



UNIT 9: NATURAL DISASTERS

PART I. THEORY

A. VOCABULARY

No	Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	disaster	(n)	/dɪ'zɑːstər/	thảm họa
2.	natural disasters		/'nætʃərəl dɪ'zɑːstərz/	những thảm họa thiên nhiên
3.	storm	(n)	/stɔːm/	bão
4.	flood	(n)	/flʌd/	lũ lụt
5.	tsunami	(n)	/tsuː'nɑːmi/	sóng thần
6.	tornado	(n)	/tɔː'neɪdəs/	lốc xoáy
7.	earthquake	(n)	/'ɜːθkweɪk/	động đất
8.	landslide	(n)	/'lændslaɪd/	sạt lở
9.	volcano	(n)	/vɒl'keɪnəʊ/	núi lửa
10.	volcanic	(adj)	/vɒl'kæɪnɪk/	thuộc/ gây ra bởi núi lửa
11.	erupt	(v)	/ɪ'rʌpt/	phun trào
12.	eruption	(n)	/ɪ'rʌpʃən/	sự phun trào
13.	volcanic eruption		/vɒl'kæɪnɪk ɪ'rʌpʃən/	sự phun trào núi lửa
14.	shake	(v)	/ʃeɪk/	rung, lắc
15.	tremble	(v)	/'treɪnbəl/	rung lắc
16.	destroy	(v)	/dɪ'strɔɪ/	phá hủy
17.	damage	(n, v)	/'dæmɪdʒ/	thiệt hại, gây tổn hại
18.	predict	(v)	/prɪ'dɪkt/	tiên đoán, dự đoán
19.	prediction	(n)	/prɪ'dɪkʃən/	sự dự đoán
20.	warn	(v)	/wɔːn/	cảnh báo

21.	pull up	(v)	pʊl ʌp/	kéo lên, nhổ lên
22.	property	(n)	/'prɒpəti/	tài sản, của cải
23.	emergency	(n)	/ɪ'mɜːdʒənsi/	sự khẩn cấp
24.	emergency kit	(n)	/ɪ'mɜːdʒənsi kɪt/	bộ dụng cụ cấp cứu
25.	funnel	(n)	/'fʌnəl/	cái phễu
26.	whistle	(n)	/'wɪsəl/	cái còi, tiếng còi
27.	fahrenheit	(n)	/'færənhaɪt/	độ F (đo nhiệt độ)
28.	richter scale	(n)	/'rɪktə skeɪl/	độ Richter (đo cường độ động đất)
29.	authority	(n)	/ɔː'θɒrəti/	chính quyền
30.	victim	(n)	/'vɪktɪm/	nạn nhân
31.	rescue	(v, n)	/'reskjuː/	cứu hộ, sự cứu hộ
32.	rescue worker		/'reskjuː 'wɜːkər/	nhân viên cứu hộ
33.	awful	(adj)	/'ɔːfəl/	khủng khiếp, đáng sợ
34.	frightened	(adj)	/'fraɪtənd/	hoảng sợ, khiếp đảm
35.	fear	(n)	/fiər/	sự sợ hãi
36.	in fear		/ɪn fiər/	trong sự sợ hãi
37.	violent	(adj)	/'vaɪələnt/	mạnh, hung bạo
38.	violently	(adv)	/'vaɪələntli/	một cách hung bạo
39.	slight	(adj)	/slaɪt/	nhẹ
40.	move	(v)	/muːv/	di chuyển
41.	move in a circle		/muːv ɪn /	di chuyển theo hình tròn
42.	towards	(pre)	/tə'wɔːdz/	theo hướng, về phía
43.	affect	(v)	/ə'fekt/	làm ảnh hưởng đến
44.	cause	(v)	/kɔːz/	gây ra
45.	hurt	(v, n)	/hɜːt/	làm bị thương, vết thương



46.	missing	(adj)	/ˈmɪsɪŋ/	mất tích
47.	suddenly	(adv)	/ˈsʌdənli/	đột nhiên, bỗng nhiên
48.	fortunately	(adv)	/ˈfɔ:tʃənətli/	thật may mắn, may thay
49.	rock	(n)	/rɒk/	đá, tảng đá
50.	mud	(n)	/mʌd/	bùn
51.	hide	(v)	/haɪd/	trốn, ẩn nấp
52.	ash	(n)	/æʃ/	tro
53.	layer	(n)	/ˈleɪər/	lớp, tầng
54.	a thick layer of ash		/ə θɪk ˈleɪər əv æʃ/	một lớp tro dày
55.	shelter	(n)	/ˈfeltər/	nơi trú ẩn

Word form

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
accommodate	accommodation		
erupt	eruption	eruptive	
evacuate	evacuation evacuee		
storm	storm	stormy	
	volcano	volcanic	
		sudden	suddenly

B. GRAMMAR

I. PAST CONTINUOUS

Past Continuous (Quá khứ tiếp diễn)
Công thức (+ S + was/ were + V-ing) (-) S + was/ were + not + V-ing (?) Was/ Were + S + V-ing?
Cách dùng - Hành động diễn ra tại thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ E.g: I was watching TV at 9 o'clock last night.
Dấu hiệu - at this time last night, at this moment last year, at 8 p.m last night, while,...

