

Springboard^{into} Comprehension

Identifying Detail No Ducks in the Water

Main Idea Pharaohs

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Sequencing The Ice Age and the Woolly Mammoth

Compare and Contrast Salt and Silk

Fact and Opinion Carly and the Glass Sneaker

Cause and Effect The Rubbish Monster



The Ice Age and the Woolly Mammoth



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for approval for approval for approval for approval

The Ice Age and the Woolly Mammoth

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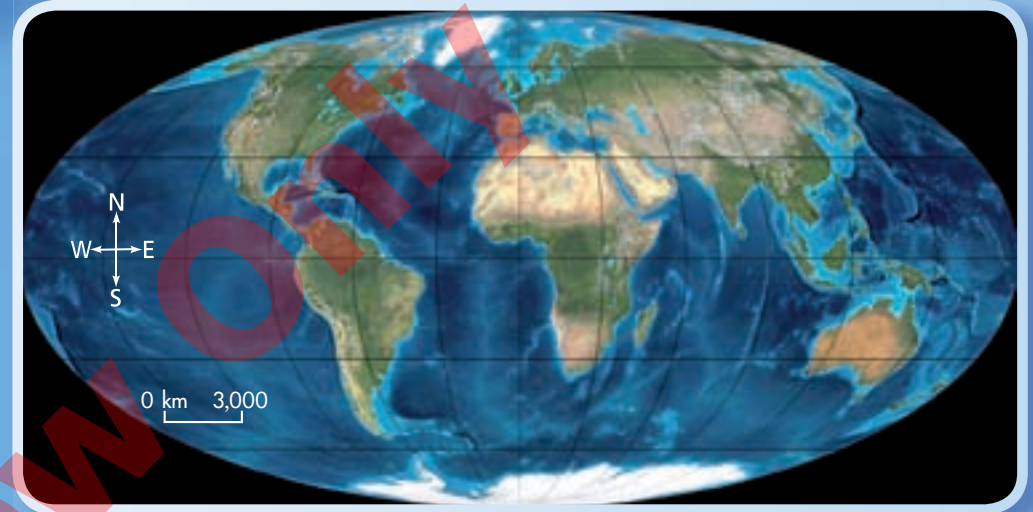
Introduction

The woolly mammoth lived a long time ago. It was a kind of elephant. It was quite different from any elephants today. It lived at a time when Earth was very different from today.

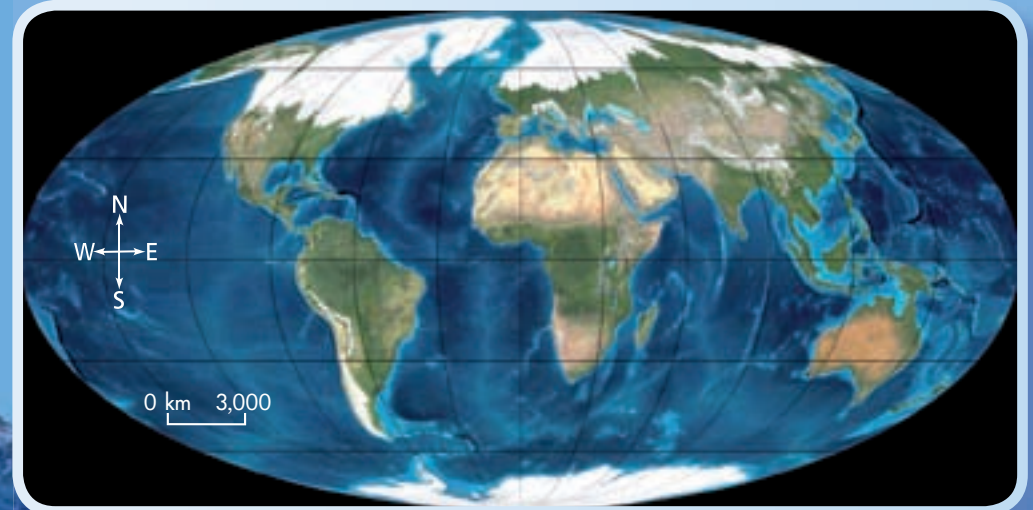
About 110,000 years ago, Earth grew very cold. Then, the ice in the far north and in other places began to spread. When the ice grows like this, it is called an **ice age**. Over time, the ice covered vast areas of the north and parts of the south. These huge areas of ice are called **ice sheets**.



