UNIT 4 DISASTERS

VOCABULARY

ENGLISH	TYPE	VIETNAMESE
	(n)	tuyết lở
	(n)	trận bão tuyết
	(n)	thảm họa
	(adj)	thảm khốc
	(n):	hạn hán
	(n):	động đất
	(n):	lũ lụt
	(adj):	bị ngập, úng
	(n):	đợt nóng
	(n):	sạt lở đất
	(n):	sóng thần
	(n):	bão nhiệt đới
	(n):	cháy rừng
	(n):	pin
	(phr v):	bịt kín (cửa, cửa sổ,…) bằng gỗ
	(n):	bình cứu hỏa
	(n):	dịch vụ cấp cứu, cứu hộ
	(n):	sơ đồ thoát hiểm
	(phr)	dự trữ
	(n)	bộ sơ cứu
	(n)	đèn pin
	(n)	sự cung cấp
	(v)	cung cấp
	(n)	nhà cung cấp
	(n)	nhiệm vụ
	(n, pl)	nhu yếu phẩm
	(v)	dự báo, cho là, kỳ vọng
	(n)	sự kỳ vọng
	(adj)	tức thời
	(adv):	ngay lập tức
	(v)	thông báo
	(adj)	cung cấp nhiều
	(n)	thông tin
	(v)	cảnh báo
	(n)	sự cảnh báo

Task 1. Look at the pictures and complete the blanks.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

earthquake	**landslide**	**flashlight**	**avalanche**
volcanic eruption	**fire extinguisher**	**tropical storm**	**thunder**
supplies	**tsunami**	**typhoon**	**first aid kit**

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....

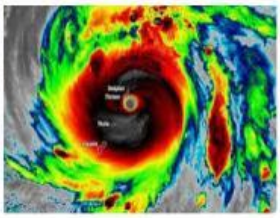
6.....

7.....

8.....

9.....

10.....



11.....

12.....

Task 2. Match the natural disasters with their definitions.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. flood	1-	a. shaking of the surface of earth, caused by sudden movement in the Earth's crust.
2. drought	2-	b. a storm in which the air moves very quickly in a circle.
3. Wildfire	3-	c. a fire in an area of combustible vegetation that occurs in the countryside or rural area.
4. Typhoon	4-	d. Natural occurrences where an area or land that is become submerged in water.
5. Tsunami	5-	e. Period of time when an area experiences below normal precipitation
6. Landslide	6-	f. molten rock, ash and steam pour through a vent in the earth's crust
7. Earthquake	7-	g. a series of waves in a water body caused by the displacement of a large volume of water
8. Volcanic eruption	8-	h. a lot of rocks and earth fall down a hill.
9. tornado	9-	i. A mass of snow, ice, and rock that falls down the side of a mountain
10. avalanche	10-	j. A large amount of wet earth that suddenly falls down a hill.
11. mudslide	11-	k. A very strong wind that goes quickly round in a circle or funnel.
12. **blizzard**	12-	l. a snowstorm with powerful wind

Created by Tran Minh Tam

Task 3. Choose the correct answers.

1. The waves of the_____ were so huge that it destroyed everything on the beach.

A. tornado B. hurricane C. tsunami D. earthquake

2. Five skiers are missing after the_____ in the Alps.

A. drought B. landslide C. flood D. avalanche

3. After the_____ all the houses were left under water.

A. flood B. tornado C. typhoon D. mudslide

4. It took firefighters five days to put out the_____.

A. hurricane B. forest fire C. tsunami D. drought

5. A period of 3- 4 months without rain will cause a severe_____.

A. typhoon B. earthquake C. drought D. flood

The_____ picked up the car and threw it 100 meters into the air. That's an incredibly strong wind!

A. tornado B. volcanic eruption C. landslide D. typhoon

The_____ shook parts of the region around Tokyo on Saturday. It was 5 on the Richter Scale.

A. hurricane B. flood C. earthquake D. tornado

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. _____ occur when a large amount of water causes the rapid erosion of soil on a steep slope.

