

# Stormy weather

## READING

Look at the three photos, and read extracts from three blogs. In pairs, guess which country / city the people are writing from.

Read the blogs again and tick (✓) the right box(es). In which blog does someone...?

1 2 3

- 1 go out in spite of a severe weather warning ☐ ☐ ☐
- 2 seem to be a foreigner living abroad ☐ ☐ ☐
- 3 have fun in spite of the weather ☐ ☐ ☐
- 4 complain about how the weather makes him / her feel ☐ ☐ ☐
- 5 talk about problems with transport ☐ ☐ ☐
- 6 describe how surprised people are by the weather ☐ ☐ ☐
- 7 criticize some people for doing something ☐ ☐ ☐
- 8 talk about the damage caused by the weather ☐ ☐ ☐
- 9 complain that people are not well prepared to cope with the weather ☐ ☐ ☐

c Look at the highlighted words in the blogs and discuss what they mean with a partner.

d Would any of these three types of weather be surprising where you live? Have you had any surprising weather where you live recently?

1

Posted: Tuesday 4th September

Yesterday was unbelievable. Though we were warned there was going to be a terrible storm, no one really expected or could possibly have visualized hurricane-force winds destroying bus stops and ripping trees out of the wet soil. They told us not to cycle anywhere and to stay indoors, but I had a job interview in the centre so I had to go out.

Thank God I did manage to get there, but I had to grab hold of traffic lights so I wouldn't be blown into the road. I saw some crazy people on bikes –



some of them got blown over and one even seemed to be going backwards. The canals were full of rubbish bins that had got blown in and there were piles of bikes in the streets and broken umbrellas everywhere, which people obviously thought they were going to be able to use and then couldn't. What a mess!

Comments 8

2

Posted: Sunday 22nd July

Yet another scorching, sunny day...

I never knew this kind of heat was possible here. Last Wednesday was the hottest day ever in this country. The roads were melting in some areas, and the underground was a total nightmare – it was like being slowly cooked in an oven.

The main problem is that people here don't seem to understand the need for air conditioning during the summer. There is no escaping the heat and if you actually want to go anywhere, you have to be prepared to sweat and learn to enjoy your task sweating. Please tell me, how do you shop? Try on clothes? No thank you. Even going for an ice-cold beer can be uncomfortable if the pub isn't at least equipped with a large fan.

So I sit here sweating in my living room. The French windows are open but the coolest room in the apartment is the bathroom and sadly, there is no Internet connection so I can't work there!

Comments 22



3

Posted: Thursday 8th November

I got woken up today by my daughter screaming, 'Dad...it's snowing... it's snowing!' She just couldn't believe it – not surprising as they said on the news that it hasn't snowed here for nearly fifty years! We decided not to send her to school and we had a great time – we even made a snowman in the yard. We used dried cranberries for the eyes and a baby carrot for the nose because it was a baby snowman. People are so amazed by the 'totally awesome' weather that I've seen some people just standing there staring as if they were in a trance. You kind of feel it's the work of a clever set decorator for a high-budget movie.



It was chaos, though, for people going to work – Interstate 5 was closed in some parts and a whole load of trucks were stuck in the snow. And it's been very bad news for the citrus trees – they're all frozen. Even if it thaws tomorrow, the damage is already done. So I'm afraid we won't be eating any local oranges this year!

Comments 104



2 VOCABULARY weather

a p.150 Vocabulary Bank Weather.

b Talk to a partner.

- 1 What kind of weather do you think is good or bad for...?

  - a camping
  - b going for a walk in the mountains
  - c running a marathon
  - d sailing
  - e sightseeing
- 2 What cities or countries do you associate with...?

  - a fog
  - b smog
  - c heavy snow
  - d floods
  - e hurricanes

3 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

Most vowels, or combinations of vowels, can be pronounced in more than one way. If you are unsure what the vowel sound is in a new word, check with your dictionary.

a Look at the groups of words below. Circle the word with a different sound.

- |             |          |           |         |
|-------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1 blow      | snow     | showers   | below   |
| 2 weather   | sweat    | heavy     | heat    |
| 3 drizzle   | blizzard | chilly    | mild    |
| 4 hard      | warm     | yard      | farm    |
| 5 flood     | cool     | monsoon   | loose   |
| 6 fought    | ought    | drought   | brought |
| 7 muggy     | sunny    | hurricane | humid   |
| 8 scorching | tornado  | world     | storm   |

b 3.4 Listen and check.

c 3.5 Dictation. Listen and write down five sentences. Then practise saying them.

4 LISTENING

a 3.6 You're going to listen to Martin Cinert from Prague talking about the night the River Vltava flooded. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 His office wasn't at risk, but his flat was.
- 2 He took his wife and child to his parents' house.
- 3 He went back to the flat because he was excited by the situation.
- 4 Martin went to a place near his flat to watch the water level rising.
- 5 He looked out of the window and saw that his car park was starting to flood.
- 6 He was the last person to leave his block of flats.
- 7 All of the roads he tried were flooded now.
- 8 He decided to follow another car through the water.
- 9 Martin's car broke down as he drove through the water.
- 10 All the flats in his building were seriously damaged.

b Listen again. Then in pairs, correct the false sentences.

c What do you think you would have done in Martin's situation?



5 SPEAKING & WRITING

GET IT RIGHT modifiers

Cross out the wrong form. Tick (✓) if both are correct.

- 1 It's very cold! / It's very freezing!
- 2 It's really windy! / It's incredibly windy!
- 3 It's really boiling today! / It's incredibly boiling today!
- 4 I was absolutely frightened! / I was absolutely terrified!

a In small groups, talk about a time when you were somewhere when...

- there was a flood.
- it was very foggy or there was bad smog.
- it was unbearably cold.
- it was pouring with rain for days on end.
- there was a gale or hurricane.
- there was a terrible heatwave.
- you were caught outside in a thunderstorm.

What were you doing at the time?  
What did you do to protect yourself from the weather?  
Did you ever feel scared or in danger?

b Write a short blog (like the ones in 1) describing what the weather has been like recently. Talk about how it has made you feel and how it has affected what you have been doing.

6 3.7 SONG It's raining men





## 7 GRAMMAR future perfect and future continuous

- a Check what you know. Put the verb in brackets in the right future form (*will / shall* + infinitive, *going to* or present continuous). Sometimes more than one form is possible.

### Future forms

- 1 A It's freezing in here!  
B \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ the window? (**close**)
- 2 The sky is really clear! I'm sure it \_\_\_\_\_ a lovely day tomorrow. (**be**)
- 3 A Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ while we're in London? (**rain**)  
B I don't know, but I \_\_\_\_\_ my umbrella just in case.  
I've already put it in my case. (**take**)
- 4 A \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ lunch in the garden? (**have**)  
B I'm not sure if it's warm enough. What do you think?  
A I think it's fine. I \_\_\_\_\_ the table outside. (**lay**)
- 5 A What time \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? (**leave**)  
B Soon, in about ten minutes. It's very foggy, but don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**drive**)  
really slowly, I promise. And I'm sure there \_\_\_\_\_ too much traffic. (**not be**)

Any problems? ➔ **Workbook p.27**

- b New grammar. Read some of the predictions scientists are making about climate change and complete them with a word from the list below.

become   closed down   doubled   having (x2)   melted   risen (x3)   suffering

- c Read the predictions again. Which ones worry you most? Have you noticed the effects of climate change in your country?

# Storm clouds on the horizon

**Climate change** is now something that we cannot close our eyes to, and governments all over the world have finally realized that they have to sit up and take notice. These are some of the things that many scientists predict will happen if we carry on polluting the atmosphere with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

## Short term: by the year 2050

- More than a third of the world's plant and animal species will have <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ extinct.
- The ice in the Arctic Sea will melt every summer, causing the extinction of polar bears, and many glaciers, for example on Mount Kilimanjaro, will have <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ completely.
- 50% of the world's ski resorts will have <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ due to lack of snow.

## Mid term: by the year 2100

- Sea levels will have <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by between 16cm and 69cm. This means that low-lying islands like the Maldives will no longer be habitable.
- The number of serious coastal storms and tsunamis will have <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.
- Northern European cities, e.g. Paris and London will be <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 50 days a year of heatwaves when temperatures are over 30°C (there are currently 6–9 days).

## Long term: by the year 3000

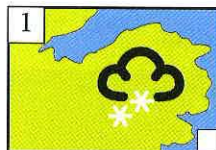
- Temperatures will have <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by about 15°C.
- Sea levels will have <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by more than 11 metres, flooding large areas of Bangladesh, and many low-lying cities, such as London. Hundreds of millions of people will be displaced.
- One third of the world will be <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ from extreme droughts, and half the world will be <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ moderate droughts. Tens of millions of Africans will have to emigrate.





- d Match the sentences A–C with pictures 1–3.

A This time tomorrow it will be snowing.  
B By tomorrow evening it will have snowed.  
C It will snow tomorrow.



- e p.136 Grammar Bank 3B. Read the rules and do the exercises.

- f What do you think? Explain why (not). What are the alternatives? Talk to a partner.

#### In 20 years' time...

we'll all be using solar power to heat our houses.  
low cost airlines will have disappeared and tickets will be extremely expensive.  
private swimming pools and golf courses will have been banned.  
everyone will be using public transport to get to work.  
we'll have stopped using petrol and we will be using electric cars.  
people won't be going on skiing holidays anymore.

I think it will have become so warm that we won't need any heating.

I disagree. I think we'll be using nuclear power.

## 8 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a **3.8** Listen to the first part of a news story about a woman called Barbara Haddrill. What did she do? Why?

- b Listen to the first part again and answer the questions.

- 1 What was Barbara's dilemma? Why?
- 2 What changes has she made to her lifestyle over the last six years? Why?
- 3 How did Barbara travel? Through which countries?
- 4 How was she able to take such a long holiday?

- c **3.9** Listen to the second part and complete the information in the chart.

#### UK TO AUSTRALIA ONE-WAY

	Cost	Distance	Time	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions
Barbara	£ _____	_____ miles	_____ days	_____ tonnes
plane	£ _____	_____ miles	_____ hours	_____ tonnes



Barbara Haddrill

- d What do you think of Barbara's trip?

- e Read *What can you do to help?* about what *you* can do help prevent climate change. Talk to a partner or in small groups. Which of the tips below...? a do you already do b are you prepared to try to do c are you not prepared to try

## What can YOU do to help? The top tips

- 1 Fly less. Use buses or trains instead where possible. If you have to fly, give money to an organization like Carbon Footprints to compensate for the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of your flight.
- 2 Drive as little as possible. Use bikes, or public transport. And if you need to drive, buy a hybrid, a car which has an extra electric motor which charges up when you brake. You could also car share with a friend.
- 3 Use only energy-saving light bulbs.
- 4 Plant trees. Two or three dozen trees can absorb a whole household's emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>.
- 5 Don't keep your TV or other electrical appliances on standby. Switch them off completely.
- 6 Use the cold water wash on your washing machine, and use a dishwasher, on the economy programme, which uses less energy and water than hand-washing dishes.
- 7 Try to buy organic food, if possible which has been grown locally. Take your own plastic bag when you go to supermarkets.
- 8 Turn your heating down and wear a sweater if you're cold. If you use air conditioning, don't have it at less than 25°C.
- 9 Have showers not baths.
- 10 Support an environmental organization, for example Friends of the Earth or Greenpeace.
- 11 Regularly recycle paper, glass, plastic, and household waste.
- 12 Vote for the political party which is doing the most to combat climate change.



# Weather





## 1 What's the weather like?

a Put the words or phrases in the right place in the chart.

below zero breeze chilly cool damp drizzling  
freezing gale-force mild pouring (with rain)  
scorching showers warm

b Complete the text with *fog*, *mist*, and *smog*.

When the weather is foggy or misty, or there is smog, it is difficult to see.  
\_\_\_\_\_ is not usually very thick, and often occurs in the mountains or near the sea.  
\_\_\_\_\_ is thicker, and can be found in towns and in the country.  
\_\_\_\_\_ is caused by pollution and usually occurs in big cities.

1 It's _____. (quite cold, not cold or hot)	5 It's _____. (pleasant and not cold)	8 It's _____. (a bit wet but not raining)	12 There's a _____. (a light wind)
2 It's _____. (unpleasantly cold)	6 It's _____. (a pleasantly high temperature)	9 It's _____. (raining lightly)	
3 It's _____. 4 The temperature is _____. (–10°)	7 It's _____ / boiling. (unpleasantly hot)	10 There are _____. (short periods of rain)	
It's cold. 	It's hot. 	It's raining / wet. 	It's windy. 
		11 It's _____. (raining a lot)	13 There are _____ (very strong) winds.

