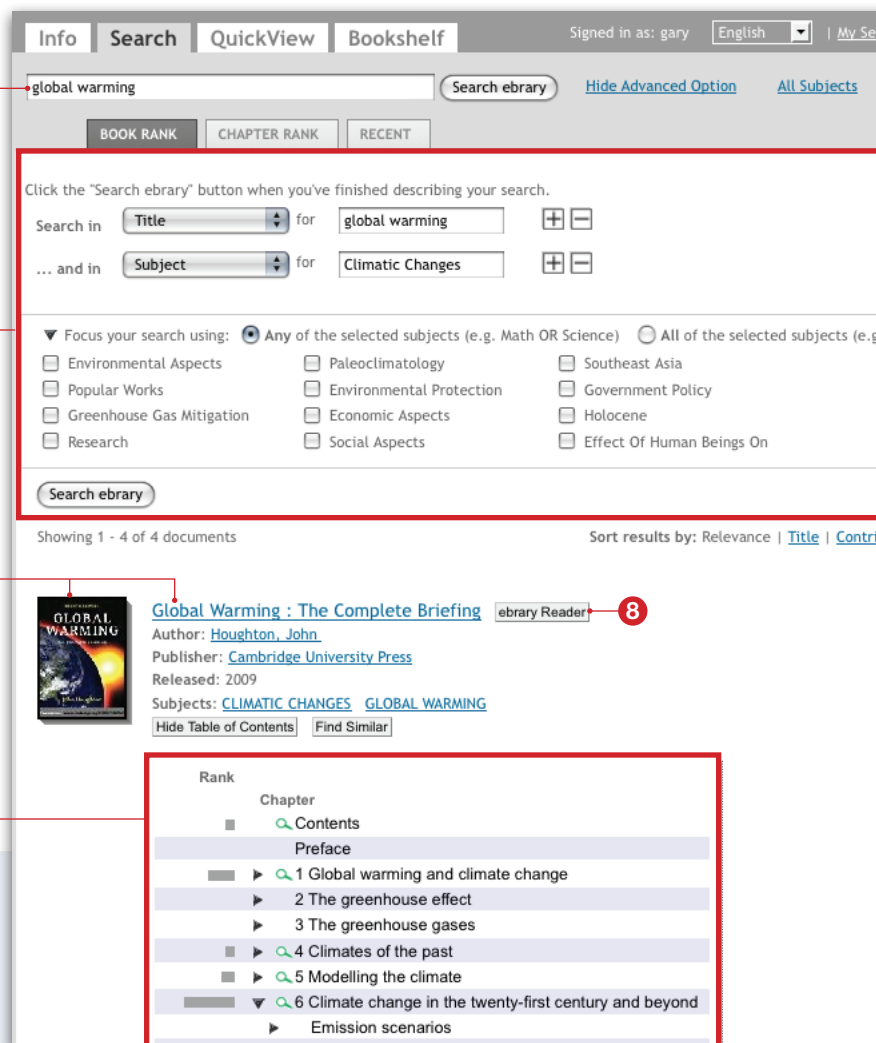
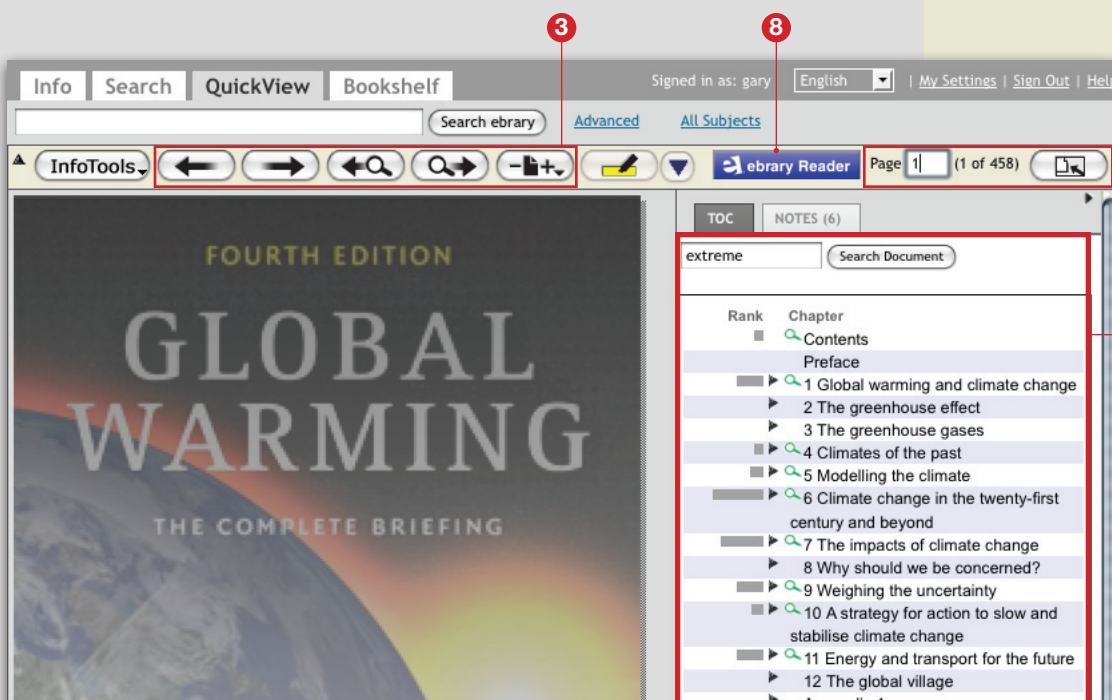


