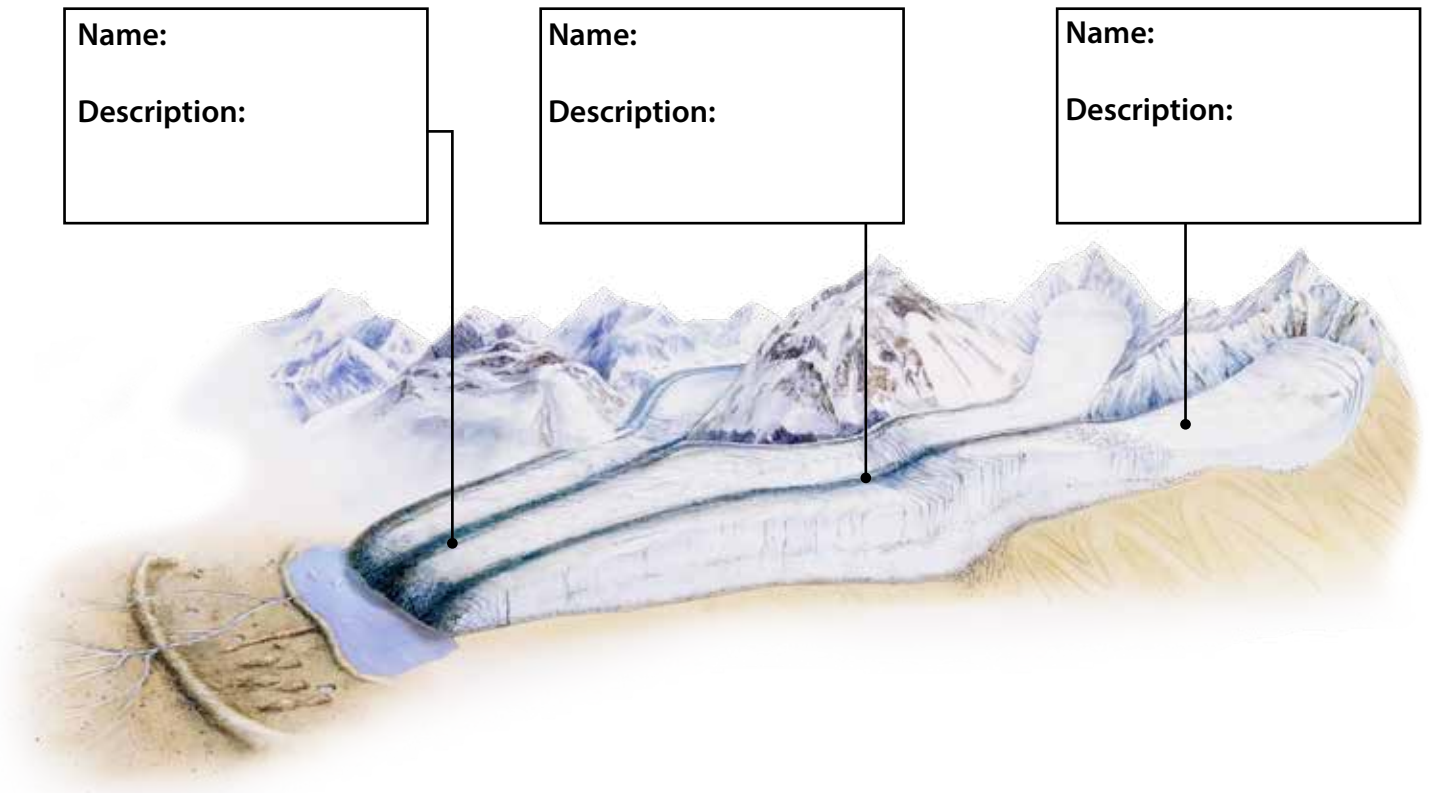


This diagram highlights the main three sections of a glacier. Fill in the blanks on the diagram by naming each section and providing a brief description. Use the information you learned on pages 6 and 7 of the book.



Name:

Description:

Name:

Description:

Name:

Description:

Answer the following questions about the glacier's body.

