

Topic 1: Population

Key Terms:

- **Population Density** – Number of people per km².
- **Birth Rate / Death Rate** – Number of births/deaths per 1,000 people per year.
- **Overpopulation / Underpopulation**

Key Points:

- Population is not evenly spread across the world.
- Places like **Bangladesh** are very densely populated.
- Factors affecting population: climate, jobs, water, education.
- Populations change over time due to births, deaths, and migration.

Study Tip: Practice reading population pyramids and maps.

Topic 2: Migration

Key Terms:

- **Migration** – Moving from one place to another.
- **Push Factors** – Reasons people leave (e.g. war, poverty).
- **Pull Factors** – Reasons people go (e.g. jobs, safety).
- **Refugee** – Someone forced to leave their country.

Key Points:

- Migration can be temporary or permanent.
- Can be internal (within a country) or international.
- Irish emigration was common in the past (e.g. after the Famine).
- Modern examples: Syrian refugees, Ukrainian war.

Study Tip: Create a table with push vs. pull factors.

Topic 3: The Sea

Key Terms:

- **Erosion** – Wearing away of the coastline (hydraulic action, abrasion).
- **Transportation** – Movement of material (longshore drift).
- **Deposition** – Dropping of material to form beaches, spits.
- **Landforms** – Cliffs, bays, headlands, arches.

Key Points:

- The sea shapes the land through erosion, transportation, and deposition.
- Coastal protection methods include sea walls and groynes.

Study Tip: Label diagrams of a sea arch, beach, and cliff.

Topic 4: Soils

Key Terms:

- **Soil Profile** – Layers (horizons) in the soil.
- **Leaching** – Washing of minerals down through soil.
- **Podzol Soil** – Found in upland, poor areas.
- **Brown Earth Soil** – Fertile soil, found in lowlands.

Key Points:

- Soil forms from rock, organic material, and climate.
- Good soils help farming and the economy.

Study Tip: Draw and label a soil profile (O, A, B, C horizons).

Topic 5: Primary Economic Activities

Key Terms:

- **Primary Activities** – Use natural resources (farming, fishing, mining).
- **Sustainable** – Long-lasting and not harmful to the environment.

Key Points:

- Examples in Ireland: dairy farming, forestry, peat harvesting.
- Overfishing and deforestation are major problems.

Study Tip: Match each activity to problems/solutions (e.g. overfishing → quotas).

Topic 6: Secondary Economic Activities

Key Terms:

- **Secondary Activities** – Making or building (e.g. factories).
- **Industrial Location** – Factors like transport, workforce, raw materials.

Key Points:

- Case Study: Apple in Cork – skilled workers, port access, EU market.
- Types: light industry (electronics), heavy industry (steel).

Study Tip: Make a mind map of what a factory needs to be successful.

Topic 7: Tertiary Economic Activities

Key Terms:

- **Tertiary Activities** – Providing services (e.g. tourism, teaching, shops).
- **Tourism** – A major source of income and jobs.

Key Points:

- Tourism helps local economies but can damage the environment.
- Examples of services: health, education, transport.

Study Tip: Create a poster on the pros and cons of tourism.

Topic 8: Energy & the Environment

Key Terms:

- **Renewable Energy** – Wind, solar, hydro.
- **Non-Renewable Energy** – Oil, coal, peat.
- **Climate Change** – Caused by CO₂ emissions.

Key Points:

- Ireland is using more wind and solar power.
- Peat is being phased out due to climate concerns.
- Everyone can help reduce their carbon footprint.

Study Tip: Compare renewable vs. non-renewable energy in a Venn diagram.

Tips for Success:

- Use diagrams – especially for The Sea, Soils, and Economic Activities.
- Learn **case studies** and examples.
- Practice past exam-style questions.
- Use **quiz tools** (like Quizlet or Kahoot) for key terms.
- Talk about topics with friends or family to help remember them.

