

## Pre Visit Activities

In and around the Chamonix area are many splendid examples of **active glaciers**. To actually see such features *really* brings this geographical topic to life.

The following **revision work** on **glaciation** and **glacial processes** will consider:-

- how glaciers **erode** and how this creates **landforms** of **glacial erosion**;
- how glaciers **deposit** and how this creates **landforms** of **glacial deposition**.

## Glacial Erosion

Ice is a powerful **agent of erosion**. Ice can **greatly change** the **appearance** of an area of land as it passes over it. Ice can **erode** in **three** ways:-

- (a) With your teacher help, **write a definition** of the following **methods of glacial erosion**:-

Method of Erosion	Definition
Abrasion	
Plucking	
Mass/Momentum/ Physical Force	

Fig 2

In **high mountain** areas, **glacial erosion** makes **glacial landforms** such as **CORRIES** (or **Cirques** or **cwm** or **Coires**), **ARÊTES** and **PYRAMIDAL PEAKS** (or **Horns**).

- (b) The following **line sketch** (figure 3) contains the **three glacial landforms** that are underlined above. **Label** the diagram and **complete** the missing words:

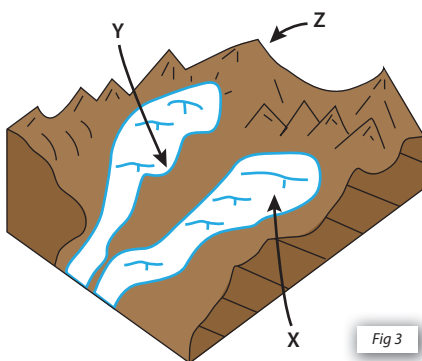


Fig 3

- X. A \_\_\_\_\_; a **deep circular hollow** in the mountain where a **snowfield** collected and at the bottom of which **ice** developed.
- Y. An \_\_\_\_\_; a **long, sharp, narrow ridge** that is found **around the top edge** of a corrie and between two neighbouring corries.
- Z. A \_\_\_\_\_; a **slender, tall, sharp summit**, formed when **3 or more** corries **erode back to back** into the mountain.