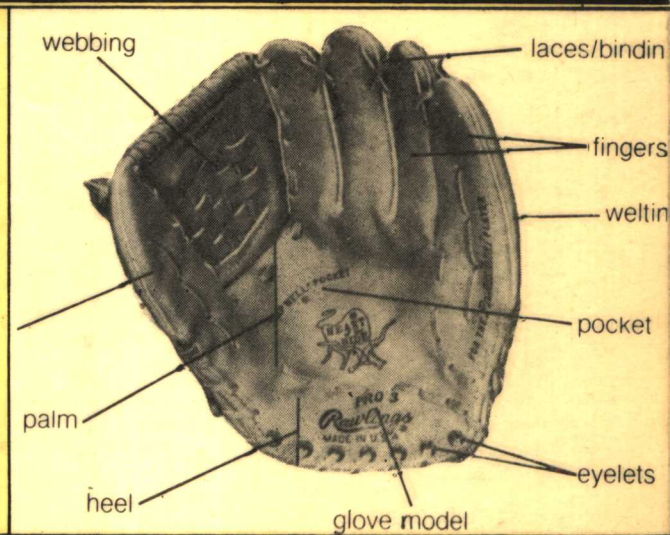
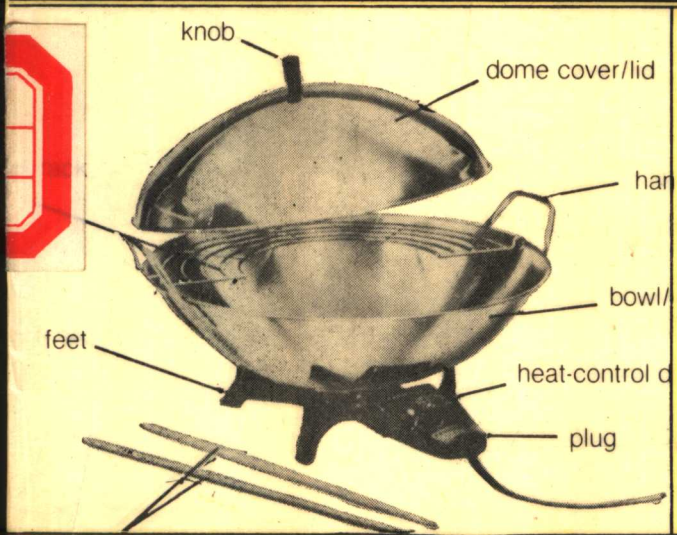


**NOW, IF YOU KNOW WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE,
YOU CAN FIND OUT WHAT IT'S CALLED**

What's What

**A visual glossary of everyday objects—
from paper clips to passenger ships**



Edited by Reginald Bragonier, Jr. and David Fisher

What's What

A Visual Glossary of the Physical World

Reginald Bragonier Jr.

and

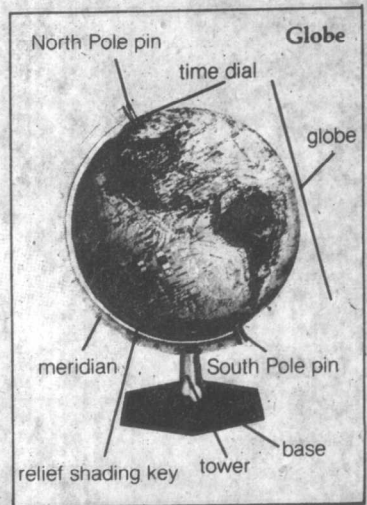
David Fisher

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The Earth

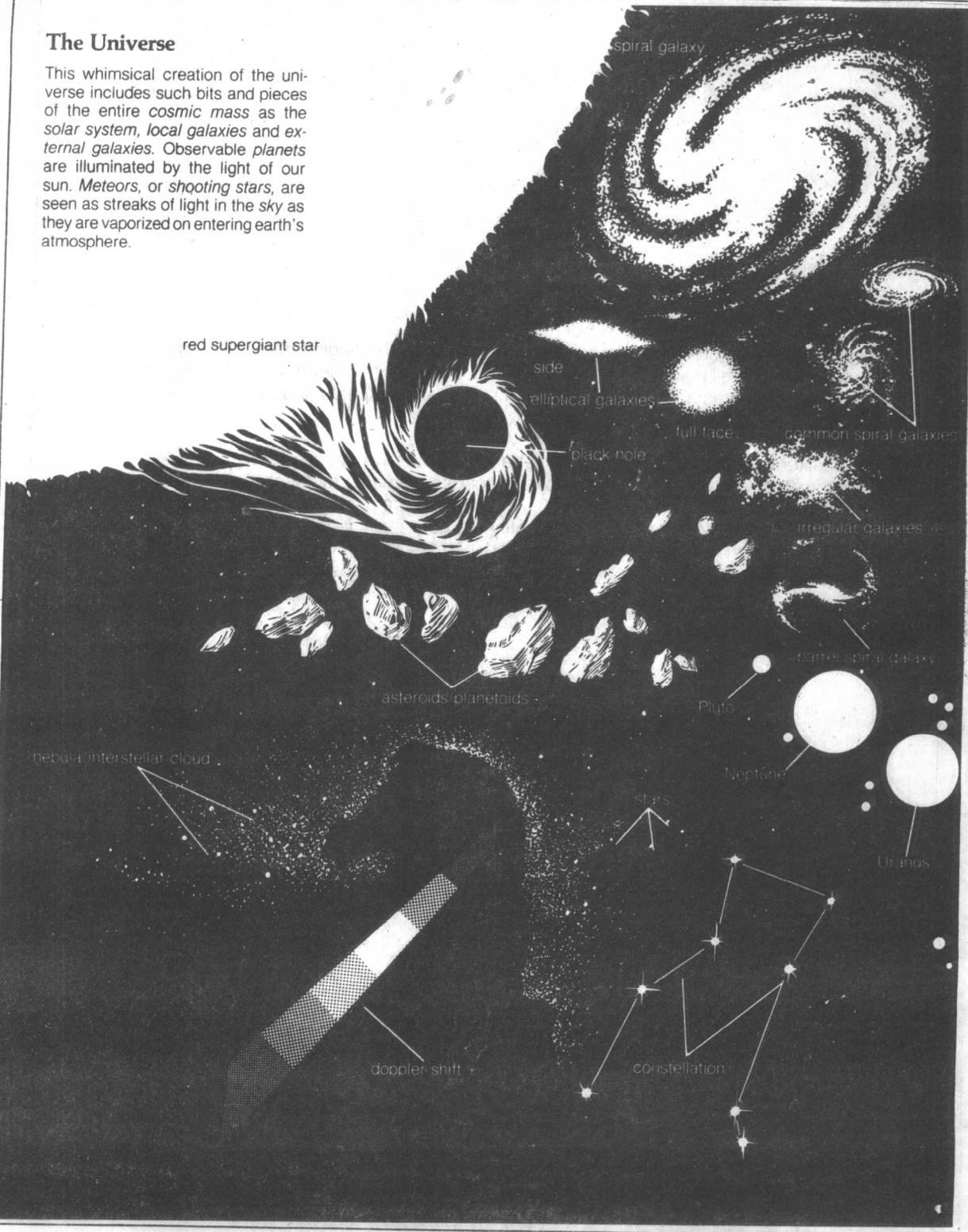
This section offers various ways of looking at the earth, ranging from showing the earth as a small planet in the larger space it shares with other heavenly bodies to physical features and symbolic depictions illustrating aspects and details of the earth's surface.

