CONNECTIVITY 3 – UNIT 5

LISTENING

Listen to the report. What three kinds of disasters does the speaker mention? Check all the disasters in the chart that match the three categories.

The 10 most deadly natural disasters of the 20th century

	Disaster	Place	Year	Killed
1. ☐	epidemic	worldwide	1918	20,000,000*
2. ☐	famine	Soviet Union	1932	5,000,000
3. ☐	flood	China	1931	3,700,000
4. ☐	drought	China	1928	3,000,000
5. ☐	epidemic	worldwide	1914	3,000,000
6. ☐	epidemic	Soviet Union	1917	2,500,000
7. ☐	flood	China	1959	2,000,000
8. ☐	epidemic	India	1920	2,000,000
9. ☐	famine	Bangladesh	1943	1,900,000
10. ☐	epidemic	China	1909	1,500,000

*estimates are 20,000,000 to 50,000,000 from 1918 to 1919

Listen to the instructions. Then choose the correct emergency supplies from the box that the broadcaster mentions.

batteries | bottled water | burn cream | candles | cash | emergency radio | flashlight | generator | non-perishable food | painkillers | scissors

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Look at the descriptions/pictures. You will hear four recordings. Choose the best response (A, B, C, or D) for each picture.



A ☐
B ☐
C ☐
D ☐



A ☐
B ☐
C ☐
D ☐

LIVEWORKSHEETS



A ☐
B ☐
C ☐
D ☐



A ☐
B ☐
C ☐
D ☐

VOCABULARY

Complete each statement with the correct disaster or emergency.

1. In _____, a huge ocean wave covers streets and buildings before going back out to sea.
2. In _____, mud comes down from a mountain and covers a town and its buildings.
3. A storm with high winds and rain is a _____.
4. A widespread event in which many people become sick with the same illness is an _____.
5. A _____ is a natural event in which there is no rain for a long period of time.
6. In a _____, there is not enough food, and many people go hungry.

Choose the correct emergency supply item from the box to complete each sentence. There are two extra choices.

a flashlight | an emergency radio | a thermometer | burn cream | sterile gauze

1. When the power goes out, you can use _____ to help you see.
2. If someone is sick, _____ can tell you their temperature.
3. If telephone lines and internet services don't work, _____ will help you find out what's going on around you.

bridge collapse | explosion | oil spill | plane crash

4. Many seabirds had to be cleaned by volunteers after the _____ in the ocean.
5. The road going over the river was closed for three months after the _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

a drought | an earthquake | a flood | a hurricane | a tsunami

6. This area hasn't had any rain for four months. They're experiencing _____.
7. The ground is shaking. I think this might be an _____!
8. There was a _____ on the coast this morning. A huge wave washed several buildings out to sea.

Choose the best word (A, B, C, or D) to complete each statement.

1. The flu began in one city but quickly spread across the country.
   - A. evacuation
   - B. epidemic
   - C. famine
   - D. flood
2. A battery-powered flashlight is needed when there's a power _____.
   - A. electricity
   - B. outage
   - C. first-aid
   - D. generator
3. My great-grandmother was lucky to _____ Hurricane Cleo.
   - A. survive
   - B. imagine
   - C. report
   - D. kill
4. The typhoon in Indonesia had winds that _____ 150 kilometers per hour.
   - A. caused
   - B. learned
   - C. reached
   - D. happened
5. Snow and ice began to move down the mountain _____.
   - A. excitedly
   - B. suddenly
   - C. shortly
   - D. carefully
6. We keep extra food in our house in case of a natural disaster.
   - A. shelter
   - B. blanket
   - C. outage
   - D. non-perishable
7. Quiet. I'm listening to the emergency broadcast on the _____. There's a tornado coming.
   - A. online
   - B. radio
   - C. candle
   - D. battery

Part B: Read each description. Choose the correct word (A, B, or C) that matches the definition.

