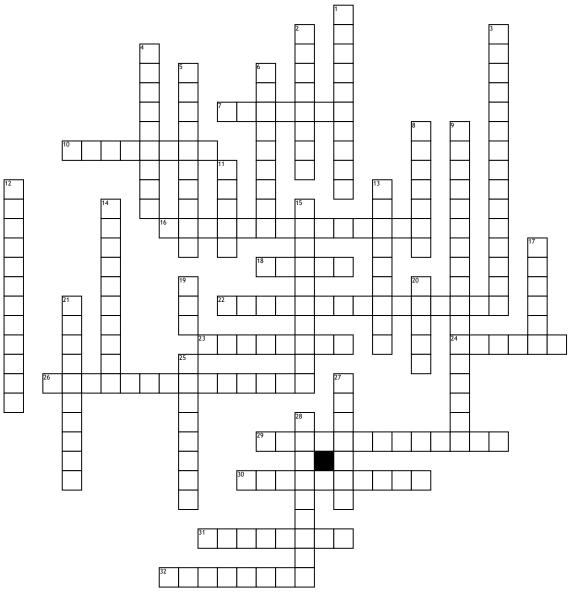
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## River Processes



## Across

- 7. The action of water wearing away rocks and soils on the valley bottom sides
- 10. Some minerals dissolve in the water
- 16. This type of erosion makes rivers wider
- **18.** A type of mass movement where masses of soil or rock, flow like liquid downhill
- 22. Erosion that takes place on the river bed
- 23. A type of erosion where the water is slightly acidic so it can dissolve some rocks and minerals in contact with the river
- 24. As watefalls form these form with it
- ${\bf 26.}~{\rm A}$  river picks up and carries material as it flows downstream
- **29.** An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries
- **30.** The breakdown and decay of rock by natural processes
- **31.** Where does the lower course of the River Dee cross into?

**32.** A type of erosion where material carried in the river rubbing against the bed and banks of the channel

## Down

- A process of weathering that happens when rainwater enters cracks and then freezes exerting pressure on the rock causing it to break into smaller pieces
- 2. A process of weathering when all rain is slightly acidic. The acid reacts with weak minerals causing them to dislove and the rock to decay
- **3.** A type of erosion sheer force of water hitting the river bed and banks wearing them away
- **4.** A type of erosion where sediment particles carried into the river collide with each other causing the edges to be knocked off
- **5.** A process of weathering where the roots of pplants can grow into cracks and split the rock apart
- 6. Where is the source of River Dee?
- **8.** A type of mass movement where soil moves rapidly downslope in one go for example a landslide
- **9.** When rivers are small they tend to flow around these

- 11. Where is the River Dee located?
- 12. The movement of rocks and soil downslope due to gravity.
- **13.** A type of mass movment where individual particles of soil move slowly down a slope
- $\begin{tabular}{ll} \bf 14. Silt and clay sized particles are carried within the water flow \\ \end{tabular}$
- **15.** When a river no longer has enough energy to carry its load
- **17.** This is where the river came from in the upper course of a river
- **19.** How high above sea level is the source of River Dee found, in metres?
- ${\bf 20.}$  This appears at the end of the lower course of a river
- **21.** This is a result of erosion when more resistant rock overlaps less resistant rock
- 25. Rolling stones along the river bed
- **27.** This happens in the middle course of a river and is a bend in a river
- ${\bf 28.}$  Sand sized particles bounce along the bed in a leap frog movement