

Subject	Geography
Unit/Topic	GCSE - Distinctive Landscapes

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Abrasion	Eroded particles in the water scrape and rub against rock in the sea bed, cliffs or river channel.
Arable land	Farming that involves growing crops such as wheat or maize.
Attrition	Eroded particles in the water smash into each other and break into smaller fragments.
Beach replenishment	Material is dredged from the sea floor and added to the beach to slow the waves and protect cliffs from erosion.
Beaches	A depositional landform created by constructive waves.
Biological weathering	The breakdown of rock by living things, e.g., plants roots.
Chemical Weathering	The breakdown of rock by changing its chemical composition.
Coastal Management	Any strategy used to protect the coastline.
Crack, Caves, Arch, Stack	Headlands are eroded to form cracks, caves, Arches and stacks, e.g. Old Harry in Dorset.
Deposition	Deposition is when material being carried by a river or sea water is dropped.
Glaciated Landscapes	Found in Upland areas where ice has eroded away valleys.
Grassland	A large open area of country covered with grass, especially one used for grazing.
Groynes	Wooden or stone fences built at right angles to the coast designed to trap sediment transported by longshore drift.
Headlands and bays	Formed where resistance to erosion is different. Soft and hard rock aligned perpendicular to the coastline.
Housing shortage	Having not enough affordable housing available for the growing population.

Human features	Human features of a landscape are built. Examples include towns and cities.
Hydraulic Action	Waves crash against rock and compress the air inside cracks putting pressure on the rock.
Land use	The particular activity or building type that occupies that space, e.g. woodland, housing, office buildings
Landscape	Landscapes are made up of the visible features of an area of land. Landscapes can be natural or built.
Longshore drift	The zig zag movement of material along the coastline.
Lowland areas	Lowland areas are flatter areas generally formed of softer rock, mostly found in the South and East of the UK.
Mass movement	The shifting of rocks and loose materials down a slope under the force of gravity.
Mechanical Weathering	The breakdown of rock without changing its chemical composition.
Moorland	Areas of rolling hills, very remote, usually dominated by heather. Dartmoor is an example.
Physical features	Physical features of a landscape are natural and may include mountains, rivers and forests.
Population density	The number of people in a given area (usually km ²).
Prevailing wind	a wind from the direction that is predominant or most usual at a particular place or season.
Relief rainfall	Rainfall caused by rising air forced to rise due to high land.
River basin	An area of land drained by a river.
Rural	Less developed areas of countryside.
Saltation	Pebble sized particles are bounced along the river bed or sea floor by the force of the water.
Sea Walls	Concrete wall designed to reflect waves energy back out to sea, preventing the erosion of the coast.

Solution	Dissolved carbon dioxide make river and sea water slightly acidic which reacts chemically with some rocks, e.g. chalk and limestone.
Solution	Soluble materials dissolve in the water and are carried along.
Source, Mouth	The start and end points of the river.
Spits	A finger of beach sticking out into the sea. A depositional landform.
Suspension	Small particles like silt and clay are carried along by the water.
Tourism	The industry set up to allow people to visit different places for leisure including transport, accommodation and activities.
Traction	Large particles like boulders are pushed along the river bed or sea floor by the water.
Transportation	Transportation is the movement of eroded material. There are four processes of transportation.
Upland areas	Upland areas are hills and mountainous areas generally formed of hard rock, mostly found in the North and West of the UK.
Urban	Built up areas like towns and cities.
Water stress	A situation in which the water resources in a region or country are insufficient for its needs.