

**Stanchester Academy**  
**Year 7 - Geography- Unit 3 – How does Ice Change the World?**

**Glaciation Key Terms**

1) glacial period	period of time when global temperatures were much lower than average, causing ice to cover more of the earth's surface
2) interglacial period	period of time characterised by warmer global temperatures which caused ice sheets to melt
3) glacier	sheet made of snow which has been pushed down/compressed over hundreds of years to form a thick mass of ice
4) glaciologist	scientist who studies glaciers
5) alpine glaciers	glaciers that form on mountainsides and move down through valleys
6) continental ice sheet	large area of ice that spreads out covering large areas e.g. Antarctica
7) zone of accumulation	area where more ice is gained in a year than lost
8) zone of ablation	area where more ice is lost than gained, causing the glacier to reduce in size and retreat
9) snout	the end of a glacier, where water is released due to melting
10) crevasse	great cracks that form in the ice due to it moving and wrinkling
11) Tees-Exe Line	line that divides previously glaciated landscapes in the UK, it runs diagonally from the River Tees to the River Exe
12) corrie	steep-sided hollow at the head of a valley or on a mountainside
13) tarn	small mountain lake e.g. Red Tarn
14) arête	sharp mountain ridge e.g. Striding Edge
15) pyramidal peak	where three or more corries and arêtes meet, they create a sharply pointed summit e.g. The Matterhorn
16) glacial trough	long valley with a U-shaped bottom, created by a glacier that has since disappeared. It has a flat valley floor and steep, straight sides
17) hanging valley	smaller side valley left 'hanging' above the main glacial trough formed by a tributary glacier
18) misfit stream	misfit streams meander through u-shaped floor. they do not erode the valley, as they form after glaciation has carved out the valley
19) moraine	material left behind by a moving glacier, usually soil and rock
20) drumlin	elongated hills of glacial deposits, usually 1 km long/ 500 m wide. A group of drumlins is called a drumlin swarm
<b>Key processes of Glaciation</b>	
1) weathering	the breakdown of rocks. There are three types of weathering; physical, chemical and biological
2) freeze-thaw weathering	a type of physical weathering, water continually seeps into cracks, freezes and expands, eventually breaking the rock apart
3) erosion	the wearing away of rocks by water and other materials
4) abrasion	as the glacier moves downhill, rocks that have been frozen into the base and sides of the glacier scrape the rock beneath, smoothing it
5) plucking	a type of erosion where melt water in the glacier freezes onto rocks, and as the ice moves forward it plucks or pulls out large pieces along the rock joints
6) deposition	the settling of sediments left behind by a moving glacier