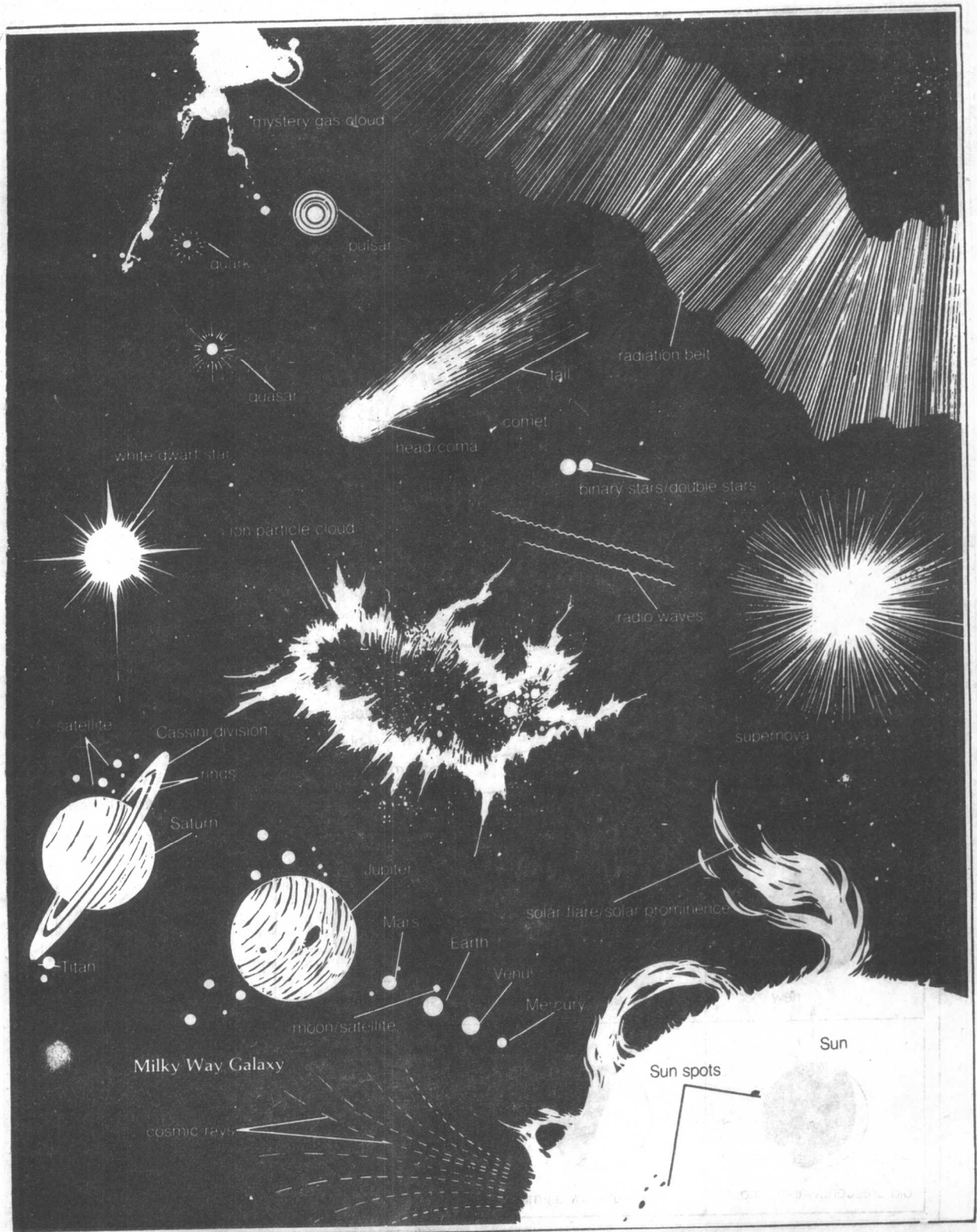
Nonliteral renditions, such as the illustration of the universe, condense information visually by pulling together disparate elements for labeling. Cutaway illustrations like the one of the earth's inner layers are used only when elements considered essential to show and identify are not readily visible. The cave illustration, on the other hand, is rendered in cross section in order to show parts and details which might not be apparent in a traditional illustration.



The Universe

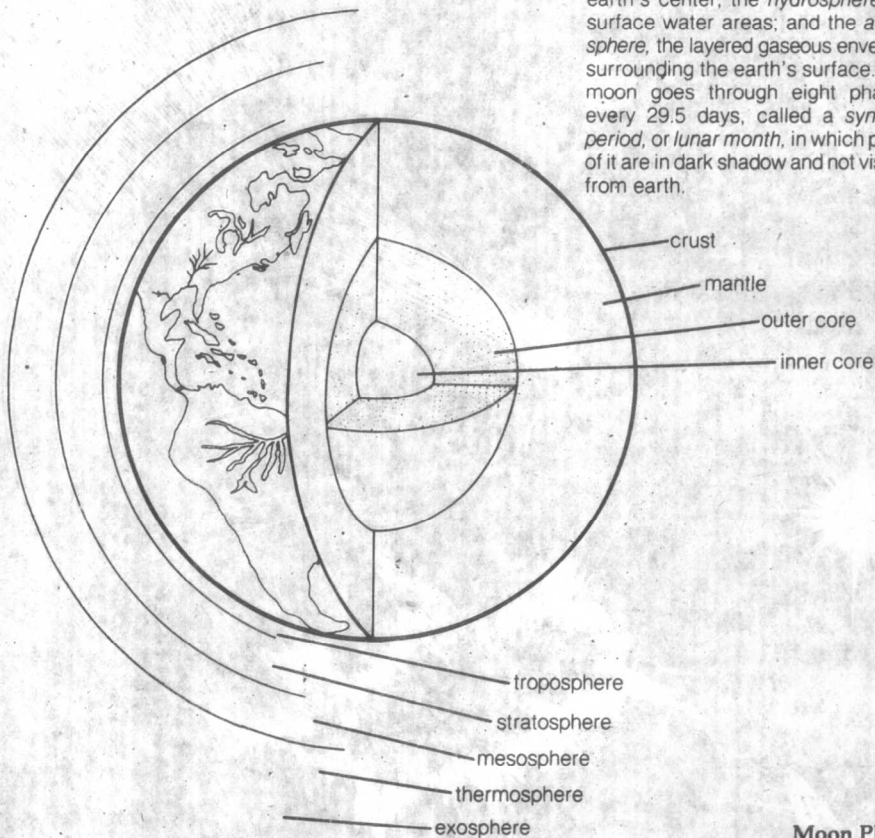
This whimsical creation of the universe includes such bits and pieces of the entire *cosmic mass* as the *solar system*, *local galaxies* and *external galaxies*. Observable planets are illuminated by the light of our sun. *Meteors*, or *shooting stars*, are seen as streaks of light in the sky as they are vaporized on entering earth's atmosphere.



