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ระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย  
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(Describing the Climate)

โดย

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## Describing the Climate

### A. The weather

Word/Phrase	Example	Meaning
<b>Pour(with rain)</b>	It's <b>pouring</b> outside!	Rain heavily
<b>Soaking wet</b> <b>Syn. Soaked</b>	It was pouring with rain and I got <b>soaking wet</b>	Extremely wet
<b>Drizzle v,n</b>	It was <b>drizzling</b> when I left the office.	Rain lightly, with very small drops
<b>rainbow</b>	Did you see the <b>rainbow</b> ?	
<b>Bitterly cold</b>	It's <b>bitterly cold</b> today.	Extremely cold
<b>chilly</b>	It gets <b>chilly</b> in the evening	a little too cold to be comfortable
<b>mild</b>	It's been a very <b>mild</b> winter.	Warmer than usually for the time of the year
<b>heatwave</b>	I hate this <b>heatwave</b> !	A period of unusually hot weather.
<b>Muggy syn humid</b>	It's really <b>muggy</b> today!	Warm and damp in an unpleasant way
<b>Mist N misty Adj</b>	You get a lot of <b>mist</b> in the mornings in autumn.	Thin cloud near the ground which is difficult to see through
<b>Frost N frosty Adj</b>	There was a <b>frost</b> last night; there 's ice on the car.	The weather condition when the temperature is below 0°C and ice forms on windows, the ground etc.
<b>Breeze N breezy Adj</b>	It's hot today, but there's a lovely <b>breeze</b> .	A light wind
<b>gale</b>	There were <b>gales</b> last night.	A strong wind

#### 1. Tick (/) the correct answer.

- Ex.** Which is colder?                      A. a chilly day                      B. a mild day
1. Which is stronger?                      A. a gale                              B. a breeze
2. Which is colder?                        A. a breezy morning                B. a frosty morning
3. Which is warmer?                        A. a muggy evening                B. a chilly evening
4. Which means more water ?            A. It poured for an hour.            B. It drizzled for an hour.
5. Which is harder to see through?    A. fog                                  B. mist
6. Which means more water?            A. I got wet                            B. I got soaked

## 2. Complete the words in the texts.

While we were out, it suddenly started to (1) p.....with rain. We didn't have an umbrella, so we got (2) s.....wet. When the rain stopped, the sun came out and we could see a (3) r.....

It wasn't cold; in fact, it was quite a (4) m.....day for November. She woke up. It was (5) b..... cold, and she noticed the (6) f.....on the windows. By midday, though, the temperature had gone up. As she left the house, she felt a few (7) d.....for the rest of the day.

Last summer was unusually hot, we had a (9) h .....which lasted for several weeks, and it was incredibly (10) m.....and unpleasant at night.

### Entrance Examination

#### TODAY'S WEATHER

**BANGKOK**- Cool with widely scattered rainshowers and slightly decrease in temperature. Easterly winds 10-25 kph. Max Temp 32°C (90°F), Min Temp 22°C (72°F).

**CHIANG MAI**- Cool with morning fog and 1-2 degrees decrease in temperature. Max Temp 32°C (90°F), Min Temp 21°C (70°F)

**KNON KAEN**- Cool with light morning fog and 1-2 degrees increase in temperature. Max Temp 27°C (81°F), Min Temp 17°C (63°F)

**SONGKHLA**- Isolated light to moderate rainshowers. Max Temp 32°C (90°F), Min Temp 24°C (75°F).

The sun rises at 6.46 am. and sets at 6.17pm. The moon rises at 0.45 am. and sets at 11.50 am.

1. Which of the four cities is forecast to be the wettest and coolest that day?

1. Bangkok
2. Chiang Mai
3. Khon Kean
4. Songkhla

### B. Climate Change

#### OUR ENVIRONMENT

Global warming is the **gradual** increase in the average temperature of the **earth's atmosphere**, and is caused by **harmful gases**. Many **environmentalists** believe that most of this **pollution** is the result of **human** activities. Here are some of the **effects**:

- As the ice at the **poles's melts**, sea levels could **rise** by almost a metre in the next century.
- There will be more **extreme and unpredictable** weather, e.g. heatwaves or floods.
- The earth will become even warmer because the **rainforests** are **disappearing**.
- **Famine** and **disease** will **spread**, and this will especially **affect** people in poor countries.

**1. Good or bad? Write G or B.**

➤ This gas won't harm anyone .....**G**.....

1. Some kinds of animals are vanishing.....
2. The flood water is falling .....
3. Famine is spreading. ....
4. This liquid is harmful. ....
5. The weather is less extreme. ....
6. The earth's temperature is rising.....
7. The ice at the poles is gradually melting. ....
8. The river is polluted.....

**2. Complete the sentences.**

➤ The earth is .....**gradually**....getting warmer.

