

## UNIT 9: NATURAL DISASTERS

### A. TỪ VỰNG:

1. accommodation (n) /ə,kɒmə'deɪʃn/: chỗ ở
2. bury (v) /'beri/: chôn vùi, vùi lấp
3. collapse (v) /kə'ləps/: đổ, sập, sụp, đổ sập
4. damage (n) /'dæmɪdʒ/: sự thiệt hại, sự hư hại
5. disaster (n) /dɪ'zɑːstə/: tai họa, thảm họa
6. drought (n) /draʊt/: hạn hán
7. earthquake (n) /'ɜːθkweɪk/: trận động đất
8. erupt (v) /ɪ'rʌpt/: phun (núi lửa)
9. eruption (n) /ɪ'rʌpʃn/: sự phun (núi lửa)
10. evacuate (v) /ɪ'vækjueɪt/: sơ tán
11. forest fire (n) /'fɒrɪst faɪər/: cháy rừng
12. homeless (adj) /'həʊmləs/: không có nhà cửa, vô gia cư
13. mudslide (n) /'mʌdslaɪd/: lũ bùn
14. put out (v) /pʊt aʊt/: dập tắt (lửa..)
15. rage (v) /reɪdʒ/: diễn ra ác liệt, hung dữ
16. rescue worker (n) /'reskjuː 'wɜːkə/: nhân viên cứu hộ
17. scatter (v) /'skætə/: tung, rải, rắc
18. shake (v) /ʃeɪk/: rung, lắc, làm rung, lúc lắc
19. tornado (n) /tɔː'neɪdəʊ/: lốc xoáy
20. trap (v) /træp/: làm cho mắc kẹt
21. tsunami (n) /tsuː'nɑːmi/: sóng thần
22. typhoon (n) /taɪ'fuːn/: bão nhiệt đới
23. victim (n) /'vɪktɪm/: nạn nhân
24. volcanic (adj) /vɒl'kænɪk/: thuộc núi lửa
25. volcano (n) /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/: núi lửa

### B. NGỮ PHÁP:

#### I. PASSIVE VOICE (CẤU BỊ ĐỘNG)

##### 1. Cách sử dụng

Câu bị động được sử dụng khi bản thân chủ thể không tự thực hiện được hành động.

Ví dụ:

My money was stolen yesterday.

(Tiền của tôi bị trộm mất ngày hôm qua.)

Ta thấy chủ thể là “tiền của tôi” không thể tự “trộm” được mà bị một ai đó “trộm”

*nên câu này ta cần sử dụng câu bị động.*

## 2. Dạng thức của câu bị động

**Ta có dạng thức bị động:**

**S + BE + V past participle (P2)**

Trong đó: Be: Động từ “to be”

Vp: Động từ phân từ hai

**CHÚ Ý:** Động từ “to be” sẽ chia theo thì và chia theo chủ ngữ.

Ví dụ:

The meal is cooked by my mother

(Bữa ăn được nấu do mẹ tôi.)

*Ta thấy “bữa ăn” không thể tự thực hiện việc “nấu” nên ta cần sử dụng câu bị động.*

*Động từ “to be” chia thì hiện tại đơn với chủ ngữ là ngôi thứ 3 số ít nên có dạng là “is + cooked (động từ phân từ hai).*

## 3. Điều kiện để có thể biến đổi 1 câu từ chủ động thành bị động:

- Động từ trong câu chủ động phải là ngoại động từ đòi hỏi có tân ngữ theo sau.
- Các tân ngữ (trực tiếp, gián tiếp) phải được nêu rõ ràng.

## 4. Quy tắc chuyển:

Khi biến đổi 1 câu từ chủ động sang bị động ta làm theo các bước sau:

- Xác định chủ ngữ (S), động từ (V), tân ngữ (O) và thì của động từ trong câu chủ động.
- Lấy tân ngữ trong câu chủ động làm chủ ngữ của câu bị động.
- Lấy chủ ngữ trong câu chủ động làm tân ngữ và đặt sau từ “By” trong câu bị động.
- Biến đổi động từ chính trong câu chủ động thành P2 (Past Participle) trong câu bị động.
- Thêm “To be” vào trước P2 trong câu bị động (To be phải chia theo thời của V chính trong câu chủ động và chia theo số của S trong câu bị động).

Ví dụ:

**Bảng công thức các thì ở thể bị động:**

Tense	Active	Passive
Simple Present	S + V + O	S+be +P2 + by + O
Present Continuous	S + am/ is/ are + V-ing + O	S+ am/ is/ are + being+ P2 + by + O
Present Perfect	S + has/ have + P2 + O	S + has/ have + been + P2 + by + O
Simple Past	S + V-ed + O	S + was/ were + P2 + by + O
Past Continuous	S + was/ were + V-ing + O	S+ was/ were + being+ P2 + by + O

<b>Past Perfect</b>	S + had + P2+O	S + had + been + P2 + by + O
<b>Simple Future</b>	S + will/ shall + V + O	S + will + be + P2 + by + O
<b>Future Perfect</b>	S + will/ shall + have + P2 + O	S + will + have + been + P2 + by + O
<b>Be + going to</b>	S + am/ is/ are + going to + V + O	S + am/ i s/ are + going to + be + P2 + by + O
<b>Model Verbs</b>	S + model verb + V + O S + modal Verb + have +P2	S + model verb + be + P2 + by + O S + modal Verb + have been +P2

## II. PAST PERFECT (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH)

### 1. Định nghĩa về thì quá khứ hoàn thành

**Thì quá khứ hoàn thành** dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác và cả hai hành động này đều đã xảy ra trong quá khứ. Hành động nào xảy ra trước thì dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành. Hành động xảy ra sau thì dùng thì quá khứ đơn.