A. Tsunamis B. Tornados C. Avalanches D. Mudslides

9. A big storm in the Pacific is known as a_____.

A. avalanche B. typhoon C. tsunami D. tornado

10. Mount Merapi in Indonesia is a famous_____.

A. landslide B. typhoon C. volcano D. tornado

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

debris	tornadoes	disasters	accommodation	havoc
victims	mudslide	property	supplies	flood

1. The_____ was overwhelming and the City was soon drowned.
2. The_____ was overwhelming and the City was soon drowned.
3. Teams of people are still clearing the_____ from damaged trees and houses after the tornado.
4. Temporary housing can be provided to victims when natural_____ strike.
5. The storm wreaked_____ in the garden, uprooting trees and blowing a fence down.
6. _____can destroy buildings, flip cars, and create deadly flying debris.
6. Four people were reported killed when a buried their house.
7. Many people lost their homes due to the earthquake and are staying in temporary _____ until their houses are rebuilt.
8. Food, clean water and medical_____ arrived three days after the typhoon.
9. A natural disaster can cause loss of life or damage to_____.
10. The government is sending aid to flood_____.

Task 5. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Earthquakes cause the ground to move and shake_____. **(violent)**
2. Rescue experts can identify_____ victims with modern methods. **(bury)**
3. Mount Mayon volcano caused a major_____ in the Philippines. **(erupt)**
4. Volcanic tremor is the rhythmic ground_____. **(shake)**
5. Despite all the modern technology available to us, we're still_____ against earthquakes. **(help)**
6. The remove of_____ debris can be rapidly finished by machines. **(scatter)**
7. Indonesia orders immediate_____ as highest alert issued for Bali volcano.**(evacuate)**
8. We assisted them with the_____ of food and clothing. **(provide)**
9. Linda was the most_____ typhoon to ever hit Southern Vietnam. **(destroy)**
10. Medical_____ were sent to the earthquake victims yesterday. **(supply)**

GRAMMAR

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Wh-questions (Câu hỏi với từ để hỏi bắt đầu bằng *Wh*-)

– Chúng ta sử dụng *câu hỏi với từ để hỏi Wh-* khi muốn hỏi về thông tin chi tiết của một hành động hoặc sự việc.

Từ để hỏi	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
	Hỏi về sự vật, sự việc	
	Hỏi về nơi chốn	
	Hỏi về thời gian	
	Hỏi về chiều rộng	
	Hỏi về chiều cao	
	Hỏi về chiều dài/khoảng thời gian	
	Hỏi về số lượng (với danh từ đếm được)	
	Hỏi về lượng (với danh từ không đếm được)	

Prepositions of place (Giới từ chỉ vị trí)

Giới từ chỉ vị trí được dùng để nói về vị trí của một đồ vật hoặc một người.

……: ….: phía trước
……: ….: phía sau
……: ….: bên cạnh
……: ….: gần
……: ….: đối diện
……: ngay bên dưới
……: ở vị trí thấp hơn
……:.: ở vị trí cao hơn
……: ….: bên trong
……: ……: bên ngoài

*Ôn lại cách sử dụng 3 giới từ ***in, on at***

***Lưu ý:**

Sự khác biệt giữa in front of và opposite:

– Dùng in front of để miêu tả vị trí ……: của hai sự vật.

– Dùng opposite khi hai sự vật được nói đến bị ……:……..

Prepositions of movement (Giới từ chỉ sự chuyển động)

Giới từ chỉ sự chuyển động được dùng để nói sự di chuyển từ nơi này sang nơi khác.

