Assignment 7: Mass movement (landslides), glaciation and coastal processes

Define/distinguish the following terms:

- mass movement
- slope (gradient)
- angle of repose
- trigger (event)
- soil creep
- landslide
- earthflow
- mudflow
- slump
- scarp
- debris flow (debris avalanche)
- plane of weakness
- glacier
- firn
- continental glacier (ice sheet)
- alpine (valley) glacier
- zone of accumulation
- zone of ablation
- equilibrium line altitude (ELA)
- internal deformation
- basal sliding
- roche moutonnée
- drumlin
- drift
- till
- glacial erratic
- loess
- esker
- outwash
- jokulhlaup
- isostatic rebound
- ice age
- Milankovitch cycle
- pluvial lake
- coast (vs. shoreline)
- waves (vs. tides)
- wave refraction
- longshore current, longshore drift
- headland
- sea stack
- wave-cut bench
- marine terrace
- barrier island
- barrier reef
Would a lahar be classified as a mudflow or an earthflow? Or would it be classified as a different term? Why?

Name the ice sheet from which the Puget Lobe glacier emerged.

Name the lake that Puget Sound became when the Puget Lobe glacier cut off ocean currents from the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Is this a pluvial lake or a pro-glacial lake?

What evidence exists that is consistent with the theory that rivers flowing off the north side of Mt. Rainier, like the White River, flowed into Grays Harbor during the last ice age?

Long Island in New York seems to be a barrier island, but it was actually originally formed as what sort of feature?

Why do most of the big rivers on the Atlantic Coast end in long tidal bays like the Potomac River at Washington, DC?