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Sarah: What's the temperature?

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likely to hear people say '

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very hot today. [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] will [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] a  
top of 38 degrees [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] will  
get to 39. In the [ ][ ][ ][ ], it's a bit  
[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]. [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] will get to a top of 32  
while [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] will be at 35. Back to  
you Sarah.

Sarah: In [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] English, 39 degrees  
Celsius looks like this: 39°C. [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]  
that Celsius has a [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] C. You might  
also see a temperature range in the  
weather forecast. For example, [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]  
might have a high of 38 degrees and a  
low of 20, so the temperature range is  
20 to 38 which looks like this: 20 - 38°  
C. Notice that you don't [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] the word  
'to'. If it's [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] cold, you might  
see negative [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] which [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]  
they're below zero. For example, it  
might be [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] 10 or you could say  
[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] 10. But that doesn't [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] too  
often in Australia. Now, let's [ ][ ][ ][ ] some  
people talk about the weather.

Nic: Ah how good is this ?

Charlotte: It's a bit too hot for me! I'd  the temperature to be in the 20s.

Nic: What do you  your  is?

Charlotte: Oh,  about 23.

Nic: See me, I love it above 30 because you can go to the !

Charlotte: Is it going to be hot this weekend?

Nic: No, I actually think it's going to be  on .

Charlotte: Oh no, I was going to have a !

Nic: Well, on  I think it's going to be sunny again. So you could go then!

Charlotte: What's the temperature going to be?

Nic: I think about 20 to 25 degrees.

Jack: When we  the weather we say if it's going to be 'hot' or 'cold'. We also talk about if it's going to be 'sunny' or '' , if it's going to 'rain' or 'snow' or '' . It might also be '' or there could be a storm with  and  ; sometimes called a '' .

Sarah: Then there are  weather  like  ,  , floods and  . A '' is a   . In other parts of the world they are called  or  . A '' is a very large,  wave  by an  . 'Tsunami' is actually a Japanese word which means  . A '' is when  up after  rain.  often come  a '' which is a period of heavy rain. A '' is a violent,  wind but



Sarah: Today we're going to talk about the weather. Have you checked the forecast today?

Jack: Yes, I have. It's going to be pretty hot!

Sarah: What's the temperature?

Jack: It's going to get to nearly 40.

Sarah: What Jack's talking about is the temperature. That's one of the main things we look at when we check a weather forecast. The temperature can be measured in degrees Celsius or degrees Fahrenheit but in Australia, we use Celsius. In spoken English, you are more likely to hear people say 'degrees' rather than 'degrees Celsius'. Or just the number. Jack, can you give us an example?

Jack: So glad you asked, Sarah! In the South of Australia, it's going to be very hot today. Melbourne will reach a

top of 38 degrees while Adelaide will get to 39. In the East, it's a bit cooler. Sydney will get to a top of 32 while Brisbane will be at 35. Back to you Sarah.

Sarah: In written English, 39 degrees Celsius looks like this: 39°C. Notice that Celsius has a capital C. You might also see a temperature range in the weather forecast. For example, tomorrow might have a high of 38 degrees and a low of 20, so the temperature range is 20 to 38 which looks like this: 20 - 38°C. Notice that you don't stress the word 'to'. If it's really cold, you might see negative temperatures which means they're below zero. For example, it might be negative 10 or you could say minus 10. But that doesn't happen too often in Australia. Now, let's hear some people talk about the weather.

Nic: Ah how good is this weather?

Charlotte: It's a bit too hot for me! I'd prefer the temperature to be in the 20s.

Nic: What do you reckon your favourite temperature is?

Charlotte: Oh, probably about 23.

Nic: See me, I love it above 30 because you can go to the beach!

Charlotte: Is it going to be hot this weekend?

Nic: No, I actually think it's going to be raining on Saturday.

Charlotte: Oh no, I was going to have a picnic!

Nic: Well, on Sunday I think it's going to be sunny again. So you could go then!

Charlotte: What's the temperature going to be?

Nic: I think about 20 to 25 degrees.



Jack: When we describe the weather we say if it's going to be 'hot' or 'cold'. We also talk about if it's going to be 'sunny' or 'cloudy', if it's going to 'rain' or 'snow' or 'hail'. It might also be 'windy' or there could be a storm with thunder and lightning; sometimes called a 'thunderstorm'.






















Sarah: Then there are extreme weather events like cyclones, tsunamis, floods and tornadoes. A 'cyclone' is a violent tropical storm. In other parts of the world they are called hurricanes or typhoons. A 'tsunami' is a very large, destructive wave caused by an earthquake. 'Tsunami' is actually a Japanese word which means harbour wave. A 'flood' is when water builds up after heavy rain. Floods often come during a 'monsoon' which is a period of heavy rain. A 'tornado' is a violent, whirling wind but luckily we don't have too many of those in Australia.





















Jack: (The) weather's kind of  
interesting, isn't it?

Sarah: It is! The study of weather is  
called meteorology. And the people who  
study it are called meteorologists. Now  
remember the weather is a good topic to  
use to practise your written and  
speaking skills. You can listen to your  
local weather report and make some notes  
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









Jack: As for us, we're going to go to  
the beach to enjoy the sunshine!

Sarah: Sounds excellent. See ya!

Dictionary:	
 forecast	预测→['fôr,kast]→名词 预测,预报,展望; 动词 预测,预报,预计,预兆
 pretty	漂亮→['prîtē]→形容词 漂亮,美丽,俏,美,姿色,秀丽,俊,姣,丽,嘉,姘,嫒,俊美的; 副词 蛮; 名词 极好的东西
 nearly	几乎→['ni(ə)rle]→副词 几乎,将近,差不多,险些,几,险,垂
 measured	测量→['meZHərd]→形容词 有板有眼,斟酌,合标准的
 fahrenheit	华氏→名词 华氏温度计
 celsius	摄氏→名词 摄氏温度计
 degrees	度
 rather	宁→['rəTHər,'rätHər,'rəTHər]→副词 比较,宁可,宁,宁愿,颇,较,挺,未免,够,几分,愁
 asked	问→动词 问,询问,要求,请,请求,要,索取,询,索,邀,问讯,详,约请,讯,倩,叮
 south	南→[souTH]→形容词 南,南方的; 名词 南,南方,南面
 melbourne	墨尔本→['melbərn]→名词 墨尔本
 reach	达到→[rēCH]→动词 达到,到达,达,到,及,够,抵,臻,即,勾,泊,拢,逮,徂,搆; 名词 范围,河段,延伸,游
 while	而→[(h)wīl]→连词 而,却,当时,正在,际,斯; 动词 消磨,消; 名词 时间; 介词 直到
 adelaide	阿德莱德
 east	东→[ēst]→名词 东,东部; 动词 向东; 副词 向东; 形容词 东方的,向东的
 cooler	冷却器→['koolər]→形容词 凉,凉爽,阴凉,冷静,沉着,风凉,镇静,清
 sydney	悉尼→['sidnē]
 brisbane	布里斯班→[-,bān,'brizbən]
 written	书面→形容词 书面,成文,笔头
 notice	注意→['nōtis]→名词 通知,布告,须知,启事,意思,榜文,榜,意识,意兴; 动词 通知,注意,注意到,通告,看到,在意,理会,睬,觉察,提起,谈起
 capital	首都→['kapitl]→名词 资本,首都,资,大写,都,本钱,都城,本金,国都,京,老本,栌,会; 形容词 首都的,资本的

 tomorrow	明天→[- 'mārō, tə 'môrō]→副词 明天, 明日, 翌; 名词 明天, 明日, 未来
 stress	强调→[stres]→动词 强调, 讲, 突出, 注重, 抓, 厚, 硬说; 名词 应力, 重音, 重点, 镇, 应激状态
 really	真→[ 'rē(ə)lē]→adverb 真, 确实, 实在, 的确, 果然, 其实, 确, 果真, 当真, 简直, 才, 够, 果, 诚, 异常, 诚然, 殊, 审, 寔, 委, 郅, 确乎, 的确地
 temperatures	温度→[- , CHōōr, 'temp(ə)rəCHər]→名词 温度, 温, 热, 热度, 发烧
 means	手段→[mēnz]→名词 手段, 方法, 工具, 办法, 径, 繇, 款
 negative	负→[ 'negətiv]→形容词 负, 负片, 阴性, 否定, 消极, 阴; 名词 否定, 否定语; 动词 否定, 拒绝
 minus	减去→[ 'mīnəs]→介词 减去, 减; 名词 负号; 形容词 负的, 减的
 happen	发生→[ 'hapən]→动词 发生, 碰巧, 正好, 刚好, 正巧, 出, 罹, 赶, 值
 hear	听→[hi(ə)r]→verb 听, 听说, 听见, 听取, 闻, 聆, 得悉, 听说过
 weather	天气→[ 'weTHər]→名词 天气, 天, 气; 动词 经受, 侵蚀; 形容词 露天的
 prefer	比较喜欢→[pri 'fər]→动词 宁可, 情愿, 选拔, 鹭, 比较喜欢
 reckon	估计→[ 'rekən]→动词 估计, 算, 推算, 推想, 合算, 计, 筹算
 favourite	喜爱→[ 'fāv(ə)rət]→形容词 喜爱, 爱好; 名词 宠儿, 嬖, 红人, 优先权, 嬖人, 最喜爱
 temperature	温度→[- , CHōōr, 'temp(ə)rəCHər]→名词 温度, 温, 热, 热度, 发烧
 probably	大概→[ 'präblē, 'präbəblē]→adverb 大概, 或许, 多半, 莫不, 殆, 或
 beach	海滩→[bēCH]→名词 海滩, 滩, 岸边, 滨, 岸, 浦
 raining	下雨→动词 下雨, 雪
 saturday	星期六→名词 星期六
 picnic	野餐→[ 'pik, nik]→名词 野餐, 远足; 动词 野餐; 形容词 郊游的
 sunday	星期日→名词 星期日, 星期天
describe	描述→[di 'skrib]→verb 描述, 形容, 描绘, 描写, 描摹,