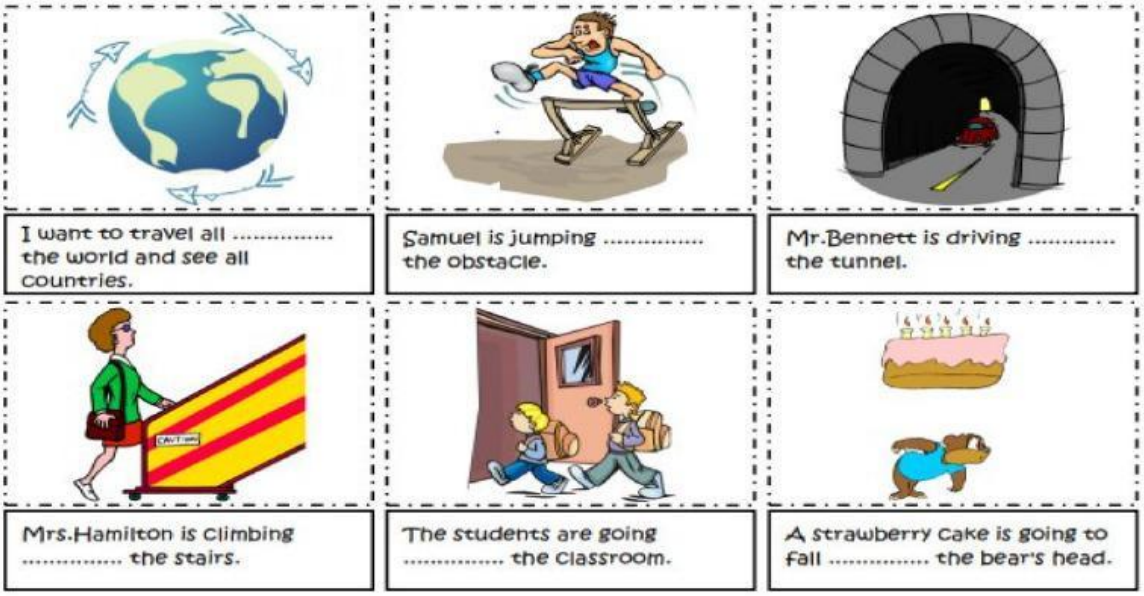
LIVEWORKSHEETS

.....: đến, về hướng	
.....: vào trong	
.....: lên trên	
.....: từ bên này sang bên kia (đường)	
.....: dọc theo	
.....: ra khỏi	
.....: bên trên, bên kia (cầu, sông…)	
.....: xuyên qua	

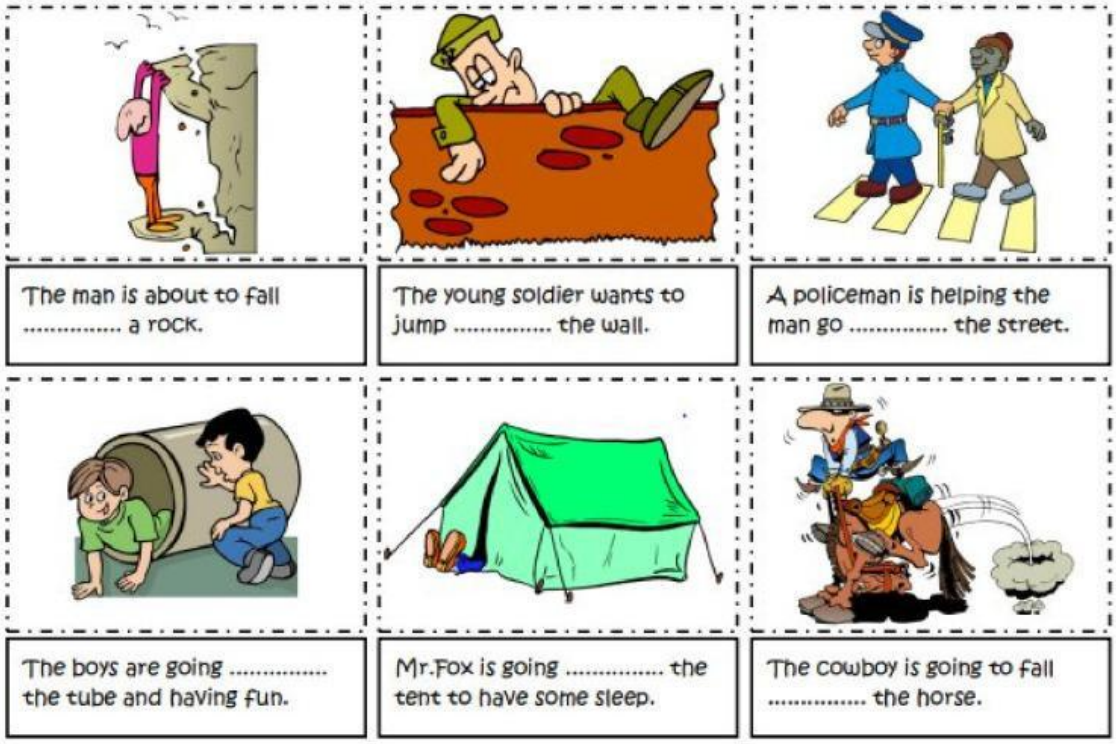
Task 1. Complete the sentences with inside, under, outside, out, to and up.

