



Hot Climate

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makes exams easier

Climates found between the equator and 30° north and south of it

Equatorial Climate

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Climate found near the equator, where the tropical rainforests are located

Hot desert Climate

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Climate found between the 15 ° and 30 ° north and south of the equator, where the deserts are located

Desertification

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When land is turned into desert due to human activity and climate change





Savannah Climate

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Climate found
between the 5 ° and
15 ° north and south of
the equator

Temperate Climate

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Climates found at
the mid-latitudes

Cool temperate oceanic climate

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Climate found
between 40° and 60 °
north and south of the
equator

Warm temperate oceanic climate

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Climate found
between the 30° and
40° north and south of
the equator





**Cold
Climate**

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**Climates found
close to the
North Pole**

**Boreal
Climate**

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**Climate found
between 55° north of
the equator and the
Arctic Circle**

**Tundra
Climate**

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**Climate found
around the
North**

Climate

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**The average weather
conditions of a large area of
the world's surface over a
long period of time**





Latitude

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A place's latitude describes its distance north or south of the equator

Local Climate

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When a small area experiences a climate different to that of the rest of the overall region

Aspect

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The direction a slope faces in relation to the sun's rays

Altitude

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The height above sea level





Continental Climate

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Climate typical of the interior of a continent

Climograph

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A graphic representing the temperature and precipitation of a region over the span of a year

Mediterranean Climate

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Climate found in the area surrounding the Mediterranean Sea

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Ozone Layer

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The part of the lower atmosphere that helps filter out harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun

Global Warming

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The increase in temperatures due to the greenhouse effect

Climate

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The average weather conditions across an area over a long period of time

Desertification

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When land is turned into desert due to human activity and climate change





Greenhouse Gas

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Gases that trap solar energy in the atmosphere, including methane and carbon dioxide

Fossil Fuel

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Fuels such as coal and oil which release greenhouse gases when burned

Carbon Footprint

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The total amount of greenhouse gas generated by an individual's actions

Enhanced Greenhouse Effect

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When human activities release greenhouse gas allowing the atmosphere to trap more heat





Earthquake

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Sudden vibrations in the Earth's crust

Epicentre

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The point on the surface (directly above the focus) where the tremors are strongest

Focus

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The point beneath the surface where the earthquake originates

Fault Lines

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A plate boundary along which earthquakes are frequent, e.g. the San Andreas Fault





Aftershocks

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The small tremors
that follow an
earthquake

Seismologist

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A scientist who
studies
earthquake activity

Seismograph

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The instrument used
to measure the
strength of the
earthquake

**Richter
Scale**

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The scale used to
show the strength of
an earthquake on a
scale of 1-12





Tsunami

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A tidal wave that is triggered when earthquakes occur under the sea

Tremors

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A series of shock waves forming an earthquake

Plate Boundaries

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The boundary where two plates meet

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Developed Countries

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Countries that are heavily industrialized, with most of the workforce employed in the secondary and tertiary sectors, e.g. Japan, Ireland

Quickly Developing Countries

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Countries that are becoming more industrialized, with more people becoming employed in secondary economic activities, e.g. Brazil, China

Slowly Developing Countries

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Countries that have little involvement in manufacturing or services and are over-reliant on primary economic activities, e.g. Somalia, Mali

Gross National Product

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The sum of the value of all the goods and services in a country and all its exports





Colonialism

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When one country gains political control over another, occupying it with settlers and exploiting it economically

Protectionism

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When a country places high taxes on imports from abroad to look after their own needs and profits

Bilateral Aid

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When one country provides another country with financial support to help with development, e.g. Ireland and Ethiopia

Multilateral Aid

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When countries give money to an organization who will distribute it to various developing countries, e.g. the UN





Nongovernmental Organisations

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Organizations that provide aid for developing countries on a voluntary basis, e.g. Trócaire, Concern

Tied Aid

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Aid that comes with terms and conditions, such as that the receiving country has to buy weapons from the donor

Emergency Aid

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Aid that is given to countries following a natural disaster or in times of war

Fair Trade

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A movement that aims to help producers get a better price for their goods





**Donor
country**

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A country that
provides aid

GNI

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Gross National
Income; how a
country's income is
measured

**Recipient
Countries**

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The countries that
receive aid from a
donor country

**People-to-
people aid**

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Aid that directly
funds community
projects





Indicators of poverty

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Measurements that determine whether a country is above/below an official line on the poverty scale

Corruption

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Dishonest conduct by those in power

Dependant Mentality

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When people get reliant upon help, such as aid, and stop helping themselves

Development assistance

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Development assistance is another term for international aid





Technical Assistance

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When skilled people work directly in projects or train local workers

Goods Aid

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Aid given as goods, such as food or medical equipment.

