This guide, and all subsequent reading guides are designed to prepare for the next class and help you identify some of the key questions that are answered in the text.

**Index of Learning Styles**

1. Follow the link from the class home page, to Soloman and Felder's Index of Learning Styles Questionnaire. Complete the questionnaire, and print out a copy of your results sheet.
   - Are you an active or a reflective learner?
   - Are you a sensing and intuitive learners?
   - Are you a visual and verbal learner?
   - Are you a sequential and global learner?

2. Here are Dr. Woodward's scores.
   - More active than reflective (1)
   - More intuitive than sensing (11)
   - More visual than verbal (5)
   - More global than sequential (5).
   Given the differences and or similarities with the instructor, what can you do to help yourself get the most out of Agec 350?

**Questions based on the Berck and Helfand (B&H) chapter 1**

3. Does it make sense to use economics to study environmental issues? Why or why not?

4. What are the approaches to environmental problems advocated by psychologists and communications researchers
Questions based on the IPCC report

The IPCC report uses very specific terms when referring to the uncertainties in their findings and predictions. These are explained in the full IPCC report (p. 27) as follows:

Where uncertainty is assessed qualitatively, it is characterised by providing a relative sense of the amount and quality of evidence (that is, information from theory, observations or models indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid) and the degree of agreement (that is, the level of concurrence in the literature on a particular finding). This approach is used by WG III through a series of self-explanatory terms such as: high agreement, much evidence; high agreement, medium evidence; medium agreement, medium evidence; etc.

Where uncertainty is assessed more quantitatively using expert judgement of the correctness of underlying data, models or analyses, then the following scale of confidence levels is used to express the assessed chance of a finding being correct: very high confidence at least 9 out of 10; high confidence about 8 out of 10; medium confidence about 5 out of 10; low confidence about 2 out of 10; and very low confidence less than 1 out of 10.

Where uncertainty in specific outcomes is assessed using expert judgment and statistical analysis of a body of evidence (e.g. observations or model results), then the following likelihood ranges are used to express the assessed probability of occurrence: virtually certain >99%; extremely likely >95%; very likely >90%; likely >66%; more likely than not > 50%; about as likely as not 33% to 66%; unlikely <33%; very unlikely <10%; extremely unlikely <5%; exceptionally unlikely <1%.

5. What are three pieces of evidence showing that climate change has taken place?

6. Describe the evidence that climate change is caused by humans.

7. What are three likely effects of climate change in North America?

8. What are three likely effects of climate change in Africa?