

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

Sarah: In written English, 39 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] 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 means 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 listen some people talk about the weather.

Nic: Ah how good is this weather?

`Charlotte: It's a bit too hot for me! I'd`

`the temperature to be in the
20s.`

Nic: What do you your
temperature is?

[illegible]

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  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 with and ; sometimes called a '' .

Sarah: Then there are weather like , , and . A '' is a storm. In other parts of the world they are called or . A '' is a very large, by an . 'Tsunami' is actually a Japanese word which wave. A '' is when up after rain. Floods 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 Fahrenheit or degrees Celsius 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 listen some people talk about the weather.

Nic: Ah how good is this weather?

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

Nic: What do you your temperature 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 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
.





















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]→noun 预测,预报,展望; verb 预测,预报,预计,预兆
 pretty	漂亮→['pritē]→adjective 漂亮,美丽,俏,美,姿色,秀丽,俊,姣,丽,嘉,姘,嫒,俊美的; adverb 蛮; noun 极好的东西
 nearly	几乎→['ni(ə)rle]→adverb 几乎,将近,差不多,险些,几,险,垂
 weather	天气→['weTHər]→noun 天气,天,气; verb 经受,侵蚀; adjective 露天的
 measured	测量→['meZHərd]→adjective 有板有眼,斟,合标准的
 fahrenheit	华氏→noun 华氏温度计
 australia	澳大利亚→noun 澳大利亚,澳洲,澳
 hear	听→[hi(ə)r]→verb 听,听说,听见,听取,闻,聆,得悉,听说过
 rather	宁→['raTHər, 'rəTHər, 'rəTHər]→adverb 比较,宁可,宁,宁愿,颇,较,挺,未免,够,几分,愁
 celsius	摄氏→noun 摄氏温度计
 asked	问→verb 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]→adjective 南,南方的; noun 南,南方,南面
 melbourne	墨尔本→['melbərn]→noun 墨尔本
 reach	达到→[rēCH]→verb 达到,到达,达,到,及,够,抵,臻,即,勾,泊,拢,逮,徂,搆; noun 范围,河段,延伸,游
 adelaide	阿德莱德
 east	东→[ēst]→noun 东,东部; verb 向东; adverb 向东; adjective 东方的,向东的
 cooler	冷却器→['koolər]→adjective 凉,凉爽,阴凉,冷静,沉着,风凉,镇静,清
 sydney	悉尼→['sidnē]
 while	而→[(h)wīl]→conjunction 而,却,当时,正在,际,斯; verb 消磨,消; noun 时间; preposition 直到
 brisbane	布里斯班→[-,bān, 'brizbən]
 degrees	度
 notice	注意→['nōtis]→noun 通知,布告,须知,启事,意思,榜

