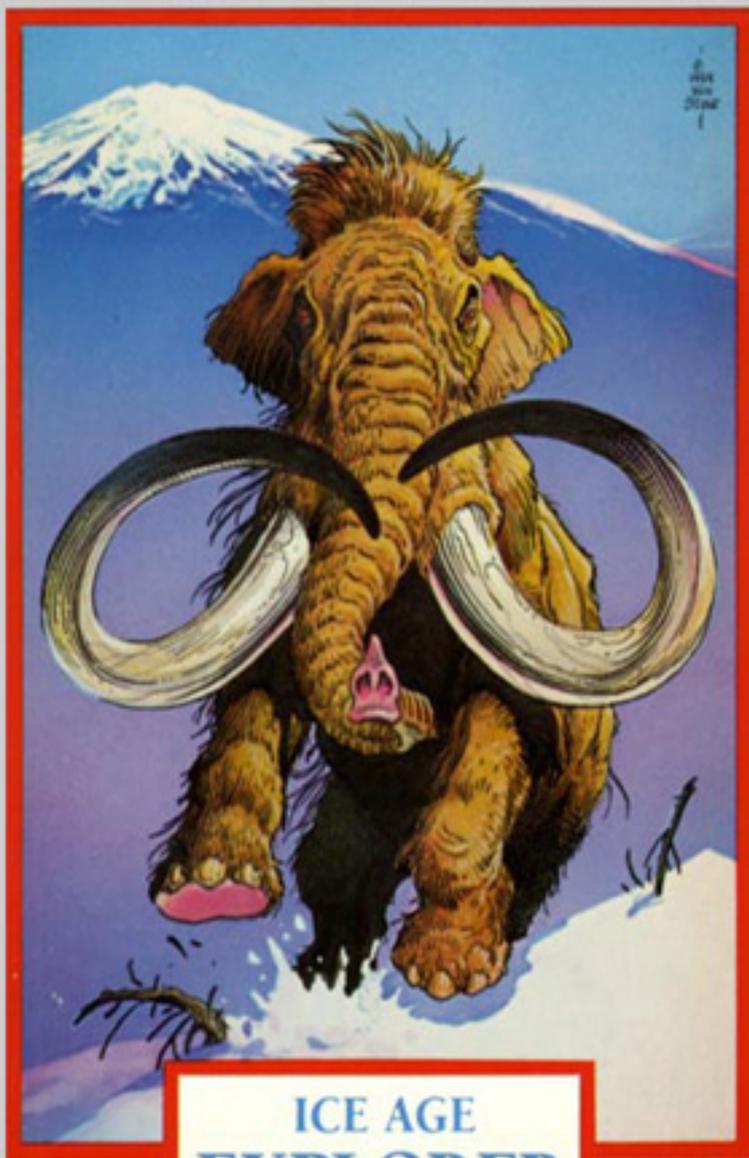


TIME MACHINE 7

This book is a time machine. Travel back
1 million years and face a woolly mammoth!



ICE AGE
EXPLORER

**This book is
your passport
into time.**



**Can you survive
in the Ice Age?
Turn the page to
find out.**

TIME MACHINE 7

Ice Age Explorer

by Dougal Dixon

illustrated by Doug Henderson and Alex Nino



A Byron Preiss Book

Copyright @ 2001, 1984 by Byron Preiss Visual Publications

“Time Machine” is a registered trademark of
Byron Preiss Visual Publications, Inc. Registered in the
U.S. Patent and Trademark office.

Cover painting by Richard Hescox.
Cover design by Alex Jay.

An [ipicturebooks.com](http://www.ipicturebooks.com) ebook

[ipicturebooks.com](http://www.ipicturebooks.com)
24 West 25th St., 11th fl.
Y, NY 10010

The [ipicturebooks](http://www.ipicturebooks.com) World Wide Web Site Address is:
<http://www.ipicturebooks.com>

Original ISBN: 0-553-24722-0
eISBN: 1-59019-074-2

ATTENTION TIME TRAVELER!

This book is your time machine. Do not read it through from beginning to end. In a moment you will receive a mission, a special task that will take you to another time period. As you face the dangers of history, the Time Machine often will give you options of where to go or what to do.

This book also contains a Data Bank to tell you about the age you are going to visit. You can use this Data Bank to travel more safely through time. Or you can take your chances without reading it. It is up to you to decide.

In the back of this book is a Data File. It contains hints to help you if you are not sure what choice to make. The following symbol appears next to any choices for which there is a hint in the Data File.



To complete your mission as quickly as possible, you may wish to use the Data Bank and the Data File together.

There is one correct end to this Time Machine mission. You must reach it or risk being stranded in time!

