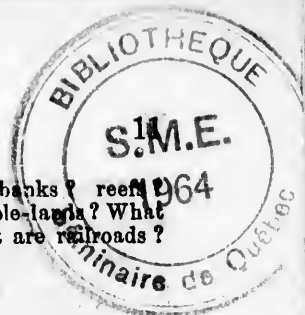


PRELIMINARY NOTIONS.

name is given to smaller elevations? What is a cape? a defile? a desert? an oasis? a coast? What are sand-banks? reefs? valley? vale? table-lands? What is a basin? What are railroads?



NAMES GIVEN TO THE WATERS ON THE EARTH.

34. Ocean.—The name of sea, or ocean, is given to that vast extent of salt water which covers nearly three fourths of the globe. The different parts of the ocean to which particular names are applied, are also called seas.

35. Interior seas.—Interior seas are those which are nearly surrounded by land.

Strait.—A strait is a narrow passage connecting two larger bodies of water.

36. Gulf or Bay.—A gulf, bay, creek or road, is a part of the sea which projects inland.

37. Ports or Harbors.—Ports or harbors are smaller openings, which serve as a shelter for ships.

38. Lake.—A lake is a large body of water, surrounded on all sides by land. A sea, without an outlet, may be considered a lake. If the lake is small it is called a pond.

39. Rivers.—A river is a large stream of water which falls into a sea, or into another river.

40. Estuary.—A large stream of water widening at its mouth into an arm of the sea, is sometimes called a Frith or an Estuary.

The confluence is the place where two streams of water meet, and the river which there loses its name, is called a tributary or affluent.

The place where a river takes its rise is its source, and the place where it empties, is its mouth or outlet.

A rivulet is a small stream of water; if the stream is very small it is called a brook.

A shore or bank, is the land on each side of a stream