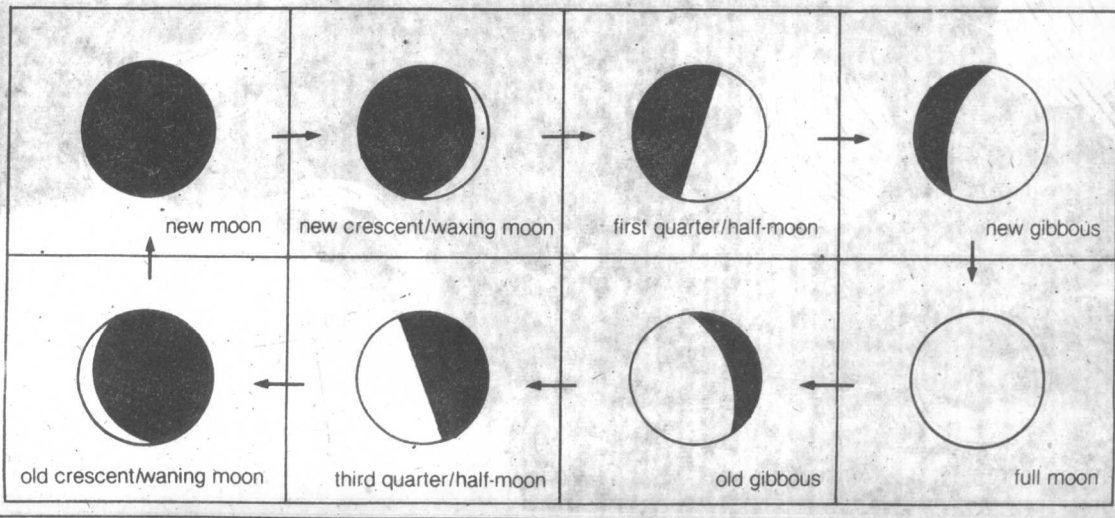


Earth Core

Geologists divide the earth into three zones: the *lithosphere*, containing all solids from the land surface to the earth's center; the *hydrosphere*, all surface water areas; and the *atmosphere*, the layered gaseous envelope surrounding the earth's surface. The moon goes through eight phases every 29.5 days, called a *synodic period*, or *lunar month*, in which parts of it are in dark shadow and not visible from earth.

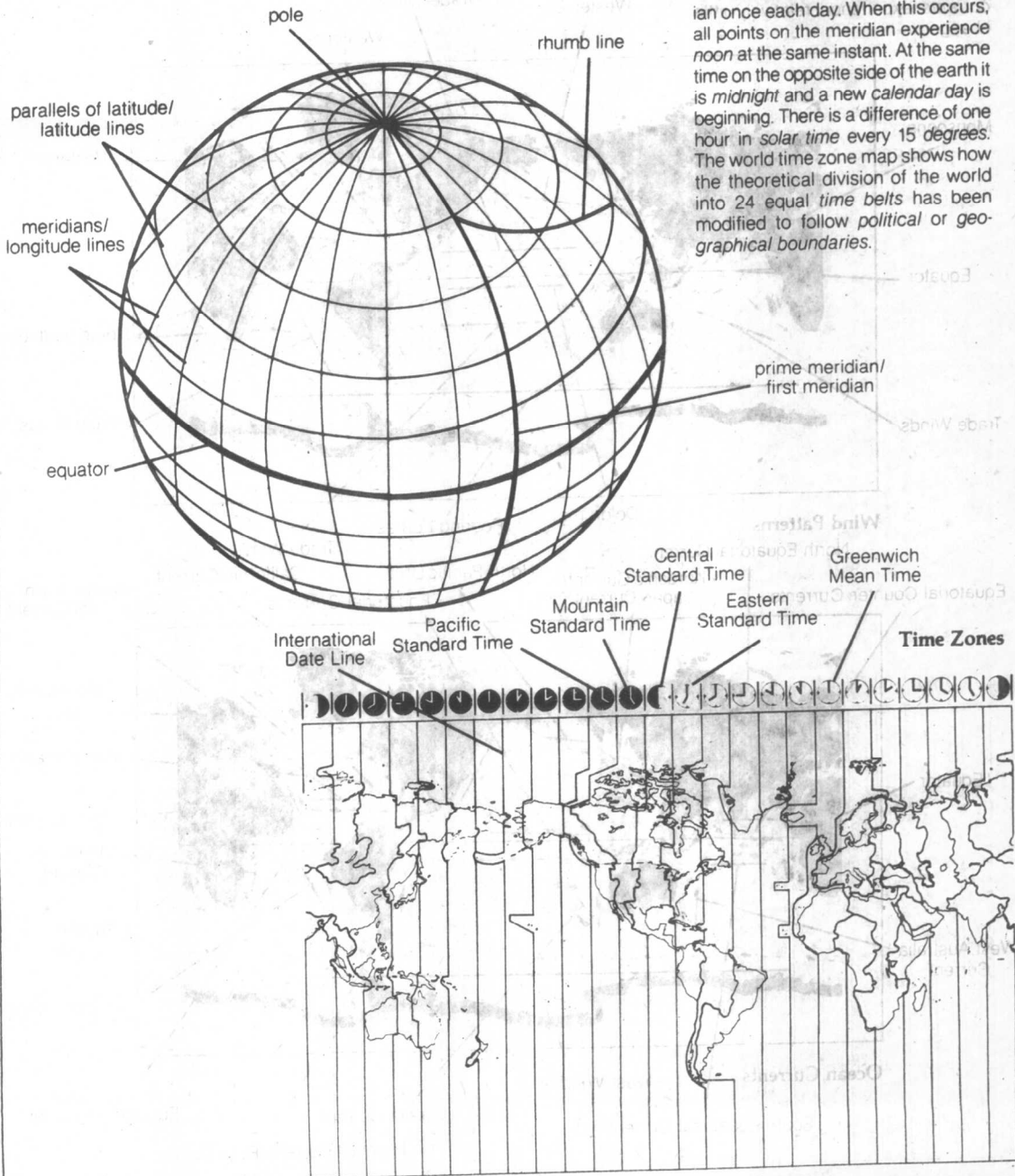


Moon Phases



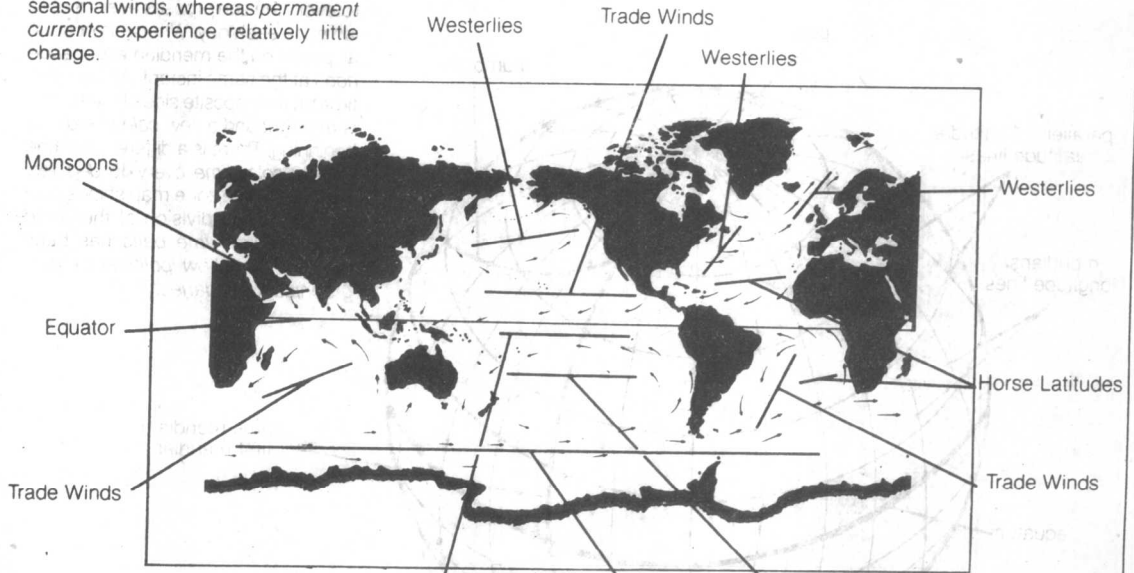
Cartographer's World

Position on the earth's grid can be determined by finding exact *latitude*, north or south of the equator, and *longitude*, east or west of the prime meridian. As the earth makes its daily rotation, the sun crosses every meridian once each day. When this occurs, all points on the meridian experience *noon* at the same instant. At the same time on the opposite side of the earth it is *midnight* and a new *calendar day* is beginning. There is a difference of one hour in *solar time* every 15 degrees. The world time zone map shows how the theoretical division of the world into 24 equal *time belts* has been modified to follow *political* or *geographical boundaries*.

