



Vertical
Photograph

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Photo taken when the
camera is facing
directly downwards

Oblique
Photography

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Photos taken at
an angle

Foreground

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Bottom of the
photograph

Background

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Top of the
photograph





Primary Economic Activities

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Inputs

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Processes

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Outputs

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Secondary
Economic
Activities

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Raw Materials

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Markets

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Consumers of the
manufactured
products

Labour Force

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

People involved in
the manufacturing
of the products





Capital

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Money needed to
set up a factory

**Government
Incentives**

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Heavy Industry

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Light Industry

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Multinational Corporations

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Footloose Industry

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Industrial Inertia

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Tertiary Economics Activities

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Developed Countries

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Quickly Developing Countries

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Slowly Developing Countries

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Gross National Product

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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



JC Geography – Economic Inequality



Colonialism

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Protectionism

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Bilateral Aid

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Multilateral Aid

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Cut dotted horizontal lines. Fold vertical line.





Non-
governmental
Organisations

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Tied Aid

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Emergency Aid

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Fair Trade

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Plucking

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Abrasion

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Cirques

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A steep-sided ridge that forms between two cirques





Pyramidal Peaks

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

U-Shaped Valley

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Ribbon Lakes

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Hanging valley

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Fjords

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Boulder clay plains

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Drumlins

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Erratics

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Large boulders that were transported and deposited by a glacier





Lateral Moraines

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Terminal Moraines

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Eskers

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Outwash Plains

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Chemical Weathering

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The dissolving of rocks due to a chemical reaction

Carbonation

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Karst Landscape

studyclix.ie
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

studyclix.ie
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





Mass Movement

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The movement of material downslope under the influence of gravity

Regolith

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Loose, weathered material

Gradient

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The steepness of a slope

Soil Creep

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The slow movement of soil downslope





Bog burst

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Mudflow

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Landslide

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The rapid movement of regolith down a steep slope

Avalanche

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The rapid movement of snow and ice





Hill

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Mountain

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

An upland area
higher than 400m

Ridge

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Gap

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A lowland area
between two
upland areas





Fluctuation

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The constant
rising and falling of
population

Birth Rate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Death Rate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The number of
deaths per 1,000
people per year

Migration

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The movement of
people from one
area to another





Natural Increase

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Natural Decrease

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Demographic Transition/Population Cycle Model

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Population Density

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The population per square kilometre





Population Distribution

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The spread of population across a given area

Life Expectancy

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Child Mortality Rate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Infant Mortality Rate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Internal
migration

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Migration within
a country

International
migration

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Migration from
one country to
another

Push Factors

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Pull Factors

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Barriers to Migration

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Something that prevents migration, e.g. financial hardship

Refugee

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Individual Migration

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When a person voluntarily decides to migrate

Organised Migration

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The mass migration of people, usually planned by the government





Linear Settlement

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When the settlement is in a line along a route way

Nucleated Settlement

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Dispersed Settlement

studyclix.ie
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





Renewable Energy

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Non-renewable Energy

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Sustainable Exploitation

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Irrigation

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Bord na Móna

studyclix.ie
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

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Cut-away Bog

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Bog that has been completely harvested





Ditcher

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

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

Grader

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

Machine that
flattens and
levels the bog

Miller

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

Machine that
harvests the
peat

Harrow

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

Machine that
dries the peat





Ridger

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Machine that
gathers peat into
ridges

Raised Bogs

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Blanket Bogs

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Hydroelectric
Power

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Electricity generated
from the energy of
falling water





Solar Power

studyclix.ie
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

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Electricity generated by the force of moving wind





Source

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The beginning
of the river

Course

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The route the
river takes to the
sea

Confluence

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The point where
two rivers join
together

Tributary

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A smaller river that
flows into the main
river





Mouth

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The point where
the river enters
the sea

**Drainage
Basin**

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The area of land
drained by a
river

Watershed

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The area of highland
surrounding the
drainage basin

Estuary

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The tidal part of
the mouth of the
river





Upper/Youthful Stage

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Middle/Mature Stage

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When the river begins to slow down but is still eroding

Lower/Old Stage

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When the river is slow-moving and depositing its load

Hydraulic Action

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The force of the moving river





Abrasion

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Attrition

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Solution

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Rolling

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When larger stones are rolled along the river bed





Bouncing

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When small pebbles are bounced along the river bed

Suspension

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When light materials such as silt float in the water

V-shaped Valley

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Steep-sided valley in the shape of a 'V' that was shaped by the vertical erosion

Interlocking spurs

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Areas of high ground that stick out from each side of the V-shaped valley





Waterfalls

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Vertical drops in
the course of
the river

Meanders

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Bends and
curves in the
river

Oxbow Lakes

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Mort Lake

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When an oxbow
lake completely
dries up





Floodplains

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Levees

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Build of alluvium on the banks of a river