1. Go_____ ___the house! The winds are getting stronger.
2. You shouldn't go_____ ____on a stormy day.
3. If your house was on fire, you should get out of the house really fast and move_____safe place.
4. During an earthquake, try to get_____ _____things such as a table, a desk or a bed.
5. People climbed_____ ____ the hill to avoid the tsunami.
6. You should seek shelter____ _____ a strong table or desk until the shaking stops.
7. People should work from home instead of going__ _____ work on a stormy day.
8. Run___ ___ the hill before the tsunami arrives.
9. Due to the road conditions, the authority warned people not to drive__ _____ flood water.
10. Stay__ ____ your house during a blizzard.
11. During an earthquake, you should get _____ a desk because something could fall on you
12. People living near the beach should move _____ a safe place before a typhoon hits

Task 2. Fill in blank with with *into, onto, over, around, up, out of, across, off or through*



LIVEWORKSHEETS



Task 3. Circle the correct options.

1. Kate: _____ did the tsunami destroy?- Jack: The whole village.

A. Where B. Which C. What D. Why

2. Jim:_____ was the wave? – Ann: About 10 meters tall.

A. How much B. How many C. How long D. How tall

3. Alex: _____ did the earthquake hit the city?- Tom: At midnight

A. When B. What C. Where D. How

4. Kim: _____ was the biggest wildlife?- Ted: In Western Montana, the US.

A. Which B. Where C. What D. How

5. Ben: _____did the blizzard cause across the city?- Roisie: A powerful cut.

A. Which B. How C. What D Why

6. _____was the biggest earthquake? – It was the Great Chilean Earthquake

A. When B. How C. What D Why

7. _____were the biggest wildfires? – They were in Siberia, Russia.

A. Which B. How C. What D Where

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8. _____ was the worst avalanche? – It was in 1970.

A. Which B. When C. What D Why

9. _____was the typhoon? – It was 200 miles wide.

A. How wide B. How tall C. How long D. How heavy

10. _____ was the tsunami? – It was 50 meters tall.

A. How wide B. How tall C. How long D. How heavy

11._____ was the drought? – It lasted two years.

A. How wide B. How tall C. How long D. How heavy

12._____ houses did the typhoon damage? – 20,000 houses.

A. How wide B. How much C. How long D. How many

13._____ damage did the flood cause?

A. How wide B. How much C. How long D. How many

Task 4. Circle one mistakes in each sentence and corect it

1. We should **keep** fire **extinguishers** **on** a **safe** place.
A B **C** D
2. **Stay** **inside** a building **when** it is **on** fire.
A B C D
3. You **should** **move** **up** a safe place **during** a heavy flood.
A B C D
4. **Stock** **in** on **emergency items** such as **first aid kits** and supplies.
A B C D
5. Stay **on** a table to **protect** yourself **when** an earthquake **happens.**
A B C D
6. **How** **much** damage **did** the avalanche **caused**?
A B C D
7. **How much** people **got** **hurt** in the **tsunami**?
A B C D
8. **What** **was** you **doing** when the earthquake **hit** the city?
A B C D
9. Ann: "How tall **was** the wave?" - Ted: "It **was** over 20 meters **long**."
A B C D
10. Andy: **"How** **many** **did** it takes to stop the **fire**?" - Ben: "About 3 hours.
A B C D
11. **How** **many** people **have** to leave **their** houses because **of** the earthquake last week?
A B C D
12. If there's **an** earthquake, remember to get **in** the desk to stay **away** from fallen **things.**
A B C D
13.If you **are** **in** danger, **calling** the emergency service, they **can help** you.
A B C D

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING

Task 1. Listen to teacher and tick (V) the words you hear.

1. A flood is land ..... by water that is not usually covered by water.
2. A flood which causes severely ..... damage or loss of life to ..... or livestock is considered a significant flood.
3. Floods are among the most ..... of natural disasters.
4. Flood often results in .....and cause emotional trauma
5. Even if people have not been directly affected by the loss of life, ..., houses, or land can cause physiological damage.

