
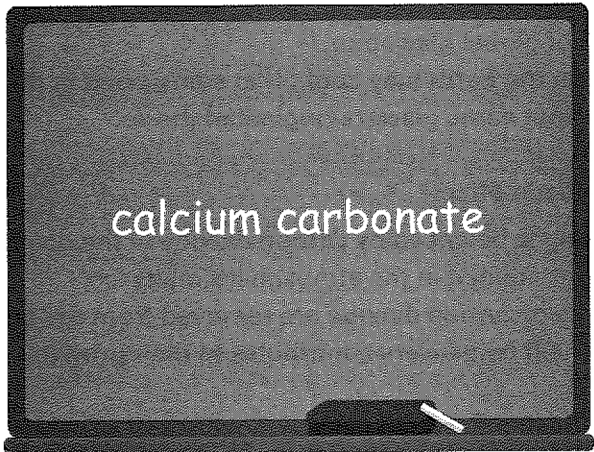
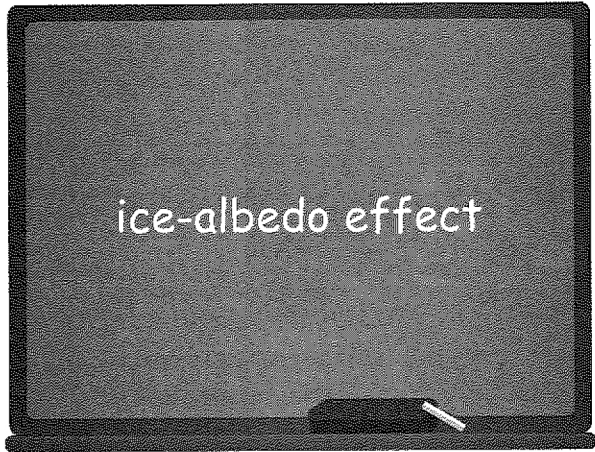
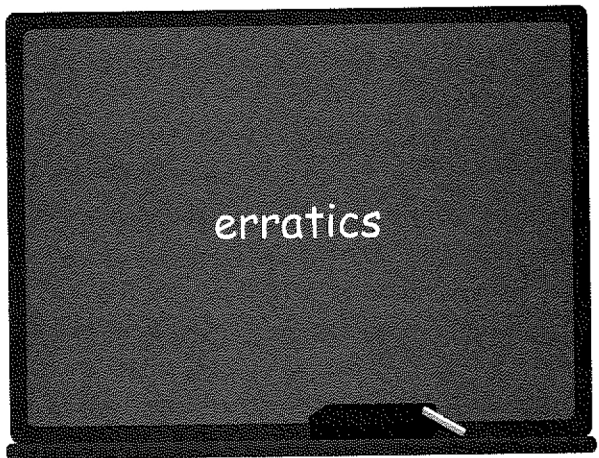
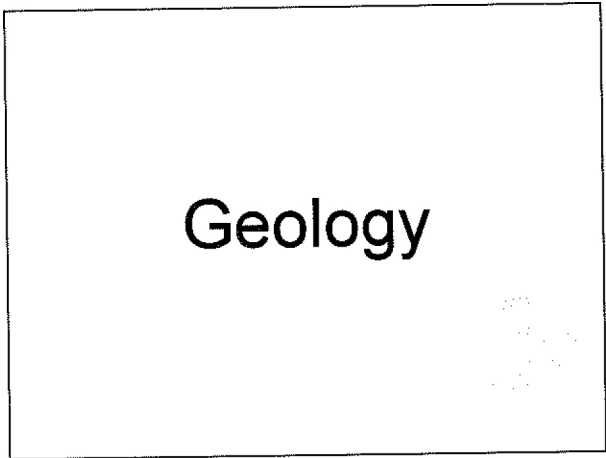


Directions: Listen to Track 74. 



**Directions:** Now answer the questions.

29. What aspect of the Earth 750 million years ago is the lecture mainly about?

- Ⓐ The changes in locations of the continents
- Ⓑ The effect of greenhouse gases on the atmosphere
- Ⓒ Factors that influenced the ocean currents
- Ⓓ Factors that contributed to a global freeze

30. According to the professor, how do geologists interpret the presence of erratics in the tropics?

- Ⓐ It indicates that carbon-dioxide levels were once higher there.
- Ⓑ It is evidence of global glaciation.
- Ⓒ It indicates that the Earth may cool off at some point in the future.
- Ⓓ It is evidence that some glaciers originated there.

31. What is the ice-albedo effect?

- Ⓐ Global warming is balanced by carbon dioxide in the oceans.
- Ⓑ Solar radiation retained in the atmosphere melts ice.
- Ⓒ Large amounts of carbon dioxide are removed from the atmosphere.
- Ⓓ Reflection of heat by glaciers contributes to their growth.

32. What is the relationship between carbon dioxide and silicate rocks?

- Ⓐ Silicate rocks are largely composed of carbon dioxide.
- Ⓑ Silicate rocks contribute to the creation of carbon dioxide.
- Ⓒ The erosion of silicate rocks reduces carbon-dioxide levels in the atmosphere.
- Ⓓ The formation of silicate rocks removes carbon dioxide from the oceans.

33. What was one feature of the Earth that contributed to the runaway freeze 750 million years ago?

- Ⓐ Carbon-dioxide levels in the oceans were low.
- Ⓑ The continents were located close to the equator.
- Ⓒ The movement of glaciers carried away large quantities of rock.
- Ⓓ The level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere was high.

34. Listen to Track 75. 

- Ⓐ To compare an unfamiliar object to a familiar one
- Ⓑ To reveal evidence that contradicts his point
- Ⓒ To indicate uncertainty as to what deposits from glaciers look like
- Ⓓ To encourage students to examine rocks in streams