

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

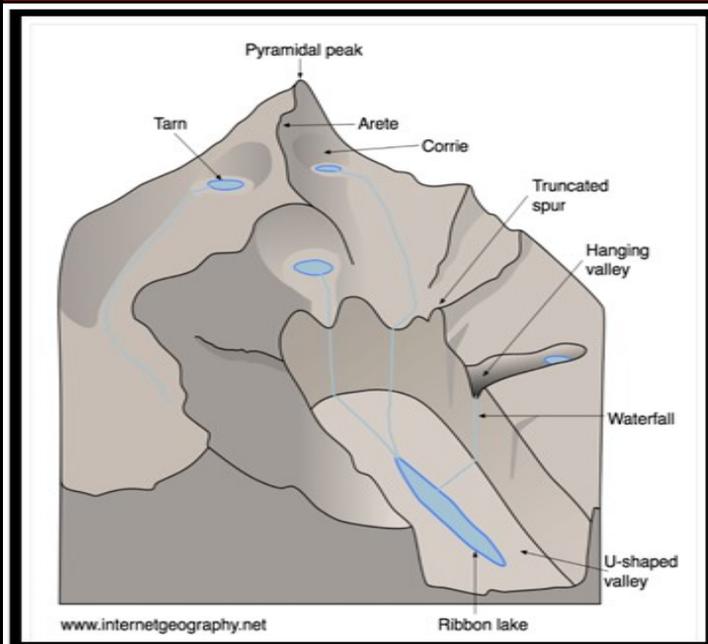
Week 2: Glaciation Processes Part One

- 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

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

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: Geographical Information Systems

- 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