8. To remove people from an area that is too dangerous:
   - A. evacuate
   - B. prepare
   - C. damage
9. When a large number of people have little or no food and die:

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. drought B. flood C. famine

10. Air spinning very quickly and very dangerously:

A. landslide B. tornado C. flood

11. Something that causes a lot of destruction, suffering, and death:

A. wonder B. moment C. catastrophe

12. A large wave that causes damage when it hits land:

A. tsunami B. landslide C. typhoon

13. A long period of very dry weather:

A. hurricane B. drought C. flood

14. A widespread event in which many people become sick with the same illness:

A. famine B. epidemic C. drought

GRAMMAR

Fill in the blanks with either said or told.

1. They _____ on the news that there was going to be a terrible storm.
2. My friend Mary _____ me that she needed to buy batteries.
3. I _____ I would go to the store with him.
4. My friends _____ that the earthquake had hit the day before.
5. The TV news _____ the tornado had damaged fifty homes.
6. Evan _____ me the neighborhood streets were flooded.

Read each line of conversation. Then complete the indirect speech statement with the correct pronouns.

1. Vanessa: "Mike, please call me tonight when you get home."

   → Vanessa asked Mike to call _____ when _____ gets home.

2. Mr. Brown: "Lily, please give me the flashlight after you finish using it."

   → Mr. Brown asked Lily to give _____ the flashlight after _____ finishes using it.

3. Marjorie's sisters: "Marjorie, please tell us when you arrive at the shelter."

   → Marjorie's sisters asked Marjorie to tell _____ when _____ arrives at the shelter.

Read the direct speech sentences. Then rewrite each statement in indirect speech commands/requests. Make necessary changes to the pronouns.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. Sam said, "Buy canned food for me."

   →_____

2. Mom told me, "Call me when you get home."

   →_____

3. The newspaper said, "Don't go to the beach until the oil spill is cleaned up."

   →_____

4. The radio news just said, "Move to higher ground."

   →_____

5. A newspaper article said, "The drought last year lasted five months."

   → A newspaper article said _____.

6. When the power went out, Wendy told us, "You can take the flashlight."

   →When the power went out, Wendy told us _____.

READING

Read the article. Then choose the correct answer to each question.

The History of Influenza

Influenza, commonly known as the flu, is sometimes mistakenly thought of as a mild disease similar to a common cold. However, influenza has caused several serious global pandemics and can be a life-threatening illness.

Influenza Pandemics

In 1918, the influenza virus caused the worst pandemic of the twentieth century. The virus infected about one-third of the world's population, and researchers estimate that at least 50 million people died. In 1918, there was no vaccine against the flu, and there were no antiviral medications to treat it. This flu virus emerged in three waves before finally dying down in the summer of 1919.

In 1957, a type of flu called the H2N2 virus caused a pandemic that killed about 1.1 million people worldwide. Another new strain, the H3N2 virus, emerged in 1968, causing another pandemic that resulted in the deaths of 1 million people globally. In April 2009, a new H1N1 flu virus outbreak was detected. By June 2009, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak a pandemic. Vaccination against H1N1 (also called swine flu) began in October 2009, and the pandemic officially ended in August 2010.

The Flu Vaccine

LIVEWORKSHEETS

In the 1930s, scientists discovered that influenza is caused by a virus rather than bacteria. In the 1940s, researchers developed the first inactivated flu vaccine. However, by 1947, researchers realized that mutations in the virus rendered existing vaccines ineffective. Because of these rapid mutations, scientists must analyze circulating flu strains every year to produce updated vaccines that match recent variants. In the early 2000s, public health officials began recommending annual flu vaccinations, particularly for high-risk populations such as individuals over age 65. In addition to vaccination, governments issue preventative guidelines, including wearing masks, staying home when sick, frequent handwashing, and covering coughs and sneezes.

Questions:

1. Why was the 1918 pandemic so deadly?
    A. People took the wrong medication.
    B. There was no vaccine for it.
    C. It happened in the summer.
2. What kind of flu virus caused a pandemic in 1957?
    A. H3N2
    B. H1N1
    C. H2N2
3. Why do governments especially recommend vaccination for certain populations?
    A. The flu is more dangerous for them.
    B. They are less likely to agree to be vaccinated.
    C. They have less access to doctors and hospitals.
4. Why do people need to get the flu vaccine every year?
    A. The flu changes every year.
    B. The flu causes pandemics.
    C. The flu can't be treated with medication.

LIVEWORKSHEETS