(Due Tuesday, May 23, 5 pm)			
Name	e: Section:		
ID #:			
AOS	1 Homework # 3		
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	e following questions are for understanding of the climates of the past; particularly the ages (use one but no more than two sentences to answer them). What is the Laplace theory for the formation of solar system?		
b	. How has the current Earth's atmosphere been evolved?		
c.	What is the meaning of "Pleistocene" in the geological time scale?		
d	Define the meaning of the oxygen isotope, ¹⁸ O.		
e.	State the rationale that ice sheets and ¹⁸ O are correlated.		
- f.	What is the meaning of an ellipse and what is the eccentricity for a sphere?		

g.	What is the prime effect of obliquity on the Earth climate and why?
h.	Assuming that due to the Earth's wobbling motion (precession), its perihelion advances 40 minutes a year, what would be the precession index in this case?
<u>.</u> .	What is the major time components associated with the periodicities of eccentricity, obliquity, and the precession index?
 j.	What is the central theme of Milankowitch's theory for climate change?
<u>k</u> .	Approximately which year did the Earth recover from the ice ages? What is the geological term for this time period?
1.	What is the reason that during the period called "Younger Dryas" the Earth experienced cooling?
<u>—</u> m.	What is the meaning of the 11-years sunspot cycle? How many cycles do we have since 1860?
<u></u>	When more dark sunspots appear, the Sun emits more or less solar radiation and why?
<u> </u>	Define the term "solar constant".

p.	How do we determine the CO2 concentration before the year 1800?
- q.	What is the meaning of ice-albedo feedback?
<u>r</u> .	Did volcanic eruptions warm or cool the Earth and why?
<u> </u>	Since the Industrial Revolution, human also contributed to the production of sulfate aerosols. Do they act like greenhouse gases and if not, why?
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