Past simple and past continuous with "When" and "While"

Dùng "while" hoặc "when" để chỉ mối liên hệ	- Hành động đang xảy ra thì có hành động khác xen vào S1 + QKTD + when + S2 +
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giữa 2 hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ.	QKĐ E.g: I was watching TV when she came home.
	When + S1 + QKĐ, S2 + QKTD E.g: When she came home, I was watching television.
	- Những hành động xảy ra song song S1 + QKTD + while + S2 + QKTD E.g: She was doing her homework while I was preparing dinner.
	While + S1 + QKTD, S2 + QKTD E.g: While they were running, we were walking.
	- Thói quen xấu với trạng từ "always" E.g: He was constantly talking. He annoyed everyone.

C. PRONUNCIATION

✚ Stress in words ending in -AL and -OUS

1. Các tính từ/ danh từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -al

Một số tính từ và danh từ được hình thành bằng cách thêm đuôi -al vào sau danh từ hoặc động từ. Thông thường việc thêm đuôi -al không làm thay đổi trọng âm của danh từ hoặc động từ gốc.

N/ V gốc		Adj/ N đuôi -al	
nation	/ˈneɪʃn/	→ national	/ˈnæʃnəl/
propose	/prəˈpəʊz/	→ proposal	/prəˈpəʊzl/
nature	/ˈneɪtʃər/	→ natural	/ˈnætʃrəl/

Tuy nhiên vẫn có một số trường hợp ngoại lệ

N/ V gốc		Adj/ N đuôi -al	
commerce	/ˈkɒmɜːs/	→ commercial	/kəˈmɜːʃl/
commerce	/ˈkɒmɜːs/	→ commercial	/kəˈmɜːʃl/

2. Tính từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -ous

Một số danh từ khi thêm đuôi -ous sẽ biến thành tính từ.

- Thường thì trọng âm của từ đó nằm ở âm tiết trước đuôi -ous.

famous /ˈfeɪməs/

enormous /iˈnɔːrmos/

- Tuy nhiên, có một số từ có trọng âm khác nhau.

poisonous /ˈpɔɪzənəs/

dangerous /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/

humorous /ˈhjuːmərəs/

marvelous /ˈmɑːrvələs/

PART II. LANGUAGE

A. PHONETIC

Exercise 1: Mark the stress in the following words.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. musical | 2. humorous | 3. national | 4. poisonous | 5. personal |
| 6. dangerous | 7. predict | 8. practical | 9. property | 10. marvellous |

Exercise 2: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>mud</u> | B. <u>nu</u> merous | C. <u>thun</u> derstorm | D. <u>sud</u> denly |
| 2. A. tsu <u>na</u> mi | B. <u>tro</u> pical | C. <u>vic</u> tim | D. <u>vi</u> olent |
| 3. A. <u>sou</u> th | B. <u>stre</u> ngthen | C. <u>bre</u> athe | D. <u>the</u> ology |
| 4. A. <u>re</u> scue | B. <u>eff</u> ect | C. <u>mar</u> velous | D. <u>tre</u> mble |
| 5. A. <u>to</u> rnado | B. <u>prop</u> erty | C. <u>vol</u> canic | D. <u>cro</u> p |
| 6. A. <u>auth</u> ority | B. <u>fortu</u> nately | C. <u>try</u> | D. <u>prop</u> erty |
| 7. A. <u>towa</u> rds | B. <u>dis</u> aster | C. <u>dest</u> roy | D. <u>circ</u> les |
| 8. A. <u>viol</u> ent | B. <u>whis</u> tle | C. <u>pract</u> ical | D. <u>ligh</u> tning |
| 9. A. <u>wav</u> e | B. <u>land</u> slide | C. <u>dam</u> age | D. <u>natu</u> ral |
| 10. A. <u>em</u> ergency | B. <u>litter</u> | C. <u>sudd</u> enly | D. <u>sys</u> tem |

Exercise 3: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others in the group.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. develop | B. marvelous | C. funnel | D. damage |
| 2. A. government | B. landslide | C. lightning | D. effect |
| 3. A. fortunate | B. donate | C. pacific | D. tornado |
| 4. A. destroy | B. emergency | C. government | D. disaster |
| 5. A. rescue | B. strengthen | C. system | D. towards |
| 6. A. practical | B. numerous | C. property | D. tsunami |
| 7. A. whistle | B. victim | C. authority | D. violent |
| 8. A. litter | B. mountainous | C. worker | D. volcanic |
| 9. A. example | B. circle | C. matter | D. humour |
| 10. A. nation | B. person | C. resident | D. scientific |

B. VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Choose the correct meaning of the following words and phrases.

- flood**
 - a large amount of money in the bank
 - a large amount of water covering an area.
 - a wide range of home-made products
- tsunami**
 - an extremely large wave in the sea caused by an earthquake
 - strong winds and rain, and often thunder and lightning
 - a violent storm with very strong winds that move in a circle
- Fahrenheit**
 - a measurement of length
 - a measurement of speed
 - a measurement of temperature
- property**
 - an object or objects that belong to someone
 - a person or people that own a large amount of money
 - a person or people that own lots of houses
- missing**
 - that cannot be found
 - that cannot be reused
 - that cannot be recycled
- natural disasters**
 - the fire that causes a lot of damage
 - the disasters caused by human beings such as car accident
 - the disasters in nature such as storm, tornado, tsunami

Exercise 2: Underline the right word in brackets to complete each sentence.

- The (**volcanic eruption/ earthquake/ tornado**) blew lava and ash into the sky.
- The (**wildfire/ storm/ flood**) with strong winds darkened the sky and rattled the windows.



3. The sudden (**earthquake/ landslide/ tsunami**) caused the buildings to shake and people to run for cover.
4. A (**typhoon/ flood/ tornado**) moved in a circle like a big funnel and hit the town last night.
5. The heavy rainfall caused a (**landslide/ drought/ volcanic eruption**), sending rocks and soil falling down the hillside.
6. The overflowing river led to a (**drought/ earthquake/ flood**), submerging homes and streets in water.

Exercise 3: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.

1. The volcanic _____ sent plumes of ash and smoke high into the sky.
A. eruption B. outbreak C. burst D. discharge
2. The _____ shook the region, leaving buildings damaged and roads cracked.
A. earthquake B. thunderstorm C. shock D. tornado
3. A _____, with strong winds that move in a circle, touched down in the small town, causing damage to homes and businesses.
A. lightning B. thunder C. tornado D. tsunami
4. The heavy rains caused a _____ with huge rocks that blocked the mountain road.
A. hurricane B. landslide C. eruption D. earthquake
5. The floodwaters rose rapidly, forcing residents to _____ their homes and seek shelters.
A. quit B. discharge C. evacuate D. empty
6. An immense volume of rocks and molten lava was _____ from Mount Vesuvius.
A. caught B. occurred C. burned D. erupted
7. The hurricane hit the coastal village with incredible force, leaving a trail of _____ in its wake.
A. warning B. prediction C. destruction D. property
8. Many residents lost _____ in the wildfire that swept through the forested area.
A. property B. ownership C. materials D. taxes
9. It's important to have an _____ kit prepared with essential supplies in case of a natural disaster.
A. protection B. emergency C. rescue D. warning
10. The earthquake left many _____ trapped beneath the broken stones and awaiting rescue.
A. sufferers B. patients C. victims D. researchers
11. The _____ workers tirelessly searched for survivors in the aftermath of the disaster.
A. delivery B. saving C. recovery D. rescue
12. The forest fire _____ for eight hours, killing all of the animals.
A. burst B. occurred C. raged D. spread
13. Thousands of buildings and houses were completely destroyed when the earthquake _____ the city.
A. fought B. struck C. happened D. arrived
14. New Zealand rescue services carried out several searches for _____.
A. movers B. helpers C. rescuers D. survivors
15. What can be done to protect people from _____ disasters?
A. environment B. environmental C. environmentally D. environmentalist
16. The _____ from the plane crash was scattered over a wide area, making the search and recovery efforts challenging for the rescue teams.
A. debris B. dust C. piece D. waste
17. She is good _____ meteorology.
A. on B. in C. at D. for
18. Last night, volcano Maui _____ and the large areas of land were affected.
A. erupts B. erupted C. erupting D. erupt
19. When a volcanic eruption occurs, the hot _____ pours downhill.