## 2 Extreme weather

Match the words and definitions.

blizzard drought /draʊt/ flood /flʌd/  
hailstorm heatwave hurricane  
lightning monsoon thunder tornado

- \_\_\_\_\_ (n) a period of unusually hot weather
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n) a long, usually hot, dry period when there is little or no rain
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n) a storm with small balls of ice that fall like rain
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n) a flash of very bright light in the sky caused by electricity
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n and v) the loud noise that you hear during a storm
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n) a snowstorm with very strong winds
- \_\_\_\_\_ (v and n) when everything becomes filled and covered with water
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n) a violent storm with very strong winds especially in the western Atlantic Ocean
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n) a violent storm with very strong winds which move in a circle
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n) the season when it rains a lot in southern Asia

## 3 Adjectives to describe weather

Complete the weather forecast with these adjectives.

bright changeable clear heavy icy settled strong sunny thick

In the north of England and Scotland it will be very cold, with <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ winds and <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ rain. There will also be <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ fog in the hills and near the coast, though it should clear by midday. Driving will be dangerous as the roads will be <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. However, the south of England and the Midlands will have <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ skies and <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ sunshine, though the temperature will still be quite low. Over the next few days the weather will be <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, with some showers but occasional <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ periods. It should become more <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ over the weekend.

## 4 Adjectives and verbs connected with weather

Match the sentences. Can you guess the meaning of the words in **bold**?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Be careful! The pavement's very <b>slippery</b> . | A Come and sit in the shade.                         |
| 2 You're <b>shivering</b> .                         | B It will all be gone by tonight.                    |
| 3 I'm <b>sweating</b> /'swetɪŋ/.                    | C You might fall over.                               |
| 4 I <b>got soaked</b> this morning.                 | D It's hot and damp and there's no air.              |
| 5 It's very <b>humid</b> /'hjuːmɪd/ today.          | E Can we turn the air conditioning on?               |
| 6 The snow is starting to <b>melt</b> .             | F Do you want to borrow my jacket?                   |
| 7 Don't <b>get sunburnt</b> !                       | G It poured with rain and I didn't have an umbrella. |

Can you remember the words on this page? Test yourself or a partner.

➡ p.41

Study Link MultiROM www.oup.com/elt/englishfile/upper-intermediate



## 1 READING

- a Read the article and decide what it is mainly about.

A The impact of cheap flights on the environment.  
B How budget airlines are helping to save the planet.  
C The ways in which airlines can cut their costs.

- b Read the article again and choose a, b, or c.

- 1 Environmental groups want governments
  - a to close low-cost airlines.
  - b to reduce air travel.
  - c to increase air fares.
- 2 Aircraft emissions will be the main source of greenhouse gases
  - a by 2020.
  - b by 2030.
  - c by 2050.

- 3 Airlines will have to buy permits
  - a to pay for the fuel they use.
  - b to be able to enter a European airport.
  - c to compensate for the dangerous gases their aircraft emit.
- 4 In the opinion of the representative from British Airways
  - a the estimate of aircraft emissions for 2050 is exaggerated.
  - b people should be allowed to choose how to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide.
  - c road transport is a greater source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions than air transport.
- 5 The European Parliament wants to introduce a scheme to cover
  - a all flights using an airport in an EU country.
  - b all international flights worldwide.
  - c only flights from one European country to another.

- c Look at the highlighted words or phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

## CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON

Who isn't tempted by adverts for cheap flights by low-cost airlines? It seems like the ideal solution to broaden your horizons and go out to see something of the world. But now governments are becoming increasingly concerned about the impact of air travel on the environment, and politicians are under pressure from environmental groups to stop the growth in low-cost flights.

Air travel is the fastest-growing source of greenhouse gases, and flights are on course to double by 2020 and triple by 2030. Emissions from aircraft, principally carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and water vapour, contribute in part to the effect of global warming. If aviation continues expanding at the same rate as it has done in previous years, it will become the main source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by the middle of the century.

Plans to halt the increase in air travel include introducing a tax on jet fuel, selling permits to airlines to cover their output of carbon dioxide, and stopping the expansion of existing airports. Airline companies will be forced to put up their prices to cover these costs, making air travel much more expensive for passengers. It looks like the days of a cheap weekend break in Venice could be over.

In response to these proposals, airlines insist that the impact of aviation on the environment is not sufficiently understood to justify introducing such drastic measures. A representative from the environmental affairs department of British Airways admitted that



air travel could account for nearly half of the total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050, but alleged that the proposals would limit society's choice on how the gases should be reduced. He said that society might prefer to continue to allow flights to grow and reduce emissions elsewhere, such as in power generators or road transport.

The European Parliament is at present debating the environmental impact of air travel, and politicians are drawing up plans for a scheme to cover all flights arriving at or departing from all airports in the European Union. However, the scheme is likely to be limited in the early years to flights within Europe in order to avoid legal challenges from the United States and other countries.

As the years go by it is becoming clear that it is not only governments who will be paying the price of reducing global warming. In the future individuals will be encouraged to either stay at home or contribute to the bill.

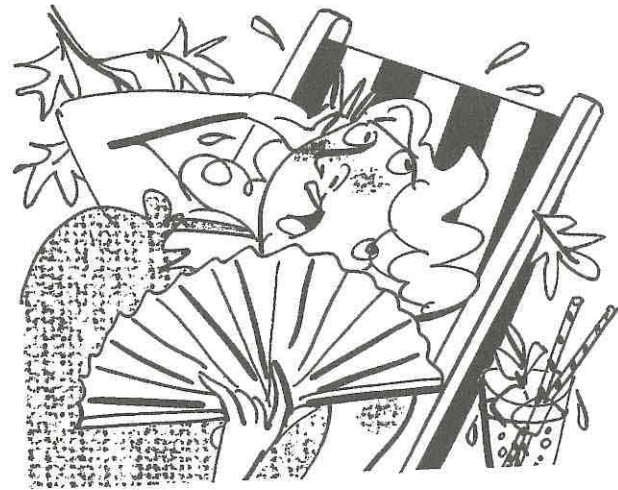


2 VOCABULARY weather

1 Circle the odd one out.

- 1 below zero scorching chilly freezing
- 2 mild showers pouring drizzling
- 3 warm boiling scorching damp
- 4 gale force cool breeze wind
- 5 mist fog smog lightning
- 6 blizzard hurricane hot flood

2 Complete the sentences with a suitable word.



- 1 We're having a heatwave. It's not usually so hot at this time of year.
- 2 If you're travelling in India, it's best to avoid the m\_\_\_\_\_ season.
- 3 It rained so hard that there were serious f\_\_\_\_\_ in low-lying areas.
- 4 The h\_\_\_\_\_ was completely unexpected and the balls of ice nearly broke our greenhouse!
- 5 Hundreds of trees fell down during the h\_\_\_\_\_ and several houses were destroyed.
- 6 The government is encouraging everyone to save water because of the d\_\_\_\_\_.

3 Match each adjective to a noun.

- |          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| 1 strong | a skies        |
| 2 low    | b periods      |
| 3 clear  | c rain         |
| 4 dry    | d fog          |
| 5 heavy  | e temperatures |
| 6 thick  | f sunshine     |
| 7 icy    | g roads        |
| 8 bright | h winds        |

Study Link Student's Book p.150 Vocabulary Bank

3 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

a Which words have the same vowel sound? Complete the chart with the words from the list.

drizzling drought gale heatwave  
below zero hurricane lightning pouring

chilly	breeze	showers	scorching
drizzling			

hailstorm	soaked	flood	bright

b Practise saying the words in a.

Study Link Student's Book p.158 Sound Bank

4 GRAMMAR future perfect and future continuous

a Check what you know. Revise the rules. Then do b.

future forms

be going to + infinitive  
future plans and intentions

My sister's **going to** adopt a child.  
Are you **going to** buy a new car?  
I'm **not going to** go to New York next week.

predictions

I think they're **going to** win. (They're playing very well.)  
It's **going to** rain. (The sky is very dark.)

- Use **going to** NOT *will* / *won't* when you have already decided to do something.
- With the verb *go* you can leave out the infinitive.  
*I'm not going (to go) to New York.*

present continuous **be + verb + -ing**  
future arrangements

We're **getting** married in October.  
They're **meeting** at 10.00.  
She's **leaving** on Friday.

- You can usually use present continuous or **going to** for future plans / arrangements.  
– **going to** shows that you have made a decision.  
*We're going to get married in the summer.*



- Present continuous emphasizes that you have made the arrangements.  
*We're getting married on July 12th.* (i.e. we've booked the church)

#### will / shall + infinitive

I'll have the steak.	(instant decision)
I won't tell anybody where you are.	(promise)
I'll carry that bag for you.	(offer)
Shall I help you with your homework?	(offer)
Shall we eat out tonight?	(suggestion)
You'll love the film!	(prediction)

- Use *will / won't* (NOT the present simple) for instant decisions, promises, offers, and suggestions.
- Use *shall* (NOT *will*) with *I* and *we* for offers and suggestions when they are questions.
- Use *will* or *going to* for predictions.

#### b Circle the correct form(s).

- If this hot weather continues, forecasters say we're going to have / we will have / we're having a drought.
- I've decided that in the future I'm going to take / I'll take / I take the train instead of my car to the office.
- Keith is having / will have / is going to have a video conference with the Managing Director later on today.
- A I don't know how to download this document.  
B I'll help / I'm going to help / I'm helping you.
- Anna has decided she's going to leave / she will leave / she's leaving her job to go back to college.
- We're going to go / will go / are going away next weekend. We've booked a country cottage for two nights.

#### c New grammar. Complete the sentences with the future perfect or future continuous form of the verb in brackets.

- By the end of this month, we'll have moved (move) to our new house so you can come and stay after that.
- This time tomorrow my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) over the Atlantic on their way to New York!
- It's been raining all day, but hopefully it \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) by tomorrow. We were planning to have a picnic.
- Hopefully you \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the book I lent you by the next time we see each other.
- If the match starts at 7.00 p.m., we \_\_\_\_\_ (play) until 8.45 at least.
- I can't meet you for lunch tomorrow because I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (work). I have so much to do I'll just have a sandwich at my desk.
- In a year's time, they \_\_\_\_\_ (build) the new road and we'll be able to get to work much quicker.
- If everything goes according to plan, we \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) Christmas in Australia this year.

## More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
canal (noun)	/kə'næl/	
chaos (noun)	/'keɪs/	
climate change (noun)	/'klaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ/	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (noun)	/si: əʊ tu: ɪ'mɪʃnz/	
fan (noun)	/fæn/	
rubbish bin (noun)	/'rʌbɪʃ bɪn/	
sea level (noun)	/'si: levəl/	
crazy (adj)	/'kreɪzi/	
organic (food) (adj)	/ɔ: 'gæɪnɪk/	
recycle (verb)	/,ri:'saɪkl/	

## LISTENING

### a Listen to a conversation between two people about climate change. Tick ✓ the correct option.

- Paul and Judith are both very worried about climate change.
- Paul is very worried but Judith takes it less seriously.
- Judith is very worried but Paul doesn't take it seriously at all.

### b Listen again and decide if the following opinions are expressed by Paul (P) or Judith (J).

Who...

- feels very positive about the unusual weather? \_\_\_\_\_
- mentions the government's action to reduce the number of flights? \_\_\_\_\_
- thinks that the government is taking the wrong action to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions? \_\_\_\_\_
- thinks that individuals can help reduce global warming? \_\_\_\_\_
- says that everyone should try to save water and energy? \_\_\_\_\_
- suggests that they could change their usual holiday habits? \_\_\_\_\_
- admits that their attitude may be wrong? \_\_\_\_\_

### c Listen again with the tapescript on p.76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM



# 9a Forces of nature

## Nature Attacks!



### Killer Bees

You can find killer bees in North and South America, but **originally** they came from southern Africa. They are called killer bees because they attack anyone who comes near their **hive**, and over 1,000 people have died this way in the last 50 years. They become angry easily and are not scared of people. They can even **chase** their victims for up to half a mile. They only **sting** once. Female bees die after stinging, but during an attack hundreds and thousands of bees sting at once.



warm **sea currents** and strong winds push the jellyfish to shore. They usually disappear when the weather changes again. However, people should avoid touching them, turning them over or playing with them, because their sting is dangerous for anyone allergic to them. The moon jellyfish is the UK's most common **species** and they grow up to 40cm in size.



### Crickets

Cricket swarms are not uncommon, because when they travel in large groups they have a better **survival rate**. About 50 percent of them die when they split up compared to when they don't. However, swarms can be a nuisance, especially for farmers, because they damage their crops. Many crickets are **nocturnal** and they make a chirping noise by **rubbing** their wings together. However, the colder it gets, the slower crickets chirp.



### Locusts

Locusts can be up to 15 cm long and travel alone or in groups. When the **population** grows, they become more **social** and fly long distances to different countries. They can travel 200 km a day to find food. **Swarms** develop when the locusts crowd together in large numbers. When heavy rains are followed by a drought, locusts swarm to find food and become **aggressive**. A swarm of locusts can eat as much food as 2,500 hungry people!



### Flies

When the weather starts to warm up, people usually start to see flies around. However, **milder** weather due to climate change has led to an **explosion** in the fly population in recent years. Flies transmit around 40 serious diseases and carry the main types of **food poisoning germs**. Flies often swarm before it rains.



