

25. Oasis — An oasis is a fertile spot in the midst of a sandy desert.

26. Coast. — A coast is the margin of land washed by the sea. It is called a cliff or steep, when it is abrupt; a down, when it is formed of sand-hills; and a beach, if the shore is level and open.

27. Banks — A bank or shoal, is a part of the sea where the water is not deep.

28. Reefs. — Reefs are rocks very near the surface of the water: if the waves are broken upon them, they take the name of breakers or shelves.

29. Valley. — A valley is the low space between two mountains. This name is also given to the whole extent of land, watered by a river and its tributaries, as: the valley of the St. Lawrence.

30. Vale. — A vale is a little valley.

31. Plateau or Table-lands. — Table-lands are extensive upland plains, enclosed on all sides by hills or mountains.

32. Basin. — A basin is the slope on one side of a chain of mountains, along which the streams descend; the term includes the whole extent of country drained.

33. Railroad. — A railroad is made by two parallel rails of iron or wood, on which vehicles, called waggons or cars, roll with little friction; by this means the moving power is economised. Each extremity of a railroad is called a terminus. The locomotive is the car or engine on wheels set in motion by steam, and which draws after it a certain number of carriages; the locomotive and the cars it puts in motion, form a train or convoy. The different places where the cars stop and from which they start, are called depots, stations, etc. The car which conveys the combustible is called the tender.

QUESTION. — What is a continent? What is a group? an archipelago? What is a peninsula? an isthmus? a chain of mountains? a volcano? What