== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version B ==

<quiz display=simple>

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) twice as much

-b) about the same

+c) half as much

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

+a) 0.7 &deg;C per century

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per year

-c) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 0.3%

-b) 30%

+c) 3%

-d) 0%

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) ice and snow melts

-b) water tends to expand as it warms

+c) both of these are true

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) half as much

-b) about the same

+c) twice as much

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{What happens when water is heated?}

-a) it absorbs CO2

+b) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

-c) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) a 10 year average

+b) thermometer measurements

-c) tree proxy measurements

-d) the Medieval Warming Period

-e) the Little Ice Age

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 7.0&deg;C

-b) 0.7&deg;C

+c) 0.07&deg;C

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

-b) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

+c) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-d) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version C ==

<quiz display=simple>

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) the Little Ice Age

+b) thermometer measurements

-c) the Medieval Warming Period

-d) a 10 year average

-e) tree proxy measurements

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) about the same

-b) twice as much

+c) half as much

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 30%

-b) 0.3%

+c) 3%

-d) 0%

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-b) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

+c) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-d) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) water tends to expand as it warms

-b) ice and snow melts

+c) both of these are true

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 0.7&deg;C

+b) 0.07&deg;C

-c) 7.0&deg;C

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) about the same

+b) twice as much

-c) half as much

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

-a) 0.7 &deg;C per year

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

+c) 0.7 &deg;C per century

{What happens when water is heated?}

+a) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

-b) it absorbs CO2

-c) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version D ==

<quiz display=simple>

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

-a) 0.7 &deg;C per year

+b) 0.7 &deg;C per century

-c) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) about the same

+b) twice as much

-c) half as much

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-b) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

+c) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-d) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

+a) both of these are true

-b) water tends to expand as it warms

-c) ice and snow melts

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) the Medieval Warming Period

-b) tree proxy measurements

+c) thermometer measurements

-d) the Little Ice Age

-e) a 10 year average

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) twice as much

+b) half as much

-c) about the same

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

+a) 0.07&deg;C

-b) 0.7&deg;C

-c) 7.0&deg;C

{What happens when water is heated?}

+a) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

-b) it absorbs CO2

-c) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

+a) 3%

-b) 0%

-c) 0.3%

-d) 30%

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version E ==

<quiz display=simple>

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

+a) 0.7 &deg;C per century

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

-c) 0.7 &deg;C per year

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) half as much

-b) about the same

+c) twice as much

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) twice as much

+b) half as much

-c) about the same

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) tree proxy measurements

+b) thermometer measurements

-c) a 10 year average

-d) the Medieval Warming Period

-e) the Little Ice Age

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

+a) 3%

-b) 30%

-c) 0.3%

-d) 0%

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

+b) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-c) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-d) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

+a) both of these are true

-b) ice and snow melts

-c) water tends to expand as it warms

{What happens when water is heated?}

-a) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

-b) it absorbs CO2

+c) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 7.0&deg;C

-b) 0.7&deg;C

+c) 0.07&deg;C

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version F ==

<quiz display=simple>

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) water tends to expand as it warms

+b) both of these are true

-c) ice and snow melts

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) half as much

+b) twice as much

-c) about the same

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

+a) 0.7 &deg;C per century

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

-c) 0.7 &deg;C per year

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) about the same

+b) half as much

-c) twice as much

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

+a) 0.07&deg;C

-b) 7.0&deg;C

-c) 0.7&deg;C

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) the Little Ice Age

+b) thermometer measurements

-c) a 10 year average

-d) tree proxy measurements

-e) the Medieval Warming Period

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

+a) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-b) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

-c) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-d) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{What happens when water is heated?}

+a) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

-b) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

-c) it absorbs CO2

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 0.3%

+b) 3%

-c) 30%

-d) 0%

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version G ==

<quiz display=simple>

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) twice as much

-b) about the same

+c) half as much

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) half as much

+b) twice as much

-c) about the same

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 30%

-b) 0%

+c) 3%

-d) 0.3%

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) water tends to expand as it warms

-b) ice and snow melts

+c) both of these are true

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{What happens when water is heated?}

