

# B 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                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 seem to be a foreigner living abroad                                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 have fun in spite of the weather                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 complain about how the weather makes him / her feel                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 talk about problems with transport                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 describe how surprised people are by the weather                    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 criticize some people for doing something                           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 talk about the damage caused by the weather                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 complain that people are not well prepared to cope with the weather | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

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

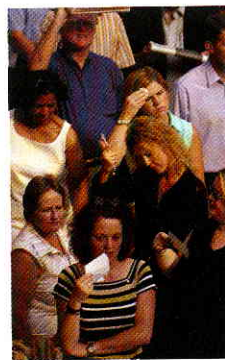
Yet another **scorching**, sunny day...

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...? | 2 What cities or countries do you associate with...? |
| a camping  | a fog  |
| b going for a walk in the mountains                        | b smog   |
| c running a marathon                                       | c heavy snow   |
| d sailing  | d floods   |
| e sightseeing  | 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 <b>blow</b>      | snow     | showers   | below   |
| 2 <b>weather</b>   | sweat    | heavy     | heat    |
| 3 drizzle          | blizzard | chilly    | mild    |
| 4 <b>hard</b>      | warm     | yard      | farm    |
| 5 flood            | cool     | monsoon   | loose   |
| 6 <b>fought</b>    | ought    | drought   | brought |
| 7 muggy            | sunny    | hurricane | humid   |
| 8 <b>scorching</b> | 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).

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

- It's very cold! / It's very freezing!
- It's really windy! / It's incredibly windy!
- It's really boiling today! / It's incredibly boiling today!
- 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

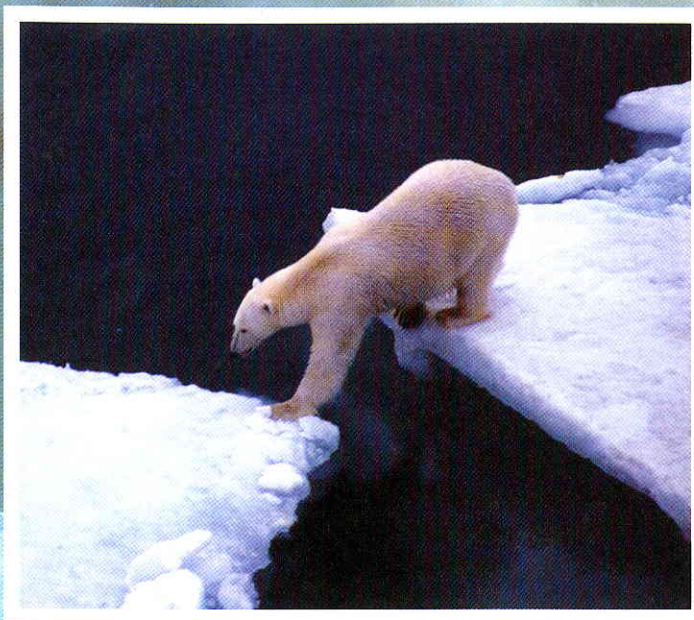
- More than a third of the world's plant and animal species will have <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ extinct.
- The ice in the Arctic Sea will melt every summer, causing the extinction of polar bears, and many glaciers, for example on Mount Kilimanjaro, will have <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ completely.
- 50% of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

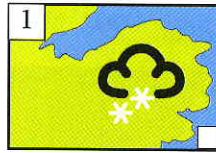
- Temperatures will have <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by about 15°C.
- Sea levels will have <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by more than 11 metres, flooding large areas of Bangladesh, and many low-lying cities, such as London. Hundreds of millions of people will be displaced.
- One third of the world will be <sup>9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

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.



### 3A passive (all forms), *it is said that...*, *he is thought to...*, etc.

#### the passive (all forms)

present simple	Murderers <b>are</b> usually <b>sentenced</b> to life imprisonment.
present continuous	The trial <b>is being held</b> at the moment.
present perfect	My car <b>has been</b> stolen.
past simple	Jim <b>was arrested</b> last month.
past continuous	The cinema <b>was being rebuilt</b> when it was set on fire.
past perfect	We saw that one of the windows <b>had been broken</b> .
future	The prisoner <b>will be released</b> next month. The verdict <b>is going to be given</b> tomorrow.
infinitive with <i>to</i>	People used <b>to be imprisoned</b> for stealing bread.
infinitive without <i>to</i>	You can <b>be fined</b> for parking on a yellow line.
gerund	He paid a fine to avoid <b>being sent</b> to jail.