### Jellyfish

It is quite common to see massive swarms of jellyfish around the coast of Britain, because

### Lead-in

- 1 a. Match the animals to the sounds. Compare answers with a partner, then listen and check.

- 1 snakes bleat/hiss
- 2 cats squeak/miaow
- 3 canaries twitter/moo
- 4 doves woof/coo
- 5 lions quack/roar

- 6 wolves oink/howl
- 7 bees buzz/tweet
- 8 horses neigh/grunt
- 9 bulls hoot/moo
- 10 crickets chirp/cluck

What are these sounds in your language?

- b. Which of these are insects? Which insects can you see in the pictures in the article?



## Reading & Listening

2 Look at the title, the headings and the pictures. What do you think the text is about? Listen, read and check.

3 Look at the sentences below, then read the text again to decide if each sentence is true or false. If it is true, tick (✓) column A. If it is false, tick (✓) column B.

	A	B
1 Killer bees come from North America.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Killer bees can sting people many times.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Heavy rains cause locusts to swarm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Locusts can travel from country to country.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Weather conditions affect jellyfish movement.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Jellyfish swarms happen a lot in the UK.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Swarms of crickets are uncommon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 The hotter it gets, the faster crickets chirp.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Flies can make us ill.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Flies die when temperatures rise.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4 Use the underlined words in the text to complete these sentences. Then explain the words in bold in the text.

- I would get ill if I ate peanuts because I am ..... them.
- My brother gets on my nerves – he's such a .....
- In some parts of Africa a ..... can last for years.
- Swarms of locusts can cause ..... problems for farmers.
- Some farmers still harvest their ..... by hand.
- Mosquitoes ..... malaria to humans.

5 Match the nouns to the animals.

1 a swarm	5 a colony	a of monkeys	e of whales
2 a school	6 a pride	b of sheep	f of dogs
3 a flock	7 a pack	c of lions	g of ants
4 a herd	8 a troop	d of bees	h of cows

1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 ..... 5 ..... 6 ..... 7 ..... 8 .....

6 Which animals *sting* and which *bite*? Check in your dictionary.

- dog • bee • wasp • mosquito • squirrel • jellyfish • fly  
• spider • snake • scorpion • ant

## Words often confused

7 Complete the gaps with the following words: *shore, coast, seaside, beach*. Check in your dictionaries.

- I love to listen to the gentle sound of the waves breaking on the .....
- I like to walk along the ..... collecting seashells in the summer.
- He often spends his summer holidays at the .....
- They have a summer house on the ..... of Spain.

## Speaking


8 Read the text again and in pairs, ask and answer comprehension questions.

A: Where can you find killer bees?

B: In North and South America.

## Listening

9 You will hear someone talking about locusts. Listen and fill in the fact file.



**DESERT LOCUST**

- Family: grasshopper
- Lifespan: 1) ..... months
- Diet: cereals and other crops
- Habitat: 2) ....., semi-dry areas
- Size: 3) ..... cm, weight: 4) ..... g
- Colour: brown, 5) ..... or yellow
- Young called: 6) .....

10 Think of ten new words you've learnt in this lesson. Make sentences using them. Tell your partner.

## Writing

**Project:** Write a short fact file about an insect of your choice. Use the headings in the fact file in Ex. 9 as a model.



## The weather

- 1 Look at the mind map. Use the words to complete the text.



... You won't believe what the weather has been like! The forecast promised glorious 1) s....., so we expected a 2) h..... but on the first day it started to 3) d....., then dark clouds filled the sky and there was a terrible 4) d..... It was pretty depressing. We had to stay indoors. The wind was blowing a 5) g....., too. At least it's not 6) s..... or 7) s..... . Hopefully, it'll get better before we have to come home.

- 2 a. Use the verbs in the correct form to complete the sentences.
- blow • drizzle • howl • freeze • pour • shine
- I hate it when it ..... I never know whether to take my umbrella or not because the rain is so light.
  - Don't go out today without boots and a raincoat – it's ..... down.
  - Brrr. You'll ..... outside in this weather. It's -5°C.
  - The sun is ..... Let's go to the beach!
  - It was so windy he was nearly ..... over.
  - Can you hear the wind ..... through the trees? It sounds very spooky.

## ▶ Listening

- b. Now listen to the sounds and the music. What is the weather like? Draw a picture of the scene. Describe your picture to the class.

- 3 Complete the words and phrases with the words in the list, then put them in the correct gaps in the sentences (1-7).

• flake • drop • stone • gust • bolt • flash • ray

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a a ..... of lightning | d a snow .....       |
| b a ..... of wind      | e a .... of sunshine |
| c a thunder .....      | f a rain .....       |
|                        | g a hail .....       |

- A ..... of wind blew off his hat.
- After the storm a ..... of sunshine broke through the clouds.
- Suddenly, a loud ..... shook the building.
- A ..... is a ball of ice.
- A large ..... fell on my head, and I dashed indoors just in time before the storm.
- A ..... of lightning lit up the sky.
- A ..... is like an ice crystal.

## Extreme weather

- 4 Which of these conditions were the people below caught in: *blizzard, hailstorm, heatwave, thunderstorm, tornado, pouring rain*? What do you think happened afterwards?

- We got completely wet through.
- I couldn't see where I was going and the snow was at least a metre deep.
- We were all sweating terribly. I wished it would rain to cool us down.
- A lot of buildings were damaged and some trees had been ripped out of the ground.
- It was scary and noisy as the hail was battering the roof of our car.
- We were frightened, cold and wet.

## Natural disasters

## ▶ Reading

- 5 Look at the headlines. What disaster is each about? Have you heard about any similar events in the news recently? Where and when did it take place? What happened? Talk in pairs.



- ① Thousands made homeless by floods
- ②  **Earthquake hits** southwest Japan
- ③ **Skier killed in avalanche**
- ④ **Florida issues hurricane warning**
- ⑤ **Java volcano due to erupt** 
- ⑥ **DROUGHT HITS KENYA**
- ⑦ **New tsunami warning system in Pacific**

### Temperature

#### ► Speaking

- 6 a. Put the words in order from the highest to the lowest temperature.
- chilly • cold • freezing • hot • mild
  - scorching • warm • cool
- b. Think of your country. What is the temperature in various regions at different times of the year? Tell the class.

*During the winter, it's very cold. In the north, it's usually freezing and it often snows. Springtime is generally mild. In the south it is quite warm but in the north it stays rather cool until summer. etc*

### Prepositional phrases

- 7 Underline the correct word in each sentence.
- Tornadoes destroy everything **in/on** their path.
  - In parts of Eastern Europe in winter, travellers should beware **on/of** getting caught in a blizzard.
  - People in the UK often complain **of/about** the rain.
  - Hailstorms caused a lot of damage **in/to** houses in the area.
  - People had to deal **with/at** a long power cut after the storm.
  - She is frightened **of/about** thunderstorms.

### Idioms & fixed phrases

- 8 Read the sentences (1-8). Circle the right word to complete the idioms.
- Richard is such a dreamer. He's **got** his head in the *clouds* / *fog*.
  - Marcie is not very well. She's **feeling** under the *weather* / *temperature*.
  - It was a silly argument – just a *storm* / *blizzard* in a teacup.
  - Things were going so well for him, but then **when** it rains, it *pours* / *drizzles*.
  - Greg told everyone Jane's exciting news before she did, and **stole** her *thunder* / *storm*.
  - Donna puts some money aside every month and **saves** it for a *rainy* / *sunny* day.
  - When he got his degree, he was so happy, he **was** on *cloud* / *sun* nine.
  - He's in perfectly good health. He's **as** right as *snow* / *rain*.

### Phrasal verbs

- 9 Look at the phrasal verbs and then complete the sentences with the correct verb forms.



- Sarah can't wait for school to ..... **up** for the summer holidays.
- My uncle's house was flooded so we ..... him and his family **up** until the damage was repaired.
- Sorry we're late. We were ..... **up** by the bad weather.
- I was waiting a long time in the rain before the bus ..... **up**.
- It's freezing outside – don't go out without ..... **up** your jacket!
- As the wedding car ..... **up** outside my house, the sun appeared from behind a cloud.

### Writing

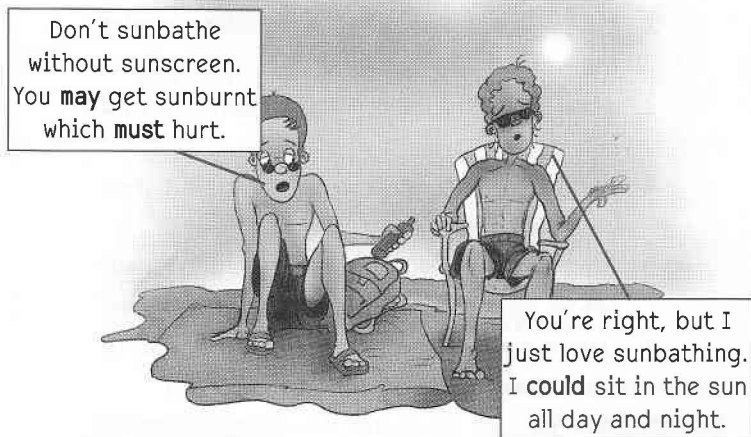
**Project:** Imagine you experienced one of the natural disasters in Ex. 5. Write an e-mail to your English pen-friend describing your experience.



## Modals (possibility/probability/certainty)

Grammar Reference

- 1 Read the cartoon. Which of the modal verbs in bold expresses: *probability/possibility? certainty? ability?*



- 2 Circle the correct modal. What does each express? Check in the Grammar Reference.

- 1 A: They say it **should** / **might** rain today.  
B: You **must** / **have to** be joking!
- 2 A: You're wet through. You **must** / **can** be freezing!  
B: Yes. **Could** / **Would** I have a towel please?
- 3 A: The weather **may** / **must** get worse.  
B: You **can't** / **mustn't** have heard the forecast then – it said sunshine.
- 4 A: Be careful! The wind **must** / **might** blow your umbrella inside out.  
B: Thanks, but it **should** / **can** have died down a bit by now.
- 5 A: Tom's plane **can't** / **must** have taken off. All flights are cancelled due to the weather.  
B: Yes. He **should** / **must** be stuck at the airport.
- 6 A: Being caught in a tornado **might** / **must** be terrifying.  
B: Yes. They **may** / **can** destroy whole towns.
- 7 A: The storm **should** / **can** have passed by now.  
B: Yes. You **can't** / **must** be right.

- 3 Rewrite the phrases in bold, using an appropriate modal and making any other necessary changes.

- 1 There's a chance it'll rain later.
- 2 I'm certain it's scary living in an earthquake zone.

- 3 I bet the weather forecast is on in a minute.
- 4 It's likely that we'll have a very hot summer this year.
- 5 I'm sure Tom **didn't** drive to work, because his car is in the drive, covered with snow.

### ► Listening

- 4 a. You will hear someone talking about a natural disaster. Listen and tick (✓) the correct column in the table.

	MUST	CAN'T	MAY/ CAN
AVALANCHE			
• happen anytime			
• start with weight of one skier			
• be easy to survive			
SKIER/CLIMBER			
• be mad not to take basic rescue equipment			
• be carried along at 100 mph			
• survive if near surface			
• survive after 45 min			

- b. Now use the table to make full sentences.

## Making deductions/assumptions

Grammar Reference

- 5 Match the sentences to the meanings.

- 1 ☐ That's his coat. He **must have forgotten** it.
- 2 ☐ Alan hates cold weather. He **can't/couldn't have gone** skiing.
- 3 ☐ Bill **might not know** about the bad weather warning.
- 4 ☐ Tom **can't have been clearing** snow off the driveway all morning! It's still covered!

- a It's possible that he doesn't.
- b I'm sure he did.
- c I'm certain that he didn't.
- d I'm sure that he wasn't.

- 6 Read the sentences (1-6) and choose the correct word(s) in bold.

- 1 You **must/could** have been relieved to get home before the storm hit.



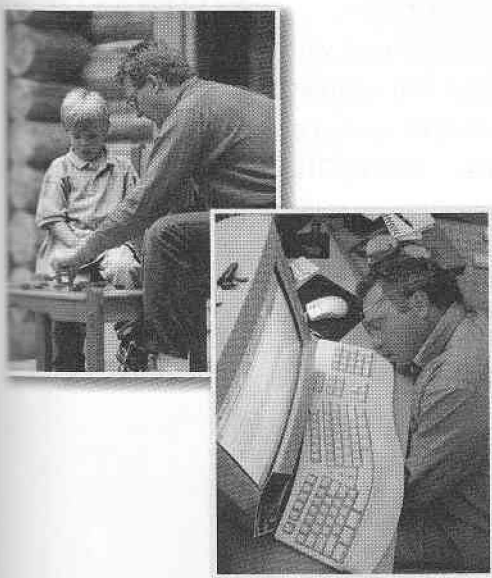
- 2 A hurricane **may/can't** have hit Florida. There was nothing on the news about it.
- 3 Be careful! You **could/should** hit someone in the eye with your umbrella!
- 4 Oh no! Marty **must/can't** have been waiting for the bus in the rain all this time!
- 5 Alex **may not/shouldn't** have heard the hurricane warning.
- 6 Gloria **must/may** have forgotten to put sun cream on! She's sunburnt all over!

