The weather

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

INTERMEDIATE | B1-B2

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1 Complete the weather word-family table.

Noun	Adjective	Verb
frost	1 _____	freeze
fog	2 _____	-
cloud	3 _____	-
storm	4 _____	-
sun	5 _____	shine
wind	6 _____	blow
rain	7 _____	8 _____
snow	9 _____	10 _____

2 Match the words to form common weather collocations.

1 heavy	____	a hot
2 strong	____	b roads
3 dense	____	c rain
4 severe	____	d weather
5 gentle	____	e cold
6 icy	____	f winds
7 boiling	____	g breeze
8 freezing	____	h fog

3 Correct the weather mistake in each sentence.

1 We had **a terrible weather** during the holiday. _____

2 It was **strongly windy** on the coast. _____

3 It **was heavy raining** all afternoon. _____

4 The temperature is twenty **grades**. _____

5 A thick **mist** reduced visibility to fifty metres. _____

6 The sun is **shining strong** today. _____

7 There were **a few snow** on the hills. _____

8 The roads may **be ice** because temperatures are below zero. _____

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4 Complete the regional forecast with words from the box.

brighten up | **frost** | **gale** | **humid** | **mist** | **overcast** | **showers** | **thaw** | **visibility** | **wind chill**

The day will begin **1** _____, with patches of **2** _____ reducing **3** _____ in valleys. It should **4** _____ by midday, although scattered **5** _____ remain possible. Coastal areas can expect a **6** _____ in the evening. In the mountains, the **7** _____ will make 2°C feel much colder, and overnight **8** _____ is likely. Temperatures will rise tomorrow, allowing frozen ground to **9** _____. The south will stay warm and **10** _____.

5 Read the text and answer the questions briefly.

Why local forecasts differ

Weather can vary considerably across a small area. Hills force moist air to rise, cool and form clouds, so one side of a range may receive heavy rain while the other remains much drier. Large lakes and the sea change temperatures more slowly than land, which often makes nearby winters milder and summers cooler. Cities create another local effect: concrete and buildings store heat, so urban nights may be warmer than the surrounding countryside. Forecasters combine observations from weather stations, radar and satellites, but exact conditions can still depend on height, distance from water and the direction of the wind.

1 What happens when hills force moist air upwards? _____

2 How can rainfall differ on the two sides of a hill range? _____

3 Why are winters near the sea often milder? _____

4 Why may urban nights be warmer? _____

5 Which three sources of information do forecasters use? _____

6 Name three local factors that affect exact conditions. _____

6 Rewrite each phrase using the word in capitals.

1 It rained extremely heavily. **POURED** _____

2 There was a short period of rain. **SHOWER** _____

3 The sky was completely cloudy. **OVERCAST** _____

4 It was hot and damp. **HUMID** _____

OVER TO YOU

Write a **100-120 word** forecast for two contrasting regions. Include visibility, temperature, precipitation and wind, and give practical advice.

[ ] Use at least ten target expressions. [ ] Include two strong collocations. [ ] Compare the regions clearly.

The weather

ANSWER KEY

1 Word families

1 **frosty** 2 **foggy** 3 **cloudy** 4 **stormy** 5 **sunny** 6 **windy** 7 **rainy** 8 **rain** 9 **snowy** 10 **snow**

2 Weather collocations

1 **c** heavy rain 2 **f** strong winds 3 **h** dense fog 4 **d** severe weather 5 **g** gentle breeze 6 **b** icy roads 7 **a** boiling hot 8 **e** freezing cold

3 Corrections

1 terrible weather 2 very windy / there was a strong wind 3 it was raining heavily 4 twenty degrees 5 thick/dense fog 6 shining brightly 7 a little/some snow 8 be icy

4 Regional forecast

1 **overcast** 2 **mist** 3 **visibility** 4 **brighten up** 5 **showers** 6 **gale** 7 **wind chill** 8 **frost** 9 **thaw** 10 **humid**

5 Reading - suggested answers

1 It cools and forms clouds.
2 One side may receive heavy rain while the other stays drier.
3 Water changes temperature more slowly than land.
4 Concrete and buildings store heat.
5 Weather stations, radar and satellites.
6 Height, distance from water and wind direction.

6 Rewriting - possible answers

1 It **poured down**. 2 There was **a shower**. 3 The sky was **overcast**. 4 It was **humid**.

Over to you: Answers will vary. Check precise vocabulary, logical contrast and useful advice.