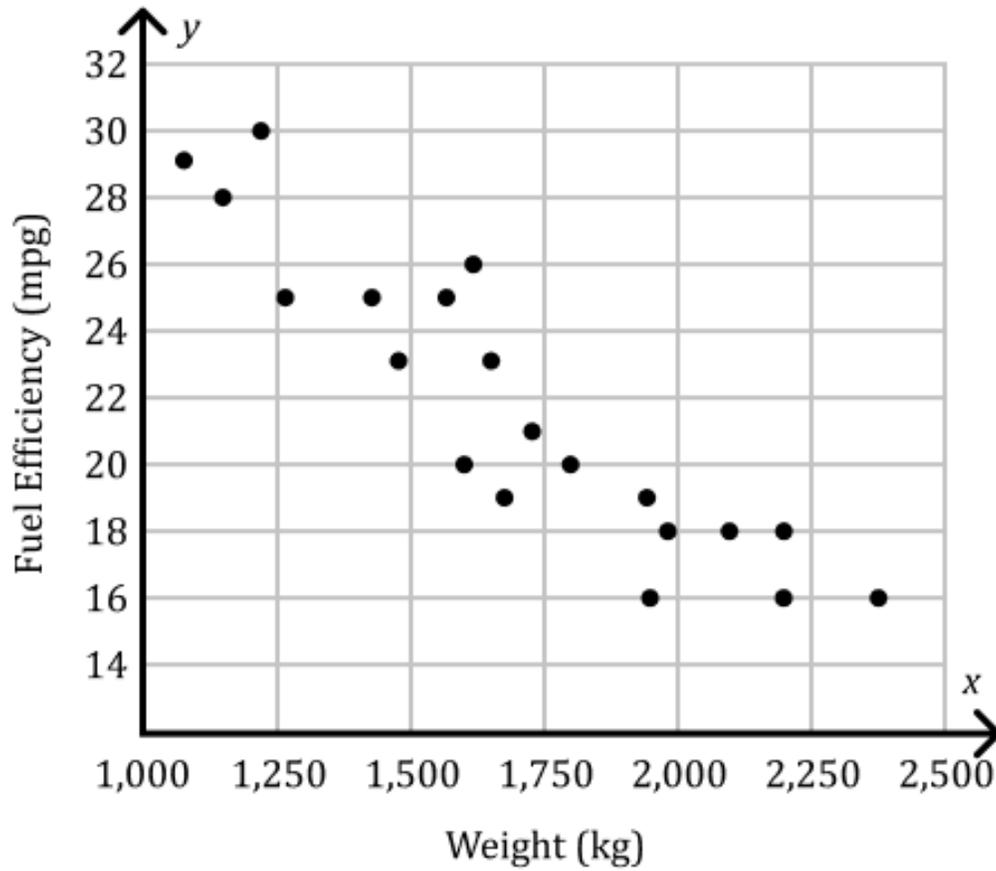
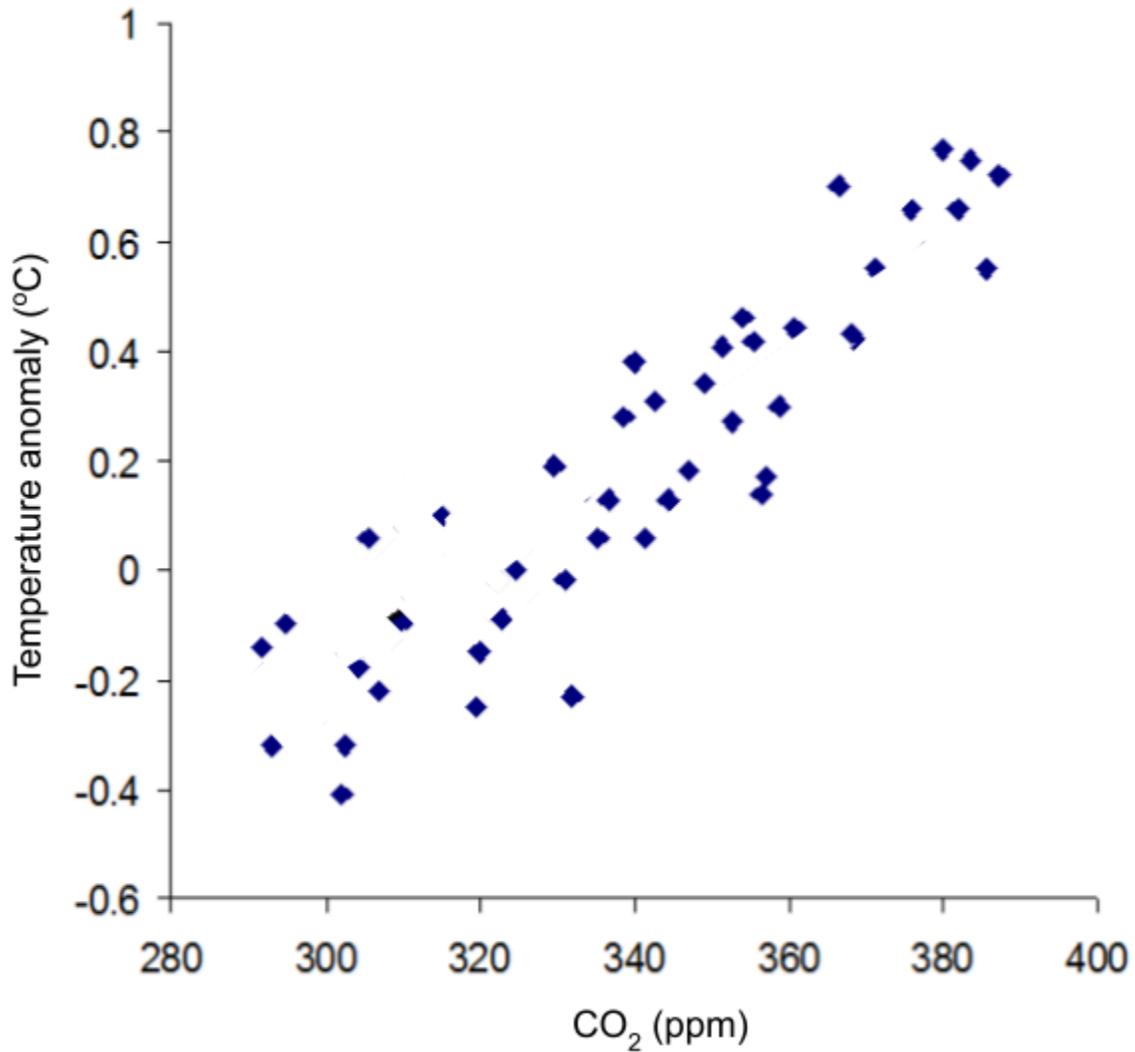