### 2. Cấu trúc

**Khẳng định : S + had + V past participle**

**Phủ định : S + had not ( hadn't) + V past participle**

**Nghi vấn: had + S + V past participle?**

### 3. Cách sử dụng thì quá khứ hoàn thành

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành dùng để chỉ:

- Khi hai hành động cùng xảy ra trong quá khứ, ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành cho hành động xảy ra trước và quá khứ đơn cho hành động xảy ra sau.

Ví dụ

I met them after they had divorced each other.

(Tôi gặp họ sau khi họ ly dị nhau.)

- Thì quá khứ hoàn thành diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và đã hoàn tất trước một thời điểm trong quá khứ, hoặc trước một hành động khác cũng đã kết thúc trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

We had had lunch when she arrived.

(Khi cô ấy đến chúng tôi đã ăn trưa xong.)

- Khi thì quá khứ hoàn thành thường được dùng kết hợp với thì quá khứ đơn, ta thường dùng kèm với các giới từ và liên từ như: by (có nghĩa như before), before, after, when, till, untill, as soon as, no sooner...than

Ví dụ:

Yesterday, I went out after I had finished my homework.

(Hôm qua, tôi đi chơi sau khi tôi đã làm xong bài tập.)

- Hành động xảy ra trong 1 khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ, trước 1 mốc thời gian khác

Ví dụ:

Jane had studied in England before she did her master's at Harvard.

(Jane đã học ở anh trước khi cô ấy học thạc sĩ ở Harvard.)

#### 4. Dấu hiện nhận biết thì quá khứ hoàn thành

Trong câu thường có các từ: before, after, when by, by the time, as soon as, by the time, by the end of + time in the past ...

Ví dụ:

When I got up this morning, my father had already left.

(Khi tôi thức dậy sáng nay, bố tôi đã đi rồi.)

### C. BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG:

#### 1. PHONETICS

I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- |                          |                       |                      |                        |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. my <u>th</u>       | B. <u>th</u> igh      | C. bre <u>ath</u>    | D. breathe             |
| 2. A. prom <u>is</u> ed  | B. caus <u>ed</u>     | C. increas <u>ed</u> | D. practic <u>ed</u>   |
| 3. A. encourag <u>e</u>  | B. garag <u>e</u>     | C. shortag <u>e</u>  | D. storag <u>e</u>     |
| 4. A. <u>ch</u> emist    | B. <u>ch</u> ampagne  | C. <u>ch</u> aos     | D. <u>ch</u> iropodist |
| 5. A. <u>h</u> obby      | B. <u>com</u> fort    | C. <u>kn</u> owledge | D. <u>pop</u> ular     |
| 6. A. <u>i</u> ssue      | B. <u>tiss</u> ue     | C. <u>pass</u> ion   | D. <u>vess</u> el      |
| 7. A. <u>mou</u> ld      | B. <u>sou</u> l       | C. <u>shou</u> lder  | D. <u>fou</u> l        |
| 8. A. <u>n</u> ature     | B. <u>chan</u> ge     | C. <u>grav</u> ity   | D. <u>bas</u> ic       |
| 9. A. darkness           | B. <u>warm</u> th     | C. <u>mar</u> ket    | D. <u>rema</u> rk      |
| 10. A. <u>beca</u> use   | B. <u>nur</u> se      | C. <u>hor</u> se     | D. <u>purpo</u> se     |
| 11. A. <u>marri</u> age  | B. <u>mass</u> age    | C. <u>coll</u> age   | D. <u>short</u> age    |
| 12. A. <u>breat</u> he   | B. <u>with</u>        | C. <u>ther</u> mal   | D. <u>clo</u> thing    |
| 13. A. <u>edu</u> cation | B. <u>ind</u> ividual | C. <u>proce</u> dure | D. <u>prod</u> uction  |
| 14. A. <u>releas</u> ed  | B. <u>pleas</u> ed    | C. <u>pass</u> ed    | D. <u>watch</u> ed     |
| 15. A. <u>help</u> ed    | B. <u>struggl</u> ed  | C. <u>remark</u> ed  | D. <u>watch</u> ed     |
| 16. A. <u>help</u> ed    | B. <u>book</u> ed     | C. <u>wait</u> ed    | D. <u>help</u> ed      |
| 17. A. <u>c</u> ow       | B. <u>h</u> ow        | C. <u>to</u> wn      | D. <u>g</u> row        |
| 18. A. <u>says</u>       | B. <u>looks</u>       | C. <u>laugh</u> s    | D. <u>want</u> s       |
| 19. A. <u>brush</u>      | B. <u>chin</u>        | C. <u>wash</u> ing   | D. <u>mach</u> ine     |
| 20. A. <u>thin</u>       | B. <u>than</u> k      | C. <u>the</u> me     | D. <u>the</u> re       |
| 21. A. <u>caus</u> e     | B. <u>pois</u> on     | C. <u>scat</u> ter   | D. <u>dis</u> aster    |
| 22. A. <u>icon</u>       | B. <u>loch</u>        | C. <u>off</u> icial  | D. <u>Scot</u> s       |

