



Name:.....

GRADE 8 - Week: 24

Class:.....

Date:.....

HD.G8.E.W24

UNIT 9: NATURAL DISASTERS**VOCABULARY****I. Write the words from the box in the table, according to the stress pattern.**

<i>analogy</i>	<i>apology</i>	<i>archaeology</i>	<i>astrology</i>	<i>audiology</i>
<i>bacteriology</i>	<i>biology</i>	<i>biotechnology</i>	<i>ecology</i>	<i>ethnology</i>
<i>futurology</i>	<i>geology</i>	<i>ideology</i>	<i>methodology</i>	<i>microbiology</i>
<i>musicology</i>	<i>philosophy</i>	<i>psychology</i>	<i>sociology</i>	<i>volcanology</i>
<i>biography</i>	<i>geography</i>	<i>telegraphy</i>	<i>photography</i>	<i>calligraphy</i>
<i>radiography</i>	<i>stenography</i>	<i>cosmography</i>	<i>oceanography</i>	<i>historiography</i>

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ooOoo	
oooOoo	

II. Match a word in column A with its description in column B, writing the answer in each blank.

A	B
1. A thunderstorm	A. It is created when the surface layer of the ground collapses. It varies in size and are found all over the world. It is an area of ground that has no natural external surface drainage. When it rains, all of the water stays inside it and typically drains into the subsurface. It can vary from a few feet to hundreds of acres and from less than 1 to more than 100 feet deep.
2. A tornado	
3. A hurricane	B. The Earth has a crust under the oceans and the land that we live on. This crust is made of massive areas of flat rock called tectonic plates, which float on the Earth's mantle, the inside layer of the Earth. When the plates move slowly together, this movement forces energy through the crusts to the Earth's surface. The energy causes the Earth to tremble and shake.
4. An earthquake	

5. A volcano	C. It is a very bright flash of electricity that happens in a thunderstorm. It is actually a spark that crosses the gap between two clouds or between a cloud and the Earth. It carries an enormous charge of electricity. Trees are burned, metal can be melted and people can be killed.
6. A tsunami	D. It is caused by earthquakes at sea. It forms when energy from an earthquake displace hundreds of cubic kilometers of water from the seabed. Large waves begin moving through the ocean from their epicenters. When it reaches shallow water near coastal areas, it increases in height. The sign comes before it strikes when the waterline suddenly retreats, exposing hundreds of meters of beach and seabed.
7. A sinkhole	E. It is a very violent windstorm. The air is concentrated and whirls up rapidly. It is grey in colour and looks like an elephant's trunk swaying down from the clouds to touch the ground with its tip.
8. Lightning	F. It is a hill or mountain formed when molten material or lava from the inside of the Earth is forced through the Earth's by gases. It can produce vast cloud of very fine volcanic dust which looks like smoke. G. It is a storm where you hear thunder and see lightning. There is usually heavy rain. It is an electric storm. H. It is the most violent storm known on Earth. It is a tropical storm. It forms at sea and causes dangerous stormy seas. It can reach the land and destroy buildings and trees. It can blow high waves onto the land and cause flooding.

III. Complete each sentences with the correct word from the box.

drought flood hurricane landslide tornado

1. When there is a _____, a lot of water covers an area where there usually isn't water.
2. A _____ refers to a long time without rain.
3. When there is a _____, a lot of rocks and earth fall down a hill.
4. A _____ is a storm with a lot of wind that moves over water.
5. A _____ is a storm in which the air moves very quickly in a circle.

IV. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage, using the appropriate words or phrases given in the box.

*a because of blown causes normal
dry suffer irrigated wells drops*

Drought is a condition that results when the average rainfall for a fertile area (1) _____ far below the normal amount for (2) _____ long period of time. In areas that are not (3) _____, the lack of rain (4) _____ farm crops to wither and die. Higher than (5) _____ temperatures usually accompany periods of droughts. The soil of a drought area becomes (6) _____ and crumbles. Often the rich topsoil is (7) _____ away by the hot, dry winds. Streams, ponds, and (8) _____ often dry up during a

drought, and animals (9)_____ and may even die (10)_____ the lack of water.

V. Use the verbs in the correct form to complete the sentences.

<i>bury</i>	<i>evacuate</i>	<i>rage</i>	<i>take</i>
<i>recover</i>	<i>scatter</i>	<i>provide</i>	<i>suffer</i>

1. The government_____ health and other services to the affected regions.
2. Actions were_____ to limit the effects of the floods in Quang Ninh.
3. The Red Cross helped homeless families to _____from the disaster through the project.
4. The majority of concerned areas have _____from cholera epidemics after the floods and landslides in Central America.
5. Early September, mudslides caused by heavy rains _____ an entire village of 480 inhabitants.
6. Thousands of villagers_____ from flood-prone areas after the warnings from the weather bureau.
7. Tiny articles of dust, smoke, salt or pollution droplets _____ through the air to cause haze.
8. The fires_____ for more than a week in the southern region of Chile, which has been hit by a severe drought.

VI. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

El Nino and La Nina

The tropical Pacific Ocean (1)_____ a warming and cooling cycle. This cycle is a completely natural event and usually (2)_____ between three to seven years.

When the waters become (3)_____, it is called El Nino, and when they become cooler it is called La Nina. During the cycle, the (4)_____ of the ocean can change by around 3°C between the warmest and coolest times.

(5)_____ off the South American coast have known about this (6)_____ event for hundreds of years. When it (7)_____, they see a huge fall in the number of fish caught. But scientists are only just beginning to (8)_____ how the event affects Earth's weather and climate.