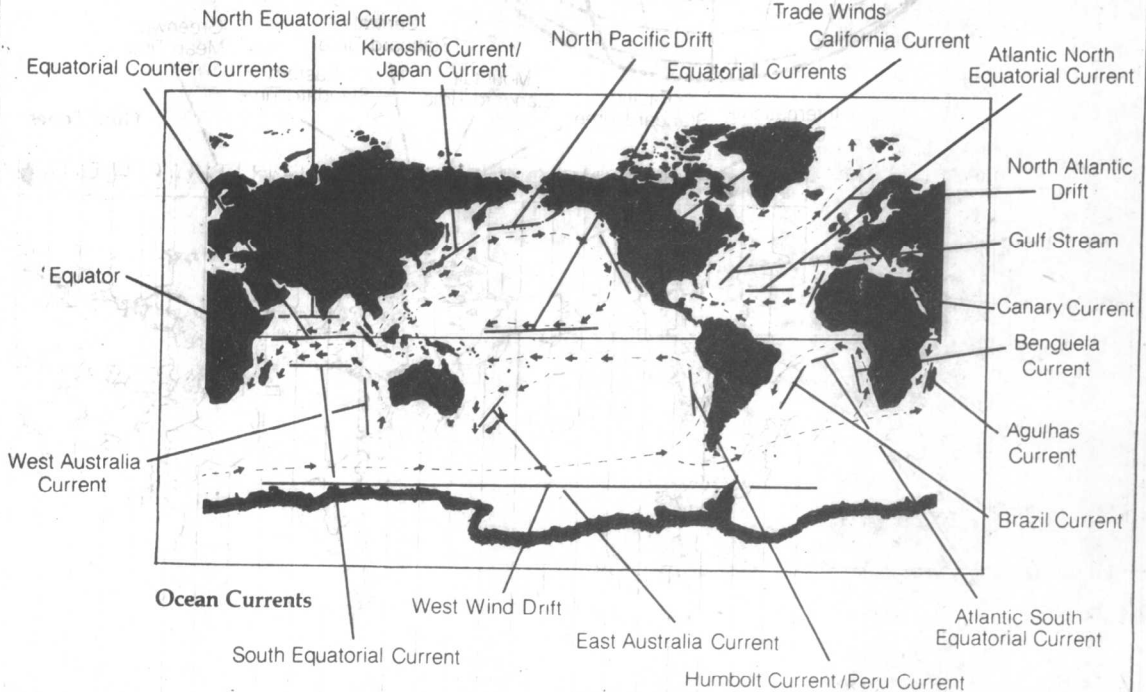


Wind and Ocean Currents

The *zonal patterns* of wind are displaced northward and southward seasonally. Those shown here prevail in winter. *Seasonal currents* change speed and direction due to seasonal winds, whereas *permanent currents* experience relatively little change.