**7 Rewrite the sentences using past forms of modal verbs.**

- 1 I don't think they left for Mexico.  
*They may not have left for Mexico.*
- 2 I'm sure she lost her way.
- 3 Perhaps he is feeling ill.
- 4 I don't think he will be seeing us tomorrow.
- 5 I'm sure she wasn't at home.
- 6 Perhaps she lost the way.

► **Speaking**

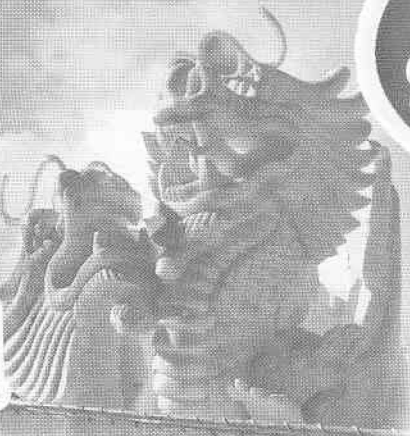
- 8** Look at the pictures. Make as many deductions as possible.



► **Reading**

- 9** Complete the text with the correct word derived from the words in bold.

# The Sapporo Snow Festival



Sapporo is the capital of Hokkaido, the most

**1)** ..... island of Japan.

In February every year, a **2)** ..... number of visitors come to its snow festival.

Last year, about two million people came to see the hundreds of **3)** ..... snow statues and

**4)** ..... ice sculptures that the festival is famous for. The town's ambition to hold

one of Japan's **5)** ..... winter events

each year is made possible because it gets five metres of snow every winter.

The festival is now an **6)** ..... event that

includes a snow sculpture **7)** .....

in which teams from all around the world take

part. These sculptures are massive, and past entries

include **8)** ..... buildings, people and cartoon characters.

As well as the contest, there is a wide **9)** .....

of **10)** ..... and fun activities on offer.

**NORTH  
GROW**

**BEAUTY  
IMPRESS**

**BIG**

**NATIONAL  
COMPETE**

**FAME**

**VARY  
ENTERTAIN**

## Sentence transformations

- 10** For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- 1 There is a chance that he will arrive tonight.  
He ..... tonight.
- 2 I'm sure Gary hasn't flown to Detroit; the weather's too bad.  
Gary ..... to Detroit; the weather's too bad.
- 3 He's soaking wet – I'm sure he has been walking in the rain.  
He's soaking wet – he ..... walking in the rain.
- 4 A drought is possible here, even in the winter.  
There ..... drought here, even in the winter.
- 5 I'm sure he didn't catch the 8 o'clock plane.  
He ..... missed the 8 o'clock plane.

## Writing

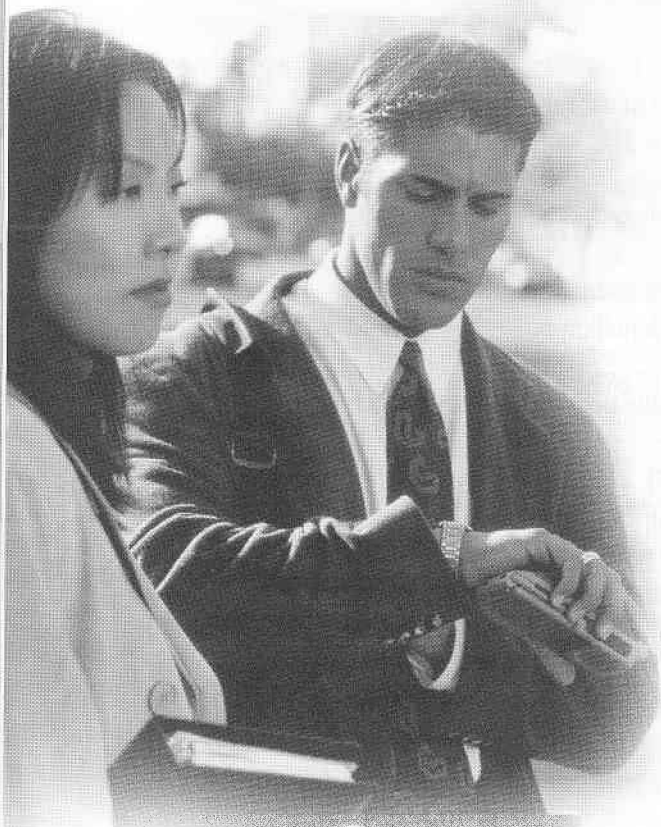
**Project:** Write a short paragraph (50-60 words) about a seasonal or weather-related festival. Include:

- When/where it takes place
- What activities/food/etc there are
- How long it lasts



► **Reading & Listening**

- 1 Look at the picture. Where are the people? What could they be waiting for? Do they feel relaxed or impatient? Why?



- 2 a. The dialogue is related to the picture. What might the people be talking about? Read and check.

A: Excuse me. Have you been waiting long for the bus?

B:  1

A: It must be late because of the bad weather.

B: I hope it comes soon, or I may miss an important meeting.

A:  2

B: Me too. It wasn't this cold yesterday, was it?

A: No – and the forecast for the weekend is sunshine.

B:  3

A: That's a relief.

B: At least we don't live in the north. It must be really cold there now.

A:  4

B: It's about time!

- b. Complete the dialogue with sentences a-d. Compare answers with a partner. Listen and check.

- a Yes. We're in luck. Here's the bus.  
b I think we both might be late for work and I'm freezing!  
c Yes. It should have been here 10 minutes ago.  
d Good. This can't last for more than a couple of days, then.

**STUDY SKILLS****Acting out a dialogue**

Making up dialogues and acting them out helps you build your conversational skills and become more creative. Try to use as much new vocabulary as you can to reinforce what you have learnt.

- c. **Portfolio:** Take roles and act out the dialogue in pairs. Give it a different ending. Record yourselves.

**Expressing probability/possibility**

- 3 a. Read the exchanges and underline the words/phrases that express probability or possibility.
- A: What's the weather like today?  
B: It's fine at the moment, but it might rain this afternoon.
  - A: Take your coat with you.  
B: Why? The weather's fine.  
A: It may be sunny now, but it could get cold later.
  - A: It can be very cold in the winter in Russia.  
B: Yes, especially in the east.
  - A: It should have stopped raining by now. Take a look outside, will you?  
B: Yes, it has, just like the forecast said it would.
- b. Find statements in the dialogue that express probability/possibility.
- c. In pairs, act out your own exchanges similar to the example, using *can't* and *must*.
- A: You *can't* be cold. It's 22 degrees!  
B: Well, I am, so I *must* be coming down with something.



► **Listening**

- 4 a. You are going to hear someone talking about extreme weather conditions in different places around the world. Read through the sentences (1-6) and underline the key words.

	A	B
	Yes	No
1 Only scientists live in the coldest place in the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 The coldest place in the world is a village in Siberia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 The hottest place in the world is in South America.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 El Azizia is in the Sahara Desert.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 It almost never stops raining in 'the land of the clouds'.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 The windiest place in the world is in the USA.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- b. Listen and mark each sentence as correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under A for YES. If it is incorrect, put a tick (✓) in the box under B for NO.

- 5 What do you do in hot/cold weather? Make spidergrams. Compare answers with a partner.

**HOT DAY**

go to the beach

**COLD DAY**

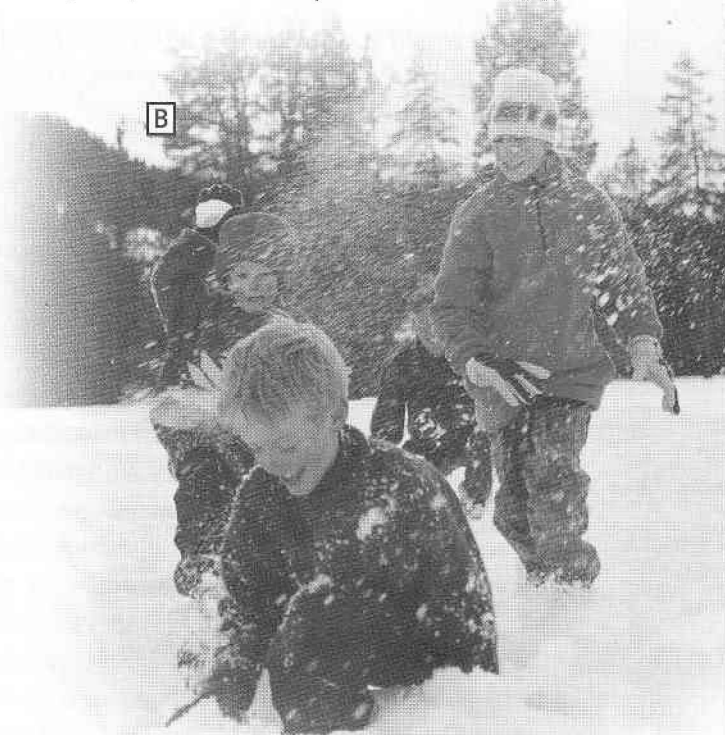
surf the Net

**Describing pictures**► **Speaking**

- 6 a. Look at picture A and describe it to your partner. Make speculations. Use *must*, *can't*, *may*.

**A**

- b. Listen to someone describing the same picture and evaluate them in terms of grammar, vocabulary and accuracy. How similar is their description to your partner's?
- c. Now, look at picture B and describe it to your partner. Make speculations about it.



- 7 In pairs, discuss how the weather affects your free-time activities.
- 8 Think of what you have learnt in this lesson. Close your books and tell a partner.

**IT'S TIME**



# Pairwork Activities

## Visual Materials – Making Decisions

### Unit 9

- You are planning to spend a summer's day in the countryside. The weather is going to be changeable. Talk together about the things you can take with you, and then decide which are the most important to take.



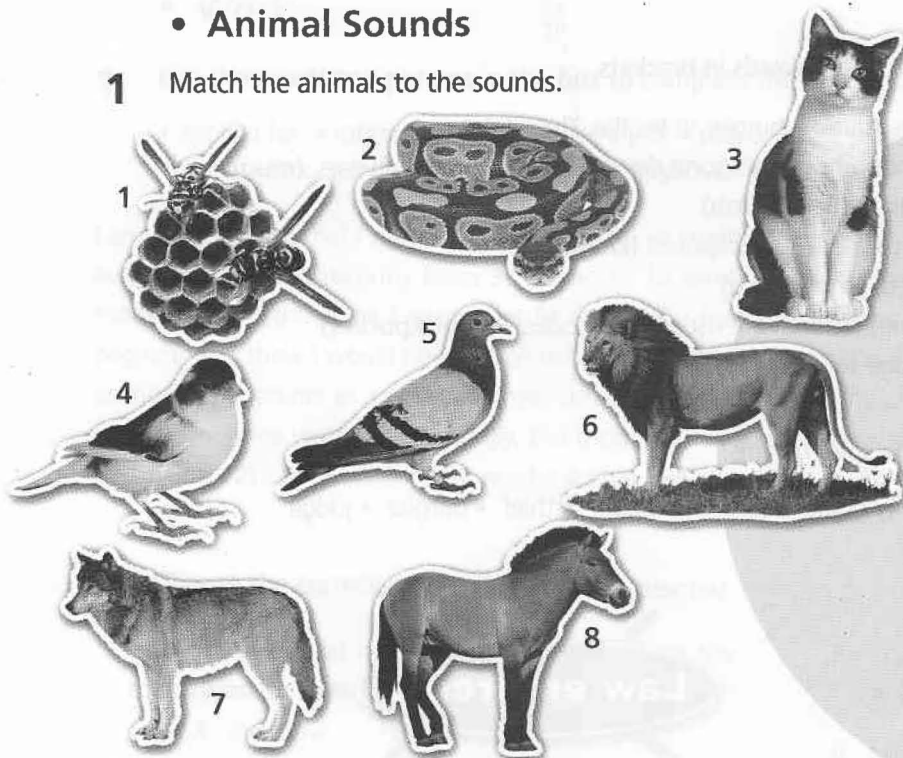


# Word Perfect

## Unit 9

### • Animal Sounds

1 Match the animals to the sounds.



miaow hiss  
buzz ROAR  
coo  
neigh HOWL  
chirp

(See Suggested Answers section)

### • Collective nouns

2 Put a tick (✓) in the boxes to match the collective nouns to the animals.

	bees	fish	sheep	cows	ants	lions	dogs	monkeys
colony	✓							
school		✓						
flock			✓					
herd			✓	✓				
pack							✓	
troop					✓			✓
swarm	✓							
pride						✓		

### • Weather sounds

3 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

- We sat in the tent listening to the gentle patter/clatter of raindrops on the canvas.
- The sky grew dark and in the distance there was a mutter/rumble of thunder.
- The wind howled/murmured all night, making it difficult for us to sleep.
- The lightening struck the ground and was immediately followed by the sudden clap/flash of thunder.



