Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Schmidt Science 8

avalanche creep landslide mass movement mudflow ventifact

slump abrasion deflation dune loess cirque

continental glacier drumlin esker glacier kame kettle

moraine outwash plain valley glacier

1. Moraine – ridge or layer of mixed debris deposited by melting glaciers.
2. Continental glacier – glacier that forms over a broad, continent-sized area of land and usually spreads out from its center.
3. Landslide – rapid downslope movement of a mass of loose soil, rock, or debris that has separated from the bedrock; can be triggered by an earthquake.
4. Creep – slow, steady downhill movement of loose weathered Earth materials, especially soils, causing objects on a slope to tilt.
5. Avalanche – landslide that occurs in a mountainous area when snowfalls on an icy crust, becomes heavy, slips off, and slides swiftly down a mountainside.
6. Esker – long, winding ridge of layered sediments deposited by streams that flow beneath a melting glacier.
7. Cirque – deep depression scooped out by a valley glacier.
8. Deflation – lowering of land surface caused by wind erosion of loose surface particles, often leaving coarse sediments behind.
9. Kettle – a lake formed when runoff and precipitation filled a kettle hole, which is a depression that formed when an ice block from a continental glacier became covered with sediment and melted.
10. Outwash plain – area at the leading edge of a glacier, where outwash is deposited by meltwater streams.
11. Abrasion – process of erosion in which windblown and waterborne particles, such as sand, scrape against rock surfaces or other materials and wear them away.
12. Slump – mass movement that occurs when Earth materials in a landslide rotate and slide along a curved surface, leaving a crescent-shaped scar on a slope.
13. Mass movement – downslope movement of Earth materials due to gravity that can occur suddenly or very slowly, depending on the weight of the material, its resistance to sliding, and whether a trigger, such as an earthquake, is involved.
14. Loess – thick, windblown, fertile deposit of silt that contains high levels of nutrients and minerals.
15. Mudflow – rapidly flowing, often destructive mixture of mud and water that may be triggered by an earthquake, intense rainstorm, or volcanic eruption.
16. Dune – pile of windblown sand that develops over time, whose shape depends on sand availability, wind velocity and direction, and amount of vegetation present.
17. Glacier – large, moving mass of ice that forms near Earth’s poles and in mountainous regions in high elevations.
18. Drumlin – elongated landform that results when a glacier moves over an older moraine.
19. Ventifact – rock shaped windblown sediments.
20. Valley glacier – glacier that forms in a valley in a mountainous area and widens V-shaped stream valleys into U-shaped glacial valleys as it moves downslope.
21. Kame – a conical mound of layered sediment deposited by steams that flow beneath a melting glacier.