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| **What will we be learning?****Cryosphere:****Ice & Tourism** | **Why this? Why now?**Our focus in Year 7 is **SCALE.** We have just learnt about Human and Physical Geography through exploring 2 large superpowers. In this topic we are now going to focus on the “cryosphere” part of our physical landscape across different countries and how people interact with them for tourism. |
| **What will I learn?**

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| **Lesson Question** | **Date** | **Retrieval Practice** |
| 1. **What** are glaciers and **where are they found**?
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| 1. How do glaciers **form**?
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| 1. What are the **glacial processes** that shape the landscape?
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| 1. What are the **glacial landforms** created by the processes?
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| 1. How does **tourism** impactglacial landscapes?
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| 1. Should a **new ski resort** be built in **Baad?**
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| 1. What is it like in **Antarctica**?
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| 1. Who **owns** Antarctica?
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| **What opportunities are there for wider study?****Links in School**: Physical Landscapes links in with the next Y7 topic Local Coasts and at GCSE where we study UK Physical Landscapes of Coasts & Rivers.**Careers:** Glaciologist, Hydrologist, Geophysicist, GIS, Travel & Tourism, Park Ranger, Conservation Officer, Photographer, Research Scientist, Policymaking.**Brilliant Websites for Revision & Wider Study:** * <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpcqxnb>
* <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztsx2p3>
* <https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episodes/m0011p16/the-lakes-with-simon-reeve>
* <https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/m001tkg6/wilderness-with-simon-reeve-series-1-2-patagonia>

**How will I be assessed?**You will be assessed by answering map skills related questions in your End of Year exams.To help you prepare for this in class we will be attempting a 4-mark GCSE style question evaluating the costs and benefits of building a potential new ski resort on both people and the environment. |
| **Key Words:****Cryosphere:** All the frozen water on Earth, including glaciers, ice caps, and sea ice.**Glacier:** A large, slow-moving river of ice formed from compacted snow.**Ice Cap:** A thick layer of ice covering less than 50,000 km², usually over mountains.**Ice Sheet:** A huge layer of ice covering more than 50,000 km² e.g. Antarctica or Greenland.**Accumulation:** When snow and ice build up on a glacier.**Ablation:** When ice melts or breaks off a glacier.**Equilibrium:** When the amount of snow added equals the amount lost.**Altitude:** How high something is above sea level.**Process:** A natural action that changes the Earth’s surface.**Erosion:** The wearing away of rock by natural forces like ice, water, or wind.**Plucking:** When a glacier pulls pieces of rock from the ground.**Abrasion:** When rocks stuck in the glacier scrape the land beneath it.**Striations:** Scratches on rocks made by glaciers dragging stones across them.**Transportation:** When glaciers carry rocks and debris as they move.**Freeze-Thaw Weathering:** When water freezes inside cracks, expands, and breaks up rock.**Bulldozing:** When a glacier pushes rocks and soil in front of it.**Rotational Slip:** A curved movement of ice in a glacier, often in a bowl-shaped hollow.**Deposition:** When a glacier drops the material it was carrying.**Glacial Till:** A mix of rocks and soil left behind by a melting glacier.**Moraine:** A pile or ridge of rocks left by a glacier.**Glacial Landform:** A natural feature on Earth’s surface created by glaciers, e.g. U-Shaped Valleys, Ribbon Lakes, Hanging Valley Waterfalls, Corries, Aretes, Pyramidal Peaks.**Tourist:** A person who travels to visit places for fun or learning.**Costs:** The negative effects of tourism, such as pollution or damage to nature.**Benefits:** The positive effects of tourism, such as jobs or income for local people.**Sustainable:** Something that can continue without harming the environment or future generations.**Climate:** The usual weather in a place over a long time.**Global Commons:** Natural areas that belong to everyone and are shared by all countries, like Antarctica or the oceans. |