- Use the passive when you want to talk about an action but you are not so interested in saying who or what does / did the action.
- If you also want to mention the person or thing that did the action (the agent), use *by*, e.g. *Prison sentences are decided by judges*. However, in the majority of passive sentences the agent is not mentioned.

#### *it is said that...*, *he is thought to...*, etc.

##### active

- 1 They say that the company may close.  
People think that prices will go up.
- 2 People say the man is in his 40s.  
The police believe he has left the country.

##### passive

- It is said that** the company may close.  
**It is thought that** prices will go up.  
**The man is said to be** in his 40s.  
**He is believed to have left** the country.

- This formal structure is used especially in news reports and on TV with the verbs *know*, *tell*, *understand*, *report*, *expect*, *say* and *think*. It makes the information sound more impersonal.
- 1 You can use *It is said, believed*, etc. + *that* + clause.
- 2 You can use *He, The man*, etc. (i.e. the subject of the clause) + *is said, believed*, etc. + *to* + infinitive (e.g. *to be*) or perfect infinitive (e.g. *to have been*).

### 3B future perfect and future continuous

#### future perfect: *will have* + past participle

**I'll have finished** the article by Friday, so I'll email it to you then.  
**They'll have built** the new terminal in six months' time.

- Use the future perfect to say something will be finished before a certain time in the future.
- This tense is frequently used with the time expressions *by Saturday / March / 2030*, etc. or *in two weeks / months*, etc.
- *By* + a time expression = at the latest. With *in*, you can say *in six months* or *in six months' time*.

#### future continuous: *will be* + verb + *-ing*

Don't phone between 7.00 and 8.00 as **we'll be having** supper then.  
This time next week **I'll be lying** on the beach.

- Use the future continuous to say that an action will be in progress at a certain time in the future.

**▲** We sometimes use the future continuous, like the present continuous, to talk about things which are already planned or decided, e.g. *I'll be going to the supermarket later*.

### 3C conditionals and future time clauses (with all present and future forms)

#### zero conditional

**If you want** to be fit, **you have to** do exercise every day.  
**If your muscles ache** every day, **you are probably doing** too much exercise.  
**If you haven't been** to London, **you haven't lived**.

- To talk about something which is always true or always happens as a result of something else, use *if* + present simple, and the present simple in the other clause.
- You can also use the present continuous or present perfect in either clause.

#### first conditional

**If** the photos are good, **I'll send** them to you.  
**If you're not going**, **I'm not going to go** either.  
**If I haven't come back** by 9.00, **start** dinner without me.  
**I'll have finished** in an hour **if you don't** disturb me.

- You can use any present tense in the *if* clause (present simple, continuous or perfect) and any future form (*will, going to, future perfect, future continuous*) or an imperative in the other clause.

#### future time clauses

I'll be ready **as soon as** I've had a shower.  
We'll probably be watching the Cup Final **when you arrive**.  
We're not going to go out **until** the rain **has stopped**.  
I'm not going to work overtime **unless** I get paid.  
Take your umbrella **in case** it rains.

- When you are talking about the future, use a present tense after time expressions, e.g. *as soon as, when, until, unless, before, after, and in case*. This can be any present tense, e.g. present simple, present continuous, present perfect.
- We use *in case* when we do something in order to be ready for future situations / problems. Compare the use of *if* and *in case*:  
*I'll take a jacket if it's cold.* = I won't take one if it's not cold.  
*I'll take a jacket in case it's cold.* = I'll take a jacket anyway because it might be cold.



3A

a Rewrite the sentences in the passive (without *by...*).

The police caught the burglar immediately.  
The burglar *was caught immediately*.

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 Police closed the road after the accident.                | The road...           |
| 2 Somebody has stolen my handbag.                           | My handbag...         |
| 3 The painters are painting my house.                       | My house...           |
| 4 They'll hold a meeting tomorrow.                          | A meeting...          |
| 5 The inspector fined them for travelling without a ticket. | They...               |
| 6 The police can arrest you for drink-driving.              | You...                |
| 7 Miranda thinks someone was following her last night.      | Miranda thinks she... |
| 8 They had sold the house five years earlier.               | The house...          |

b Rephrase the sentences to make them more formal.

