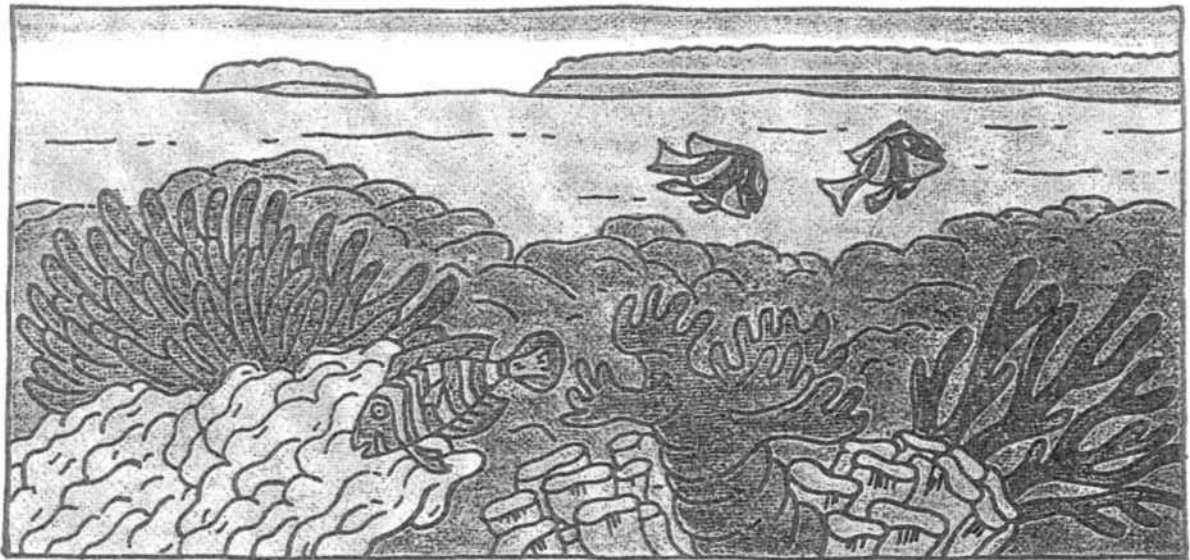
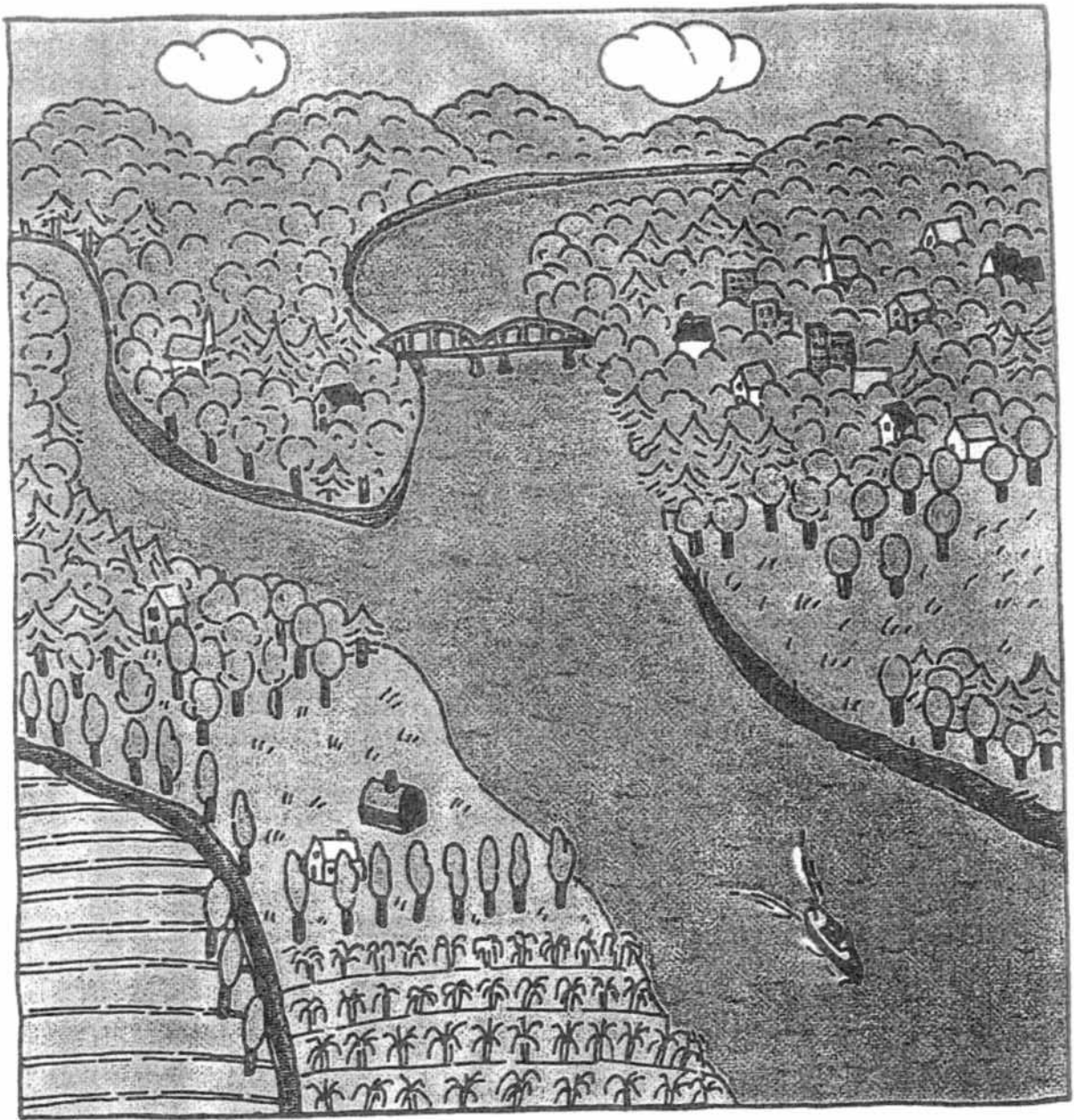