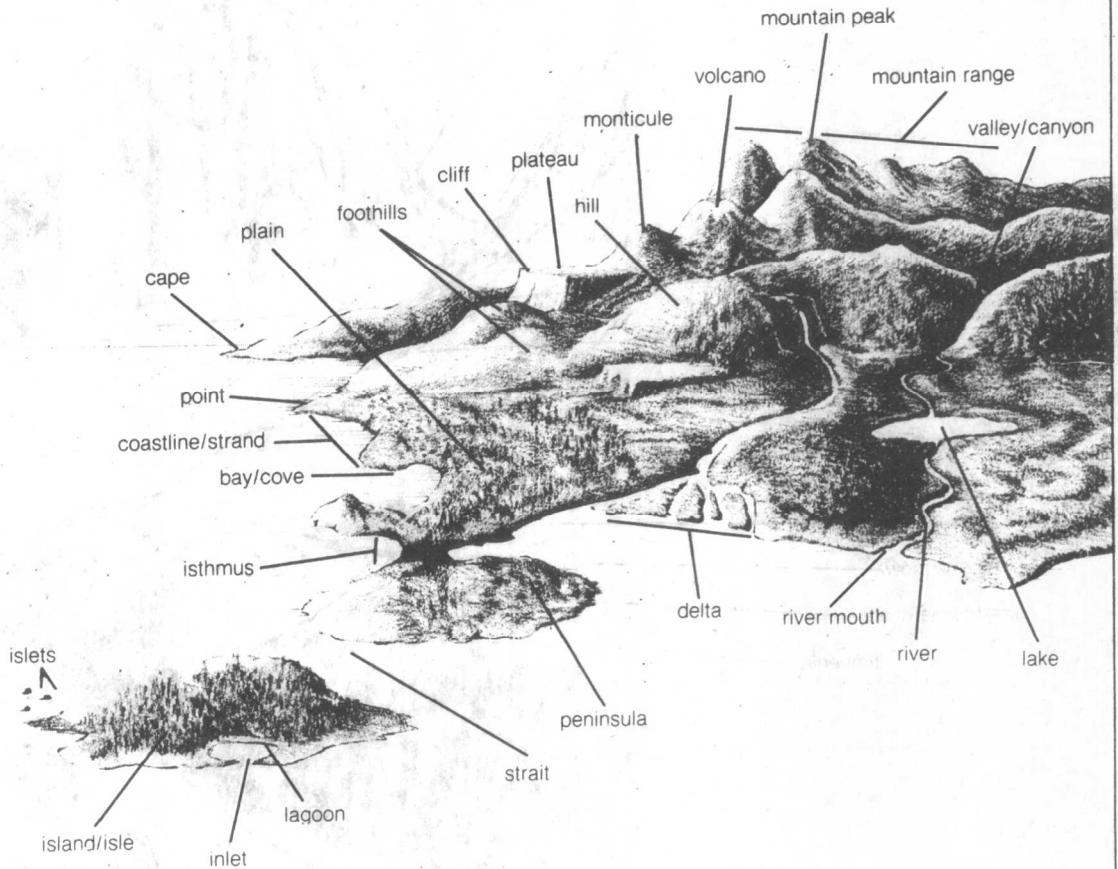
Wind Patterns



Ocean Currents

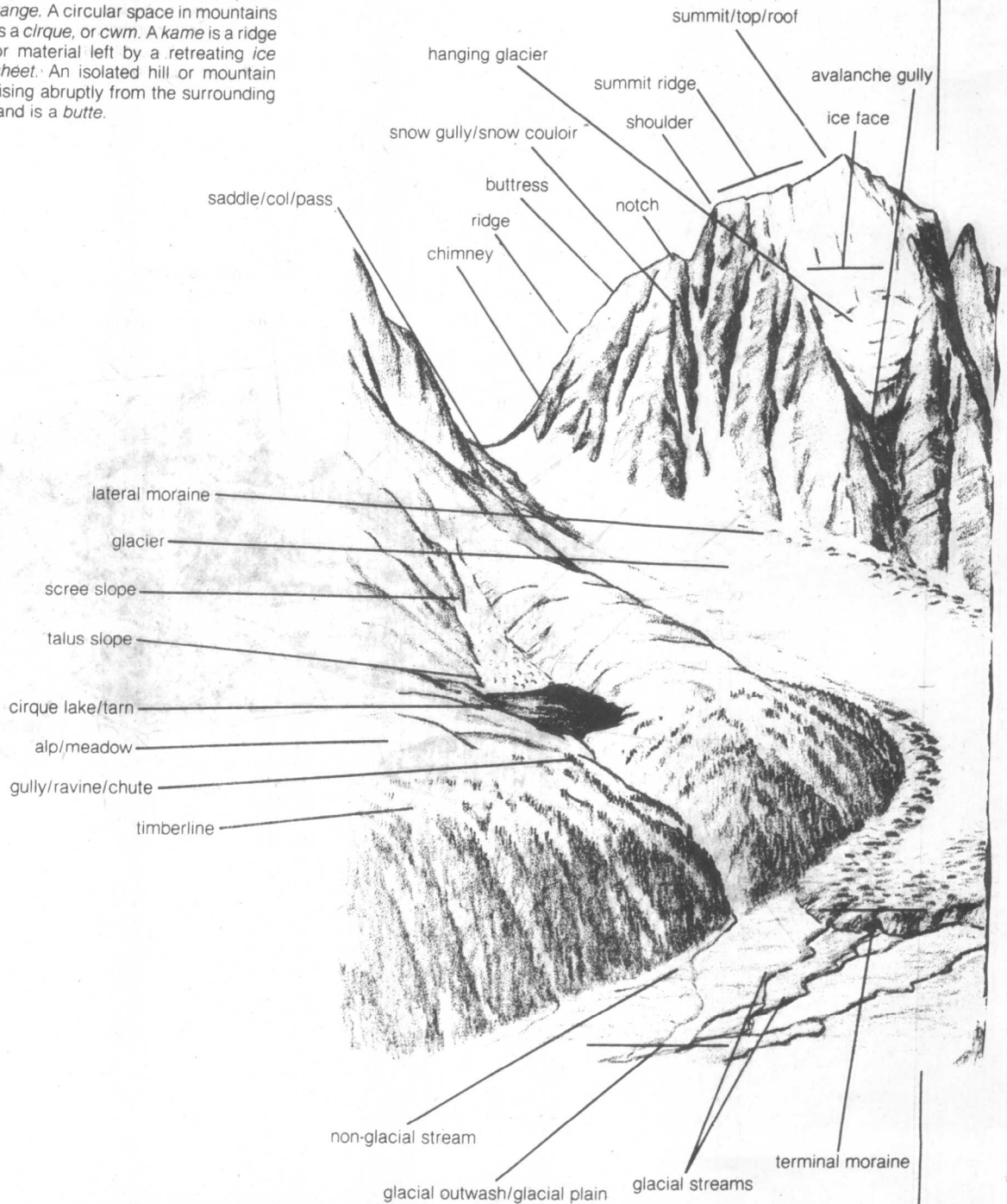
Land Features

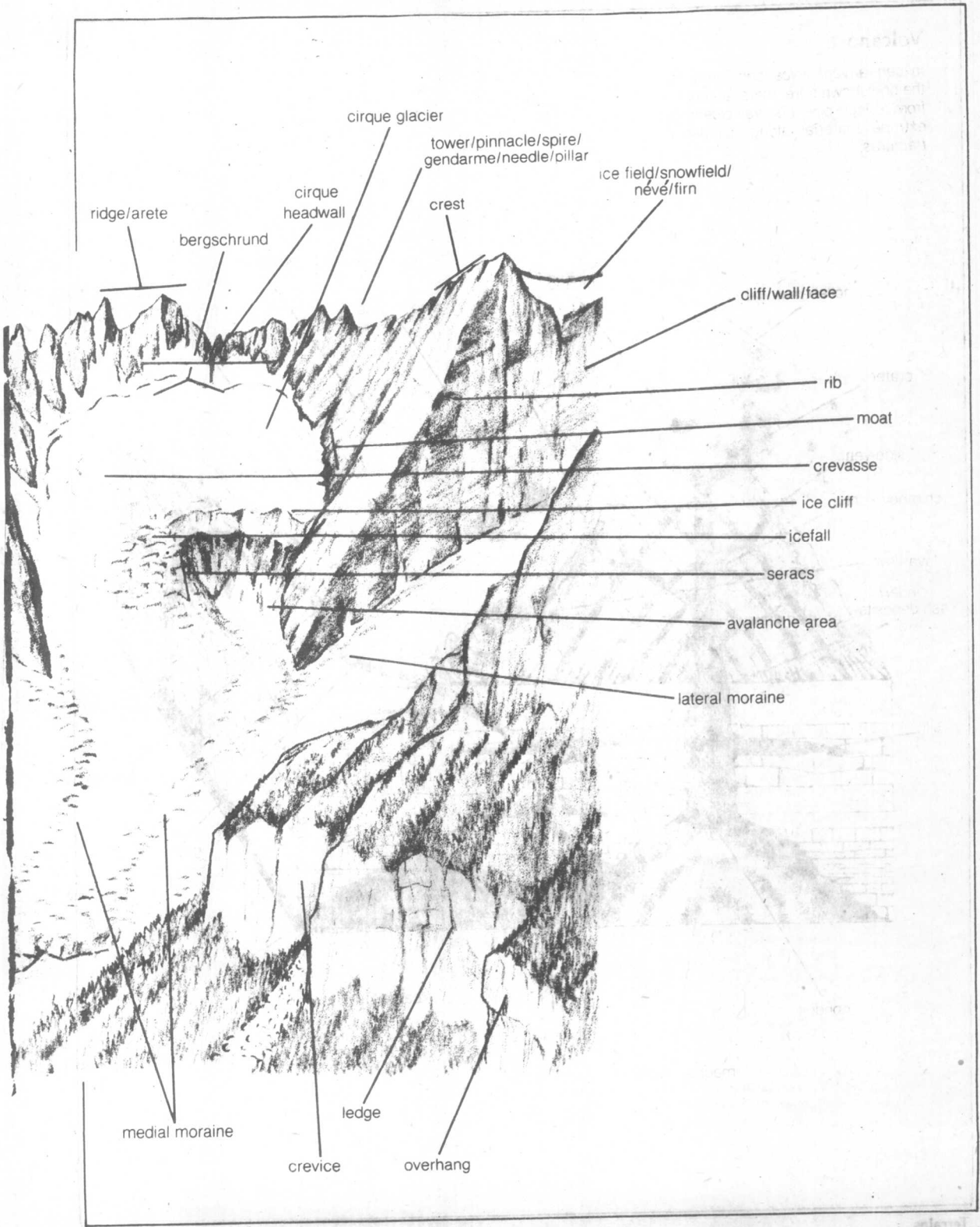
A part of an *ocean* or *sea* extending into the land is a *gulf*. A narrow finger of land extending into the water is a *spit*. A sand or gravel bar connecting an island with the *mainland* or another island is a *tombolo*.



Mountains

A series of mountains, such as the Alpine mountains shown here, is a *range*. A circular space in mountains is a *cirque*, or *cwm*. A *kame* is a ridge or material left by a retreating *ice sheet*. An isolated hill or mountain rising abruptly from the surrounding land is a *butte*.