- |                          |                     |                      |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 23. A. <u>bury</u>       | B. <u>eruption</u>  | C. <u>mudslide</u>   | D. <u>untreated</u> |
| 24. A. <u>volcano</u>    | B. <u>forest</u>    | C. <u>tornado</u>    | D. <u>ghost</u>     |
| 25. A. <u>earthquake</u> | B. <u>breath</u>    | C. <u>thanks</u>     | D. <u>breathe</u>   |
| 26. A. <u>hands</u>      | B. <u>occasions</u> | C. <u>associates</u> | D. <u>others</u>    |
| 27. A. <u>frightened</u> | B. <u>stamped</u>   | C. <u>walked</u>     | D. <u>laughed</u>   |
| 28. A. <u>fluoride</u>   | B. <u>lid</u>       | C. <u>arid</u>       | D. <u>hidden</u>    |
| 29. A. <u>stack</u>      | B. <u>slash</u>     | C. <u>swamp</u>      | D. <u>stamp</u>     |
| 30. A. <u>agent</u>      | B. <u>angine</u>    | C. <u>regard</u>     | D. <u>surgeon</u>   |

**II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.**

- |                     |                 |                |                  |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. biology       | B. pollution    | C. philosophy  | D. demonstration |
| 2. A. evacuate      | B. photography  | C. temporary   | D. television    |
| 3. A. national      | B. tsunami      | C. volcano     | D. eruption      |
| 4. A. geology       | B. astrology    | C. nationalize | D. autography    |
| 5. A. permanent     | B. catastrophe  | C. demography  | D. ambulance     |
| 6. A. classic       | B. rural        | C. nature      | D. degree        |
| 7. A. humid         | B. comfort      | C. intact      | D. urban         |
| 8. A. outskirt      | B. scenic       | C. area        | D. migrant       |
| 9. A. geography     | B. ideology     | C. topography  | D. voluntary     |
| 10. A. Japanese     | B. Portuguese   | C. pioneer     | D. examinee      |
| 11. A. oceanic      | B. botanical    | C. identical   | D. romantic      |
| 12. A. natural      | B. animal       | C. waterfall   | D. illegal       |
| 13. A. commercial   | B. economic     | C. traditional | D. intelligent   |
| 14. A. agricultural | B. documental   | C. telephone   | D. intermediate  |
| 15. A. disagree     | B. photographic | C. historical  | D. unnecessary   |

**2. MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

- Justine was \_\_\_\_\_ to John's birthday party last month.  
A. invited                      B. inviting                      C. invite                      D. invites
- Carlos \_\_\_\_\_ home before we arrived.  
A. is going                      B. will go                      C. has gone                      D. had gone
- This new word is too difficult for me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. remember                      B. to remember                      C. remembers                      D. remembering
- Fiona is not interested \_\_\_\_\_ politics.  
A. at                      B. on                      C. in                      D. to
- The government will build more comfortable \_\_\_\_\_ for students.  
A. accommodate                      B. accommodation

- C. accommodating      D. accommodator
6. Our teeth \_\_\_\_\_ at least once a day.  
A. should clean      B. should cleaning  
C. should be cleaned      D. should be cleaning
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ then they took a look around the supermarket.  
A. had lunch      B. have lunch      C. having lunch      D. to have lunch
8. He is old enough to get \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. marry      B. marries      C. marrying      D. married
9. I'm a bit short \_\_\_\_\_ money. Can you lend me some?  
A. at      B. with      C. of      D. on
10. Her body was returned home for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bury      B. buries      C. buried      D. burial
11. Was this beautiful house \_\_\_\_\_ by Mark?  
A. buy      B. bought      C. buying      D. buyer
12. After he \_\_\_\_\_ everything clearly, we started our work.  
A. had explained      B. had explain      C. has explained      D. has explain
13. My boss's anger suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ into furious shouting.  
A. erupt      B. erupted      C. erupting      D. eruption
14. These old pictures won't \_\_\_\_\_ in the bedroom.  
A. is hung      B. are hung      C. be hung      D. been hung
15. Before my mother \_\_\_\_\_ home, my father had prepared dinner.  
A. came      B. come      C. comes      D. will come
16. This house and these doors are going to \_\_\_\_\_ for Christmas day by the Greens.  
A. painted      B. be painted      C. paint      D. be paint
17. When I got up this morning, my wife \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has already left      B. already has left      C. had already left      D. already had left
18. It is time you \_\_\_\_\_ your homework done.  
A. has      B. had      C. have      D. having
19. She was very angry \_\_\_\_\_ Marcos.  
A. to      B. with      C. about      D. with
20. During 1942 \_\_\_\_\_ started to arrive in the city.  
A. evacuee families      B. evacuate families  
C. families evacuee      D. families evacuate
21. The dogs \_\_\_\_\_ fed before they went to the party.  
A. has      B. have been      C. had been      D. having been
22. The car was dirty. They \_\_\_\_\_ it for weeks.  
A. hasn't cleaned      B. haven't cleaned