People think the murderer is a woman.  
*It is thought that the murderer is a woman.*  
*The murderer is thought to be a woman.*

- |   |       |                 |
|---|-------|-----------------|
| 1 Police believe the burglar is a local man.              | It... | The burglar...  |
| 2 People say the muggers are very dangerous.              | It... | The muggers...  |
| 3 Police think the robber entered through an open window. | It... | The robber...   |
| 4 Police say the murderer has disappeared.                | It... | The murderer... |
| 5 Lawyers expect that the trial will last three weeks.    | It... | The trial...    |

3B

a Complete the sentences using the future perfect or future continuous.

The film starts at 7.00. I will arrive at the cinema at 7.15.  
When I arrive at the cinema, the film *will have started*. (start)

- The plane to Paris takes off at 9.00 and lands at 10.30.  
At 10.00 they \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris. (fly)
- I save €200 a month.  
By the end of this year, I \_\_\_\_\_ €2,400. (save)
- I leave home at 7.30. It takes an hour to drive to work.  
At 8.00 tomorrow I \_\_\_\_\_ to work. (drive)
- Our meeting starts at 2.00 and finishes at 3.30.  
You can't ring me at 2.30 because we \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting. (have)
- Sam is paying for his car. The last payment is in November.  
By December he \_\_\_\_\_ for his car. (pay)
- Their last exam is on May 31st.  
By the end of May they \_\_\_\_\_ their exams. (finish)

b Complete the dialogue with verbs in the future continuous or future perfect.

A Well, it looks like the weather's going to be different in the 22nd century.

B What do you mean?

A Well, they say we *'ll be having* \_\_\_\_\_ much higher temperatures here in London, as high as 30°. And remember, we <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach, we <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in 30°, which is quite different. And islands like the Maldives <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by 2150 because of the rise in the sea level. They say the number of storms and tsunamis <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by the middle of the century too, so even more people <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the cities looking for work. Big cities <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ even bigger by then. Can you imagine the traffic?

B I don't think there will be a problem with the traffic. Petrol <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by then anyway, so nobody will have a car. Someone <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a new method of transport, so we <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ around in solar powered cars or something.

- have
- not lie
- work
- disappear
- double
- move
- grow
- run out
- invent
- drive

3C

a Circle the correct form.

Don't worry. Rob will have passed / *has passed* the exam if he's studied enough.

- If *I'm not feeling* / *I won't be feeling* better tomorrow, I'm going to go to the doctor's.
- Kerry *won't be going* / *doesn't go* to work next week if her children are still ill.
- Don't call Chloe now. If it's eight o'clock, she'll *bath* / *will be bathing* the baby.
- You can be fined if you *aren't wearing* / *won't be wearing* a seat belt in your car.
- If we're lucky, *we'll have sold* / *we've sold* our house by Christmas.
- If plants aren't watered, they *die* / *will have died*.

b Complete the sentence with a time expression from the list.

after ~~as soon as~~ as before if in case (x 2) unless until when

I'll call you as soon as I get back from my holiday.

- He's going to pack his suitcase \_\_\_\_\_ he goes to bed.
- They're setting off early \_\_\_\_\_ there's a lot of traffic.
- Sophie will be leaving work early tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ her boss needs her.
- I'm meeting an old friend \_\_\_\_\_ I go to London.
- I'll call you \_\_\_\_\_ I find out my results.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I'm late tomorrow, start the meeting without me.
- Lily will have packed some sandwiches \_\_\_\_\_ we get hungry.
- They'll be playing in the park \_\_\_\_\_ it gets dark.



# 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> . | <input type="checkbox"/> A Come and sit in the shade.                         |
| 2 You're <b>shivering</b> .                         | <input type="checkbox"/> B It will all be gone by tonight.                    |
| 3 I'm <b>sweating</b> /'swetɪŋ/.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> C You might fall over.                               |
| 4 I <b>got soaked</b> this morning.                 | <input type="checkbox"/> D It's hot and damp and there's no air.              |
| 5 It's very <b>humid</b> /'hju:mɪd/ today.          | <input type="checkbox"/> E Can we turn the air conditioning on?               |
| 6 The snow is starting to <b>melt</b> .             | <input type="checkbox"/> F Do you want to borrow my jacket?                   |
| 7 Don't <b>get sunburnt</b> !                       | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

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