Deltas

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Alluvium

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The highly fertile sediment carried by a river





Dendritic Pattern

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Trellis Pattern

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Where the tributaries enter the main river at right angles

Radial Pattern

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Where streams radiate outwards from a central highpoint

Deranged Pattern

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Where there is no pattern to the rivers





Igneous Rocks

studyclix.ie
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

studyclix.ie
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

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Basalt

studyclix.ie
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

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Limestone

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Permeable

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When water can pass through, e.g. limestone

Soluble

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Dissolves in water





Sandstone

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Marble

studyclix.ie
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

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Denudation

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Mechanical Weathering

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The breaking down of rocks into smaller pieces by physical processes

Freeze-thaw action

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When water freezes in the cracks of rocks and expands

Scree

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Soil

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Mineral Matter

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The weathered rock particles that help plants grow

Humus

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

O-horizon

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





A-horizon

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

B-horizon

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

C-horizon

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The parent material that consists of solid rock and rock particles

Leaching

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Parent
material

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The bedrock that
is broken down by
weathering to form
soil

Brown earth
soils

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Podzol soils

studyclix.ie
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

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Deforestation

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The removal of trees from a forested area for economic use

Over cropping/ over grazing

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Crust

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

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

Mantle

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

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

Molten

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

Rock that has been liquified by heat

Core

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

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





Convection Currents

studyclix.ie
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

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Constructive Boundaries

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Passive Boundaries

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Mid-Ocean Ridges

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Volcanoes

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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
makes exams easier

Volcanoes that have never erupted





Lahars

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Geysers

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Earthquake

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Sudden vibrations in the Earth's crust

Epicentre

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Focus

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The point beneath the surface where the earthquake originates

Fault Lines

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Aftershocks

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The small tremors that follow an earthquake

Seismologist

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A scientist who studies earthquake activity





Seismograph

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The instrument used to measure the strength of the earthquake

Richter Scale

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Tsunami

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Fold Mountains

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Anticline

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The up-fold of
the mountain

Syncline

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The down-fold of
the mountain

Alpine Folding
Period

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Armorican
Folding Period

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Fetch

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The distance of open sea over which the wind blows

Swash

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The water that rushes up the beach

Backwash

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The water that returns back down the beach

Constructive Waves

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Destructive Waves

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Compressed Air

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Bay

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A curved area where the waves have eroded the coastline

Headlands

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

An area of hard rock jutting into the sea





Sea Cliff

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A vertical or steep slope on the coast

Wave-cut platform

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The rock left at the former base of the cliff

Wave-built terrace

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When eroded materials are deposited on the wave-cut platform

Sea Cave

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A tunnel at the base of a cliff





Sea Arches

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

An arch-shaped tunnel that stretches through a headland

Sea stacks

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Blowholes

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Longshore Drift

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The zig-zag transportation of material along the coast





Beaches

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A build-up of sand and shingle that has been deposited on the coast

Storm Beaches

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When storm waves hurl larger materials such as rocks above the high-water mark

Sand Dunes

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Marram Grass

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Sand Spit

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Sand Bar

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Lagoons

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The body of water trapped behind a sand bar

Tombolos

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

A ridge of sand that connect the mainland to an island





Sea Walls

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Rock Armour

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Groynes

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Concrete or wooden structures built at right-angles to the coast to trap sediment carried by longshore drift

Gabions

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





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

studyclix.ie
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

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When areas of a city are abandoned and fall into disrepair

Urban Sprawl

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Urban Renewal

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Urban Redevelopment

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Weather

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The state of the atmosphere at a particular time in a particular place

Atmosphere

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Stratosphere

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Troposphere

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Solar Radiation

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The energy that travels from the sun to the Earth

Isobars

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Air Masses

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Fronts

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Where two air masses meet





Warm Fronts

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Cold Fronts

studyclix.ie
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

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Stevenson Screen

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Wind Vane

studyclix.ie
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

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Collections of tiny
water droplets held in
the atmosphere





Stratus Clouds

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Cumulus Clouds

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Cirrus Clouds

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Wispy, white clouds that occur above 8,000 metres

Convectional Rain

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

When warm air rises and later condenses to form a cloud





Cyclonic Rain

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Relief Rain

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Evaporation

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Condensation

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Precipitation

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Run-off

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Ozone Layer

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Global Warming

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The increase in temperatures due to the greenhouse effect





Climate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Latitude

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Angular distance north or south of the Equator

Prevailing Winds

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Aspect

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

The direction a slope faces relative to the sun





Altitude

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Height above sea level

Hot Climate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Equatorial Climate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Hot desert Climate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Desertification

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Savannah Climate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Temperate Climate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Climates found at the mid-latitudes

Cool temperate oceanic climate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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





Warm
temperate
oceanic climate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Cold Climate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Climates found
close to the North
Pole

Boreal
Climate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

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

Tundra
Climate

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

Climate found
around the North
Pole