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Source

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The beginning
of the river

Course

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The route the
river takes to
the sea

Confluence

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The point where
two rivers join
together

Tributary

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A smaller river
that flows into
the main river



Mouth

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The point where
the river enters
the sea

**Drainage
Basin**

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The area of land
drained by a
river

Watershed

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The area of highland
surrounding the
drainage basin

Estuary

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The tidal part of
the mouth of
the river



Upper/Youthful Stage

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When the river is fast-flowing and eroding the landscape greatly

Middle/Mature Stage

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When the river begins to slow down but is still eroding

Lower/Old Stage

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When the river is slow-moving and depositing its load

Hydraulic Action

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The force of the moving river



Abrasion

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When small stones and pebbles wear away at the banks of the river

Attrition

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When small stones are worn down as they hit off each other

Solution

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When rocks such as limestone are dissolved by the acids in the water

Rolling

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When larger stones are rolled along the river bed



Bouncing

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When small pebbles are bounced along the riverbed

Suspension

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When light materials such as silt float in the water

V-shaped Valley

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Steep-sided valley in the shape of a 'V' that was shaped by the vertical erosion of the river
Areas of high ground that stick out from each side of the V-shaped valley

Hydroelectric Power (HEP)

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Energy that has been harnessed through the movement of water through rivers and dams.



Meanders

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Bends and curves in the river

Oxbow Lakes

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When a meander is cut off from the rest of the river, forming a lake

Mort Lake

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When an oxbow lake completely dries up

Floodplains

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Wide, flat area of land on either side of a river in its old stage



Levees

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Build of
alluvium on the
banks of a river

Deltas

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Triangular area of
land at the mouth of
the river where it
enters the sea

Alluvium

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The highly fertile
sediment carried
by a river

Dendritic
Pattern

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A tree-shaped drainage
pattern, where many
tributaries combine before
joining the main river





Trellis Pattern

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Where the tributaries
enter the main river at
right angles

Radial Pattern

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Where streams radiate
outwards from a
central highpoint

Deranged Pattern

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Where there is
no pattern to
the rivers

Bank

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The sides of the
river channel



Channel

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The channel is the formation in which the river flows

Bed

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The bottom of the river channel

Deposition

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The dropping of the eroded material that has been moved by transportation

Erosion

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The process of material being worn away from the surface



Transportation

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The removal of the material that has been worn away by erosion

Plunge Pool

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A feature of erosion formed at the base of a waterfall

Gorge

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A narrow valley of rock with steep walls

Dam

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A concrete barrier built across a river to control water flow by raising the level of the river on the upstream side



Flooding

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The covering of normally dry land with a large amount of water

Surface Water

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Free flowing water such as streams and rivers

Ground Water

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Water that is in the ground between cracks in rocks and sediment

Floodplain

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The lower course of the river where most flooding occurs



Load

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The eroded material carried by a river

Interlocking Spurs

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A series of ridges along a young river that jut out of both sides

Waterfall

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When a river flows over a vertical slope

Levee

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Raised banks of alluvium along a mature river





Destructive Boundaries

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Areas where plates collide, e.g. the Nazca and South American Plate

Mid-Ocean Ridges

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Where magma escapes from fissures in the Earth's crust to form a chain of mountains, e.g. the MidAtlantic Ridge

Fold Mountains

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Mountain ranges that are formed when two plates collide, e.g. the Andes

Anticline

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The up-fold of the mountain





Syncline

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The down-fold
of the mountain

Alpine Folding Period

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Folding which took place
30-35 million years ago in
which the Himalayas, Andes
and Alps were formed

Armorican Folding Period

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Folding which took place
250 million years ago in
which the Galtees and
the Macgillycuddy's
Reeks were formed

Fault

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A crack in the
Earth's crust where
the plates move
past each other





**Vertical
Photograph**

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Photo taken when
the camera is facing
directly downwards

**Oblique
Photography**

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Photos taken at
an angle

Foreground

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Bottom of the
photograph

Background

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Top of the
photograph





Hill

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An upland area
between 200m and
400m above sea
level

Mountain

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An upland area
higher than
400m

Ridge

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A line of high
ground, with the
land dropping away
on either side

Gap

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A lowland area
between two
upland areas





Scale

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Ratio between the corresponding ground and map distances

Legend

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A guide to the symbols that show information on an OS map

Sub-zones

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The areas on the National Grid named by letters of the alphabet

Co-ordinates

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The lines on an OS map





Grid Reference

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A combination of sub-zone letters and coordinates used to show a precise location

E (Easting)

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The vertical lines on an OS map, where the value is read from left to right

N (Northing)

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The horizontal line on an OS map, where the value is read from bottom to top

Cardinal Points

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North, East, South and West on a compass





Contours

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Lines on the map joining areas of equal height

Spot Heights

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A small black dot on the map giving the exact height of a point.

