

- advocacy service.** does not require face-to-face contact with those served; involves speaking out on behalf of an issue or cause.
- after action review.** reflecting on what was learned after an act.
- aiming off.** an orienteering method by which the navigator aims to one side of a destination point instead of directly at it; this produces certainty that after the distance is covered the target point can only be in one possible direction
- air emissions.** solid particles, gaseous pollutants or odors that are emitted into the atmosphere as a result of a broad variety of activities including exhaust from vehicles, combustion devices, landfills, compost piles, street sweepings, excavations, demolitions, and so on
- altimeter.** an instrument in an aircraft that measures altitude, the distance above the horizon
- analysis.** a study of something complex, its elements, and their relations.
- arc.** anything shaped like a curve, bow or arch; a curved line
- ash.** the residue that remains after a fuel or solid waste has been burned, consisting primarily of non-combustible materials
- atheist.** one who denies the existence of God or any supernatural being
- attack point.** an easy-to-find landscape feature shown on the map from which the final approach to a control may be made
- automation.** controlled operation of equipment by mechanical or electronic devices that take the place of human labor
- azimuth.** a horizontal angle usually measured clockwise in degrees from a north base line (direction)
- back azimuth.** the opposite direction of an azimuth obtained by adding 180 degrees to or subtracting 180 degrees from an azimuth
- bar scale.** a ruler used to measure actual ground distances by converting distances on a map
- basin.** a large or small depression in the surface of the land or in the ocean floor
- bench mark.** a surveyor's mark made on rocks or other permanent objects to indicate known elevations
- Buddhist.** a follower of Buddhism, a religious and philosophical system based on the teachings of Guatama Buddha, who rejected certain Hindu beliefs, particularly the caste system
- canopy.** the topmost forest layer where branches of tall trees meet
- carbon dioxide.** a heavy colorless gas that does not support combustion
- Catholic.** a follower of the Roman Catholic Church, a Christian church which accepts the absolute authority of the Pope on decisions of faith and morals
- cay.** low-lying island
- Celtic.** pertaining to the Celts, an ancient people who dominated Europe in the 4th century B.C. and eventually withdrew to the British Isles
- center of mass.** the point closest to the middle of an object
- Christian.** relating to a religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, who followers of the religion believe to be the Son of God
- clans.** groups united by common interests or characteristics, particularly Celtic groups in the Scottish highlands claiming descent from common ancestors
- collective.** suggesting a number of people or things considered as a whole based on similar or shared characteristics or interests
- Columbian Exchange.** upon the arrival and interchange of native lifeforms of the Europeans to North America in 1497, there began a massive transformation in the global ecosystem resulting from the exchange of flora, fauna and disease between the Old World and New
- combustion.** a burning, a chemical exchange, especially oxidation, accompanied by the production of heat and light
- commonwealth.** a group of self-governing countries loosely associated in common allegiance
- community service.** any form of service provided for the community or common good.
- composting.** controlled biological decomposition of organic solid waste into soil amendments such as mulch under aerobic (in the presence of oxygen) conditions
- concave.** curving inward, as the inside of a bowl
- concentric.** having a common center
- Confucianism.** a moral and religious system of China that does not teach the worship of a god or the existence of life after death, but is a guide to ethics and government based on sympathy or "human-heartedness" with others through ritual and etiquette
- continent.** any of the seven large landmasses on the planet
- continental divide.** an extensive stretch of high ground from each side of which the river systems of a continent flow in opposite directions
- contrast.** to show differences when compared
- control point.** a trapezoid-shaped marker (usually orange, red, or white) used to mark features on a orienteering course, usually with clipper or control punch attached to mark a control card as proof of arrival
- convex.** curved outward, as the outside of a circle or sphere
- coral.** rocklike skeletons of tiny sea animals
- coral reef.** found in the warm clear shallow waters of tropical oceans, coral reefs are among the most diverse and productive communities on Earth; reefs have functions ranging from providing food and shelter to fish and invertebrates to protecting shore from erosion
- cordillera.** a system of mountain ranges often consisting of a number of parallel chains
- cultural feature.** a manmade feature depicted on maps; for example, a road, railroad, dam, bridge, and so on

cut. a man-made feature resulting from the removal of high ground, usually to form a level area for roads or railroad tracks

debriefer. one who encourages team members and leads discussions after presentation and team discussion.

