MOVIE- THE LIFE AND DEATH OF GLACIERS

NAME _____ HR__

/39

PART 1

1. Glaciers represent the largest _____ of fresh water on earth.
2. There are approximately _____ glaciers around the world.
3. Alpine, or _____ glaciers, are found in mountainous regions across most of Europe, Asia, South and North America.
4. The end of a glacier is called it's _____.
5. _____ are giant chunks of ice that have broken off from glaciers.
6. After it compresses enough, it changes from being _____ to being glacier ice.
7. People refer to glaciers as _____ of ice.
8. When you see a glacier going fast you can be certain that the reason is it's _____.
9. The majority of glaciers are _____, and in fact, if you look at the surging glaciers over a long period of time, they're receding as well.
10. As population increases in the demand for energy from carbon based _____ fuels goes up.

PART 2

11. Little long octagonal pencil shapes are called candle _____.
12. Thousands of glaciers run through the _____ or hang from the upper reaches of these enormous peaks.
13. The vast majority of glaciers here are _____ (growing smaller).
14. 95% of the glaciers in Alaska are retreating and _____.
15. If you look at the climate records in Juno back to the mid 1940s,it's definitely been _____ up, and the glaciers been retreating pretty dramatically.
16. They get more rain than _____ annually and their winter snow doesn't last through the summer.
17. We're increasing the concentration of _____ gasses in the atmosphere and that's gonna lead to warming.
18. Any way a glacier gains mass would be called _____.
19. Any way it loses mass would be called _____.

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20. If you have more snow than you have melt, you've got a _____ balance or healthy glacier.

21. If you've got more melt than you have snow in the winter, you've got a glacier that's in _____ balance.

22. What's happening with big glaciers is that they're thinning and they're down _____.

23. Natural events such as _____ activity and _____ eruptions can impact the health of glaciers.

24. Many _____ glaciers are thinner and less dense than they were during previous surges.

25. If you look at the surging glaciers over a long period of time, they're _____ as well.

26. The little ice _____ began roughly around the 1400s, lasted in and around till the 1850s.

27. During that time it was also rare to see _____ lights, or what scientists refer to as the Aurora Borealis.

28. At the same time they weren't seeing any _____ as well.

29. So you had what essentially a cooler _____ during periods of the little ice age.

30. The concern now obviously, is that with humans increasing the amount of greenhouse gas in the atmosphere, that we're gonna warm up the atmosphere enough that we're really gonna change the _____ of these glaciers.

31. Climate _____ is something that's always happened and it always will happen.

32. Are humans involved with this?

33. Most scientists believe the warming is due to increased carbon dioxide in the _____.

34. As ice becomes water it loses some of its reflectivity in what scientists refer to as the _____ effect.

35. Snow and ice are highly _____.

36. With the disappearance of sea ice, that ocean is becoming _____.

37. Name something you can do to help slow down climate change.

38. The last great _____ age ended about 10,000 years ago.