Triangulation Pillars

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A black triangle found at the top of mountains on an OS map, which shows the exact ground height

Gradient

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A slope, identified by the spacing of the contour lines





Convex slope

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A slope that is gentle at the top (spaced contour lines) and steep at the bottom (close contour lines)

Concave slope

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A slope that is gentle at the bottom (spaced contour lines) and steep at the top (close contour lines)

Cross-section

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A side view of the land as if it were cut with a knife

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Plucking

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When melt-water at the base of a glacier refreezes around fragments of rock and carries them away

Abrasion

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When the moving glacier scrapes the surface beneath, leaving marks known as striations

Cirques

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A basin shaped hollow in a mountain where a glacier was first formed. When the ice melts, a lake known as a tarn is formed, e.g. the Devil's Punchbowl, Co. Kerry

Arêtes

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A steep-sided ridge that forms between two cirques



Pyramidal Peaks

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When three or more cirques form around a mountain top, forming a steep-sided peak, e.g. the Matterhorn, Switzerland

U-Shaped Valley

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When a glacier widens a V-shaped valley by process of plucking and abrasion, e.g. Glendalough, Co. Wicklow

Ribbon Lakes

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Long, narrow lakes formed on the floor of a U-shaped valley

Hanging valley

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Smaller glaciated valleys (formed by smaller glaciers) that hang above the main valley. Waterfalls often form here, e.g. Poulanass Waterfall



Fjords

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U-shaped coastal inlets that formed when melting glaciers flooded valleys near the coast, e.g. Killary Harbour, Galway

Boulder clay plains

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Lowland area covered in glacial till, e.g. the Golden Vale

Drumlins

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Oval-shaped hills made of boulder clay that form when glaciers deposit material on the land

Erratics

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Large boulders that were transported and deposited by a glacier in an area of different rock type



Lateral Moraines

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When material eroded from the upper slopes of the glacier collect on either side of a valley

Terminal Moraines

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When material builds up in front of a glacier that has stopped moving

Eskers

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Long, narrow ridges of glacial till that form as a tunnel forms under a melting glacier and deposits material there

Outwash Plains

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Low, flat areas of land found in front of the terminal moraine



Ground Moraines

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A large amount of eroded material carried beneath the glacier

Striae

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Scratches created by abrasion

Hanging Valley

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A tributary valley situated hanging above the main glaciated valley

Medial Moraines

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A formation of two joining lateral moraines





Globalisation

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The process through which trade and culture increasingly interconnect the earth

Containerisation

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A system of freight transport by container ship that has reduced global transport costs

Ro-ro

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makes exams easier

A roll on, roll off transport ship, used to transport vehicles.

Free Trade Zone

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An area, such as the EU, that allows goods to be bought and sold without customs duties





MNCs

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Multinational corporations are companies that operate in multiple countries

Trade Surplus

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When the value of a countries exports is greater than that of the imports

Multilingual Workforce

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The ability of worker to speak multiple languages

HDI (Human Development Index)

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The annual UN report ranking the countries life expectancy, education and income per person





Outsource

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When companies obtain services from a cheaper alternative source, often abroad

Medical Tourism

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Travelling outside one's country of residence to receive medical care

BRICS

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The 5 major emerging countries form the BRICS group, Brazil, India, Russia, China and South Africa

Start-ups

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A newly established business





Poverty Line

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The minimum income estimated to support basic life necessities

Subsistence Level

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A standard of living that has only the most basic necessities of life

Smart Economy

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Economies that have businesses in innovation, IT, life sciences and sustainability at the forefront

Trade deficit

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When the value of a countries imports is greater than that of the exports



Fetch

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The distance of open sea over which the wind blows

Swash

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The water that rushes up the beach

Backwash

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The water that returns back down the beach

Constructive Waves

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When the swash is greater than the backwash and material is deposited on the beach



Destructive Waves

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When the backwash is greater than the swash and material is eroded on the beach

Compressed Air

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When air gets trapped in the cracks on the coast and is released with an explosive effect

Bay

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A curved area where the waves have eroded the coastline

Headlands

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An area of hard rock jutting into the sea



Sea Cliff

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A vertical or steep slope on the coast

Wave-cut platform

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The rock left at the former base of the cliff

Wave-built terrace

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When eroded materials are deposited on the wave-cut platform

Sea Cave

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A tunnel at the base of a cliff



Sea Arches

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An arch-shaped tunnel that stretches through a headland

Sea stacks

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Pillars of rock cut off from a headland, which become sea stumps when further eroded

Blowholes

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A passage that links the surface of the cliff top with the roof of a sea cave

Longshore Drift

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The zig-zag transportation of material along the coast