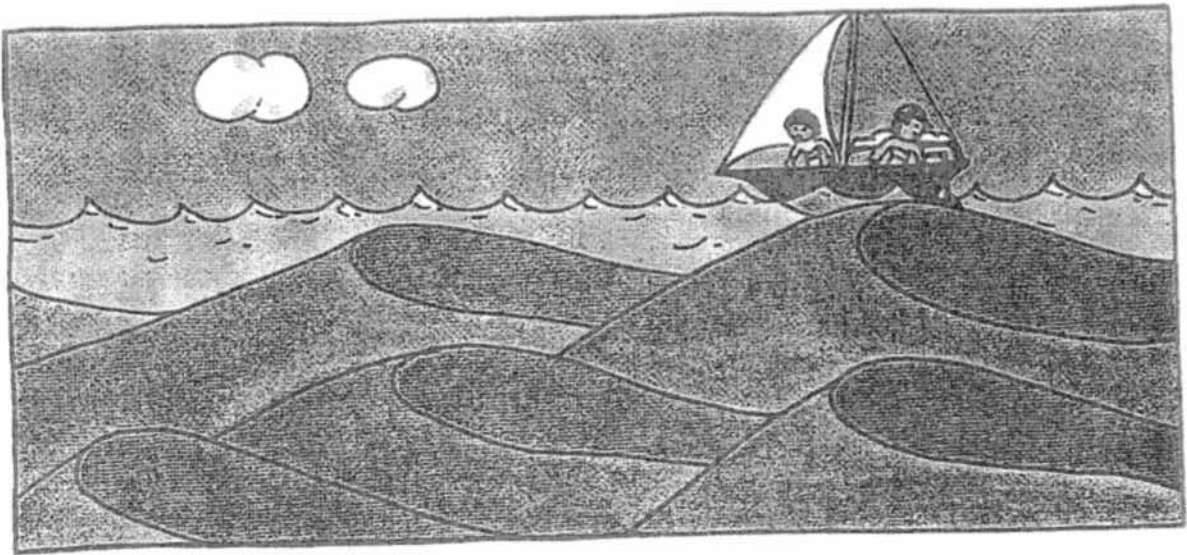
Rapids—a stretch of stream or river where the fast-moving current crashes against the rocks and boulders in its path. Seething, foaming rapids are sometimes called **white water**.



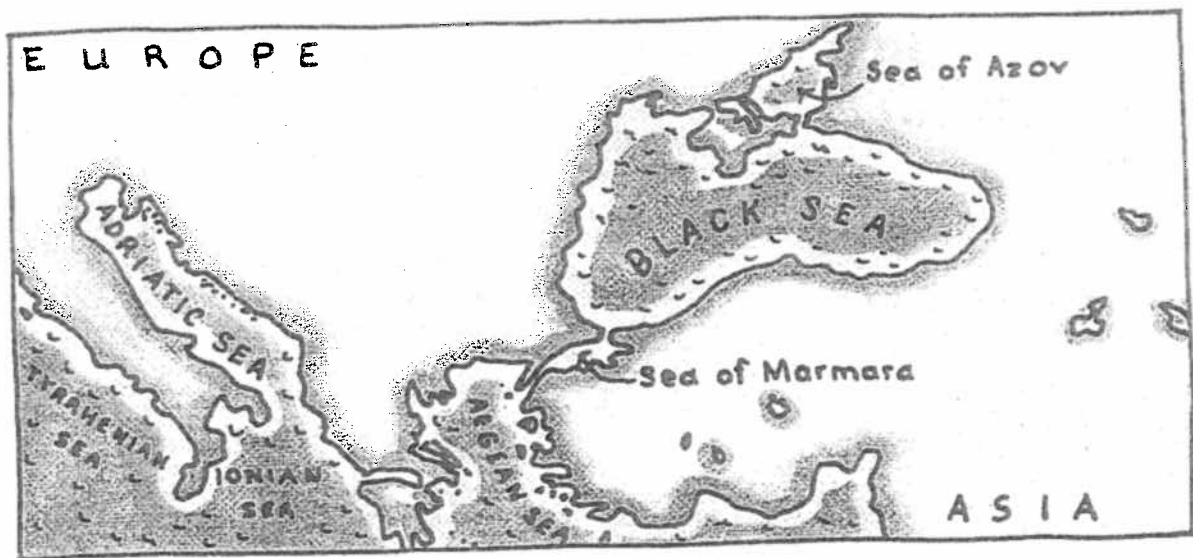
Reef—a narrow chain of rock, sand, or coral lurking just below or just above the water.



