**Paleoclimate Pre/Post Assessment**

Please select the correct response for each item.

1. What important information can we learn about paleoclimates from marine sediments?
2. **The oxygen isotopes in the shells of ocean animals can help determine surface temperatures.**
3. The rate of plate movement can give information about past temperatures
4. The intensity of solar radiation gave give information on rock weathering
5. The temperatures of bedrock layers can help determine surface temperatures.
6. What is studied in ice cores?
7. Oxygen
8. Carbon-dioxide
9. Methane
10. **All of the above**
11. What information can be learned from tree rings?
12. Oxygen isotopes
13. **Climatic conditions during a tree’s life**
14. Plate motion
15. Ocean formation
16. Why is ocean drilling important in understanding past climates?
17. Temperatures at various depths can be used to estimate past temperatures
18. The shells of marine animals can be extracted and studied
19. Levels of CO2 can be determined
20. **Both A & B**
21. Climate change can result from changes in Earth’s orbit, tilt and axis. These changes are known as
22. Plate tectonics
23. Continental drift
24. **Milankovitch Cycles**
25. Temperature inversion
26. If Earth’s tilt increased to 24.5°, there would be
27. Colder summers and colder winters
28. Hotter summers and hotter winters
29. Hotter winters and colder summers
30. **Colder winters and hotter summers**
31. If Earth’s orbit around the Sun were reduced, there would be
32. **Warmer global temperatures**
33. Colder global temperatures
34. No change in global temperatures
35. A slight change in global temperatures
36. Humans increase the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere and the global temperature is increasing. This is an example of
37. Negative/Regulating feedback
38. Decreasing feedback
39. Increasing feedback
40. **Positive/Amplifying feedback**
41. An example of negative/regulating feedback is
42. **Stopping the behavior that is causing an increase.**
43. Increasing the behavior that is causing an increase
44. Stopping the behavior that is causing a decrease
45. Increasing the behavior that is causing a decrease
46. This kind of feedback loop keeps a system near its equilibrium state and makes it more stable.
47. **Negative/Regulating feedback**
48. Decreasing feedback
49. Increasing feedback
50. Positive/Amplifying feedback