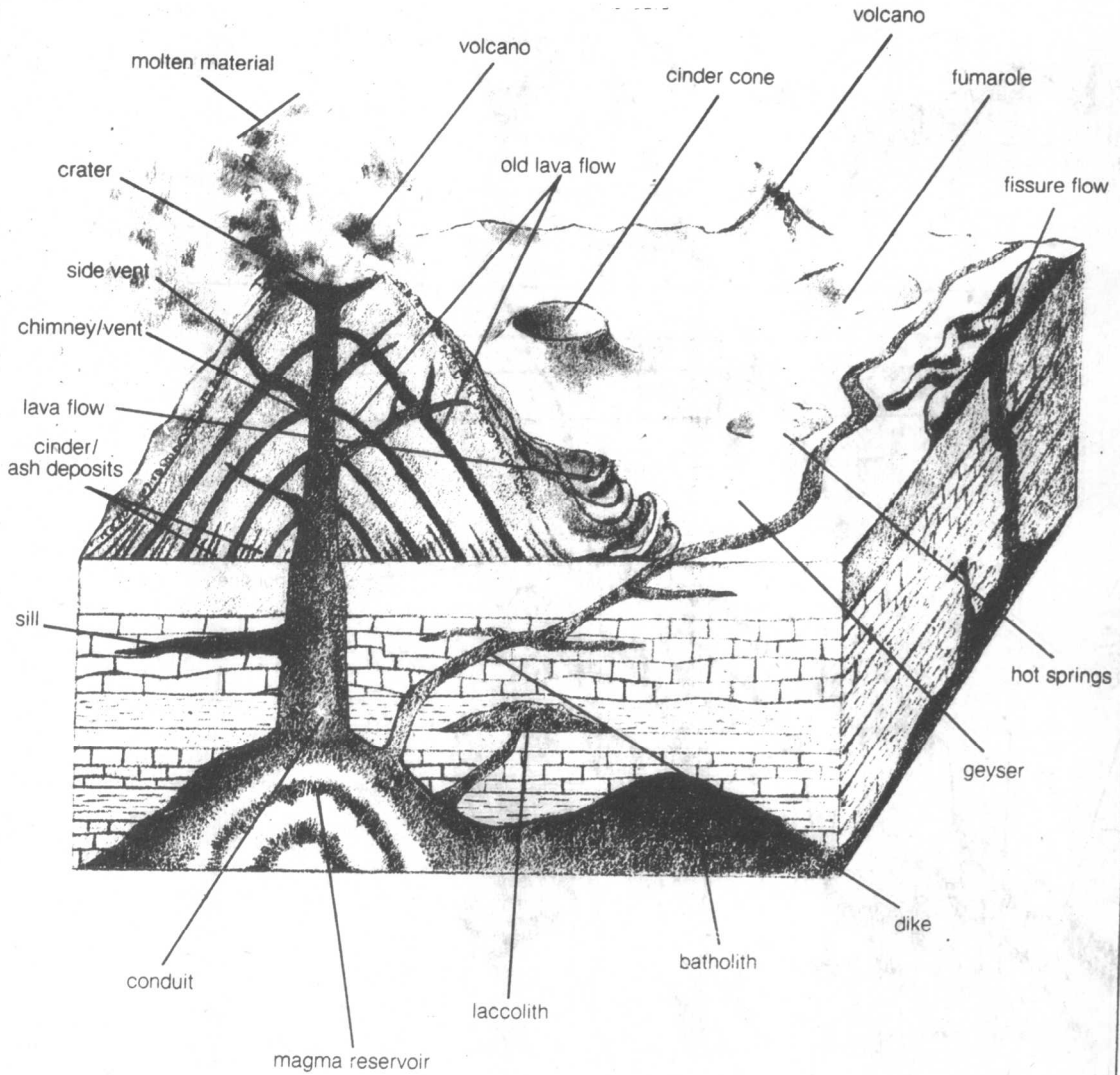




ridge/arete
bergschrund
cirque headwall
cirque glacier
tower/pinnacle/spire/
gendarme/needle/pillar
ice field/snowfield/
névé/firn
crest
cliff/wall/face
rib
moat
crevasse
ice cliff
icefall
seracs
avalanche area
lateral moraine
medial moraine
ledge
crevice
overhang

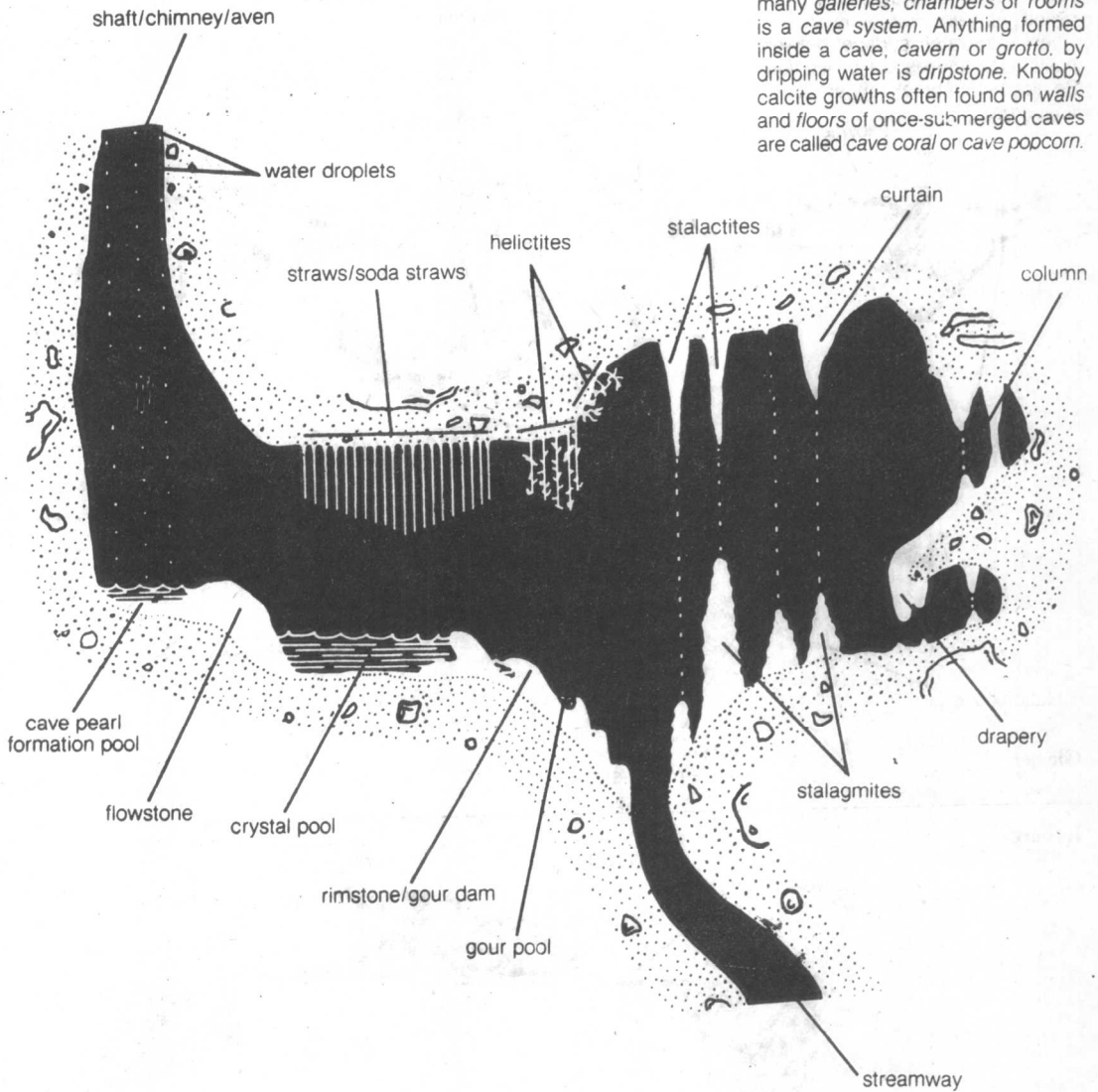
Volcano

In *central-vent volcanoes*, such as the one shown here, material erupts from a single pipe. *Fissure volcanoes* extrude material along extensive fractures.



