Name: _____ Block: _____ Date: _____

EARTH SCIENCE 11

Chapter 11 Glaciers
Review Worksheet (63 marks)

Part A: Matching

For each of the following, choose the phrase in column B that best matches the term in column A, and mark its letter in the blank space.

		Column A	Column B
_____	1.	Snow line	a. depression left by a melted subterranean ice block
_____	2.	Crevasse	b. glacial deposit of unstratified materials
_____	3.	Ice sheet	c. long canoe-shaped deposit of till
_____	4.	Glacial milk	d. fissure in a glacier perpendicular to its length
_____	5.	Roches moutonnees	e. flat, compacted unstratified, unsorted deposit
_____	6.	Arête	f. lowest elevation at which snow remains all year
_____	7.	Terminal moraine	g. unstratified deposit behind terminal moraine
_____	8.	Drift	h. glacier deposit of stratified materials
_____	9.	Drumlin	i. unstratified glacier deposits showing the farthest advance
_____	10.	Outwash	j. winding, snakelike deposit of a subglacial stream
_____	11.	Esker	k. glacial deposit of stratified materials at the side of a glacier
_____	12.	Finger lake	l. an ice pack covering nearly an entire landmass
_____	13.	Kettle	m. sharp, narrow ridge between cirques
_____	14.	Erratic	n. “sheep rocks” with one smooth, polished side
_____	15.	Till	o. any deposit left behind when a glacier melts
_____	16.	Lateral moraine	p. glacial lake in a long, narrow valley
_____	17.	Recessional moraine	q. Rock flour mixed with water
_____	18.	Subglacial moraine	r. boulder deposited by a glacier far from its origin

Name: _____ Block: _____ Date: _____

EARTH SCIENCE 11

Part B: Complete the phrases

19. When a glacier reaches the seacoast and moves into the ocean, large pieces of ice may break off, or _____ to form icebergs. (Hint: “moo”)

20. Valley glaciers, also known as _____ _____, occur in mountainous regions over all continents of Earth except _____. (Hint: want some “roo” meat, mate?)

21. The world’s largest valley glaciers are called piedmont glaciers because many individual valley glaciers join on the plains below the mountains. The largest of these piedmont glaciers are found in _____.

22. Ice sheets or continental glaciers cover all the land except for a few peaks called _____, which project above the ice.

23. Small ice sheets, called _____ _____, cover many large islands in the Arctic Ocean such as Baffin Island, Iceland, or Spirtzbergen.

24. A glacier may reach below the snow line because it moves _____ than it melts.

25. All glacial valleys are ____-shaped.

26. The semicircular basin from which a valley glacier begins is a _____ and it may contain a _____, called a _____, when the glacier melts.

27. The material left by glaciers is called _____ because it was originally thought to have been left by the Great _____.

28. _____ are the cone-shaped hills of stratified material which were once deposits in _____ on the glacial ice.

29. _____ moraines form beneath glaciers while _____ end moraines mark the furthest advance of glaciers.