-a) it absorbs CO2

-b) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

+c) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

-a) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

+b) 0.7 &deg;C per century

-c) 0.7 &deg;C per year

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

+b) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-c) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-d) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 0.7&deg;C

+b) 0.07&deg;C

-c) 7.0&deg;C

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) a 10 year average

-b) the Little Ice Age

-c) the Medieval Warming Period

-d) tree proxy measurements

+e) thermometer measurements

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version H ==

<quiz display=simple>

{What happens when water is heated?}

-a) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

+b) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

-c) it absorbs CO2

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

-b) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

-c) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

+d) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) tree proxy measurements

-b) a 10 year average

-c) the Little Ice Age

-d) the Medieval Warming Period

+e) thermometer measurements

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) twice as much

-b) about the same

+c) half as much

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

+a) twice as much

-b) about the same

-c) half as much

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 0%

-b) 30%

+c) 3%

-d) 0.3%

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 0.7&deg;C

-b) 7.0&deg;C

+c) 0.07&deg;C

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

+a) both of these are true

-b) ice and snow melts

-c) water tends to expand as it warms

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

-a) 0.7 &deg;C per year

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

+c) 0.7 &deg;C per century

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version I ==

<quiz display=simple>

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 0.7&deg;C

-b) 7.0&deg;C

+c) 0.07&deg;C

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) twice as much

-b) about the same

+c) half as much

{What happens when water is heated?}

-a) it absorbs CO2

-b) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

+c) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 0.3%

+b) 3%

-c) 30%

-d) 0%

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

+a) twice as much

-b) half as much

-c) about the same

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) tree proxy measurements

+b) thermometer measurements

-c) the Medieval Warming Period

-d) the Little Ice Age

-e) a 10 year average

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-b) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

-c) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

+d) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) water tends to expand as it warms

+b) both of these are true

-c) ice and snow melts

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

+a) 0.7 &deg;C per century

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per year

-c) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version J ==

<quiz display=simple>

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

+a) 0.07&deg;C

-b) 0.7&deg;C

-c) 7.0&deg;C

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

+a) thermometer measurements

-b) a 10 year average

-c) tree proxy measurements

-d) the Medieval Warming Period

-e) the Little Ice Age

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) ice and snow melts

-b) water tends to expand as it warms

+c) both of these are true

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-b) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

+c) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-d) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

{What happens when water is heated?}

-a) it absorbs CO2

-b) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

+c) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

+a) twice as much

-b) half as much

-c) about the same

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

+a) 0.7 &deg;C per century

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per year

-c) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) about the same

-b) twice as much

+c) half as much

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 30%

-b) 0.3%

-c) 0%

+d) 3%

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version K ==

<quiz display=simple>

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) about the same

+b) half as much

-c) twice as much

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) a 10 year average

-b) tree proxy measurements

-c) the Little Ice Age

+d) thermometer measurements

-e) the Medieval Warming Period

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) about the same

+b) twice as much

-c) half as much

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

-a) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per year

+c) 0.7 &deg;C per century

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) ice and snow melts

+b) both of these are true

-c) water tends to expand as it warms

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

-b) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

-c) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

+d) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 0.7&deg;C

+b) 0.07&deg;C

-c) 7.0&deg;C

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 0%

+b) 3%

-c) 30%

-d) 0.3%

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{What happens when water is heated?}

-a) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

+b) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

-c) it absorbs CO2

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version L ==

<quiz display=simple>

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

+a) half as much

-b) about the same

-c) twice as much

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

+b) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-c) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-d) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) tree proxy measurements

-b) a 10 year average

+c) thermometer measurements

-d) the Medieval Warming Period

-e) the Little Ice Age

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) half as much

-b) about the same

+c) twice as much

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 7.0&deg;C

+b) 0.07&deg;C

-c) 0.7&deg;C

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

+a) 3%

-b) 0%

-c) 30%

-d) 0.3%

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) ice and snow melts

+b) both of these are true

-c) water tends to expand as it warms

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

-a) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per year

+c) 0.7 &deg;C per century

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{What happens when water is heated?}

