

Glossary

Catholic Social Teaching


This topic will touch on discussions surrounding human rights, especially linked with family and communities. We will consider how important it is to always protect human rights.

Maths Skills

Calculating percentage (%) of an amount:

- Take the value, and divide it by the total amount.
- Then, multiply by 100

In a group of 79 people, 23 have blonde hair. What % of the population have blonde hair?

 $\frac{23}{79} \times 100 = 29.1\%$

English Skills

Connectives	Opinion phrases	Geographical key words
therefore moreover nevertheless on the other hand because this means that this suggests whereas however likewise nonetheless seemingly despite this so	in my opinion in conclusion conclusively overall clearly to a large extent to a small extent arguably undoubtedly the evidence suggests in summary ultimately finally for this reason	social economic environmental political local global national international north/south/east/west impact/effect response immediate long-term sustainable

Catholic Social Teaching

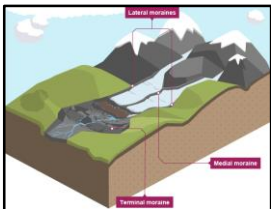
This topic considers natural processes on Earth and the potential for humans to disrupt these cycles. In this, we will consider our roles as stewards of the Earth, particularly when considering the issue of climate change.

GLACIERS AROUND THE WORLD



Erosional landforms

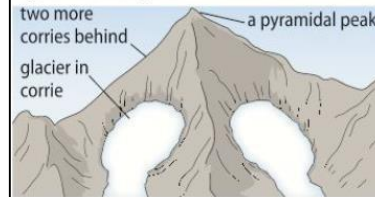
Corrie	A large circular depression on the upper slope of a mountain.
Arete	These are knife-edged ridges that divide two corries which have formed back-to-back.
Pyramidal Peak	These are formed when 3 or more corries form back to back.
Glacial Trough / U-Shaped Valley	Long, U-shaped valleys that were carved out by glaciers that have since receded or disappeared.



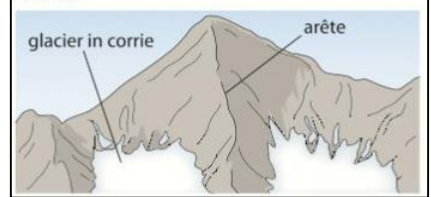
Key Terms:

Glacier	A long-standing mass of ice that moves very slowly downhill. They are found at high altitude.
Erosion	The wearing away of the land by movement e.g. moving ice.
Freeze-Thaw	When melt water or rain gets into cracks in the bedrock (usually the back wall) freezes and expands.
Abrasion	When rocks which have frozen onto the base and the back of the glacier scrape the bedrock.
Plucking	When melt water from a glacier freezes to the base rock. When the ice advances downhill, rock is pulled away from the back wall.

Pyramidal peak



Arête



Depositional landforms

Moraine	A moraine is a ridge material left behind by a moving glacier
Erratics	Large boulders transported by glaciers and left behind, seemingly randomly.
Drumlins	Oval shaped hills of glacial till

Glacial landscapes in the UK



Malham is a honeypot site in the Yorkshire Dales.

Positives: more income for local businesses, creates jobs in hospitality, encourages exercise and being outdoors

Negatives: litter, footpath erosion, fires from BBQs, traffic congestion on country roads

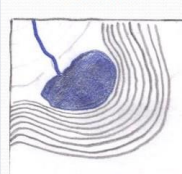
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Glacial features on OS Maps

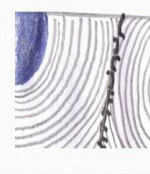
The information below shows how to recognise key glacial landforms on an OS Map. A **contour** is a **line** drawn on a map that joins points of equal height above sea level.

Corrie



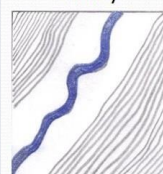
Contour lines are very close together showing very steep land.
The contour lines are curved showing a bowl-shape
Sometimes a blue tarn (lake) is evident

Arête



Where two corries form back to back.
The arête (ridge) is shown as a black rugged line

U-Shaped Valley



Contour lines are parallel, very close together showing very steep land.
There is a long strip of white (far apart contours) in the middle showing flat land.
There is a misfit river.

Ribbon Lake



In a U shaped valley, the blue area wider than a river.

Climate change and glaciers

Impact on habitats

If glaciers melt, this will destroy habitats and breeding grounds

Sea level rise

As glaciers melt, the meltwater will run into the ocean, causing sea levels to rise

Loss of freshwater supply

Countries such as Peru depend on glaciers to feed rivers with fresh water