## BEM-VINDO A EBRARY® ABAIXO ESTÃO ALGUNS PASSOS PARA AJUDÁ-LO A COMEÇAR

1. **Realize uma pesquisa** usando as opções simples ou avançadas, por palavra-chave, por frase, por editor, ou por autor. Veja os resultados classificados por livro ou capítulo.
2. **Abra um livro** clicando sobre um título ou uma imagem. Não são necessários downloads ou instalações.
3. **Explore o documento** navegando por termos de buscas, pesquisando o documento por palavras chave, indo diretamente ao capítulo relevante, e folheando as páginas.



The screenshot shows the ebrary search interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Info', 'Search', 'QuickView', and 'Bookshelf'. The search bar contains 'global warming' and a 'Search ebrary' button. Below the search bar, there are options for 'BOOK RANK', 'CHAPTER RANK', and 'RECENT'. The search results section shows a list of documents, with the first one being 'Global Warming : The Complete Briefing' by John Houghton, published by Cambridge University Press in 2009. The document is available in 'ebrary Reader' format. A table of contents is displayed below the document title, showing chapters 1 through 6. A red box highlights the table of contents, and a red circle with the number 8 points to the 'ebrary Reader' link.



The screenshot shows the ebrary Reader interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Info', 'Search', 'QuickView', and 'Bookshelf'. The search bar contains 'global warming' and a 'Search ebrary' button. Below the search bar, there are options for 'Advanced' and 'All Subjects'. The document title is 'GLOBAL WARMING: THE COMPLETE BRIEFING' by John Houghton, published by Cambridge University Press in 2009. The document is available in 'ebrary Reader' format. A table of contents is displayed below the document title, showing chapters 1 through 12. A red box highlights the table of contents, and a red circle with the number 8 points to the 'ebrary Reader' link. A red circle with the number 3 points to the 'InfoTools' menu.

4. **Destaque o texto, crie notas e transforme-o em hiperlinks** para outras fontes on-line. Destaque o texto com ou sem notas anexas e com cores diferentes. Crie uma biblioteca pessoal (se necessário) para salvar e organizar sua pesquisa.

5. **Use o InfoTools** para Links a outros recursos online. Simplesmente selecione palavras de interesse em um documento.

6. **Copie e cole textos, imprima páginas e capítulos** com citações automáticas que inclui uma URL hiperlink que o leva diretamente a fonte.

7. **Gerencie e divida a sua pesquisa** arrastando livros, textos destacados e notas para uma pasta da sua biblioteca pessoal, a qual pode ser enviada por email para colegas.

8. Se a sua instituição oferece ebrary's Pug-in ou Unity Reader, que oferece funcionalidades adicionais inicie-o clicando no botão ebrary Reader.

## RECURSOS ADICIONAIS

Inscriva-se no programa de treinamentos ao vivo no endereço [www.ebrary.com/corp/training.jsp](http://www.ebrary.com/corp/training.jsp). Vídeos e outros materiais também disponíveis.

Para Atendimento ao Cliente, por favor clique no link "Help" ou envie um e-mail para [support@ebrary.com](mailto:support@ebrary.com).