Task 2. Listen again and decide if the statements are True (T) or False(F)

1. A flood is land covered by water that is not usually covered by water. _____
2. Unless a flood causes some kind of financial damage or loss of life to humans or livestock, it's not considered a significant flood. _____
3. Floods is the most catastrophic of natural disasters. _____
4. Flood often cause loss of life and cause emotional trauma. _____
5. Floods affect not only human life but also destroy property. _____

SPEAKING

Task 1.Match the questions and answers. Then practice.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. Which natural disaster can produce the fastest winds on earth?	1-	A.On September 28, 2018
2. In what country did the strongest earthquake on record occur?	2-	B. 53 people are dead, thousands are still missing and many buildings were destroyed.
3.How high were the tsunami waves that touched Indonesia in 2011?	3-	C.Chile
4.When did the earthquake strike the Indonesian island of Sulawesi?	4-	D.Human activities and deforestation
5.How many people died in Nigeria floods?	5-	E.30 meters
6.How strong was the Papua New Guinea earthquake?	6-	F. Tornado
7.What caused the Amazon rainforest wildfires in Brazil?	7-	G. 7.2 on the Richter scale
8.What are the effects of Hurricane Dorian in the Bahamas?	8-	H. More than 100
9.Where do most tsunamis occur?	9-	I. Wind Speed
10. What determines the category number of a hurricane?	10-	J. In the Pacific and Indian Oceans in the Ring Of Fire.

Task 1. Make questions for the underlined words.

1. _____

If I knew a tornado was Coming, I **would immediately find safe shelter.**

2. _____

Earthquakes are becoming more frequent these days **because of excess use of underground materials.**

3. _____

Dozens of people were buried under a massive landslide in Natonin town.

4. _____

Rescue crews have helped people from flooded homes and cars.

5. _____

A 6.9 magnitude earthquake struck the Indonesian island of Lombok **on August 5.**

6. _____

Hurricane Dorian is currently hurtling towards **Florida.**

7. _____

These eruptions have lasted **from a few hours to 145 days.**

8. _____

Tornadoes generally travel at **an average speed of 30 miles per hour.**

9. _____

The Amazon is on fire **as a result of illegal forest clearing to make more farms.**

10. _____

When it rains for a long time, **floods** could happen.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING

Task 1. Read and answer the questions.

Vietnam usually has a dozen storms every year from June through the end of November. November 2nd, 1997, however, was an unexpected day when the major storm Linda raged in the South. Linda was the worst typhoon in Southern Vietnam over 100 years. Formed in the sea of the Philippines, Linda strengthened as it moved westward. Later, it struck extreme Southern Vietnam with winds of 100 kilometres an hour. Over 3000 people were reported lost and died. Ca Mau province, suffered a direct hit by the storm, had the most damage. Gusts and heavy rainfalls caused flooding, destroyed crops, damaged about 200,000 houses and left about 383,000 people homeless. Linda later struck Thailand, causing flash flooding and at least 164 deaths. The storm also affected Myanmar, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Cambodia to a lesser degree.

When is the typhoon season in Vietnam?

_____

Where in Vietnam was struck by Typhoon Linda?

_____

What was the wind speed of Typhoon Linda when it hit Southern Vietnam?

_____

How many homes were destroyed in Typhoon Linda?

_____

Task 2. Read the following text and use the words given in the box to fill in the blanks.

different	**most**	**common**	**against**	**small**
ago	**region**	**storms**	**social**	**has**

As South Texas continues to battle (1) _____ Harvey's record rainfall, the people of Louisiana are marking a tragic anniversary. Twelve years (2) _____, on August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina made landfall near New Orleans. It was one of the (3) _____ devastating natural disasters to ever hit the United States, and the (4) _____still bears its scars.

Hurricane Harvey and Hurricane Katrina are (5) _____ beasts, to be sure. Harvey's lingering wrath is very different than Katrina's swift and destructive turn, and the (6) _____ and infrastructural collapses that followed. So far, Harvey (7) _____ claimed a number of lives, but

LIVEWORKSHEETS

it is a (8) _____ fraction of Katrina's 1,800+ victims.

From a meteorological perspective, though, how do these (9) _____compare? Other than timing - an interesting but easily explained coincidence - do they have anything in (10)_____ other than adjacent chambers in the nation's memory?

(Source: http://www. http://edition.cnn.com

Task 3. Read and do the tasks.

