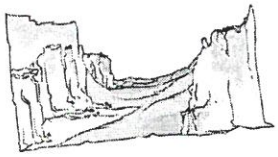
DAY 2
S. Harris

FROZEN WATERS

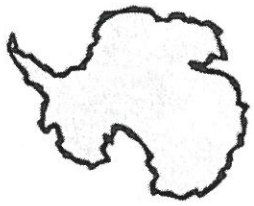


Glaciers move because the snow and ice build up on them to enormous weights. The weight of all this ice forces the glaciers to move slowly down the mountain. Rocks and boulders get dragged along with them.

The snow builds up so deep and gets so heavy that the snow at the bottom changes form. The snowflakes slowly change their shape and pack together. This makes a white colored, hard packed ice.

The kind of glacier that looks most like a frozen river or snow and ice is called a valley glacier. They are found in the low spots, or valleys, between mountains.

Another kind of glacier is called an icecap. An icecap looks like a giant layer of snow and ice that spreads out in all directions. The biggest icecap we know of is bigger than the United States.



This glacier is thousands of feet thick near its center. It is called the Antarctic Ice Cap.

Circle the correct answer, write it on the line.

1. Another kind of glacier is called _____ .

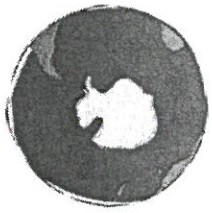
   ice cube icecap sleet

2. The _____ of the glacier forces it to move.

   color weight water

3. A glacier is _____ of feet thick near its center.

   thousand hundreds millions



FROZEN WATERS

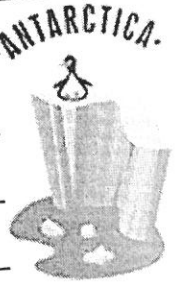
Ice at the end of the glaciers melts. It forms mountains streams. Near the oceans huge chunks of ice can break off and float away.

The boulders that glaciers push around can weigh many tons. The boulders can cut grooves in mountains. When the glaciers move over very bumpy surfaces they can become filled with huge cracks. These cracks are called crevasses.

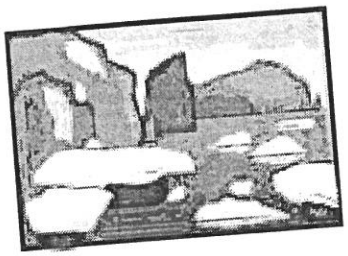
Alaska has many glaciers. Montana has a national park called Glacier National Park. It has sixty glaciers. They are small glaciers which were once part of a much larger ice sheet.

Read about Antarctica. Write what you find most fascinating about it on the lines below.

Antarctica



FROZEN WATERS



More than a million years ago there were giant icecap type glaciers which covered large portions of the Earth. They slowly got smaller. Then after many years they started to grow again.

We believe this process happened many times. It lasted hundreds of thousands of years. We call these stages of growth and shrinking the "Ice Ages".

The reason the Ice Age happened was because the temperature of the Earth slowly changed. It may be possible that we will have another Ice Age sometime. Scientists think that this might slowly start to happen in about fifty thousand years.

Draw a picture of what you think happened during the Ice Age.

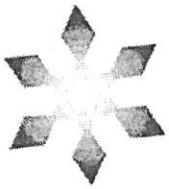
FROZEN WATERS

Glaciers that spread out over much of the Earth left many scars on the planet. They cut deep scratches in the Earth. They acted like giant bulldozers.

The Ice Age glaciers cut some grooves so large that we now call them valleys. Some of these deep grooves are underwater between mountains. We call them fjords. In a country called Norway, we find many beautiful fjords.

The people of Great Britain have similar underwater valleys which they call "lochs". Glaciers also cut many deep groves which later became lakes. The States of Minnesota and Wisconsin have many lakes made by glaciers.

FACTS ABOUT FROZEN WATER.



Snowflakes are crystal made of frozen ice.

A fjord is a narrow and long inlet, carved by glaciers. The sides of the fjords have steep sides.

ICE IS FROZEN WATER.

Some sports that use ice:

ice skating
ice hockey
luge
bobsled
and
Winter
Olympic
Games

Continental glaciers are the largest glacial bodies or ice sheets. The largest continental ice sheets cover most of Greenland and Antarctica.

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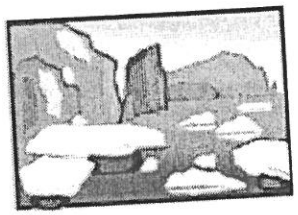

An iceberg is another thing that glaciers can produce. When a glacier meets the ocean a big chunk of it can break off and float away. These chunks are called icebergs.

An iceberg can weigh hundreds of tons. When it floats in the water just a small portion of it is above water. Most of it is hidden under the water. Very large ships can sink if they hit an iceberg.

Some icebergs weigh millions of tons. They can have their own tiny streams and ponds. They get into ocean currents that push them into warm waters and they melt.

Draw a picture of three icebergs floating in the ocean.