Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Assessment

Section Quiz 17.1

Section: Moving Ice

MATCHING

In the space provided, write the letter of the definition that best matches the term or phrase.

_____ 1. continental glacier
_____ 2. internal plastic flow
_____ 3. alpine glacier
_____ 4. crevasse
_____ 5. basal slip

a. a crack or fissure in a glacier
b. the process that causes the ice at the base of a glacier to melt and the glacier to slide
c. a massive sheet of ice not confined by topography
d. a narrow mass of ice confined by topography
e. the process by which glaciers flow slowly as grains of ice deform under pressure and slide over each other

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the answer choice that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

_____ 6. When new snow is added to a glacier faster than ice and snow melt, the glacier
a. gets larger.
b. stays the same size.
c. gets smaller.
d. gets larger, then smaller.

_____ 7. What is the grainy ice that forms when snow melts and refreezes called?
a. flan
b. fur
c. firn
d. firm

_____ 8. An iceberg is a large block of ice that breaks away from a(n)
a. ice pack.
b. ice shelf.
c. landmass.
d. ice block.

_____ 9. A massive sheet of ice that may cover millions of square kilometers is a(n)
a. alpine glacier.
b. ice slick.
c. land mass.
d. continental glacier.

_____ 10. A continental glacier is also called a(n)
a. snowfield.
b. iceberg.
c. ice sheet.
d. ice shelf.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Assessment

Section Quiz 17.2

Section: Glacial Erosion and Deposition

MATCHING

In the space provided, write the letter of the definition that best matches the term or phrase.

_____ 1. erratic
_____ 2. horn
_____ 3. moraine
_____ 4. arête
_____ 5. kettle

a. a sharp, pyramid-shaped peak formed by glacial erosion
b. a large rock transported from a distant source by a glacier
c. a steep depression in a glacial drift deposit
d. a jagged ridge that forms between cirques
e. a ridge of unsorted sediment formed by glacial deposition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the answer choice that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

_____ 6. A lake basin can form when a continental glacier leaves depressions
a. in the ice mass.
b. in roches moutonnées.
c. in eskers.
d. in bedrock.

_____ 7. Glacial lakes can form in the uneven surface of
a. ground moraines.
b. the continental glacier.
c. mountains.
d. valleys.

_____ 8. A deep, bowl-shaped depression formed by glacial erosion is called a(n)
a. ice pack.
b. arête.
c. cirque.
d. kettle.

_____ 9. Sediment carried and deposited by glaciers is called
a. continental drift.
b. glacial drift.
c. ice drift.
d. galactic drift.

_____ 10. Tear-shaped mounds of sediment formed by glacial deposition are called
a. till.
b. kettles.
c. cirques.
d. drumlins.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Assessment

Section Quiz 17.3

Section: Ice Ages

MATCHING

In the space provided, write the letter of the definition that best matches the term or phrase.

_____ 1. interglacial period
_____ 2. ice age
_____ 3. precession
_____ 4. glacial period
_____ 5. eccentricity

a. the wobble of Earth's axis
b. the change of the shape of Earth's orbit from circular to elongated and back again
c. a colder climatic period of glacial advance
d. a period of climatic cooling during which glaciation repeats
e. a warmer climatic period of glacial retreat

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the answer choice that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

_____ 6. Which of the following explains the principle behind the Milankovitch theory?
a. The amount of solar radiation that Earth absorbs is constant.
b. The amount of solar radiation the sun receives varies.
c. The amount of solar radiation the sun receives is constant.
d. Cyclical changes in Earth's orbit and in the tilt of its axis cause climatic changes.

_____ 7. Earth's most recent ice age began approximately how long ago?
a. 800 million years ago
b. 4 million years ago
c. 15,000 years ago
d. 10,000 years ago

_____ 8. The Milankovitch theory attempts to explain
a. patterns of weather.
b. causes of glacial periods.
c. global warming.
d. how the Great Lakes formed.

_____ 9. Evidence of past glaciation has been found by studying
a. volcanic dust.
b. seahorse activity.
c. Foraminifera shells.
d. seaweed.

_____ 10. According to the Milankovitch theory, which of the following factors affect the solar energy reaching Earth's surface?
a. clouds, ice, and glaciers
b. eccentricity, erratics, and precession
c. eccentricity, tilt, and precession
d. tilt, angle, and slope