

**1 SPEAKING** In pairs, look at the photos and make a list of weather-related vocabulary to describe them. Which of the types of weather have you seen?



A drought, heatwave, high temperatures

B flood, heavy rain

C snowstorm, heavy snow, sub-zero temperatures

D windy, stormy, gale-force winds

**2 Make more weather-related collocations, using the nouns from the box.**

Floods	heat	humidity	rain	snow	temperatures
weather	winds				

1 blistering **heat**

2 freak **temperatures** / **weather** / **winds**

3 gale-force **winds**

4 heavy **rain** / **snow**

5 high temperatures / humidity

6 scorching heat / temperatures / weather

7 soaring temperatures

8 sub-zero temperatures

9 torrential rain

### 3 In groups, discuss the questions.

1 What problems do such weather conditions cause?

2 Look at some arguments people make about climate change. Do you think there is any truth in them?

- The temperature is actually cooling rather than heating up.

- Climate change is not being caused by human beings.

Students' own answers

4 Listen to a lecture about climate change. Does the speaker agree with any of the arguments in Exercise 3?

No, he doesn't.

5 Study Active Listening. Then match the signposting phrases to the functions.

1 c I'm going to be talking about ...

2 b In other words, ...

3 a The second thing is ...

4 e ... whereas ...

5 d So, to sum up, ...

a	sequencing	an	argument
b	indicating that the speaker is going to paraphrase		
what	they	just	said
c	introducing	the	topic
d			concluding
e	indicating another example		

**ACTIVE LISTENING | Signposting**  
‘Signposts’ are phrases that help you follow what a speaker is saying. They can also indicate how something relates to what has already been said.

**6 Listen again and complete the notes with up to three words in each gap.**

1 The percentage of scientists who believe that climate change is real is about **99 percent**.

2 To understand changes to climate, it is necessary to look at the **(overall weather) trends** rather than the current weather.

3 It is possible that warmer weather may actually cause more **snowfall**.

4 In the past, temperature changes were gradual and caused by natural factors such as solar activity and **volcanic eruptions**.

5 While carbon dioxide may help plants to grow, it also causes freak weather which destroys **crops**.

**7 REFLECT | Society** Discuss the questions. 1 Is climate change something that you worry about? Say

why. 2 What do you think individuals can do to make a difference

Students' own answers

## Worksheet

Complete the weather report with the words and phrases from the box below.

cold	freak	gale-force	heat	hot	humidity	p c u r
scorching			soaked	Sub-zero	torrential	

And here's the world weather report. It's boiling **hot** in Australia, with **blistering** **heat** reaching 45 degrees in many places this week. Those **scorching** temperatures continue southwards into Indonesia and Thailand, where it is particularly **humid** for the time of the year—high **humidity** in Vietnam too. You can expect to get **soaked** in Southeast Asia next week, however, as the heatwave breaks and is replaced by **torrential** rain and the risk of floods and even hurricanes in the coming weeks. Crossing to Canada, it's a completely different story—heavy snow and **sub-zero** temperatures making it a chilly minus 9 in Vancouver, and further north it's freezing **cold**, reaching minus 28 in places. Returning to Europe and Germany, where **freak** weather means that **gale-**

**force** winds have hit the city of Frankfurt and surrounding areas. The storms should finally die down tomorrow, but it's expected to **pour** with rain for most of the next week. That's the weather for now. We'll be back after the news.