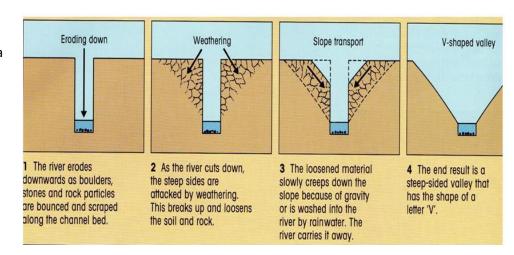
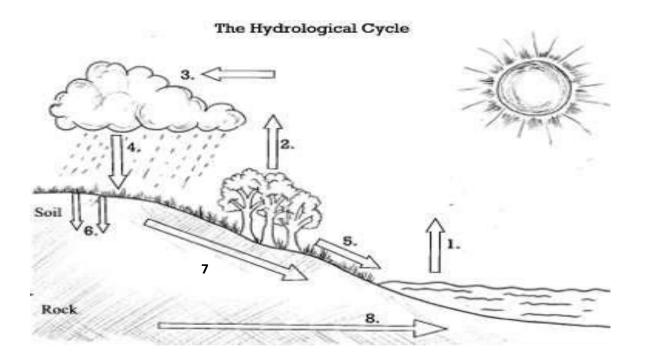
Erosional Landforms

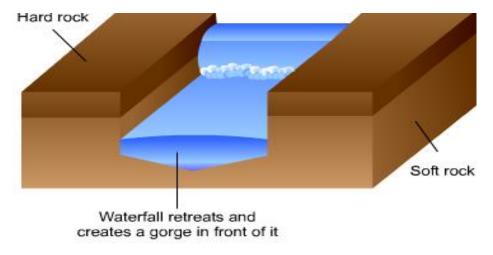
 Explain how a V-shaped valley is formed.





2. Match the keyterms and the definition.

<u>Number</u>	Key terms	<u>Definitions</u>
1	Evaporation	the conversion of a vapour or gas to a liquid.
<u>2</u>	Transpiration	the flowing of water through soil.
<u>3</u>	Condensation	the process of turning from liquid into vapour.
<u>4</u>	Precipitation	rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to or condenses on the ground.
<u>5</u>	Surface runoff	is the process of water movement through a plant and its evaporation from leaves.
<u>6</u>	Infiltration	the flow of water over the top of the ground.
<u>7</u>	Throughflow	the flow of water through permeable rocks.
<u>8</u>	Groundwater flow	the movement of water into the ground from the surface.



3.	Explain how a waterfall forms using most of the words below. Soft rock erodes				
rock. The Hard rock off and the water fall					
faster	slower	breaks	retreats		

Flood management techniques					
	Advantages	Disadvantages			
Afforestation	 Trees are planted near to the river. This means greater interception of rainwater and lower river discharge. This is a relatively low cost option, which enhances the environmental quality of the drainage basin. 	 Trees take a long time to grow Will need a lot of trees to be effective 			
Dams	 Water is held back by the dam and released in a controlled way. This controls flooding. Water is usually stored in a reservoir behind the dam. This water can then be used to generate hydroelectric power or for recreation purposes 	 Building a dam can be very expensive. Sediment is often trapped behind the wall of the dam, leading to erosion further downstream. Settlements and agricultural land may be lost when the river valley is flooded to form a reservoir 			

4. Which would you recommend to prevent flooding?5. Why would you recommend it?I would recommend because					
	Secondly, another reason I would recomn	nend	_ is		

I didn't chose ______ because