Hydraulic Action

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Erosion caused by water repeatedly hitting off the coast

Storm Beaches

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When storm waves hurl larger materials such as rocks above the highwater mark

Sand Dunes

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Small hills that form when sand is blown inland and gets trapped behind vegetation

Marram Grass

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Grass with long roots that is used to help bind the sand in the dunes and prevent it from blowing further inland



Sand Spit

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A long ridge of sand or shingle that stretches across a bay and is connected to one side

Sand Bar

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When a sand spit eventually connects to the other side of the bay

Lagoons

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The body of water trapped behind a sand bar

Tombolos

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A ridge of sand that connect the mainland to an island



Sea Walls

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Walls placed on the coast to reduce the erosive power of the waves

Rock Armour

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Large boulders placed at the base of a cliff to protect the coastline

Groynes

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Concrete or wooden structures built at rightangles to the coast to trap sediment carried by longshore drift

Gabions

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Wire cages filled with small stones placed in front of beaches to slow down erosion





Mass Movement

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The movement of material downslope under the influence of gravity

Regolith

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The layer of loose rock material covering the bedrock of the planet

Gradient

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The steepness of a slope

Soil Creep

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The slow movement of soil downslope





Bog burst

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When a mass of peat rapidly travels downslope after a period of heavy rainfall

Mudflow

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When soil and regolith become saturated with water and move rapidly downslope

Landslide

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The rapid movement of regolith down a steep slope

Avalanche

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The rapid movement of snow and ice downslope





Terracettes

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A series of soil ridges formed on a hillside as a result of soil creep

Lahar

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A type of mudflow as a result of a volcanic eruption in a region of snow-capped mountains

Undercut

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The process of erosion at the base of a slope

Slurry

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A semi-liquid mixture, containing a suspension of particles in water





Fluctuation

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The constant
rising and falling of
population

Birth Rate

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The number of babies
born per 1,000 people
per year

Death Rate

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The number of
deaths per 1,000
people per year

Migration

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The movement of
people from one
area to another





Natural Increase

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When the birth rate exceeds the death rate and the population increases

Natural Decrease

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When the death rate exceeds the birth rate and the population decreases

Demographic Transition/Population Cycle Model

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The graph that shows the changes in birth rates and death rates of a country over time

Population Density

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The population per square kilometre





Population Distribution

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The spread of population across a given area

Life Expectancy

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The average number of years a person is expected to live in a particular country

Child Mortality Rate

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The number of child (under 5 years) deaths per 1,000 births per year

Infant Mortality Rate

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The number of infant (under 1 year) deaths per 1,000 births per year





**Internal
migration**

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**Migration within
a country**

**International
migration**

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**Migration from
one country to
another**

**Push
Factors**

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**Something that makes
someone want to
leave an area, e.g.
high crime rates**

Pull Factors

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**Something that attracts
someone to an area, e.g.
employment
opportunities**





Barriers to Migration

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Something that prevents migration, e.g. financial hardship

Refugee

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Someone who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster

Individual Migration

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When a person voluntarily decides to migrate

Organised Migration

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The mass migration of people, usually planned by the government





Linear Settlement

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When the settlement is in a line along a route way

Nucleated Settlement

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When the settlements are grouped together, e.g. villages, towns, cities

Dispersed Settlement

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makes exams easier

When the settlement is randomly scattered across an area

Polder

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

An area of land that has been reclaimed from the sea to be used for cultivation or settlement





**Population
Explosion**

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makes exams easier

A dramatic
increase in the
world's population.

**Family
Planning**

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makes exams easier

The use of
contraception to plan
when to have children
and how many

Resources

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A useful
material or
product

Emigrate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

To leave one's own
country to
permanently live in
another





Celtic Tiger

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The time period that foreign investment rapidly grew the Irish economy

Population Period

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makes exams easier

A visual aid to demonstrate the population structure of an area

Dependant Population

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makes exams easier

The part of the population that cannot work and relies on others to provide them with goods

Fertility Rate

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makes exams easier

The average number of children born per woman in the population of a region





Rural
Depopulation

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makes exams easier

A decrease in the population of rural areas, often through migration to urban areas

Trafficker

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A person who illegally buys and sells, often referring to people that illegally move migrants.

Asylum
Seeker

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A person who leaves the country that they live in as they fear for their life, often due to war or political conflict

Net
immigration

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makes exams easier

When the number of the people immigrating into a country is greater than the people emigrating



JC Geography– Primary Economic Activities



Primary Economic Activities

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Anything to do with taking and using the Earth's natural resources e.g. fishing, farming, mining

Inputs

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makes exams easier

What is put into a farm, e.g. land, labour, capital

Processes

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makes exams easier

Activities carried out on a farm, e.g. milking, feeding, shearing

Outputs

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makes exams easier

What is produced by a farm, e.g. milk, wool, vegetables

Cut dotted horizontal lines. Fold vertical line.