- A. ash B. smoke C. dirt D. lava
20. Since there are two villages located at the foot of the volcano, the local population was _____.
- A. evacuated B. killed C. died D. injured
21. The earthquake _____ have been sent humanitarian aid by many countries.
- A. victims B. elders C. rescuers D. soldiers
22. When there is a plane crash, a lot of _____ is left.
- A. dust B. debris C. waste D. piece
23. A powerful _____ off the coast of Indonesia sparked a three-metre-high wave and killed at least 113 people.
- A. earthquake B. tornado C. tsunami D. landslide
24. A _____ often occurs in the mountainous areas because many trees have been cut down.
- A. forest fire B. flood C. tornado D. landslide
25. _____ often happen in rainy season especially in the center of Vietnam.
- A. Droughts B. Storms C. Floods D. Sandstorms
26. Deforestation leads to _____ which can be defined as the changes in the average temperature.
- A. flood B. climate change C. sandstorm D. erosion
27. I _____ a documentary on TV when suddenly we all the power.
- A. was watching - lost B. watched - lost
C. was watching - were losing D. watched - were losing
28. When he _____ a suitcase, he dropped it on his foot.
- A. was carrying B. carried C. had carried D. is carrying
29. What _____ at this time yesterday? - I was asleep.
- A. were you doing B. did you do C. do you do D. would you do
30. How fast _____ when the accident happened?
- A. were you driving B. did you drive C. would you drive D. were you driven
31. They _____ on the lake when it started to rain so they went home.
- A. fished B. fishing C. were fishing D. are fishing
32. Her dad found some money while he _____ her suitcase.
- A. packing B. package C. are packing D. was packing
33. Your brother _____ in Myanma when he met his girlfriend.
- A. study B. was studying C. were study D. was study
34. His grandma tried cake for the first time while she _____ in China.
- A. staying B. is staying C. is stayed D. was staying
35. Her mom _____ in the park when she saw a tree.
- A. was going B. was going C. were going D. were going
36. _____ it _____ when I woke up this morning?
- A. Is ... raining B. Was ... raining C. Is ... rain D. Were ... raining
37. What _____ when his mother came?
- A. were you doing B. was you doing C. are you doing D. are you doing
38. What did you watch on TV while you _____ dinner last night?
- A. were having B. was having C. were having D. was having
39. The policeman _____ his letter in the post office at that time.
- A. is sending B. was sending C. sending D. was sending
40. It _____ and cloudy when I left Ireland.
- A. was rain B. was raining C. is raining D. raining

Exercise 4: Use the correct form of the verbs in the box to complete the sentences.

predict hit damage lose warn erupt



1. Volcanoes _____ and destroyed buildings nearby with their fiery lava.
2. Scientists work _____ tropical storms, allowing time to warn villagers and prepare.
3. Earthquakes _____ buildings and infrastructure in the city.
4. When hurricanes _____ the town, they brought strong winds and heavy rain.
5. The news broadcast was meant _____ the villagers about the landslide risk.
6. The coastal homes were severely damaged, causing residents _____ property in the storm.

Exercise 5. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the words in parentheses.

1. They made an accurate _____ about the path of the storm. **(predict)**
2. We were having dinner when our building started _____. **(tremble)**
3. An earthquake _____ the area of Sumatra in Indonesia in 2005. **(destroy)**
4. The rescue _____ set up a camp to provide shelter for the flood victims. **(work)**
5. Some _____ disasters, such as landslides, usually happen in mountainous areas. **(nature)**
6. A _____ eruption happens when there is an earthquake beneath the earth's crust. **(volcano)**
7. Today _____ can predict when a tidal wave will hit land. **(science)**
8. That tsunami was the most _____ of the year 2004. **(disaster)**
9. We had left the city _____ before tidal waves came. **(safety)**
10. Thousands of people have been made _____ by the flooding. **(home)**
11. Thunder makes me _____. **(terrify)**
12. The _____ of the volcanoes is always disastrous. **(erupt)**

Exercise 6: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:

1. The residents were **frightened** when their buildings were shaking.
A. calm B. scared C. happy D. excited
2. **Fortunately**, there wasn't any damage to the property.
A. Frequently B. Normally C. Unluckily D. Luckily
3. Tornado is a **violent** storm with very strong winds that move in a circle.
A. toxic B. weak C. slight D. strong
4. Many houses collapsed in the landslide last month because it happened **suddenly**.
A. interestingly B. slowly C. expectedly D. unexpectedly
5. My family were watching TV when the tornado **came**.
A. went B. saw C. happened D. erupted

Exercise 7: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:

1. I need to **strengthen** my knowledge about natural disasters by reading more books on the subject.
A. weaken B. improved C. shortage D. purchased
2. There have been **numerous** reports of: floods and landslides in the region due to heavy rainfall.
A. plentiful B. limited C. various D. abundant
3. The storm **damaged** several houses and uprooted trees in the neighbourhood.
A. spoiled B. hurt C. broke D. repaired
4. **Developed** countries have better infrastructure and resources to handle natural disasters effectively.
A. Undeveloped B. Indeveloped C. Imdeveloped D. Irdeveloped
5. It is important to have a **personal** emergency kit prepared in case of a natural disaster.
A. private B. individual C. public D. unique

Exercise 8: Put the verbs in brackets in the past continuous.