declination. an angular difference between true north and either magnetic or grid north

declination. an angular difference between true north or either magnetic north or grid north

deforestation. the act of clearing forests, often to earn income from timber, create farmland, or expand urban areas; may result in the permanent loss of forest areas and soil erosion

degree. a unit of latitude or longitude, equal to 1/360 of the globe

depression. a sunken or low place in the ground

desertification. a process in which fertile land is turned into desert over time, usually due to overuse of the land and/or inadequate rainfall

direct service. involves face-to-face contact with those being served in either project or placement models of service learning.

dominion. a self-governing nation of the British Commonwealth, other than the United Kingdom, that acknowledges the British monarch as the head of state

drainage basin. an area drained by a river system

draw. a less developed stream course than a valley

El Nino. a disruption of the ocean-atmosphere system in the tropical Pacific having important consequences for weather around the globe.

elevation. height above sea level or the earth's surface

equator. an imaginary line at 0 degrees latitude that circles the globe at its widest point

ethnicity. of or relating to large groups of people classified by racial, national, religious, linguistic or cultural origin, or by background

experiential learning. gaining practical knowledge, skills, or practice from direct observation of or participation in events or in a particular activity.

exploratory project. a teacher-planned introductory project to service learning, intended to provide students with a meaningful experience, expose them to how it feels to serve, and to stimulate their thinking about possible service learning activities.

facilitator. one who facilitates; one who leads team discussion.

famine. an extreme scarcity of food resulting in the starvation of many people

field education. performing service and training to enhance understanding with a field of study.

field-expedient. adapting to a particular situation by using available materials and/or resources

fill. a man-made feature resulting from raising a low area, usually to form a level area for roads or railroad tracks

fjords. narrow inlets of the sea between cliffs or steep slopes

fragmented state. a discontinuous country whose national

territory consists of two or more individual parts separated by foreign territory and/or international waters

geysers. natural springs that periodically eject fountains of heated water and steam from a crack in the earth's surface

global warming. the gradual increase in the overall temperature of the Earth's atmosphere due to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs and other pollutants

globe. a sphere-shaped model of the earth

Greenwich Mean Time. the time of day at any given moment at Greenwich, England; also known as "Z" or "ZULU" time, in accordance with the international phonetic alphabet

grid. a pattern of intersecting parallel lines used to divide a map into small squares

grid azimuth. the angle measured between grid north and a straight line plotted between two points on a map

grid convergence. the horizontal angle at a point between true north and grid north

grid coordinate. a set of letters and numbers specifying the location of a point to the desired position within a 100,000 meter square

grid lines. lines that are regularly spaced at 1,000 or 10,000 meter intervals that make up the grid on a map

grid north. the direction of north that is established by using the vertical grid lines on a map

grid square. the intersecting of north-south and east-west grid lines at 90-degree angles to form a square

grid zone. one of the 60 north-south divisions of the earth's surface between 84 degrees north latitude and 80 degrees south latitude, each six degrees wide

Grid-Magnetic Angle. angular difference in direction between grid north and magnetic north; it is measured east or west from grid north

Gulf Stream. a warm ocean current that originates in the Gulf of Mexico, flows along the east coast of the U.S., then across the Atlantic Ocean as the North Atlantic Drift; its warm water helps moderate the climate of northwest Europe

hachure. a short, broken line used for showing relief on a map

hemisphere. half of the earth, as in the Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Eastern Hemisphere or Western Hemisphere

Hinduism. the chief religion of India characterized by individual worship rather than congregational, devotion to many gods, belief in reincarnation, and the caste system (inherited social rank with strict rules governing each class of people)

homogeneous. of the same or similar nature; uniformity of structure or composition

hurricane. a tropical storm with winds of at least 74 miles (119 km) per hour

hydroelectric power. a form of energy generated by the conversion of free-falling water to electricity; the generation of electricity by using the motive power of water; also called hydroelectricity

hydrographic feature. an ocean, coast line, lake, river, stream, swamp or reef portrayed by tinting or blank spaces on a map

