| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A support | B secure | C protect | D defend |
| 2 | A produced | B increased | C developed | D built up |
| 3 | A on | B for | C into | D at |
| 4 | A sicknesses | B diseases | C injuries | D infections |
| 5 | A guard | B rescue | C support | D protect |
| 6 | A risks | B endangers | C decreases | D warns |
| 7 | A pain | B ache | C difficulty | D illness |
| 8 | A injure | B hurt | C suffer | D collapse |
| 9 | A overcome | B cure | C recover | D heal |
| 10 | A hurt | B injured | C harmed | D wounded |
| 11 | A back | B away | C in | D up |
| 12 | A As long as | B Unless | C Even if | D In case |

**B Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals.**

# HURRICANES



A hurricane is a (1) _____ storm which is always accompanied by torrential rain and winds that can reach speeds of up to 300 kilometres per hour. Hurricanes form over warm expanses of water and increase in (2) _____ as they make their way towards the mainland.

(3) _____ areas are usually hit the hardest, but the (4) _____ of the storm decreases as it continues inland.

Hurricanes can cause (5) _____ damage. They uproot trees, destroy houses and (6) _____ sites and even lift up boats right out of the water. So, it is crucial that meteorologists keep constant (7) _____ of any suspicious weather formations which may evolve into hurricanes. If a hurricane is approaching inhabited areas, the authorities issue (8) _____ and give people (9) _____ as to how to prepare for its (10) _____ and for their evacuation.

DESTROY

STRONG

COAST

INTENSE

EXTEND

CONSTRUCT

OBSERVE

WARN, INSTRUCT

ARRIVE



LIVEWORKSHEETS