1. Our dog _____ (**not, run**) after your cat at that time.
2. My mother _____ (**tell**) a bedtime story.
3. He thinks you _____ (**drive**) too fast.
4. We _____ (**not, do**) anything wrong!
5. The children _____ (**listen**) a fairy tale.
6. _____ (**the princess, walk**) in the garden?
7. The brave girl _____ (**hide**) in the tree house.
8. _____ (**you, sleep**) during the last lesson?
9. She _____ (**go**) to the bookstore at this time yesterday.
10. At 7 o'clock this morning I _____ (**have**) breakfast.

Exercise 9: Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous.

1. _____ (**you, swim**) when someone _____ (**steal**) your wallet?
2. The dragon _____ (**fly**) over the castle when he _____ (**hear**) a girl crying.
3. Cinderella _____ (**hear**) the chimes of midnight while she _____ (**dance**) with the prince.
4. Snow White _____ (**sing**) softly beside the well when suddenly she _____ (**see**) a dwarf.
5. While the hunter _____ (**pass**) near by the hut, he _____ (**notice**) the wolf.
6. As the Queen _____ (**bathe**), a frog _____ (**jump**) out of the water and _____ (**talk**) to her.
7. The princess _____ (**try**) to tell the prince the truth but he _____ (**not, listen**).
8. While Mendel _____ (**revise**) his lesson, his sister _____ (**read**) fables.
9. _____ (**Jane, practise**) the piano when you _____ (**walk**) into her room?
10. When I _____ (**knock**) on the door, there _____ (**be**) no answer.

Exercise 10: Circle the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. At that time we (**sat/ were sitting**) in the park.
2. Who (**were giving/ gave**) you that comic book?
3. As I (**waited/ was waiting**) for bus, I (**saw/ was seeing**) Joe crossing the road.
4. When I was a child, I (**was making/ made**) my own lanterns.
5. (**Did she type/ Was she typing**) a message when you interrupted her?
6. It happened while I (**was studying/ studied**) in London.
7. We (**were living/ lived**) in Hue for three years while I was in high school.
8. When the teacher (**was walking/ walked**) into the class, the students stopped talking.
9. Yesterday, I (**went/ was going**) to the movie with my best friend Jim.
10. What (**were you doing/ did you do**) at 11:00 p.m. last night?

Exercise 11: Write sentences with the cues given, using the past continuous.

1. In her dream, / the Beast/ die/ and/ call/ for/ her.
→ _____
2. Hanna/ not/ watch/ the cartoon/ TV/ 7:00 p.m. yesterday.
→ _____
3. My mother/ buy/ vegetables/ supermarket.
→ _____
4. A 12-year daughter/ narrate/ a fairy tale/ her mum.
→ _____
5. We/ have/ dinner/ 7:00 p.m./ yesterday evening/
→ _____
6. They/ tell/ kids/ mythical Saint Giong.
→ _____



7. Hung's parents/ not take/ him/ school as usual.

→ _____

8. What/ you/ do/ 9:00 p.m./ last night?

→ _____

9. We/ not play/ all day/ last Saturday.

→ _____

10. Yesterday/ 6 o'clock/ my mother/ prepare/ breakfast.

→ _____

PART III. SKILLS

A. LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen carefully and choose the correct answer.

- What is the name of the farmer who spoke in the transcript?
A. Huynh Van Lot B. Nguyen Van Thanh C. Tran Van Minh D. Pham Van Hung
- What is the main problem that the farmer faced this year?
A. Floods B. Pests C. Salty water D. Low prices
- What is the nickname of the Mekong Delta region?
A. Vietnam's rice bowl B. Vietnam's bread basket C. Vietnam's fruit garden D. Vietnam's fish pond
- How many acres of rice in Vietnam were estimated to be lost by the UN report?
A. 2 million B. 1.2 million C. 1.6 million D. 393,000
- What is the main cause of the drought in the Mekong Delta region?
A. Rising sea levels B. Rampant development C. Weather extremes D. All of the above

Exercise 2: Listen carefully, and then decide which statements are true or false.

- A flood is land covered by water that is not usually covered by water. _____
- A flood is only considered significant if it causes financial damage or loss of life. _____
- Floods are among the most catastrophic of natural disasters. _____
- Floods only cause physical damage, not emotional or psychological damage. _____
- Floods can make farm land unusable by bringing salt water. _____

B. SPEAKING

Exercise 1: Choose the correct response. Then practice the short exchanges in pairs.

- A:** An earthquake struck the north-east of Japan yesterday evening. **B** a/ The ground starts moving and shaking
: in an earthquake.
b/ Really? Was there any early warning for that?
- A:** Many people were injured in the storm **B** a/ That's shocking.
: b/ Well done!
- A:** Mary's house was destroyed in the hurricane. **B** a/ I hope she's okay.
: b/ I wasn't sure!
- A:** How can we foresee a landslide? **B** a/ The ground became unstable, and it
: moved.
b/ It happens after a few days of heavy rain.
- A:** I think there are more natural disasters than there used to be. **B** a/ Certainly, because of human activities.
: b/ That's awful. It does nothing to me.

