

UNIT 14 VOCABULARY LIST

advertisement	(noun) An announcement promoting an event, service, or product
canal	(noun) A manmade waterway
carbon footprint	(noun) The amount of carbon dioxide that is produced by a building
clear-cutting	(verb) Cutting down every tree in an area
climate change	(noun) Changes in Earth's average temperatures, which influence all plant and animal life on the planet
conservation	(noun) The act of protecting an environmentally or culturally important place or thing from harm
deforestation	(noun) The removal of trees from an area
downstream	(adjective) Describing the direction of the flow of water towards the mouth of a river
energy	(noun) Another word for power; energy is the ability to make things move or happen
environment	(noun) All of the things of the earth, both things that are living (plants and animals) and things that are not living (the land and water)
environmentalism	(noun) A movement of people who believe we need to protect the earth from harm by things like pollution or using up natural resources
factory	(noun) A building designed to house machines and other technology



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glacier	(noun) Large masses of ice that also contain dirt, rocks, and other debris. Glaciers form during ice ages. Most of them melt when the ice age ends, carving out valleys, lakes, and mountains. Some glaciers survived the last ice age and remain near the North and South Poles.
grassroots	(noun) Groups of people who are trying to bring about political change but who are not in political office themselves
Industrial Revolution	(noun) A period of major change in the economy focusing on the change from making things at home to making things in factories
industrialization	(noun) The shift to making many products on a large scale, using machinery and factories
landscape	(noun) A view of an outdoor setting and all the things that can be seen there
littering	(verb) Throwing things away on the ground or in the water rather than in a garbage can
lumber	(noun) Wood that has been processed from a tree into usable boards or pieces
natural resources	(noun) Something found in nature that is used by people, such as animals, plants, or fossil fuels
pollute	(verb) To put harmful or poisonous material in the environment
pollution	(noun) Harmful or poisonous material that enters the environment
public awareness	(noun) Making people aware of something that they didn't know about before
recreation	(noun) Activities people do to rest or have fun, based on their own interests
renewable resource	(noun) Any material, such as wood or solar energy, that can or will be replenished naturally in the course of time



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river mouth	(noun) The end point of a river, where a river enters a lake, ocean, or larger river
river source	(noun) Where a river begins
root system	(noun) Roots are parts of plants that are in the soil; a root system is how plants get the nutrients they need to survive from the ground
runoff	(noun) Rainwater that washes over land and roads into waterways
slash	(noun) Small trees, branches, leaves, and needles that are left behind when an area has been clear-cut of trees; because slash has been cut, it dries out quickly and may catch fire easily
timber	(noun) Trees that have been cut into large beams or small planks to be used in construction
tourism	(noun) Travel for recreation
tributary	(noun) A smaller river that empties into a larger one
upstream	(adjective) Describing the direction of the flow of water away from the mouth of a river and toward a river's source
waste	(noun) Anything that we throw away or get rid of
watershed	(noun) An area of land that drains into a particular river
watershed boundary	(noun) The border around an area of land that drains into a particular river
waterway	(noun) A body of water that boats can travel on