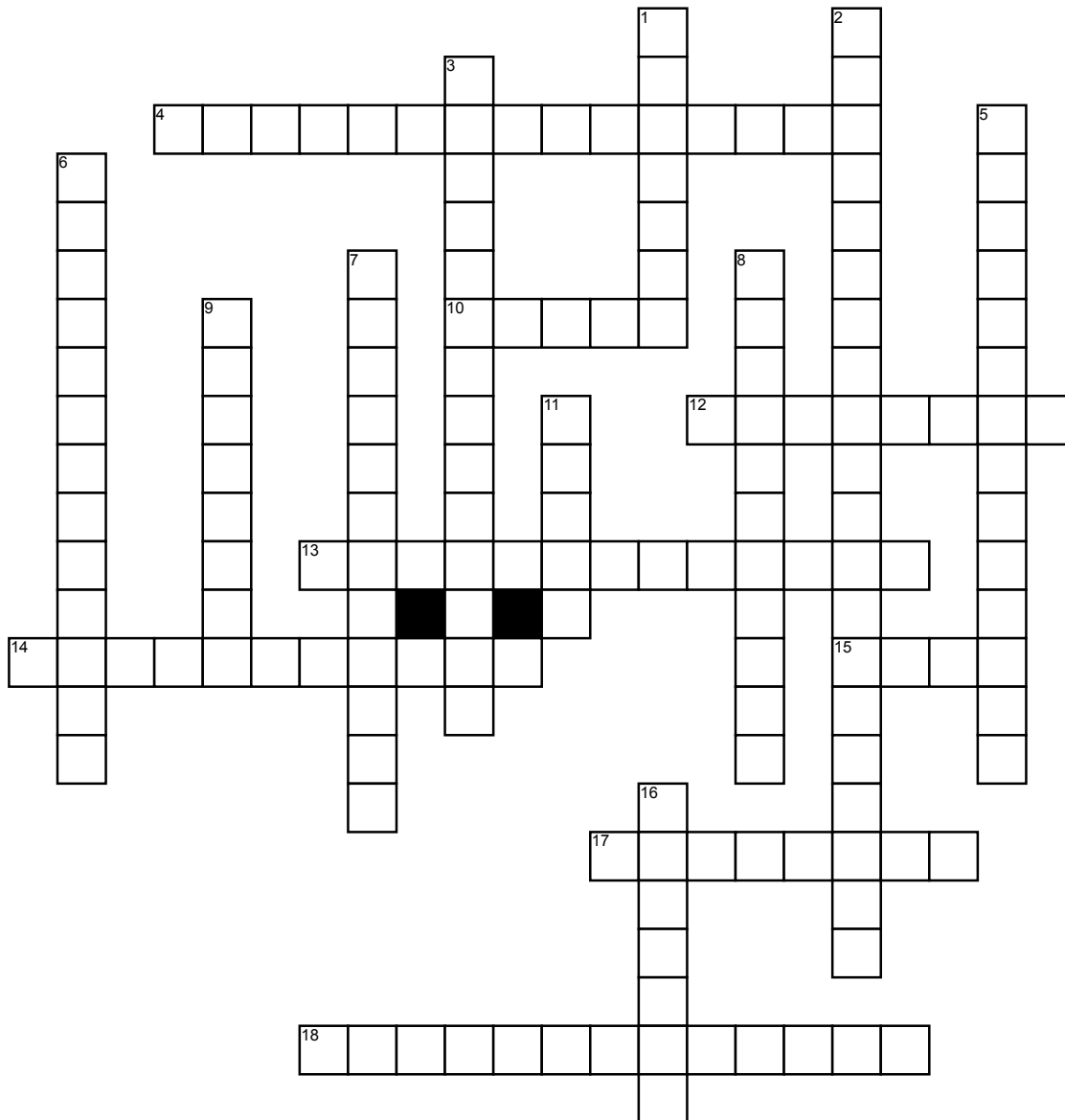


Name: _____

Date: _____

Glaciation



Across

- 4.** A prominent ridge of rock debris dumped at the end of a glacier and formed of unsorted boulders, sand, gravel and clay.
- 10.** Sharp, knife-like ridge formed between two cirques cutting back.
- 12.** Erosion caused by rocks and boulders in the base of the glacier acting like a giant file scratching and scraping the rocks below.
- 13.** A valley formed by being widened and deepened by the action of glaciers (ice sheets).
- 14.** A deep crevasse found at the back wall of a corrie, formed as the ice moves away downhill.
- 15.** A deep circular lake filling a corrie hollow.
- 17.** A type of erosion where melt water in the glacier freezes onto rocks, and as the ice moves forward it plucks or pulls out large pieces along the rock joints.

- 18.** A former river valley spur which has been sliced off by a valley glacier.

Down

- 1.** Frost-shattered rock debris and material eroded from the valley floor and sides, transported and deposited by glaciers.
- 2.** Also known as frost-shattering as it occurs in cold climates when temperatures are often around freezing point and where exposed rocks contain many cracks. Water enters the cracks during the warmer day and freezes during the colder night. As the water turns into ice it expands and exerts pressure on the surrounding rock, causing pieces to break off.
- 3.** A narrow band of rock debris which runs along the sides of a glacier resulting from ice erosion of the valley sides and freeze-thaw weathering on the bare rock above.
- 5.** Rock that is smoothed and polished on one side and the other plucked and jagged.
- 6.** Where 3 or more corries cut back to meet at a central point, the mountain takes this form.
- 7.** After the ice has melted and the river returns to the valley, it often looks tiny and out-of-place in its huge U-shaped trough.
- 8.** Long, narrow lakes found in U shaped valleys, formed in locations where the glacier had more erosive power.
- 9.** Rocks which have been transported and deposited by a glacier some distance from their source region.
- 11.** A slope of loose, large angular rocks broken away from the mountainside by freeze-thaw weathering.
- 16.** A sheet of ice that moves slowly down a river valley under the influence of gravity. This is often described as a river of ice.