THE FOUR RULES OF TIME TRAVEL

As you begin your mission, you must observe the following rules. Time Travelers who do not follow these rules risk being stranded in time.

1. You must not kill any person or animal.
2. You must not try to change history. Do not leave anything from the future in the past.
3. You must not take anybody when you jump in time. Avoid disappearing in a way that scares people or makes them suspicious.
4. You must follow instructions given to you by the Time Machine. You must choose from the options given to you by the Time Machine.

YOUR MISSION

Your mission is to travel back to the Ice Age and identify a mysterious animal that our Ice Age ancestors painted on a cave wall long before the dawn of history.

This animal has a spotted coat and a long horn on its head. It looks just like a unicorn. Strangely, it is found among pictures of recognizable animals, including bison, horses, and reindeer, while other nearby caves carry pictures of mammoth and woolly rhinoceros.

Could Ice Age people have seen an animal that today's scientists do not know about?

Your mission is twofold. First, you must see how primitive people first expressed their artistic ability and watch how Ice Age art developed. Second, you must travel the world to study the animal life of the time and see what creatures Ice Age people painted. As you search to identify the paintings and the painters, you will face ferocious beasts, hostile early cultures, and the bitterest climate that the earth has ever known.



To activate the Time Machine, [click here](#).

**TIME TRAVEL
ACTIVATED.
Stand by for Equipment.**



[Click Here](#)

DATA BANK

1) The Great Ice Age—the Pleistocene Epoch of the Quaternary Period—began about 1.6 million years ago and ended only about 10,000 years ago.

2) Ice formed and melted repeatedly during the Great Ice Age, splitting the Ice Age into cold “glacial advances” separated by warm “interglacials,” in which the climate may have been warmer than it is now.

3) Throughout earth’s history there have been other ice ages, most notably in the Precambrian, Devonian, and Permian periods.

4) Ice didn’t cover the whole globe during a glacial advance. It spread from the poles, squeezing the earth’s zones of temperate and tropical climates together toward the equator.

5) Because of the water locked in the ice, the sea level fell and exposed land bridges. One important land bridge was Beringia, which linked northern Asia to Alaska. Animals could move from one continent to another across this dry land during glacial advances. So could people.

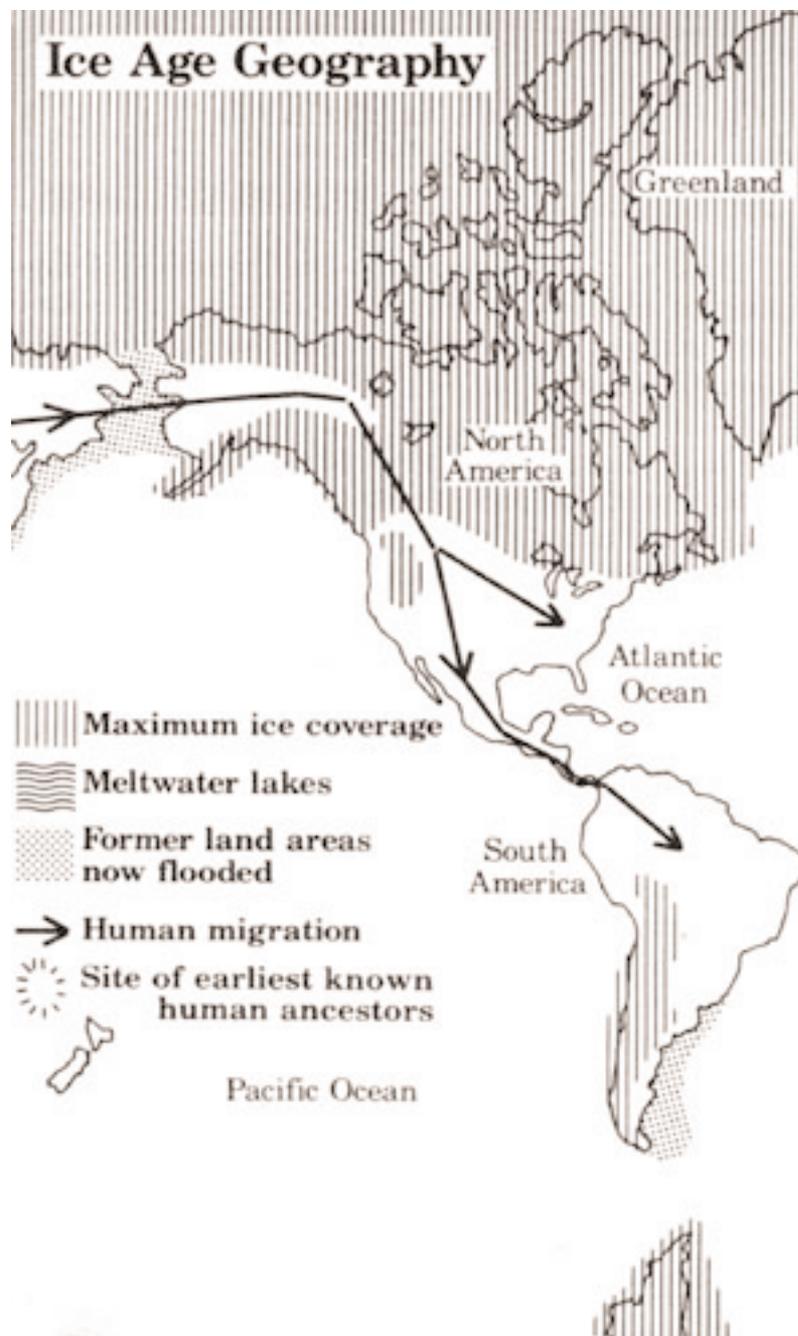
6) During the interglacials, animals particularly well-adapted to the cold followed the retreating ice, while warm-climate animals could move from around the equator into more temperate areas. Especially in Europe, where there was a great change in temperature, the animals of the interglacials differed from those of the glacial advances.

