

UNIT 9: NATURAL DISASTERS

FURTHER PRACTICE

<i>English</i>	<i>IPA</i>	<i>Vietnamese</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>IPA</i>	<i>Vietnamese</i>
	/əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃ(ə)n/	Chỗ ở		/pʊt/ /aʊt/	Dập tắt (lửa)
	/ˈberi/	Chôn vùi, vùi lấp		/reɪdʒ/	Diễn ra ác liệt, hung dữ
	/kəˈlæps/	Đổ sập, sụp		/ˈreskjuː/	Nhân viên cứu hộ
	/ˈdæmɪdʒ/	Sự thiệt hại, sự hư hại		/ˈskætə/	Tung, rải, rác
	/dɪˈzɑːstə/	Tai họa, thảm họa		/ʃeɪk/	Rung, lắc, làm rung, lúc lắc
	/draʊt/	Hạn hán		/təˈneɪdəʊ/	Lốc xoáy
	/ˈɜːθkweɪk/	Trận động đất		/træp/	Làm cho mắc kẹt
	/ɪˈrʌpt/	Phun (núi lửa)		/tsuːˈnɑːmi/	Sóng thần
	/ɪˈrʌpfən/	Sự phun (núi lửa)		/taɪˈfuːn/	Bão nhiệt đới
	/ɪˈvækjuət/	Sơ tán		/ˈvɪktɪm/	Nạn nhân
	/ˈfɒrɪst/ /ˈfaɪə/	Cháy rừng		/vɒlˈkænɪk/	Thuộc núi lửa
	/ˈhəʊmlɪs/	Không có nhà cửa, vô gia cư		/vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/	Núi lửa

Ex2: Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

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|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. industry | B. tornado | C. natural | D. injury |
| 2. A. geography | B. electronic | C. scientific | D. preparation |
| 3. A. debris | B. rainstorm | C. destroy | D. shelter |
| 4. A. primary | B. animal | C. tropical | D. volcano |
| 5. A. climatology | B. bibliography | C. communication | D. radiography |

Ex 3: Choose the correct option for each gap to finish the passage

A tsunami is a chain of fast moving waves in the ocean caused by powerful earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. Tsunami has a very long wave. It can be hundreds of kilometers(1) _____. Usually, tsunami starts suddenly. The waves travel (2) _____ a great speed across an ocean with little energy loss. They can remove sand from beaches, destroy trees, toss and drag vehicles, damage houses and even destroy whole towns.

The water will draw back from the coast half of the wave period prior to the wave getting to the coast. If the slope of the coast is not deep, the water may (3) _____ for hundreds of metres. People who do not know of the danger will often remain at the shore.

Tsunamis cannot (4) _____. However, there are ways to help stop people from dying from a tsunami. Some (5) _____ with lots of tsunamis may use warning systems which may warn the population before the big waves reach the land. Because an earthquake that caused the tsunami can be felt before the wave gets to the shore, people can be warned to go somewhere safe.

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|--------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A. long | B. far | C. wide | D. large |
| A. from | B. of | C. at | D. in |
| A. move away | B. go along | C. spread out | D. pull back |
| A. prevent | B. go along | C. spread out | D. be prevented |
| A. countries | B. regions | C. states | D. districts |