A tornado is a violently rotating column of air that extends from a thunderstorm to the ground and is often - although not always - visible as a funnel cloud. Lightening and hail are common in thunderstorms that produce tornadoes. Tornadoes cause extensive damage to structures and disrupt transportation, power, water, gas, communications, and other services in its direct path and in neighbouring areas. Related thunderstorms can cause heavy rains, flash flooding, and hail.

About 1,200 tornadoes hit the United States every year and every state is at risk. Most tornadoes in the United States occur east of the Rocky Mountains with concentrations in the central and southern plains, the Gulf Coast and Florida.

Tornadoes can strike in any season, but occur most often in the spring and summer months. They can occur at all hours of the day and night, but are most likely to occur between 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.

(Source: https://www.rendy.gov)

a. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a tornado?

_____

2. What is common in thunderstorms that produce tornadoes?

_____

3. What can related thunderstorms cause?

_____

4. How many tornadoes hit the United States every year?

_____

5. Which seasons can tornadoes strike?

_____

b. Put True (T) or False (F) at the beginning of the statements below.

6. _____ A tornado extends from thunderstorm to the ground.
7. _____ Tornadoes cause slight damage to structures.
8. _____ Every state in the US is at risk of being hit by tornadoes.
9. _____No tornadoes in the United States occur east of the Rocky Mountains, the Gulf Coast and Florida.
10. _____ Tornadoes occur between 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. only.

Task 4. ***Read the email from Chris to his friend, Luke. Choose the best word or phrase, A, B, C, or D, f each numbered space.***

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Hi Luke,

Did you watch that program about natural disasters last night? It was excellent! I was a bit bored at the beginning, because the first disaster was snow coming down a mountainside. I'm not sure that (1) _____ are really disasters, but they are horrible for skiers.

After the first break, there was a sad story about a (2) _____ in a part of India. It didn't rain for nine months, and there was no water in any of the lakes or rivers. All the food plants died, and people brought things into the area by truck every day.

Next, we had a story about a kind of storm. It turns very fast over water and sometimes causes a lot of damage when it goes over land. It's called a (3) _____.

There's another program next week about other natural disasters, but this program ended with some advice. The presenter said people need to be ready, but that is strange, because he also said there is often no (4) _____ that a natural disaster will happen.

Next week, we will learn about the (5) _____ of natural disasters, which will be very interesting. Do you want to come and watch it with me?

Best wishes,

Chris

1.	A. blizzards	B. avalanches	C. landslides	D. earthquakes
2.	A. heat wave	B. drought	C. wildfire	D. fire
3.	A. typhoon	B. tsunami	C. wave	D. wind
4.	A. extinguisher	B. kit	C. plan	D. warning
5.	A. expects	B. informs	C. causes	D. supplies

WRITING

Task 1.Reorder the words to make full sentences.

1. the/ dangerous/ flood/ disasters/ in/ most/ world/ of/ the/ is/ one.

_____

2. many/ shelter/ had/ 9 o'clock/ their homes/ by/ people/ camps/ fled/ to/ already/ seek/ in.

_____

3. be/ with/ people/ homeless/ will/ temporary/ provided/ accommodation.

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4. a/ Friday/ by/ 6.9/ Indonesia/ magnitude/ was/ earthquake/ powerful/ on/ struck.

5. the earthquake/ hundreds/ completely/ of/ destroyed/ homes/ hit/ the City/ were/ when.

6. natural/ typhoons and floods/ the/ in/ most/ are/ frequent/ Vietnam/ disasters?

7. escape/ before/ people/ had/ to/ fire crews/ the fire/ arrived/ four/ managed.

8. property/ people's/ disasters/ devastate/ destroy/ their/ lives/ natural/ and.

9. a safe place / An escape plan / you know / how to / will help / get outside / and go to / .

10. earthquake / tsunami / undersea / A large / started a /.

Task 2. Turn these sentences into the passive voice.

1. When will you do the work?

2. How many days did she spend to finish the work?

3. How do you spend this amount of money?

4. What books are people reading this year?

5. How did the police find the lost man?

6. Who looked after the children for you?

7. How long have they waited for the doctor?

8. What time can the boys hand in their papers?

9. Why didn't they help him?

11. Who are they keeping in the kitchen?

LIVEWORKSHEETS