

E8 - UNIT 9 NATURAL DISASTERS

EXERCISES

I. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A.charity	B. reality	C. quality	D.density
2. A.curiosity	B. personality	C. community	D. university
3. A.additive	B.positive	C.primitive	D.possessive
4. A.nationality	B.mobility	C.equality	D.majority
5. A.transitive	B.effective	C.positive	D. sensitive
6. A. repetitive	B.electrical	C.priority	D. energetic
7. A.transitive	B. impressive	C. exciting	D.connection
8. A.homography	B.inexpensive	C.infinitive	D.complexity
9. A.conversational	B. oversensitive	C.communicative	D. personality
10. A. economic	B.volcanic	C.disappointed	D.scientific

II. Give the right word formation for these provided word

1. _____ waves are one of the great forces of nature. (**tide**)
2. Tsunamis, earthquakes and typhoons are _____ disasters. (**nature**)
3. Our _____ turns out to be correct. (**predict**)
4. The building was _____ damaged by the fire. (**extend**)
5. The most _____ earthquake in Japanese history damaged Tokyo and Yokohama. (**disaster**)
6. A typhoon is going to hit our area. What sorts of _____ shall we make? (**prepare**)
7. _____ food is very convenient for campers. (**can**)
8. Today _____ can predict when a tidal wave hits land. (**science**)
9. It was the biggest _____ of Mt.Vesuvius for some years. (**erupt**)
10. A tidal wave brings death and _____ in its way. (**destroy**)
11. The mountain was full of _____ rock and ash when the eruption was over. (**volcano**)
12. When the fire occurred, I was fast _____. (**sleep**)
13. Mr. Robinson is a _____. He presents weather reports on TV every night. (**weather**)
14. _____ Vietnam is often affected by droughts. (**centre**)

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15. If we want to look after the environment, we should protect _____ rainforests. (**tropic**)

16. We've decided to travel _____ because we don't want to get seasick and airsick.

(**land**)

17. Thousands of people have been made _____ by the flooding and are in need of food, clothing and shelter. (**home**)

18. We left the town _____ before the lava hit it. (**safety**)

19. It is _____ for you to live in an earthquake zone. What can you do to prepare in advance for an earthquake? (**danger**)

20. The sky is very _____. It's going to rain. (**cloud**)

III. Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box.

drought **flood** **hurricane** **landslide** **tornado**

1. When there is a _____, a lot of water covers an area where the usually isn't water.

2. A _____ refers to a long time without rain.

3. When there is _____, a lot of rocks and earth fall down a hill.

4. A _____ is a storm with a lot of wind that moves over water.

5. A _____ is a storm in which the air moves very quickly in a circle.

a **because of** **blown** **causes** **normal** **dry**
suffer **irrigated** **wells** **drops**

Drough is a condition that results when the average rainfall for a fertile area (1) _____ far below the normal amount for (2) _____ long period of time. In areas that are not (3) _____, the lack of rain (4) _____ farm crops to wither and die. Higher than (5) _____ temperatures usually accompany periods of droughs area becomes (6) _____ and crumbles. Often the rich topsoil is (7) _____ away by the box, dry winds. Streams, ponds, and (8) _____ often dry up during a dought, and animals (9) _____ and may even die (10) _____ the lack of water.

IV. Use a simple past or past perfect tense form.

1. The patient (**die**) _____ before the doctor (**arrive**) _____.

2. As the fire (**break**) _____ out, people (**hurry**) _____ out of their house.

3. I (**meet**) _____ him yesterday.

4. I (**recognize**) _____ him immediately as I (**see**) _____ him before.

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5. I wish I **(stay)** _____ with my friend during his last days.
6. If he **(apply)** _____ in time, he would have got the job.
7. By the time the firemen **(arrive)** _____, the fire **(destroy)** _____ many huts.
8. Long before the chief guest **(arrive)** _____, the invitees **(assemble)** _____.
9. I wish I **(send)** _____ my application in time.
10. I **(not speak)** _____ to him, as I **(not introduce)** _____ to him.
11. Anita **(say)** _____ she was very sorry for what she **(do)** _____.
12. When Sam **(pay)** _____ the bill, we **(leave)** the restaurant and **(go)** _____ home.
13. It wasn't surprising that she was tired. She **(not sleep)** _____ for two days.
14. The road was blocked because a lorry **(break down)** _____.
15. My mother **(feel)** _____ very nervous on the plane because she **(not fly)** before.
16. **(they/go)** _____ home when you **(arrive)** _____?
17. I **(hear)** _____ the story before, so I **(not find)** _____ it very interesting.
18. After she **(try on)** _____ all the dresses in the shop, she bought the most expensive one.
19. They **(not have)** _____ breakfast when I **(get)** _____ up.
20. The children **(be)** _____ very excited because they **(not see)** _____ a tiger before.
21. Most people **(leave)** _____ before the volcano **(erupt)** _____.
22. By the time we **(arrive)** _____ at the canyon, it **(stop)** _____ snowing.
23. They **(spend)** _____ the night in the flooded area before help **(arrive)** _____.
24. Simon **(get)** _____ lost because he **(not take)** _____ map with him.
25. I **(find)** _____ my pen after I **(buy)** _____ a new one.

