Glaciers: Nature’s Bulldozers 514
Sopris West Six Minute Solutions Passage 514

The word "glacier" paints a vivid picture in the minds of most people. The word "glacier" comes from French (and) Latin roots. "Glace" is a French (word) meaning ice. The word can also (refer) to something coated with a sugar (glaze). It is not hard to imagine (a) glacier as "sugar-coated ice."

A glacier (could) better be described as a river (of) ice. In fact, a glacier is (a) huge, slow-moving masss of ice nestled (between) mountains. Glaciers are formed when more (snow) falls than melts in the mountains. (As) snowflakes fall, they are changed into (snow). When more snow is added, the (old) snow becomes compacted. That means that (it) becomes smooth and rounded. Eventually, the (old) snow turns into ice. This cycle (occurs) again and again until finally a (solid) mass of ice is created. The (ice) becomes so thick that it overflows, (slides) downhill, and becomes a glacier.

Glaciers (are) powerful forces of nature. As glaciers (move) downhill, grinding their way to the (sea), they flatten everything in their way. (Glaciers) evenpull small rocks along with them. (These) rocks scraped and scratch the ground (as) they are pulled along. The rocks (rub) against one another and eventually are (ground) into a fine dust-like powder which (is) called glacial silt. Moving rocks and (soil) as they travel, glaciers sculp the (landscape), carving mountain valleys or shaping peaks. (It) is easy to see why glaciers (are) considered to be nature’s bulldozers.
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The word "glacier" paints a vivid picture in the minds of most people. The word "glacier" comes from French (becomes, is, and) Latin roots. "Glace" is a French (word, sculp, travel) meaning ice. The word can also (flatten, refer, their) to something coated with a sugar (meaning, glaze, eventually). It is not hard to imagine (a, and, valleys) glacier as "sugar-coated ice."

A glacier (nature’s, could, people) better be described as a river (of, something, they) ice. In fact, a glacier is (a, pulled, shaping) huge, slow-moving masss of ice nestled (can, between, glacial) mountains. Glaciers are formed when more (snow, compacted, most) falls than melts in the mountains. (So, As, Falls) snowflakes fall, they are changed into (snow, be, it). When more snow is added, the (old, minds, overflows) snow becomes compacted. That means that (glace, solid, it) becomes smooth and rounded. Eventually, the (old, another, fall) snow turns into ice. This cycle (in, occurs, glaciers) again and again until finally a (occurs, turns, solid) mass of ice is created. The (glaze, sea, ice) becomes so thick that it overflows, (a, slides, easy) downhill, and becomes a glacier.

Glaciers (refer, are, not) powerful forces of nature. As glaciers (move, melts, mountains) downhill, grinding their way to the (paints, sea, sugar-coated), they flatten everything in their way. (With, Glaciers, Again) evenpull small rocks along with them. (Ground, Glaciers, These) rocks scraped and scratch the ground (as, when, also) they are pulled along. The rocks (rub, changed, masss) against one another and eventually are (small, which, gound) into a fine dust-like powder which (smooth, rocks, is) called glacial silt. Moving rocks and (scratch, see, soil) as they travel, glaciers sculp the (landscape, slow-moving, the), carving mountain valleys or shaping peaks. (Soil, It, Slides) is easy to see why glaciers (could, snowflakes, are) considered to be nature's bulldozers.