

Columbia Icefield

Question 8: The Athabasca Glacier is part of

- a) the Stutfield Glaciers.
- b) the Arctic Circle.
- c) Columbia Icefield.
- d) the Icefields Parkway.

Question 9: Meltwater is a term for

- a) water used to melt ice.
- b) water that forms at the lower end of a glacier.
- c) snow that turns into water as temperatures rise.
- d) river water that has formed into a glacier.

Question 10: The speed of a glacier at an icefall increases because of

- a) an increase in the steepness of the mountain slope.
- b) the lower temperatures closer to the toe of the glacier.
- c) the weight of ice pushing forward.
- d) increased amounts of water in the glacier.

Question 11: Athabasca Glacier statistics include

- a) length of 5 km and maximum depth of 90 m
- b) length of 15 km and maximum depth of 300 m
- c) length of 6 km and maximum depth of 125 m
- d) length of 6 km and maximum depth of 300 m

Question 12: The glacier buses are designed with special consideration for

- a) quick turn-around times and height above the snow surface.
- b) manoeuvrability on the icefall and viewing when sightseeing.
- c) the difficult and hazardous terrain and their appearance.
- d) large passenger numbers and driver comfort and safety.

Question 13: An unusual fact about the Columbia Icefield is that

- a) it is adjacent to the Icefields Parkway.
- b) its waters flow into three major oceans.
- c) it is accessible by all-terrain buses.
- d) it is 6 kilometres long and covers an area of 6 square kilometres.

Question 14: The information provided would be most useful to

- a) geologists.
- b) mountain climbers.
- c) park rangers.
- d) park visitors.