

Add a suffix to the word in italics to fill in the blanks.

1. Sit in that armchair. You'll find it is very *comfort...* .
2. We must fight on. The situation is not *hope...* .
3. Dan is tall.. than Joe, but Adam is the *tall...* of the three of them.
4. That story is hard to believe. In fact, it's *incred....* !
5. Sally thanked her friend for their *kind....* and *helpful....* .
6. *Swimm...* is one of my favourite activities.
7. They say that *laugh...* is the best medicine.
8. The children were lost in the *wilder...* for three days.
9. We all had to laugh because the situation was so *comic..* .
- 10 We'll take that radio on the picnic. It's not heavy, it's *port....* .

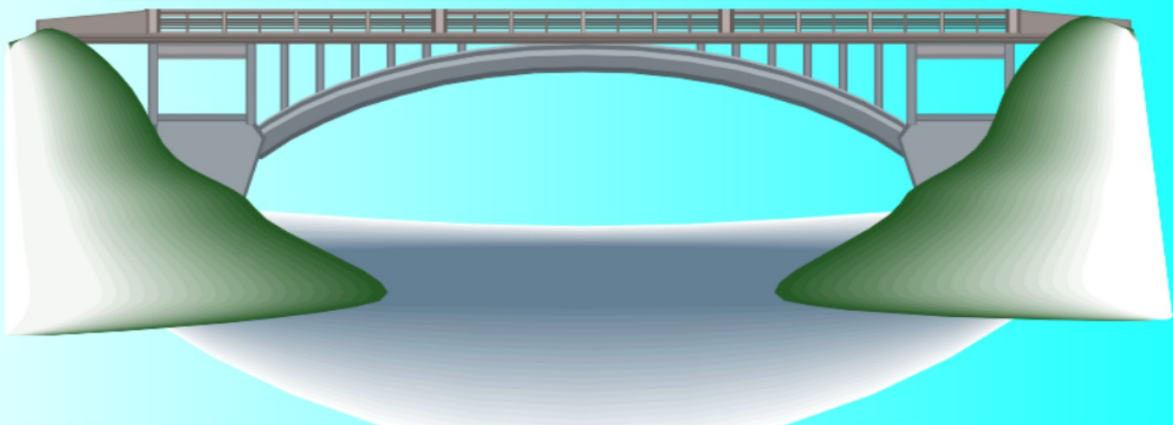
Thursday 11th February

LO: To use technical language

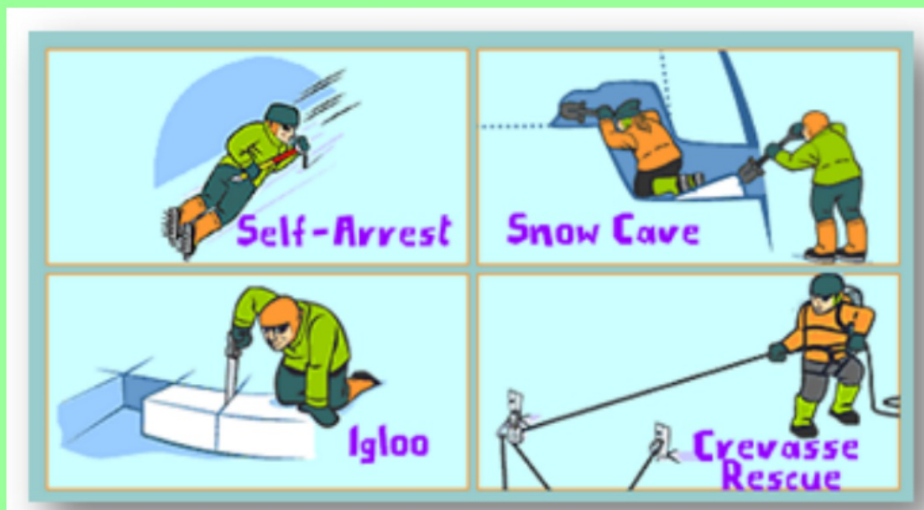
I can summarise
key information

I can use technical
language

I can present my
work clearly



Survival Skills



Extreme Cold Mountain Trek Clothing



What are these items and why are they needed for a mountain trek?

Extreme Cold Mountain Trek Clothing



What are these items and why are they needed for a mountain trek?

Over the next two days we are going to focus our writing on the equipment mountaineers would need to be able to use when on a mountain expedition.



What piece of equipment is this?