6. **A:** I don't think we can prepare for natural disasters at all. **B** a/ I agree with you. People should be informed about them in advance.
b/ I don't think so. We have the advance warning systems.
7. **A:** The storm had not weakened when it hit the region yesterday. **B** a/ Right. The area will be rain-free over the next few days.
b/ And there wasn't any damage to property.
8. **A:** Strong winds will come to our region soon. **B** a/ I think we should fix the water pipes first.
b/ I think we should fix the roofs first.
9. **A:** the local government provided shelter for the victims. **B** a/ Permanent accommodation is good.
b/ Good news. They need a helping hand.
10. **A:** why is the death toll in the earthquake is high? **B** a/ Debris were cleared by rescue teams at once.
b/ Rescue workers did not arrive in time.

Exercise 2: Match the questions with the answers.

Questions	Answers
1. What kind of natural disaster was it?	A. A week of heavy rain caused it.
2. When and where did it happen?	B. Roads were blocked, two villagers died, and five
3. What caused it?	C. It was a devastating landslide.
4. What were its effects?	D. Rescue workers searched for the missing people, and volunteers helped clear debris from the road.
5. How did people help the victims?	E. It happened in Son La province last year.

Exercise 3: Complete the following dialogues with the sentences in the box.

- A.** Yes, it was quite strong. Some buildings got damaged.
B. People were frightened and rushed outside to open spaces.
C. They are assessing the damage and helping those affected.
D. Fortunately, no one was seriously hurt, but a few people got minor injuries.

- A:** Really? when did it happen?
B: _____
A: (1) _____
B: Was it a strong earthquake?
A: (2) _____
B: That's scary. Were people hurt?
A: (3) _____
B: How did people react during the earthquake?

- :
- A: (4) _____
- B: What are the authorities doing now?
- :
- A: (5) _____
- B: I hope everyone is okay. Earthquakes can be really unpredictable.
- :
- A: Absolutely. It's a reminder to always be prepared for emergencies.

C. READING

Exercise 1: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

① Tornadoes are storms with very (1) ____ turning winds and dark clouds. These winds are perhaps the strongest on (2) _____. They reach speeds of 300 miles per hour. The dark clouds are shaped like a funnel — wide at the top and narrow at the bottom. The winds are strongest in (3) _____ centre of the funnel. Tornadoes are especially common in the United States, but only in certain parts. They occur mainly in the (4) _____ states.

A hot afternoon in the spring is the most likely time for a tornado. (5) _____ become dark. There is thunder, lightning and rain. A cloud forms a funnel and begins to twist. The funnel moves faster and faster. The faster the winds, the louder the noise. Tornadoes always move in a northeastern direction. They never last longer than eight hours.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. angry | B. weak | C. cruel | D. strong |
| 2. A. space | B. earth | C. ground | D. planet |
| 3. A. the | B. that | C. this | D. a |
| 4. A. unknown | B. central | C. foreign | D. farther |
| 5. A. sun | B. sky | C. clouds | D. winds |

② 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 cannot erupt anymore. Some volcanoes have not erupted for a long time, (5) _____ they could erupt again. These are called dormant volcanoes. (dormant: temporarily inactive)

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 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. and | B. or | C. but | D. so |

③

Erosion in America

Erosion of America's farmland by wind and water has been a problem since settlers first put the prairies and grasslands under the plow in the nineteenth century. By the 1930s, (1) _____ 282 million acres of farmland (2) _____ by erosion. After 40 years of (3) _____ efforts, soil erosion has accelerated due to new demands (4) _____ on the land by heavy crop production. In the years ahead, soil erosion and the pollution problems it causes are likely to replace petroleum scarcity as the nation's most critical (5) _____ resource problem.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. more than | B. more | C. less | D. than |
| 2. A. damaged | B. was damaged | C. were damaged | D. damages |
| 3. A. conserve | B. conservation | C. conserving | D. conservations |
| 4. A. were placed | B. was placed | C. which placed | D. placed |
| 5. A. nature | B. natural | C. nation | D. national |



Exercise 2: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

① At the top of the list of the costliest natural disasters in the history of the United States is Hurricane Katrina. Hurricane Katrina was the third strongest hurricane ever to hit the U. S. It affected 90,000 square miles in Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama.

The hurricane formed over the Bahamas and turned into a Category 1 hurricane by the time it hit the southeastern tip of Florida. It got stronger as it traveled across the Gulf of Mexico. It made its second landfall off the coast of southeast Louisiana on Monday, August 29, 2005. It had become a category 4 hurricane by then. The storm surge that followed caused destruction from central Florida to Texas. New Orleans, Louisiana, experienced even more damage because its levees were breeched, letting water flood a large portion of the city.

