UNIT 9. NATURAL DISASTERS

A.PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1. A. h<u>our</u> B. dr<u>ough</u>t C. <u>ough</u>t D. our
2. A. <u>t</u>sunami B. <u>t</u>ooth C. without<u>t</u> D. <u>t</u>yphoon
3. A. apolog<u>y</u> B. geograph<u>y</u> C. technolog<u>y</u> D. dragonfl<u>y</u>

Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the other three in each question.

4. A. biology B. psychology C. photography D. climatography
5. A. volcano B. eruption C. tropical D. apology

B. VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

6. Last year, a terrible storm the rural area of Son La province.
A. struck B. did C. made D. deployed
7.The family succeeded in running out of the house before the walls
A. damaged B. erupted C. collapsed D. felt
8.The mudslide the entire farm while the farmers were still working on the farm.
A. collapsed B. buried C. broke D. killed
9. The local people had to move to public shelters after the volcano _____.
A. erosion B. break C. eruption D. damage
10. The rescue workers set up a camp to aid for the flood victims.
A. provide B. call C. bring D. invest
11. They in a cave when the storm happened.
A. had shelter B. had shelters C. took shelters D. took shelter
12.Many villagers were to public shelters to avoid the volcanic eruption.
A. evacuated B. given C. brought D. provided
13. There was a heavy rain which supported to the forest fire.
A. put up B. put out C. give out D. give up
14. After the flood, many people in that village were homeless.
A. put B. felt C. given D. left
15. Despite all the modem technology available to us, we're still helpless _____natural disasters.
A. against B. to C. with D. for

Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

16. Volunteers have given out ***<u>food and blankets</u>*** to homeless people in the flooded area.
A. properties B. aid C. helping D. technology -
17. After the earthquake, his building was used exclusively for the ***<u>accommodation</u>*** of the victims.
A. workplace B. houses C. markets D. office
18. By the next morning, several villages around Mount Sinabung were ***<u>buried</u>*** in ash and debris.
A. damaged B. carried C. covered D. collapsed

Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

19. The winds were so strong that trees, cars and even houses were ***<u>picked lip</u>*** and carried for miles.
A. stood still B. damaged C. put out D. made up
20. We cannot ***<u>prevent</u>*** natural disasters, but we can prepare for them.
A. avoid B. stop C. allow D. predict

C. GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

21. If the area is hit by the storm, a lot of damage will be .
A. causing B. cause C. caused D. causes
22. Whenever I watch the news on TV, I see places that are _____ or_____ by drought.
A. flood – affect B. flooded - affected C. flooded – affecting D. flooding – affected
23. _____to deal with natural disasters?
A. Are we prepared C. Are we be prepared
B. Are we prepare D. Are we be prepare

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24. Many things have been to help the victims of the disaster.
A. done B. do C. doing D. be done
25. People left homeless have been taken to sale areas, where temporary accommodation _____ to house them.
A. will built B. will be build C. will be building D. will be built
26. By **the time** I started primary school, I how to ride a **bike.**
A. had learnt B. learn C. was learnt D. learning
27. He _____ his homework before he went to bed last night.
A. had finished B. finish C. finishes D. was finished
28. I very pleased because I had received a nice present.
A. had been B. am C. was D. have been
29. It was the third time she Canada.
A. has been to B. was to C. had been to D. goes to
30. The rescue workers were very tired because they_____ the villagers to thesafe places.
A. evacuated B. had evacuated C. evacuating D. evacuate

Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in each sentence below.

31. I think recent **earthquakes**(A) and **tsunamis (B)** just show how unprep**are(C)** we are to deal **with (D)** them.
32. It is **also** (A) important **that (B)** you put **each other**(C) an emergency supply **kit (D).**
33. Although Japan **has (A)** the most advanced warning system, there **had been(B)**no **early**(C) warning for this one and people were not **preparing (D).**
34. There **wasn't**(A) any damage **about**(B) property in Cua Lo, a **coastal (C)** town **in** (D) Nghe An.
35. By the (A) time we **arrived** (B) at the canyon, it **stopped** (C) **snowing** (D).

D. READING

Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True (T) or False(F).

WHAT IS A TSUNAMI

A tsunami is a string of large ocean waves. Some people call it a "wave train" or a "tidal wave." Tsunamis, unlike nonnal ocean waves, are not caused by tides. The word tsunami comes from the Japanese. Tsunamis are caused by a sudden, large motion on the ocean floor. They can be caused by an earthquake under the ocean. Sometimes an underwater landslide or volcano is the cause. When one of these things happens, the energy passes through the ocean water. Just like the ripples from a rock being thrown into a pond, the energy released by one of these motions spreads out in all directions.

