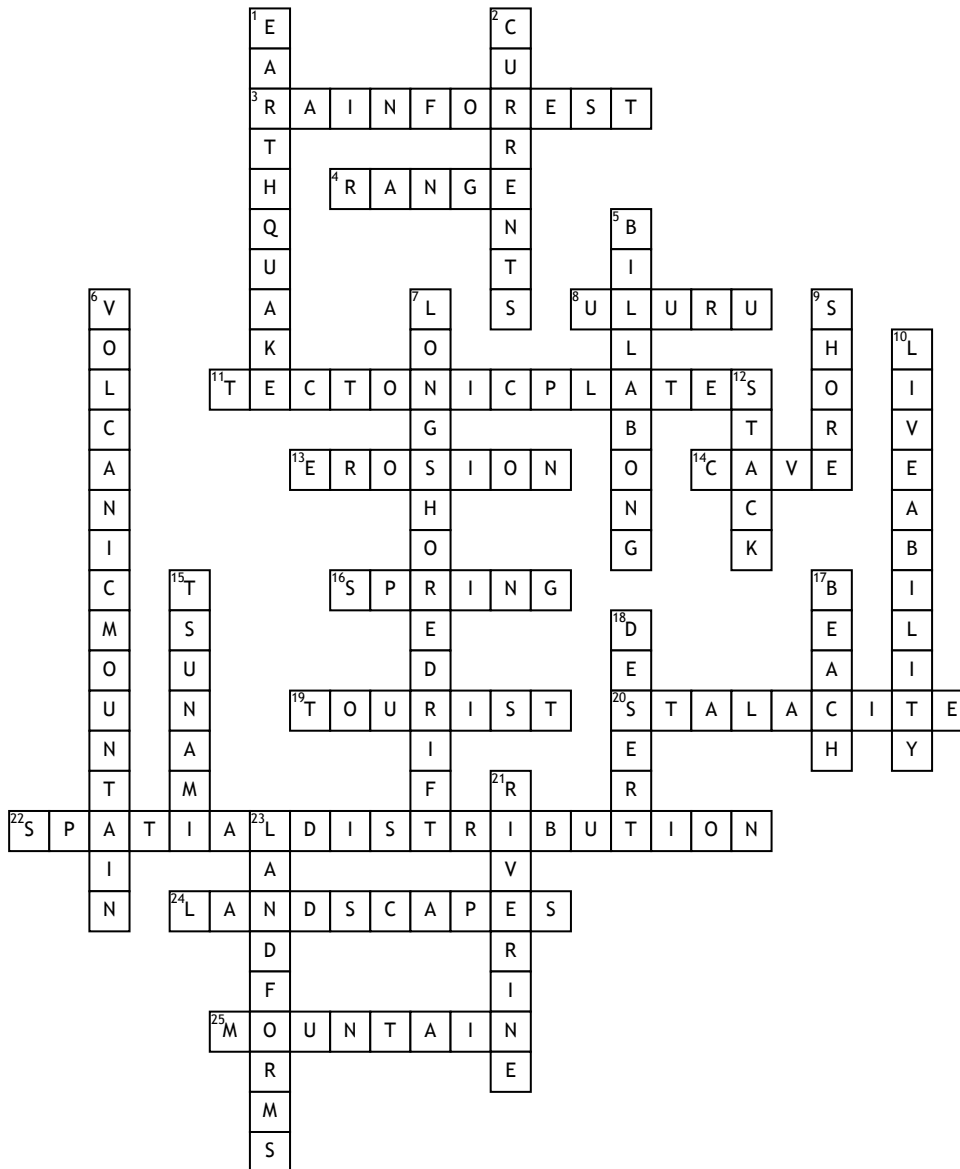


Landscapes and Landforms



Across

3. Characterized by high rainfall, with annual rainfall in the case of tropical rainforests between 250 and 450 centimetres, and definitions varying by region for temperate rainforests.

4. A series of mountains or hills ranged in a line and connected by high ground.

8. A sandstone monolith in the heart of the Northern Territory's arid "Red Centre"

11. a scientific theory describing the large-scale motion of seven large plates and the movements of a larger number of smaller plates of the Earth's lithosphere

13. the action of surface processes that remove soil, rock, or dissolved material from one location on the Earth's crust, and then transport it to another location

14. a hollow place in the ground, specifically a natural space large enough for a human to enter. Caves form naturally by the weathering of rock and often extend deep underground.

16. A land feature created due to the result of an aquifer being filled to the point that the water overflows onto the land surface.

19. A person who is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure.

20. a type of formation that hangs from the ceiling of caves, hot springs, or manmade structures such as bridges and mines.

22. An arrangement of particular phenomena or activities across the surface of the earth.

24. Visible appearance of an area, created by a combination of geological, geomorphological, biological and cultural layers that have evolved over time, and as perceived, portrayed and valued by people. A geomorphic landscape is the landscape without the biological and cultural layers.

25. A large landform that rises above the surrounding land in a limited area, usually in the form of a peak.

Down

1. a sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.

2. a seasonal directed movement of sea water generated by forces acting upon this mean flow, such as wind, the Coriolis effect, breaking waves, cabbings, temperature and salinity differences,

5. is an Australian term for an oxbow lake, an isolated pond left behind after a river changes course.

6. a rupture in the crust of a planetary-mass object, such as Earth, that allows hot lava, volcanic ash, and gases to escape from a magma chamber below the surface.

7. A geological process that consists of the transportation of sediments along a coast parallel to the shoreline, which is dependent on oblique incoming wind direction.

9. the fringe of land at the edge of a large body of water, such as an ocean, sea, or lake.

10. an assessment of what a place is like to live in, using particular criteria, for example, environmental quality, crime and safety, education and health provision, access to shops and services, recreational facilities and cultural activities

12. A geological landform consisting of a steep and often vertical column or columns of rock in the sea near a coast, formed by wave erosion.

15. A series of waves in a water body caused by the displacement of a large volume of water, generally in an ocean or a large lake.

17. A landform made up of eroded material that has been transported from elsewhere and deposited by the sea.

18. A barren area of landscape where little precipitation occurs and consequently living conditions are hostile for plant and animal life. The lack of vegetation exposes the unprotected surface of the ground to the processes of denudation.

21. A landscape formed by the natural movement of a water system such as a river. A riverine landscape includes the ecosystems (all living things including plants and animals) in and around the area of a river. A riverine may also be defined as a network of rivers and surrounding land.

23. Individual surface features of the earth identified by their shape, for example, dunes, plateaus, canyons, beaches, plains, hills, rivers and valleys.