Example – Explanation Carabiner)

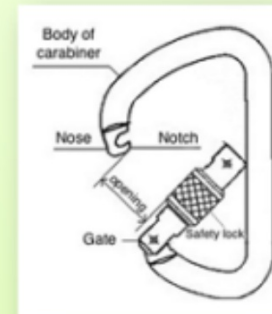
(wisconsyshowitype)

The carabiner is a special clip carried by climbers to hook ropes onto. It is designed to help them climb mountains and cliffs more safely.

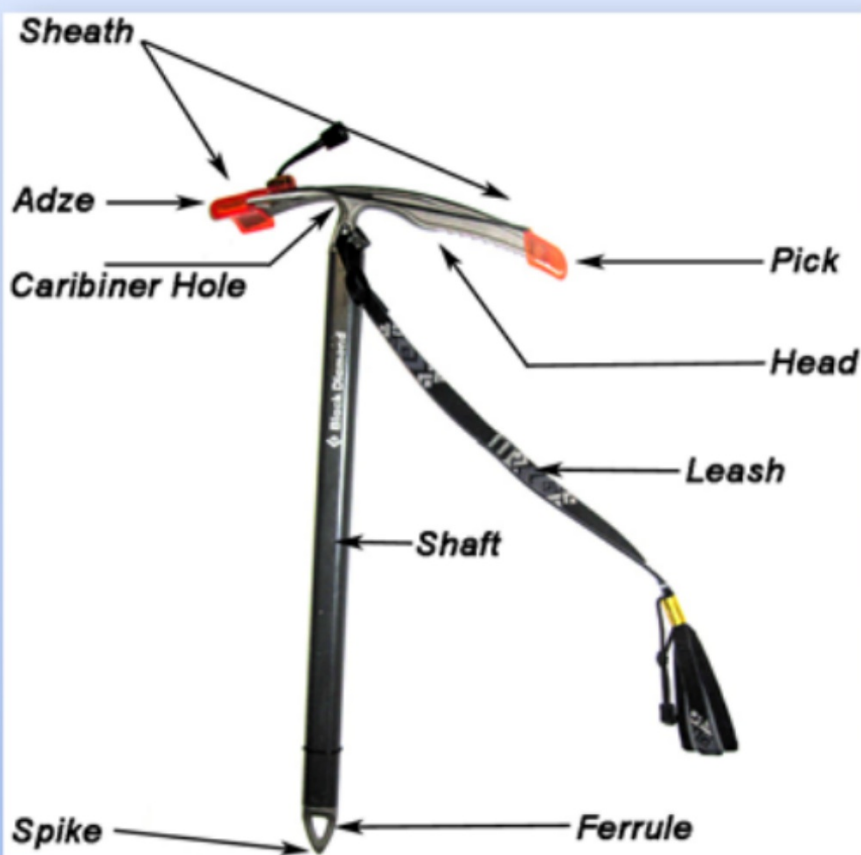
It consists of a light aluminium frame, an opening gate and in some cases a safety ring to keep it locked shut.

When a climber ascends a rock face, a rope is pushed through the gate into the carabiner. Once the rope is inside, a spring mechanism snaps the gate shut trapping the rope inside. If necessary, a safety locking device can be turned to lock the carabiner. However, this is not always necessary unless the ropes are under stress in activities such as abseiling.

Carabiners come in other shapes and sizes including: wire, straight and bent. In addition to climbing they can also be used for attaching objects to rucksacks such as water bottles during country walks.



Ice Axe



TASK: read the information on the ice axe to find out the purpose of the different features

(The word document is on the Year 6 home-learning page).

TASK: complete the RIC task, using the text to answer the questions.

Learn all the parts of an ice axe before you buy so you can choose wisely.

Before you buy and use an [ice axe](#), you need to have a working knowledge of the different parts of an ice axe. [Mountaineers](#) and ice climbers use various kinds of ice axes whenever they climb snow and ice. Most mountaineers and mixed climbers use a basic ice axe in the mountains, whereas ice climbers, unless they're climbing low-angle ice, use specialized ice climbing tools that are modifications of the traditional ice axe.

3 Main Components

An [ice axe](#) is composed of three main components: head, shaft, and spike.

The Ice Axe Head

The head of an [ice axe](#) is its single most important component and the one that has the most variation between different axes. The head, usually made of steel, is composed of three parts: pick, adze, and carabiner hole.

