



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. => _____

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

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.

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