- C. hadn't been cleaned    D. hadn't cleared
23. It \_\_\_\_\_ her 10 minutes to do this exercise yesterday morning.  
A. made                      B. took                      C. cost                      D. lost
24. Frank is capable \_\_\_\_\_ doing better than he is doing now.  
A. of                          B. at                          C. with                      D. in
25. The scheme has been set up to help \_\_\_\_\_ people.  
A. home-made              B. homeless              C. house-style              D. houseful
26. We're \_\_\_\_\_ the evening around a Japanese theme.  
A. organizing              B. organizer              C. organization              D. organized
27. The pollution problems \_\_\_\_\_ since last month.  
A. has discussed              B. have discussed  
C. has been discussed      D. have been discussed
28. When they got home last night. They found that someone \_\_\_\_\_ into the house.  
A. had broken              B. had been broken  
C. has broken              D. has been broken
29. How many languages are \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese?  
A. speak                      B. speaking              C. spoken                      D. speaker
30. The woman sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. She \_\_\_\_\_ before.  
A. hasn't flown              B. hadn't flown              C. didn't fly              D. doesn't fly
31. The earth's weather is \_\_\_\_\_ and we don't know what will happen to us.  
A. dangerous              B. serious              C. predicted              D. mysterious
32. Man has spent years and years trying \_\_\_\_\_ weather patterns but it is still an inexact science.  
A. predicting              B. to predict  
C. to predicting              D. to have predicted
33. A drought occurs when a region receives consistently below average \_\_\_\_\_  
A. falling rain              B. rain falling              C. rainfall                      D. fallrain
34. When we \_\_\_\_\_ back to our home village last month, it \_\_\_\_\_ so much.  
A. had come - changed      B. came - had changed  
C. came - has changed      D. had come - has changed
35. She \_\_\_\_\_ in that town for 20 years by the time that historic earthquake  
A. had live - occurred      B. has lived - occurred  
C. had lived - occur              D. had lived – occurred
36. Some tents \_\_\_\_\_ so that children and old people could sleep in.

- A. was set up                      B. were set up                      C. set up                      D. settled up
37. People in Japan \_\_\_\_\_ how to survive in an earthquake.
- A. have been taught                      B. are taught                      C. were taught                      D. had been taught
38. Exactly 5 people got stuck and \_\_\_\_\_ in that fire.
- A. was death                      B. was died                      C. dead                      D. died
39. An earthquake is the \_\_\_\_\_ a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust.
- A. cause by                      B. consequence                      C. result from                      D. result of
40. The magnitude of an earthquake \_\_\_\_\_ on the Richter scale.
- A. reports                      B. is reported                      C. was reported                      D. reported
41. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I wouldn't buy that kind of car.
- A. am                      B. are                      C. was                      D. were
42. What does the forest \_\_\_\_\_ like?
- A. is                      B. be                      C. look                      D. looks
43. People will be \_\_\_\_\_ to a safe place to live in the short run.
- A. taken                      B. took                      C. takes                      D. to take
44. Is it \_\_\_\_\_ to improve our speaking skill?
- A. import                      B. importing                      C. importance                      D. important
45. The window needs \_\_\_\_\_ today to prepare for our party.
- A. clean                      B. to clean                      C. cleaning                      D. cleaned
46. Before I was born, my father had \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher.
- A. be                      B. been                      C. being                      D. was
47. They are \_\_\_\_\_ a team with two foreign friends.
- A. on                      B. at                      C. in                      D. of
48. Have they ever visited English \_\_\_\_\_ countries?
- A. speaking                      B. spoken                      C. speak                      D. speaks
49. I \_\_\_\_\_ visit my grandmother on Sunday if I don't go to school.
- A. would                      B. wouldn't                      C. will                      D. will not
50. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most common disaster in Vietnam?
- A. What                      B. When                      C. Where                      D. Which

### 3. WORD FORMS

#### I. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.

- He lived on her own in rented \_\_\_\_\_. (ACCOMMODATE)
- Her family insisted she should be given a proper \_\_\_\_\_. (BURY)
- This could have equally \_\_\_\_\_ consequences. (DISASTER)
- No one can accurately predict \_\_\_\_\_. (EARTH)