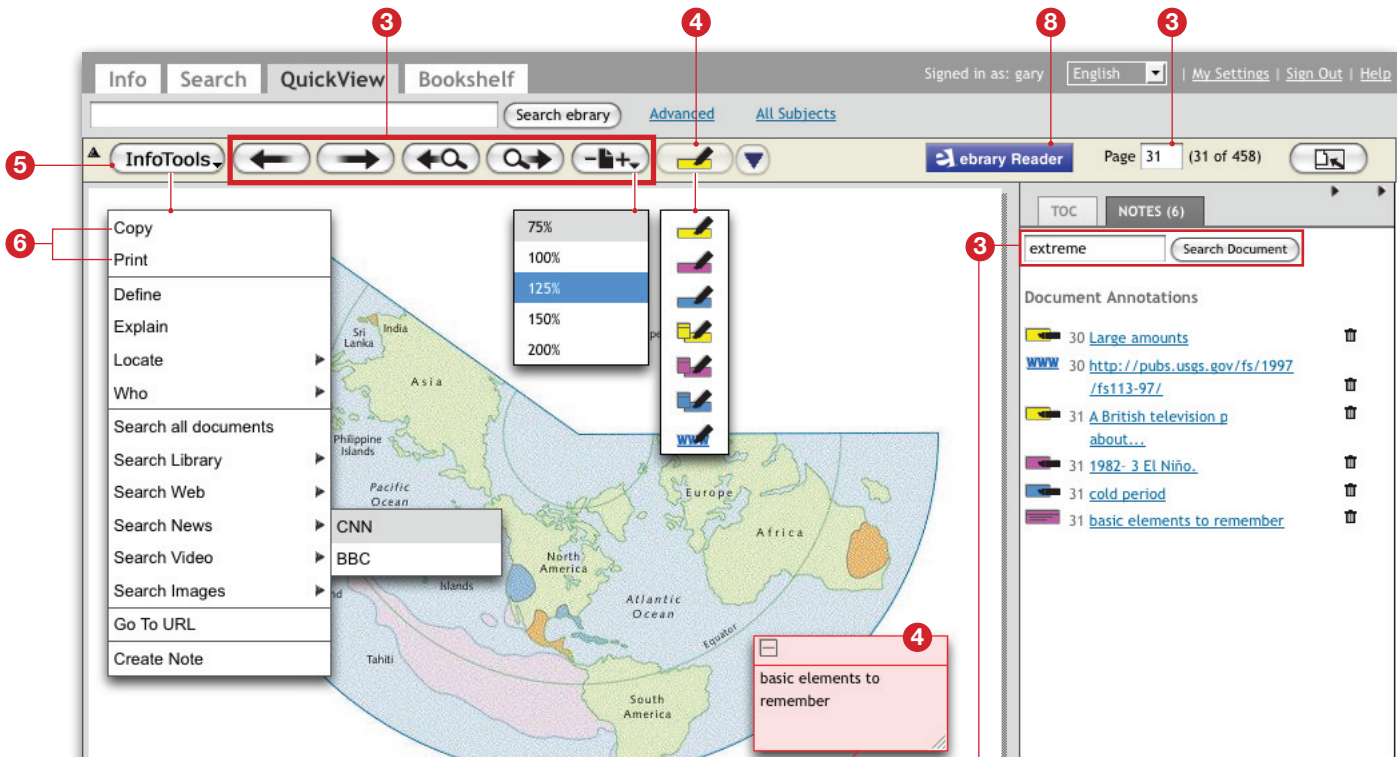
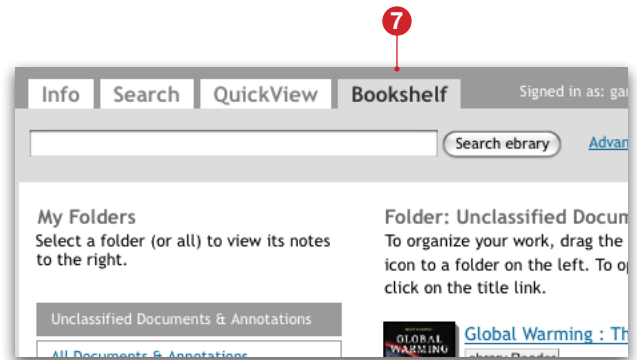
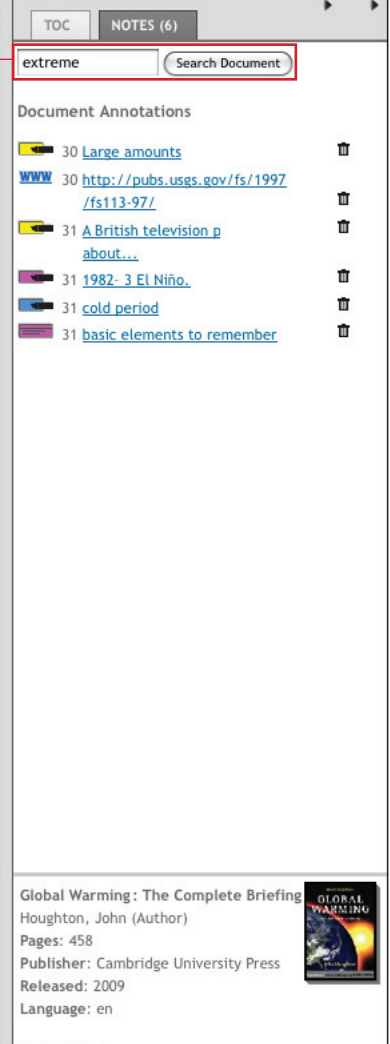


Figure 1.4 Regions where droughts and floods occurred associated with the 1982-83 El Niño.

But the question must be asked: how remarkable are these **extreme** events that I have been listing? Do they point to a changing climate due to human activities? Here a note of caution must be sounded. The range of normal natural climate variation is large. **Climate extremes** are nothing new. Climate records are continually being broken. In fact, a month without a broken record somewhere would itself be something of a record!

Many of us may remember the generally **cold period** over large areas of the world during the 1960s and early 1970s that caused speculation that the world was heading for an ice age. **A British television programme about climate change** called 'The ice age cometh' was prepared in the early 1970s and widely screened - but the cold trend soon came to an end. We must not be misled by our relatively short memories.

One of the largest volcanic eruptions in the twentieth century was **Mount Pinatubo** in the Philippines on 12 June 1991 which sent millions of tonnes of sulphur dioxide into the stratosphere together with large quantities of dust. This stratospheric dust caused spectacular sunsets around the world for



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