

## SECTION 4      Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

### The history of weather forecasting

#### Ancient cultures

- many cultures believed that floods and other disasters were involved in the creation of the world
- many cultures invented **31** ..... and other ceremonies to make the weather gods friendly
- people needed to observe and interpret the sky to ensure their **32** .....
- around 650 BC, Babylonians started forecasting, using weather phenomena such as **33** .....
- by 300 BC, the Chinese had a calendar made up of a number of **34** ..... connected with the weather

#### Ancient Greeks

- a more scientific approach
- Aristotle tried to explain the formation of various weather phenomena  
Aristotle also described haloes and **35** .....

#### Middle Ages

- Aristotle's work considered accurate
- many proverbs, e.g. about the significance of the colour of the **36** ....., passed on accurate information.

#### 15th–19th centuries

- 15th century: scientists recognised value of **37** ..... for the first time
- Galileo invented the **38** .....
- Pascal showed relationship between atmospheric pressure and altitude
- from the 17th century, scientists could measure atmospheric pressure and temperature
- 18th century: Franklin identified the movement of **39** .....
- 19th century: data from different locations could be sent to the same place by **40** .....