5. There was an emergency \_\_\_\_\_ of thousands of people after the flood. (EVACUATE)
6. She was \_\_\_\_\_ and had to put her child up for adoption. (HOME)
7. The heavy rains could cause flash floods and \_\_\_\_\_. (MUD)
8. Carlos had a firm \_\_\_\_\_. (SHAKE)
9. The boys claimed they were being \_\_\_\_\_ by the police. (VICTIM)
10. One third of the region has been \_\_\_\_\_ in the past decade. (FOREST)
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the city after the devastating earthquake is being carried. (CONSTRUCT)
12. Visitors are allowed to get close to this volcano because it is \_\_\_\_\_. (ACT)
13. Ten years ago, more than 10 thousand people of this area suffered from a frightening volcano \_\_\_\_\_. (ERUPT)
14. After the flood, many people were made \_\_\_\_\_. (HOME)
15. We should offer our \_\_\_\_\_ hands to aid the victims of natural disasters. (HELP)
16. New Zealand is an ideal destination for travellers because of its many tourist \_\_\_\_\_. (ATTRACT)
17. People keep throwing rubbish into the lake, and it results in the \_\_\_\_\_ of many fish. (DIE)
18. Noise pollution \_\_\_\_\_ people's hearing ability. (THREAT)
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ from Sydney to Wellington has been delayed because of bad weather. (FLY)
20. A number of cleaning products contain very \_\_\_\_\_ chemicals. (HARM)

#### 4. VERB FORMS

##### I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. Before she **(go)** \_\_\_\_\_ to bed, she **(finish)** \_\_\_\_\_ her homework.
2. Few people **(understand)** \_\_\_\_\_ the news when the consequences began to appear.
3. After they **(go)** \_\_\_\_\_, he **(sit)** \_\_\_\_\_ down and **(rest)** \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When I came to the theatre, the film **(start)** \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Before she **(listen)** \_\_\_\_\_ to music, she **(do)** \_\_\_\_\_ homework.
6. Last night, David **(go)** \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket before he **(go)** \_\_\_\_\_ home.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you **(finish)** \_\_\_\_\_ the report before he asked for it?
8. Our boss **(not make)** \_\_\_\_\_ the decision yet when management changed their mind.

9. Mark (**want**) \_\_\_\_\_ to go to New York, but his wife changed his mind.
10. We (**eat already**) \_\_\_\_\_ so we weren't hungry.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ you (**take**) \_\_\_\_\_ part in this game if you have free time?
12. People who do voluntary work in this city (**give**) \_\_\_\_\_ out free food to the poor for a long time.
13. How often \_\_\_\_\_ you (**practise**) \_\_\_\_\_ speaking English?
14. I (**get**) \_\_\_\_\_ good marks after my examination finished at school.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ they (**leave**) \_\_\_\_\_ their house when their parents visited them?
16. If I were you, I (**not go**) \_\_\_\_\_ out alone.
17. Jenny usually (**attend**) \_\_\_\_\_ her teachers' lectures on time.
18. In my house, pigs are often (**feed**) \_\_\_\_\_ by my mother.
19. How about (**travel**) \_\_\_\_\_ to Nha Trang beach this weekend?
20. Anna (**not manage**) \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent her cats from fighting with each other since the first time.

## 5. CORRECTION

### I. Find ONE mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. I came back home after my sister had finish her dinner.  
A    B                    C                    D
2. Frank said that he has met Sir. Alex Ferguson before.  
A                    B    C                    D
3. Before Christine goes to bed, she had drunk a glass of wine.  
A                    B                    C    D
4. She told her husband she hadn't wore such a kind of dress before.  
A                    B                    C                    D
5. When I arrived at the stadium, the football match had starting.  
A    B                    C    D
6. There was a big storm in this village before I came here.  
A    B                    C                    D
7. Thanks for the prompt financial aids of the government, the life of people in this town had become less miserable.  
A                    B                    C                    D
8. I weren't informed anything about the wildfire last week.  
A                    B                    C                    D
9. Fortunately, they learnt how to do in case of earthquakes before it occurred.  
A                    B                    C                    D

10. All the visitors was prevented from continuing their exploration because of the uninformed landslide.

A

B

C

D

11. If I was an astronaut, I would be really famous in my country.

A

B

C

D

12. Please don't drink this water because it is contaminate.

A

B

C

D

13. She would like to know how pronounce these Spanish words.

A

B

C

D

14. Jack has never be there before, so he is so excited.

A

B

C

D

15. Mr. Smith went to the church to feel relaxed every day.

A.

B

C

D

16. The sea will rise level if the ice melted.

A

B

C

D

17. The water is contaminated as a result in pouring lots of chemicals into the river.

A

B

C

D

18. Why has John been ability to learn a lot of languages?

A

B

C

D

19. Hundreds of houses was destroyed after the earthquake.

A

B

C

D

20. Typhoons are happened in her hometown once a year.

A

B

C

D

## 6. READING

I. Read the following text and use the words given in the box to fill in the blanks.

<b>different</b>	<b>most</b>	<b>common</b>	<b>against</b>	<b>small</b>
<b>ago</b>	<b>region</b>	<b>storms</b>	<b>social</b>	<b>has</b>

As South Texas continues to battle (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Harvey's record rainfall, the people of Louisiana are marking a tragic anniversary. Twelve years (2) \_\_\_\_\_, on August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina made landfall near New

Orleans. It was one of the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ devastating natural disasters to ever hit the United States, and the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ still bears its scars.

Hurricane Harvey and Hurricane Katrina are (5) \_\_\_\_\_ beasts, to be sure. Harvey's lingering wrath is very different than Katrina's swift and destructive turn, and the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and infrastructural collapses that followed. So far, Harvey (7) \_\_\_\_\_ claimed a number of lives, but it is a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ fraction of Katrina's 1,800+ victims.