Igneous Rocks

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makes exams easier

Rocks that are formed as a result of magma escaping from the mantle and cooling and solidifying on the crust

Sedimentary Rocks

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makes exams easier

Rocks that are formed from particles of dead plants and animals that were deposited on sea beds that built up and were compressed and cemented over time

Metamorphic Rocks

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makes exams easier

Rocks that are formed when existing rocks are changed by heat and pressure

Basalt

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makes exams easier

A black, medium grained igneous rock that was formed when lava spread over the earth's crust and cooled very quickly





Granite

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makes exams easier

A coarse-grained igneous rock that contains large crystals of feldspar, quartz and mica

Limestone

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makes exams easier

A grey, permeable, soluble sedimentary rock that was formed when particles of shells and fossils were compressed over time

Permeable

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makes exams easier

When water can pass through, e.g. limestone

Soluble

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makes exams easier

Dissolves in water





Sandstone

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makes exams easier

A reddish, coarse grained rock that was formed from compressed sand that was worn away from the crust

Marble

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makes exams easier

A rock formed when limestone was put under great heat or pressure

Quartzite

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A white/grey rock formed when sandstone was put under great heat or pressure

Quarrying

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makes exams easier

The process of extracting rock from the Earth's surface for use





Renewable Energy

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makes exams easier

Sources of energy that can be used again and will not run out, e.g. solar, wind, tidal

Non-renewable Energy

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makes exams easier

Sources of energy that cannot be used again and will eventually run out, e.g. coal, oil, gas

Sustainable Exploitation

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makes exams easier

Managing resources so that future generations will be able to use them

Irrigation

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makes exams easier

Artificial watering of land, e.g. the Central Valley Project, California





**Bord na
Móna**

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makes exams easier

Semi-state company
that regulates the
harvesting of peat

Sleán

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Instrument that
was used to cut
turf by hand

Depletion

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makes exams easier

When a resource is over-
exploited, leading to a
decrease in overall
amount available

**Cut-away
Bog**

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makes exams easier

Bog that has
been completely
harvested





Ditcher

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Machine used to dig trenches in the bog so that the water can be drained

Grader

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Machine that flattens and levels the bog

Miller

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Machine that harvests the peat

Harrow

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Machine that dries the peat





Ridger

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Machine that
gathers peat into
ridges

Raised Bogs

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makes exams easier

Deep (up to 8
metres deep) bogs
found in the
Midlands

**Blanket
Bogs**

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makes exams easier

Shallow (3-4 metres
deep) bogs found in
the mountains

**Hydroelectric
Power**

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makes exams easier

Electricity generated
from the energy of
falling water





Solar Power

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makes exams easier

Electricity generated
by capturing the
energy of the sun's
rays

Geothermal Power

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Electricity generated
by using the heat
from the Earth's
crust

Tidal Power

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Electricity generated
from the energy of
the rising and falling
tides

Wind Power

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makes exams easier

Electricity generated
by the force of
moving wind





Intrusive

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makes exams easier

Rocks formed by the cooling of material inside the crust of the earth

Extrusive

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makes exams easier

Rocks formed by the cooling of material on the surface of the earth

Sediments

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makes exams easier

The matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid.

Fossils

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makes exams easier

The preserved impression of a prehistoric plant or animal





Strata

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makes exams easier

Parallel layers
of rock

**Bedding
Planes**

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makes exams easier

The surface that
separates the
strata of rock

Slate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A metamorphic
rock used in
roofing

Crystal

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makes exams easier

A hard substance
formed by the
solidification of a
liquid due to pressure





Exploit

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makes exams easier

Use for business
or industry

Drilling

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makes exams easier

The process of extracting an
underground source of oil
or gas by boring through
rock

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makes exams easier

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makes exams easier



JC Geography– Secondary Economic Activities



**Secondary
Economic
Activities**

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Anything to do with making products, e.g. baking, building, clothes manufacturing

**Raw
Materials**

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Items used to manufacture an item, e.g. wood, steel

Markets

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makes exams easier

Consumers of the manufactured products

**Labour
Force**

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makes exams easier

People involved in the manufacturing of the products

Cut dotted horizontal lines. Fold vertical line.





Capital

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makes exams easier

Money needed
to set up a
factory

**Government
Incentives**

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makes exams easier

Financial awards
offered by the state to
encourage companies
to locate there

**Heavy
Industry**

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makes exams easier

Manufacturing
products that are big
and heavy, e.g. ships,
cars

**Light
Industry**

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makes exams easier

Manufacturing
products that are
small and light, e.g.
cosmetics, electronics





Multinational Corporations

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makes exams easier

Large companies that have branches all over the world, e.g. Adidas, Nike

Footloose Industry

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makes exams easier

Industry that is free to locate anywhere because it is unrestricted by factors such as raw materials

Industrial Inertia

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makes exams easier

When an industry does not choose to relocate because its name is closely linked to the area

Industrial Estates

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makes exams easier

Areas where lots of businesses operate in close proximity to each other.