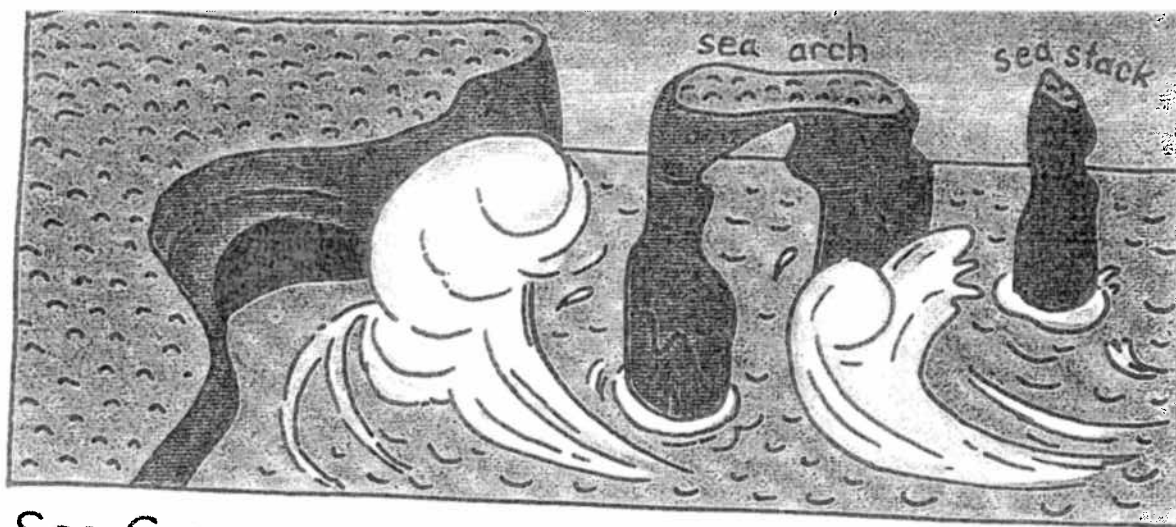
River—a long, large stream. Major rivers have many **tributary** streams and rivers flowing into them. The region drained by a great river and all its tributaries is called a **drainage basin** or **watershed**.



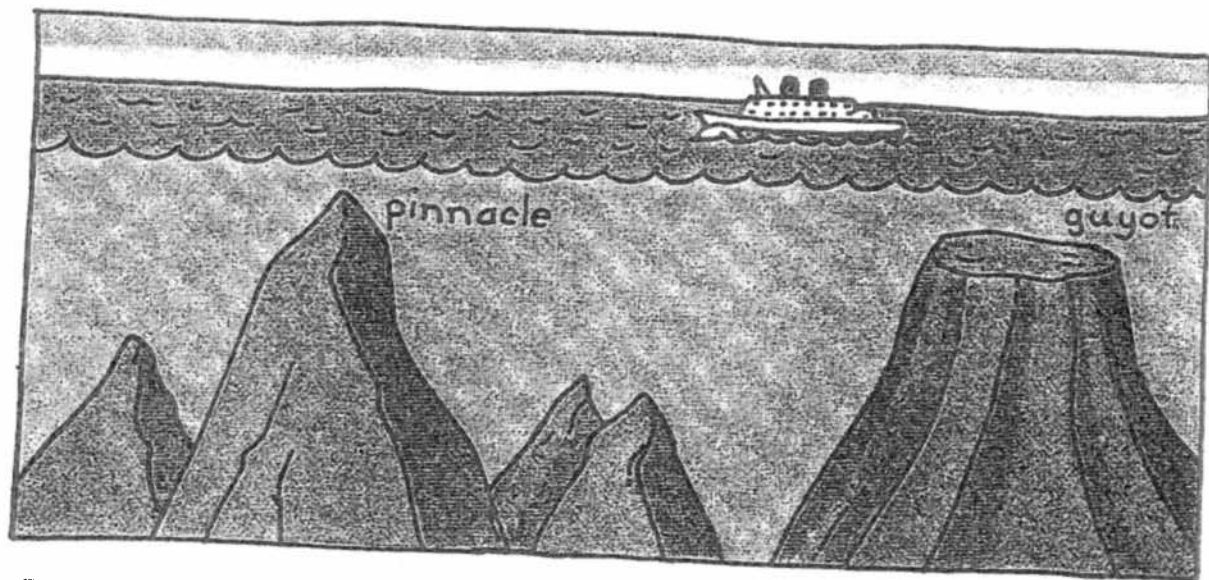
Sandbank or Sandbar—an underwater ridge of sand built up by tides and currents. Sandbanks and sandbars create areas of shallow water called **shoals**.