## Eco-friends 4

chemicals (n) /kə'mɪkəlz/  
 drinkable (adj) /drɪŋkəbəl/  
 drip (v) /drɪp/  
 Earth (n) /ɜːθ/  
 glacier (n) /glæsiə/  
 leak (v) /liːk/  
 liquid (adj) /lɪkwɪd/  
 salt (n) /sɔːlt/  
 solid (adj) /sɒlɪd/  
 surface (n) /sə'fɪs/  
 take it for granted (phr)

## Unit 9a

affect (v) /ə'fekt/  
 aggressive (adj) /ə'ɡresɪv/  
 allergic (adj) /ə'lɜːdʒɪk/  
 beach (n) /biːtʃ/  
 bleat (v) /bliːt/  
 buzz (v) /bʌz/  
 chase (v) /tʃeɪs/  
 chirp (v) /tʃɜːp/  
 cluck (v) /klʌk/  
 coast (n) /koʊst/  
 colony (n) /kɒləni/  
 coo (v) /kuː/  
 cricket (n) /krɪkɪt/  
 crowd together (phr)  
 drought (n) /draʊt/  
 explosion (n) /ɪkspləʊʒən/  
 female (adj) /fiːmeɪl/  
 flock (n) /flɒk/  
 fly (n) /flaɪ/  
 food poisoning (n) /fuːd  
 pɔɪzənɪŋ/  
 germ (n) /dʒɜːm/  
 grunt (v) /ɡrʌnt/  
 herd (n) /hɜːd/  
 hiss (v) /hɪs/  
 hive (n) /haɪv/  
 howl (v) /haʊl/  
 jellyfish (n) /dʒelɪfɪʃ/  
 lifespan (n) /laɪfspæn/  
 locust (n) /loʊkəst/  
 malaria (n) /mə'leəriə/  
 massive (adj) /mæsɪv/  
 miaow (v) /maɪəʊ/  
 mild (adj) /maɪld/  
 moo (v) /muː/  
 mosquito (n) /mə'skɪtəʊ/  
 neigh (v) /neɪ/  
 nuisance (n) /njuːsəns/  
 oink (v) /ɔɪŋk/  
 originally (adv) /ə'rɪdʒɪnəli/  
 pack (n) /pæk/  
 population (n) /pɒpjʊleɪʃən/  
 pride (n) /praɪd/

quack (v) /kwæk/  
 rate (n) /reɪt/  
 roar (v) /rɔːr/  
 rub (v) /rʌb/  
 school (n) /skuːl/  
 sea current (n) /siː kərənt/  
 seaside (n) /siːsaɪd/  
 shore (n) /ʃɔːr/  
 snort (v) /snɔːt/  
 squeak (v) /skwiːk/  
 sting (v) /stɪŋ/  
 survival (n) /sə'vaɪvəl/  
 swarm (n) /swɔːm/  
 transmit (v) /trænzɪt/  
 troop (n) /truːp/  
 tweet (v) /twiːt/  
 twitter (v) /twɪtə/  
 woof (v) /wʊf/

## Unit 9b

a flash of lightning (phr)  
 a gust of wind (phr)  
 a ray of sunshine (phr)  
 a storm in a teacup (phr)  
 as right as rain (phr)  
 avalanche (n) /ævələntʃ/  
 be on cloud nine (phr)  
 blazing (adj) /bleɪzɪŋ/  
 blizzard (n) /blɪzəd/  
 break up (phr v) /breɪk ʌp/  
 breeze (n) /briːz/  
 chilly (adj) /tʃɪli/  
 cool (adj) /kuːl/  
 do up (phr v) /duː ʌp/  
 downpour (n) /daʊnpɔːr/  
 draw up (phr v) /drɔː ʌp/  
 drizzle (n/v) /drɪzəl/  
 earthquake (n) /ɜːθkweɪk/  
 erupt (v) /ɪrʌpt/  
 feel under the weather (phr)  
 flood (n) /flʌd/  
 freeze (v) /friːz/  
 gale (n) /geɪl/  
 get one's head in the clouds  
 (phr)  
 glorious (adj) /ɡləʊriəs/  
 hail (n) /heɪl/  
 hailstone (n) /heɪlstəʊn/  
 hailstorm (n) /heɪlstɔːm/  
 heatwave (n) /hiːtweɪv/  
 hold up (phr v) /həʊld ʌp/  
 homeless (adj) /həʊmləs/  
 hopefully (adv) /həʊpəfəli/  
 hurricane (n) /hʌrɪkən/  
 mild (adj) /maɪld/  
 natural disaster (n) /nætʃərəl  
 dɪzəstə/

pour (v) /pɔːr/  
 put up (phr v) /pʊt ʌp/  
 raindrop (n) /reɪndrɒp/  
 save it for a rainy day (phr)  
 scorching (adj) /skɔːtʃɪŋ/  
 shine (v) /ʃaɪn/  
 shower (n) /ʃaʊə/  
 sleet (n) /sliːt/  
 snowdrift (n) /snəʊdrɪft/  
 snowfall (n) /snəʊfɔːl/  
 snowflake (n) /snəʊfleɪk/  
 steal sb's thunder (phr)  
 storm (n) /stɔːm/  
 sunshine (n) /sʌnʃaɪn/  
 thunderbolt (n) /θʌndə'boʊlt/  
 thunderstorm (n)  
 /θʌndə'stɔːm/  
 tornado (n) /tɔːneɪdɒʊ/  
 torrential (adj) /tərənʃəl/  
 turn up (phr v) /tɜːn ʌp/  
 warm (adj) /wɔːm/  
 when it rains it pours (phr)

## Unit 9c

carry along (phr v) /kæri ə'lɒŋ/  
 cartoon character (n) /kɑː'tʊn  
 kærɪktə/  
 competition (n) /kəm'piːtɪʃən/  
 desert (n) /dezət/  
 entertainment (n)  
 /entə'teɪnmənt/  
 impressive (adj) /ɪm'presɪv/  
 international (adj)  
 /ɪntə'næʃənəl/  
 on offer (phr)  
 rescue equipment (n) /reskjʊ  
 ɪkwɪpmənt/  
 sculpture (n) /skʌlptʃə/  
 statue (n) /stætʃuː/  
 sunburnt (adj) /sʌnbɜːnt/  
 weight (n) /weɪt/

## Unit 9d

especially (adv) /ɪspeɪʃəli/  
 miss (v) /mɪs/  
 relief (n) /rɪlɪf/  
 surf the net (phr)

## Unit 9e

accommodation (n)  
 /əkəmədeɪʃən/  
 arrangement (n) /ə'reɪndʒmənt/  
 craft (n) /krɑːft/  
 display (n) /dɪspleɪ/  
 flight (n) /flaɪt/  
 huge (adj) /hjuːdʒ/  
 meal (n) /miːl/

parade (n) /pə'reɪd/  
 pleasure (n) /pleʒə/  
 request (v) /rɪkwest/  
 stage (n) /steɪdʒ/

## Culture Clip 9

artist (n) /ɑː'tɪst/  
 carve (v) /kɑːv/  
 compete (v) /kəm'piːt/  
 exhibition (n) /eksɪbɪʃən/  
 maze (n) /meɪz/  
 organise (v) /ɔːrgənaɪz/  
 prize (n) /praɪz/  
 promote (v) /prə'məʊt/  
 race (n) /reɪs/  
 revive (v) /rɪvaɪv/  
 sculptor (n) /skʌlptə/  
 slide (n) /slaɪd/  
 throne (n) /θrəʊn/  
 tourism (n) /tʊərɪzəm/  
 tradition (n) /trə'dɪʃən/

## Unit 10a

ash (n) /æʃ/  
 baked (adj) /beɪkt/  
 bitter (adj) /bɪtə/  
 boiled (adj) /bɔɪld/  
 bonfire (n) /bɒnfɑɪə/  
 bubbly (adj) /bʌbli/  
 colourful (adj) /kʌlə'fʊl/  
 cracker (n) /krækə/  
 dessert (n) /dɪzə't/  
 dress up (phr v) /dres ʌp/  
 enjoy (v) /ɪndʒɔɪ/  
 exchange (v) /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/  
 exotic (adj) /ɪɡzɒtɪk/  
 firework (n) /faɪə'wɜːk/  
 fried (adj) /fraɪd/  
 garland (n) /ɡɑː'lænd/  
 gift (n) /ɡɪft/  
 grate (v) /ɡreɪt/  
 grilled (adj) /ɡrɪld/  
 have a picnic (phr)  
 let off (phr v) /let ɒf/  
 light (v) /laɪt/  
 main course (n) /meɪn kɔːrs/  
 mashed (adj) /mæʃt/  
 melt (v) /melt/  
 memory (n) /meməri/  
 oatmeal (n) /oʊtmil/  
 oily (adj) /ɔɪli/  
 outfit (n) /aʊtɪt/  
 pickled (adj) /pɪkəld/  
 raw (adj) /rɔː/  
 recipe (n) /resɪpi/  
 rhythm (n) /rɪðəm/  
 roast (adj) /rəʊst/



## Word List

romantic (adj) /rəʊmæntɪk/  
 scrambled (adj) /skræmbld/  
 silence (n) /saɪləns/  
 smoked (adj) /sməʊkt/  
 speciality (n) /speʃiælɪti/  
 spicy (adj) /spɪsi/  
 stall (n) /stɔːl/  
 starter (n) /stɑːtə/  
 steamed (adj) /stiːmd/  
 still (adj) /stiːl/  
 stuffed (adj) /stʌft/  
 turkey (n) /tɜːki/  
 unique (adj) /juːnɪk/

### Unit 10b

a whole new ball game (phr)  
 aerobics (n) /əəroʊbɪks/  
 anxious (adj) /æŋkʃəs/  
 athletics (n) /æθlɛtɪks/  
 audience (n) /ɔːdiəns/  
 baseball (n) /beɪsbɔːl/  
 body image (n) /bɒdi ɪmɪdʒ/  
 bowling (n) /boʊlɪŋ/  
 boxing (n) /bɒksɪŋ/  
 bring on (phr v) /brɪŋ ɒn/  
 bungee jumping (n) /bʌndʒi  
 dʒʌmpɪŋ/

carry on (phr v) /kæri ɒn/  
 champion (n) /tʃæmpiən/  
 club (n) /klʌb/  
 compliment (n) /kɒmplɪmənt/  
 contest (n) /kɒntest/  
 course (n) /kɔːrs/  
 court (n) /kɔːt/  
 creation (n) /kriːʃən/  
 cross-country running (n)  
 /krɒs kʌntri rʌnɪŋ/  
 defender (n) /dɪfendə/  
 diving (n) /daɪvɪŋ/  
 event (n) /ɪvent/  
 get the ball rolling (phr)  
 glove (n) /glʌv/  
 golf (n) /ɡɒlf/  
 grateful (adj) /ɡreɪtful/  
 group (n) /ɡrʊp/  
 hang gliding (n) /hæŋɡ glɑɪdɪŋ/  
 have a ball (phr)  
 height (n) /haɪt/  
 ice-skating (n) /aɪs sketɪŋ/  
 kayaking (n) /kaɪækɪŋ/  
 keep track (phr)  
 look on (phr v) /lʊk ɒn/  
 miss (v) /mɪs/  
 paragliding (n) /pærəglɑɪdɪŋ/  
 pitch (n) /pɪtʃ/  
 place (n) /pleɪs/  
 play ball (phr)

point (n) /pɔɪnt/  
 position (n) /pəzɪʃən/  
 put on (phr v) /pʊt ɒn/  
 racquet (n) /rækɪt/  
 realistically (adv) /riːəlɪstɪkəli/  
 ring (n) /rɪŋ/  
 rink (n) /rɪŋk/  
 score (v) /skɔːr/  
 scuba diving (n) /skuːbə daɪvɪŋ/  
 serve (v) /sɜːv/  
 size (n) /saɪz/  
 skates (n) /skeɪts/  
 skiing (n) /skiɪŋ/  
 snowboarding (n) /snəʊbɔːrdɪŋ/  
 society (n) /səsaɪti/  
 spectator (n) /spektətə/  
 squash (n) /skwɒʃ/  
 surround (v) /səraʊnd/  
 swimming (n) /swɪmɪŋ/  
 team (n) /tiːm/  
 the ball is in the court (phr)  
 throw (v) /θrəʊ/  
 tournament (n) /tʊəˈnəmənt/  
 viewer (n) /vjuːə/  
 win (v) /wɪn/  
 windsurfing (n) /wɪndzɜːfɪŋ/  
 winner (n) /wɪnə/

### Unit 10c

allow (v) /əlaʊ/  
 ball game (n) /bɔːl geɪm/  
 choice (n) /tʃɔɪs/  
 committee (n) /kəˈmɪti/  
 fizzy drinks (n) /fɪzi drɪŋks/  
 fruit juice (n) /fruɪt dʒuːs/  
 influence (v) /ɪnfluəns/  
 passer by (n) /pɑːsə baɪ/  
 quit (v) /kwɪt/  
 relaxation (n) /rɪlæksəʃən/  
 runner up (n) /rʌnər ʌp/  
 snack (n) /snæk/  
 socialise (v) /soʊʃəlaɪz/  
 sports centre (n) /spɔːts  
 sentə/  
 stay in good shape (phr)  
 stay up (phr v) /steɪ ʌp/  
 sugary (adj) /ʃʊəri/  
 walking stick (n) /wɔːkɪŋ stɪk/