Primate City

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A city that is twice as big as the second biggest city in the country, e.g. Dublin

Urbanisation

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The growth of urban areas

Satellite Town

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makes exams easier

A town that is close to a major city, e.g. Tallaght

Central Business District

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The centre of the city where all the major banks, offices, and department stores are found





Urban Decline

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makes exams easier

When areas of a city are abandoned and fall into disrepair

Urban Sprawl

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makes exams easier

The rapid spread of housing from the cities outwards into the countryside

Urban Renewal

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makes exams easier

When old, inner-city areas are refurbished to prevent urban decline

Urban Redevelopment

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makes exams easier

When old buildings are knocked down and newer ones are built in their place





Middens

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Rubbish heaps
left by early
settlers

Ring Forts

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A farmstead built
by early settlers

Fulacht Fia

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Cooking pits
used by early
settlers

Hill Fort

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A defensive fort
built on a hilltop





Promontory Fort

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Forts built on
small headlands
along the coast

Crannóg

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makes exams easier

Forts built on
small islands in
lakes

Rural Settlement

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makes exams easier

A group of
houses in the
countryside

Nucleated Settlement

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makes exams easier

A cluster of
houses





Linear Settlement

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makes exams easier

Houses built in a line along a road

Dispersed Settlement

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makes exams easier

Houses individually scattered along the countryside

Urban Settlement

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makes exams easier

A built-up area of high population such as a town or city

Plantations

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makes exams easier

The colonisation organised by the British government





Soil

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makes exams easier

A thin layer of material on the Earth's surface in which plants have their roots

Mineral Matter

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The weathered rock particles that help plants grow

Humus

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makes exams easier

The dark, jelly-like substance that forms when plants and animals decay

O-horizon

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The layer of soil that contains organic matter such as plant litter and humus





A-horizon

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The fertile, upper layer of soil where most of the organisms live

B-horizon

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makes exams easier

The layer beneath the A-horizon, where there is less humus

C-horizon

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makes exams easier

The parent material that consists of solid rock and rock particles

Leaching

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makes exams easier

When the minerals and nutrients in the A-horizon are washed down into the B-horizon





Parent material

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makes exams easier

The bedrock that is broken down by weathering to form soil

Brown earth soils

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makes exams easier

Dark brown soils found in lowland areas that developed on the boulder clay from the last Ice Age

Podzol soils

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makes exams easier

Acidic, infertile soil found on the floors of coniferous forests in cold and wet areas

Gley soils

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Sticky grey soils that develop where the bedrock is impermeable





Peaty soils

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Dark soils that develop in cold upland areas with high rainfall, and lowland areas with poor drainage

Tropical red soils

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makes exams easier

Red soils found in areas with hot and wet climates in tropical/equatorial zones

Deforestation

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makes exams easier

The removal of trees from a forested area for economic use

Over cropping/ over grazing

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makes exams easier

When crops are continuously grown on land or when the land is exposed to intensive grazing





Carbon Sink

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makes exams easier

The ability to absorb and store carbon dioxide from the atmosphere

Silt

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makes exams easier

A medium sized particle found in soil

Clay

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The smallest particle found in soil

Heavy tilling

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makes exams easier

The large-scale use of machinery in crop farming





Plant litter

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makes exams easier

The layer of decayed plant material

Leaching

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The washing of minerals through the soil into the B horizon

Hardpan

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makes exams easier

The hard, impermeable layer of minerals built up after leaching

Contour ploughing

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makes exams easier

When land is ploughed along the contours rather than up and down the slope



JC Geography– Tertiary Economic Activities



Tertiary Economics Activities

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Anything to do with providing services and facilities to people, e.g. schools, hairdressers, airports

Ecotourism

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makes exams easier

Travelling in a manner which respects local culture and causes minimal pollution, protecting the environment

Sustainable Tourism

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makes exams easier

Travel that has a positive effect on the economy while having minimal environmental impact

Mass Tourism

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makes exams easier

When large numbers of people visit the same place at a given time

Cut dotted horizontal lines. Fold vertical line.





Attractions

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makes exams easier

A place of interest in an area which draws tourists

Transport Network

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makes exams easier

An infrastructure enabling movement e.g. roadways, railways, air routes.