Graph A



\***mpg**, or miles per gallon, measures a vehicle's fuel efficiency, indicating how many miles it can travel using just one gallon of fuel; a higher mpg means better fuel economy, saving money and reducing emissions.

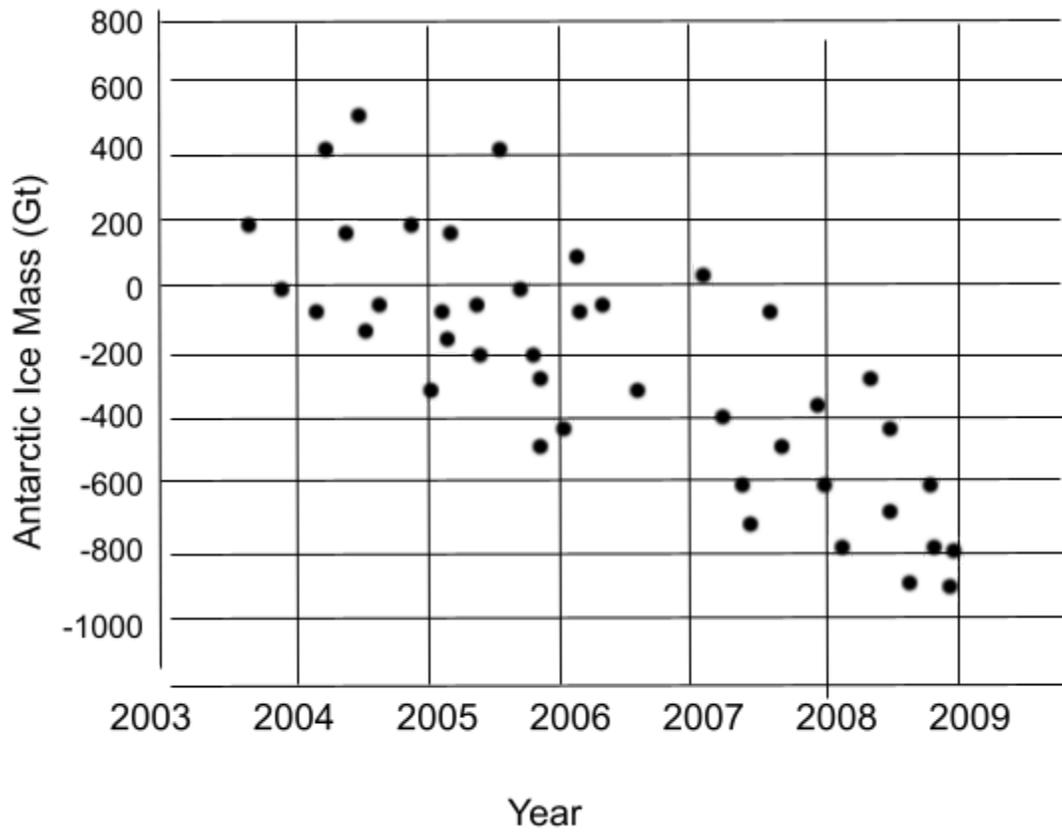
**Graph B**



\***Temperature anomaly** refers to the difference between an observed temperature and a long-term average (baseline) for (in this case) the entire planet.

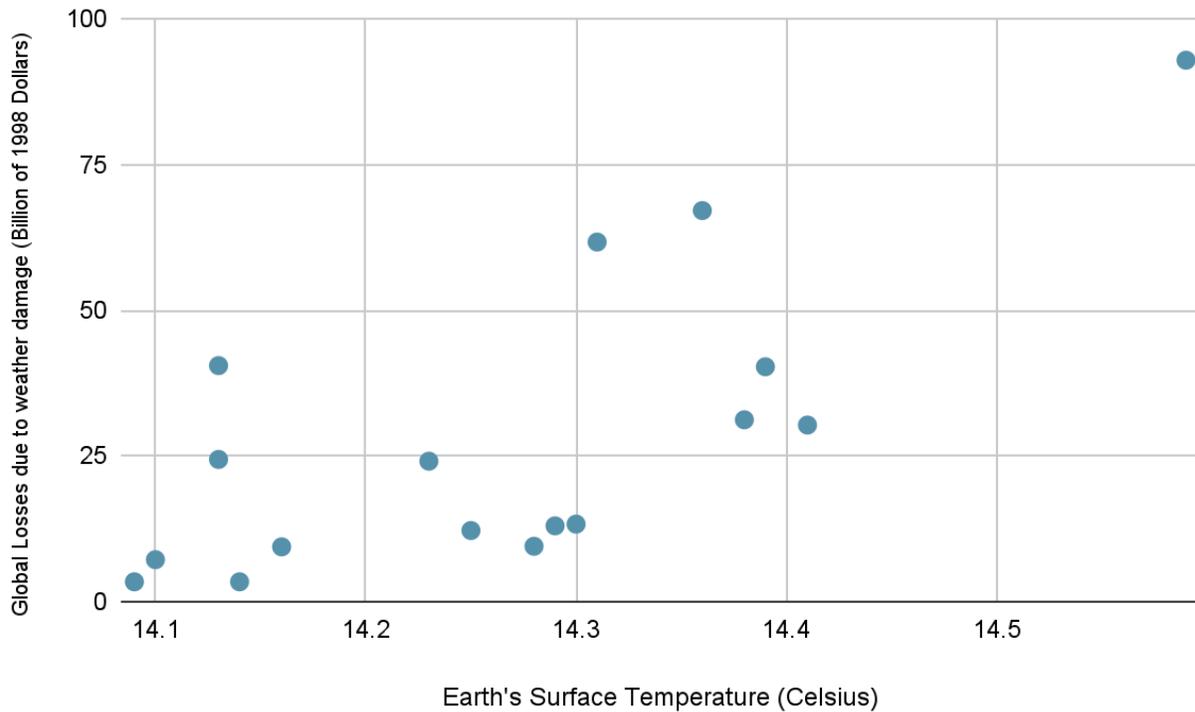
\***ppm** stands for parts per million, a unit of concentration measuring how many molecules of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) exist in one million molecules of air.

Graph C



\*Gt stands for gigaton, a unit of mass equivalent to one billion metric tons ( $10^9$  tons or  $10^{12}$  kilograms). It is used to measure the mass of ice sheets, glaciers, and ice caps.

**Graph D**



\***Global losses** refers to the total direct economic impact on property, infrastructure, crops, and businesses.

\***Weather damage** specifically refers to events like hurricanes/tropical cyclones, floods, severe storms, tornadoes, wildfires, and heatwaves.

\***Billions of 1998 dollars** means that to make a fair comparison over time, researchers take the cost of a disaster in a given year (e.g., a storm in 2010) and convert it back to what that amount would have been worth in 1998. This adjusts for inflation.