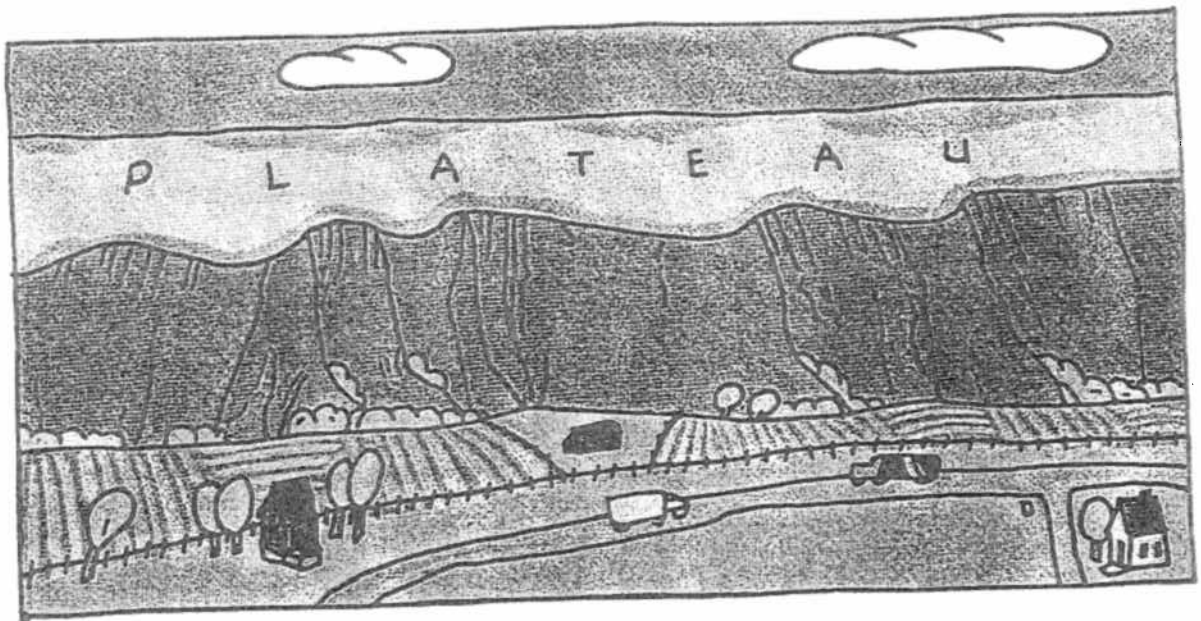


**Peninsula**—a large piece of land that juts far out into the water and is almost surrounded by water. Florida is a peninsula.





**Plain**—a broad region of flat or gently rolling, treeless land.



**Plateau**—a large highland plain that rises sharply above the surrounding land. Plateaus are also called **tablelands**.



**Promontory or Headland**—a high, prominent point on a rocky coastline. Promontories are ideal sites for lighthouses.