

من مقرر اللغة الإنكليزية

Second Lecture

Supplement

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**Lesson  
4**

**The Ice Age in North America**

العصر الجليدي في اميركا الشمالية

*English teacher  
Bassam Sarai Addeen*

## Vocabulary

The content-area and academic English words below appear in “The Ice Age in North America.” Read the definitions and the example sentences.

### Content-Area Words

مناخ **climate** (klī'mit) the usual weather patterns for an area over time

*Example:* Animals in a desert *climate* often experience hot temperatures.

حطام **debris** (dā brē') bits of rock or other material that have been broken up and scattered

*Example:* Carlos had to sweep the *debris* from the storm off the sidewalk.

شبه جؤيرة **peninsula** (pə nin'sə lə) an area of land that sticks out from the mainland and is almost completely surrounded by water

*Example:* Most of Florida is a *peninsula* that sticks out from the rest of the United States.

ازدهر **thrived** (thrīvd) existed very successfully

*Example:* The plants *thrived* in the sunny garden.

منقرض **extinct** (iks'tɪŋkt') no longer in existence

*Example:* Dinosaurs became *extinct* many years ago.

## Academic English

تأثير **impact** (im'pakt) a strong effect

*Example:* The travel book had an *impact* on which places I decided to visit.

نتيجة **conclusion** (kən klōō'zhən) a final decision or opinion

*Example:* Zoe came to the *conclusion* that she liked her new teacher.

# The Ice Age in North America

- 1 An ice age is a long period of time during which sheets of ice cover much of Earth's surface. These sheets of ice are called *glaciers*. Several ice ages have taken place. The first ice age began more than 500 million years ago. The last ice age ended about 10,000 years ago. In North America, it covered the land
- 5 with a layer of ice 1.2 to 2 miles thick.

Glaciers form when winter snow does not melt completely during the summer. As more snow falls, the old snow underneath it turns into ice. People may think that it is always cold during an ice age. However, the **climate** can be both warm and cold. As the climate changes, the huge sheets of ice begin to

10 melt—and then they freeze again. This causes them to move back and forth.

The moving glaciers pick up sand and other **debris**. They carry the debris with them until they melt in a warmer climate. Then they leave the debris behind, and it forms large hills of clay, stones, or sand. As they move, the heavy glaciers also scrape, or scratch, the ground below them. The melting water of the

15 glaciers fills the gouges, or deep cuts, that the glaciers make as they travel. These gouges then become lakes, bays, and other bodies of water.

-glacier نهر جليدي

-layer طبقة

-underneath تحت

-melt ينصهر

-form يشكل

-hill تل

-clay طين

-scratch يجرف

-gouges حفرة

-bay خليج

-lake بحيرة

People can easily see the **impact** that ice-age glaciers have had on North America. When glaciers scraped away tons of soil in the area that is now Michigan, they formed the gouges that became the Great Lakes. Niagara Falls is also one of the amazing landmarks that glaciers made. Glaciers even had an impact on regions that were never actually covered by ice. For example, glacial ice never reached the Delaware **Peninsula**. However, ice melted from other places and flooded a valley that became Delaware Bay.

Glaciers and ice ages influenced animals too. In the extreme cold, large furry creatures such as woolly mammoths (animals that looked like elephants) developed. The largest animals survived longest. Most animals died out. The animal kingdom continued to change whenever the climate grew warmer and the glaciers began to melt. Some of the animals that **thrived** in the cold became **extinct** in the warmer weather.

At some time during this period, our human ancestors appeared. Scientists came to this **conclusion** because they discovered early tools from this period. As the last glacial waters went down, the first human civilizations began.

Scientists think that Earth is now in a warm period between ice ages. Some scientists believe that the next ice age will arrive about 23,000 years from now. Others say it may begin just 1,000 years from now.

-scrap يغادر

-landmarks معالم

-region منطقة

-flood يفيض

-extreme شديد

-furry ذو فرو

-creatures مخلوقات

-survive يحيا

-ancestors اجداد

## Recalling Facts

1. The last ice age ended about

- a. 10,000 years ago.
- b. 10 million years ago.
- c. 500 million years ago.

2. Glaciers form because

- a. the land is very low.
- b. sheets of water cover Earth's surface and freeze.
- c. winter snow does not melt completely, and it builds up.

3. Melting glacial waters fill gouges to create

- a. puddles.
- b. new oceans.
- c. lakes and bays.

4. An extremely cold climate is a good environment for

- a. all mammals.
- b. woolly mammoths.
- c. small insects.

5. During cold periods in the ice ages,

- a. animals thrived but human beings did not.
- b. furry animals grew smaller and human beings grew larger.
- c. large, furry animals developed while other animals died out.

## Understanding Ideas

1. Early humans probably

- a. were able to survive in a cold climate.
- b. had very advanced civilizations.
- c. did not know how to use tools.

2. Glaciers have affected

- a. every area on Earth.
- b. large areas of North America.
- c. only the midwestern United States.

3. From the article, you can conclude that

- a. Earth is not likely to have another ice age.
- b. human civilization will not survive a new ice age.
- c. some animals may become extinct because of climate changes.

4. You can also conclude that ice age climates

- a. may vary.
- b. are windy.
- c. are always cold.

5. The main idea of the article is that

- a. long periods called ice ages are part of Earth's history.
- b. glaciers and ice ages have had an impact on North America.
- c. the most recent ice age covered North America with a layer of ice.

## C. Reading Strategies

### 1. Recognizing Words in Context

Find the word *influenced* in the article. One definition below is closest to the meaning of that word. One definition has the opposite or nearly the opposite meaning. The remaining definition has a meaning that has nothing to do with the word. Label the definitions **C** for *closest*, **O** for *opposite or nearly opposite*, and **U** for *unrelated*.

**O**\_\_ a. had no effect on

**C**\_\_ b. affected

**U**\_\_ c. collected

## D. Expanding Vocabulary

### Content-Area Words

Complete each analogy with a word from the box. Write in the missing word.

climate	debris	peninsula	thrived	extinct
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1. mountain : large :: **debris** : small
2. gone : here :: **extinct** : alive
3. strong : weak :: **thrived** : died
4. population : people :: **climate** : weather
5. finger : hand :: **peninsula** : mainland

## Parts of speech

<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Verbs</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Adverbs</i>
climate	freeze	huge	completely
debris	melt	heavy	actually
sheets	scratch	warm	always
hills	reach	deep	