

Unit 2 Vocab

1. A natural feature on the surface, such as water, mountains, and deserts
 2. the later part of the Stone Age, when ground or polished stone weapons and implements prevailed.
 3. the science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.
 4. more than what is needed or used; excess.
 5. the assignment of different parts of a manufacturing process or task to different people in order to improve efficiency.
 6. the action of buying and selling goods and services.
 7. are area of land with steep sides that rises sharply from surrounding land
 8. raised areas of land
 9. very large bodies of salt water that cover almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of earth's surface
 10. large bodies of salt water; often located where the land and ocean meet
 11. land that is surrounded by water on all sides
 12. areas where bodies of water meet the land
 13. narrow stretches of water connecting two larger bodies of water
 14. a moving body of fresh water that usually has its source in an area of high ground. The end of a river is called a mouth. At some mouths, deposits of fertile soil build up, creating a delta.
 15. large bodies of water that are surrounded by land
 16. land that is surrounded by water on 3 sides
 17. areas of flat grassland, generally at a low elevation
 18. areas of flat or slightly hilly terrain at a high elevation
 19. large areas of land covered with trees, plants and undergrowth
 20. lands saturated with water; contains many swamps and marshes
- A. Islands
 - B. Plateaus
 - C. Seas
 - D. Plains
 - E. Surplus
 - F. Neolithic
 - G. Physical Feature
 - H. Rivers
 - I. Lakes
 - J. Straits
 - K. Mountains
 - L. Peninsulas
 - M. Coastlines
 - N. Forests
 - O. Agriculture
 - P. Wetlands
 - Q. Oceans
 - R. Deserts
 - S. Division of Labor
 - T. Trade

21. areas of land with sparse vegetation, limited rainfall and extreme climate
(very hot or very cold)

U. Hills