Today many people **rely** (a)................................ smartphone apps to warn them of natural disasters or extreme weather. The sooner you know about a problem situation, the better you can **protect** yourself (b)................................ the danger. But recently a department **belonging** (c)................................ the US National Weather Service had to **apologise** (d) .... a message that accidentally went out to thousands of people along the East Coast of the US. The authorities are **waiting** (e) .... a satisfactory explanation of how exactly the accident happened and are now **complaining** (f)................................ the serious danger of repeated false alarms. Many experts **agree** (g)................................ them. The problem is that when there are a number of false alarms, people stop **listening** (h)................................ messages or **believing** (i)................................ them. When you **think** (j)................................ it, that means that when a genuine alert goes out, you can no longer **depend** (k)................................ it being effective because many people imagine that it's just another mistake. **Spending** money (l) .... alerts that nobody pays attention to is clearly a terrible waste. Luckily, most people in New York would never **dream** (m) .... a tsunami actually **arriving** (n) .... the city, but past false alarms in Hawaii, Indonesia and Chile have caused genuine panic and chaos in the streets.