

UNIT 9.

NATURAL DISASTERS

A. PHONETICS

I. Fill in the blanks with "ous" or "al" and mark the stress in the words.

1. danger____	2. person____	3. poison____	4. tropic____	5. marvell____
6. season____	7. seri____	8. nation____	9. mountain____	10. natur____
11. previ____	12. music____	13. gener____	14. region____	15. vari____
16. physic____	17. curi____	18. cultur____	19. practic____	20. infam____

II. Chose the word that has different stress pattern.

1. A. rural	B. local	C. canal	D. final
2. A. obvious	B. humorous	C. numerous	D. enormous
3. A. typical	B. survival	C. annual	D. animal
4. A. glorious	B. hazardous	C. disastrous	D. populous
5. A. arrival	B. capital	C. chemical	D. medical

B. VOCABULARY

I. Match the disasters with the descriptions

1. tsunami	a. a sudden, violent shaking of the earth's surface
2. earthquake	b. a mountain with a large opening at the top through which gases and hot liquid rock are forced out into the air
3. drought	c. a mass of snow, ice and rock that falls down the side of a mountain
4. typhoon	d. a large amount of soil or mud sliding down a mountain
5. flood	e. an extremely large wave caused by a violent movement of the earth under the sea
6. tornado	f. a strong, dangerous wind that forms itself into an upside-down spinning cone and is able to destroy buildings as it moves across the ground
7. landslide	g. a long period of time when there is little or no rain
8. volcanic	h. a large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry

eruption	
9. wildfire	i. a very big fire that spreads quickly and burns natural areas like woods, forests and grassland
10. avalanche	j. a violent tropical storm with very strong winds

Answer:

1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	8-	9-	10-
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II. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

warning	predict	property	damage	emergency kit
rescue workers	victims	whistle	eruption	violently

- The sound of a(n) _____ will attract rescue personnel to your location.
- An earthquake occurs when the land _____ moves or shakes.
- A volcanic _____ is when gas and lava are released from a volcano.
- As defined by UN, a disaster is a sudden event resulting in huge loss of life and _____.
- A(n) _____ is a collection of basic items you may need in the event of an emergency.
- The earthquake in Turkey on February 6th 2023 killed at least 41,000 people and caused immediate _____ estimated at \$33 billion.
- Among the _____, there were thousands of students who were killed when their dangerously built schools collapsed.
- Early _____ system is an integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction.
- Scientific and technological advances have improved the capability to _____ most natural hazards.
- _____ may include construction workers, police officers, firefighters, and emergency medical service technicians.

III. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

- The forest fire _____ for twelve hours and thousands of wild animals died.
A. raged B. struck C. took D. put out
- How can we know when an active volcano will _____ again?
A. erupt B. destroy C. damage D. affect
- Measured 9.5 on the Richter scale, the world's largest _____ occurred on May 22, 1960 in southern Chile.

A. mudslide B. avalanche C. flood D. earthquake

4. Despite modern technologies available to us, we're still _____ against natural disasters.

A. homeless B. harmless C. helpless D. hopeless

5. The reporter said that ten people died and thirty were _____ injured in the flood.

A. completely B. greatly C. powerfully D. seriously

6. A _____ that is just a few centimetres high from the sea can rear up to heights of 30 to 50 meters as it hits the shore.

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

7. Survivors of the flood were _____ by helicopter.

A. collapsed B. buried C. shaken D. rescued

8. Many people are working to save species from extinction, animals from cruelty, natural _____ from destruction.

A. disasters B. phenomena C. environment D. hazards

9. Most people had moved to the safe areas before the typhoon struck, so there were only a few minor _____.

A. loss B. injuries C. impacts D. destruction

10. Aid agencies provided drinking water and food _____ to the isolated residents.

A. guidelines B. aid C. supplies D. emergency

IV. Supply the correct form of the word in the brackets.

1. As many as 111 people are dead or _____ due to the hurricane. (miss)

2. Clearing trees by burning is highly _____ of the forest environment. (destruct)

3. _____ used a special device for finding people trapped in collapsed buildings. (rescue)

4. A massive volcanic _____ could affect the climate of the whole planet. (erupt)

5. An earthquake is a sudden motion or _____ of the ground produced by the abrupt displacement of rock masses. (tremble)

6. They discussed ways of increasing the chance for _____ during and after an earthquake. (survive)

7. Violent storms wreaked havoc on the village, leaving three people dead and dozens _____. (injure)

8. Different parts of the world have different _____ and environmental conditions. (climate)

9. The Indonesian volcano is erupting _____, and the lava flow is more than a kilometre.
(violent)
10. The depletion of the ozone layer could have _____ consequences for life on Earth.
(disaster)

C. GRAMMAR

I. Supply the correct form of the verbs in the past continuous.

1. I _____ (not listen) when you gave the presentation.
2. The young teenager _____ (surf) when a shark attacked her.
3. Where _____ (you, go) at 7.30 last night?
4. People appreciated what we _____ (suffer) at that time.
5. While the workers _____ (save) others, they also had to consider their own lives.
6. You didn't know what _____ (happen) with us this time last week.
7. As Jimmy _____ (sleep) in his tent at the base camp, a loud bang woke him up.
8. What _____ (they, do) when the fire broke out?
9. While we _____ (help) the victims, the ground started to tremble again.
10. The children were making a snowman while it _____ (snow) outside.