From a meteorological perspective, though, how do these (9) \_\_\_\_\_ compare? Other than timing - an interesting but easily explained coincidence - do they have anything in (10) \_\_\_\_\_ other than adjacent chambers in the nation's memory?

(Source: <http://www.edition.cnn.com>)

## II. Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.

On April 25, 2015, a 7.8-magnitude earthquake rocked Nepal, caused buildings to collapse, set off avalanches (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Mount Everest and catapulted the entire region (2) \_\_\_\_\_ chaos. The worst earthquake in 80 years (3) \_\_\_\_\_ nearly 9,000 people, injured thousands, destroyed or damaged at (4) \_\_\_\_\_ 880,000 homes and more (5) \_\_\_\_\_ 1,200 health facilities. Multiple aftershocks throughout the region hampered rescue operations, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ survivors and added to the death and injury toll. Then the monsoon (7) \_\_\_\_\_ compounded the misery as survivors sought shelter amidst ruined (8) \_\_\_\_\_. AmeriCares immediately launched a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ relief effort sending aid workers, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ teams, and emergency medicines and supplies to the disaster zone.

(Source: <https://www.americares.org>)

- |                  |               |                |               |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. in         | B. before     | C. on          | D. after      |
| 2. A. into       | B. onto       | C. to          | D. in         |
| 3. A. kill       | B. kills      | C. killing     | D. killed     |
| 4. A. less       | B. least      | C. more        | D. most       |
| 5. A. than       | B. then       | C. until       | D. without    |
| 6. A. terrify    | B. terrifies  | C. terrified   | D. terrifying |
| 7. A. area       | B. size       | C. time        | D. season     |
| 8. A. hills      | B. buildings  | C. rivers      | D. mountains  |
| 9. A. high-class | B. short-term | C. large-scale | D. long-range |
| 10. A. medicine  | B. medical    | C. medically   | D. medicate   |

### III. Read the following text and do the following task.

A tornado is a violently rotating column of air that extends from a thunderstorm to the ground and is often - although not always - visible as a funnel cloud. Lightening and hail are common in thunderstorms that produce tornadoes. Tornadoes cause extensive damage to structures and disrupt transportation, power, water, gas, communications, and other services in its direct path and in neighbouring areas. Related thunderstorms can cause heavy rains, flash flooding, and hail.

About 1,200 tornadoes hit the United States every year and every state is at risk. Most tornadoes in the United States occur east of the Rocky Mountains with concentrations in the central and southern plains, the Gulf Coast and Florida.

Tornadoes can strike in any season, but occur most often in the spring and summer months. They can occur at all hours of the day and night, but are most likely to occur between 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.

(Source: <https://www.rendy.gov>)

#### a. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a tornado?

---

2. What is common in thunderstorms that produce tornadoes?

---

3. What can related thunderstorms cause?

---

4. How many tornadoes hit the United States every year?

---

5. Which seasons can tornadoes strike?

---

#### b. Put True (T) or False (F) at the beginning of the statements below.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ A tornado extends from thunderstorm to the ground.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ Tornadoes cause slight damage to structures.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Every state in the US is at risk of being hit by tornadoes.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ No tornadoes in the United States occur east of the Rocky Mountains, the Gulf Coast and Florida.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ Tornadoes occur between 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. only.

#### **IV. Read the passage. Answer the questions below.**

Hurricanes, cyclones, and typhoons are all the same weather phenomenon; we just use different names for these storms in different places. In the Atlantic and Northeast Pacific, the term “hurricane” is used. The same type of disturbance in the Northwest Pacific is called a “typhoon” and “cyclones” occur in the South Pacific and Indian Ocean. The ingredients for these storms include a pre-existing weather disturbance, warm tropical oceans, moisture, and relatively light winds. If the right conditions persist long enough, they can combine to produce the violent winds, incredible waves, torrential rains, and floods we associate with this phenomenon. In the Atlantic, hurricane season officially runs June 1 to November 30. However, while 97 percent of tropical activity occurs during this time period, there is nothing magical in these dates, and hurricanes have occurred outside of these six months.

1. Which name is used for very big storms in Northwest Pacific?

---

2. Where is the name “cyclones” used?

---

3. What are the features of the severe storms which occur within a long time?

---

4. When do hurricanes often occur?

---

5. Is it possible that hurricanes can occur even when it is not hurricane season?

---

#### **V. Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.**

Earth Day Network's mission is to diversify, educate and activate the environmental movement worldwide. More (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 1 billion people now participate in Earth Day activities (2) \_\_\_\_\_ year. This can make it the largest observance in the world. Members of this organization (3) \_\_\_\_\_ through a combination of education, public policy, and consumer campaigns.

The first Earth Day (4) \_\_\_\_\_ April 22, 1970, activated 20 million Americans from all walks of life and is widely (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with launching the modern environmental movement. The passage of the landmark Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ other ground-breaking

environmental laws soon followed. Twenty years (7) \_\_\_\_\_, Earth Day went global, mobilizing 200 million people in 141 countries and lifting environmental issues onto the world stage. Now, this day is becoming (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and more popular in over the world.