-a) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

-b) it absorbs CO2

+c) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version M ==

<quiz display=simple>

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 0%

+b) 3%

-c) 0.3%

-d) 30%

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{What happens when water is heated?}

-a) it absorbs CO2

+b) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

-c) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) water tends to expand as it warms

+b) both of these are true

-c) ice and snow melts

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) about the same

+b) half as much

-c) twice as much

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

-a) 0.7 &deg;C per year

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

+c) 0.7 &deg;C per century

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

+b) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-c) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-d) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

+a) thermometer measurements

-b) the Medieval Warming Period

-c) tree proxy measurements

-d) the Little Ice Age

-e) a 10 year average

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 7.0&deg;C

-b) 0.7&deg;C

+c) 0.07&deg;C

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) half as much

+b) twice as much

-c) about the same

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version N ==

<quiz display=simple>

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

-b) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

+c) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-d) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) half as much

-b) about the same

+c) twice as much

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

+a) 0.7 &deg;C per century

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

-c) 0.7 &deg;C per year

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) the Little Ice Age

-b) a 10 year average

-c) tree proxy measurements

+d) thermometer measurements

-e) the Medieval Warming Period

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 0.3%

+b) 3%

-c) 0%

-d) 30%

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

+a) both of these are true

-b) ice and snow melts

-c) water tends to expand as it warms

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{What happens when water is heated?}

+a) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

-b) it absorbs CO2

-c) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

+a) half as much

-b) about the same

-c) twice as much

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 0.7&deg;C

-b) 7.0&deg;C

+c) 0.07&deg;C

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version O ==

<quiz display=simple>

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

+b) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-c) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-d) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 0.3%

+b) 3%

-c) 0%

-d) 30%

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 7.0&deg;C

-b) 0.7&deg;C

+c) 0.07&deg;C

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) half as much

-b) about the same

+c) twice as much

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) twice as much

-b) about the same

+c) half as much

{What happens when water is heated?}

+a) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

-b) it absorbs CO2

-c) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

+a) 0.7 &deg;C per century

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per year

-c) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) ice and snow melts

-b) water tends to expand as it warms

+c) both of these are true

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) the Little Ice Age

-b) tree proxy measurements

-c) the Medieval Warming Period

-d) a 10 year average

+e) thermometer measurements

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version P ==

<quiz display=simple>

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

-a) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

+b) 0.7 &deg;C per century

-c) 0.7 &deg;C per year

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) about the same

-b) half as much

+c) twice as much

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

+a) both of these are true

-b) ice and snow melts

-c) water tends to expand as it warms

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) the Medieval Warming Period

+b) thermometer measurements

-c) the Little Ice Age

-d) a 10 year average

-e) tree proxy measurements

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

+a) 0.07&deg;C

-b) 0.7&deg;C

-c) 7.0&deg;C

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 0.3%

+b) 3%

-c) 0%

-d) 30%

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

+b) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-c) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

-d) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) about the same

+b) half as much

-c) twice as much

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{What happens when water is heated?}

+a) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

-b) it absorbs CO2

-c) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version Q ==

<quiz display=simple>

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) ice and snow melts

-b) water tends to expand as it warms

+c) both of these are true

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

+a) 3%

-b) 0%

-c) 0.3%

-d) 30%

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 0.7&deg;C

+b) 0.07&deg;C

-c) 7.0&deg;C

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

+a) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-b) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

-c) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-d) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) the Little Ice Age

+b) thermometer measurements

-c) a 10 year average

-d) the Medieval Warming Period

-e) tree proxy measurements

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) twice as much

-b) about the same

+c) half as much

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{What happens when water is heated?}

+a) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

-b) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

-c) it absorbs CO2

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

-a) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per year

+c) 0.7 &deg;C per century

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

+a) twice as much

-b) half as much

-c) about the same

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version R ==

<quiz display=simple>

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

+a) 0.7 &deg;C per century

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

-c) 0.7 &deg;C per year

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) the Medieval Warming Period

+b) thermometer measurements

-c) the Little Ice Age

-d) tree proxy measurements

-e) a 10 year average

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) ice and snow melts

+b) both of these are true

-c) water tends to expand as it warms

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-b) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

