VIII. Choose letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. "I saw a roof flying in the storm yesterday afternoon." -_____"

A. Exactly. **B.** That's horrible! **C.** That's a relief. **D.** So do I.

2. "The weather forecast says it's going to rain tomorrow." - "_____What a pity."

A. Looks great! **B.** Not at all. **C.** Sounds good! **D.** Oh no!

3. "The whole village was submerged in the flood." - "_____"

A. That's surprising! **B.** My fault. **C.** Already. **D.** That's awful!

4. "Have you heard the news? A powerful earthquake and following tsunami hit the island of Sulawesi, Indonesia." - "_____"

A. How beautiful! **B.** Awesome! **C.** How terrible! **D.** No problem.

5. "Rescue workers saved a girl trapped in a collapsed school building."
-"_____"

A. That's great! **B.** Good luck. C. How convenient! **D.** Oh dear!

6. "Forecasters say that the storm won't move toward the land." - "_____"

A. What a pity! **B.** Never mind. **C.** That's a relief! **D.** It's OK.

7. "A tornado blew several cars in front of me off the road and into the trees."
-"_____"

A. That's shocking! **B.** How cute! **C.** That's great! **D.** Maybe.

8. "Did you know the Amazon rainforest fires have already been controlled."
-"_____"

A. What a bad day! **B.** How wonderful!
C. How thoughtful it is! **D.** Well done.

IX. CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

1. She complained to the company and they sent her a written **apology.**

A. sorry B. compliment C. biography D. reply

2. The forest fire **raged** for eight hours and some animals were badly injured or killed.

A. calm down B. exploded C. happen D. put out

X. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Thousands of buildings **collapsed** in the earthquake.

A. rebuilt B. ruined C. fell down D. broke down

2. Volunteers have given out food and blankets to **homeless** people.

A. village B. supplies C. settled D. evacuated

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. READING

I. Read the paragraph and choose the correct answer A, B or C for each gap.

When a volcano (1)_____, hot gases and melted rock from deep within Earth find (2)_____ way up to the surface. This material may (3)_____ slowly out of a crack in the ground, or it may explode suddenly into the air. Volcanic eruptions may be very (4)_____. But they can (5)_____ create new landforms.

Of the nearly 1,900 volcanoes active today, or known to have been active in (6)_____ times, about ninety per cent can be found in the (7)_____ of South America, North America, Asia, and Oceania that are close (8)_____ the Pacific Ocean. When marked on a map of the world, this line of volcanoes looks a bit (9)_____ a vast, open circle. For this (10)_____ it is known as the ring of fire.

1. A.blows	B.erupts	C.throws
2. A.they	B.their	C.them
3. A.come	B.leave	C.flow
4. A.destruction	B.destroy	C.destructive
5. A.too	B.also	C.so
6. A.history	B.historical	C.historically
7. A.areas	B.pieces	C.ways
8. A.to	B.at	C.with
9. A.as	B.like	C.so
10. A.reason	B.aim	C.condition

II. Read the text and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to each question below

Tsunamis, whose name derives from the Japanese expression for 'high wave in a harbour', are giant sea waves. These waves are quite different from storm surges. They are also referred to by the general public as tidal waves although they have nothing to do with tides. Scientists often refer to them as seismic sea waves, which is far more appropriate because they are often the result of undersea seismic activity.

Tsunamis can be caused when the sea floor suddenly moves, during an underwater earthquake or volcano, and the water above the moving earth is suddenly displaced. This sudden shift of water sets off a series of waves. These waves can travel great distances, at speeds close to 700 kilometres per hour. In the open ocean, tsunami waves are not very high, often no more than one or two metres. It is when they hit the shallow waters near the coast that they increase in height, possibly up to 40 metres.

1. The passage mainly discusses _____.

A.tidal waves B.tides C.tsunamis D.storm surges

2. All of the following is true about tidal waves EXCEPT _____.

A.they are as another name for tsunamis

B.they are caused by sudden changes in high and low tides

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C.this term is not used by the scientists

D.the name refer to the same phenomenon as seismic sea waves

3. The word 'them' in the passage refers to _____.

A.tidal waves B.tsunamis C.storm surges D.sea waves

4. The word 'displaced' in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

A.located B.not pleased C.filtered D.moved

5. The word 'shallow' in the passage mostly means _____.

A.not clear B.tidal C.coastal D.not deep

6. It can be understood from the passage that tsunamis _____.

A.cause severe damage in the middle of the ocean

B.generally reach heights greater than 40 metres

C.are far more dangerous on the coast than in the open ocean

D.are often identified by ships on the ocean

LIVEWORKSHEETS