- |               |            |             |              |
|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. of      | B. than    | C. then     | D. with      |
| 2. A. much    | B. many    | C. each     | D. other     |
| 3. A. to work | B. works   | C. working  | D. work      |
| 4. A. on      | B. in      | C. at       | D. until     |
| 5. A. credit  | B. credits | C. credited | D. crediting |
| 6. A. much    | B. many    | C. little   | D. few       |
| 7. A. later   | B. latest  | C. late     | D. lately    |
| 8. A. many    | B. much    | C. most     | D. more      |

**VI. Read the following text and do the following tasks.**

**JAPAN EARTHQUAKE & TSUNAMI IN 2011**

On March 11, 2011, there was a magnitude-9 earthquake in north- eastern Japan. This natural disaster was so terrible and lead to a lot of changes in Japanese's life.

According to some newspaper, more than 120,000 buildings were destroyed, 278,000 were half-destroyed and 726,000 were partially destroyed. The Japanese government estimated that the direct financial damage from the disaster was about \$199 billion dollars (about 16.9 trillion yen). The World Bank also estimated the total economic cost could be up to \$235 billion. Therefore, it was considered to be one of the costliest natural disaster in world history. In Japan, residents have been still recovering from the disaster. Their effort to lead a new life is so amazing, although some people lost their property or even family members. They have continued to rebuild their houses, the road systems or factories. All the world looks up to those Japanese because of their considerable effort.

**a. Answer the following questions.**

1. When did the earthquake in Japan happen?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Were 278,000 buildings destroyed totally?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Who did estimate the financial damage of this earthquake?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Was the cost of this natural disaster expensive?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What did Japanese residents do after the disaster?

\_\_\_\_\_

**b. Put True (T) or False (F) at the end of the statements below.**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ The World Bank also estimated the direct financial damage of the disaster was about \$199 million.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ The cost of the natural disaster is cheapest in the world history.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese's effort is so amazing.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ They reconstruct their houses.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ People in the world look up to Japanese residents.

**7. WRITING**

**1. Change the following sentences to passive voice.**

1. They have discussed the pollution problems since last month

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Is he going to repair this bicycle?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Have you sent the invitation cards to your friends?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. My father moved the sofa into the living room.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. They inform me that the manager is going to travel to Germany.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. We believed that Linda would pass the driving test.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Gary gets his brother to clean his car.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. He will have a veterinary surgeon examine her cat.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. People don't force the children to work hard.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Police advise drivers to drive slowly and safely.

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Her sister is preparing the breakfast in the kitchen.

\_\_\_\_\_

12. We should clean our teeth at least once a day.

\_\_\_\_\_

13. The shop assistant handed the packages to the customer.

\_\_\_\_\_

14. The director award the first prize to the best competitor.



---

15. The organizer says that the performance will start at 7 p.m.

---

16. He recommended that we shouldn't stay in the suburb.

---

17. I had a technician repair my mobile phone.

---

18. They often get the technician to maintain the water heater.

---

19. How long have you waited for the dentist?

---

20. People saw her plant the tree.

---

**II. Finish each of the following sentences so that its meaning stays the same.**

1. Phillip had gone out before they arrived.

→ After \_\_\_\_\_

2. I had lunch then I watched an interesting film.

→ Before \_\_\_\_\_

3. There was a power cut before they got out of the room.

→ When \_\_\_\_\_

4. After the manager had informed us clearly about the job, we started our work.

→ By the time \_\_\_\_\_

5. My father had had dinner by the time I came home.

→ Before \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Use the given words to write the complete sentences.**

1. What/I / do/ make you sad/ so much?

---

2. I/ already / quit/ job/ when/ she/ join/ company.

---

3. He/ not be able to eat/ dinner/ before/ his wife/ come home.

---

4. Anna/ work/ accountant/ four years/ before/ she/ promote.

---

5. My sister/ finish lunch/ by the time/ I/ walk/ kitchen.

---

**IV. Rewrite the following sentences based on the given words.**

1. Thanks to technology advances, people can predict some weather disasters such as hurricanes and blizzards.

→ Thanks to \_\_\_\_\_ (predicted)

2. In some cases, lightning can result in wildfires.

→ In some cases, \_\_\_\_\_ (caused)

3. The three injured men were taken to the hospital by some local people. After that, the ambulance came.

→ The three injured men \_\_\_\_\_ (by the time)

4. The children left the house. Then the house collapsed.

→ The children \_\_\_\_\_ (before)

5. After the latest landslide in Sapa, the local government held a training session to teach people how to protect themselves in some natural disasters.

→ After \_\_\_\_\_ (was)

**V. Write an email (100 -120 words) to your foreign friend about a natural disaster happening in Vietnam that you witnessed or heard about.**

*You should base on the suggestions below:*

- What type of natural disaster is it?
- When/ where did it occur?
- What were the effects of it?
- What was/ has been done to help the victims of the disasters?

