

Week 1: Key Terms One

- Accumulation—this is how a glacier is formed
- Ablation—The natural melting of ice
- Corrie— Armchair shaped hollow in the mountainside formed by glacial erosion
- Arete— A sharp ridge which is formed between two corries cutting back
- Pyramidal Peak—Where several corries cut back to meet at a central point
- Hanging Valley— A tributary glacier trough on the side of a main valley often with a waterfall
- Process—A series or set of activities that interact to produce a result
- Thaw- to change (or to be changed) from a solid state to a liquid state

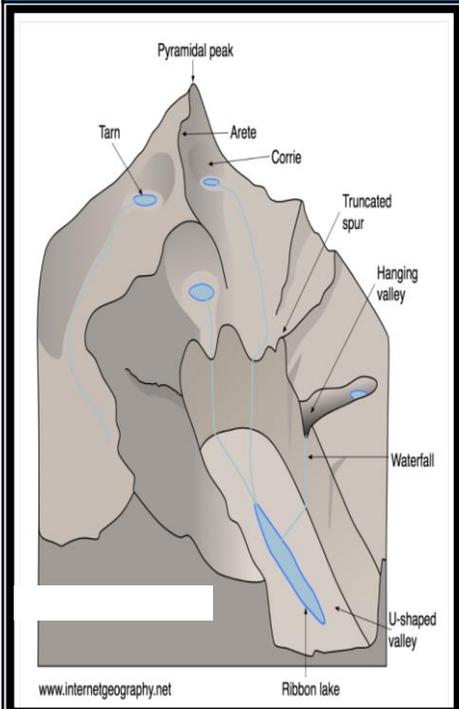
Week 2: Glaciation Processes Part One

- Erosional Processes: Erosion— wearing away and removal of material by force, such as a breaking wave
- Glacial erosion happens due to plucking and abrasion
  - Plucking is when rock freezes onto the ice and its dragged along
  - Abrasion is when plucked rocks rub against the Earth’s surface
- Weathering Processes: Weathering—wearing away by long exposure to the atmosphere
- In cold environments weathering is mainly caused by freeze-thaw action This is a type of mechanical processing
  - Freeze thaw— water freezes inside a crack in a rock and expands causing the crack to expand

Week 3: Glaciation Processes Part Two

- Deposition Processes: Deposition - when material being transported by a river or glacier is dropped due to a loss of energy.
- Glacial deposits are called moraine
  - Deposits at the snout of the glacier are called terminal moraine
  - Deposits at the side of a glacier are called lateral moraine
  - Drumlins are egg shaped hills made out of glacial deposits
- Transportation processes: Transportation - This is movement of eroded material along a river or a glacier
- Ice moves when accumulation is bigger than ablation
  - The process of material being pushed downhill by a glacier is called bulldozing

Week 4: Glaciated Landscapes



Week 5: Human Activity in a Glaciated Landscapes

- Farming - especially sheep farming - has been a way of life in highland areas for centuries.
- Advantages of farming include:
- It has shaped the landscape
  - It has helped to build local communities and is an important part of local economies
- Disadvantages of farming include:
- Farming may harm the environment
  - The introduction of too many animals leads to overgrazing - this causes soil erosion
  - For many farmers this way of life is becoming less economically viable

Week 6: Human Activity in a Glaciated Landscapes

- Glaciated mountain areas are a big draw for tourists because of the spectacular landscapes, the opportunities for walking, camping, and climbing amongst other activities.
- Advantages of tourism:
- Tourism gives people who live in towns an opportunity to enjoy the countryside, and brings wealth to the local people who provide them with accommodation and other services
- Disadvantages of tourism:
- Tourist developments like building ski lifts can spoil the landscape
  - Too much recreational activity may damage fragile environments for example ,soil erosion can interfere with flora and fauna