Multiple Choice: Select the best answer for each and circle it on your answer sheet. (2 pt each)

1) As distance from the equator increases, the elevation of the snow line
   a. increases   b. decreases   c. stays the same   d. you mean, ‘Snow White’?

2) The large ice sheets of Greenland and Antarctica are called __________ glaciers.
   a. arête   b. valley   c. continental   d. horn

3) A glacier can easily be compared to a conveyor belt where the ________ is what carries sediment outward.
   a. melt   b. flow   c. moraine   d. esker

4) The location of a(n) __________ depends on the rates of flow and melt.
   a. outwash   b. ice sheet   c. ice cap   d. ice front

5) Calving occurs when large blocks of ice break off into the ocean to become
   a. outwash   b. ice flow   c. till   d. icebergs

6) Ground, lateral, medial, terminal, and end are all types of
   a. valleys   b. moraines   c. lakes   d. drumlins

7) Striations are long, parallel __________ that are evidence of glacial presence.
   a. gashes   b. ice lobes   c. outwash plains   d. erratics

8) A ‘U’-shaped valley carved by a glacier is most commonly referred to as a(n)
   a. lobe   b. arête   c. drumlin   d. glacial trough

9) Besides glaciers, the only other major erosion type that leaves unsorted material is
   a. streams   b. waves   c. wind   d. mass movement

10) The __________ moraine marks the furthest advance of the glacier.
    a. terminal   b. lateral   c. end   d. ground

11) The __________ moraine marks any place where melt was equal to flow
    a. terminal   b. lateral   c. end   d. ground

12) Long, smooth, canoe-shaped hills that commonly occur in swarms are called
    a. eskers   b. drumlins   c. moraines   d. arêtes

13) Steep holes that fill with melted water from the glaciers often become
    a. outwash plains   b. drumlins   c. eskers   d. kettle lakes

14) One reasonable hypothesis is that the glacial climates might have been the result of changes in the Earth’s
    a. rotation   b. axis tilt   c. gravity   d. magnetism

15) Locations where there appears to have been the most crustal rebound probably had ________ ice on them.
    a. the most   b. the least   c. no   d. the dirtiest

16) The large scratch marks that can be found on exposed bedrock and cliffs were most likely caused by
    a. the glacier ice   b. geologists   c. landslides   d. rock trapped in the glacial ice
17) The Great Lakes were probably _______ before the glaciers came southward.
   a. hills    b. large lakes    c. rivers or streams    d. flat land

18) According to the rebound activity that we completed in class, the rate of rebound in North America has
   a. slowed over the last 6,000 years    b. increased over the last 6,000 years    c. stayed constant

19) Which of the modern Great Lakes was the first to form?

20) What is the Pleistocene Epoch commonly referred to as?
   a. The Jurassic Era    b. The P-E    c. The Ice Age    d. The Night of the Living Dead

**Short Answer:**

1) Most people believe that all glacier movement of the last ice age was due south. Explain why this is true or false, using Michigan as an example. (3 pt)

2) Why would Michigan make an excellent choice for locating a gravel company? (2 pt)

3) After each of the following, state whether the action would cause the crust to **subside** (sink) or **uplift** (rise).
   a. Erosion of a mountain (½ pt)
   b. Formation of a large lake behind a dam (½ pt)
   c. Accumulation of sediments in a large sea (½ pt)
   d. Building a huge skyscraper (½ pt)

4) Explain one reasonable hypothesis that would explain the theory of glacial climates resulting from reduced sunlight heating the Earth. (3 pt)