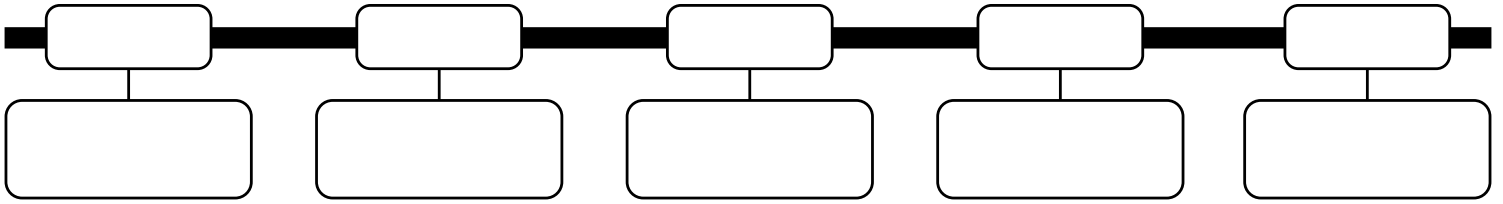
1. Which zone leaves behind ground moraine?

2. In which zone do crevasses typically appear?

3. Is snow most often lost from above or below the equilibrium line?



1. What have you learned about the history of glacier movement? Using this understanding combined with information from the library and online sources, create a list of significant glacier-related events throughout time. Organize the events by date, from the earliest to the most recent. Then, create a timeline in the boxes below using five of the events from your list.



2. After building your timeline, what trends do you see? Using your timeline, the information on pages 10 and 11, and online sources answer the following questions.

a. Is Earth's climate currently getting warmer or cooler?

b. What effect will this have on Earth's glaciers?

c. What effect will this have on the water level of Earth's oceans?