### Unit 10d

advisor (n) /ədvaɪzə/  
 bone (n) /boʊn/  
 cut down on (phr v) /kʌt daʊn  
 ɒn/  
 dairy (adj) /deəri/  
 fitness (n) /fɪtnəs/  
 free of charge (phr)

fully-equipped (adj) /fʊli  
 ɪkwɪpt/  
 gym (n) /dʒɪm/  
 junk food (n) /dʒʌŋk fuːd/  
 limp (v) /lɪmp/  
 mat (n) /mæt/  
 muscle (n) /mʌsəl/  
 pain (n) /peɪn/  
 painful (adj) /peɪnfʊl/  
 painkiller (n) /peɪnkɪlə/  
 poultry (n) /pəʊltri/  
 punch (v) /pʌntʃ/  
 punchbag (n) /pʌntʃbæg/  
 reception (n) /rɪsepʃən/  
 sharp (adj) /ʃɑːp/  
 steam (n) /stiːm/  
 stiffly (adv) /stɪfli/  
 swimming pool (n) /swɪmɪŋ  
 puːl/  
 tendon (n) /tendən/  
 wrist (n) /rɪst/  
 yoga (n) /joʊgə/

### Unit 10e

eating habits (n) /eɪtɪŋ hæbɪts/  
 majority (n) /mədʒɔːrɪti/  
 minority (n) /maɪnɔːrɪti/  
 option (n) /ɒpʃən/  
 packed lunch (n) /pækt lʌntʃ/  
 question (v) /kwɛstʃən/  
 recommend (v) /rekəmənd/  
 school canteen (n) /skuːl  
 kæntiːn/  
 vending machine (n) /vɛndɪŋ  
 məʃɪn/

### Curricular Cut 10

automatically (adv)  
 /ɔːtəmətɪkli/  
 beat (v) /biːt/  
 blood (n) /blʌd/  
 breathe (v) /briːð/  
 bundle (n) /bʌndəl/  
 cardiac (adj) /kɑːdiæk/  
 certain (adj) /sɜːtən/  
 contract (v) /kɒntrækt/  
 digest (v) /daɪdʒest/  
 digestive system (n)  
 /daɪdʒestɪv sɪstəm/  
 direction (n) /daɪrekʃən/  
 elastic (adj) /ɪləstɪk/  
 heart (n) /hɑːt/  
 hormone (n) /hɔːmɒn/  
 internal (adj) /ɪntɜːnəl/  
 intestine (n) /ɪntestɪn/  
 involuntary (adj) /ɪnvɒləntri/  
 movement (n) /muːvmənt/

nerve (n) /nɜːv/  
 organ (n) /ɔːɡən/  
 pump (v) /pʌmp/  
 signal (n) /sɪɡnəl/  
 skeletal (adj) /skeɪlɪkəl/  
 skeleton (n) /skeɪlɪtən/  
 smooth (adj) /smuːð/  
 strength (n) /streŋθ/  
 thigh (n) /θaɪ/  
 tissue (n) /tɪʃuː/  
 twist (v) /twɪst/  
 voluntary (adj) /vɒləntri/

### Eco-friends 5

alternative (adj) /ɔːltɜːnətɪv/  
 amount (n) /əmaʊnt/  
 battery (n) /bætəri/  
 cardboard (n) /kɑːdbɔːd/  
 coal (n) /kəʊl/  
 dependence (n) /dɪpɛndəns/  
 efficient (adj) /ɪfɪjənt/  
 environment (n)  
 /ɪnvaɪərənmənt/  
 fossil fuel (n) /fɒsəl fjuːəl/  
 gas (n) /ɡæs/  
 geothermal energy (n)  
 /dʒiːəθɜːməl ɛnəˈdʒɪ/  
 hot spring (n) /hɒt sprɪŋ/  
 hydroelectric (adj)  
 /haɪdrəʊɪlektrɪk/  
 nuclear (adj) /njuːkliə/  
 oil (n) /ɔɪl/  
 panel (n) /pænel/  
 pollute (v) /pəluːt/  
 power (n) /paʊə/  
 produce (v) /prədjuːs/  
 renewable (adj) /rɪnjuːəbəl/  
 run out (phr v) /rʌn aʊt/  
 scientist (n) /saɪəntɪst/  
 solar (n) /səʊlə/  
 source (n) /sɔːs/  
 suggest (v) /sədʒest/  
 turbine (n) /tɜːbaɪn/  
 volcanic activity (n) /vɒlkænik  
 æktɪvɪti/  
 wave (n) /weɪv/  
 wind (n) /wɪnd/  
 wire (n) /waɪə/



## ▶ C19:Track 1

# Talking about the weather

## Говорим о погоде

Британцы очень часто говорят о погоде. Изучая лексический материал и диалоги этого раздела, вы усвоите слова, называющие различные погодные условия, и увидите, что беседа о погоде – лучшее средство для преодоления барьера в общении с иностранцами. Также вы познакомитесь с простым будущим временем и особенностями употребления союза "if" (если).

## ▶ C19:Track 2

## Types of weather

### Погодные условия

Прослушайте и повторите существительные и глаголы, описывающие погоду. Затем проработайте диалог.

погода	weather
дождь, идет дождь	rain
снег	snow
сиять, светить	shine
дуть	blow
морозить, замораживать, замерзать	freeze
ветер	wind
солнце	sun
облака	clouds
туман	fog
дымка, мгла	mist
лед	ice
мороз	frost
Какая погода?	What's the weather like?

- Man** Where are you from?  
**Woman** I'm from Siberia.  
**Man** What's the weather like there?  
**Woman** It's very cold in the winter. We get a lot of snow.  
**Man** What are the summers like?  
**Woman** They are very hot. The sun shines nearly every day.  
**Man** Don't you get any rain?  
**Woman** Yes, of course. But most of the rain falls in the spring and in the autumn.



## ▶ C19:Track 3

## Weather talk

### Разговоры о погоде

Прослушайте и повторите прилагательные, которые употребляют для описания погоды, а затем проработайте диалог. Это образец того, как британцы используют нейтральную тему погоды, чтобы побеседовать с незнакомыми людьми.

солнечный	sunny
дождливый	rainy
ветренный	windy
туманный	foggy
снежный, со снегом	snowy
ледяной, обледеневший	icy
морозный	frosty
хороший	fine
облачный	cloudy
сухой	dry
мокрый, влажный	wet
гром	thunder
молния	lightning
буря, шторм	storm
сильный ветер	gale

- Assistant** Good morning.  
**Customer** Good morning. Three pounds of potatoes, please.  
**Assistant** Thank you. It's windy today, isn't it?  
**Customer** Yes, it is. But it's not as cold as yesterday.  
**Assistant** No. Did you hear the storm in the night?  
**Customer** Yes, wasn't the thunder loud?  
**Assistant** Yes. Anything else?  
**Customer** No, thank you.  
**Assistant** That's £1.80, please.



▶ C19: Track 9

# British and Russian climates

## Климат в Великобритании и России

Прочитайте небольшой текст о климате Великобритании. Слушайте кассету и повторяйте предложения до тех пор, пока ваше произношение не станет уверенным и естественным. Затем попрактикуйтесь в употреблении новых слов и выражений, оставив письменно рассказ о климате России.



▶ C19: Track 10

## The British climate

### Климат в Великобритании

Прочтите текст, рассказывающий о климате Великобритании.

Some people say that Britain does not have a climate, it only has weather. This refers to three things. Firstly, the weather in Britain is very changeable: a day can start fine and warm, but often end cold and wet. Secondly, the climate is very moderate: it doesn't usually get very cold or very hot. Thirdly, the seasons are not as different as they are in many countries, and you can just as easily have a cold, wet day in summer as you can in winter.

Generally speaking, the west of Britain is wetter than the east, and the north is colder than the south. That means, for example, that the southwest is warm but wet; the northeast is colder but drier. Because of the Gulf Stream, British winters are much warmer than many countries with the same latitude.

Britain is famous for its fog: think of London in the books of Charles Dickens or in Sherlock Holmes stories and you will think of fog. But Britain is much less foggy than it was in the days of Dickens or Holmes, because now people can't have coal fires in London or other big cities. It was the pollution as much as the climate that made Victorian London so foggy.

■ C19: Track 10 STOP

## Understanding from the context

### Понимаем содержание текста

Опираясь на содержание прочитанного текста, выберите английский перевод этих двенадцати слов.

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 firstly            | a неустойчивый           |
| 2 secondly           | b климат                 |
| 3 thirdly            | c уголь                  |
| 4 climate            | d во-первых              |
| 5 refer              | e во времена (кого-либо) |
| 6 changeable         | f широта                 |
| 7 moderate           | g во-вторых              |
| 8 generally speaking | h умеренный              |
| 9 latitude           | i загрязнение            |
| 10 coal              | j иметь отношение        |
| 11 pollution         | k в-третьих              |
| 12 in the days of    | l говоря в общем         |

### Note!

The Gulf Stream (Гольфстрим) – теплое течение, которое зарождается у берегов Флориды, движется по направлению к восточному побережью США и, пересекая Атлантику, достигает берегов Британии.



## True or false?

Верно или неверно?

Укажите, верно ли высказывание, отметив каждое из них буквой Т (true) или F (false). Смогли бы вы выполнить это задание без опоры на текст о климате Великобритании?

- 1 Britain is foggier now than it was in the 19th century. ☐
- 2 It was the pollution as much as the climate that made Victorian London so foggy. ☐
- 3 The west of Britain is drier than the east. ☐
- 4 The climate is very moderate. ☐
- 5 British winters are much colder than many countries with the same latitude. ☐
- 6 The north of Britain is colder than the south. ☐
- 7 The weather in Britain is very changeable. ☐
- 8 The Gulf Stream makes Britain colder. ☐

## London and Moscow's climates

Климат в Лондоне и Москве

London	Average temperature	Total rainfall
Summer (Jun-Aug)	16°C	167mm
Winter (Dec-Feb)	4°C	140mm

Moscow	Average temperature	Total rainfall
Summer (Jun-Aug)	17°C	220mm
Winter (Dec-Feb)	-9°C	106mm

Составьте предложения со словами **higher, less, lower, more**.

- 1 It rains ..... in the summer in London than in Moscow.
- 2 There is ..... rain in the winter in London than in Moscow.
- 3 The average summer temperature in Moscow is ..... than in London.
- 4 The average winter temperature in Moscow is ..... than in London.



## What's the weather like? Какая погода?

Напишите краткие ответы на вопросы о погоде.

- 1 What's the weather like now?  
.....
- 2 What was the weather like yesterday?  
.....
- 3 What will the weather be like tomorrow?  
.....

## All about your climate

О климате вашей страны

Используя описание климата Великобритании в качестве образца, напишите несколько общих предложений о климате России.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....



# A weather forecast

## Прогноз погоды

Ознакомьтесь с типичным прогнозом погоды из английской газеты.

**Thursday April 15 Today's weather**

### General situation

Southeast England will see a mainly sunny day, especially in the morning. Scotland and northeast England will start cloudy, but rain will spread south, and may turn to snow over the hills and mountains of Scotland.

### Local weather: SE England

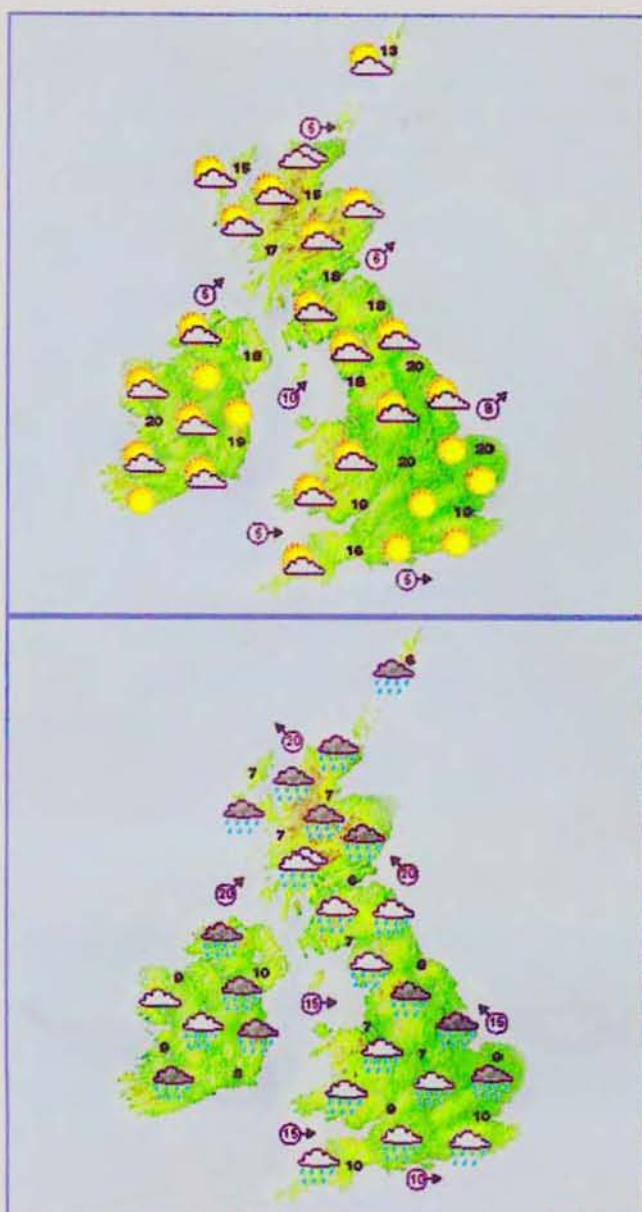
This morning will start sunny, but cloud will move in from the north during the afternoon. The maximum temperature will be 20°C/68°F. Winds will be light to moderate.

