

93. What are Upland Plains?

A. Those which are elevated several thousand feet above the level of the sea.

94. By what name are they distinguished?

A. Table-lands or Plateaus.

95. What is a Valley?

A. The space between mountains or hills.

96. What is a Desert?

A. A barren tract of country.

97. What is an Oasis?

A. A fertile place in a desert.

98. What is a Coast?

A. The edge or margin of the land next to the sea.

LESSON XI.

DIVISIONS OF THE WATER.



99. What is the Ocean?

A. The great body of salt water on the globe.

100. What are the names of the five grand divisions of the Ocean?

A. The Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Southern.

101. What are Seas, Gulfs, or Bays?

A. Bodies of water somewhat confined by land.

102. What is a Strait?

A. A narrow passage of water connecting two other bodies of water.

103. What are wide straits sometimes called?

A. Channels.

104. What is a Sound?

A. A comparatively shallow channel or bay.

NOTE.—When the name Sound was first applied to bodies of water, vessels usually carried lines of but 96 feet in length, and those bays, straits, and channels whose depth could be ascertained with such lines were called Sounds.

105. What is an Archipelago?

A. A sea containing numerous islands.

106. What is a Harbor?

A. A bay or inlet in which ships may be sheltered from the fury of the winds and waves.

107. What is a Lake?

A. A large body of water surrounded by land.

LESSON XII.

DIVISIONS OF THE WATER.

[CONTINUED.]

108. What is a River?

A. A large stream of water flowing through the land.

109. What are small streams called?

A. Rills, Rivulets, and Brooks.

110. What is the source of a river?

A. The place where it rises.

111. What is the region from which a river derives its waters called?

A. A basin.

112. Why is it called a basin?

A. Because the sides slope toward each other like the sides of a basin.

113. What are the right and left banks of a river.

A. Those at the right and left in proceeding from the source to the mouth.

114. What is the mouth of a river?

A. The place where the river terminates or flows into the sea or other body of water.



FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.

115. What is a Cataract?

A. A great fall of a river over a precipice.