Dear .....,

---

---

---

---

---

Love,

.....(Your signature)

=====

## ANSWER KEYS

### UNIT 9

#### 1. PHONETICS

I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group

1. D	7. D	13. C	19. B	25. D
2. B	8. C	14. B	20. D	26. C
3. B	9. B	15. B	21. C	27. A
4. B	10. A	16. C	22. C	28. A
5. B	11. B	17. D	23. A	29. C
6. D	12. C	18. A	24. B	30. C

II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

1. D	4. C	7. C	10. D	13. B
2. C	5. A	8. C	11. A	14. C
3. A	6. D	9. B	12. D	15. C

#### 2. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. A	11. B	21. C	31. D	41. D
2. D	12. A	22. D	32. B	42. C
3. B	13. B	23. B	33. C	43. A
4. C	14. C	24. A	34. B	44. D
5. B	15. A	25. B	35. B	45. C
6. C	16. B	26. A	36. B	46. B
7. A	17. C	27. D	37. B	47. C
8. D	18. B	28. A	38. D	48. A
9. C	19. D	29. C	39. D	49. C
10. D	20. A	30. B	40. B	50. A

#### 3. WORD FORMS

I. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.

1. accommodation	11. reconstruction
2. burial	12. inactive
3. disastrous	13. eruption
4. earthquakes	14. homeless
5. evacuation	15. helping
6. homeless	16. attractions
7. mudslides	17. deaths
8. handshake	18. threatens
9. victimized	19. flight
10. deforested	20. harmful

#### 4. VERB FORMS

I. Use the words given in the box to complete the following sentences.

1. went - had finished	11. Will you take
2. had understood	12. have given
3. had gone - sat - rested	13. do you practise
4. had started	14. got
5. listened - had done	15. Had they left
6. had gone - went	16. wouldn't go
7. had you finished	17. attends
8. hadn't made	18. fed
9. had wanted	19. travelling
10. had already eaten	20. hasn't managed

#### 5. CORRECTION

I. Find ONE mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. D. finish → finished	1. A → were
2. B. has → had	2. D → contaminated
3. B. goes → went	3. C → to pronounce
4. B. wore → worn	4. B → been
5. D. starting → started	5. B → goes
6. A → had been	6. D → melts
7. C. → became	7. B → of
8. A. → wasn't	8. B → able
9. B. → had learnt	9. C → were
10. A. → were prevented	10. B → happen

## 6. READING

I. Read the following text and use the words given in the box to fill in the blanks.

1. against	6. social
2. ago	7. has
3. most	8. small
4. region	9. storms
5. different	10. common

II. Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.

1. C	6. C
2. A	7. D
3. D	8. B
4. B	9. C
5. A	10. B

III. Read the following text and do the following task.

a. Answer the following questions.

1. It is a violently rotating column of air that is often visible as a funnel cloud.
2. Lightening and hail are common in thunderstorms that produce tornadoes.
3. Related thunderstorms can cause heavy rains, flash flooding, and hail.
4. About 1,200 tornadoes hit the United States every year.
5. Tornadoes can strike in any season, but occur most often in the spring and summer months.

b. Put True (T) or False (F) at the beginning of the statements below.

6. T                      7. F                      8. T                      9. F                      10. F

IV. Read the passage. Answer the questions below.

1. Typhoon
2. South Pacific and Indian Ocean
3. They produce the violent winds, incredible waves, torrential rains, and floods.
4. Between June 1 and November 30
5. Yes, it is.

V. Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.

1. B                      2. C                      3. D                      4. A  
5. C                      6. B                      7. A                      8. D

VI. Read the following text and do the following tasks.

1. The earthquake in Japan happened on March 11, 2011
2. No, more than 120,000 buildings were totally destroyed.

3. That is the Japanese government.
4. Yes, it was.
5. They tried to recover from the disaster.
6. F                                      7. F                                      8. T                                      9. T                                      10. T

## **7. WRITING**

### **I. Change the following sentences to passive voice.**

1. The pollution problems have been discussed since last month.
2. Is this bicycle going to be repaired?
3. Have the invitation cards been sent to your friends?
4. The sofa was moved into the living room by my father.
5. I am informed that the manager is going to travel to Germany.
6. It was believed that Linda would pass the driving test.
7. Gary gets his car cleaned.
8. He will have her cat examined.
9. The children are not forced to work hard.
10. Drivers are advised to drive slowly and safely by police.
11. The breakfast is being prepared in the kitchen.
12. Our teeth should be cleaned at least once a day.
13. The packages were handed to the customer.
14. The first prize is awarded to the best competitor.
15. It is said that the performance will start at 7 p.m.
16. It was recommended that we shouldn't stay in the suburb.
17. I had my mobile phone repaired.
18. They often get the water heater maintained.
19. How long has the dentist been waited for?
20. She was seen to plant the tree.

### **II. Finish each of the following sentences so that its meaning stays the same.**

1. After Phillip had gone out, they arrived.
2. Before I watched an interesting film, I had had lunch.
3. When they got out of the room, there had been a power cut.
4. By the time we started our work, the manager had informed us clearly about the job.
5. Before I came home, my father had had dinner.

### **III. Use the given words to write the complete sentences.**

1. What had I done to make you sad so much?
2. I had already quitted the job when she joined the company.
3. He hadn't been able to eat dinner before his wife came home.
4. Anna had worked as an accountant for four years before she was promoted.