The National Weather Service warned people of the tropical monster that was heading towards the southern coast. Residents were told to expect power outages. They were told they might lose their rooftops and to expect water shortages. The National Hurricane Director was very concerned. He personally called the governors of Louisiana and Mississippi. He even called President Bush at his ranch in Texas. He spoke directly with New Orleans mayor Ray Nagin. Nagin issued an evacuation order for his city. Most people left. About eighty percent of the population evacuated. The estimate was that around 100,000 people remained in the metro area. Some were stranded tourists; others did not own a car and had no way out. Those who were not able to leave were instructed to go to the New Orleans Convention Center and the Superdome.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. The history of the United States hurricanes.
 - B. A hurricane in the history of the United States.
 - C. Hurricanes in the world, especially in the United States.
 - D. What the United States does to prevent hurricanes.
2. According to the passage, what is NOT true about Hurricane Katrina?
 - A. It is the costliest natural disaster in the history of the United States.
 - B. It is the third strongest hurricane ever to hit the US.
 - C. It affected 90,000 square miles in Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama.
 - D. It formed over the Bahamas.
3. What can be true from the passage about Hurricane Katrina when it hit the southeastern tip of Florida?
 - A. It was very weak.
 - B. It was very strong.
 - C. It was not as weak as it started.
 - D. It was not as strong as it started.
4. What is NOT true about the National Hurricane Director?
 - A. He called the governors of Mississippi.
 - B. He called President Bush at his ranch in Texas.
 - C. He spoke directly with the New Orleans mayor.
 - D. He was very unconcerned.
5. According to the passage, how many people were evacuated?
 - A. About 80,000 people.
 - B. About 80% of the population.
 - C. Around 100,000 people.
 - D. Around 20% of the population.

② Two of the most dangerous storms which affect America are hurricanes and tornadoes. They are very much feared by anyone who may live in the path of their destruction.

Every year homes are destroyed by their fury and often lives are lost. Most people who live near the coast are forced to evacuate their homes and to move to safer areas until the storm passes. Floods are caused along the coasts by both the heavy rain and a storm tide that is considerably above normal water level. The high winds, coastal flooding and heavy rains associated with a hurricane cause enormous damage.



Hurricanes usually develop between July and October. Once they hit the land, they carry tremendous power with driving rain and wind.

Tornadoes are violent low-pressured storms. These storms occur most often during the summer months and are noticeable by their strong wind and lack of rain. The sky turns black as dust is sucked up into the air. Tornadoes are capable of lifting quite heavy objects from the ground. They can pick up trees and cars right into the air and even uplift heavier objects such as homes and railway cars.

Both hurricanes and tornadoes cause millions of dollars worth of damage to life and property every year. Today they can be predicted more easily than in the past, but they cannot be stopped or ignored.

1. What are two of the most dangerous storms which affect America?
A. Thunderstorms and hurricanes. B. Typhoons and thunderstorms.
C. Hurricanes and tornadoes. D. Hurricanes and typhoons.
2. At which part of the year do hurricanes usually develop?
A. July and August only. B. Between July and October.
C. From the seventh to the ninth month. D. All the year round.
3. What is the major similarity of both a hurricane and a tornado?
A. They cover only a small area. B. They have either wind or speed.
C. They are not accompanied by rain. D. They can cause great damage.
4. Which of the following is true of tornadoes and hurricanes?
A. They cannot be predicted with accuracy.
B. They are easier to control today than in the past.
C. Tornadoes are more dangerous than hurricanes.
D. They can be predicted today with greater accuracy.
5. Which of the following was not mentioned in the article?
A. The damage caused by hurricanes and tornadoes.
B. The tremendous power of these storms.
C. The number of people killed each year by these storms.
D. The time of year when they are most likely to strike.

Exercise 3: Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True(T) or False(F).

① Natural disasters are some things that can happen in nature that can be very dangerous. They can include things like hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes, and floods. These events can cause a lot of damage to houses and buildings and even hurt people and animals. It's important to know what to do if a natural disaster happens, like listening to warnings or finding a safe place to go. Remember, it's always better to be prepared than caught off guard!

No.	Statements	T	F
1.	Natural disasters can include things like hurricanes, earthquakes,		
2.	Natural disasters cannot cause any damage to houses and		
3.	Natural disasters can hurt people and animals.		
4.	It's not important to know what to do if a natural disaster happens.		
5.	Being prepared for a natural disaster is not necessary.		

②

WHAT IS A TSUNAMI

A tsunami is a string of large ocean waves. Some people call it a "wave train" or a "tidal wave." Tsunamis, unlike normal ocean waves, are not caused by tides. The word tsunami comes from the Japanese. Tsunamis are caused by a sudden, large motion on the ocean floor. They can be caused by an earthquake under the ocean. Sometimes an underwater landslide or volcano is the cause. When one of these things happens, the energy passes through the ocean water. Just

like the ripples from a rock being thrown into a pond, the energy released by one of these motions spreads out in all directions.

