LECTURE 30: ICE AND GLACIERS

30. When glaciers spread out as they exit a mountainous area, they resemble alluvial fans but are called:
   A. continental glaciers
   B. valley glaciers
   C. Piedmont glaciers
   D. ice caps
   E. ice sheets

30. Which one of the following types of glaciers is sometimes called an ice sheet?
   A. valley glacier
   B. continental glacier
   C. Piedmont glacier
   D. ice bergs
   E. none of the above

30. The only two places on Earth that have continental glaciers today are:
   A. the north pole and the south pole
   B. Greenland and Iceland
   C. Alaska and Antarctica
   D. Antarctica and Greenland
   E. Siberia and Antarctica

30. Which of the following descriptions is NOT true of a continental glacier?
   A. only found in Greenland, Antarctica, and on high mountain tops
   B. includes ice caps and ice sheets
   C. ice flows radially outwards away from the center
   D. can be up to 3000 meters thick
   E. also called Piedmont glaciers

30. Where is the zone of accumulation on a glacier?
   A. at the terminus of the glacier
   B. in the same place as the zone of wastage
   C. where the process of ablation dominates
   D. where the crevasses develop
   E. at the head of the glacier

30. The process of creep in a glacier results from ice crystals sliding over each other along planes of weakness in the ice. This type of motion of the glacier is also called:
   A. internal flow
   B. basal sliding
   C. crevassing
   D. surging
   E. creepification

30. Most accumulation on a glacier occurs (1) ______ whereas most ablation occurs (2) ______.
   A. (1) at night (2) during the day
   B. (1) when the glacial budget is negative (2) when the glacier recedes
   C. (1) in the zone of wastage (2) at the head of the glacier
   D. (1) at the head of the glacier (2) near the front of the glacier
   E. (1) during interglacial periods (2) during ice ages

30. Which of the following glacial features is an erosional feature that is created by the glacial process called plucking?
   A. U-shaped valley
   B. drumlin
   C. roche moutonnée
   D. arête
E. cirque

30. Which of the following glacial features does not belong in the same category as the others because it is a depositional feature?
   A. roche moutonée
   B. glacial striations
   C. truncated spur
   D. drumlin
   E. cirque

30. What is an arête?
   A. a bowl-shaped depression on a mountain carved out by a valley glacier
   B. a pyramidal mountain peak in a glacially eroded region
   C. a knife-like ridge of rock between two glacially eroded valleys
   D. a U-shaped tributary valley that sits high above a deeper valley
   E. a small lake in a depression eroded out by a glacier long ago

30. What is a cirque?
   A. a bowl-shaped depression on a mountain carved out by a valley glacier
   B. a pyramidal mountain peak in a glacially eroded region
   C. a knife-like ridge of rock between two glacially eroded valleys
   D. a U-shaped tributary valley that sits high above a deeper valley
   E. a small lake in a depression eroded out by a glacier long ago

30. Which of the following depositional features is best described by the definition: “Rounded hills of till, shaped like inverted teaspoons, with the steep side facing the direction from which the glacier came.”
   A. erratic
   B. esker
   C. kame
   D. varve
   E. drumlin

30. Which of the following features is NOT a type of lake related in some way to glaciers or glaciation?
   A. kettle lake
   B. proglacial lake
   C. tarn
   D. pater noster lake
   E. fjord

30. The type of moraine that accumulates in the middle of a glacier due to two glaciers flowing together is:
   A. lateral
   B. medial
   C. terminal
   D. ground
   E. recessional