C. SPEAKING

I. Make questions for the underlined words.

1. _____

If I knew a tornado was Corning, I **would immediately and safe shelter**.

2. _____

Earthquakes are becoming more frequent these days **because of excess use of underground materials**.

3. _____

Dozens of people were buried under a massive landslide in Natonin town.

4. _____

Rescue crews have helped people from flooded homes and cars.

5. _____

A 6.9 magnitude earthquake struck the Indonesian island of Lombok **on August 5.**

6. _____

Hurricane Dorian is currently hurtling towards **Florida.**

7. _____

These eruptions have lasted **from a few hours to 145 days**.

8. _____

Tornadoes generally travel at **an average speed of 30 miles per hour**.

9. _____

The Amazon is on fire **as a result of illegal forest clearing to make more farms**.

10. _____

When it rains for a long time, **floods** could happen.

II. Complete the dialogue with the appropriate phrases or sentences (A - H).

A. You're right. Current technology helps to rapidly deliver the news, but couldn't prevent a rage of nature.
B. Hi, Sang. I'm not playing game, but reading the news.
C. Yes. TV can only report what already happened,
D. Hope so.
E. Yeah. A lot of things to talk.
F. Maybe because it was so big and so sudden that they didn't have enough time to deal with it.
G. Exactly! 9.1 is the largest in Japan and 4th most powerful in the world.
H. "A memory of deaths in 2011 Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami"

Sang: Thien! Playing mobile game is not good. Drop the phone, buddy.
Thien: (1)_____
Sang: What news is it?
Thien: (2)_____
Sang: Oh, I'm sorry. That was a terrible disaster. People talked about it all the time.
Thien: (3)_____
Sang: A 9.1 Richter quake followed by a tsunami, double damage.
Thien: (4)
Sang: I've never stayed in either earthquake or tsunami. I only see it on TV.
Thien: (5)_____
Sang: Even Twitter or Facebook can't do anything else.
Thien: (6)_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Sang: Why did so many people die although Japan was famous for living with earthquakes?
Thien: (7)_____
Sang: Hope they won't meet anything like that again.
Thien: (8)_____

D. READING

I. Complete the passage with the words from the box.

flooding	mudslide	avalanche	twister
result	famine	volcanic	plates

Mother nature can be a bit scary at times. These days there seem to be more and more occurrences of natural disasters happening around the world.

An (1) _____ is the large movement of snow down the side of a mountain. They occur when the snow becomes too loose and as it slides down it mixes with air and water to cause a powerful and dangerous disaster. A drought happens when there has been no rain in a place for a long time.

A drought may result in a (2) _____; this is when there is not enough food to feed the people and they start to starve.

An earthquake occurs when the (3) _____ of the earth start to move and the ground begins to move and shake. The size of earthquakes is measured on the Richter scale.

A flood occurs when a large amount of water covers the land. Too much rain usually causes floods. As sea levels continue to rise, the risk of (4) _____ increases.

A hurricane originally means 'big wind'. Hurricanes are caused by low air pressure and thunderstorms and (5) _____ in strong winds and heavy rain. When they happen in the Atlantic Ocean we call them Hurricanes; however, they are called Typhoons when they happen in the Pacific Ocean.

A landslide happens on a slope like a mountain or a hill. The rocks and earth become loose and fall down the slope. When soil on the slope is wet, a (6) _____ may occur.

A tornado, which is casually known as a (7) _____, is a very large column of wind that spins around very quickly. The power of a Tornado can cause the winds to destroy houses and pick up and throw heavy items.

(8) _____ eruptions are caused by the plates of the earth moving and the pressure makes magma push up through the cracks in the earth.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.

Vietnam usually has a dozen storms every year from June through the end of November, and most of which occur in the Central and northern provinces. November 2nd, 1997, however, was an unexpected day when the major storm Linda raged in the South. Linda was the worst typhoon in Southern Vietnam over 100 years. Formed in the sea of the Philippines, Linda strengthened as it moved westward. Later, it struck extreme Southern Vietnam with winds of 100 kilometres an hour. Over 3000 people were reported lost and died. Ca Mau province, suffered a direct hit by the storm, had the most damage. Gusts and heavy rainfalls caused flooding, destroyed crops, damaged about 200,000 houses and left about 383,000 people homeless. Linda later struck Thailand, causing flash flooding and at least 164 deaths. The storm also affected Myanmar, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Cambodia to a lesser degree.

Today, residents in Mekong Delta still remember Linda after 20 years. The duration of the time is enough for a kid to grow up from an unforgettable event. The memory of a particular typhoon improves everyone's awareness of natural disasters.

A. Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. The tropical storm Linda hit northern Vietnam on November 2nd, 1997.
2. Linda was the worst typhoon in Vietnam for the last 100 years.
3. From the Philippines, the storm moved west and struck Southern Vietnam with winds of 100 km/h.
4. Approximately 3,000 people were killed during the disaster.
5. Ca Mau province was directly affected by the typhoon.
6. Typhoon Linda caused extensive damage to both property and human.
7. Typhoon Linda only struck Vietnam and Thailand.
8. The storm gradually weakened as it passed over Myanmar.

B. Answer the questions.

1. When is the typhoon season in Vietnam?

_____

2. Where in Vietnam was struck by Typhoon Linda?

_____

3. What was the wind speed of Typhoon Linda when it hit Southern Vietnam?

_____

4. How many homes were destroyed in Typhoon Linda?

_____

5. Where did Typhoon Linda pass over after striking Vietnam?

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. How many years have passed since the disaster

_____

E. WRITING

I. Reorder the words to make full sentences.

1. the/ dangerous/ flood/ disasters/ in/ most/ world/ of/ the/ is/ one.

_____

2. many/ shelter/ had/ 9 o'clock/ their homes/ by/ people/ camps/ fled/ to/ already/ seek/ in.

_____

3. be/ with/ people/ homeless/ will/ temporary/ provided/ accommodation.

_____

4. a/ Friday/ by/ 6.9/ Indonesia/ magnitude/ was/ earthquake/ powerful/ on/ struck.

_____

5. the earthquake/ hundreds/ completely/ of/ destroyed/ homes/ hit/ the City/ were/ when.

_____

6. natural/ typhoons and floods/ the/ in/ most/ are/ frequent/ Vietnam/ disasters?

_____

7. escape/ before/ people/ had/ to/ fire crews/ the fire/ arrived/ four/ managed.

_____

8. property/ people's/ disasters/ devastate/ destroy/ their/ lives/ natural/ and.

_____

II. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first one.

1. They gave my village a ton of rice three days after the earthquake.

A ton of rice_____

2. Susan wasn't injured in the earthquake, and her family wasn't injured, either.

Neither Susan_____

3. It was such a strong typhoon that all trees were uprooted.

The typhoon was_____

4. Scientists might propose another solution for drought.

Another solution_____

5. Our home and almost everything we owned were destroyed by the tornado.

The tornado_____

6. We're grateful that you sent us food and fresh water.

Thank you_____

7. It was the first time she had been in the path of a hurricane.

She had_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8. The storm destroyed everything except the bamboo tree.

The only thing_____

9. It's a good idea to find safe shelter right away when there is a tornado warning.

You_____

10. We could look for the information about natural disasters on the Internet.

How_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS