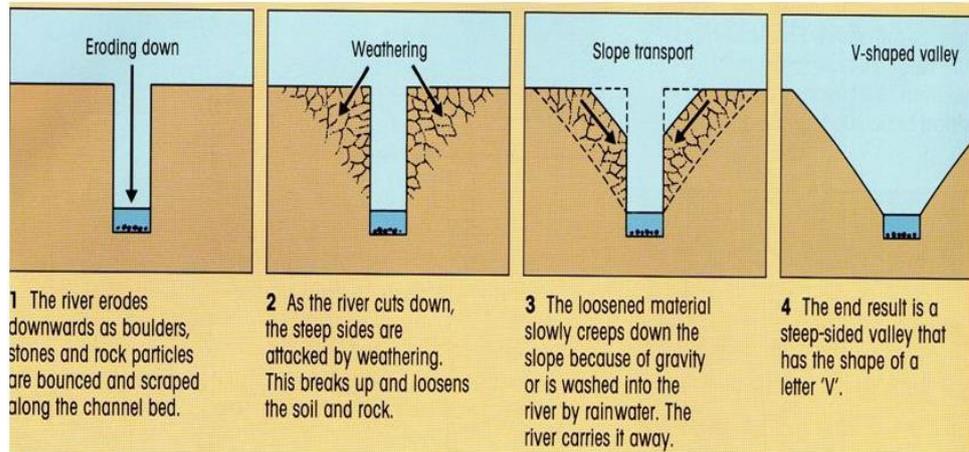
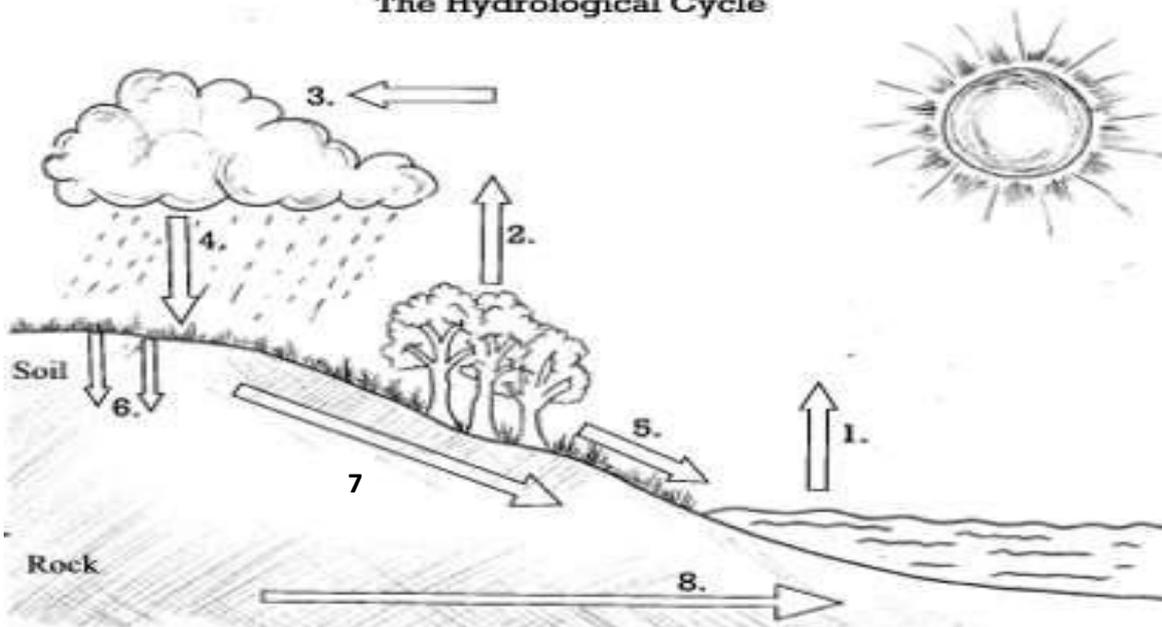


Erosional Landforms

1. Explain how a V-shaped valley is formed.

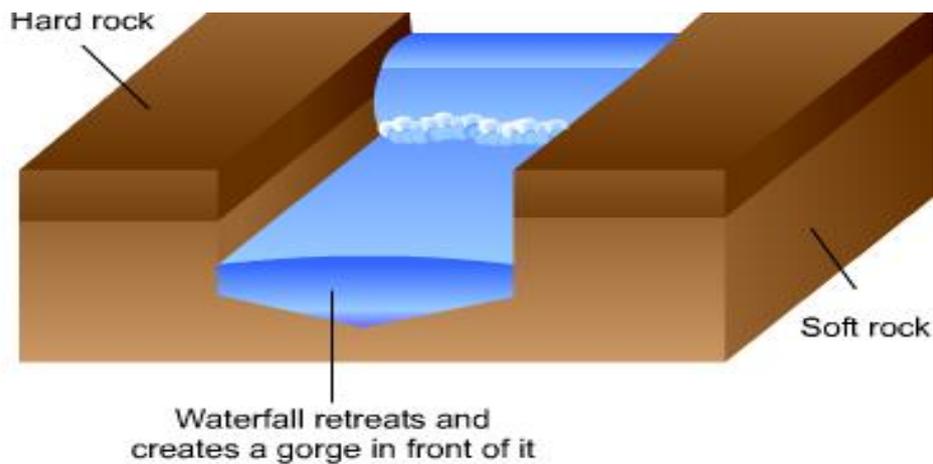


The Hydrological Cycle



2. Match the number to the key terms and definition.

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



3. Explain how a waterfall forms.

Flood management techniques		
	Advantages	Disadvantages
Afforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees take a long time to grow Will need a lot of trees to be effective
Dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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?