Cultural Tourism

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makes exams easier

Travel that focuses on visiting a destination to experience and learn about the culture

Anti-tourism

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makes exams easier

Protests arguing that mass tourism negatively impacts local standard of living





Crust

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makes exams easier

The outside layer of the earth on which the oceans and continents lie

Mantle

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makes exams easier

The middle layer of the earth, made up of molten rock called magma

Molten

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Rock that has been liquified by heat

Core

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The centre of the Earth, made up of iron and nickel





Convection Currents

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makes exams easier

When magma that has been heated rises to the surface and falls as it cools

Boundary

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Where two plates meet

Continental Drift

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The movement of continental and oceanic plates

Destructive Boundaries

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makes exams easier

Areas where plates collide, e.g. the Nazca and South American Plate





Passive Boundaries

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makes exams easier

Areas where plates separate, e.g. the North American and Eurasian Plate

Constructive Boundaries

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makes exams easier

Areas where plates slide past each other, e.g. the North American and Pacific Plate

Mid-Ocean Ridges

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Where magma escapes from fissures in the Earth's crust to form a chain of mountains, e.g. the MidAtlantic Ridge

Volcanoes

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makes exams easier

When magma rises up from a magma chamber in the Earth's crust and erupts, e.g. Mt. St. Helens





Vent

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The narrow tube in the Earth's crust from which the magma escapes the magma chamber

**Active
Volcano**

[studyclix.ie](https://www.studyclix.ie)
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Volcanoes that erupt frequently, e.g. Mt. St. Helens

**Dormant
Volcano**

[studyclix.ie](https://www.studyclix.ie)
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Volcanoes that have not erupted for a long time, e.g. Mt. Vesuvius

**Extinct
Volcano**

[studyclix.ie](https://www.studyclix.ie)
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Volcanoes that have never erupted





Lahars

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When lava from a volcano mixes with the snow on top of a mountain to create a river of hot mud

Geysers

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makes exams easier

Hot springs of water that form in area where there is lots of volcanic activity

Earthquake

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makes exams easier

Sudden vibrations in the Earth's crust

Epicentre

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makes exams easier

The point on the surface (directly above the focus) where the tremors are strongest





Focus

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makes exams easier

The point beneath the surface where the earthquake originates

Fault Lines

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makes exams easier

A plate boundary along which earthquakes are frequent, e.g. the San Andreas Fault

Aftershocks

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makes exams easier

The small tremors that follow an earthquake

Seismologist

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makes exams easier

A scientist who studies earthquake activity





Seismograph

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The instrument used to measure the strength of the earthquake

Richter Scale

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makes exams easier

The scale used to show the strength of an earthquake on a scale of 1-12

Tsunami

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makes exams easier

A tidal wave that is triggered when earthquakes occur under the sea

Fold Mountains

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makes exams easier

Mountain ranges that are formed when two plates collide, e.g. the Andes





Anticline

[studyclix.ie](https://www.studyclix.ie)
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The up-fold of
the mountain

Syncline

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The down-fold
of the mountain

**Alpine Folding
Period**

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Folding which took place
30-35 million years ago
in which the Himalayas,
Andes and Alps were
formed

**Armorican
Folding Period**

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Folding which took place
250 million years ago in
which the Galtees and
the Macgillycuddy's
Reeks were formed





Volcanoes

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When magma rises up from a magma chamber in the Earth's crust and erupts, e.g. Mt. St. Helens

Vent

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The narrow tube in the Earth's crust from which the magma escapes the magma chamber

Active Volcano

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Volcanoes that erupt frequently, e.g. Mt. St. Helens

Dormant Volcano

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Volcanoes that have not erupted for a long time, e.g. Mt. Vesuvius





**Extinct
Volcano**

[studyclix.ie](https://www.studyclix.ie)
makes exams easier

**Volcanoes that
have never
erupted**

**Mid-ocean
Ridge**

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**An underwater mountain
range, formed at the
separation of two plates**

**Geothermal
Energy**

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makes exams easier

**Energy generated
using hot water or
steam beneath the
Earth's surface**

**Volcanic
Cone**

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**A conical hill created
by a volcanic eruption,
formed by built up of
layers of ash**





Pacific Ring of Fire

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A circle around the Pacific Ocean where more than half of the world's active volcanoes are found

Volcanic Pipe

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makes exams easier

The vent through which magma travels from the chamber to the crater

Crater

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The opening of a volcano

Geysers

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Hot springs of water that form in area where there is lots of volcanic activity