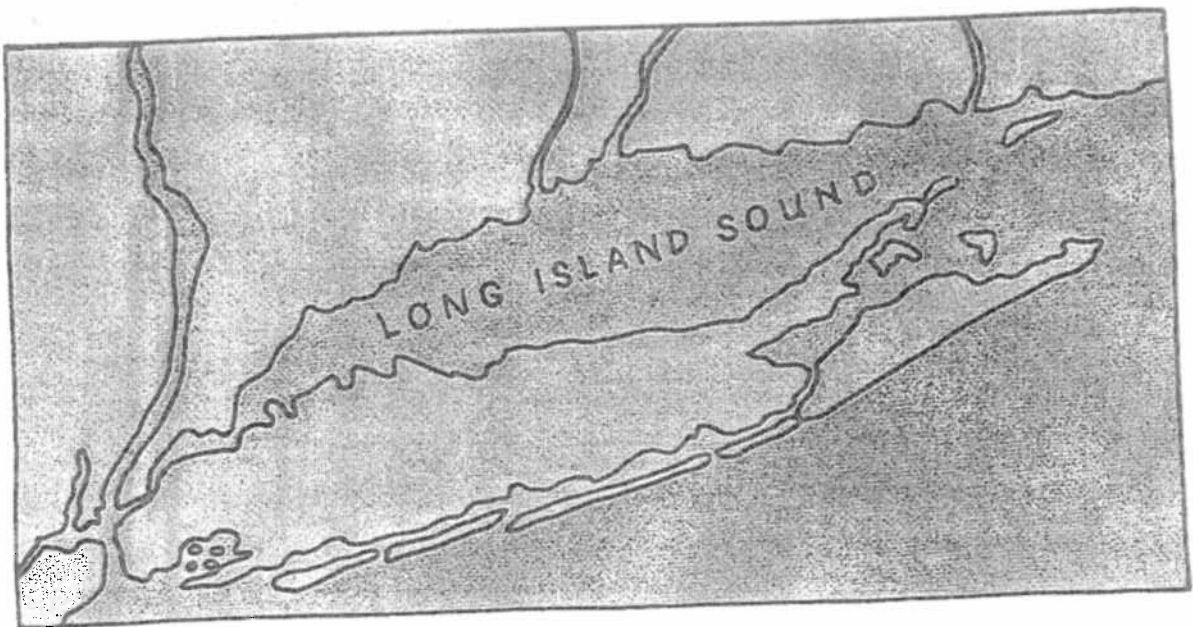
Sea—a large body of salt water that is smaller than an ocean. Sea and ocean are often used interchangeably to refer to great bodies of salt water.



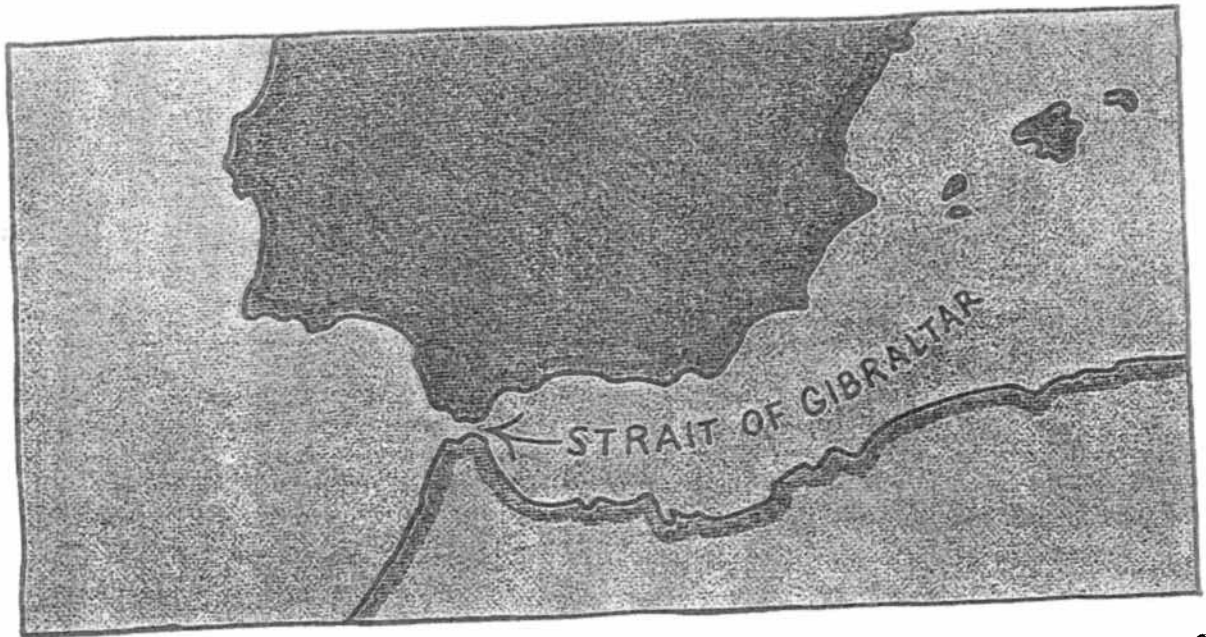
Sea Cave—a hollow chamber eaten into a coastal cliff by the pounding power of crashing waves. **Sea arches** and **sea stacks** are also carved from these rocky cliffs.



