Year 9
Subject: Geography
Topic/Unit: Ice on the land
When: HT4

Huntington School
Learn and succeed

Overview: This unit teaches the key geomorphological processes which are the natural mechanisms that shape and change the Earth's surface. These processes explain how the moving water which carved out valleys, transports material, and built new landforms can freeze and further transform the landscape. It further considers what evidence there is to suggest that Britain used to have glaciers, how those landscapes are used today and what conflicts arise in these upland areas.

Why this? Why now? The previous topic taught students that water shapes the landscape. This unit considers the further impact of changing temperatures on the physical landscape. Glaciers act as the planet's natural water towers, storing vast amounts of freshwater which is become more and more important to be aware of in an world effected more significantly by climate change.

Building on...building to: This directly builds on the previous unit and provides the foundations required for study at A level in the coastal landscapes' unit where the impact of fjords is taught. Map skills are built on in this unit. In Year 7 they learnt about contours and how to draw a contour profile. This, and other maps skills and revisited in this unit.

Sequence summary:

- What is the cryosphere and why is it important?
- How are glaciers formed?
- How do glaciers erode the landscape?
- What do British glaciated landscapes look like and how can we identify them?
- How are British glaciated landscapes used today?
- What are the conflicts in these landscapes?

Key Vocabulary:

- Cryosphere - the part of the Earth's surface where water is frozen solid into ice or snow.
- Glacier - A persistent body of dense ice that forms on land and flows slowly downhill under its own immense weight and gravity
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Assessments: Regular recall and retrieval tasks on whiteboards throughout each lesson to check understanding and dispel misconceptions. End of unit knowledge-based test.

Able and interested: Read *How to Read the Landscape: A Crash Course in Interpreting the Great Outdoors* by Robert Yarham. This highly illustrated book is highly recommended for teenagers. It serves as a field guide to identifying how ancient processes like glaciation and tectonics formed the valleys and mountains we see today.

Inclusion, Personal Development and Wider Skills: Tasks are scaffolded to build confidence. Students learn to understand how landforms are created in sequence. Sketch mapping skills are learned. Students learn to make decisions based on information they are presented with. Map skills are revisited.

Homework and Independent Learning: Homework is set fortnightly. Tasks may include pre-reading, offering reasoning for an argument or researching information to prepare for a lesson.