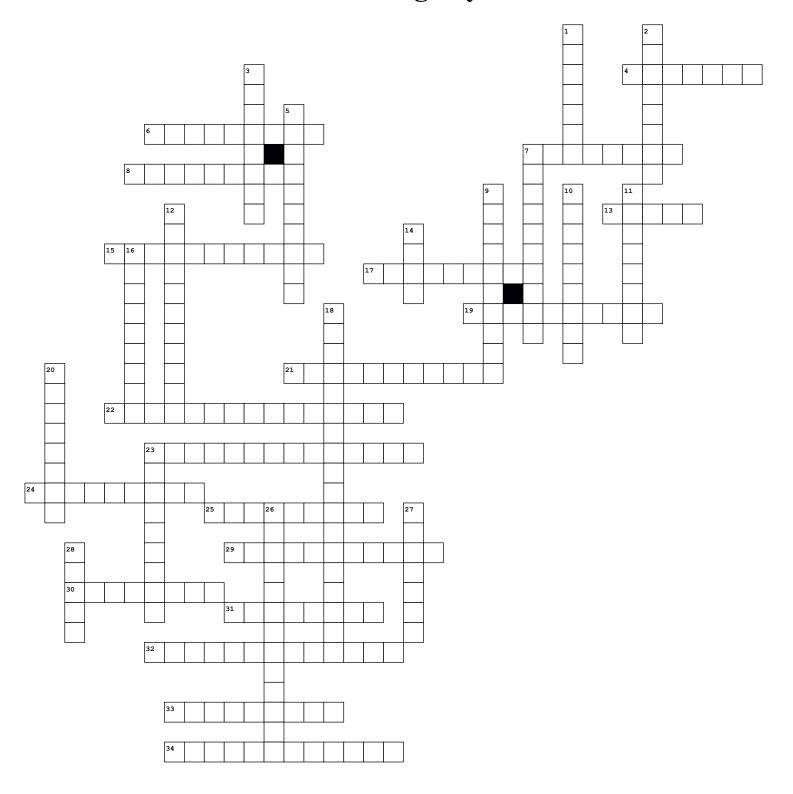
## **Rivers Flooding key terms**



## 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