

SECTION 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each

answer.

The history of weather forecasting

Ancient cultures

- many cultures believed that floods and other disasters were involved in the creation of the world
- many cultures invented 31 and other ceremonies to make the weather gods friendly
- people needed to observe and interpret the sky to ensure their 32
- around 650 BC, Babylonians started forecasting, using weather phenomena such as 33
- by 300 BC, the Chinese had a calendar made up of a number of 34 connected with the weather

Ancient Greeks

- a more scientific approach
- Aristotle tried to explain the formation of various weather phenomena
- Aristotle also described haloes and 35

Middle Ages

- Aristotle's work considered accurate
- many proverbs, e.g. about the significance of the colour of the 36, passed on accurate information.

15th–19th centuries

- 15th century: scientists recognised value of 37 for the first time
- Galileo invented the 38
- Pascal showed relationship between atmospheric pressure and altitude
- from the 17th century, scientists could measure atmospheric pressure and temperature
- 18th century: Franklin identified the movement of 39
- 19th century: data from different locations could be sent to the same place by 40