### Outlook

There will be a dry start to Friday in all parts, but rain will spread from the southwest during the day.

### Note!

Вы заметите, что простое будущее время употребляется для выражения предсказаний, в т.ч. для прогнозов погоды. Но если вы полностью уверены в том, что говорите, можете употребить конструкцию **going to**, особенности которой вы изучили в 18-ом выпуске. Обычно температуру воздуха в Великобритании измеряют по температурной шкале Цельсия, хотя еще относительно недавно англичане пользовались шкалой Фаренгейта, которая и сейчас еще более привычна для многих пожилых жителей Британских островов. В США же температуру всегда измеряли по шкале Фаренгейта.



### Around the world

Athens	18	12	r	Moscow	2	-3	sn
Beijing	3	-8	s	New York	4	-1	s
Berlin	4	0	r	Paris	12	6	r
Delhi	27	13	cl	Prague	5	-4	cl
Johannesburg	28	11	st	Riyadh	18	10	b
London	11	9	f	Sydney	23	16	r
Madrid	11	-1	b	Tokyo	12	7	r
Mexico City	18	2	s	Vancouver	7	2	sn

cl = cloudy, b = bright, f = foggy, r = rainy, s = sunny, sn = snowy, st = stormy





## Practise what you've learnt

Повторяем пройденный материал

Ответьте на вопросы, ссылаясь на прогноз погоды **Around the world** ("Вокруг света") на странице 442.

### Example

What will the weather be like in Berlin tomorrow? *It will be rainy.*

1 What will the weather be like in Johannesburg tomorrow?

2 What will the weather be like in London tomorrow?

3 What will the weather be like in Madrid tomorrow?

4 What will the weather be like in Moscow tomorrow?

5 What will the weather be like in New York tomorrow?

6 What will the weather be like in Paris tomorrow?

7 What will the weather be like in Prague tomorrow?

## Let's write!

Давайте напишем!



Чтобы составить полные предложения, поставьте слова в правильном порядке

### Example

weather / If / good / we / the / walk / a / is / lot  
*If the weather is good, we walk a lot.*

8 is / the / bad / sit / weather / by / If / we / fire / the

9 if / will / weather / you / bad / do / the / What / is / ?

10 it / won't / If / go / we / rains

11 hear / soon / I'll / you / I / tell / as / anything / as

12 go / I'll / you / I / phone / before

13 back / Will / when / be / I / here / get / you / ?

14 weather / What's / like / the / spring / in / ?

## Progress check! Оцените свои успехи!

В этом разделе вы научились читать и писать о погоде. Отметьте те разделы, в которых ваши успехи наиболее заметны. Чтобы освежить в памяти пройденный материал, вы всегда можете вернуться к тексту или упражнениям данного раздела.

Practice: pages 450-453

☐ The British climate

☐ London and Moscow's climates

☐ A weather forecast

☐ Understanding from the context

☐ What's the weather like?

☐ True or false?

☐ All about your climate



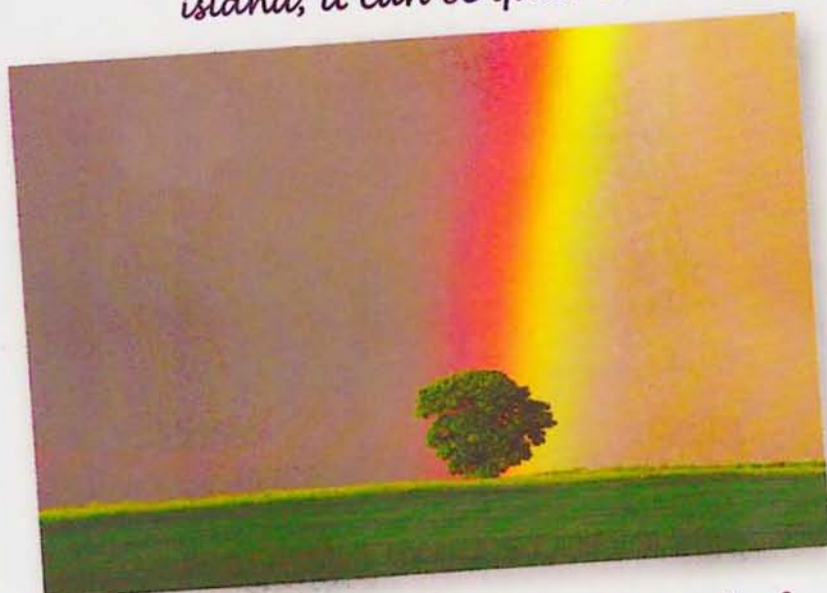
# British weather

## Погода в Великобритании

Британцы прославились как своей погодой, так и страстью к разговорам о ней. Зачастую эта беседа так и не перетекает в обсуждение других тем. Но как англичанам удается так много времени уделять разговорам о погоде? Видимо, это связано с тем, что погода в Британии крайне переменчива: никогда нельзя по утренней погоде определить, какой она будет к полудню, а тем более, ко времени вечернего чая. На этом развороте вы ознакомитесь с фотографиями, иллюстрирующими погоду Великобритании. Рассмотрите их и выполните упражнения этого раздела.



*If the wind blows on a Scottish island, it can be quite cold.*



*Is there a pot of gold at the end of this rainbow over the Cotswolds?*



*The Welsh mountains are not a good place to be in a storm.*

### Notel

Легенда гласит, что если найти конец радуги, то там тебе попадется горшок с золотом.



# Basics 19

## ОСНОВЫ ЯЗЫКА 19

Упражнения и задания этого раздела помогут вам обобщить все то, что вы выучили о погоде, об употреблении простого будущего времени, придаточных предложениях условия и времени, а также фразы и слова, необходимые, чтобы составить небольшой рассказ о погоде.

### 1 Weather wordsearch

Головоломка "О погоде"

Найдите десять слов, связанных с темой "Погода".

► Talking about the weather – page 436

W	C	L	O	U	D	E
E	F	O	I	M	R	F
A	R	W	C	P	A	R
T	O	C	E	K	I	E
H	S	S	H	I	N	E
E	T	U	F	O	G	Z
R	S	N	O	W	A	E

It's sunny today,  
isn't it?



### 2 Which words go together?

Какие слова употребляются вместе?

К словам в левой колонке подберите слова из правой, чтобы составить выражения, которые встречались нам на страницах 436-442.

- |                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1 anything            | a as          |
| 2 around              | b back        |
| 3 as soon             | c day         |
| 4 average             | d else        |
| 5 by                  | e it          |
| 6 every               | f like        |
| 7 get                 | g temperature |
| 8 in                  | h the country |
| 9 isn't               | i the fire    |
| 10 What's the weather | j the world   |

### 3 Missing words 1

Пропущенные слова 1

Чтобы составить полные предложения, выберите правильные слова или выражения из упражнения 2.

- We'll have lunch ..... John gets here.
- It's very hot today, ..... ?
- I take the 7.15 train to Birmingham ..... .
- ..... in Stockholm today? – It's snowing.
- It's wonderful to see you, Bob. When did you ..... ?



## Weather

Этот словарь поможет вам работать со всем материалом этого выпуска.

Учите английские слова, закрывая русский перевод.

## Aa

**about** *prep.* [ə'baʊt] о, на тему, касательно  
**after** *prep.* [ɑːftə] после того, как  
**answer** *v.* ['ɑːnsə] отвечать  
**as soon as** *adv.* [əz 'sʊn əz] как только  
**average** *adj.* ['ævərɪdʒ] средний

## Bb

**barbecue** *n.* ['bɑːbəkjuː] барбекю  
**before** *prep.* [bɪ'fɔː] прежде чем; до того как  
**blow** *v.* [bləʊ] дуть  
**briefcase** *n.* ['brɪfkeɪs] портфель  
**bright** *adj.* [braɪt] яркий  
**bye for now** [baɪ fɔː naʊ] ну, пока!

## Cc

**camping** *n.* ['kæmpɪŋ] кемпинг, лагерь для туристов  
**Certainly** [sɪ'tænli] Конечно.  
**changeable** *adj.* ['tʃeɪndʒəbl] переменчивый  
**cinema** *n.* ['sɪnəmə] кино  
**clear** *adj.* [kɪə] ясный  
**climate** *n.* ['klaɪmɪt] климат  
**cloud** *n.* [klaʊd] облако  
**cloudy** *adj.* ['klaʊdi] облачный



**coal** *n.* [kəʊl] уголь  
**coast** *n.* [kəʊst] морское побережье  
**contact** *v.* ['kɒntækt] связываться, общаться, контактировать  
**contract** *n.* ['kɒntrækt] контракт  
**cottage** *n.* ['kɒtɪdʒ] загородный дом, коттедж

## Dd

**dry** *adj.* [draɪ] сухой  
**during** *prep.* ['djʊərɪŋ] в течение

## Ee

**early** *adv.* ['ɜːli] рано  
**easily** *adv.* ['eɪsɪli] просто  
**enjoy** *v.* [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] получать удовольствие  
**especially** *adv.* [ɪ'speʃəli] особенно

## Ff

**fine** *adj.* [faɪn] хороший  
**fire** *n.* [faɪə] огонь  
**firstly** *adv.* ['fɜːstli] во-первых  
**fog** *n.* [fɒɡ] туман  
**foggy** *adj.* ['fɒɡi] туманный  
**freeze** *v.* [friːz] морозить, замораживать, замерзать  
**frost** *n.* [frɒst] мороз  
**frosty** *adj.* ['frɒsti] морозно

## Gg

**gale** *n.* [geɪl] сильный ветер  
**general** *adj.* [dʒenərəl] общий, обычный, общепринятый  
**generally** *adv.* [dʒenərəli] обычно; как правило  
**generally speaking** [dʒenərəli 'spɪkiŋ] говоря в общем  
**get back** *v.* [get 'bæk] возвращаться

## Hh

**hear** *v.* [hɪə] слышать  
**hill** *n.* [hɪl] холм  
**ice** *n.* [aɪs] лед  
**icy** *adj.* ['aɪsi] ледяной, обледеневший  
**indoors** *adv.* [ɪn'dɔːz] внутри, в помещении  
**in the country** *adv.* [ɪn ðə 'kʌntri] в деревне  
**in the days of** [ɪn ðə 'deɪz əv] во времена (кого-либо)  
**in three weeks** [ɪn θriː 'wiːks] через три недели  
**island** *n.* ['aɪlənd] остров

## Ii

**later** *adv.* ['leɪtə] позже  
**latitude** *n.* ['lætɪtjuːd] широта  
**light** *n.* [laɪt] свет  
**lightning** *n.* ['laɪtnɪŋ] молния  
**long** *adj.* [lɒŋ] длинный  
**loud** *adj.* [laʊd] громкий

## Mm

**mainly** *adv.* ['meɪnli] в основном  
**maximum** *adj.* ['mæksɪməm] максимальный

**meeting** *n.* ['miːtɪŋ] встреча  
**mist** *n.* [mɪst] дымка, мгла  
**moderate** *adj.* ['mɒdərət] умеренный  
**mountain** *n.* ['maʊntɪn] гора  
**nearly** *adv.* ['nɪəli] близко  
**outlook** *n.* ['aʊtlʊk] наблюдение  
**parcel** *n.* ['pɑːsəl] посылка  
**picnic** *n.* ['pɪknɪk] пикник  
**place** *n.* [pleɪs] место  
**pollution** *n.* [pə'ljuːʃən] загрязнение  
**postman** *n.* ['pəʊstmən] почтальон  
**pot** *n.* [pɒt] горшок  
**prefer** *v.* ['prɪfə] предпочитать

## Nn

**rain** *n.* [reɪn] дождь, идет дождь  
**rainbow** *n.* ['reɪnbəʊ] радуга



**rainfall** *n.* ['reɪnfɔːl] ливень  
**rainy** *adj.* ['reɪni] дождливый  
**reach** *v.* [riːtʃ] достигать  
**really** *adv.* ['riːli] в самом деле; действительно  
**refer** *v.* [rɪ'fɜː] относиться; касаться