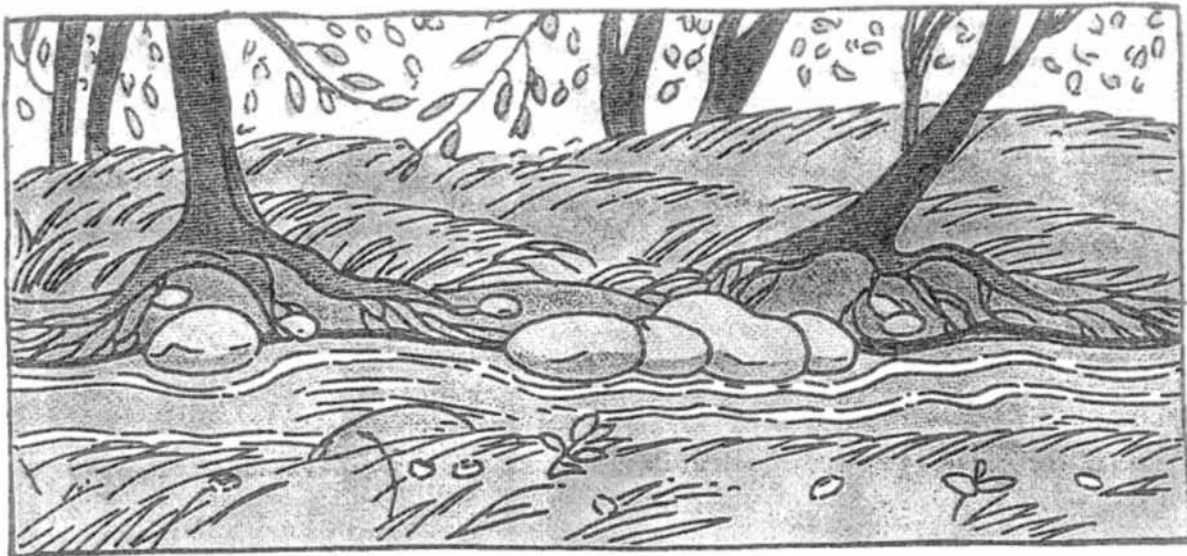
Seamount—an underwater mountain. A tall seamount whose sharp, jagged peak is just below the surface of the ocean is a **pinnacle**. A seamount with a flat top is called a **guyot**.



Sound—a long, broad ocean inlet that is roughly parallel to the coast.



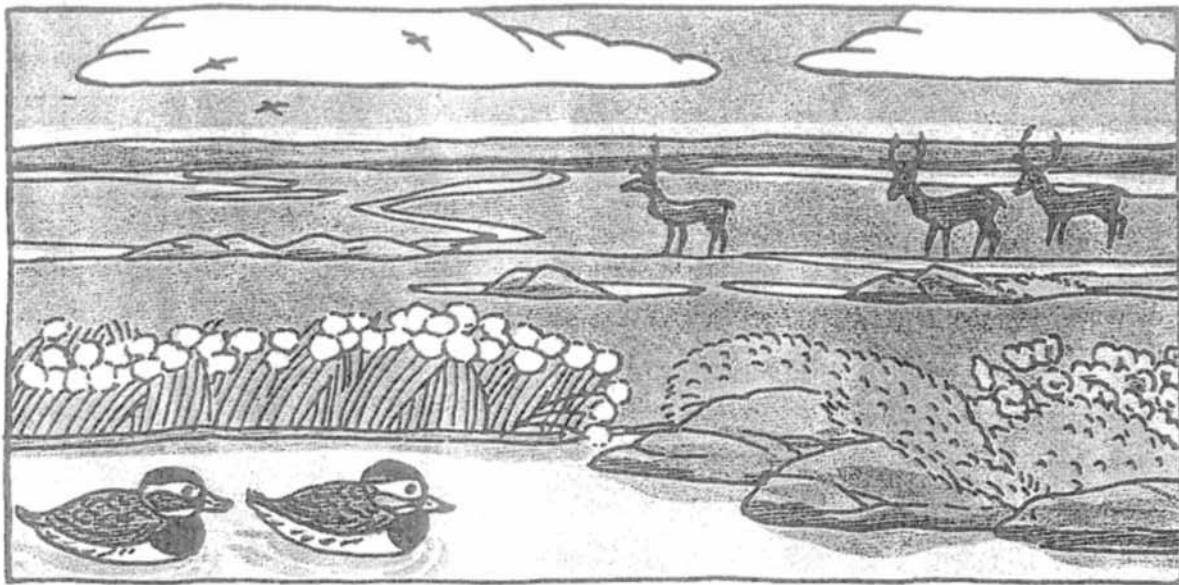
Strait—a narrow waterway that connects two larger bodies of water. Straits are also called **channels**, **passages**, and **narrows**.