V. Reading:

A. Read the text then choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

China said today that there was heavy loss of life in the earthquake which struck Tangshan City yesterday. Survivors said that Tangshan, an industrial city of one million people 160 kilometers east of Peking, was completely (1) _____. Observers living in Beijing said it appeared that only a small part of the one million inhabitants escaped (2) _____ or injury. Many of the men of Tangshan were working in the (3) _____ deep under the earth's surface when the (4) _____ occurred. Unfortunately, few of these miners have (5) _____

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1. A. broken	B. destroyed	C. killed	D. collapsed
2. A. death	B. destruction	C. disaster	D. accident
3. A. roads	B. ways	C. fields	D. mines
4. A. fall	B. disaster	C. loss	D. collapse
5. A. existed	B. rescued	C. survived	D. saved

B. Read the text then choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

I often hear or read about “natural disasters” – the eruption of Mount St. Helen, a volcano in the state of Washington; Hurricane Andrew in Florida; the floods in the American Midwest; terrible all over the world; huge fires; and so on and so on. But I’ll never forget my first personal experience with the strangeness of nature – “the London Killer Fog” of 1952. It began on Thursday, December 4, when a high – pressure system (warm air) covered southern England. With the freezing – cold air below, heavy fog formed. Pollution from factories, cars, and coal stoves mixed with the fog. The humidity was terrible high, there was no breeze at all. Traffic (cars, trains, and boats) stopped. People couldn’t see, and some walked onto the railroad tracks or into the river. It was hard to breathe, and many people got sick. Finally, on Tuesday, December 9, the wind came and the fog went away. But after that, even more people got sick. Many of them died.

1. Which “natural disaster” isn’t mentioned in the text?

A. a volcano B. a flood C. a hurricane D. a tornado

2. What is his unforgettable personal experience?

A. the London killer. B. the heavy fog in London in 1952.
C. the strangeness of nature. D. a high – pressure system.

3. How long did the “London Killer Fog” last?

A. for four days. B. for five days. C. for six days. D. for a week.

4. What didn’t happen during the time of “London Killer Fog”?

A. heavy rain. B. humidity. C. pollution. D. heavy fog.

5. Why did the traffic stop?

A. Because of the rain. B. Because of the windy weather.
C. Because of the humid weather. D. Because of the heavy fog.

C. DO ALL VOLCANOES ERUPT?

Some volcanoes are always (1) _____. They are called active volcanoes. Mount Etna in Italy is an active (2) _____. Some volcanoes have not erupted since prehistoric times. These are (3) _____ extinct volcanoes. Most of the Hawaiian Islands are extinct volcanoes. These volcanoes (4) _____ have a hot spot under them. They (5) _____ erupt anymore. Some volcanoes have not erupted for a long time, (6) _____ they could erupt again. These are called dormant volcanoes. Scientists try to figure out (7) _____ volcanoes will erupt. Studying volcanoes is hard and dangerous work. Scientists drill into volcanoes. They (8) _____ maps of the inside of the volcanoes. They use satellites to study volcanoes (9) _____ space. Scientists have been able to predict a few eruptions. But it is not (10) _____ to tell what a volcano might do.

1. A. erupting	B. running	C. going	D. firing
2. A. mountain	B. volcano	C. river	D. hill
3. A. named	B. thought	C. called	D. said
4. A. any longer	B. any more	C. not more	D. no longer
5. A. won't	B. cannot	C. should not	D. may not
6. A. and	B. or	C. but	D. so
7. A. where	B. why	C. that	D. when
8. A. do	B. create	C. build	D. make
9. A. in	B. from	C. into	D. out of
10. A. easy	B. difficult	C. able	D. good

VI. Complete the 2nd sentence so that it has similar meaning to the 1st sentence:

1. Powerful tsunami waves carried ships many kilometres inland.

→ *Ships* _____

2. Many natural disasters have been caused by global warming.

→ *Global warming* _____

3. They provided food then cleaned up the debris.

→ *After they* _____

4. Tornadoes can move objects as big as a car.

→ *Objects* _____

5. The northern part of the city wasn't struck by the typhoon.

→ *The typhoon* _____

6. It's Tony's 15th birthday next week.

→ *Tony will* _____

7. The small town has totally been destroyed by the hurricane.

→ *The hurricane* _____

8. They will widen the gate to let the cars run into the yard easily.

→ *The gate* _____

9. I can't come because I have to help my dad with something.

→ *If* _____

10. As soon as we got on the plane, the pilot told us to get off again.

→ *We had just* _____

VII. Write sentences in the passive, using the suggested words.

1. Our car / service / a mechanic / tomorrow.

2. At the surgery yesterday. I / examine / Dr Peterson / and / I give / prescription.

3. It looked like the window/ break / a hammer/ sometime before.

4. I went to see it because / I tell / it was a good film/ all my friends

5. Your cheque/ send / last Friday and / should / deliver / to you tomorrow.

The end