

Home Page



Logo



URL

<http://www.factmonster.com/ipka/A0770414.html>

Subject

Geography-Dictionaries

Accessibility

Free

Language

English

Publisher

Published by Sandbox Networks, Inc., publishing as Fact Monster

Brief History

Fact monster started to educate, entertain since 1998.

Scope and Coverage

Fact Monster covers different area including world (information about different countries, world history and timeline, world memorable facts, current events, world geography, religion, natural disasters, archive etc); U.S. (information about U.S. history, Government, U.S geography, Educations, laws and rights, National landmarks, U.S cities, U.S population, Race and ethnicity, postal information, speeches and documents, U.S state flags, U.S maps etc); Science (biology, earth science, plants, animals, physics, chemistry, weather, astronomy and space etc); Math (numbers, tables, money, measurements etc); Language Art (Grammar and spelling, speaking of language, mythology etc); games; holidays and calendars; dictionary; thesaurus; almanac; timelines; encyclopedia. “World Geography” option represents geography glossary, encyclopedia of people and places, encyclopedia of earth, latitude and longitude of world cities, the continents and their areas and elevations, continental drift and plate tectonics theory, polar regions, all about oceans, large islands of the world, principal rivers of the world, highest waterfalls of the world, highest mountain peaks of the world, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, recent volcanic activity, families of countries etc.

Kind of Information

Under each geographical entry, detail description on geographic entity with colour photograph is explored. Example: “Encyclopedia: Earth” includes information about earth’s atmosphere, oceans, land, ice and snow, earth science, biosphere, axis of earth, day and night, earth structure, earth life story, magnetosphere, plate tectonic includes information on fractured crust, plate boundaries, supercontinent, sea-floor spreading etc.

The rocky ball that forms our world is one of nine planets in the Solar System. Earth is a sphere, with a slight bulge in the middle at the Equator, and a diameter of 12,756 km (7,926 miles). It hurtles at speeds of 105,000 kph (65,000 mph) during its orbit around the Sun, turning on its **AXIS** once every 24 hours. This journey takes a year to complete. The Earth is the only planet that is known to support life, in a zone called the **BIOSPHERE**.



Water, oxygen, and energy from the Sun combine on Earth to help create suitable conditions for life. The planet’s surface is mainly liquid water, which is why it looks blue from space. Earth is the only planet in the Solar System with an atmosphere that contains a large amount of oxygen. The Sun is 150 million km (93 million miles) away, producing heat that is bearable on Earth.

ATMOSPHERE

The atmosphere is a layer of gas surrounding the Earth that is some 700 km (400 miles) thick. It is made up of nitrogen (78 per cent) and oxygen (21 per cent), plus traces of other gases. Tiny droplets of water vapour form the clouds we see.

Special Features

- ❖ This site is not made only for providing geographical information. It also covers historical information, geographical information, and information on sports and game for kids etc.
- ❖ Links to InfoPlease, Funbrain, Poptropica, FamilyEducation, TeacherVision.
- ❖ This site provides homework help to children.
- ❖ World atlas, encyclopedia, dictionary, almanac, thesaurus are attached with fact monster’s site.

Arrangement Pattern

Geographic entries are arranged categorically.

World Geography

- **Encyclopedia: Earth**
- Encyclopedia: People and Places
- Famous Explorers Quiz
- Geography Hall of Fame
- Geography Glossary
- The Lines on a Map
- Latitude and Longitude of World Cities
- The Continents and Their Areas and Elevations
- Continental Drift and Plate-Tectonics Theory
- What's Missing on This Continent?
- Changing World Geography
- Polar Regions
- Icebergs in the Northern Hemisphere: FAQ



Taos Pueblo, Taos, New Mexico
Source: Beth Harpoz for Associated Press

Science > E.encyclopedia Science

EARTH

- + PLANET EARTH
- + **EARTH'S STRUCTURE**
- + PLATE TECTONICS
- + EARTHQUAKES
- + VOLCANOES
- + MOUNTAIN BUILDING
- + MINERALS
- + ROCK CYCLE
- + ROCKS
- + FOSSILS
- + GEOLOGICAL TIME
- + EROSION
- + SOIL
- + SEDIMENTS
- + ICE
- + COASTS
- + OCEANS
- + OCEAN FLOOR
- + ISLANDS
- + RIVERS
- + GROUNDWATER
- + LAKES
- + ATMOSPHERE
- + CLIMATE

EARTH'S STRUCTURE

EARTH'S LIFE STORY
BIOGRAPHY: ANDRIJA MOHOVICIC Croation, 1857-1916
MAGNETOSPHERE
FIND OUT MORE

The Earth is a giant, spinning ball of rock and metal. The rocky surface we live on is the Earth's thin outer layer, called the crust. In places the crust is just a few kilometers thick. Underneath the crust are two more layers, called the mantle, and the core, which combine to reach a depth of 6,370 km (3,960 miles). Scientists discovered these layers by studying how shock waves from earthquakes change direction and speed as they travel through the Earth. It is thought that the core creates Earth's **MAGNETOSPHERE**.

EARTH'S LIFE STORY

The Earth came into being about 4,600 million years ago. Along with the other planets and moons in our Solar System, it was made from material left over after the birth of the Sun. Earth's surface has gone through many changes since, with the formation of the continents, oceans, and atmosphere, and the appearance of life.



Small particles of rock, dust, and gas in space are gradually pulled together by the gravity between them. The process is called accretion.
The Universe Works.com. Essential Accretion image

Remarks

It is useful for homework help and giving facts on thousands of subjects including sports, entertainment, geography, history, biography, education, and health. Fact Monster contains an encyclopedia, almanacs, games, quizzes, research tools, holiday features, and more. High quality search engine presents in this site. This site is U.S biased.

Comparable Tools

- Info please (<http://www.infoplease.com/>)
- Geographic.org (<http://www.geographic.org/>)

Date of Access

2016, November 9