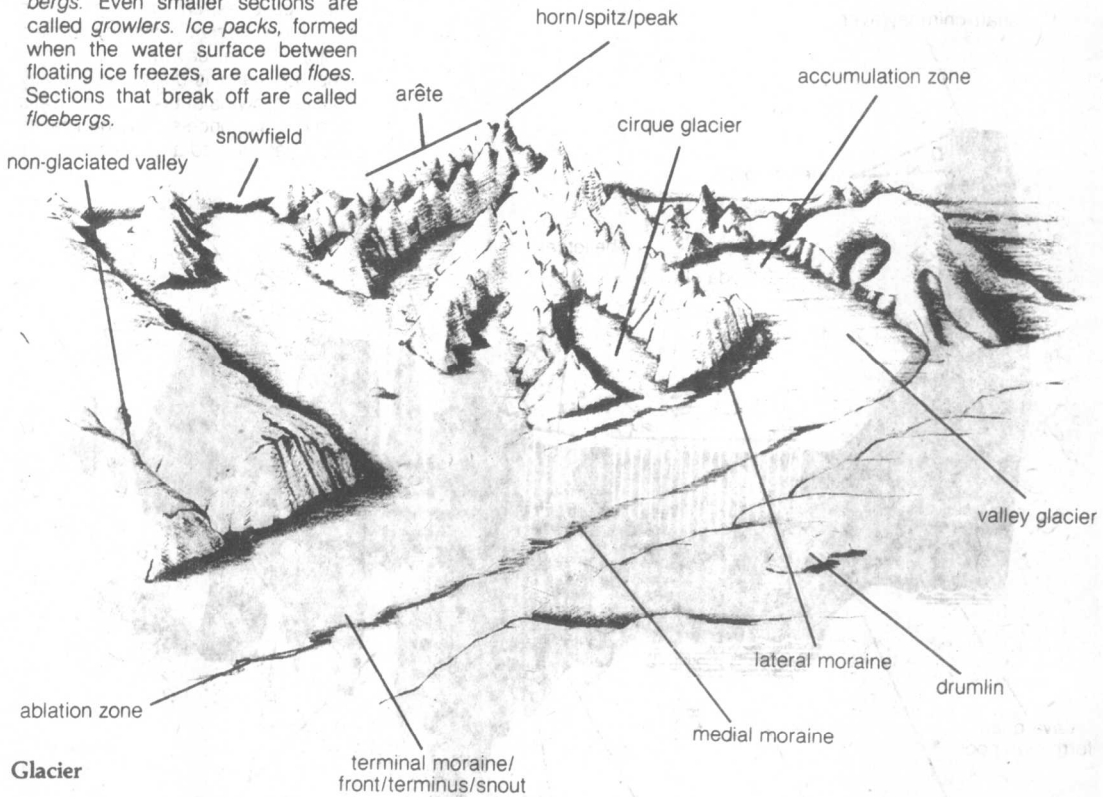
Cave Cross Section

The exploration of caves, or *caverns*, is called *spelunking* or *caving*. The area lighted by daylight just inside a cave entrance is the *twilight zone*. An underground structure containing many *galleries*, *chambers* or *rooms* is a *cave system*. Anything formed inside a cave, *cavern* or *grotto*, by dripping water is *dripstone*. Knobby calcite growths often found on *walls* and *floors* of once-submerged caves are called *cave coral* or *cave popcorn*.



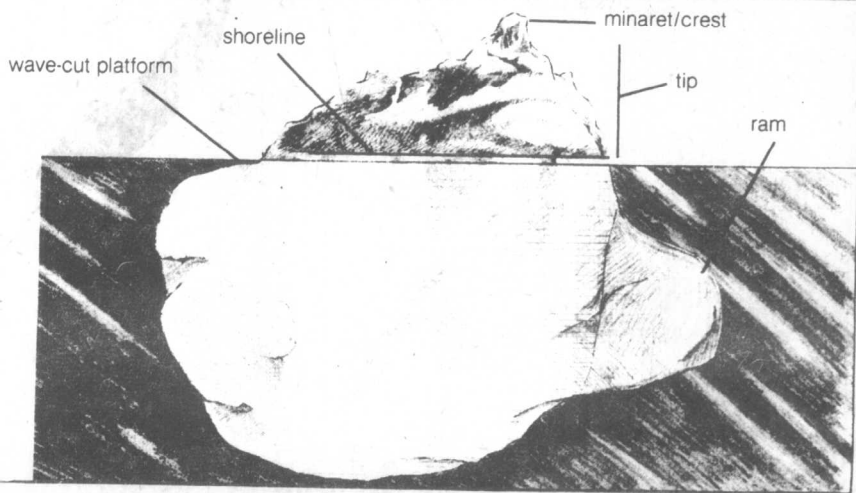
Glacier

When a glacier terminates at the water's edge, sections break off, or *calve*, to form icebergs. Icebergs often break apart to form smaller, separate *bergs*, *bergy bits* or *bitty bergs*. Even smaller sections are called *growlers*. *Ice packs*, formed when the water surface between floating ice freezes, are called *floebergs*. Sections that break off are called *floebergs*.