-c) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

+d) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

+a) twice as much

-b) about the same

-c) half as much

{What happens when water is heated?}

-a) it absorbs CO2

+b) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

-c) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 30%

-b) 0%

-c) 0.3%

+d) 3%

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) twice as much

-b) about the same

+c) half as much

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 7.0&deg;C

-b) 0.7&deg;C

+c) 0.07&deg;C

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version S ==

<quiz display=simple>

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

-b) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-c) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

+d) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 0.7&deg;C

+b) 0.07&deg;C

-c) 7.0&deg;C

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{What happens when water is heated?}

-a) it absorbs CO2

-b) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

+c) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

-a) 0.7 &deg;C per year

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

+c) 0.7 &deg;C per century

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) ice and snow melts

-b) water tends to expand as it warms

+c) both of these are true

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

+a) 3%

-b) 30%

-c) 0.3%

-d) 0%

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) the Little Ice Age

-b) tree proxy measurements

-c) a 10 year average

+d) thermometer measurements

-e) the Medieval Warming Period

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) half as much

-b) about the same

+c) twice as much

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) twice as much

+b) half as much

-c) about the same

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version T ==

<quiz display=simple>

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

+a) 3%

-b) 0.3%

-c) 30%

-d) 0%

{What happens when water is heated?}

-a) it absorbs CO2

-b) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

+c) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) ice and snow melts

+b) both of these are true

-c) water tends to expand as it warms

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) twice as much

+b) half as much

-c) about the same

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) tree proxy measurements

-b) a 10 year average

+c) thermometer measurements

-d) the Little Ice Age

-e) the Medieval Warming Period

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) about the same

-b) half as much

+c) twice as much

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

-a) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per year

+c) 0.7 &deg;C per century

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

+b) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-c) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-d) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 7.0&deg;C

+b) 0.07&deg;C

-c) 0.7&deg;C

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version U ==

<quiz display=simple>

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

-b) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-c) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

+d) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

{What happens when water is heated?}

-a) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

+b) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

-c) it absorbs CO2

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

+a) 0.07&deg;C

-b) 7.0&deg;C

-c) 0.7&deg;C

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

+a) twice as much

-b) about the same

-c) half as much

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) a 10 year average

+b) thermometer measurements

-c) tree proxy measurements

-d) the Little Ice Age

-e) the Medieval Warming Period

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

+a) 0.7 &deg;C per century

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per year

-c) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) about the same

+b) half as much

-c) twice as much

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 30%

-b) 0.3%

+c) 3%

-d) 0%

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) ice and snow melts

-b) water tends to expand as it warms

+c) both of these are true

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version V ==

<quiz display=simple>

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 30%

-b) 0.3%

+c) 3%

-d) 0%

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) half as much

-b) about the same

+c) twice as much

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 7.0&deg;C

-b) 0.7&deg;C

+c) 0.07&deg;C

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

+a) half as much

-b) about the same

-c) twice as much

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

+a) thermometer measurements

-b) the Little Ice Age

-c) tree proxy measurements

-d) the Medieval Warming Period

-e) a 10 year average

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

+a) both of these are true

-b) water tends to expand as it warms

-c) ice and snow melts

{What happens when water is heated?}

-a) it absorbs CO2

-b) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

+c) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

-a) 0.7 &deg;C per year

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

+c) 0.7 &deg;C per century

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

+a) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-b) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-c) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

-d) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version W ==

<quiz display=simple>

{What happens when water is heated?}

+a) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

-b) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

-c) it absorbs CO2

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) about the same

-b) half as much

+c) twice as much

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

+a) 3%

-b) 0.3%

-c) 30%

-d) 0%

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) ice and snow melts

-b) water tends to expand as it warms

+c) both of these are true

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

-a) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

+b) 0.7 &deg;C per century

-c) 0.7 &deg;C per year

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-b) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

+c) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-d) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) the Medieval Warming Period