Earth as It Is Today



Earth during an Ice Age



Key

■ Ice coverage

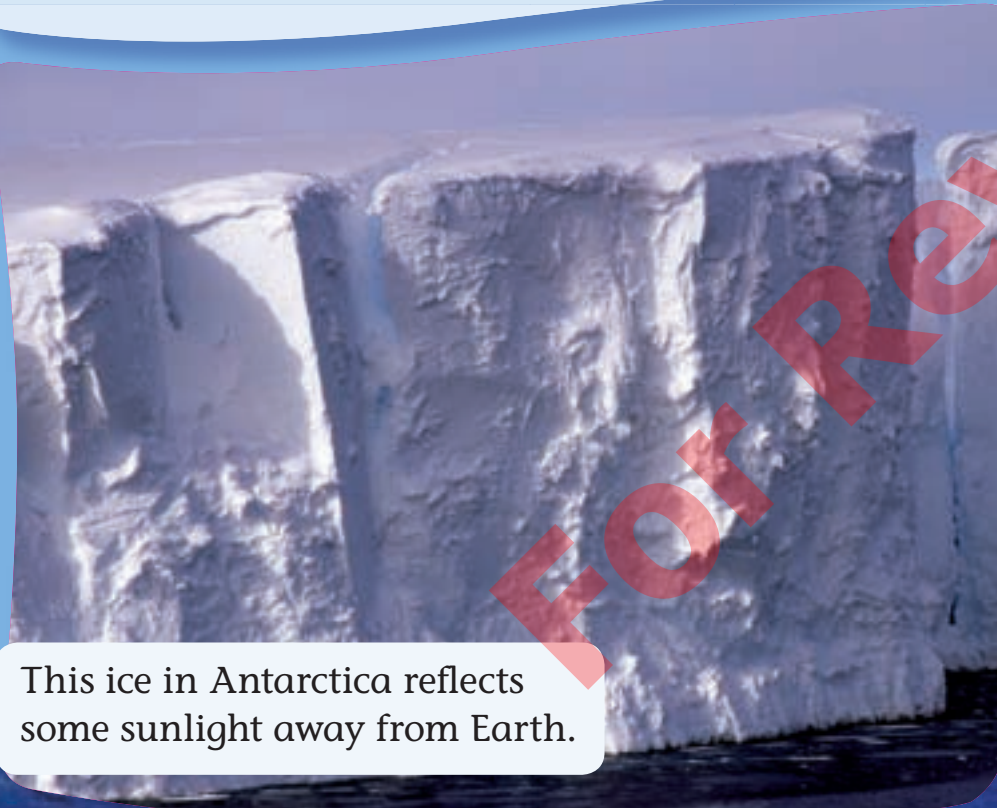
Thick Ice

The new ice sheets became thicker. Snow fell on the ice. The snow grew thicker. Next, the snow at the bottom turned to ice. More snow fell at the top. Then, more ice formed at the bottom. The ice spread further. Now, there were ice sheets where there had been open land before.



This ice sheet in Greenland grew during the last ice age, then shrank when Earth warmed again.

The new ice sheets made Earth grow even colder. They did this by reflecting sunlight. The light reflected off the white snow. It could not heat the land. Earth grew colder, so even more snow fell. Then, the snow reflected even more light. In a process like this, one event causes a second event. The second event then causes the first event to begin again. This is called a **feedback loop**.



This ice in Antarctica reflects some sunlight away from Earth.

The feedback loop trapped more and more water in the ice sheets. Less water flowed into the sea. The oceans became smaller as the ice sheets grew. Now, there was dry land where there had been sea before.

Ice-Age Feedback Loop

Sunlight reflects off snow and ice sheets.

Earth cools further, and more snow falls and ice sheets spread.