1. We had a lot of **e**.....weather last year: a long heatwave and gales in the autumn. I think it's all part of **c**.....change.
2. If freeze water, it changes from a **l**.....to a **s**.....
3. The beach was **p**..... with oil, which seriously **a**.....the sea birds and animals.
4. Environmentalists **p**.....that there will be a **r**.....in sea levels in the future.
5. With **g**.....warming, some kinds of plants and animals are **d**.....very fast.
6. Certain diseases **s**..... from person to person very quickly.
7. **P**..... has a very **h**.....effect on the environment

**Describing Natural Disasters**

**A.Type of disaster**

**Hurricane** ; this word is used especially of storms in the western Atlantic. It is a **violent** storm with very strong winds. In other parts of the world, especially Asia. It is called a **typhoon**.

**Earthquake**; a **sudden** violent movement of the **ground** causing **damage**.

**Tidal wave**; a very large ocean wave that is caused by a storm or earthquake, and which **destroys** things when it reaches land.

**Volcanic eruption**; a **volcano** is a mountain with a hole in the top, and when it **erupts**, hot gases and **lava** are forced out into the air and onto the **surrounding** land.

**Drought**; a long period with no rain. **Crops** die, and people with no rain. Crops die, and people may **starve to death**.

## 1. What nouns are formed from these adjectives and verbs?

Ex. volcanic .....**volcano**

1. destroy .....
2. violent.....
3. erupt.....
4. surrounding.....
5. damage.....

## 2. Complete the words in the sentences.

Ex. When the ...**tidal**... ..**wave**....reached land, it was over ten metres high.

1. During the **h**....., winds reach over 150kph, and many homes were either completely **d**..... or badly **d**..... It was a terrible **d**.....for the island.
2. They expect a period of **d**.....: the **c**.....will die and people could **s**.....
3. The volcano **e**.....without warning and the **g**.....was covered in red, hot **l**.....
4. There was a **s**.....and **v**.....storm. It was the beginning of the **t**.....

## B. Effects

### EARTHQUAKE HITS KASHMIR

Late last night a sudden earth quake *struck* the region of Kashmir on the borders of India and Pakistan, and hundreds of people are thought to have lost their lives as buildings *collapsed* while they slept

Thousands have now been *evacuated*, but there are fears that many are still *trapped* inside their homes, so the *death toll* could rise. The damage has already been *considerable* and the next 48 hours will be *crucial*, not only to rescue more people but also to try to *maintain supplies* of water and electricity.

## Glossary

<b>Hit sth/sb</b>	= make sudden violent contact with sth/sb. <b>SYN strike/sb</b>
<b>Collapse</b>	= If a building collapses, it falls to the ground. <b>Collapse N.</b>
<b>Evacuate sb</b>	= move sb away from a dangerous place. <b>evacuation N.</b>
<b>Trap sb</b>	= If sb is trapped, they are inside sth and cannot get out
<b>Death toll</b>	= the number of people killed in a disaster, accident, etc.
<b>Considerable</b>	= very large in size or amount
<b>Crucial</b>	= <b>very important</b>

- Rescue sb** = take sb from a dangerous place to safety.SYN save sb.
- Maintain sth** = make sth continue at a certain level
- Supply (pl.supplies)** = an amount of sth that you need

**Complete the text with words from the box in the correct form.**

**Supply trap earthquake maintain strike/hit fear Collapse evacuate rescue**

When an earthquake (1).....a city, there is always a danger that building will (2) ..... and people will be (3).....inside. As soon as the immediately danger has passed, the first job is to (4).....people from the area, and (5).....those in danger.

At the same time, the government will send in (6).....of food, water, and blanket to the disaster area.

One of the hardest things of all is to (7).....a supply of clean drinking water, and there is always the (8).....that more people could die.

**Entrance Examination**

**Directions: Choose the best alternative for each blank.**

**AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE:**

Check for injuries. Give first aid, if necessary. Report injuries and damage to the Building Emergency Coordinator. Use a flashlight- not matches or candles-for light.

**DO NOT** use the telephone. Listen to battery radio for information.

**DO NOT** enter elevators or parking structures.

**DO NOT** evacuate without instructions to do so.

**COOPERATE** with Building Emergency Coordinators, Police and Community Safety personnel.

**REMAIN CALM AND HELP OTHERS**

1. "If necessary" could be replaced by "if....."
  1. you know how to
  2. someone is injured
  3. you learn when to
  4. someone is checked
2. The suggestion about using a flashlight indicates that earthquakes generally .....
  1. occur at night
  2. put out fires
  3. require some light
  4. Cause a power failure

3. Immediately after an earthquake, people should.....
  1. call the police to report any injuries
  2. leave the building as soon as possible
  3. help others pack and move
  4. do as Community Safety personnel advise

**Reading Comprehension for the Entrance Exam**

The trail of devastation was unprecedented for a natural disaster in the United States. When Hurricane Andrew struck, moving from the Bahamas of Miami's southern suburbs and on towards Louisiana, it caused damage estimated at between \$15 billion, and \$ 20 billion, or about triple the loss inflicted on the Atlantic coast by Hurricane Hugo in 1989. About 50,000 people have been left homeless, and perhaps 20 killed. Some 600,000 more, heeding warning, escaped to the north.

