

1. Rationale

Climates are always changing and 20,000 years ago Westhoughton was under miles of thick glacial ice. This ice brings many fascinating and unique landforms that have shaped our country. By learning the formation of these landforms and their characteristics we can see the power of nature.

1.	Abrasion	the sandpaper effect of glacial ice scouring a valley floor and sides
2.	Arête	a sharp, knife-like ridge formed between two corries cutting back by processes of erosion and freeze thaw
3.	Bulldozing	the pushing of deposited sediment by the snout (front) of the glacier as it advances
4.	Corrie or cirque	Armchair-shaped hollow in the mountainside formed by glacial erosion, rotational slip and freeze-thaw weathering – this is where the valley glacier begins
5.	Deposition	occurs when material being transported by the sea is dropped due to the sea losing energy
6.	Drumlins	egg-shaped hill of moraine material deposited in a glacial trough
7.	Erosion	wearing away and removal of material by a moving force, such as a breaking wave
8.	Freeze-thaw	a common process of weathering in a glacial environment involving repeated cycles of freezing and thawing that can make cracks in rock bigger
9.	Glacial trough	steep-sided, wide and flat-bottomed valley formed by the glacial abrasion
10.	Hanging valley	a tributary glacial trough on the side of a main valley often with a waterfall
11.	Moraine (ground, lateral, medial, terminal)	frost-shattered rock debris and material eroded from the valley floor and sides, transported and deposited by glaciers
12.	Plucking	a process of erosion – rocks are pulled from the valley floor as water freezes them to a glacier
13.	Pyramidal peak	where several corries cut back to meet at a central point, the mountain takes the form of a steep pyramid
14.	Ribbon lake	a long narrow lake in the bottom of a glacial trough
15.	Tarn	a small circular lake found in corries
16.	Transportation	the movement of eroded material
17.	Till	sediment deposited by a glacier that is unsorted and angular
18.	Truncated spur	an eroded interlocking spur characterised by a very steep cliff
19.	Upland	high areas of land
20.	Weathering	the breakdown or decay of rocks in their original place at, or just below, the ground surface

2. Case Studies

3.

1.	Lake District	Describe and explain
2.	Mountains	Assess and To what extent
3.	Polar Regions	Justify