5 Wild Weather

Subject Area

The World of Science & Technology

Topics & Curriculum Links

types of weather (Science)
weather, climates, and the environment (Geography)
changing climates (Geography; Science)
the water cycle (Science)
measurements, speeds, temperatures (Mathematics)
energy, fuel, and the environment (Science; Civics)
places and countries (Geography)
dates and events (History)

Vocabulary

weather; climates; seasons; places; transportation; energy; measurements; dates; numbers; countries; continents

Grammar

present simple; present continuous; past simple; present perfect; future simple; question forms; imperative; passive; adjectives; prepositions; adverbs

Teaching Ideas

See also pages 6–7 for general ideas that you can adapt.
Or go to **www.oup.com/elt/teacher/readanddiscover**

Different Clouds

After reading Chapter 3, students look out for different clouds for a week. They can make notes about the types of cloud that they see, and what they look like. They can also take photos and write about what they see.

READ & TALK World Weather Research

After completing Project 2, students present their findings to the rest of the class. They can write and talk about their findings like this: *The weather was the same in ... It was different in ... [City] was the hottest / the coldest / had the most rain.* Students can also do further research into what the weather is like in the cities for a week, or a month, etc. Students then display all the weather information together. They can organize the information by continent or type of climate.

READ & TALK A Weather Debate

Students work in small groups. Give each group a type of weather, for example, hot, cold, dry, wet. Ask students to think of all the advantages of this type of weather, for example: ... *weather is good because ... it's ... / you can ...* Then ask each group in turn to present their arguments, and any group can argue back with arguments against. Give a prize for the most convincing arguments.

Activities Answers

Pages 36–37 **1** 1 rain 2 cloud 3 sun 4 moon 5 stars 6 sky **2** 1 air 2 atmosphere 3 sun 4 mass 5 pushing 6 Low **3** 1 so that we can build the right type of homes. 2 so that they can travel at the right time. 3 so that they can plant and cut down crops at the right time. 4 so that they can avoid bad storms. **4** 1 A good way to predict the weather is to look at the clouds. 2 Today, scientists use computers to predict the weather. 3 In the past, people watched nature to predict the weather. 4 Some people think that if animals sit down, it will rain. 5 People believe that a red sky at night means good weather the next day.

Pages 38–39 **1** 1 cold climates 2 temperate climates 3 hot climates 4 equator **2** Hot Climate: free answers; Cold Climate: Antarctica and free answers; Temperate Climate: free answers **3** 1 climate 2 weather 3 climate 4 climate 5 weather 6 weather **4** 1 animals 2 coats 3 short 4 water 5 winter 6 summer 7 four 8 spring **5** 1 The climate is the usual weather for a place. 2 Land gets warm faster than the ocean. 3 Plains have the hottest weather. 4 Plains have hot summers and cold, dry winters.

Pages 40–41 **1** 1 Cirrus clouds are made of ice crystals. 2 Cumulus clouds are clouds that often bring good weather. 3 Stratus clouds are low, thin blankets of cloud. 4 Mist is very thin cloud. 5 Fog is thick cloud near the ground. **2** 1 A cloud can be as heavy as 100 elephants. 2 Clouds are made of millions of drops of water. 3 There are many different cloud shapes **3** 1 clouds 2 electricity 3 lightning 4 thunder 5 thunderstorm 6 tall **4** 1 Count the seconds between lightning and thunder. 2 Forked lightning and zigzag lightning. 3 About 100 times every year. 4 About 30,000 degrees centigrade. 5 free answers

Pages 42–43 **1** 1 red 2 orange 3 yellow 4 green 5 blue 6 indigo 7 violet **2** 1 overflow 2 deserts 3 animals 4 year 5 fertile 6 soil **3** 1 Rain falls into rivers and oceans. 2 The sun heats the water. 3 Some water changes into water vapor. 4 Water vapor rises into the sky. 5 Water vapor cools and changes back into water. 6 Drops of water fall from the clouds as rain. **4** 1 Two 2 For their crops to grow. 3 Destroy buildings and crops; kill animals and people (and make soil more fertile)

Pages 44–45 **1** 1 ice 2 hail 3 snow 4 sleet **2** 1 biggest hailstone ever recorded: 18 centimeters 2 parts of a snowflake: 6 3 the temperature when water freezes: 0°C 4 30% of Earth covered in ice: 11,000 years ago 5 some ice has been near the Poles: two million years 6 coldest temperature ever recorded: minus 89°C **3** 1 Rising air carries water drops up into the sky. 2 Water drops freeze and form hailstones. 3 Small hailstones start to fall. 4 Hailstones are pushed back up by the rising air. 5 Another layer of ice forms on the hailstones. 6 Hailstones become heavier than the air. 7 Heavy hailstones fall to the ground. **4** 1 freezes 2 snow 3 numb 4 sleet 5 hailstones 6 planes 7 whiteout 8 blizzard 9 avalanche. Secret word: South Pole **5** free answers

Pages 46–47 **1** 1 Weather is hottest in places near the equator. 2 Places with less than 25 centimeters of rain are called deserts. 3 Winds in the desert blow from the land to the ocean. 4 Nights in the desert can be very cold. 5 The Atacama Desert once had no rain for 400 years. **2** 1 true 2 true 3 false 4 true 5 false 6 true **3** 1 desert 2 sweat 3 sandstorm 4 hot 5 humid 6 fire 7 seed 8 drought 9 famine 10 dry **4** 1 Sandstorms can happen. 2 A few meters. 3 Three or more days. 4 Its humidity. 5 Because their sweat can't evaporate.

Pages 48–49 **1** 1 north-west 2 north 3 north-east 4 east 5 south-east 6 south 7 south-west 8 west **2** 1 light air = 3 kph 2 light breeze = 9 kph 3 gentle breeze = 15 kph 5 fresh breeze = 35 kph 6 strong breeze 45 kph 8 fresh gale = 68 kph 9 strong gale = 81 kph 11 storm = 110 kph 12 hurricane = 118 kph **3** 1 hurricane 2 tornado 3 tornado 4 hurricane 5 hurricane 6 tornado 7 tornado 8 hurricane 9 tornado 10 hurricane **4** 1 damage, things 2 cars, road 3 house, ground 4 building 5 Australia **5** free answers

Pages 50–51 **1** 1 warmer 2 faster 3 Earth 4 gas 5 heat 6 good **2** Why is the climate changing? power stations, heat, warm; What will happen in the future? Storms, droughts, famines, levels, go; What can we do? less, trees, walk, bicycle, energy **3** 1 climate 2 energy 3 solar energy 4 spring 5 rainbow 6 wind farm 7 blizzard 8 fog 9 warm 10 tornado **4** free answers

