

Lab 3 Activity 1 - Adding references effectively using Reference Management Tool

Objective - Introduce students to add references effectively in MS Word 2016.

1. Create a sample research document with a title: "Climate Change Impacts."
 2. Write a short introduction of at least 100 words.
 3. Insert a heading "References" using the "Heading 1" style.
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Solutions:

Task 1:

- Open MS Word from the start menu.
- Type the content.

Task 2:

- Write introduction.

Task 3:

- Insert a heading 1 named "References" from the styles pane.

Climate Change Impact

Climate change has become one of the most pressing global challenges of the 21st century. It refers to the long-term alteration of temperature and typical weather patterns in a place, with significant consequences for ecosystems, human societies, and economies. The primary driver of climate change is the increased concentration of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) in the atmosphere due to human activities like burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes. This document explores the various impacts of climate change, including rising temperatures, sea-level rise, changing weather patterns, and their effects on biodiversity and human health.

Rising Temperatures:

One of the most noticeable effects of climate change is the steady increase in global temperatures. According to NASA, the average global temperature has increased by approximately 1.2°C since the late 19th century. This rise in temperature leads to more frequent heatwaves, higher energy demand for cooling, and severe droughts in many regions. The agricultural sector, in particular, suffers from unpredictable temperature fluctuations, reducing crop yields and leading to food insecurity in vulnerable regions. Furthermore, extreme heat is linked to increased mortality rates, especially among the elderly and those with preexisting health conditions.

Sea-Level Rise:

The rise in global temperatures has led to the melting of glaciers and ice sheets, particularly in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. As these massive ice structures melt, the water runs into the oceans, causing global sea levels to rise. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), global sea levels have risen by about 20 centimeters since 1900, and they are projected to rise by another 30 to 110 centimeters by 2100, depending on emissions scenarios. This rise in sea levels threatens low-lying coastal communities, leading to flooding, property loss, and displacement of populations. Major cities like New York, Mumbai, and Jakarta are at significant risk of coastal inundation.

References:

1. NASA, "Global Climate Change: Vital Signs of the Planet," NASA, <https://climate.nasa.gov>, accessed January 2025.
2. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), "Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis," IPCC, <https://www.ipcc.ch>, accessed January 2025.
3. World Health Organization (WHO), "Climate Change and Health," WHO, <https://www.who.int>, accessed January 2025.