



Seismic Waves

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Waves of energy that travel through the earth's crust as a result of earthquakes

Seismologist

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A person who studies earthquakes and seismic waves

Seismograph

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

This is an instrument that measures movements in the earth's crust caused by earthquakes or volcanoes

P-Waves

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

These are the primary waves of an earthquake and go largely undetected by humans





Aftershock

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Follows the largest shocks of an earthquake. They often cause the most structural damage as infrastructure is weakened

Epicentre

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The closest surface point above the focus

Focus

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

This is the origin of the seismic waves

Faultline

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A fracture in the earth's crust, where earthquakes commonly occur





Plutonic Features

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Underground features, also known as intrusive features, for example batholiths or lopoliths

Volcanic Features

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Above-ground features, also known as extrusive features, for example volcanoes or lava plateaus

Viscosity

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

This is the stickiness of the lava, it is determined by the presence of silica and the presence or absence of other gases

Acidic Lava

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Lava with a high viscosity level and that will have an explosive eruption due to the build-up of pressure from trapped gases, e.g. Mount Etna





Basic Lava

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Lava with a low viscosity level and that will have a non-explosive eruption as the gases have escaped, e.g. Mauna Loa

Pyroclast

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The material resulted from a volcanic eruption

Tephra

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

These are rock fragments in the pyroclast resulting from a volcanic eruption

Pyroclastic Flow

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A cloud of hot air and burning ash capable of travelling at speeds over 600km/h. It is what devastated the city of Pompeii in 79AD





tSunami

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A devastatingly large tidal wave that results from an earthquake at sea

Immigration

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The process of people entering a country

Emigration

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The process of people leaving a country

Donor Region

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The region people are leaving





Receiver Region

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The region people
are entering

Overpopulation

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Where a country's
resources are not
capable of supporting the
population

'Brain Drain'

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Where the educated youth of
a region emigrate in pursuit of
greater employment
opportunities leaving behind
an inadequate workforce

Ethnicity

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A group of people who
share the same cultural
values such as language,
tradition and religion





Culture

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The lifeblood of an ethnic group. It includes sport, language and cuisine, etc.

Traffic Congestion

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The product of inadequate transport control in a developed urban area

Urban Sprawl

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

This is the outward development of developed urban region into surrounding hinterland

Shanty Towns/Favelas

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The product of uncontrolled and rapid urban sprawl in developing urban regions





Megacity

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Any city with a population over 10 million, e.g. Sao Paulo

Central Place Theory

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

An explanation to the development of urban areas proposed by Walter Christaller in 1933

Ribbon/Linear Settlement

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

This settlement pattern is a line of houses usually located along a road or coastline

Nucleated/Clustered Settlement

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

This is a cluster or group of houses in close proximity, e.g. housing estates





Dispersed Settlement

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

This is where houses are spread over significant distances apart from each other, common in rural areas

CBD

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Central Business District, the commercial region of an urban area

GDA

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Greater Dublin Area, the ever-expanding urban region spreading from Dublin City

Celtic Settlement

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

An era of Celtic presence, evidence includes 'fulacht fias'





Norman Settlement

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Circa 12th Century
Ireland, evidence
includes castles

Christian Settlement

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Circa 5th to 8th Century
Ireland, evidence
includes holy wells
and high crosses

Neolithic Settlement

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Circa 4000BC, evidence
includes megalithic
tombs and upland burial
sites or settlements

Geomorphological Region

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A region defined by
a distinctive
landscape, e.g. The
Burren



LC Geography – Karst Regions



Carbonation

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When raindrops mix with carbon dioxide it forms a weak carbonic acid. This acid reacts with calcium carbonate in a process called carbonation

Karst

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

This is a region defined by limestone, e.g. The Burren, Co. Clare

Calcium Carbonate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

This is a component in limestone which reacts with acid rain, causing the rock to be chemically weathered

Clint

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

This is the slab of rock in limestone

Cut dotted horizontal lines. Fold vertical line.





Grike

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

This is the trench which separates one clint from another in limestone pavement

Limestone Pavement

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The product of chemical weathering in a karst region

Stalactite

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

These hang from the ceiling of caverns and caves. Think 'c' for ceiling.

Stalagmite

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

These form from the ground up in caverns and caves. Think 'g' for ground





Pillar

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Forms when a stalactite and stalagmite join

Limestone

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

An organic sedimentary rock

Organic sedimentary rock

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A rock which is formed from the fossils of fish and other sea life and sediments, through lithification

Lithification

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The compaction of sediment and fossils to form rock, e.g. limestone





Tectonic Plate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The earth is divided into 7 main tectonic plates, these plates collide and separate to form landmasses and shape our world

Divergent

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

These plates, also known as separating plates, pull apart from each other

Convergent

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

These plates, also known as colliding plates, push toward each other

Passive

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

These plates move along the same boundary together, this movement is not frictionless





Convection Currents

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

As rock and metal melt inside the earth, they heat up and rise to the surface before cooling and falling, this process causes convection currents

Subduction

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

This is where the heavier oceanic plate slides under the other colliding plate

Endogenic Forces

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

These are forces which occur within the earth's surface

Exogenic Forces

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

These are forces which occur on the earth's surface





Erosion

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The gradual destruction of river features through abrasion, attrition or hydraulic action

Deposition

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The gradual build-up of material as the result of river transport

Hydraulic Action

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The sheer force of the river breaking rock off of the bed or sediment from the banks

Abrasion

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Where rocks in the river's load collide against each other turning each other into smaller, smoother fragments





Attrition

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Using the river's load to collide and ram against the bed and banks, dislodging material and eroding the river features

Solution

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Where material is dissolved and carried along

Sedimentary

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Sedimentary rocks are formed from the sediment and material of other rocks and living things

Lithification

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

This is the process in which sediment is compressed to form sedimentary rock





Organic Sedimentary

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Sedimentary rock
formed from fossils
and other living things,
e.g. Limestone

Inorganic Sedimentary

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Sedimentary rock
formed from the
sediment of other rock,
e.g. Sandstone

Igneous

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Rock formed as a
result of the cooling of
magma or lava, e.g.
Basalt or Granite

Metamorphic

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Rock formed under intense
heat and pressure, where the
chemical and physical
composition of the original
rock are altered





Freeze-Thaw Action

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A form of mechanical weathering which occurs in upland areas, e.g. mountains

Exfoliation

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A form of mechanical weathering which occurs in regions which a large diurnal temperature range, e.g. deserts

Carbonation

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A form of chemical weathering which affects rocks made of calcium carbonate, e.g. limestone

Hydrolysis

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The most common form of chemical weathering in which rock is broken down due to a chemical reaction with water





Regolith

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The loose rock and material lying on the surface of bedrock

Constructive Wave

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

This is where the swash is stronger than the backwash

Destructive Wave

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

High-frequency waves where the backwash is greater than the swash

Longshore Drift

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A zig-zag process in which sediment is transported and deposited on a beach





Wave-Cut Platforms

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

These mark the previous position of cliffs

Headward Erosion

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The process of cliffs collapsing and retreating inland

Notch

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A notch eroded in a cliff face that marks the tallest point of high tide

Storm Beach

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Furthest part of beach from the sea, contains only boulders and large objects that were placed during storms

