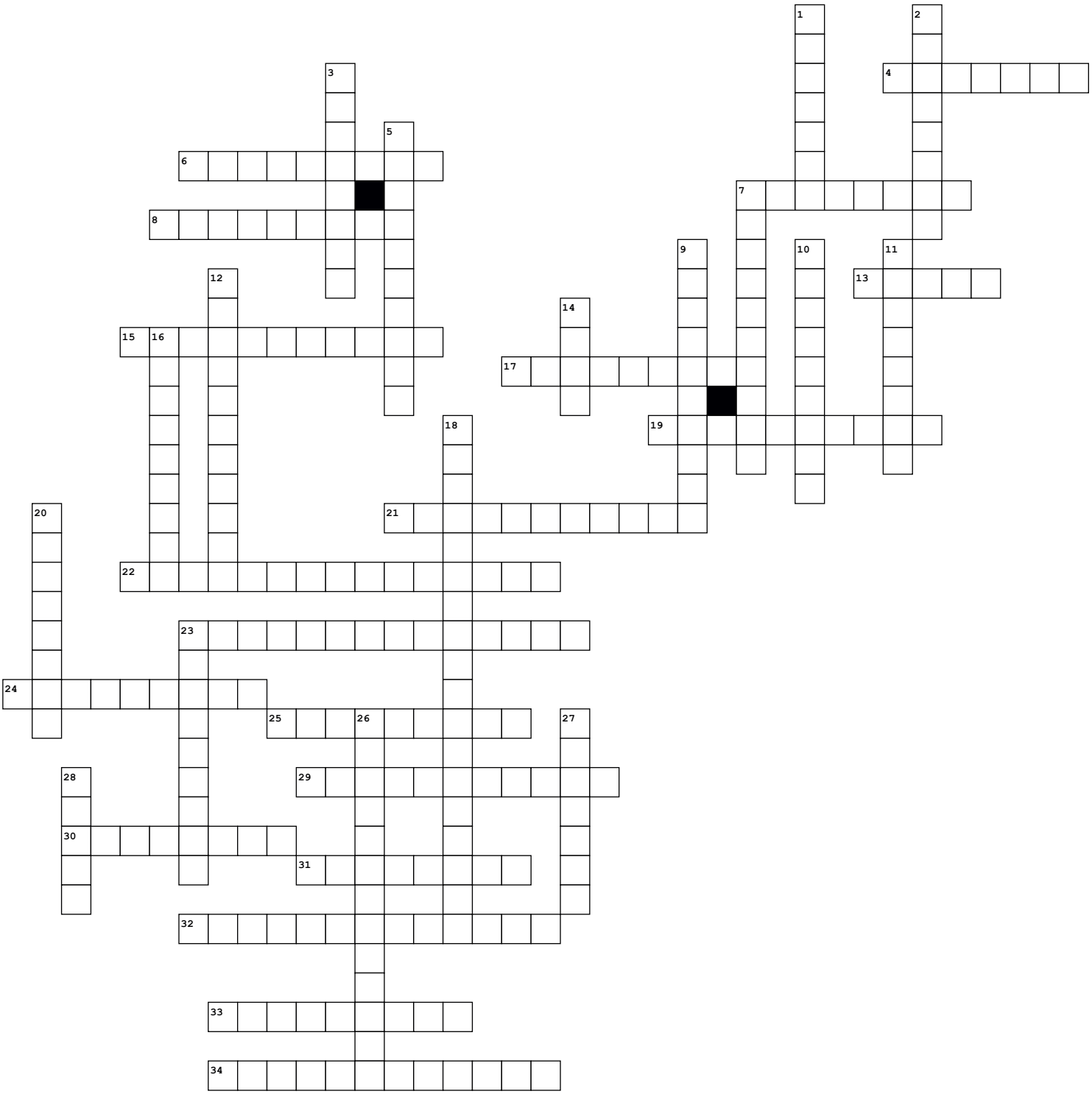
Rivers Flooding key terms



Across

4. deposition often occurs inside one of these river bends

6. water can pass through

7. what rivers deposit when they slow down & lose energy

Down

1. the combination of traction and saltation

2. the hard rock left hanging, before collapsing, when soft rock is eroded by a waterfall

3. moving water throws particles it is carrying against the bed and banks of the river which dislodges material – sand

8. heavier particles may not be held in the flow all the time but may be bounced along the bed

13. the high-sided canyon a river runs through after creating a waterfall

15. rain that flows sideways through soil

17. In the process of attrition these are carried downstream, knocking against each other, wearing each other down

19. when a river is flowing at such a rate that material can no longer be supported and it sinks to the river bed.

21. water cannot pass through

22. the sheer force of the water pounding into the bed and banks can dislodge material.

23. particles are carried by the river current, some in the flow and some bounced along the river bed.

24. particles being carried downstream knock against each other, wearing each other down. This results in smaller, rounder particles downstream.

25. this effect is another way of describing abrasion

29. process of water becoming a gas

30. the direction a gorge moves after repeated waterfall formation

31. the heaviest particles are rolled along the bed. Such particles may only be moved when the river has a large volume of water in it.

32. water that runs along hard ground

33. the ridge or crest line dividing two drainage areas; the border of a drainage basin

34. process of gas becoming water

paper effect.

5. the area where water falls at high force, causing erosion of soft rock in waterfall formation

7. where particles are carried along in the flow and are not in contact with the river bed. This can often amount for 90% of the total load carried by a stream

9. a flowing together of two or more streams, rivers; the point where they join

10. Some rocks forming the banks and bed of a river are dissolved by acids in the water.

11. some minerals (particularly in limestone areas) dissolve easily in water and are not visible to the naked eye

12. water held in rock, underground

14. the type of rock that isn't easily eroded, but will break down and be transported as part of waterfall formation

16. the science of rivers, seas, lakes, streams. Mix the words for a serpent with 9 heads + bio----.

18. loss of water from the soil both by evaporation and by transpiration from the plants growing on it

20. measured in m3/s, also known as discharge, the volume of water that passes through a point in a river. The Rhine averages 2,200 m3/s

23. a stream that flows to a larger stream or other body of water

26. the area drained by a river and all its tributaries. Also called catchment area, drainage area

27. the process of rock being gradually broken down into smaller particles by water for example.

28. the point at which a river or stream flows into a lake, sea or ocean