NATIONAL AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF NICARAGUA
INTEGRATED ENGLISH II
SUMMER COURSE FINAL TEST
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Name: _____

The story of the Aral Sea

In 2009 in Kazakhstan, a group of fishermen _____ on a Sunday afternoon. They _____ on the beach of the North Aral Sea. They_____ food. They_____ some sports. Afterwards, they _____ stories and _____ songs about the Aral Sea and fishing. It _____ a good party.

The fishermen were happy because there were fish in the water. For many years, there _____ many fish. At one time, the Aral Sea in Central Asia was the fourth largest lake in the world. It _____ an area of 67,300 square kilometers. Two of the biggest rivers in Central Asia, the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya, _____ into the Aral Sea. But the water almost _____.

The Aral Sea was a busy place. Almost 20 percent of the Soviet Union's fish _____ from here. 40,000 people _____ and _____near the lake. Then people _____ the water in the two rivers for agriculture, so the water _____ at the Aral Sea. Also, it _____ for many years.

Then, in 2005, the Kazakh government and the World Bank built a dam. The dam _____ the north and south parts of the sea. Then the north part of the Aral Sea _____ to fill with water again.

Philip Micklin is a scientist. He _____ the Aral Sea. In 2010 he _____ 'Nature can come back.' But in 2014, he _____ satellite pictures of the east part of the Aral Sea. It was completely dry.

In June 2015 a scientist from Uzbekistan, Yusup Kamalov, and a National Geographic reporter _____ the Aral Sea. They found a huge desert. They _____ on the sand. Once it was the edge of the water. Now the water is 80 kilometers away. They _____ to the water. On the way, they _____ oil and natural gas rigs. Kamalov _____ that every year there are more oil rigs. They _____ at the edge of the Aral Sea. The water was very salty. There were no fish. Kamalov said, 'This is what the end of the world looks like'.

LIVEWORKSHEETS