The energy can travel many miles away. Tsunamis move at high speeds. Most tsunamis happen in the Pacific Ocean. In the deep waters, a tsunami may travel 450 miles per hour. Out in the ocean, a tsunami may be hard to see. As it comes close to shore, its speed slows down. The height of the wave builds. The tsunami may suddenly rise into a wave ten to one hundred feet high. These large waves are a disaster for coastal regions and people living there. Tsunami warning networks alert people living along coastlines in the Pacific Ocean. When a warning is sounded, people can move away from the coast to higher ground. The wavelength can be as long as 150 miles. This means the time (wave period) between the giant waves is long, too. Giant waves on shore can last for hours or even days after the earthquake or other disturbance.

(Adapted from Edhelper)

		T	F
36.	"Wave train" or "tidal wave" is another term for tsunami.		
37.	Tsunamis often come from Japan.		
38.	A tsunami may be hard to see because it may travel 450 miles per hour.		
39.	Only people living along coastlines in the Pacific Ocean are alerted with tsunami warning networks.		
40.	Big waves on shore can last very long after the earthquake.		

Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions below.

At the top of the list of the costliest natural disasters in the history of the United States is Hurricane Katrina. Hurricane Katrina was the third strongest hurricane ever to hit the U. S. It affected 90,000 square miles in Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama.

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The hurricane formed over the Bahamas and turned into a Category 1 hurricane by the time it hit the southeastern tip of Florida. It got stronger as it traveled across the Gulf of Mexico. It made its second landfall off the coast of southeast Louisiana on Monday, August 29, 2005. It had become a category 4 hurricane by then. The storm surge that followed caused destruction from central Florida to Texas. New Orleans, Louisiana, experienced even more damage because its levees were breeched, letting water flood a large portion of the city.

The National Weather Service warned people of the tropical monster that was heading towards the southern coast. Residents were told to expect power outages. They were told they might lose their rooftops and to expect water shortages. The National Hurricane Director was very concerned. He personally called the governors of Louisiana and Mississippi. He even called President Bush at his ranch in Texas. He spoke directly with New Orleans mayor Ray Nagin. Nagin issued an evacuation order for his city. Most people left. About eighty percent of the population evacuated. The estimate was that around 100,000 people remained in
the metro area. Some were stranded tourists; others did not own a car and had no way out. Those who were not able to leave were instructed to go to the New Orleans Convention Center and the Superdome.

41. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The history of the United States hurricanes.

B. A hurricane in the history of the United States.

C. Hurricanes in the world, especially in the United States.

D. What the United States does to prevent hurricanes.

42. According to the passage, what is NOT true about Hurricane Katrina?

A. It is the costliest natural disaster in the history of the United States.

B. It is the third strongest hurricane ever to hit the US.

C. It affected 90,000 square miles in Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama.

D. It formed over the Bahamas.

43. What can be true from the passage about Hurricane Katrina when it hit the southeastern tip of Florida?

A. It was very weak. B. It was very strong.

C. It was not as weak as it started. D. It was not as strong as it started.

44.What is NOT true about the National Hurricane Director?

A. He called the governors of Mississippi.

B. He called President Bush at his ranch in Texas.

C. He spoke directly with the New Orleans mayor.

D. He was very unconcerned.

45. According to the passage, how many people were evacuated?

A. About 80,000 people. B. About 80% of the population.

C. Around 100,000 people. D. Around 20% of the population.

E. WRITING

Choose the sentence (A, B, C or O) that is closest in meaning to the root sentence or best combines the two given sentences.

46. Many people had been homeless before they were rescued by the volunteers.

A. After they were rescued by the volunteers, many people had been homeless.

B. After they had been rescued by the volunteers, many people were homeless.

C. After they had been rescued by the volunteers, many people weren't homeless.

D. After they were rescued by the volunteers, many people hadn't been homeless.

47. People had already left the flooded villages when rescue workers arrived.

A. People had already left the flooded villages by the time rescue workers arrived.

B. People had already left the flooded villages as soon as rescue workers arrived.

C. People had already left the flooded villages at the time rescue workers arrived.

D. People had already left the flooded villages after rescue workers arrived.

48. A garden party is going to be organised to raise money for the victims of the flood.

A. They are going to organise a garden party to raise money for the victims of the flood.

B. They are going to organised a garden party to raise money for the victims of the flood.

C. They are going to organising a garden party to raise money for the victims of the flood.

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D. They are going to be organised a garden party to raise money for the victims of the flood.

49. Is she making a big cake for the party?

A. Is a big cake being made for the party?

B. Is a big cake make for the party?

C. Is a big cake being make for the party?

D. Is a big cake be made for the party?

50. Many people believe that natural disasters are very dangerous.

A. Natural disasters are believed very dangerous.

B. Natural disasters are believed to be very dangerous.

C. Natural disasters are believed to being very dangerous.

D. Natural disasters are believed that very dangerous.

_____The end_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS