



GLACIERS

1 ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN YOUR OWN WORDS.

When did the last Ice Age end? _____

Which parts of the earth were covered with ice? _____

Where and how do glaciers form? _____

What does a glacier transport? _____

What will happen to the sea levels if the temperature on earth continues to go up? _____

What are valley glaciers? _____

What is the difference between glaciers that form near the equator and glaciers in Europe and North America? _____

Where can we find the largest glacier on earth? How long is it? _____



Name two glaciers in Europe! _____

Describe the following words :

- ice cap _____
- ice sheet _____
- iceberg _____

How thick can ice be? _____

What have scientists found out about the earth's climate? _____

What are interglacial periods? _____



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2 MATCH THE WORDS WITH THE DEFINITIONS

A	chunk		to cover land with water
B	costal		between two Ice Ages
C	float		where land meets the sea
D	flood		to go back
E	freeze		to go up
F	increase		if something doesn't move
G	interglacial		a large piece of something
H	moraine		to swim on the sea
I	retreat		the low land between two mountains
J	standstill		when an object becomes cold and hard
K	valley		the material that piles up at the end of a glacier

3 TRUE OR FALSE

	T	F
In Greenland more than 80 % of the island is covered with ice		
Most glaciers near the equator can be are long, because the mountains are high		
The weight of a glacier can form a valley		
When it gets colder glaciers move upwards		
We are in the middle of a new Ice Age		
Ice Ages happen every 10,000 years		
Snow never melts in Antarctica.		



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4 FILL IN THE CORRECT WORDS FROM THE BOX

During the _____ the northern part of the world was _____ with ice. Today, there are still _____ in certain areas, especially in the high mountain _____ of Europe and North America.

Glaciers form when snow _____ and freezes. Snow turns into ice which can then _____ down _____. When it gets warmer glaciers come to a _____ and pile up big _____.

Glaciers are so heavy that the _____ of the ice can _____ mountain ranges. These rivers of ice can _____ valleys and make them wider.

Near the _____ glaciers are normally very short but in other areas they can be many kilometres long. The Lambert Glacier In _____ is the longest in the world. It has a _____ of 700 km.

Ice sheets cover whole islands and continents. 80 % of _____, for example, is covered with ice. In such places snow never melts and the ice can become up to 3,000 metres thick. Sometimes _____ of ice break off and _____ as _____ in the ocean.

_____ have been studying _____ in climate for a long time. today we know that there have been many Ice Ages in the earth's _____. The last one probably ended about 10,000 years ago and now we are in an _____ period.

Antarctica

carve out

changes

chunks

covered

equator

float

flow

glaciers

Greenland

history

Ice Age

icebergs

interglacial

length

melts

moraines

ranges

reshape

scientists

standstill

valleys

weight