VII. Rearrange the sentences to make a meaningful conversation by writing the correct number (1-7) in blank.

- _____ A. Thank goodness for that.
- _____ B. What a shame!
- _____ C. What's going on in the news today?
- _____ D. Really?
- _____ E. But there haven't been any deaths.
- _____ F. Well, the *Times* says there was a terrible storm in the north.
- _____ G. Yes. It says lots of houses were destroyed.

VIII. Rearrange the sentences in order to make a meaningful conversation, writing the number (1-10) in each blank. Then practise it with your classmate.

- _____ **A. Nick:** A levee is a wall built next to a river to stop the river from overflowing. Well, local people felt angry because the government did not prepare New Orleans for a disaster like Hurricane Katrina, and people did not have enough shelter and food.
- _____ **B. Duong:** Why did it cause a lot of damage in New Orleans?
- _____ **C. Nick:** Yes, Hurricane Katrina was one of the strongest storms to affect the coast of the United States for the last 100 years.
- _____ **D. Nick:** Yes, but the government did not provide help in time.
- _____ **E. Nick:** Because the levees all over the city of New Orleans were broken and collapsed, then 80% of the city was left under water.
- _____ **F. Duong:** Really? That's awful. America is a rich country.
- _____ **G. Duong:** The strongest storm for the last 100 years? What happened then?
- _____ **H. Duong:** This morning our teacher talked about Hurricane Katrina in America in 2005. Do you know much about it, Nick?
- _____ **I. Duong:** What are the levees, Nick?
- _____ **J. Nick:** At first, it was only a tropical depression, and then it quickly grew in strength and soon became a tropical storm.

IX. Read the following brochure, and then tick (✓) the statements that the article recommends.

A Family Emergency Plan

The best way to deal with an emergency or a disaster is to prepare for it before it happens. You can do this by making a family emergency plan. Here are some tips on how to prepare one.

- Put a list of emergency phone numbers, including the police, fire, and emergency medical departments, near every phone.
- Make an emergency supplies kit. This should include canned food, bottled water, flashlights, matches, batteries, blankets, a battery-operated radio, a first-aid, etc.
- Teach responsible family members how and when to shut off water and electricity sources in the house.
- Learn basic first aid.
- Decide what you will take and where you will go if you have to evacuate.
- Decide what to do if your family is separated. Choose a place to meet in case you can't return to your home.
- Regularly review and practise your plans.

1. Have a plan in case there is an emergency or disaster. ☐
2. Write down emergency telephone numbers. ☐
3. Gather together some things you might need in an emergency. ☐
4. Show young children how to turn on and off the water and electricity. ☐
5. Know how to use the items in a first-aid kit. ☐
6. Decide when to evacuate. ☐

7. Find a place for everyone in your family to go if you aren't together. ☐
8. Practise your plans one time. ☐

X. Read the article about storm chasing, and then decide whether the statements are True (T), False (F), or there is No Information (NI).

Storm Chasers

Tornadoes. Hurricanes. Enormous storms. Just reading these words make people imagine disastrous events that can cause countless injuries and severe damages. No one looks forward to weather reports or breaking news that announces these natural disasters. No one, except a small group of about 100 people known as "storm chasers".

Who are these people, and what do they do? A storm chaser is a person who tries to get as close to a severe storm as possible. A few storm chasers are scientists who want to learn more about storms and how they develop. They want to be able to learn more so that someday they can better predict when and where a storm will occur. With more information, they could help people avoid the severe destruction and high casualties that often happen when huge storms hit. Others are professional photographers, film makers, or TV reporters. Some are tour guides who take people close to the center of a storm as part of an adventure holiday. Most are just people who are fascinated by nature and chase storms as a hobby.

Storm chasers study weather data and look closely at the sky to guess the timing and location of storms when they form. They hope to be there when a tornado forms and to follow it as it touches the ground. If they are lucky, they will catch a tornado at least once in every five to ten trips.

In 1996, the thriller "Twister" introduced storm chasing to filmgoers. Since then, a lot of people have been fascinated by the topic. There have been TV shows, and hundreds of books about this exciting "sport".

But storm chasing is not for everyone. It is a dangerous hobby. Roads are often wet and dangerous to drive; severe floods can wash away cars; and lightning storms can cause casualties.

	T	F	NI
1. Storm chasers look for opportunities to study and photograph huge storms.	☐	☐	☐
2. There are a lot of women storm chasers.	☐	☐	☐
3. There are over 1,000 people who are storm chasers.	☐	☐	☐
4. Storm chasers look forward to tornadoes.	☐	☐	☐
5. Storm chasers know exactly when a tornado will hit a town.	☐	☐	☐
6. There are TV shows about storm chasing.	☐	☐	☐
7. "Twister" is the best film about storm chasing.	☐	☐	☐
8. Storm chasing is easy.	☐	☐	☐

XI. Write sentences about a drought in Central Viet Nam, using the words and phrases given.

Drought in Central Viet Nam

1. A drought emergency/ declare/ last month/ after five months without rain/Ninh Thuan/
other provinces/ Central Viet Nam.

2. A drought/ a long period/ when/ there/ little or no rain.

3. Hot weather/ the highest temperature/ 42 degree Celsius/ hit/ Central Viet Nam.

4. In particular/ rainfall/ be/ lower/ the average/ the past few years.

5. In Ninh Thuan/ about 50,000 local people/ suffer/ drinking water shortage.

6. Hundreds/ hectares/ rice and vegetables/ destroy/ and/ 500 cattle/die/prolonged
drought.

7. In Gia Lai/ other provinces/ water/ many reservoirs/ drop/ the "dead" level/ several
months.

8. The provinces/ receive/ financial supports/ worth VND 172 billion/ the government.

THE END