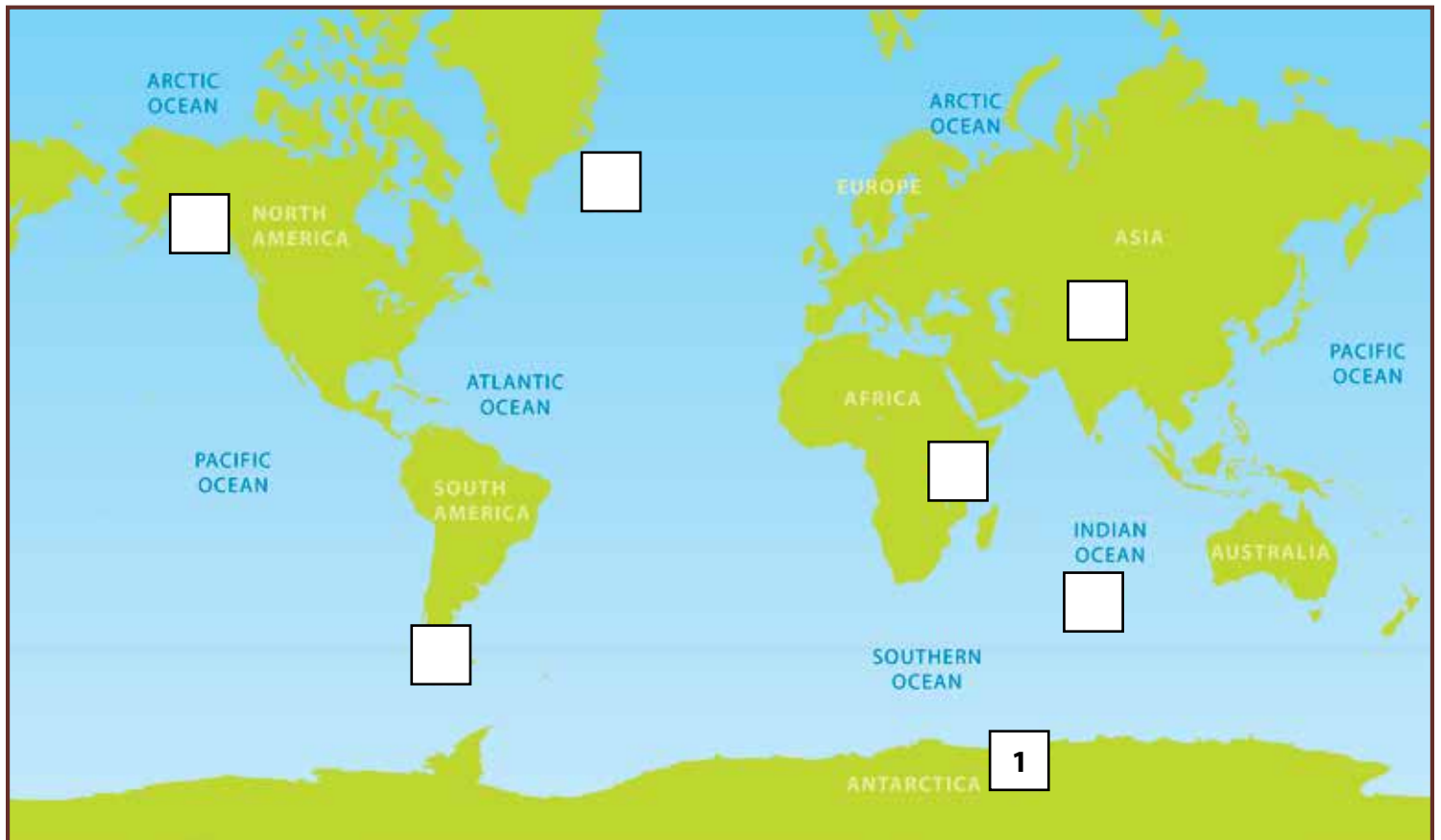


Complete the chart using the featured glaciers on pages 12–13 of the book. List the glaciers in order of largest to smallest in size. The largest glacier has already been completed as an example.

	GLACIER NAME	CONTINENT	LOCATION	SIZE
1	Lambert	Antarctica	Antarctica	15,444 sq. miles
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				



Using the chart from page 1 of the activity, label the glaciers on the map from 1 to 7 (largest to smallest) by writing the correct number at the location of each glacier. The largest glacier has already been completed as an example.



How do glaciers shape the land while they move? How do glaciers shape the land once they have melted? Using the information found on pages 14–17 of *Glaciers*, as well as the library and online content, research glacier landforms. Then, write an expository paragraph explaining your findings in the space below.

An expository paragraph is a group of sentences that provide information on a topic, give directions, or explain an event. Your expository paragraph will provide information on a topic.

An expository paragraph has three parts. The first part is the topic sentence. The topic sentence is usually the first sentence. It tells readers what the paragraph will be about and catches their attention. Supporting sentences generally follow the topic sentence. They provide details explaining or supporting the topic sentence. At the end of an expository paragraph, a sentence wraps up, or summarizes, the ideas expressed in the paragraph. This is called the concluding sentence. It is usually a strong statement.

Topic Sentence:

Supporting Sentences:

Concluding Sentence:



1 What is a piece of glacier that has broken off and floated out to sea called?

2 What causes glaciers to move?

3 What can glaciers tell people about their world?

4 In how many ways can glaciers be grouped?

5 Are ice sheets and icecaps the same?

6 What is a rock that is carried by a glacier called?

7 What shape of valley do glaciers usually create?

8 What is a glacier?

9 What is a glaciologist?

10 What was the name of the ship that sank after hitting an iceberg in 1912?



Key Words Match-Up

Write the words from the list below in the box above the correct definition for each word. Check your answers on page 23 of the book.

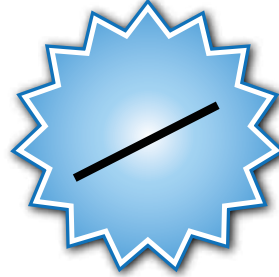
NAME

DATE

KEYWORDS

avalanches	evaporates	sediment
climates	fjord	tundra
continent	gravity	
erode	moraine	

Your
Score is



=

%

- changes from a liquid or solid to a gas
- sudden sliding of large masses of snow and rock down a mountain
- a flat, treeless region where the ground remains permanently frozen
- very small pieces of rock and dirt deposited by water, wind, or ice
- the usual weather in a region throughout the year
- the force that pulls objects toward the center of Earth
- one of seven large land masses on Earth; Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America
- remove rock and pieces of soil by natural forces such as water, ice, waves, and wind
- a narrow inlet with steep mountains on either side
- a pile of soil and rock



Glacier Quiz Answer Key

Compare your quiz answers with the answer key below.

NAME

DATE

1. An iceberg
2. Weight and gravity
3. Glaciers tell us whether our climate is changing.
4. Two. Glaciers can be grouped by location and size.
5. No. Ice sheets are bigger than icecaps.
6. An erratic
7. Glaciers usually gouge U-shaped valleys.
8. A glacier is a large mass of ice in a very cold region.
9. Someone who studies ice and snow.
10. *Titanic*