+b) thermometer measurements

-c) the Little Ice Age

-d) tree proxy measurements

-e) a 10 year average

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) about the same

-b) twice as much

+c) half as much

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 7.0&deg;C

-b) 0.7&deg;C

+c) 0.07&deg;C

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version X ==

<quiz display=simple>

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) about the same

-b) twice as much

+c) half as much

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) half as much

-b) about the same

+c) twice as much

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

+a) thermometer measurements

-b) tree proxy measurements

-c) the Medieval Warming Period

-d) a 10 year average

-e) the Little Ice Age

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 0.7&deg;C

-b) 7.0&deg;C

+c) 0.07&deg;C

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

+a) 0.7 &deg;C per century

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

-c) 0.7 &deg;C per year

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

-b) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-c) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

+d) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) water tends to expand as it warms

+b) both of these are true

-c) ice and snow melts

{What happens when water is heated?}

-a) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

+b) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

-c) it absorbs CO2

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 30%

-b) 0.3%

-c) 0%

+d) 3%

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version Y ==

<quiz display=simple>

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

-a) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

+b) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-c) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-d) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

-a) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per year

+c) 0.7 &deg;C per century

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) water tends to expand as it warms

-b) ice and snow melts

+c) both of these are true

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) about the same

+b) half as much

-c) twice as much

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) tree proxy measurements

-b) the Medieval Warming Period

-c) the Little Ice Age

+d) thermometer measurements

-e) a 10 year average

{What happens when water is heated?}

-a) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

-b) it absorbs CO2

+c) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

-a) about the same

-b) half as much

+c) twice as much

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 0%

+b) 3%

-c) 0.3%

-d) 30%

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 7.0&deg;C

-b) 0.7&deg;C

+c) 0.07&deg;C

</quiz>

== Global Warming quiz 2- Observed temperature changes version Z ==

<quiz display=simple>

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements. The solid black line represents}

-a) tree proxy measurements

-b) the Medieval Warming Period

-c) the Little Ice Age

-d) a 10 year average

+e) thermometer measurements

{A rise in the sea level is associated with global warming because}

-a) water tends to expand as it warms

-b) ice and snow melts

+c) both of these are true

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as measurements made using measurements from space.}

-a) true

+b) false

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because the oceans are absorbing less heat energy from the sun}

-a) true

+b) false

{The [[:File:2000\_Year\_Temperature\_Comparison.png|Reconstructed Temperature]] (0-2000 AD) plot in "Observed Temperature Changes" shows temperature measurements, as well as what curious feature? (See also [[w:Divergence problem|Divergence problem]])}

+a) a tiny gap at the end of the proxy measurements

-b) the fact that the different proxy measurements deviate considerably from the average of all proxy measurements

-c) the Little Ice Age being less prominent than the Medieval Warming period

-d) a divergence between the tree and pollen proxy measurements

{What happens when water is heated?}

+a) it expands at temperatures above 3.98&deg;C and contracts below 3.98&deg;C

-b) it absorbs CO2

-c) it expands at temperatures below 3.98&deg;C and contracts above 3.98&deg;C

{Compared with the second half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the first half was}

-a) twice as much

-b) about the same

+c) half as much

{Ocean temperatures are increasing more slowly than land temperatures because oceans have more heat capacity and because evaporation cools the water.}

+a) true

-b) false

{The urban heat island effect refers to the fact that urban areas tend to be hotter than rural areas. The urban heat island effect is estimated to account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the temperature rise over the past century.}

-a) 0.3%

-b) 30%

+c) 3%

-d) 0%

{Compared with the first half of the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise during the second (latter) half was }

+a) twice as much

-b) about the same

-c) half as much

{No direct method exists that permits an independent measurement of the heat content of the oceans, other than the fact that the air is warming}

-a) true

+b) false

{In the twentieth century, the rate of earth's average temperature rise was closest to}

+a) 0.7 &deg;C per century

-b) 0.7 &deg;C per year

-c) 0.7 &deg;C per decade

{Proxy temperatures measurements are defined as indirect inferences gathered from ice cores, tree rings, and so forth}

+a) true

-b) false

{The Earth's average surface temperature rose by approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per decade over the period 1906–2005.}

-a) 0.7&deg;C

+b) 0.07&deg;C

-c) 7.0&deg;C

</quiz>