The towns of Homestead and Florida City, which lie in a mostly agricultural area about 40 miles south of Miami, now exist only as names. Entire section, including the downtown shopping districts were flattened as if they had been hit by bombs. The surrounding lime and avocado groves, which provide much of the area's income, were largely destroyed by winds that snapped trees like toothpicks. Row crops, such as strawberries and tomatoes, were wiped out by heavy rains. The wind was strong enough to crack oak doors and force palm trees to the horizontal.

Yet the storm did not seriously damage many high-rise buildings; stringent building codes in Florida require that they sway with the wind, and that window-glass is extra thick. And it delivered no more than a glancing blow to downtown Miami itself. That was a relief. The city has not suffered a riot for some time, and is just beginning to recover from years of being portrayed as America's crime and drug capital. But the local economy is stagnant, with unemployment at more than 10%. Despite the damage, some observers even thought the hurricane might do some good; it will bring in plenty of construction jobs.

President Bush, laden with offers of federal help, came to Miami within 12 hours of the storm. When Hurricane Huge struck, it took him a week to get to Charleston; but the incentive to come to Miami was personal. His son Jeb and three grandchildren live in the path of Hurricane Andrew. Their hours was damaged, slightly.

1. What does the writer discuss in the introduction to the story of Hurricane Andrew?
  1. The severity of destruction
  2. The general shock of the country
  3. The long list of damaged cities
  4. The origin and path of storm

2. Which of the following is NOT stated about Hurricane Andrew?
  1. The damage was mostly on the Atlantic coast
  2. The storm moved in the direction of Louisiana
  3. The loss was estimated at no more than \$20 billion
  4. The number of the homeless was larger than that of the dead
3. What is the reason for the great number of people in Florida surviving?
  1. They lived very far up north.
  2. They were aware of news reports
  3. They moved away after Hugo hit
  4. They followed the given instructions
4. Which of the following was completely destroyed by Hurricane Andrew?
  1. Miami
  2. Charleston
  3. Homestead
  4. The Bahamas
5. Which of the following is NOT compared to the strength of the storm?
  1. Bombs
  2. Groves
  3. Oak doors
  4. Toothpick
6. What could Miami gain from Hurricane Andrew?
  1. City order
  2. Building codes
  3. Employment increase
  4. Window-glass industry
7. How does the writer end the story?
  1. Humorously
  2. Ironically
  3. Objectivity
  4. Pleasantly

### Conversation

**Situation: Two secretaries are talking to each other over coffee in a canteen**

**Mary:** I saw a.....**1**.....program about environmental protection on television last night. It was about the success they've had in England in ....**2**.....the River Thames back to life.

**Suda:** Oh, no. I wish.....**3**.....about it. We could learn a lot from program like that. But it's not the Thames that.....**4**.....me, it's the Chao Phraya.

**Mary:** ....**5**.....see the program advertised? The sponsors were Bear Beer and they had announcements about it on T.V. ....**6**.....

**Suda:** Well, you see, my set was out of order. I.....**7**.....got it repaired yesterday. ....**8**.....  
I didn't see it.

**Mary:** Don't be too upset. The Bear Beer Hour is going to have a documentary on the Hudson River next Wednesday evening at nine. ....**9**.....it.

**Suda:** You bet. I won't! My friends say I spend too much time worrying about the environment, but  
.....10..... You've got to be interested in something, after all.

**Mary:** Right out! I couldn't agree with you more.

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 1 very strange         | 2. very negative       |
| 3. really tiresome        | 4. really fantastic    |
| 2. 1 moving               | 2. taking              |
| 3. bringing               | 4. carrying            |
| 3. 1 I know               | 2. I saw               |
| 3. I'd known              | 4. I've seen           |
| 4. 1 encourages           | 2. attracts            |
| 3. worries                | 4. bores               |
| 5. 1. Would you           | 2. Could you           |
| 3. Didn't you             | 4. Don't you           |
| 6. 1. last two weeks      | 2. all last week       |
| 3. for a week now         | 4. in two weeks        |
| 7. 1. just                | 2. recently            |
| 3. lately                 | 4. meanwhile           |
| 8. 1. I do regret         | 2. What a waste        |
| 3. I feel negative        | 4. Such sadness        |
| 9. 1. Be sure to hear     | 2. Why not get         |
| 3. Don't miss             | 4. Remember to open    |
| 10. 1. You don't think so | 2. I don't mind it     |
| 3. count on us            | 4. you won't regret it |
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