

Glaciers

♦ Understanding Main Ideas

Fill in the blanks in the table below.

Glacial Landform	Description	Result of Erosion or Deposition?	
diaciai canatorii.			
1	Mounds or ridges of till	Deposition	
Horn	A sharpened peak	2.	
Cirque	A bowl-shaped hollow	3	
<i>A</i>	Small depression formed when a block of ice melts in till	Deposition	
Glacial lake	Large lake in large basin eroded by plucking and abrasion	5	
Arête	Sharp ridge separating cirques	6	
Drumlin	A long mound of till that is higher at one end	7.	

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- 8. What are the two kinds of glaciers, and how are they different?
- 9. How do glaciers form?
- 10. How do glaciers move?
- 11. When do glaciers deposit sediment?

◆ Building Vocabulary

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

- 12. A glacier picks up rocks through a process called _____.
- 13. Times when continental glaciers cover large parts of Earth's surface are called
- **14.** A(n) ______ is any large mass of ice that moves slowly over land.
- **15.** The sediments deposited directly by a glacier are called ______.

PTER 3, Erosion and Depos	ition (continued)	
Describe abrasion and how it aff	ects bedrock.	
lacial Deposition (pages	91-93)	
When does a glacier deposit the	sediment it is carrying?	
	No.	
ch each type of glacial landforn	with its description.	
Type of Landform	Description	
19. till	a. Small depression formed by a	
1%, moraine	chunk of ice when it melts	
30 terminal moraine	b. Mixture of sediments a glacier deposits on the surface	6
21. prairie pothole	c. Ridge formed at the edge of a glacier	+1
	d. Shallow depression formed by flowing water	
23 cirque	e. Ridge at the farthest point reached	
24 arête	by a glacier	
25 fiord	f. Sharp ridge separating two cirques	
	g. Bowl-shape hollow eroded by a glacier	
	h. Sea-filled valley cut by a glacier in a coastal region	
How were the Great Lakes for	med?	
p,		

A.G.