strong – foggy – chilly- rough **wind**
heavy – light – torrential – wet **rain**

Exercise 7. Read short texts about weather and climate and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

What exactly is weather?

Weather is the (0) __B__ of events that happen each day in our atmosphere. Even though there's only one (1) _____ on Earth, the weather isn't the same all around the world. Weather is different in different parts of the world and (2) _____ over minutes, hours, days, and weeks.

Most weather happens in the part of Earth's atmosphere that is closest to the ground — (3) _____ the troposphere. And, there are many different factors that can change the atmosphere in a certain area like air pressure, temperature, (4) _____, wind speed and direction, and lots of other things. Together, they determine what the weather is like at a given time and location.

0	A	measure	B	mix	C	moor	D	means
1	A	climate	B	atmosphere	C	temperature	D	island
2	A	alters	B	starts	C	covers	D	over
3	A	used	B	left	C	found	D	called
4	A	honesty	B	humidity	C	hoover	D	hey

What is climate?

Whereas weather (5) _____ to short-term changes in the atmosphere, climate describes what the weather is like over a long period of time in a (6) _____ area. Different regions can have different climates. To describe the climate of a place, we might say what the temperatures are like during different seasons, how windy it usually is, or how much rain or snow typically (7) _____.

When scientists talk about climate, they're often looking at averages of (8) _____, temperature, humidity, sunshine, wind, and other measures of weather that occur over a long period in a

particular place. In some instances, they might look at these averages over 30 years.

5	A	insists	B	follows	C	refers	D	goes
6	A	specific	B	spontaneous	C	strategic	D	spare
7	A	feels	B	fault	C	foul	D	falls
8	A	precaution	B	precipitation	C	pollution	D	portion

Why do we study climate?

Climate, climate change, and their impacts on weather events (9) _____ people all around the world. Rising global temperatures are expected to further (10) _____ sea levels and change precipitation patterns and other local climate (11) _____. Changing regional climates could alter forests, (12) ____ yields, and water supplies. They could also affect human health, animals, and many types of ecosystems. Deserts may (13) _____ into existing rangelands, and features of some of our National Parks and National Forests may be permanently altered.

9	A	affect	B	effect	C	afford	D	adore
10	A	raid	B	rode	C	eraser	D	raise
11	A	regulations	B	conditions	C	rules	D	caves
12	A	creek	B	mint	C	crop	D	mite
13	A	extreme	B	expand	C	exclude		engrave

Exercise 8. Be ready to speak about the *Climate's Role in the Environment* and *Climate of Ukraine.*

1. What is the name of the science that studies the atmosphere, monitors and predicts the weather and climate?

Hydrology
Meteorology
Demography

2. The term used to define the average weather conditions in a particular area is ………
weather   *climate*   *temperature*   *humidity*

3. The term ………….. is used to describe the movement of air from a high pressure to a low pressure zone.
whirl   *wind*   *wave*   *glacier*

4. Climate and weather usually describe the same natural phenomena.   *True*   *False*

5. Ice sheets melting leads to ……….
rise in the sea level   *diminishing in the sea level*

6. The average global temperature has increased since the 18 century. *True*   *False*

7. What factor is considered to be the most important to influence climate?
Air masses   *Latitude*   *Ocean currents*   *Moisture*

8. Snow is an example of the key weather element known as _____.
atmosphere   *portion*   *precipitation*   *moisture*

9. _____ refers to the atmospheric conditions of a specific place over a considerable period of time usually up to 30-35 years.
Weather   *Climate*   *Temperature*

10. The amount of water vapor in the air is _____.
humidity   *precipitation*   *gravity*   *water drops*