

GEOGRAPHY



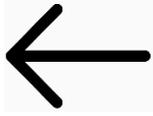
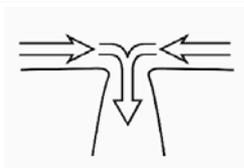
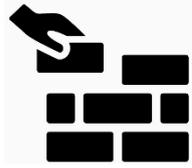
KEY WORD GLOSSARY

GEOGRAPHY

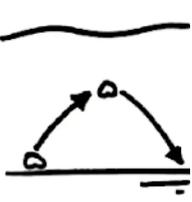
KEY WORD GLOSSARY

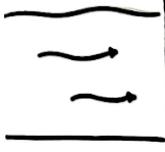
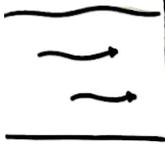
PAPER 1

UK Physical Landscapes

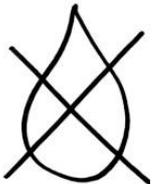
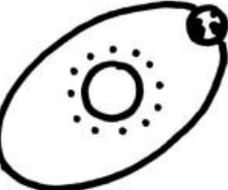
Keyword		Definition
1. Abrasion		When pebbles grind along the cliff in a sand-papering effect.
2. Attrition		When rocks that the waves are carrying knock against each other or the cliff. They break apart to become smaller and more rounded.
3. Backwash		is the water rolling down, away from the beach.
4. Biological weathering		the roots of plants, especially trees, can grow into cracks in a rock and split the rock apart.
5. Chemical weathering		Rainwater is slightly acidic. When rain falls on rocks such as limestone and chalk a weak chemical reaction takes place, causing the rock to weaken and break down.
6. Confluence		A point where two streams or rivers meet
7. Constructive waves		A powerful wave with a strong swash that surges up a beach.

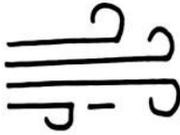
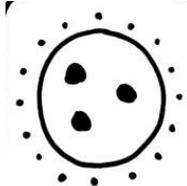
8. Deposition		A process where sediments are dropped by the river or wave that carried them.
9. Destructive waves		A wave formed by a local storm that crashes down onto a beach and has a powerful backwash.
10. Discharge		The volume and speed at which water flows through the river channel
11. Erosion		The wearing away and removal of material by a moving force, such as a river or a breaking wave.
12. Groundwater flow		Water which runs in the ground/rock back into the sea
13. Hard engineering		Building artificial structures such as sea walls aimed at controlling natural processes.
14. Hydraulic action		this results from the sheer force of the water hitting the cliffs and wearing them away.
15. Igneous		Rocks created by volcanic activity when magma or lava cools, forming rocks made of crystals that are usually hard. Examples are granite and basalt.
16. Infiltration		Water which drains downwards into the soil

17. Longshore drift		The movement of material along a beach transported by wave action.
18. Mass movement		is the movement of rocks and soil downslope due to gravity, helped by weaker rocks, steep slopes and heavy rainfall. Mass movements can be very slow – only a few millimetres a year – or sudden and rapid.
19. Mechanical weathering		For example, freeze-thaw weathering this happens when rainwater enters cracks or gaps in the rock and then freezes if temperatures drop below zero. The water expands as it turns into ice and then exerts pressure on the rock, causing it to break into smaller pieces.
20. Metamorphic		Rocks are formed from other rocks changed by extreme pressure or heat. They are usually formed from layers or bands of crystals and are very hard. Examples are slate and marble.
21. Prevailing wind		Direction from which wind usually blows.
22. Saltation		A process by which sediment is transported by being bounced along a river bed or sea floor.
23. Sedimentary		Rocks are formed of small particles that have been eroded, transported and deposited in layers. For example, sandstone or limestone.
24. Sliding		Where material moves rapidly downslope in one go, for example, in a landslide. In a slump, the material often rotates as it moves.
25. Slumping		Saturated soils and weak rock flow down the slope, often where there is permeable rock on top of impermeable rock.

26. Soft engineering		A sustainable approach to managing the coast which out using artificial structures.
27. Solution (erosion)		This is the chemical action on rocks by seawater. It is most effective on limestone rocks, in which the calcium is dissolved and carried away in solution.
28. Solution (transportation)		Some minerals will be dissolved in water.
29. Surface runoff		Water which runs over the surface of the ground, e.g. rivers
30. Suspension		Small particles (silt and clay-sized) are carried within the water by turbulent flow.
31. Swash		is the water rolling up towards the beach.
32. Traction		The transport of sediment along a river bed or the sea floor through a rolling action.
33. Velocity		How fast the water is flowing.
34. Weathering		is the breakdown and decay of rock by natural processes, usually acting on the river valley sides.