The energy can travel many miles away. Tsunamis move at high speeds. Most tsunamis happen in the Pacific Ocean. In the deep waters, a tsunami may travel 450 miles per hour. Out in the ocean, a tsunami may be hard to see. As it comes close to shore, its speed slows down. The height of the wave builds. The tsunami may suddenly rise into a wave ten to one hundred feet high. These large waves are a disaster for coastal regions and people living there. Tsunami warning networks alert people living along coastlines in the Pacific Ocean. When a warning is sounded, people can move away from the coast to higher ground. The wavelength can be as long as 150 miles. This means the time (wave period) between the giant waves is long, too. Giant waves on shore can last for hours or even days after the earthquake or other disturbance.

(Adapted from Edhelper)

No.	Statements	T	F
1.	"Wave train" or "tidal wave" is another term for tsunami.		
2.	Tsunamis often come from Japan.		
3.	A tsunami may be hard to see because it may travel 450 miles per		
4.	Only people living along coastlines in the Pacific Ocean are alerted with tsunami warning networks.		
5.	Big waves on shore can last very long after the earthquake.		

Exercise 4: Read the passage and answer the questions.

There are a number of things you can do to stay safe during an earthquake. If you are indoors, you must stay away from windows, glass, or anything that could fall, such as lighting. Then, take cover by getting under a stable table or something hard and wait until the quake stops. Don't attempt to run outside during the quake because you may get badly injured. If you are outdoors during an earthquake, stay there, and move away from buildings and street lights because they may fall upon you at any time. And if you are in a moving vehicle during an earthquake, stop as quickly as possible and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near trees, buildings, and utility wires. Lastly, if you are trapped under debris, try to cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing. Don't keep shouting. Don't light a match or move around; you may kick up dust. You should tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can locate you.

1. What are some things you can do to stay safe during an earthquake?

→ _____

2. Why shouldn't you attempt to run outside during an earthquake?

→ _____

3. What should you do if you are outdoors during an earthquake?

→ _____

4. What should you do if you are in a moving vehicle during an earthquake?

→ _____

5. What should you do if you are trapped under debris during an earthquake?

→ _____

D. WRITING

Exercise 1: Reorder the words to make correct sentences.

1. about/ She/ wastes. / practical/ treating/ gave us/ poisonous / tips

→ _____

2. moved/ to/ place / his house. I after/ he/ a safer/ ran/ quickly/ out of/ Tom

- _____
3. awful. / 's / That / heard / earthquake. / I've / about/ the
→ _____
4. our living room/ to shake. /everything/ Suddenly, / in/ began/ and/ hid/ I / under / quickly / the table. / My sister
→ _____
5. What/ matter/ the/ 's /with/ you?
→ _____
6. grandparents/ I/ hope/ your I safe. / are
→ _____
7. last month. / We / money / donated / the earthquake / to help / victims
→ _____
8. for/ we / a natural disaster, / should/ an emergency/ make/ kit. / To prepare
→ _____
9. hometown / a flood. / has / Our/ been / affected/ by
→ _____
10. you/ Were/ having/ at / dinner/ 6 p.m. / yesterday? - Yes, / was. / I
→ _____

Exercise 2: Write instructions about things to do before, during, and after a typhoon, using the words given.

A typhoon

Before:

1. prepare / emergency kits/medicine, extra clothes, cash / important documents
→ _____
2. also prepare / candles, flashlights / extra batteries / in case/power / go out
→ _____
3. store/food / clean water enough / three days
→ _____
4. listen / the radio / watch TV / news updates
→ _____

During:

5. stay indoors / listen / the news/weather updates / flood warnings
→ _____
6. if / you / need / evacuate / you / close / windows / turn off the main electricity switch / bring your survival your survival kit
→ _____

After:

7. only return home / after / authorities / say / the area / safe
→ _____
8. check your surrounding areas / damaged electricity cables / fallen posts
→ _____

Exercise 3: Write instructions about things to do before, during, and after an earthquake, using the words given.

Earthquakes

Before:

1. find out / warnings/earthquakes / the local television station
→ _____
2. prepare / an emergency kit / food, water, medicine, and personal items
→ _____
3. if / you / live / a high-risk area / strengthen your house
→ _____

During:



4. stay away / hanging heavy items / avoid injury

→ _____

5. move / a safe place / try/communicate / other family members

→ _____

After:

6. check / your home/damage/ stay away / damaged buildings

→ _____

7. when / you / enter any buildings / carefully watch / every step you take / because / damage / happen without expectation

→ _____

8. help your neighbours / especially / elderly people / small children / if you can

→ _____

--- THE END ---

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Mong bạn ghé ủng hộ !

