



Student/Classroom: _____ Examiner: _____ Assessment Date: _____

Glaciers; Nature's Bulldozers 514

Sopris West Six Minute Solutions Passage 514

The word "glacier" paints a vivid picture in the minds of most people. The word "glacier" comes from French **(and)** Latin roots. "Glace" is a French **(word)** meaning ice. The word can also **(refer)** to something coated with a sugar **(glaze)**. It is not hard to imagine **(a)** glacier as "sugar-coated ice."

A glacier **(could)** better be described as a river **(of)** ice. In fact, a glacier is **(a)** huge, slow-moving mass of ice nestled **(between)** mountains. Glaciers are formed when more **(snow)** falls than melts in the mountains. **(As)** snowflakes fall, they are changed into **(snow)**. When more snow is added, the **(old)** snow becomes compacted. That means that **(it)** becomes smooth and rounded. Eventually, the **(old)** snow turns into ice. This cycle **(occurs)** again and again until finally a **(solid)** mass of ice is created. The **(ice)** becomes so thick that it overflows, **(slides)** downhill, and becomes a glacier.

Glaciers **(are)** powerful forces of nature. As glaciers **(move)** downhill, grinding their way to the **(sea)**, they flatten everything in their way. **(Glaciers)** even pull small rocks along with them. **(These)** rocks scraped and scratch the ground **(as)** they are pulled along. The rocks **(rub)** against one another and eventually are **(ground)** into a fine dust-like powder which **(is)** called glacial silt. Moving rocks and **(soil)** as they travel, glaciers sculpt the **(landscape)**, carving mountain valleys or shaping peaks. **(It)** is easy to see why glaciers **(are)** considered to be nature's bulldozers.



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The word "glacier" paints a vivid picture in the minds of most people. The word "glacier" comes from French (**becomes, is, and**) Latin roots. "Glace" is a French (**word, sculpt, travel**) meaning ice. The word can also (**flatten, refer, their**) to something coated with a sugar (**meaning, glaze, eventually**). It is not hard to imagine (**a, and, valleys**) glacier as "sugar-coated ice."

A glacier (**nature's, could, people**) better be described as a river (**of, something, they**) ice. In fact, a glacier is (**a, pulled, shaping**) huge, slow-moving masss of ice nestled (**can, between, glacial**) mountains. Glaciers are formed when more (**snow, compacted, most**) falls than melts in the mountains. (**So, As, Falls**) snowflakes fall, they are changed into (**snow, be, it**). When more snow is added, the (**old, minds, overflows**) snow becomes compacted. That means that (**glace, solid, it**) becomes smooth and rounded. Eventually, the (**old, another, fall**) snow turns into ice. This cycle (**in, occurs, glaciers**) again and again until finally a (**occurs, turns, solid**) mass of ice is created. The (**glaze, sea, ice**) becomes so thick that it overflows, (**a, slides, easy**) downhill, and becomes a glacier.

Glaciers (**refer, are, not**) powerful forces of nature. As glaciers (**move, melts, mountains**) downhill, grinding their way to the (**paints, sea, sugar-coated**), they flatten everything in their way. (**With, Glaciers, Again**) evenpull small rocks along with them. (**Ground, Glaciers, These**) rocks scraped and scratch the ground (**as, when, also**) they are pulled along. The rocks (**rub, changed, masss**) against one another and eventually are (**small, which, gound**) into a fine dust-like powder which (**smooth, rocks, is**) called glacial silt. Moving rocks and (**scratch, see, soil**) as they travel, glaciers sculpt the (**landscape, slow-moving, the**), carving mountain valleys or shaping peaks. (**Soil, It, Slides**) is easy to see why glaciers (**could, snowflakes, are**) considered to be nature's bulldozers.