Storm Surge

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makes exams easier

When the levels of seawater rise during the storm

Atmosphere

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makes exams easier

The thin layer of gases that insulates the Earth from extreme temperatures

Stratosphere

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makes exams easier

The region of the atmosphere in which the Ozone layer is located

Troposphere

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makes exams easier

The lowest region of the Earth's atmosphere where weather and clouds occur





Solar Radiation

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makes exams easier

The energy that travels from the sun to the Earth

Isobars

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makes exams easier

The bars on weather maps that identify areas of equal atmospheric pressure

Air Masses

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makes exams easier

Large, moving pockets of air that travel as a single unit

Fronts

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makes exams easier

Where two air masses meet





Warm Fronts

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makes exams easier

When a mass of warm air rises over a mass of cool air

Cold Fronts

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makes exams easier

When a cold air mass replaces a warm air mass

Occluded Fronts

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When one front takes over another

Isotherms

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The lines on weather map that identify areas of equal temperature





Atmospheric
Pressure

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The weight of the
atmosphere on the earth

Barograph

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The instrument used
to measure
atmospheric pressure
(in hectopascals)

Humidity

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The amount of
moisture in the
air

Hygrometer

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makes exams easier

The instrument used to
measure relative humidity
(as a percentage of
maximum humidity)





Stevenson Screen

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makes exams easier

A white box that contains all the instruments used to measure temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure

Wind Vane

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makes exams easier

The instrument used to measure wind direction (N, S, E or W)

Anemometer

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The instrument used to measure wind speed (in km/h)

Beaufort Scale

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The scale used to measure wind strength (on a scale from 1-12)





Campbell-Stokes
sunshine
recorder

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The instrument used
to measure sunshine
(in hours per day)

Isohels

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The lines on a
weather map that
identify areas of
equal sunshine

Rain Gauge

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The instrument used
to measure rainfall
(in millimetres)

Clouds

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makes exams easier

Collections of tiny
water droplets held
in the atmosphere





Stratus Clouds

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makes exams easier

Flat, grey clouds that occur below 2,000 metres, indicating a rainy day

Cumulus Clouds

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makes exams easier

Fluffy, white clouds that occur below 5,000 metres, indicating a sunny day

Cirrus Clouds

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makes exams easier

Wispy, white clouds that occur above 8,000 metres

Convictional Rain

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makes exams easier

When warm air rises and later condenses to form a cloud





Cyclonic Rain

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makes exams easier

When two air masses meet, causing the warm air to cool and condense

Relief Rain

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makes exams easier

When prevailing winds carrying moisture are forced to cool and condense as they travel over mountains

Evaporation

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When the sun heats up water and turns it into water vapour

Condensation

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makes exams easier

When water vapour rises, cools, and condenses into tiny water droplets





Precipitation

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makes exams easier

When the air cannot hold any more water and so releases it

Run-off

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makes exams easier

The water that runs off the land into the lakes, oceans and rivers

Prevailing Winds

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makes exams easier

The most common winds, named after the direction from which they come

Aspect

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makes exams easier

The direction a slope faces relative to the sun





Altitude

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makes exams easier

**Height above
sea level**

Westerlies

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makes exams easier

**Prevailing winds from
latitudes between 30
and 60 degrees**

**The
Doldrums**

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

**The area close to
the equator where
the weather is very
calm**

**North Atlantic
Drift**

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makes exams easier

**The north-easterly travel
of the warm current from
the Gulf of Mexico to
northwest Europe**





Coriolis Effect

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makes exams easier

The pattern of deflection

Gulf Stream

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A warm current, starting in the Gulf of Mexico flowing toward the North Atlantic Ocean

Anticyclone

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makes exams easier

An air mass containing a centre of high pressure

Synoptic Chart

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makes exams easier

The formal name for a weather map





Chemical Weathering

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makes exams easier

The dissolving of rocks due to a chemical reaction

Carbonation

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makes exams easier

The process by which acidic rainwater reacts with rocks made of calcium carbonate, e.g. limestone

Karst Landscape

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makes exams easier

Areas of limestone that are exposed to the weather, e.g. the Burren

Grikes

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The large grooves in a limestone pavement that have been enlarged by process of carbonation





Clints

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The large slabs of limestone rock between the grikes on a limestone pavement

Swallow Hole

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makes exams easier

When a river disappears underground after reaching an area of limestone rock

Caves

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When the passage of an underground river is enlarged, creating an underground chamber

Caverns

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Caves that have been enlarged by carbonation





Joins & Bedding Planes

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The vertical &
horizontal cracks
in limestone rock

Stalactites

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Hollow, icicle-
shaped deposits of
calcite that form on
the roof of a cave

Stalagmites

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Hollow, icicle-
shaped deposits of
calcite that form on
the floor of a cave

Pillars

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When stalactites and
stalagmites grow in
size and eventually
join up





Denudation

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makes exams easier

The wearing down of the Earth's crust and by processes of weather and erosion

Mechanical Weathering

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The breaking down of rocks into smaller pieces by physical processes

Freeze-thaw action

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When water freezes in the cracks of rocks and expands

Scree

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The broken rock that gathers at the bottom of slopes and mountains

