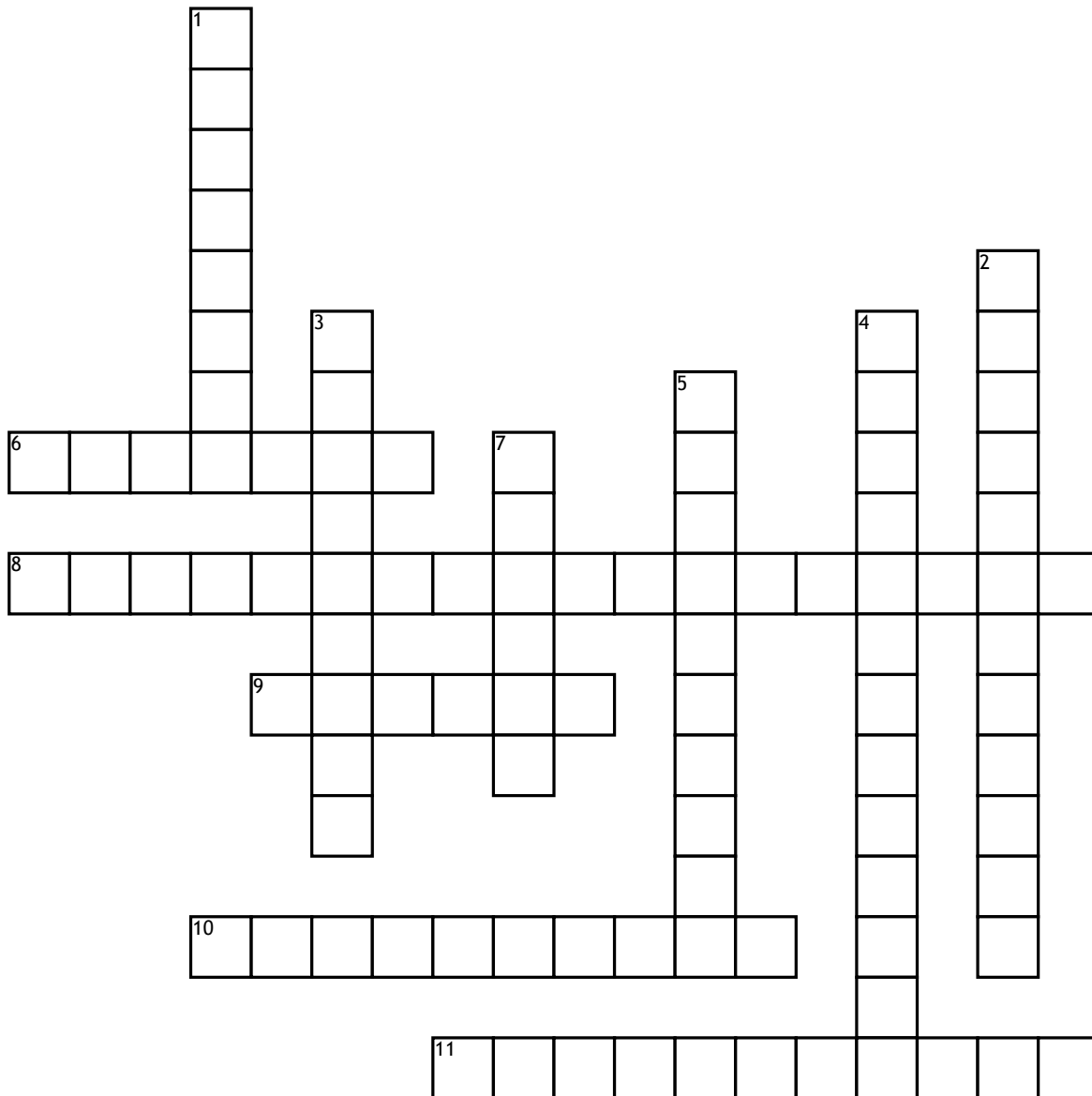


Name: _____

Date: _____

Vocabulary Week:4 Term:2



Across

6. _____ is traditionally defined as a seasonal reversing wind accompanied by corresponding changes in precipitation, but is now used to describe seasonal changes in atmospheric circulation and precipitation associated with the asymmetric heating of land and sea.
8. A mountain system of south-central Asia extending about 2,400 km (1,500 mi) through Kashmir, northern India, southern Tibet, Nepal, and Bhutan. The Himalayas include nine of the world's ten highest peaks, including Mount Everest.
9. a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another such stream.
10. a desert region to the east of the Indus River that lies in the states of Rajasthan and Gujarat in northwestern India and in the Punjab and Sind regions of southeastern Pakistan. Also called Great Indian Desert.
11. a river in southern Asia that rises in the Himalayas and flows for 1,800 miles (2,900 km) through Tibet, northeastern India, and Bangladesh to join the Ganges River at its delta on the Bay of Bengal.

Down

1. an area of relatively level high ground.
2. a large, distinguishable part of a continent, such as North America or southern Africa.
3. the process or fact of isolating or being isolated
4. The plateau is bounded on the east and west by the Ghats, escarpments that meet at the plateau's southern tip. Its northern extremity is the Satpura Range. The Deccan's average elevation is about 2,000 feet (600 metres), sloping generally eastward.
5. _____ is an Asian river that rises in Tibet and flows through northern India
7. abandon (a person, cause, or organization) in a way considered disloyal or treacherous