7) The Ice Age may not have ended yet. Earth’s climate is still very variable, and there have been “little ice ages” in recent times.

8) As you travel back to the Great Ice Age, remember that time is measured by approximating how many years ago an event took place. This is abbreviated B.P. for before the present.

9) Throughout your adventure, you will encounter our evolutionary ancestors, from the apelike *Australopithecus* to *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*, a subgroup of our own species, *Homo sapiens*. Be careful. Though usually peaceful, these groups are sometimes suspicious of strangers and may be hostile, especially when food is scarce.

Ice Age Geography







Wildlife in Europe during the glacial advances:

- A) The woolly mammoth, a shaggy-coated elephant with huge tusks. (Large animals tend to evolve in cold climates.)
- B) The woolly rhinoceros. Unlike its modern African counterpart, the woolly rhinoceros was well-adapted for life in a cold climate.
- C) The cave bear, a giant plant-eater of uncertain temper.
- D) The Irish elk, a deer with a 10-foot antler span.
- E) The mountain goat. Its range was more widespread than that of mountain goats today.

Wildlife in Europe during interglacials:

- A) The *Palaeoloxodon*, a straight-tusked elephant.
- B) The auroch, a wild ox.
- C) The cave lion, the biggest cat known to science.

Wildlife in the Mediterranean:

- A) The pygmy elephant, only three feet high.
- B) The pygmy hippopotamus.
- C) The giant rat, as big as a cat.



Wildlife in North America:

- A) The mastodon, a shaggy, long-tusked elephant.
- B) The saber-toothed cat, with teeth huge enough to kill thick-skinned prey such as mastodons.
- C) The horse, which evolved on the continent, then moved to Asia via the land bridge.
- D) The giant condor, a bird of prey.

Wildlife in South America:

- A) The giant ground sloth.
- B) The *Glyptodon*, a giant armadillo.



Wildlife in Africa:

- A) The *Sivatherium*, a giant giraffe with a short neck and moose-like horns.
- B) The *Moropus*, relative of the horse, but with claws instead of hooves.
- C) The giant hyena.

Wildlife in Australia:

- A) The *Procoptodon*, a giant kangaroo. (Kangaroos are marsupials, which are found almost exclusively in Australia. Marsupials carry their young in pouches.)
- B) The *Diprotodon*, a rhinoceros-sized wombat.
- C) The *Thylacynus*, the marsupial version of a wolf.

DATA BANK COMPLETED.

**CLICK HERE TO BEGIN
YOUR MISSION.**



**Don't forget, when you see this symbol,
you can click it to check the Data file for a
hint**



You are in a woodland glade, beneath the shade of a mighty oak tree. Golden sunlight slants down through the boughs of the surrounding trees, illuminating swarms of insects that dance and buzz in the still air. Long grasses grow around your knees, and a huge beetle hums past your head and flies heavily down toward a row of alder trees that lines the bank of a still, lily-covered pond.

You realize something must be wrong.

You are supposed to be in an ice age, yet the heat inside your parka is rapidly becoming unbearable, and your woolen clothing is beginning to itch against your skin. The flies and mosquitoes from the pond are gathering around, attracted by the sweat on your face.

Maybe you're in the wrong time period altogether. Should you stay where you are or jump in time?



Jump back in time 200 million years.

