REVIEW UNIT 9

A. LISTENING

Listen to the new report and fill in the blank in the statements.

1. The storm began at around _____ p.m and raged thoughout the night.

2. The severe winds caused extensive damage to property, particularly in Cua Lo, a _____ town in Nghe An.

3. Workers are now clearing up the debris left behind _____ the severe storm.

4. People left _____ have been taken to safe areas.

Listen again and give the short answer. Write no more than THREE WORDS.

5. When did a typhoon hit Nghe An Province ?

_____

6. What organization has already sent rescue equipment to Nghe An?

_____

B. PHONETIC

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

7. A. property   B. authority   C. donate   D. involve

8. A. destroy   B. pretty   C. predict   D. tremble

II. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the others.

9. A. landslide   B. tornado   C. tsunami   D. volcanic

10. A. thunderstorm   B. poisonous   C. numerous   D. questionnaire

C. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences

11. I was listening to the radio loudly, _____I didn't hear the fire alarm.

A. although   B. but   C. so   D. moreover

12. A _____ is a violent storm with very strong winds that move in a circle.

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

13. A strong earthquake caused a lot of _____ to eastern America last week.

A. damaged   B. damage   C. damaging   D. damage

14. They sent goods and supplies to the _____ of the flood in central Viet Nam.

    A. doctors   B. drivers   C. rescue workers   D. victims

15. While my mother _____, she heard a warning about the coming storm.

    A. was cooking   B. cooked   C. were cooking   D. cooks

16. The tsunami in Indonesia was very _____; hundreds of houses were swept away.

    A. destroyed   B. destruction   C. destructive   D. destructively

17. They were searching for information for their project _____ their parents were gardening.

    A. as soon as   B. while   C. when   D. till

18. What natural _____ can an earthquake cause?

    A. matter   B. event   C. disaster   D. movement

19. _____ taking us to a safer place, the rescue workers continued their work.

    A. Before   B. Since   C. Because   D. After

20. The government has developed some systems to help _____prediction about natural disasters.

    A. to make   B. make   C. making   D. made

II. Choose the most suitable response A or B to complete each of the following exchanges.

21. A: The earthquake yesterday destroyed many houses in this area. - B: _____

    A. Yes, I know it.   B. That's awful.

    C. Yes, I don't like it.   D. They should stay inside.

III. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

22. Many people living in the building ran out of their homes in **fear**.

    A. terror   B. happiness   C. excitement   D. comfort

23. When I was driving across the mountain road, I saw a lot of rocks **coming down**.

    A. rising   B. falling   C. flowing   D. flying

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words(s) in each of the following questions.

24. Since the volcano last erupted, many houses have been built in a **dangerous** position on its slopes.

    A. difficult   B. safe   C. risky   D. hazard

25. When they looked out of the window, we saw a big funnel of wind moving towards us very **quickly**.

    A. slowly   B. fast   C. horribly   D. dangerously

V. Find the mistake and correct it.

26. While I <u>was working</u> <u>in</u> the garden, I <u>was seeing</u> a big funnel of wind <u>moving</u> towards us.

                       A   B   C   D

27. We <u>didn't go</u> on <u>a</u> picnic <u>because</u> the <u>heavy</u> rain.

        A   B   C   D

VI. Provide the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

28. They (help) _____ the flood victims at 10 o'clock last night.

29. While I was watering the flowers, my sister (cook) _____ dinner.

30. The train (not leave) _____ in Edinburgh at 8.30 tonight as it departed late.

31. They (move) _____ everything to the second floor of their house two days ago.

VII. Provide the correct form of the words given in the brackets.

32. A volcano in the South Pacific erupted _____ last Saturday. (**VIOLENT**)

33. The tsunami brought _____ to cities and towns near the sea. (**DESTROY**)

34. They gave me _____ tips about treating poisonous wastes. (**PRACTICE**)

D. READING

I. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete the passage.

Therefore	healthier	planet	human	remove

Nothing on earth is more majestic than a tall, spreading tree. Trees are our friends in our fight for a (35) _____ planet. This is how they help us. First, trees are the Earth's lungs. They remove pollutants from the air and significantly improve air quality. Research shows that with billions of trees, we could (36) _____ two-thirds of all the carbon dioxide created by (37) _____ activities. Second, trees reduce the run off of rainwater, so they can reduce flooding. Moreover, if you enjoy sitting in the shade of a tree in the summer, you know that trees can also lower air temperatures too. Trees growing beside a home can cool the roof and the air around the house. (38) _____ it reduces air conditioning costs. And don't forget that trees create habitats for many species of plants and animals. If you want to plant trees to help save the (39) _____ there are simple ways to get started. Plant trees around your house. If enough people did that, it would make a big difference.

II. Read the passage and do the following requests.

Disaster in Viet Nam

Disasters can be natural (e.g. typhoon or flooding) or man-made (e.g. chemical spills). Regardless of the type of disaster, there are always impacts on health.

The primary objective of the response to any disaster is to save lives and minimize disability and disease. However, the health system itself can be impacted by disasters, right when it is needed most. Hospitals and clinics can be damaged or destroyed and health workers injured or displaced. Disruptions in routine health services, such as vaccination or vector control can lead to further waves of diseases and disabilities. Besides impacts on human health, disaster can affect various aspects, including disruption of water and sanitation services, agriculture, industry, and even education.

Viet Nam is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. With a coastline stretching 3 440 km, combined with a diverse and complex topography, Viet Nam suffers from many different types of natural hazards. These are both hydrometeorological (e.g. typhoon, floods, heavy rainfalls and droughts) and geophysical (e.g. landslides). It is estimated that approximately 70% of the population who live in coastal areas and low-lying deltas in Viet Nam, are exposed to the risk of flooding.

A. Write T(True) or F (False) in the following sentences.

40. Saving lives and minimizing disability and disease are the primary objective   _____
of the response to disaster.

41. Hospitals and clinics can be damaged or destroyed when disasters happen.   _____

42. Viet Nam is one of the least disaster-prone countries in the world.   _____

43. Viet Nam suffers from the same type of natural hazards.   _____

B. Answer the questions.

44. How many types can disasters be?

⇨ _____

45. What aspects can disaster affect except human health?

⇨ _____

46. Are 70% of the population in Viet Nam exposed to the risk of flooding?

⇨ _____

E. WRITING

I. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.

47. Predicting when earthquakes will happen is hard for us.

⇨ It's hard _____

48. Local authorities gave a flood warning yesterday. Today people are moving to safer places.
(SO)

⇨ _____

II. Arrange the words to the suitable sentence.

49. 9 o'clock / were / morning / you / at / What / doing / yesterday /?

⇨ _____

50. the earthquake victims / We / to / help / last month. / money / donated /

⇨ _____