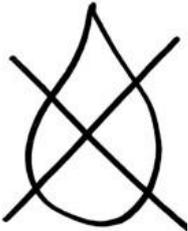
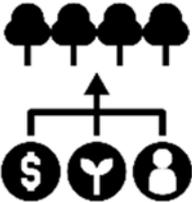
Weather and Climate

Key Word		Definition
35. Axial tilt		Over 40,000 years the angle of tilt changes, a greater angle of tilt is associated with higher summer temperatures but cooler winters.
36. Climate		The average weather conditions of an area over 25/30 years.
37. Deforestation		Permanently removing forest so the land can be used for something else.
38. Drought		An extended period of lower than normal rainfall/precipitation, causing water shortages
39. Eccentricity		Over 100,000 there are changes in the shape of the earth's orbit, more circular for warmer (interglacial periods) and more elliptical for cooler (glacial periods).
40. Ice cores		A section of ice drilled from a glacier showing the layers of ice created over time.
41. Milankovitch cycles		Long term variations in the orbit of the Earth around the Sun which results in long term changes in climate.

42. Ocean current		A directed movement of ocean water. The currents are made from forces acting on the water, such as, wind, different temperatures and earth's rotation.
43. Precession		Over 24,000 years the earth wobbles on its axis creating bigger or smaller differences between summer and winter.
44. Prevailing Winds		Direction from which wind usually blows.
45. Quaternary period		The current period of geological time.
46. Solar variation (sunspot theory)		Activity in the sun which means more energy reaches the Earth leading to warmer temperatures.
47. Tree rings (dendrochronology)		Using tree rings to record changes in short- medium term changes in climate.
48. Tropical cyclones		This has wind speeds of over 63km per hour. Tropical storms can develop into tropical cyclones, hurricanes or typhoons with wind speeds of over 119km per hour.
49. Weather		The day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere e.g. temperature, precipitation, cloud cover etc.

Ecosystems

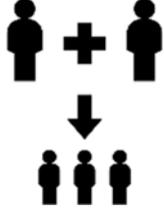
Key Word		Definition
50. Abiotic		The non-living parts of an ecosystem such as climate, temperature, water and soil type.
51. Biodiversity		The number and variety of living species found in a specific area
52. Biome		An ecosystem on a global scale. Put together, the world's biomes make up the biosphere – all living things on earth
53. Biotic		The living parts of an ecosystem
54. Carbon sink		An environmental reservoir that absorbs and stores more carbon than it releases
55. Deciduous woodland		Trees which lose their leaves in winter.
56. Deforestation		Permanently removing forest so the land can be used for something else.

57. Drought		An extended period of lower than normal rainfall/precipitation, causing water shortages
58. Subsistence		Where the resources available provide the basic needs for survival
59. Sustainable development		Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising (limiting) the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

PAPER 2

Changing Cities

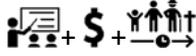
Key Word		Definition
60. Birth rate		The number of babies born per 1000 people
61. Central Business District (CBD)		The central area of a city, where land use is dominated by department stores, specialist and variety of stores, offices, cinemas, theatres and hotels.
62. Counter-urbanisation		The movement of people and employment from major cities to smaller settlement and rural areas located beyond the city or to more distant towns and cities.
63. Death rate		The number of deaths per 1000 people
64. Deindustrialisation		The decline of industrial activity in a region.
65. Function		The purpose of a particular area e.g. for residential use, recreation or shopping.
66. Inner city		The area around the CBD – usually built before 1918 in the UK.
67. Land use		The types of buildings or other features that are found in the area, e.g. terraced housing, banks, industrial estates, roads and parks.

68. Natural Increase		Death rate minus birth rate
69. Population density		The number of <u>people</u> per square kilometre.
70. Pull factor		The reasons why people move to a place – positive factors
71. Push factor		The reasons why people to choose to leave a place – negative factors
72. Re-urbanisation		The movement of people back towards city centres away from rural areas and suburbs.
73. Rural		The countryside
74. Rural-urban migration		The movement of people from the countryside to the city
75. Settlement		A place where people live – it could be a hamlet, village or a city.

76. Site		The land a settlement is built on (physical characteristics).
77. Situation		The location of a place relative to its surroundings and other places.
78. Suburbanisation		The outward spread of the built-up area, often at a lower density compared to the older parts of town.
79. Suburb		The area on the edge of the city. Many suburbs were built after 1945 and get newer as they reach the edge of the city.
80. Urban		Built up areas - towns and cities
81. Urbanisation		The increase in the percentage of people living in towns and cities, causing them to grow.

Global Development

Key word		Definition
82. Adult literacy		The % of the adult population able to read and write.
83. Birth rate		The average number of births per 1000 population per year.
84. Death rate		The average number of deaths per 1000 population per year.
85. Development		is a positive change to quality of life.
86. Economically active		The part of the population that is employed, ages 15-64.
87. Elderly dependents		People usually over 65 who are dependent on the younger economically active people.
88. Fertility rate		The average number of children born to a woman in her lifetime.

89. Gross Domestic Product		GDP is the total value of goods and services produced within a country in a year.
90. Human Development Index		measures life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling for adults aged 25 years, expected years of schooling for children of school-entering age and gross national income (GNI) per capita (US\$PPP).
91. Infant mortality		The number of children who die before their first birthday (per 1000).
92. Life expectancy		The number of years a person can expect to live.
93. Slums		A squalid and overcrowded area inhabited by very poor people.
94. Sustainable		Able to continue without causing damage to the environment.
95. Transnational corporation (TNC)		A firm that owns or controls productive operations in more than one country through foreign direct investment.
96. Urbanisation		The increase in the percentage of people living in cities.
97. Young dependents		Children under 15 year old who are dependent on the economically active people for their needs.