

Processes of erosion, transportation and deposition

1	Arch	The curved outline left when the sea erodes the inside of a cave away.
2	Cave	A large hole in the cliff caused by waves forcing their way into cracks in the cliff face.
3	Drainage basin	Area of land drained by a river and its tributaries
4	Meander	A bend in the river
5	Ox-bow lake	A curved lake left behind when a meander becomes cut off.
6	Plunge Pool	A deep part of the river eroded by a waterfall.
7	Sand Dune	Coastal sand hill above the high water mark, shaped by wind action.
8	Spit	A strip of sand or shingle in the sea
9	Stack	A pillar of rock left standing in the sea when the top of an arch collapses.
10	Stump	The remains of a stack which the sea has eroded away.
11	V-shaped valley	A valley created by vertical erosion (when the river cuts down) near the source of a river
12	Waterfall	River which flows over a step in the rock.

Erosional Landforms

1	Abrasion	Materials carried away by the river hit rocks and wear them away.
2	Attrition	Materials carried by the river hit each other and wear each other away, becoming rounder and smaller.
3	Corrosion / Solution	Rock breaking down due to chemical reaction.
4	Hydraulic Action	Water flows against a rock surface, wearing it away.
5	Traction	Where material is rolled along a river bed or by waves.
6	Saltation	Hopping movement of pebbles along a river or sea bed.
7	Suspension	Small particles carried in river flow or sea water, i.e. sands, silts and clays.

Coastal Protection

1	Beach Nurishment	Adding new material to a beach artificially, through the dumping of large amounts of sand or shingle.
2	Groynes	A wooden barrier built out into the sea to stop longshore drift of sand and shingle.
3	Managed Retreat	Controlled retreat of the coastline, often allowing flooding to occur over low-lying land.
4	Rock Armour	Large boulders deliberately dumped on a beach as part of coastal defences.
5	Sea Wall	Concrete wall aiming to prevent the erosion of the coast by reflecting wave energy.

Key words and terms

1	Coastline	Strip of land that forms the boundary between the land and the sea.
2	Deposition	This takes place when a river slows down and no longer has the energy to carry the material it is transporting, so drops some of the material.
3	Economic Impact	Effect of an even on the wealth of an area or community.
4	Environmental impact	Effect of an event on the landscape and ecology of a surrounding area.
5	Erosion	The process by which rocks and soils and materials are worn down and moved elsewhere due to mechanical and chemical action (such as wave power, or salts in water) or weathering processes (such as wind, rain, plant roots etc.).
6	Flood	Where a river discharge exceeds river channel capacity and water spills onto the floodplain.
7	Floodplain	Relatively flat area forming the valley floor either side of the river channel that is sometimes flooded.
8	Impermeable rock	Rock that cannot let liquids through it.
9	River	Water flowing downhill in a channel.
10	Transportation	The movement of eroded material.

Geography | Tourism | Year 8

Vocabulary

Advantages and Disadvantages

1	Tourism is important in increasing country's GDP. In the UK for example it is responsible for 2.5% of our GDP. This is an economic advantage.	Tourism can create conflicts with the local population such as increased traffic, noise pollution, house prices increase, footpath erosion
2	Local people will get jobs and will therefore be able to improve their lives both socially and economically	The issue about who owns the land in National parks can cause conflicts because if tourists walk on farmers land without permission they could damage it
3	The government will get more taxes with more people working and they can use this money to improve life for the poor in their country. This is known as the multiplier effect.	If a country is too reliant on tourism for example Kenya/Palau this can lead to a loss of earnings if something goes wrong and people stop visiting
4	In LICs, more tourists lead to better understanding about protecting their tourist areas. Kenya has formed 3 National Parks to protect their valuable wildlife.	The environment will get damaged with more tourists visiting including more soil erosion, noise pollution, air pollution, damage to vegetation, animal breeding patterns are disturbed
5	Sustainable tourism is very advantageous for the host country because it ensures that tourism continues in the country as being sustainable means considering the present and the future	Many tourist jobs are seasonal which means people don't have work all year round. Local cultures can be ruined or treated like a spectacle when too many tourists visit

Growth in tourism since 1950

1	The launch of the internet in 1991	it is more convenient to book a holiday and there is more choice on offer at the click of a button.
2	Improved transport such as the A380 Airbus	It is quicker and easier to get to destinations that might have been too far previously with larger and faster planes
3	People have more disposable income (money that people have left over after paying bills) due to salary rises and cheaper food	they can spend that extra money on a holiday for their family
4	People are living longer and have a pension	they have more time to holiday as they no longer work and have money to do so.
5	Annual leave (paid holiday) has increased from 15 – 20 days a year	people have more time to go on holiday and still earn money
6	The range and type of holiday you can go on has increased	people have more choice of holiday they can purchase

Sustainable Tourism Lodges - Kenya

1	The lodges are plastic-free	
2	The lodges are a tented camp with 4 tents accommodating up to 8 guests	
3	The majority of the people who work in the lodge come from local communities for example the baker, and a camp manager are all Maasai.	
4	The lodge encourages walking safaris	
5	Each guest gives a US\$10 per night donation, which is then put towards local community and conservation projects	

1	Tourist	a person who is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure.
2	International Tourism	Travelling to another country
3	National Tourism	Travelling within your own country
4	National Park	a protected area of natural beauty
5	Conflict	disagreement between people over the way a place is used
6	Stakeholder	is someone who has an interest in something
7	Honey-pot Sites	places that attract very large numbers of tourists.
8	GDP per capita	gross domestic product which is the goods and services that the world produces divided among the population
9	Sustainable Tourism	visiting somewhere as a tourist and trying to make a positive impact on the environment, society, and economy.
10	Mass Tourism	is the act of visiting a destination with large amounts of people at one time.