	描画,写,画,描述为,摹画
 cloudy	多云的→['klaʊdē]→形容词 阴沉,荟,溷,云的
 hail	冰雹→[hāl]→名词 冰雹,雹,招呼,雹子; 动词 欢呼,招呼
 windy	有风→['windē, 'wɪndē]→名词 空谈者,话多的人; 形容词 刮风的,坏天气的,有风
 thunder	雷→['THəndər]→动词 雷,雷声,打雷,咆哮,咆; 名词 雷,雷声,雷电,砰,咆哮,咆,轰隆声
 lightning	闪电→['lɪtnɪŋ]→名词 闪电,闪,打闪
 thunderstorm	雷雨→['THəndər, stôrm]→名词 雷雨
 extreme	极端→[ɪk'strēm]→形容词 极端,极,极度,偏激,卓绝,泰,临界,亢,嶢; 名词 极端,极度,极点
 events	事件→名词 事件,大事,事变,结果
 cyclones	旋风→名词 气旋,龙卷风
 tsunamis	海啸
 tornadoes	龙卷风→[tôr'nādō]→名词 龙卷风
 cyclone	气旋→['sɪ, klɒn]→名词 气旋,龙卷风
 violent	暴力→['vɪ(ə)lənt]→形容词 暴力,猛烈,剧烈,狂暴,暴,强烈,暴烈,凶猛,强暴,猛,急,烈,狂,激,悍,盭,激切,劬,汹,赇,愠愠
 tropical	热带→['träpəkəl]→形容词 热带
 storm	风暴→[stôrm]→名词 风暴,暴风,暴风雨,风浪,龙卷风,波,瀑; 动词 强攻,攻陷
 hurricanes	飓风→名词 飓风,狂飙,台风,飓,暴风骤雨,龙卷风,急风暴雨
 typhoons	台风→名词 台风,台
 tsunami	海啸→[(t)sōo'nämē]
 destructive	有害→[di'strəktiv]→形容词 有害,害,破坏的; 名词 毁坏主义者
 caused	造成→动词 导致,引起,使,使得,致使,致,令人,促使,令,引,促成,惹,俾
 earthquake	地震→['ərTH, kwāk]→名词 地震
 harbour	港口→名词 港口,海港,港,窝藏,避风港,避难所,躲藏,窝,澳,港弯; 动词 包庇,包藏,藏,安,庇,蔽,存,含,蔽匿
 wave	波→[wāv]→名词 波,波浪,浪,浪潮,浪头,袅袅,阵,荡,

	汰,漪; 动词 波动,挥动,挥舞,招手,摇,挥,飘舞,舞动,摆动,摇动,摆手,飘扬,摆,飘荡,舞弄,发抖,鼓翼而飞,摇晃
 flood	洪水→[ˈfləd]→名词 洪水,水灾,泛滥,洪,泛,汛,漫,泽,滥,淼; 动词 淹没,泛滥,泛,淹,漫,滥,滔,淼,喷,注满
 water	水→[ˈwä-, ˈwôtər]→名词 水,雨水,泽,注入水; 动词 浇灌,浇,冲,灌,冲淡,洩
 builds	建立→[bɪld]→动词 建立,建设,建,建造,兴建,修建,造,盖,营造,筑,修筑,修,搭,营建,打,铺设,起,垒,盘; 名词 体形,体格,垒,个子
 heavy	重→[ˈhevē]→形容词 重,沉重,大,笨重,沉,惨重,浓,句型,俣,过胖的
 floods	洪水
 during	中→[ˈd(y)oorɪŋ]→介词 中,在 ... 期间
 monsoon	雨季→[mänˈsoön, ˈmän, soön]→名词 雨季,季风
 tornado	龙卷风→[tôrˈnādō]→名词 龙卷风
 whirling	旋转→名词 旋转; 形容词 婆娑
 australia	澳大利亚→noun 澳大利亚,澳洲,澳
 interesting	有趣→[ˈɪnt(ə)rɪstɪŋ, ˈɪntə, restɪŋ]→形容词 有趣,有意思,趣,带劲,好看,好玩儿,有兴趣
 meteorology	气象→[ˌmētēəˈräləjē]→名词 气象,气象状态
 meteorologists	气象学家→[ˌmētēəˈräləjɪst]
 remember	记得→[rɪˈmembər]→动词 记得,记住,记,记忆,想起,铭记,纪念,想到,记取,忆,溯
 practise	实践→[ˈpraktəs]→动词 实践,练习,练,实习,习,推行,演; 名词 练习,做法,练,实际,作法,习惯,操练,演习,习,熟练,谟,肄
 skills	技能→名词 技能,技术,技巧,技,技艺,身手,本事,熟练,本领,艺,术,功夫,手法,艺术,把式,工夫,工,能耐,精巧,熟,伎,经历,学术,执
 sunshine	阳光→[ˈsən, SHɪn]→名词 阳光,日照,太阳,暘
 excellent	优秀→[ˈeksələnt]→形容词 优秀,优良,卓越,优,精彩,佳,大好,优等,绝妙,高超,棒,精,优美,优势,妙,秀,优胜,顶呱呱,哿,劭,微妙,熙,韶,免,詹,杰出的