5 Complete the facts with the correct form of the verb *be*.

1. The first daily weather forecasts in Britain __*were*__ published in *The Times* in 1861 and the first weather maps _____ produced later in the same year. 2. Even nowadays weather cocks _____ seen in many houses in the country. 3. Next year a few more weather stations _____ built in the area. 4. A cool north-west wind _____ called 'cat's nose' in England. 5. Do you think our local weather station _____ destroyed if it _____ considered to be of no further use? 6. Clouds _____ formed when water on Earth evaporates into the sky and condenses high up in the cooler air. 7. The instrument to measure sunlight duration _____ invented in 1858. 8. Don't worry. The old equipment _____ replaced soon.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

An Indian summer __*is described*__ (describe) as a period of unusually warm and dry weather that occurs in autumn after a period of colder weather or even frost. The expression _____ (bear) in North America. It _____ (first / use) in 1778 in *Letters from an American Farmer*. However, warm autumn weather _____ (not / limit) to North America. In Britain the period of fine weather _____ (link) to the church calendar and until the 1950s _____ (commonly / know) as 'St. Luke's' (October) or 'St. Martin's (November) Summer'. In many European countries (Belarus among them) the period _____ (call) 'Old Wives' Summer'.

For some time 29.4 °C _____ (consider) the highest October temperature in the UK. It _____ (record) on the first day of the month in 1985 in the small town of March. That is how meteorologists' favourite quiz question _____ (create): "When _____ (October temperature record / set) in March?" However the record _____ (break) on October 1st, 2011 — 29.9 °C. Both the records _____ (register) during the so-called Indian Summer. When _____ (the next record / establish)? Any forecasts?

7 Complete the information about forecast instruments with the correct tense form of the verbs in brackets, active or passive.

Weather forecast instruments have come a long way since people __*started*__ (start) trying to predict the weather years ago. Here are some of them. Rain gauges are one of the world's oldest and most basic weather instruments. Some of the first _____ (date back) to Ancient Greece around 500 BC. Other records show that people living in India also _____ (use) them to measure rainfall in 400 BC.

The barometer is one of the most important instruments in weather forecasting. It _____ (use) to measure atmospheric air pressure. An Italian scientist named Torricelli _____ (build) the first barometer in 1643.

Weather stations _____ (often / equip) with anemometers. They _____ (first / develop) by the Italian artist Leon Battista Alberti in 1450 and _____ (perfect) much later in the 20th century.

The basic idea of the thermometer _____ (know) to the ancient Greeks but the thermometer as we _____ (know) it today _____ (appear) in the 17th century.

LIVEWORKSHEETS