[Click here.](#)

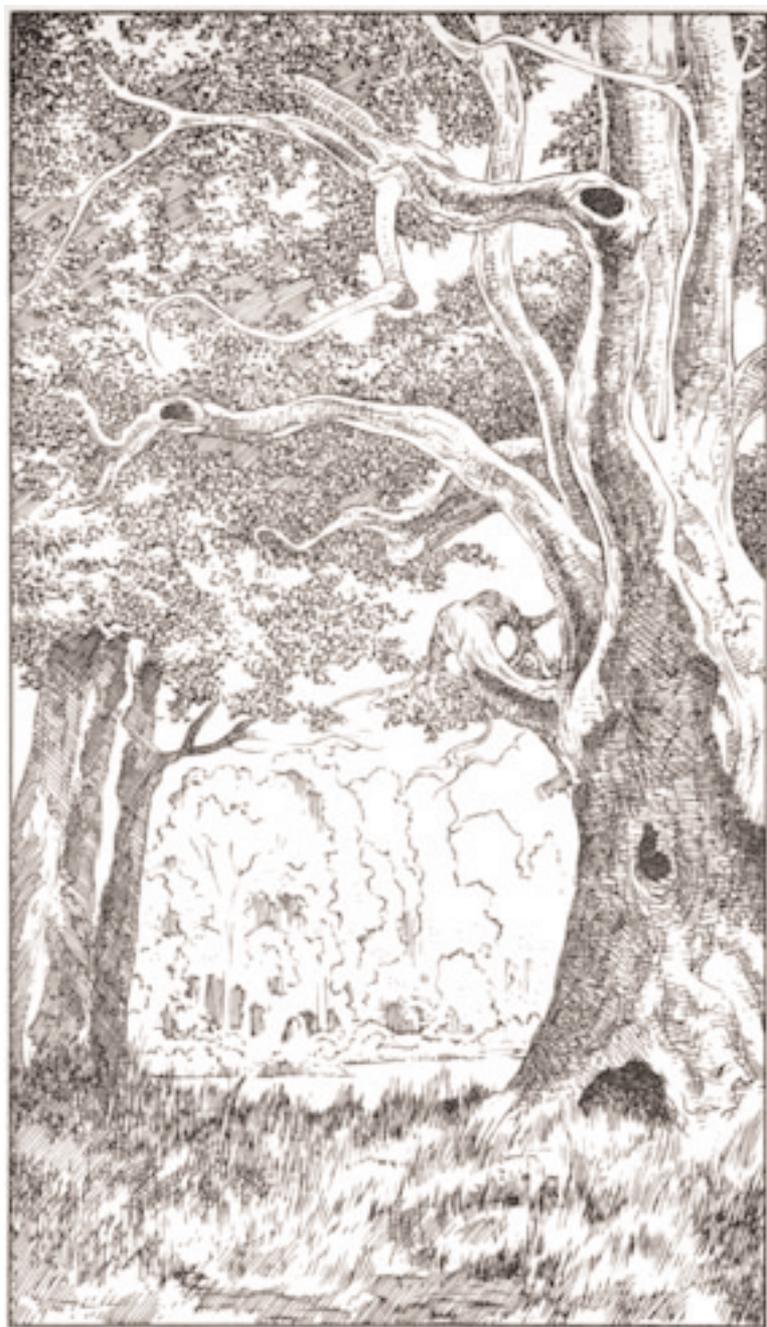


Jump forward in time 800,000 years.

[Click here.](#)



Stay where you are. [Click here.](#)





You should have been prepared for the biting cold that now cuts through your clothing and threatens to freeze your flesh. Frantically you tear into your backpack for your warm clothes. You struggle into your parka, pull the drawstring of the hood around your face, and plunge your numbed fingers deep into your sleeves.

Now that the immediate danger of freezing has passed, you can look around. You're standing on a crag in a howling blizzard. Snow conceals most of the landscape, but below the black rocks on which you stand, you can see the jagged whiteness of a glacier. The whirling snow slackens for a moment, and now you can see right across the icy surface.

It is an ice sheet, like the pictures of Antarctica you have seen. Its surface is striped by rocky debris carried away from the mountains you see in the distance. About a mile away, a crag—smaller than the one you're standing on—juts up above the whiteness. The glacier is moving imperceptibly past this crag, splitting and reuniting behind it.

The swirling whiteness of the blizzard closes in once more, and you can see nothing else.

The cold is now penetrating your parka. You are no closer to finding the cave paintings or the people who painted them. But your immediate need is just to survive. And to do that, you must get out of this bitter cold. You could jump to modern times and see what this landscape is now like, or you could go back to a warm interglacial to take the chill out of your bones.