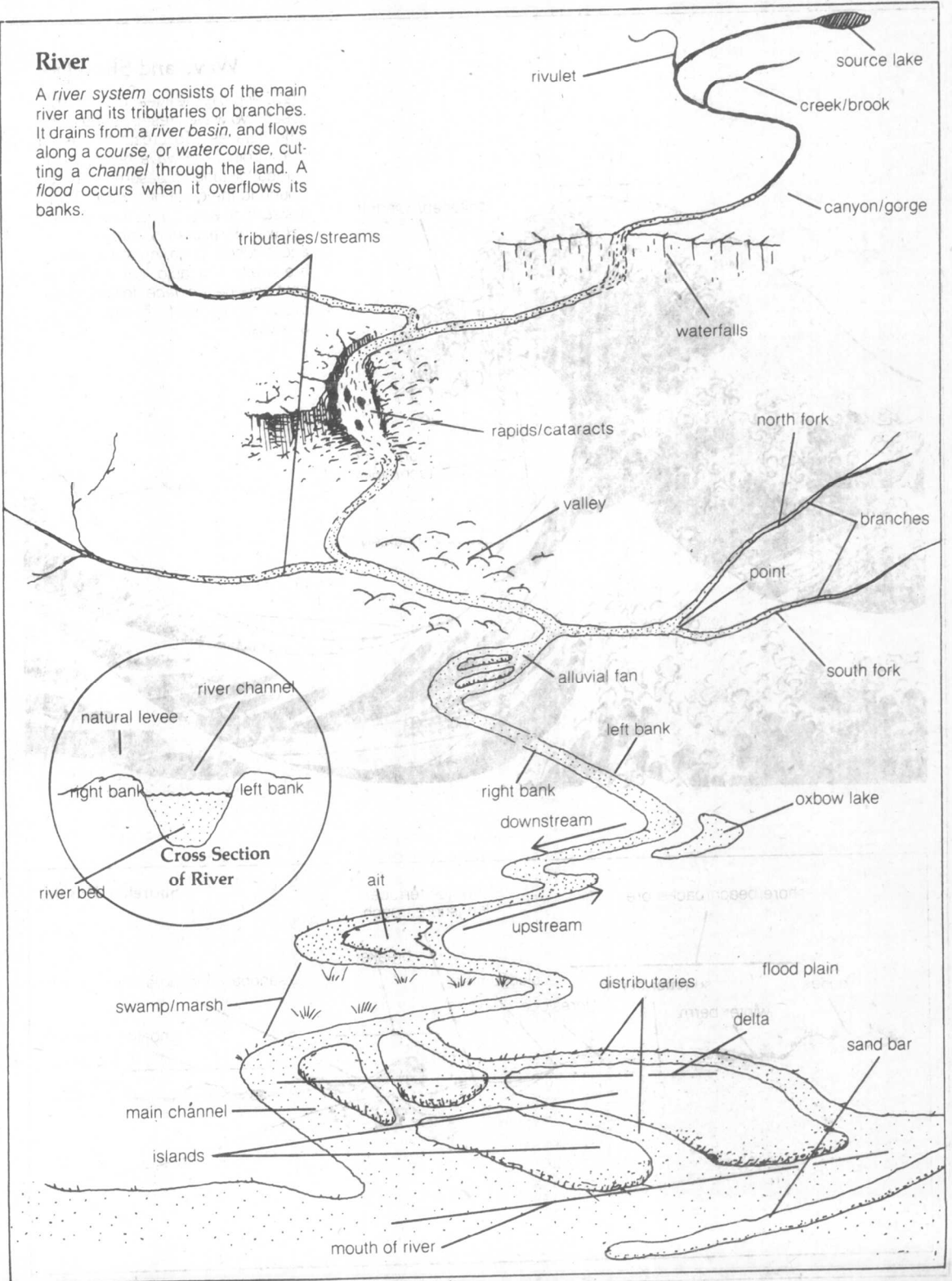
Glacier

Iceberg



River

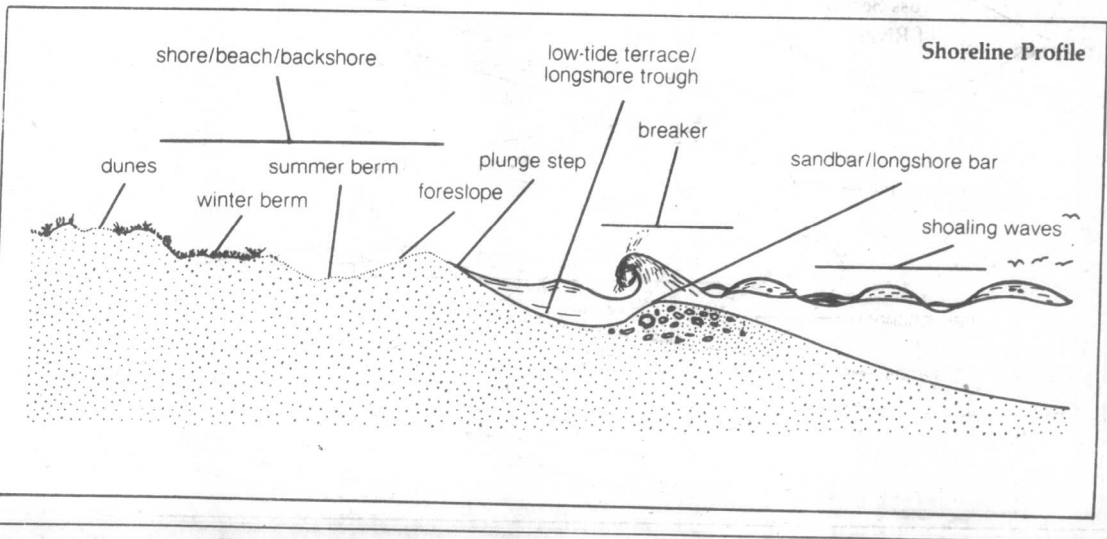
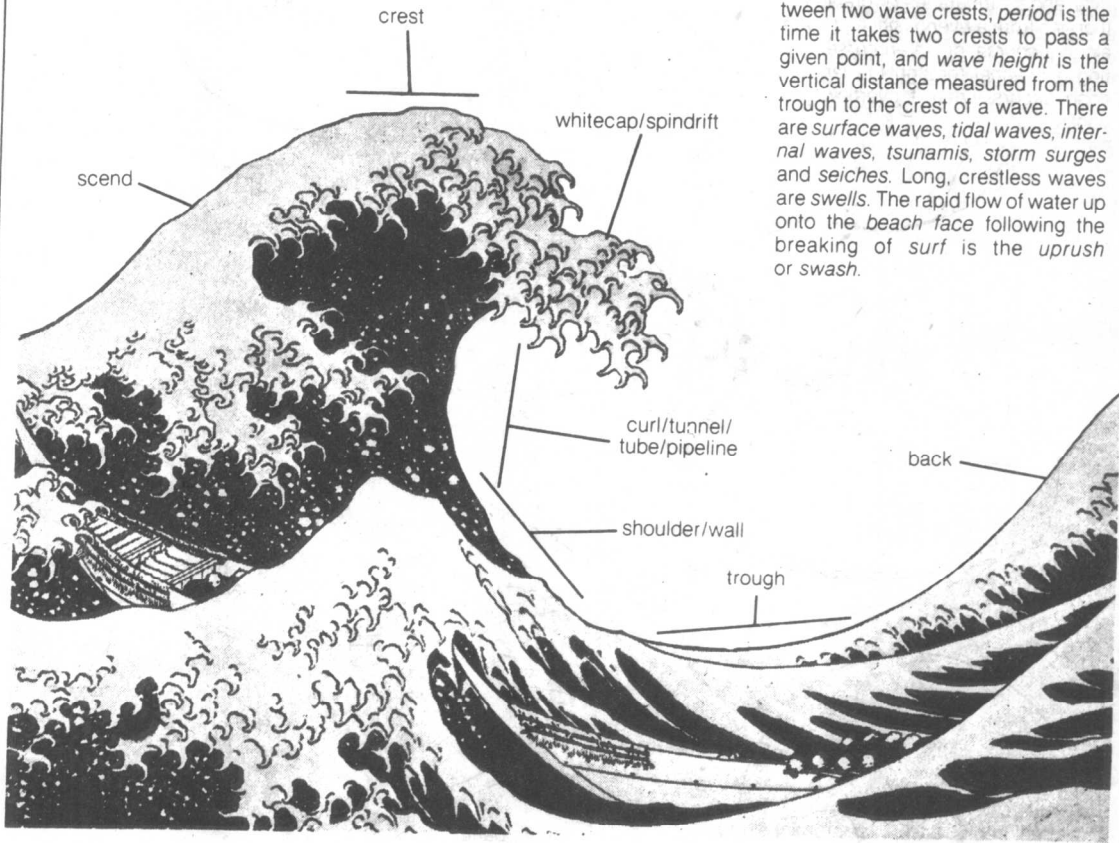
A river system consists of the main river and its tributaries or branches. It drains from a river basin, and flows along a course, or watercourse, cutting a channel through the land. A flood occurs when it overflows its banks.



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Wave and Shoreline

Wavelength is the linear distance between two wave crests, *period* is the time it takes two crests to pass a given point, and *wave height* is the vertical distance measured from the trough to the crest of a wave. There are *surface waves*, *tidal waves*, *internal waves*, *tsunamis*, *storm surges* and *seiches*. Long, crestless waves are *swells*. The rapid flow of water up onto the *beach face* following the breaking of *surf* is the *uprush* or *swash*.



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Coastline and Continental Margin

The *littoral zone* is that part of the shoreline that lies between *high* and *low tides*. The continental shelf is the submerged border of *landmasses* extending into the *ocean basin*. The *100-fathom curve* has long been used as the outer limit of the continental shelf.