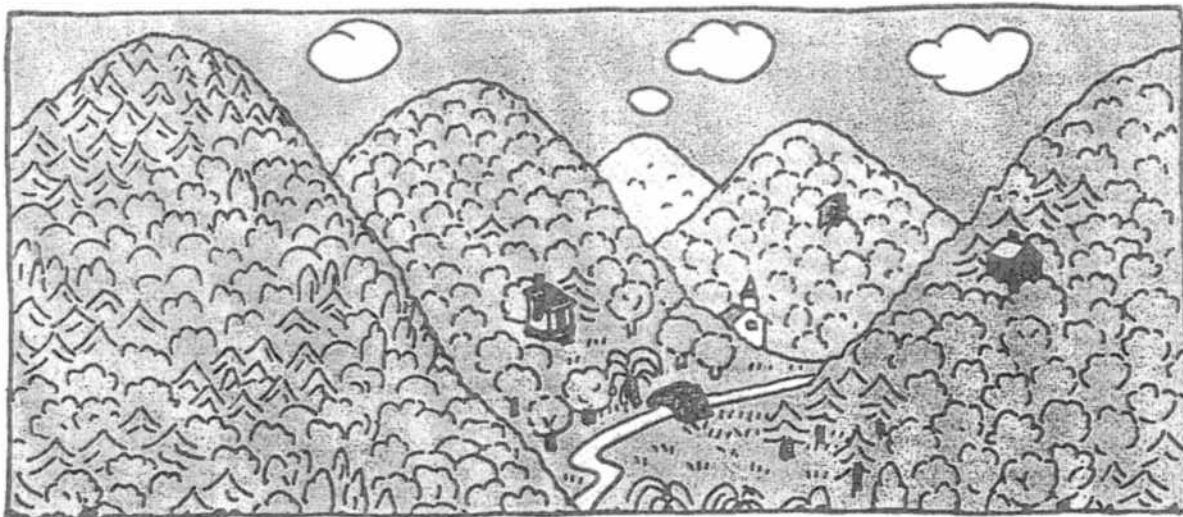
Stream—a body of flowing water. A **brook** is a small stream, a **creek** is medium-sized, and a **river** is the largest of streams. The high sides along the edges of streams are called **banks**.