II. Supply the correct form of the verbs in the past continuous or simple past.

1. Anna called for Simpson but he _____ (hear) nothing.
2. When we _____ (arrive) at the forest, it _____ (get) dark.
3. As we _____ (clean) up the lawn, I suddenly heard a little yelp.
4. Sarah _____ (lie) in her bed listening to music when the bell(ring).
5. She _____ (go) to check who it was, but there _____ (be) no one.
6. Some kids _____ (play) in the streets making noise at that time.
7. She _____ (close) the door behind her and _____ (go) back to her room.
8. What _____ (they, do) at 9pm last night? It was really noisy.
9. As they _____ (go) down a mountain ridge, a landslide _____ (happen).
10. The accident occurred while they _____ (climb) up the mountain.

III. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. He _____ on an airplane when he _____ a fire from the window.

A. was sitting - saw

B. was sitting - was seeing

C. was sitting - was seeing

D. sat – saw

2. While the other passengers _____ to the exits, Brian _____ out of the window.

A. ran - climbed

B. run - was climbing

C. ran - was climbed

D. were running – climbed

3. When it _____ raining, we _____ a nice hotel down the road to the town.

A. started - were finding

B. was starting – found

C. started - found

D. was starting - were finding

4. They _____ close to the bottom of the mountain when Simpson suddenly _____.

A. got - was slipping

B. were getting – slipped

C. were getting - was slipping

D. got - slipped

5. While Steven and Rachel _____ around the Canary Islands, their boat _____.

A. were sailing - sank

B. sailed - was sinking

C. sailed - sank

D. were sailing - was sinking

6. The sun _____ when Hamilton _____ at the beach in Da Nang on a beautiful morning.

A. shone - arrived

B. was shining - was arriving

C. was shining - arrived

D. shone - was arriving

7. While some rescue teams _____ in Pakistan, others _____ to a natural disaster in Central America.

A. were helping - responded

B. helped – responded

C. helped - were responding

D. were helping - were responding

8. When we _____ out in the morning, we _____ surprised by what we _____.

A. finally came - are - see

B. were finally coming - were - saw

C. finally came - were - saw

D. finally come - were - were seeing

9. It _____ and windy when the ship, carrying about 200 passengers, _____ a rock.

A. was snowing - was hitting

B. was snowing – hit

C. snowed - was hitting

D. snowed – hit

10. The sirens of the emergency services _____ while people _____ up the mess in their gardens.

- A. were wailing - were clearing B. wailed - cleared
C. were wailing - cleared D. wailed - were clearing

IV. Choose the underlined part that needs correcting.

1. As the flight was taking off, passengers were seeing a fire from the window.

- A. As B. was taking off C. were seeing D. from

2. The plane's captain realized that one of the two engines weren't working.

- A. The plane's B. realized C. the two D. weren't

3. While passengers were running towards the front exits. Maria chose the exit next the wing.

- A. While B. were running C. chose D. next

4. Because the weather was getting worse, so the two climbers didn't stay long in the mountain.

- A. was getting B. so C. didn't stay D. in

5. John fell and break his knee while he was climbing down the mountain with his friend.

- A. fell and break B. while C. was climbing D. with

6. Eric shouted up to John, but the wind was blown loudly and John couldn't hear him.

- A. shouted B. but C. was blown D. couldn't hear

7. The rope were too heavy and it was pulling him down the mountain towards the cliff.

- A. were B. heavy C. was pulling D. towards

8. When Eric realized John wasn't coming, he decided to take a risk and searching for him.

- A. When B. wasn't coming C. decided D. searching

9. William was climbing a mountain alone while the storm began to strike.

- A. was climbing B. a C. while D. began to trike

10. Those who were not caught by the wave was running uphill to save themselves.

- A. Those B. were not caught C. was D. themselves

D. SPEAKING

I. Put the expressions into the correct columns.

That's awful!	Good news!	Oh no!
Sounds exciting!	I'm sorry to hear that.	Lucky you!
That's great!	How terrible!	What a pity!

How fantastic!	That's a relief.	That's shocking!
What a shame!	How wonderful!	That's awesome!