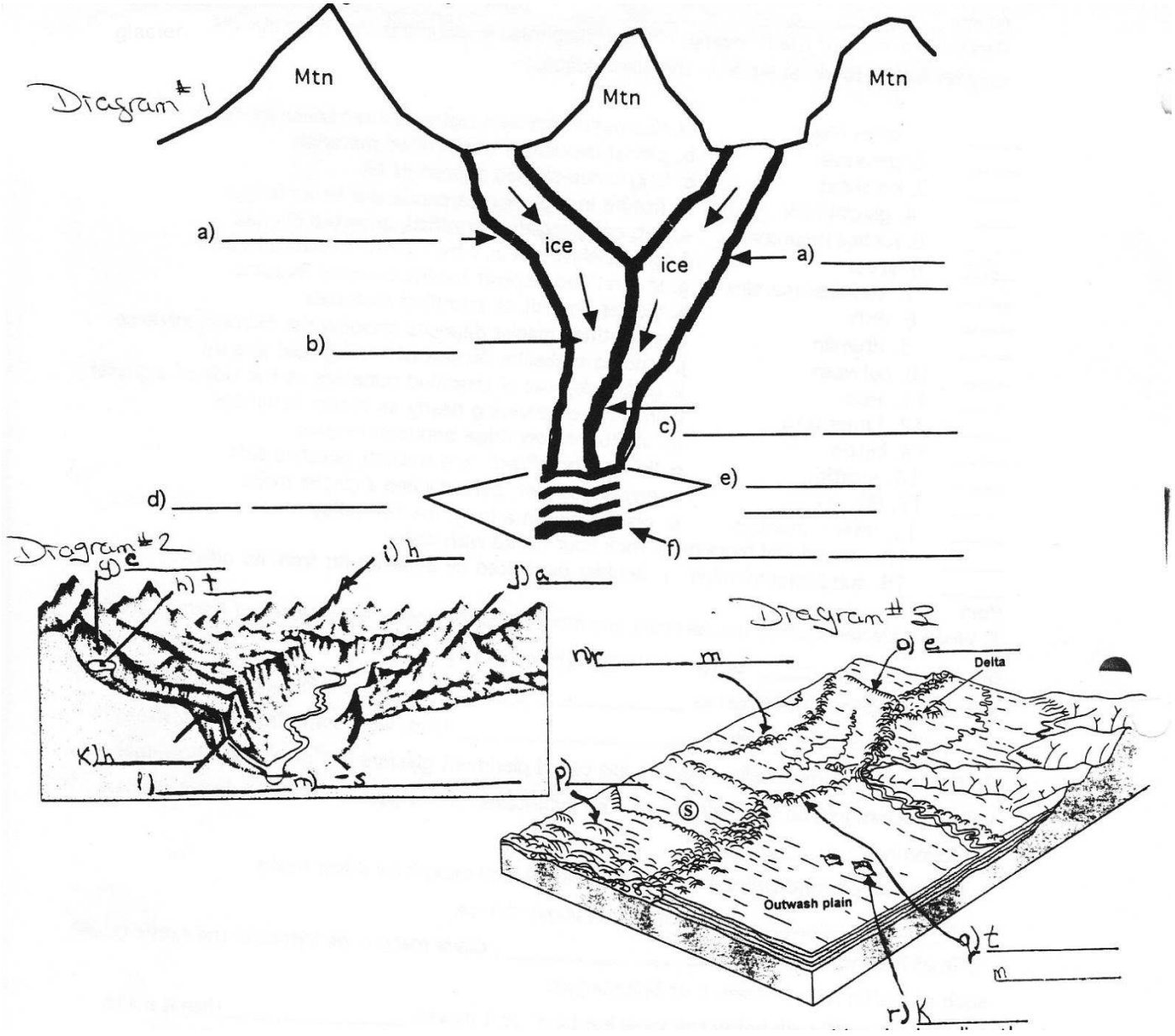
30. _____ moraines form on the sides of alpine glaciers, and when they come together as merging tributary glaciers they form _____ moraines.

Name: _____ Block: _____ Date: _____

EARTH SCIENCE 11

Part C: Label the Diagrams

Label each diagram. Diagrams #1 and #2 are alpine glaciers; diagram #3 is a continual glacier.



Name: _____ Block: _____ Date: _____

EARTH SCIENCE 11

Part D: Choose the term

For each glacial structure, determine if it is: a landform created by the ice directly, a till deposit, or an outwash deposit (deposited by stream of melting glacial water).

Ex.	*Drumlin:*	*Glacial landform*	*Till*	*Outwash*
31.	Esker:	Glacial landform	Till	Outwash
32.	Horn:	Glacial landform	Till	Outwash
33.	Kame:	Glacial landform	Till	Outwash
34.	Moraine:	Glacial landform	Till	Outwash
35.	Kettle: (two answers)	Glacial landform	Till	Outwash
36.	Arete:	Glacial landform	Till	Outwash
37.	Cirque:	Glacial landform	Till	Outwash
38.	Erratics:	Glacial landform	Till	Outwash