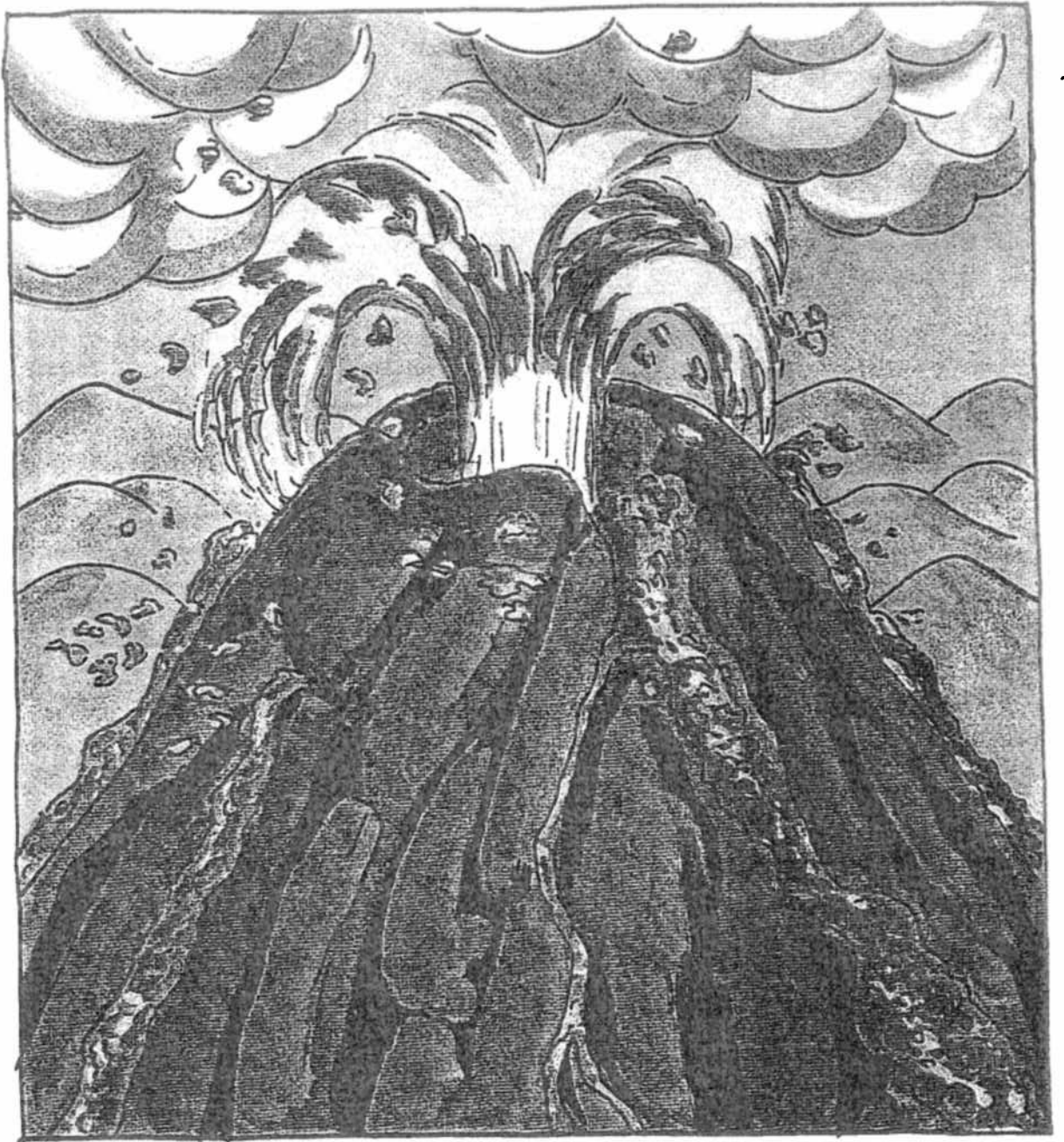
Swamp—a marsh with trees. Swamps usually contain more water and deeper water than marshes. Deep, dangerous pools of **quicksand** are sometimes found near swamps and marshes.



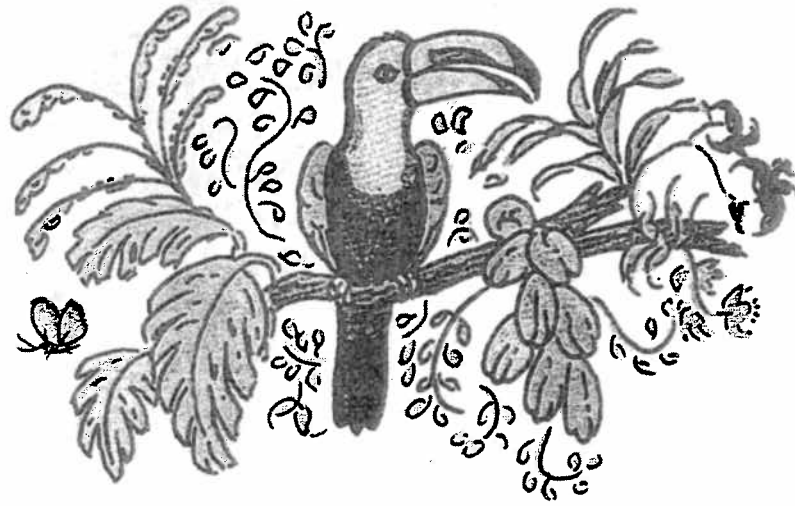
Tundra—a huge, treeless plain bordering the Arctic Ocean. **Alpine tundras** are found on mountain slopes at altitudes where trees cannot grow.



Valley—a gently sloping depression between hills or mountains. A stream flows along the floor of many valleys. Small valleys with creeks flowing through them are called **hollows**.



Volcano—an opening or vent in the earth's crust through which ashes, hot gases, and lava erupt. **Lava** is a fiery liquid formed of hot, melted rock. As lava cools, it often forms cone-shaped mountains.



Zone—a broad belt of climate and geography that encircles the earth. There are five zones on the earth.

Tropical or torrid zone—the hot, steamy region that lies just north and south of the equator.