Negative	Positive

II. Rearrange the sentences to make a conversation.

- ___ It lasted for about an hour, and we had to stay in our storm shelter until it's gone.
- ___ Yes, I have. A tornado struck my town when I was eleven.
- ___ I was staying with my parents, so I didn't know how and where others were. I think they had already been in safe places because there was no human loss.
- _1_ Tracy! Have you ever been in a storm?
- ___ Yes, it was.
- ___ Oh, really? Were you frightened then?
- ___ That's awful! How was everybody?
- ___ That's a relief. How long did the storm last?
- ___ Yes, of course. It was very frightening when hearing the sound of the winds. Houses and trees collapsed. Leaves, objects and debris were blown up in the sky.
- ___ It was a hard time in your life, wasn't it?

E. READING

I. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

occur	nature	technology	rain	or	living	disasters	volcanic
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NATURE IS THE SOURCE OF LIFE

We human beings are a part of nature, and our quality of life depends on all the (1) _____ things that share this planet with US. We must take care of nature, because our well-being depends on it.

(2) _____ is always moving and changing. This happens in different ways, for instance through natural phenomena that (3) _____ quite regularly, such as rain, winds, earth tremors or the natural processes of soil erosion.

Earthquakes, floods, fires, (4) _____ eruptions, tropical storms, tornadoes, electric storms, landslides, droughts, plagues and other phenomena such as "El Nino" and "La Nina" are a part of nature, just like the sun and the (5) _____.

These natural phenomena affect almost the entire Earth. In olden times, people used to come with legends to explain these phenomena. They would say that the volcano was angry, (6) _____ that the gods were demanding a sacrifice. Today, science, (7) _____ and history help us to understand these events instead of merely fearing them.

However, such phenomena still turn into (8) _____, affecting lots of people in every corner of our planet where a culture of prevention has not yet taken root.

II. Read the passage and do the tasks.

A tropical cyclone is a circular air movement over the warm ocean waters in the warm part of Earth near the equator. Most tropical cyclones are storms with strong winds and heavy rains. While some tropical cyclones stay out in the sea, others pass over land. This can be dangerous because the winds and floods can break things and drown people.

Tropical cyclones form when warm, moist ocean air rises. They begin as a group of storm winds when the water gets as hot as 27°C or hotter. The Coriolis effect made by the Earth's rotation causes the winds to rotate. These storms usually move westward in the tropics, and later move north or south into the temperate zone.

The term "tropical cyclone" is a general term and includes regionally specific terms such as "hurricane" and "typhoon". A tropical cyclone that forms in the Atlantic is called a hurricane. The same is true of those that form in the eastern, central and northern Pacific. In the western Pacific a tropical cyclone is called a typhoon. In the Indian Ocean they are called "cyclones". The name for a tropical cyclone depends on its location.

A. Match the words or phrases with their definitions.

1. equator	a. to make something begin to exist
2. temperate zone	b. an imaginary line around the earth at an equal distance from the North and South Poles
3. drown	c. an area of the earth that is not near the equator or the South or North Pole
4. form	d. the hottest part of the world which is around the equator
5. rotation	e. movement in a circle around a fixed point
6. the tropics	f. to cause to die by being unable to breathe underwater

Answer:

1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-
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B. Answer the questions.

1. Is there any tropical cyclone that begins and ends in the sea?

2. Is it possible for a tropical cyclone to begin at the temperature of 26°C?

3. What makes the winds rotate?

4. Can we say both hurricane and typhoon are tropical cyclones?

5. Where is a tropical cyclone called "hurricane"?

6. Where is a tropical cyclone called "typhoon"?

F. WRITING

I. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

1. us / practical tips / This article / treating poisonous wastes / about / gave

2. Were / started / your apartment / you / watching TV / the building / in / when / trembling?

3. The devastating tsunami / destruction / to / near the sea / brought / cities and towns

4. when / He / a / was / flowers / in / bright mysterious light / his garden / he / watering / saw

5. among / Hurricanes and tropical storms / most / powerful natural disasters / are / the

6. typhoons and hurricanes / tropical cyclones / Both / are / in / but differ / their locations

7. raise / It's / to / before / awareness about natural disasters / they / important / happen

8. are / there / On average, / the world / about 6,800 natural disasters / every year / in

II. Complete the second sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

1. No one took care of the pets while we were in the eye of the storm.

→ No one looked

2. The forest fire was so big that its smoke could be seen from space.

→ It was such

3. It's a good idea to read guidelines for evacuation carefully.

→ You should

4. If James doesn't bring a compass, he will get lost in the jungle.

→ Unless James

5. How long is it since you last saw a storm?

→ When

6. It was raining heavily but Kathy still decided to go to school.

→ Although it

7. No other tsunami in the 20th century was as high as Lituya Bay megatsunami.

→ Lituya Bay megatsunami was

8. Due to the heavy rains on the hills, water in the lake started to rise.

→ As it