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 ☐☐☐☐☐ hot!

Sarah: What's the temperature?

Jack: It's going to get to ☐☐☐☐ 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 ☐☐☐☐☐☐. The temperature can be ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ in degrees Celsius or degrees ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ but in Australia, we use Celsius. In spoken English, you are more likely to hear people say 'degrees' ☐☐☐☐☐ than 'degrees ☐☐☐☐☐☐'. Or just the number. Jack, can you give us an example?

Jack: So glad you ☐☐☐☐, Sarah! In the ☐☐☐☐ of ☐☐☐☐☐☐, it's going to be

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 ☐☐☐☐☐ they're below zero. For example, it might be negative 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 weather?

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 beach!

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 'tsunami' is a very large, □□□□□□□□□ wave □□□□□□ by an □□□□□□□□□□. '□□□□□□' 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

luckily we don't have too many of those in Australia.

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

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

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

Sarah: Sounds □□□□□□□□. See ya!

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.

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

Sarah: Sounds excellent. See ya!

Dictionary:	
🔊 pretty	漂亮→[ˈpritē]→形容词 漂亮,美丽,俏,美,姿色,秀丽,俊,姣,丽,嘉,姱,嬛,俊美的；副词 蛮；名词 极好的东西
🔊 nearly	几乎→[ˈni(ə)rlē]→副词 几乎,将近,差不多,险些,几,险,垂
🔊 forecast	预测→[ˈfôrˌkast]→名词 预测,预报,展望；动词 预测,预报,预计,预兆
🔊 measured	测量→[ˈmeZHərd]→形容词 有板有眼,斟,合标准的
🔊 fahrenheit	华氏→名词 华氏温度计
🔊 rather	宁→[ˈraTHər,ˈräTHər,ˈrəTHər]→副词 比较,宁可,宁,宁愿,颇,较,挺,未免,够,几分,憖
🔊 celsius	摄氏→名词 摄氏温度计
🔊 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
🔊 australia	澳大利亚→noun 澳大利亚,澳洲,澳
🔊 melbourne	墨尔本→[ˈmelbərn]→名词 墨尔钵
🔊 reach	达到→[rēCH]→动词 达到,到达,达,到,及,够,抵,臻,即,勾,洎,拢,逮,徂,搆；名词 范围,河段,延伸,游
🔊 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→[ˈko͞olər]→形容词 凉,凉爽,阴凉,冷静,沉着,风凉,镇静,清
🔊 sydney	悉尼→[ˈsidnē]
🔊 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
🔊 brisbane	布里斯班→[-ˌbān,ˈbrizbən]
🔊 degrees	度
🔊 notice	注意→[ˈnōtis]→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→[ˈkapitl]→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→[-ˈmärō,təˈmôrō]→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→[ˈrē(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→[-ˌCHo͝or,ˈtemp(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,繠,款
🔊 minus	减去→[ˈmīnəs]→介词 减去,减；名词 负号；形容词 负的,减的
🔊 happen	发生→[ˈhapən]→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
🔊 prefer	比较喜欢→[priˈfər]→动词 宁可,情愿,选拔,骘,比较喜欢
🔊 reckon	估计→[ˈrekən]→动词 估计,算,推算,推想,合算,计,筹算
🔊 favourite	喜爱→[ˈfāv(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→[-ˌCHo͝or,ˈtemp(ə)rəCHər]→名词 温度,温,热,热度,发烧
🔊 probably	大概→[ˈpräblē,ˈpräbəblē]→adverb 大概,或许,多半,莫不,殆,或
🔊 raining	下雨→动词 下雨,霅
🔊 saturday	星期六→名词 星期六
🔊 picnic	野餐→[ˈpikˌnik]→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→[diˈskrīb]→verb 描述,形容,描绘,描写,描摹,描画,写,画,描述为,摹画
🔊 cloudy	多云的→[ˈkloudē]→形容词 阴沉,荟,潏,云的
🔊 hail	冰雹→[hāl]→名词 冰雹,雹,招呼,雹子；动词 欢呼,招呼
🔊 windy	有风→[ˈwindē,ˈwīndē]→名词 空谈者,话多的人；形

		容词 刮风的,坏天气的,有风
🔊	thunder	雷→[ˈTHəndər]→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→[ˈlītniNG]→名词 闪电,闪,打闪
🔊	thunderstorm	雷雨→[ˈTHəndərˌstôrm]→名词 雷雨
🔊	extreme	极端→[ikˈstrēm]→形容词 极端,极,极度,偏激,卓绝,泰,临界,亢,嶤；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→[tôrˈnādō]→名词 龙卷风
🔊	cyclone	气旋→[ˈsīˌklōn]→名词 气旋,龙卷风
🔊	violent	暴力→[ˈvī(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,鸷,激切,勃,汹,虓,惏悷
🔊	tropical	热带→[ˈträpəkəl]→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
🔊	destructive	有害→[diˈstrəktiv]→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→[ˈərTHˌkwāk]→名词 地震
🔊	tsunami	海啸→[(t)soōˈnämē]
🔊	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,摆晃
🔊	flood	洪水→[fləd]→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-ˌˈwôtər]→名词 水,雨水,泽,注入水；动词 浇灌,浇,冲,灌,冲淡,溲
🔊	builds	建立→[bild]→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,俁,过胖的
🔊	floods	洪水
🔊	during	中→[ˈd(y)o͝oriNG]→介词 中,在 ... 期间
🔊	monsoon	雨季→[mänˈso͞on,ˈmänˌso͞on]→名词 雨季,季凤
🔊	tornado	龙卷风→[tôrˈnādō]→名词 龙卷风
🔊	whirling	旋转→名词 旋转；形容词 婆娑
🔊	weather	天气→[ˈweTHər]→名词 天气,天,气；动词 经受,侵蚀；形容词 露天的
🔊	interesting	有趣→[ˈint(ə)ristiNG,ˈintəˌrestiNG]→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→[ˌmētēəˈräləjist]
🔊	remember	记得→[riˈmembər]→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
🔊	written	书面→形容词 书面,成文,笔头
🔊	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,埶
🔊	beach	海滩→[bēCH]→名词 海滩,滩,岸边,滨,岸,浦
🔊	sunshine	阳光→[ˈsənˌSHīn]→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,皙,劲,微妙,熙,韶,奂,詹,杰出的