Up English Center

Name: _____

Class: _____

1. Match the words (1-11) to the definitions (A-K).

weather forecast	the sudden loud noise and bright light that comes from the sky during storms
temperature	the word we use to measure temperature
degrees	the amount of heat in a place
snowfall	the light that comes from the sun
storm	a very strong wind
showers	light winds
breezes	being hot or warm
sunshine	the amount of snow that falls in an area
thunder/lightning	the kind of weather when there is very strong wind, heavy rain and often thunder and lightning
gales	short periods of rain (or sometimes snow)
heat	something that says how the weather will be on TV or on the radio

2A. Rewrite these sentences using "*wish*".

1. I don't have enough money. Ex: I wish I had money.
2. She doesn't speak English well. => _____
3. They aren't here with us. => _____
4. We can't go out now. => _____
5. He isn't tall enough to reach the shelf. => _____
6. I'm not good at Math. _____
7. My parents don't allow me to travel alone. => _____
8. I don't know how to cook. => _____

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2B. Choose the best answer for each sentence:

1. I wish I ___ harder for the exam last week.
   - A. study
   - B. studied
   - C. had studied
   - D. have studied
2. She wishes she ___ the meeting yesterday.
   - A. didn't miss
   - B. hadn't missed
   - C. doesn't miss
   - D. wouldn't miss
3. They wish they ___ earlier.
   - A. had come
   - B. came
   - C. come
   - D. have come
4. He wishes he ___ what you said.
   - A. had understood
   - B. understands
   - C. will understand
   - D. understand
5. I wish I ___ the bus this morning.
   - A. caught
   - B. had caught
   - C. have caught
   - D. catch
6. She wishes she ___ that job offer.
   - A. had taken
   - B. took
   - C. takes
   - D. has taken
7. We wish we ___ him before he left.
   - A. had met
   - B. met
   - C. meet
   - D. have met
8. I wish I ___ him the truth.
   - A. had told
   - B. tell
   - C. told
   - D. was telling
9. They wish they ___ more careful.
   - A. were
   - B. are
   - C. had been
   - D. will be
10. He wishes he ___ the train.
    - A. didn't miss
    - B. hasn't missed
    - C. hadn't missed
    - D. wouldn't miss

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Read the text and answer the questions below:

An Overview of the Flash Flood Disaster in Nepal and Tibet

On August 26, part of a glacier in the Himalayas collapsed, triggering a chain of geological events that sent massive amounts of water, mud, and rocks crashing down into the Nepal–Tibet border region of China.



The Sudden Disaster

At around 8:40 a.m. on August 26 (local time), a sudden flash flood hit the mountainous area near the Nepal–Tibet border. In Nepal, at least 157 people died, while three people were reported dead in Tibet. Nearly 1,500 people on both sides of the border are still missing.

A huge amount of water, mud and rocks rushed down the Lhende Khola River valley. The flood covered several residential areas and destroyed many houses and important buildings. At least 19 bridges and about 40 kilometres of roads were washed away.

The Nepalese Army sent rescue teams, helicopters, drones and trained dogs to search for missing people. However, the rescue work has been very difficult because the water is still high, many roads are blocked, and there is a lot of mud in the affected areas.

In Tibet, large amounts of mud and rocks have also made it difficult for rescue teams to reach the border area.

The Disaster Started with a Glacier Collapse

One unusual thing about the disaster is that there was no rain when the flood happened. This meant that local authorities were not prepared for the sudden flood.

According to satellite images, the disaster probably started at a height of about 5,200 metres in the Himalayas. A large part of a glacier broke away from the main ice mass and fell about 1,200 metres into the valley. As it fell, it carried a large amount of rock and soil with it.

The ice and rocks then fell into the Lhende River in Tibet, about 20 kilometres northeast of the Nepal–China border crossing. The rocks and soil blocked the river for a short time and created a natural dam. When the dam broke, a huge amount of water suddenly rushed downstream and caused a powerful flood.

At first, experts thought that a magnitude 4.4 earthquake had caused the glacier collapse. However, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) later said that the earthquake-like signal was actually caused by the landslide, not by an earthquake.

The landslide itself was later recorded as a magnitude 5.2 seismic event.

Rescue efforts in Nepal are still continuing. Soldiers and police officers are searching for survivors, recovering bodies, and delivering essential supplies to areas that have been cut off by the disaster.

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3A. Choose True or False and explain your answer below:

Statement	True/False	
1. The lack of rainfall made the flash flood more difficult for local authorities to predict. *If false, explain why:* =>_____ _____	T	F
2. The glacier collapse caused the flood directly by sending a huge amount of water into the valley. *If false, explain why:* =>_____ _____	T	F
3. The natural dam made the situation worse because it temporarily stopped the river before suddenly releasing the water. *If false, explain why:* =>_____ _____	T	F
4. The first reports about an earthquake were later found to be completely correct by the USGS. *If false, explain why:* =>_____ _____	T	F
5. The difficult rescue conditions were caused not only by the floodwater but also by blocked roads and thick mud. *If false, explain why:* =>_____ _____	T	F

4. Natural disasters can happen in many parts of the world and can cause serious damage to people, homes and the environment. Which do you think is the most dangerous: floods, earthquakes, hurricanes or wildfires? Choose one and explain why you think it is more dangerous than the others.

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