- ideological.** pertaining to the way an individual, group or culture thinks about economic, political or social concepts
- incineration.** an engineered process involving combustion to thermally break down organic waste materials
- indirect service.** requires hands-on involvement in a service activity without any face-to-face contact with those served.
- integration.** the act or process or an instance of forming, coordinating, or blending into a functioning or unified whole.
- intermittent.** alternately stopping and starting; coming at intervals
- intersection.** the method of locating an unknown point by determining where the azimuths from at least two known points meet (intersect)
- Islamic.** relating to Islam, a religious faith that includes belief in only one god, Allah, Mohammed as his prophet, and the Koran as the word of God; followers of Islam are known as Muslims
- isthmus.** a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas
- Judaism.** the religion of the Jewish people developed among ancient Hebrews and characterized by belief in only one god and the eventual coming of a Messiah to rule Israel and the world
- landfill.** a system of trash and garbage disposal in which waste is buried between layers of earth to build up low-lying land; the waste disposal facility that uses this system
- landform.** a natural or man-made feature on the earth's surface
- latitude.** the angular distance north or south of the earth's equator, measured in degrees along a meridian, as on a map or globe
- leachate.** a solution or product resulting from precipitation filtering or sifting through a pile of solid materials which contains water, dissolved solids, and decomposed products of solids
- legend.** an explanatory description on a chart, map, or other illustration
- linear feature.** a straight road, railroad, power line, and so on, which can be followed from the air
- liner.** a relatively impermeable barrier designed to keep leachate inside a landfill; liner materials include plastic and dense clay
- literacy.** the condition or quality of being literate especially the ability to read and write
- longitude.** lines that run from the North Pole to the South Pole and are equal in length on a map or globe
- magnetic azimuth.** a direction that is expressed as the angular difference between magnetic north and a line of direction
- magnetic north.** the direction to the north magnetic pole, as indicated by the north-seeking needle of a magnetic instrument
- man-made.** manufactured, created, or constructed by man, rather than formed by nature
- marginal information.** instructions placed around the outer edge of a map
- maritime.** of, relating to, or bordering on the sea
- mean sea level.** the position of the level of the surface of the sea midway between high and low water
- Melanesia.** the islands in the Pacific northeast of Australia and south of Micronesia including Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomons, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, and the Fijis
- meridian.** an imaginary circle on the earth's surface passing through the North and South poles; a line or parallel of longitude
- mestizos.** a person of mixed European and American Indian ancestry
- methane.** an odorless, colorless, flammable gas that can be formed by the anaerobic (in the absence of oxygen) decomposition of organic waste matter or by chemical synthesis; it is the principal component of natural gas and landfill gas
- Micronesia.** the islands of the West Pacific east of the Philippines and north of Melanesia including Caroline, Kiribati, Mariana, and Marshall groups
- monsoon.** a wind system that changes with the seasons, especially in the Indian Ocean and southern Asia; heavy rainfall that is associated with this type of wind system.
- nautical mile.** a unit of measurement that is approximately 6,080 feet – which is one minute of latitude; it is slightly longer than a statute mile
- nomadic.** living without a fixed location; moving from place to place for trading purposes or in search of pasture and water for livestock
- nuclear waste.** radioactive waste material, especially for the use or reprocessing of nuclear fuel
- oases.** a fertile or green area in an arid and region (as a desert)
- observation.** an act or instance of examining a custom, rule, or law; an act of recognizing and noting a fact or occurrence.
- ocean.** one continuous body of salt water that is broken up by landmasses, given four different names based on where it is divided by continents: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, and Arctic Ocean
- orient.** to align or position oneself (or a map) in relationship to one's surroundings
- orientation.** the act or process of orienting or being oriented, such as being oriented on the first day of college.
- orienteering.** a competitive form of land navigation in which each participant uses a map and compass to navigate between check points
- Orthodox Church.** a community of Christian churches that originated in Eastern Europe and southwest Asia after separating from the Catholic Church in 1054 over differences in doctrine, including acceptance of the pope's supremacy
- outback.** isolated rural country especially of Australia
- parallel.** lines that do not intersect

pelletize. to form or compact debris into pellets

per capita. per person

pilotage. “landmark flying” using charts that give enough details of points on the ground for navigating

placement. service learning activities carried out beyond the classroom in a pre-existing, structured situation.

plural state. a country in which there has been extensive contact between two or more national groups without any real cultural mixing

polar coordinates. a method of locating or plotting an unknown position from a known point by giving a direction and distance along that direction line

polar regions. the areas surrounding the North and South Poles

poles. the points on a globe representing the northernmost and southernmost points of the earth, located at each end of the earth's imaginary axis

Polynesia. the islands of Central and South Pacific including Hawaii, the Line, Phoenix, Tonga, Cook and Samoa Islands, Tuvalu, Easter Island, French Polynesia, and often New Zealand

pollutants. any solid, liquid or gaseous matter that is in excess of natural levels or established standards

pollution. The act or process of polluting or the state of being polluted, especially the contamination of soil, water, or the atmosphere by the discharge of harmful substances

postindustrial. dominated by production and manipulation of information, skilled services and high-technology manufacturing

prairie. an extensive, area of flat or rolling, predominantly treeless grassland especially the large tract of plain of central North America

preflight. includes planning a flight and making a check of your aircraft

prime meridian. the line of longitude that passes through Greenwich, England, designated as zero degrees longitude, and from which longitude east and west is measured

problem-based learning. an instructional strategy that promotes active learning where problems form the focus and learning stimulus and problem-solving skills are utilized.

projects. a task or problem engaged in usually by a group of students to supplement and apply classroom studies; service learning projects are initiated and planned by cadets with instructor guidance.

prominent. very noticeable or conspicuous; well-known

Protestant. broadly defined, a Christian not of a Catholic or Orthodox Church, including the Amish, Anglican, Assemblies of God, Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Evangelicals, Lutherans, Mennonites, Methodists, and Presbyterians, among others

recorder. one who take notes for the team and organizes information.

recycling. a procedure of putting waste substances back into productive use, thus reducing the demand on non-

renewable resources and preventing problems of pollution and waste disposal

reflection. a thought, idea, or opinion formed or a remark made as a result of mediation; consideration of some subject matter, idea, or purpose.

relief. the shape of land formations on the earth's surface

reporter. one who represents the team voice and reports team findings.

representative fraction (RF). the relationship of distance measured on a map to the corresponding distance on the ground; it is usually written as a fraction, such as if a map sheet is 1:50,000, RF is 1/50,000

resection. the method of locating your unknown position by determining where the back azimuths from two or three well-defined locations on a map meet

ridge. a sloping line of high ground

ridgeline. a line of high ground, usually with changes in elevation along its top

saddle. a low point between two areas of higher ground

savanna. a tropical or subtropical grassland containing scattered trees and drought-resistant undergrowth

searing. to burn or scorch with a sudden application of intense heat

semiautonomous. largely self-governing within a greater political organization

service learning. an environment where one can learn and develop by actively participating in organized service experiences within one's own community.

sinkhole. a natural depression in a land surface communicating with a subterranean passage, generally occurring in limestone regions and formed by solution or by collapse of a cavern roof

Slavs. the largest group of Europeans sharing common ethnic and linguistic origins, including Russians, Belorussians, Ukrainians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Poles, Macedonians, Czechoslovakians, Slovaks, Croats and Bulgarians

solid waste. garbage, refuse, sludges and other discarded solid materials including those from industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations, and from community activities

source reduction. the process of keeping waste out of the waste system through buying practices, conservation, and so on

spatial. in terms of geography, relating to space (area) on the surface of the earth

spur. a sloping line of high ground projecting out from the side of a ridge

standard of living. a measurement of a person's or group's education, housing, health care, and nutrition

statute mile. a unit of measurement that is approximately 5,280 feet (it is commonly referred to as a “mile”)

steering mark. an easily identifiable feature in the landscape not shown on the map, and is used by the orienteer to follow a bearing

sultanate. a country governed by a sultan, the title given to the supreme authority usually of a Muslim state

superimpose. to place over or on top of something else

synthetic. man-made or artificial; not of natural origin

tectonic plates. slowly moving plates of the Earth's crust that carry the continents; where two plates meet, one slides under the other, crumpling the crust and producing mountains, volcanoes, and earthquakes

terrain. a region or tract of land; the character (or topography) of a tract of land

timekeeper. one who keeps track of time and plans the schedule.

topographic map. a map that shows relief and the position of natural and man-made features
toxicity. the level of poison or harm of a particular substance

training. to form by or undergo instruction, discipline, or

drill; to teach so as to make fit, qualified, or proficient.

true north. a line from any position on the earth's surface to the geographic north pole; symbolized by a line with a star at the apex

tundra. a treeless area between the icecaps and the tree line of Arctic regions, having a permanently frozen subsoil and supporting low-growing vegetation such as lichens, mosses, and stunted shrubs

Universal Transverse Mercator Grid System. a grid system that has been designed to cover the part of the world between latitude 84 degrees north and latitude 80 degrees south, and, as its name implies, is imposed on the transverse Mercator projection