	文,榜,意识,意兴; verb 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→['kæpɪtl]→noun 资本,首都,资,大写,都,本钱,都城,本金,国都,京,老本,栌,会; adjective 首都的,资本的
 tomorrow	明天→[-'mæro,tə'môro]→adverb 明天,明日,翌; noun 明天,明日,未来
 stress	强调→[stres]→verb 强调,讲,突出,注重,抓,厚,硬说; noun 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→[-,CHoor,'temp(ə)rəCHər]→noun 温度,温,热,热度,发烧
 negative	负→['negətiv]→adjective 负,负片,阴性,否定,消极,阴; noun 否定,否定语; verb 否定,拒绝
 minus	减去→['mīnəs]→preposition 减去,减; noun 负号; adjective 负的,减的
 happen	发生→['hapən]→verb 发生,碰巧,正好,刚好,正巧,出,罹,赶,值
 prefer	比较喜欢→[pri'fər]→verb 宁可,情愿,选拔,鹭,比较喜欢
 reckon	估计→['rekən]→verb 估计,算,推算,推想,合算,计,筹算
 favourite	喜爱→['fāv(ə)rət]→adjective 喜爱,爱好; noun 宠儿,嬖,红人,优先权,嬖人,最喜爱
 probably	大概→['præblē,'præbəblē]→adverb 大概,或许,多半,莫不,殆,或
 beach	海滩→[bēCH]→noun 海滩,滩,岸边,滨,岸,浦
 raining	下雨→verb 下雨,雪
 saturday	星期六→noun 星期六
 picnic	野餐→['pik,nɪk]→noun 野餐,远足; verb 野餐; adjective 郊游的
 sunday	星期日→noun 星期日,星期天
 temperature	温度→[-,CHoor,'temp(ə)rəCHər]→noun 温度,温,热,热度,发烧
 describe	描述→[di'skrɪb]→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]→adjective 阴沉,荟,溷,云的
 hail	冰雹→[hāl]→noun 冰雹,雹,招呼,雹子; verb 欢呼,招呼
 windy	有风→['windē, 'wɪndē]→noun 空谈者,话多的人; adjective 刮风的,坏天气的,有风
 storm	风暴→[stôrm]→noun 风暴,暴风,暴风雨,风浪,龙卷风,波,瀑; verb 强攻,攻陷
 thunder	雷→['THəndər]→verb 雷,雷声,打雷,咆哮,咆; noun 雷,雷声,雷电,砰,咆哮,咆,轰隆声
 lightning	闪电→['lɪtnɪŋ]→noun 闪电,闪,打闪
 thunderstorm	雷雨→['THəndər, stôrm]→noun 雷雨
 extreme	极端→[ɪk'strēm]→adjective 极端,极,极度,偏激,卓绝,泰,临界,亢,嶢; noun 极端,极度,极点
 events	事件→noun 事件,大事,事变,结果
 cyclones	旋风→noun 气旋,龙卷风
 tsunamis	海啸
 floods	洪水
 tornadoes	龙卷风→[tôr'nādō]→noun 龙卷风
 cyclone	气旋→['sɪ,klōn]→noun 气旋,龙卷风
 violent	暴力→['vɪ(ə)lənt]→adjective 暴力,猛烈,剧烈,狂暴,暴,强烈,暴烈,凶猛,强暴,猛,急,烈,狂,激,悍,盪,激切,勅,汹,赅,愠愠
 tropical	热带→['trəpəkəl]→adjective 热带
 hurricanes	飓风→noun 飓风,狂飙,台风,飓,暴风骤雨,龙卷风,急风暴雨
 typhoons	台风→noun 台风,台
 tsunami	海啸→[(t)sōo'nāmē]
 destructive	有害→[di'strəktiv]→adjective 有害,害,破坏的; noun 毁坏主义者
 wave	波→[wāv]→noun 波,波浪,浪,浪潮,浪头,袅袅,阵,荡,汰,漪; verb 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,摆晃
 caused	造成→verb 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]→noun 地震
 means	手段→[mēnz]→noun 手段, 方法, 工具, 办法, 径, 繇, 款
 harbour	港口→noun 港口, 海港, 港, 窝藏, 避风港, 避难所, 躲藏, 窝, 澳, 港弯; verb 包庇, 包藏, 藏, 安, 庇, 蔽, 存, 含, 蔽匿
 flood	洪水→[fləd]→noun 洪水, 水灾, 泛滥, 洪, 泛, 汛, 漫, 泽, 滥, 淼; verb 淹没, 泛滥, 泛, 淹, 漫, 滥, 滔, 淼, 喷, 注满
 water	水→['wä-, 'wôtər]→noun 水, 雨水, 泽, 注入水; verb 浇灌, 浇, 冲, 灌, 冲淡, 洩
 builds	建立→[bild]→verb 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; noun 体形, 体格, 垒, 个子
 heavy	重→['hevē]→adjective 重, 沉重, 大, 笨重, 沉, 惨重, 浓, 句型, 俣, 过胖的
 during	中→['d(y)ōōriŋg]→preposition 中, 在 ... 期间
 monsoon	雨季→[män 'soōn, 'män, soōn]→noun 雨季, 季风
 tornado	龙卷风→[tôr 'nādō]→noun 龙卷风
 whirling	旋转→noun 旋转; adjective 婆娑
 interesting	有趣→['int(ə)ristiŋg, 'intə, restiŋg]→adjective 有趣, 有意思, 趣, 带劲, 好看, 好玩儿, 有兴趣
 meteorology	气象→[,mētēə 'räləjē]→noun 气象, 气象状态
 meteorologists	气象学家→[,mētēə 'räləjist]
 remember	记得→[ri 'membər]→verb 记得, 记住, 记, 记忆, 想起, 铭记, 纪念, 想到, 记取, 忆, 溯
 practise	实践→['praktəs]→verb 实践, 练习, 练, 实习, 习, 推行, 演; noun 练习, 做法, 练, 实际, 作法, 习惯, 操练, 演习, 习, 熟练, 谟, 肄
 written	书面→adjective 书面, 成文, 笔头
 skills	技能→noun 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→['sən, SHīn]→noun 阳光, 日照, 太阳, 暘
 excellent	优秀→['eksələnt]→adjective 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, 劲, 微妙, 熙, 韶, 免, 詹, 杰出的