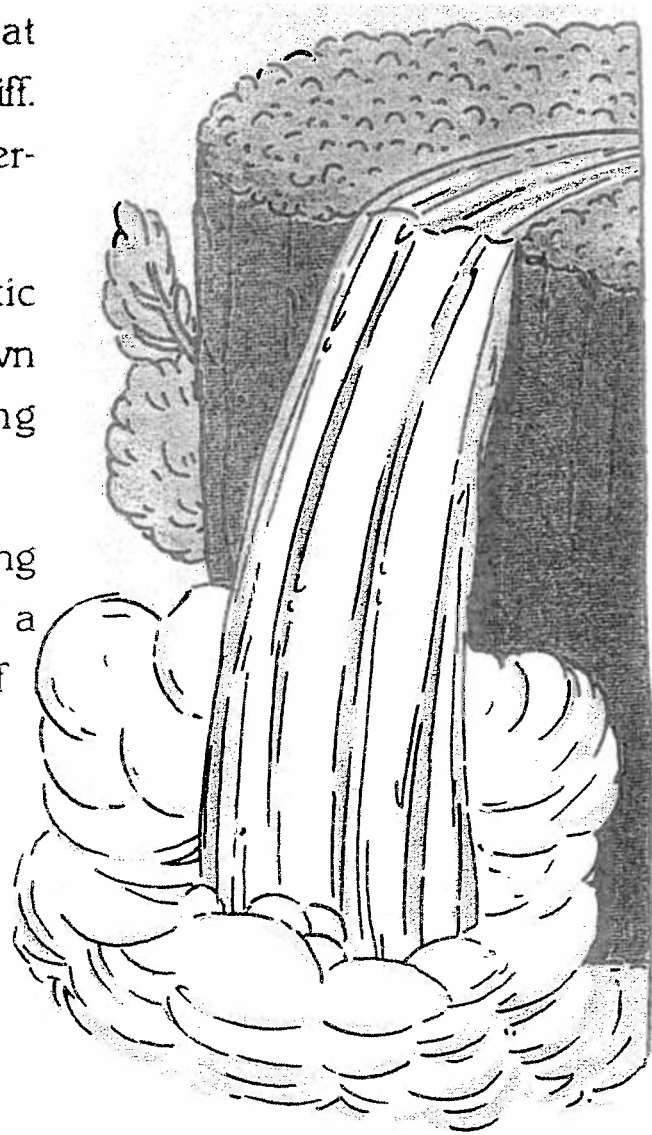
Temperate zones—the two moderate regions that lie north of and south of the tropical zone. Each zone has hot summers, cold winters, and milder seasons in between.

Polar zones—the icy-cold regions at each pole. The northern polar zone, named the **Arctic**, is at the top of the earth. The southern zone, named the **Antarctic**, is at the bottom of the earth.

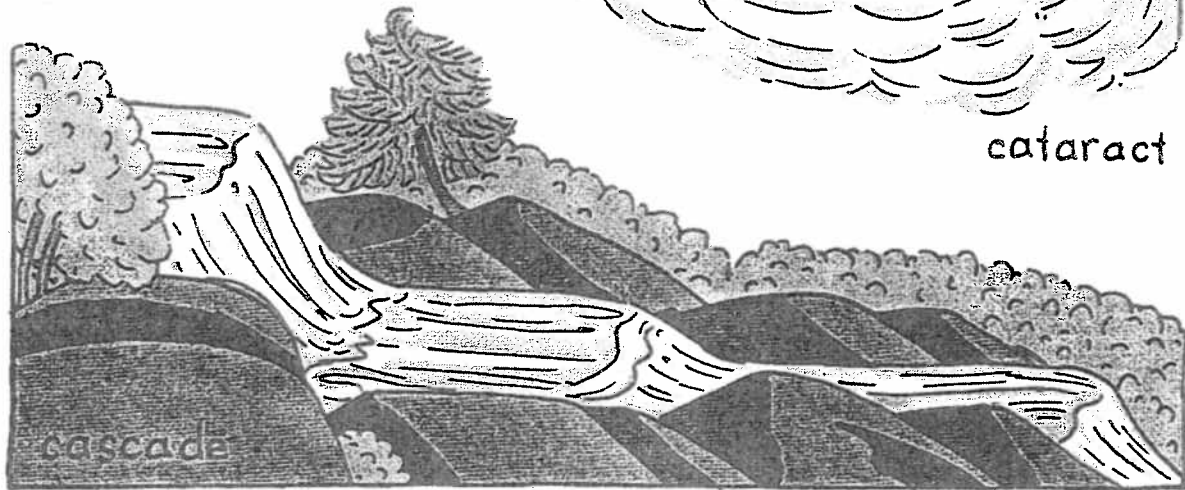
Waterfall—a stream that flows over the edge of a cliff. There are two types of waterfalls.

Cataract—a large, dramatic waterfall that plunges down from a high, overhanging precipice.

Cascade—a small, splashing waterfall that tumbles down a mountainside in a series of steps.



cataract



cascade