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3. **Explore the document** by navigating to search terms, searching for key words, jumping to relevant chapters, and flipping through pages.
4. Highlight, take notes, and transform text into hyperlinks to other online resources. Highlight with or without notes attached in multiple colors. Create a personal bookshelf (if needed) to save and organize your research.

5. Use InfoTools to link to other online resources. Simply select words of interest in a document.

6. Copy and paste text, and print pages and chapters, with automatic citations that include URLs back to the source.

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

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 huge. 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 1660s 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 Comes” 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 biggest volcanic eruptions in the twentieth century was Pinatubo in the Philippines on 12 June 1991 which injected sulphur dioxide into the stratosphere together with ash. This stratospheric dust caused spectacular sunsets around the world for...