C1.3

Unit 1

Exercise 1

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **three** and **six** words, including the word given.

> **Example: (0)** Tom felt ill, so he missed the party.
> Tom missed the party because he **had been feeling under** the weather. **UNDER**
> *(4 words: idiom **under the weather** + past perfect continuous)*

1. Everyone says the concert will go ahead whatever the weather.
The concert is said _____ or shine. **COME**

2. I really regret daydreaming during the meeting.
If only _____ the clouds during the meeting! **HEAD**

3. Julia was overjoyed the moment she heard she had got the job.
No sooner had Julia heard she had got the job _____. **NINE**

4. Someone must have told the press about the merger before it was announced.
The press must _____ the merger before it was announced. **WIND**

5. I can't come for a drink tonight. Can we go another day instead?
Would you mind _____ on tonight's drink? **CHECK**

6. This is the hottest summer I can remember.
I have never _____ as this one. **WAVE**

7. I was so confused after the accident that I couldn't remember anything.
I was in _____ after the accident that I couldn't remember anything. **FOG**

8. I didn't check the forecast, so I got soaked.
I wouldn't have got soaked _____ the forecast. **HAD**

9. I ignored the storm warning, so my car is damaged now.
My car _____ if I hadn't ignored the storm warning. **BE**

10. You'll miss the bus if you don't hurry.
You'll miss the bus _____. **UNLESS**

Exercise 2

Answer these questions using the conditional shown in brackets. Use at least **three weather idioms** from the unit in your answers. Compare your answers with your classmates.

1. What do you usually do if it rains on a weekend you had planned outdoors? *(zero conditional)*

_____

_____

_____

2. What will you do if there's a heat wave or a cold spell this year? *(first conditional)*

_____

_____

_____

3. If you could live anywhere, with any climate, where would you live and why? *(second conditional)*

_____

_____

_____

4. Think of a time bad weather ruined your plans. What would have happened if the weather had been good? *(third conditional)*

_____

_____

_____

5. If you had grown up somewhere like Tornado Alley, how would your attitude to storms be different now? *(mixed conditional)*

_____

_____

_____

Exercise 3

For questions **1–14**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**. Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

Example: (0) ON

Singing in the Rain

Songwriters have long drawn **(0)** **ON** the weather for inspiration, but until recently nobody had attempted to measure just how widespread the habit is. A team of British climate scientists set **(1)** _____ to do precisely that, analysing the lyrics of more than 750 popular songs. Sun and rain turned out to be by **(2)** _____ the most frequently mentioned conditions, **(3)** _____ blizzards hardly featured at all.

(4) _____ surprised the researchers most was not the number of references but the way in which they were used. Weather can serve **(5)** _____ as a passing metaphor or as the central theme of a song, and many tracks combine several types of weather, each of **(6)** _____ reflects a change in the singer's mood. Some songs refer to as **(7)** _____ as six different kinds of weather. When it came to individual artists, Bob Dylan came out on **(8)** _____, followed by John Lennon and Paul McCartney.

Not **(9)** _____ do weather-related songs appear frequently, but they are also remarkably popular: around seven per cent of Rolling Stone's 500 Greatest Songs of All Time mention the weather. The study also suggests that musicians respond directly to the conditions around them. **(10)** _____ it not been for one of the first sunny days after a long, cold winter, George Harrison might never have written 'Here Comes the Sun'. Similarly, references to storms were far more common in American songs of the stormy 1950s and 1960s **(11)** _____ in those of the calmer decades that followed.

The project builds **(12)** _____ earlier research into weather in classical music. The scientists, **(13)** _____ carried out the work in their spare time, admit that their list is far **(14)** _____ complete and have invited the public to suggest any songs they may have overlooked.