**Ahmad abdalqader**.

1. It’s chilly. (unpleasantly cold)

2. It’s mild. (pleasant and not cold)

3. It’s warm. (a pleasantly high temperature)

4. It’s boiling. (unpleasantly hot)

5. It’s cool. (pleasant and not cold) [Note: This is given as the example in the chart]

6. It’s warm. (a pleasantly high temperature) [Note: "Warm" fits both 3 and 6. It might be a repetition in the original exercise.]

7. It’s boiling. (unpleasantly hot) [Note: "Boiling" fits both 4 and 7. It might be a repetition.]

8. It’s humid. (warm and wet but not raining)

9. It’s damp. (cold and slightly wet)

10. It’s drizzling. (raining lightly)

11. There are showers. (raining intermittently)

12. It’s pouring. (raining a lot)

13. There’s a breeze. (a light wind)

Part B

Complete the sentences with fog, mist, and smog.

1. Mist isn’t usually very thick, and often occurs in the mountains or near the ocean.

2. Fog is thicker, and can be found in towns and In the country.

3. Smog is caused by pollution and usually occurs in big cities.

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. Harou Abass Hadiza:

 · She noticed the river's transformation from a deep, clean place with refreshing air to a shallow, dusty, and dirty place.

 · The reason for this change is the increasingly hot weather, drought, and desertification.

 · The air quality in her city has deteriorated due to dust.

2. Efleda Bautista:

 · She considers Typhoon Haiyan, which destroyed her city, a prime example of climate change's destruction of communities.

 · She has observed the occurrence of extreme phenomena, such as long droughts followed by a full month's worth of rain falling in just two days, causing floods that never happened before.

3. Jordan Hamada:

 · He noticed a significant decrease in snowstorms and rain, making the winter surprisingly dry.

 · He feels concerned about reports discussing cities like Los Angeles and Manhattan being submerged underwater in the near future, making the threat seem real and frightening.

4. Diana Maciaga:

 · She noticed a clear change in weather patterns, with winters becoming milder and summers having severe heat waves.

 · The disappearance of a specific transitional period between winter and spring (called przedwiośnie), which was known in the past.

5. Umberto Crespo Palmarito:

 · The rainy seasons have changed significantly, now starting later and being interspersed with long dry periods that can last up to 15 days without rain.

 · The weather is no longer predictable or reliable as it was in the past when it was like a "clock" that never erred, as traditional fixed predictions like the weather changing on September 21st have disappeared.

6. Nadine Lefort:

 · She noticed that weather patterns have become unpredictable, as she experienced an extreme winter with harsh blizzards after years of little snow.

 · She also noticed that coastlines are eroding faster than in the past, which threatens beautiful properties and gardens near the shore and makes people avoid building in those areas.