The Pick

The pick is the long sharp end of the ice axe's head. The pick is used for swinging into hard snow or ice. The pick is curved, usually with a 65 to 70 degree angle on a mountain ice axe. Technical ice climbing axes and ice tools have a sharper curve, usually 55 to 60 degrees. The clearance or the angle of the pick's tip to the shaft can be either positive or negative, although most axes have a positive clearance since they are more useful for hooking into ice. The end of the pick has serrated teeth for grabbing and holding in snow and ice. The pick is the part of the ice axe used for self-arresting or stopping a fall on steep snow. When climbing snow or ice on mountains, the pick is carried facing forward in preparation for a self-arrest.

The Adze

The [adze](#) is the broad end of the head that is shaped like a small shovel. It has an outer blade that is used for chopping steps in hard snow or ice and clearing platforms for belaying or bivouacking. The [adze](#) also is grasped by the hand in a self-belay mode in preparation for a self-arrest. When walking with an ice axe, the adze usually faces forward.]

The Carabiner Hole

The carabiner hole in the head at the top of the shaft is used for clipping a [carabiner](#) to the [ice axe](#) or more often to attach part of the hand leash to the axe.

Ice Axe Shafts

Ice axe shafts are made of [aluminum](#), steel, carbon [fiber](#), or wood. [Aluminum](#) shafts are usually best since they're light but strong. Steel shafts are strong but heavy. Carbon [Fiber](#) shafts are very strong, lightweight, but also expensive. Wood shafts are rarely used now but are strong and relatively light. A straight ice axe shaft is best for [general mountaineering](#), since they can easily plunge into snow and can be used for self-arresting and as an ice axe anchor. Curved shafts are designed to increase the power of swinging the tool into ice and are used for technical mountaineering, mixed climbing, and ice climbing. Some shafts have a rubber coating to increase hand friction and grip on the shaft. Athletic tape can also be added to the shaft or you can wear gloves with rubber palms to increase hand friction on the shaft.




The Spike

The spike is the tip of the ice axe, usually made of steel, which can poke and plunge into snow and ice. The spike is used mostly to provide balance when walking across snow. Some ice climbing tools don't have spikes to save weight. Other ice tools have a ferrule or an additional angled spike which can be used to provide stability when the pick is hooked into ice.

The Leash

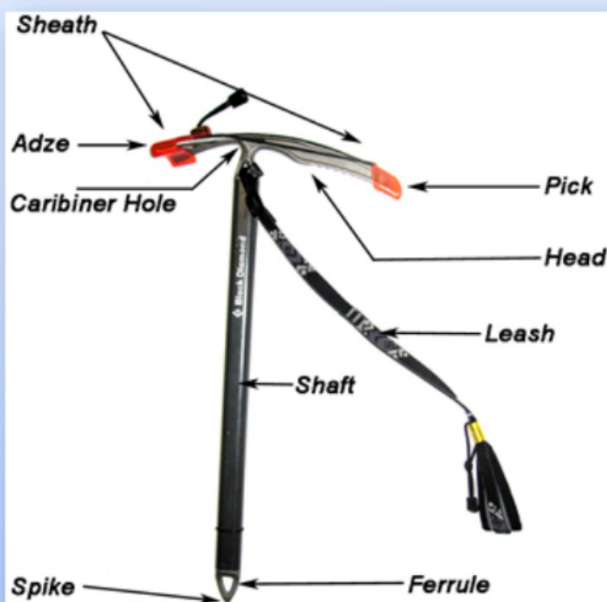
The leash is a webbing strap that attaches the ice axe to your wrist so that you won't lose the axe if you let go of it, drop it, or lose it in a fall. A leash is considered mandatory in most mountaineering situations since if you lose your axe, you could lose your life.

Reading with RIC: ice axe

 <p>RETRIEVE</p>	R) Name the key parts of an ice axe and what they are used for
 <p>INTERPRET</p>	I) Who is the text aimed at and how do you know? I) Where do you think you would find this text - why?
 <p>CHOICE</p>	C) Why do you think the text is organised under headings? C) Why are some words underlined and in a different colour?

TASK: think carefully about what you have learnt about a mountaineer's ice axe. Having read the text, can you answer the questions?

Ice Axe



What is it?

Why is it important?

What is it made up of?

What components does it have?

How does it work?

When would I use it?

Why should I carry one?

Any other interesting information?



Highlight, annotate and make notes about the text to help with your understanding.

TASK: you are going to produce a mini guide to explain how an ice axe works.



Your mini guide should include:

- subheadings
- paragraphs
- pictures
- technical language

You need to take information from the text but as you are producing a mini-guide, you will need to summarise the information.

You could also do your own research about how ice axes and include this in your guide.

We would like you to upload your first draft of this guide to Assignments so we can give you some feedback before you edit and produce your final version.