**Questions 41 - 60**

**Read the passage carefully. Then fill in the blanks with ONE suitable word from the list below to complete the passage. Use each word ONCE only.**

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| has | in | by | when | should |
| these | within | or | before | for |
| often | so | are | and | their |
| some | to | us | about | from |

Natural Disasters

Natural disasters 41._____ powerful events that occur in nature and can cause great damage to people, animals, and the environment. They happen because of natural processes 42._____ the Earth or the atmosphere. Although natural disasters cannot be prevented, scientists can 43._____ monitor them and provide warnings to help people prepare and stay safe.

There are many different types of natural disasters. Earthquakes occur when large pieces of the Earth's crust suddenly move, causing the ground 44. _____ shake. Volcanic eruptions happen 45._____ hot molten rock, ash, and gases escape 46._____ beneath the Earth's surface. Floods occur when large amounts of water cover land that is usually dry. They may be caused 47._____ heavy rainfall, overflowing rivers, or storms. Other natural disasters include hurricanes, tornadoes, droughts, tsunamis, and wildfires. Each type of disaster 48._____ different causes and effects.

Natural disasters can have serious consequences. Homes, schools, roads, and bridges may be damaged 49._____ destroyed. Crops can be ruined, making it difficult 50._____ farmers to grow food. People may lose electricity, clean water, and communication services for days or even weeks. Sadly, 51._____ disasters can also

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cause injuries or loss of life. Wildlife and natural habitats are often affected as well, with many animals losing 52._____ homes or sources of food.

Scientists use advanced technology to study natural disasters 53._____ predict when some of them may occur. Satellites, weather radars, seismographs, and other scientific instruments collect important information about changes 54._____ the weather and the Earth's surface. This information allows governments and emergency services to issue warnings and organise evacuations 55._____ disasters become more dangerous. Although not every disaster can be predicted accurately, early warning systems have helped save many lives around the world.

Everyone can play a part in staying safe during natural disasters. Families should prepare emergency kits containing clean water, food, flashlights, batteries, medicines, and important documents. People 56._____ also know evacuation routes and follow instructions from local authorities. Schools often conduct emergency drills 57._____ that students know what to do during an earthquake, fire, or other emergencies. Remaining calm and listening carefully to trusted information can help people make safe decisions.

Natural disasters remind 58._____ of the power of nature and the importance of being prepared. Although 59._____ events cannot be stopped, knowledge, planning, and cooperation can reduce their impact. By learning 60._____ different natural disasters and following safety advice, people can better protect themselves, their families, and their communities when emergencies occur.

( 10 marks )

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**Answer Key**

Natural disasters are powerful events that occur in nature and can cause great damage to people, animals, and the environment. They happen because of natural processes within the Earth or the atmosphere. Although natural disasters cannot be prevented, scientists can often monitor them and provide warnings to help people prepare and stay safe.

There are many different types of natural disasters. Earthquakes occur when large pieces of the Earth's crust suddenly move, causing the ground to shake. Volcanic eruptions happen when hot molten rock, ash, and gases escape from beneath the Earth's surface. Floods occur when large amounts of water cover land that is usually dry. They may be caused by heavy rainfall, overflowing rivers, or storms. Other natural disasters include hurricanes, tornadoes, droughts, tsunamis, and wildfires. Each type of disaster has different causes and effects.

Natural disasters can have serious consequences. Homes, schools, roads, and bridges may be damaged or destroyed. Crops can be ruined, making it difficult for farmers to grow food. People may lose electricity, clean water, and communication services for days or even weeks. Sadly, some disasters can also cause injuries or loss of life. Wildlife and natural habitats are often affected as well, with many animals losing their homes or sources of food.

Scientists use advanced technology to study natural disasters and predict when some of them may occur. Satellites, weather radars, seismographs, and other scientific instruments collect important information about changes in the weather and the Earth's surface. This information allows governments and emergency services to issue warnings and organise evacuations before disasters become more dangerous. Although not every disaster can be predicted accurately, early warning systems have helped save many lives around the world.

Everyone can play a part in staying safe during natural disasters. Families should prepare emergency kits containing clean water, food, flashlights, batteries, medicines, and important documents. People should also know evacuation routes and follow instructions from local authorities. Schools often conduct emergency drills so that students know what to do during an earthquake, fire, or other emergencies. Remaining calm and listening carefully to trusted information can help people make safe decisions.

Natural disasters remind us of the power of nature and the importance of being prepared. Although these events cannot be stopped, knowledge, planning, and cooperation can reduce their impact. By learning about different natural disasters and following safety advice, people can better protect themselves, their families, and their communities when emergencies occur.

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