## Ss

**secondly** *adv.* ['sekəndli] во-вторых  
**shine** *v.* [ʃaɪn] сиять, светить  
**shower** *n.* ['ʃaʊə] ливень  
**sit** *v.* [sɪt] сидеть  
**sit by the fire** *v.* [sɪt baɪ ðə 'faɪə] сидеть у огня  
**situation** *n.* [sɪ'tjuːeɪʃən] ситуация  
**snow** *n.* [snəʊ] снег, идет снег

**snowy** *adj.* ['snəʊi] снежный, со снегом



**spread** *v.* [sprɛd] продолжаться, длиться  
**stay** *v.* [steɪ] оставаться  
**storm** *n.* [stɔːm] буря, шторм  
**story** *n.* ['stɔːri] рассказ, история  
**sun** *n.* [sʌn] солнце  
**sun cream** *n.* ['sʌn kriːm] крем для загара  
**sun tan** *n.* ['sʌn tæn] загар  
**sunny** *adj.* ['sʌni] солнечный  
**surprise** *n.* [sə'praɪz] сюрприз  
**swim** *v.* [swɪm] плавать, купаться

## Tt

**tell** *v.* [tel] говорить, рассказывать  
**temperature** *n.* ['temprətʃə] температура  
**think** *v.* [θɪŋk] думать, полагать, считать  
**thirdly** *adv.* ['θɜːdli] в-третьих  
**thunder** *n.* ['θʌndə] гром  
**total** *n.* ['təʊtəl] целое; сумма  
**turn (= become)** *v.* [tɜːn] становиться; превращаться

## Uu

**umbrella** *n.* [ʌm'brelə] зонт

## Ww

**walk** *n.* [wɔːk] прогулка пешком  
**weather** *n.* ['weðə] погода  
**wet** *adj.* [wet] мокрый, влажный  
**when** *pron.* [wen] когда  
**wind** *n.* [waɪnd] ветер  
**windy** *adj.* ['waɪndi] ветреный  
**word** *n.* [wɜːd] слово

## Yy

**yet** *adv.* [jet] пока еще

Ключ: *adj.* – adjective (прилагательное), *adv.* – adverb (наречие), *n.* – noun (существительное), *prep.* – preposition (предлог), *pron.* – pronoun (местоимение), *v.* – verb (глагол)

## От редактора

В выпуске 7, было принято решение использовать символ "r" после гласного в транскрипциях словаря, поскольку такое произношение характерно для многих английских акцентов. Однако, по многочисленным просьбам наших читателей, мы решили вернуться к исходным правилам транскрибирования, начиная с выпуска 16. Надеемся на то, что вы с интересом продолжите занятия с нашим пособием.



# Weather Vocabulary







Word <i>Part of speech</i>	Meaning	Example Sentence
<b>airconditioner/airconditioning</b> <i>noun</i>	an appliance that cools down the air in a home or building	The <b>airconditioner</b> keeps the office nice and comfortable even when it's very hot outside.
<b>avalanche</b> <i>noun</i>	a dangerous slide of snow down a mountain	The skiers were warned about a possible <b>avalanche</b> .
<b>below freezing</b> <i>preposition/adjective</i>	temperature less than 0 degrees Celsius/(32F)	It's supposed to go <b>below freezing</b> before the weekend.
<b>blizzard</b> <i>noun</i>	a storm with lots of snow and wind	The airplane couldn't take-off because of the <b>blizzard</b> .
<b>boiling hot</b> <i>adjective + noun</i>	common expression for describing a very hot day	It was <b>boiling hot</b> , so we all jumped into the lake.
<b>breeze</b> <i>noun</i>	light wind	Don't bother with a hat. There is always a <b>breeze</b> near the ocean.
<b>Celsius</b> <i>noun</i>	measurement of temperature (0 degrees is freezing/100 is boiling)	In the summer, the average temperature here is 20 degrees <b>Celsius</b> .
<b>chilly</b> <i>adjective</i>	cold	It's a bit <b>chilly</b> today, so I think you should wear a coat.
<b>clear</b> <i>adjective</i>	when the sky is blue because no clouds are blocking the sun	On a <b>clear</b> night you can see a lot of stars.
<b>cloud/cloudy</b> <i>noun/adjective</i>	water in the sky that appears as a white or grey mass	It may look <b>cloudy</b> in the morning, but the sun always comes out by afternoon.
<b>cold spell</b> <i>adjective + noun</i>	a period of colder than average weather	They're calling for a <b>cold spell</b> , so we put off our camping trip.
<b>cool</b> <i>adjective</i>	temperature in between warm and cold	The days were boiling hot, but the nights were <b>cool</b> and comfortable for sleeping.
<b>degrees</b> <i>noun</i>	measurement for temperature	I don't feel the heat until it's about forty <b>degrees</b> Celsius outside.
<b>drizzling</b> <i>continuous verb</i>	raining slightly	I think I'll take the dog for a walk. It's only <b>drizzling</b> now.
<b>drought</b> <i>noun</i>	a long period with no rainfall	Forest fires are a serious danger during a <b>drought</b> .
<b>Fahrenheit</b> <i>noun</i>	measurement of temperature (32 degrees is freezing/212 is boiling)	It was 100 degrees <b>Fahrenheit</b> when we got to San Francisco.
<b>flood</b> <i>noun</i>	overflow of rain water	The <b>flood</b> was so bad, our basement was full of water.
<b>flurries</b> <i>noun</i> 	very light snowfall	There are a few <b>flurries</b> but the snow isn't sticking to the roads.




<b>fog/foggy</b> <i>noun/adjective</i>	thick water vapor that blocks one's vision	We couldn't see the bridge because there was too much <b>fog</b> .
<b>forecast</b> <i>noun/verb</i>	the expected weather for the future	According to the 5 day <b>forecast</b> , it's going to rain on our wedding day.
<b>freezing cold</b> <i>adjective + noun</i>	common expression used to describe a very cold day	It was a <b>freezing cold</b> day for the Santa Claus parade.
<b>frost</b> <i>noun</i>	ice crystals on a frozen surface	Some flowers are so strong they can withstand <b>frost</b> .
<b>frostbite</b> <i>noun</i>	a skin condition caused by over exposure to the cold (typically reddish skin with white spots)	I lost my hat while I was skiing, and I ended up with <b>frostbite</b> on my ears.
<b>hail</b> <i>noun</i>	small pieces of ice that fall during a storm	There was so much <b>hail</b> that some of the trailer homes were destroyed.
<b>heat stroke</b> <i>noun</i>	a flu-like condition one can acquire after spending too long in the sun	Bring lots of water and wear a hat to avoid <b>heat stroke</b> in this weather.
<b>heat-wave</b> <i>noun</i>	extremely hot weather that is much higher than average--usually lasts a short time	During the <b>heat-wave</b> we cooled our beds down with ice packs.
<b>humid/humidity</b> <i>adjective/noun</i>	moisture in the air	It feels a lot hotter than it actually is because of the <b>humidity</b> .
<b>hurricane</b> <i>noun</i>	a tropical storm with very strong wind and rain	Half of the buildings on the island were flattened by the <b>hurricane</b> .
<b>icy</b> <i>adjective</i>	slippery because of ice	The roads are <b>icy</b> so please avoid driving down any hills.
<b>lightning</b> <i>noun</i>	electric flash caused by two clouds hitting	The outdoor pool always closes when the lifeguards suspect <b>lightning</b> .
<b>mild</b> <i>adjective</i>	temperature that is warmer than average(in a cold season)	It's quite <b>mild</b> out so I didn't bother with a hat or mittens.
<b>meteorologist</b> <i>noun</i>	a person who studies weather patterns	The <b>meteorologist</b> predicted that the cold spell would be over by now.
<b>minus/negative</b> <i>adjective</i>	indicates that a temperature is below zero	It was <b>minus</b> twenty degrees at the top of the skil hill.
<b>overcast</b> <i>adjective</i>	no sun is visible	The sky is <b>overcast</b> this morning, but the sun is supposed to come out by late afternoon.
<b>partly cloudy</b> <i>adverb + adjective</i>	term often used in a weather forecast to indicate that the skies are sunny and cloudy at the same time	Tomorrow's forecast is <b>partly cloudy</b> with clear skies by nightfall.
<b>precipitation</b> <i>noun</i>	rain or snow that falls on an area	There is very little <b>precipitation</b> in the desert.
<b>puddle</b> <i>noun</i>	collection of rain water	Children love to splash in <b>puddles</b> when they are wearing rubber boots.
<b>rain/raining/rainy</b> <i>noun/continuous verb/adjective</i>	water that falls to earth	My hair is all wet and messy from the <b>rain</b> .
<b>raindrop</b> <i>noun</i>	a single measurement of rain	I love catching <b>raindrops</b> on my tongue.
<b>rainbow</b>	a band of colours found in the sky	According to legend you can find a pot



<i>noun</i>	after a rainfall	of gold at the end of a <b>rainbow</b> .
<b>raining cats and dogs</b> <i>idiom</i>	raining heavily	They cancelled the football game because it was <b>raining cats and dogs</b> .
<b>scorching/a scorcher</b> <i>adjective/noun</i>	extremely hot temperature/a very hot day	It was <b>a scorcher</b> , so the whole family slept in the cool basement.
<b>season</b> <i>noun</i>	time of year characterized by certain weather Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall (or Autumn)	My favorite <b>season</b> is Fall, because I love to watch the leaves changing colours.
<b>shower</b> <i>noun</i>	quick/light rainstorm	They've been calling for <b>showers</b> all week, but so far it's been dry.
<b>sleet(similar to hail)</b> <i>noun</i>	rain that freezes as it falls	All-weather-tires are best if you have to drive in <b>sleet</b> .
<b>slush/slushy</b> <i>noun/adjective</i>	snow on the ground that has been rained on	The snow turned to <b>slush</b> as soon as it started to rain.
<b>smog</b> <i>noun</i>	heavy, dark cloud cover caused by pollution	You really notice the <b>smog</b> downtown in this type of humidity.
<b>snow/snowy/snowing</b> <i>noun/adjective/ continuous verb</i>	frozen water that warms slightly as it falls to earth	It is already <b>snowing</b> up in the mountains, so the ski season should be great this year.
<b>snowstorm</b> <i>noun</i>	large amounts of wind and snow	All of the schools were closed because of the <b>snowstorm</b> .
<b>sun/sunshine/sunny</b> <i>noun/noun/adjective</i>	 the gassy star that warms the earth	We hope to have <b>sunshine</b> on the day of the beach picnic.
<b>sunburn</b> <i>noun</i>	painful red/pink skin caused by being in the sun too long	The bald man got a <b>sunburn</b> on his head.
<b>sunglasses/shades</b> <i>noun</i>	dark eyewear that protects you from the sun	I forgot my <b>shades</b> and I was driving right into the sun.
<b>suntan/tanned</b> <i>noun(also verb)/adjective(also verb)</i>	brown/golden skin caused by long periods of sun exposure	I got a <b>suntan</b> on the cruise, but it has already faded away.
<b>sunscreen/suntan lotion</b> <i>noun</i>	cream that protects your skin from sun damage	Don't forget to reapply your <b>sunscreen</b> when you get out of the lake.
<b>temperature</b> <i>noun</i>	how warm or cold the air is	Can you check the <b>temperature</b> before we get dressed for our walk?
<b>thermometer</b> <i>noun</i>	 instrument for measuring the temperature of the air	When I checked the temperature this morning, the <b>thermometer</b> said it was already thirty degrees Celsius.
<b>thunder/thunderstorm</b> <i>noun</i>	 the crashing of clouds (often followed by a strike of lightning and heavy rain)	Let's close all of the windows. It looks like a <b>thunderstorm</b> is coming.
<b>tornado/cyclone</b> <i>noun</i>	 violently spinning windstorm	The <b>tornado</b> picked up everything in its path, including animals and cars.



<b>umbrella</b> <i>noun</i>		held over one's head and body for rain protection	I always keep an <b>umbrella</b> in my car in case of rain.
<b>UV (ultra violet) rays</b> <i>noun</i>		the damaging rays from the sun	<b>Ultra violet rays</b> can cause skin cancer if you don't wear sunscreen.
<b>wind/windy</b> <i>noun/adjective</i>		blowing air outside	It's too <b>windy</b> to play golf today.
<b>wind chill factor</b> <i>noun</i>		when the wind makes the air feel colder than the actual temperature	It's minus two, but with the <b>wind chill factor</b> it's minus fifteen.

expressions used in a weather report:

a high of twenty degrees

a low of -25

20 percent chance of snow

mainly sunny

sunny with cloudy periods

record high/low

above/below average temperatures

a few flurries

5-day forecast

temperatures are going to drop/dip/plunge (go down quickly)

temperatures are going to rise/soar/climb (go up quickly)

a warm/cold front is moving in (air from another region is arriving)

Listen to the following weather reports. Listen again, and then answer the comprehension questions. Read the transcripts to check your understanding.