

WEEK 30

UNIT 9

NATURAL DISASTERS

Period 59: READ

- Pacific Rim (n) : vành đai Thái Bình Dương
- collapse /kə'ləps/ (v) : sụp đổ
- tidal wave (n) : sóng thần
- result /rɪ'zʌlt/ (n) : kết quả
- abrupt shift /ə'brʌpt ʃɪft/ (n) : sự dịch chuyển đột ngột
- huge /hju:dʒ/ = big /bɪg/ (adj) : lớn
- movement /'mu:vmənt/ (n) : sự chuyển động
- predict /prɪ'dɪkt/ (v) : dự đoán
- ➔ prediction /prɪ'dɪkʃn/ (n) : sự dự đoán
- erupt /ɪ'rʌpt/ (v) : phun trào
- ➔ eruption /ɪ'rʌpʃn/ (n) : sự phun trào
- volcanic eruption /vɒl'kæn.ɪk ɪ'rʌp.ʃən/ (n) : sự phun trào núi lửa
- save /seɪv/ (v) : tiết kiệm, cứu mạng
- warn /wɔ:n/ (v) : cảnh báo → warning /'wɔ:.nɪŋ/ (n) : sự cảnh báo
- scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ (n) : nhà khoa học
- tornado /tɔ:'neɪdəʊ/ (n) : lốc xoáy
- funnel-shaped /'fʌn.əl ʃeɪpt/ (adj) : có hình phễu
- suck up /sʌk ʌp (v) : hút vào

Period 60: WRITE

- behave /bɪ'heɪv/ (v) : cư xử
- ➔ behavior /bɪ'heɪvjə(r)/ (n) : cách cư xử
- shelter /'ʃeltə(r)/ (v+n) : nơi trú ngụ

EXERCISES

I. WORD FORM

- 1/_____ waves are one of the great forces of nature. They can be very dangerous to people.(tide)
- 2/Tsunami, earthquakes and typhoons are _____ disasters.(nature)
- 3/A typhoon is going to hit our area.What sorts of _____ shall we make?(prepare)
- 4/_____ food is very convenient for campers?(can)
- 5/Today _____ can predict when a tidal wave will hit land.(science)
- 6/It was frightening sight for Pliny to see the volcanic _____ of Mt.Vesuvius.(erupt)
- 7/The mountain was full of _____ rock and ash when the eruption was over.(volcano)
- 8/Mr Robinson is a _____.He presents weather reports on TV every night.(weather)
- 9/_____ Vietnam is often affected by droughts. (centre)
- 10/If we want to look after the environment, we should protect _____ rainforests.(tropic)
- 11/We've decided to travel _____ because we don't want to get seasick and airsick.(land)
- 12/That tsunami was the most _____ of the year 2004.(disaster)

- 13/Thousands of people have been made _____ by the flooding and are in need of food, clothing and shelter.(home)
- 14/We left town _____ before the lava hit it.(safety)
- 15/It is _____ for you to live in an earthquake zone.(danger)
- 16/The sky is very _____.It's going to rain.(cloud)
- 17/If you are struck by_____, you'll die.(light)
- 18/The hurricane brought total _____ to the city.(destroy)
- 19/The _____ of earthquakes occur around the Pacific Rim.(major)
- 20/We're having a party in the garden, so I hope it'll be _____(sun)
- 21/Such a war would be _____for countries.(disaster)
- 22/Our _____ turns out to be correct.(predict)
- 23/_____,the typhoon didn't caused any damage on the village.(luck)
- 24/He is one of the best _____ in the world.(science)
- 25/The school was _____destroyed by fire.(complete)
- 26/Thousands of people were _____killed in that morning.(disaster)
- 27/The tornado hit the village without any _____.(warn)
- 28/In _____language, typhoon means "big wind"(China)
- 29/The_____ caused a lot of bad effects.(volcano/erupt)
- 30/He is an _____doctor who just graduated from the medical school last year.(experience)

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. I think you should _____ heavy books on the bottom shelf of your bookshelves. (move / place / damage / block)
2. Many people were injured when the building _____. (erupted / collapsed / struck / destroyed)
3. Tidal waves are the result of an _____ shift in the underwater. (amazing / alternative / abrupt / appalling)
4. Mount Pinatubo, _____ is a volcano in the Philippines, erupted in 1991. (which / who / whom / whose)
5. .Ninety percent of _____ occur around the Pacific Rim knows as the "Ring of Fire"
(earthquakes / typhoons / thunderstorms / tornadoes)
6. .A _____is a tropical storm which reaches 120 km per hour. (tsunami / typhoon / thunderstorm / tornado)
7. .People can know when a volcano will _____ nowadays, can't they? (break / warn / erupt / seek)
8. A tropical storm which reaches 120 meter per hour is called _____ in North and South American.
9. (typhoon /cyclone /hurricane / tornado)
10. Tornadoes or funnel-shaped storms can suck up anything _____is in their path. (which /who /that / where)
11. The ____of Mount Pinatubo in 1991 was one of the worst natural disasters.(cyclone/earthquake / eruption / damage)
12. _____are funnel – shaped storms. (Thunderstorms / Tropical storms / Typhoons/ Tornadoes)
13. The _____of the volcano was a terrible disaster.(prediction / eruption / cyclone / shift)
14. The 1991 volcanic eruption in the Philippines was _____in the world in more than 50 years.
15. (the largest / largest / larger / the larger)
16. A tropical storm is called a hurricane in North and South America when it _____ 120 kilometers per hour.
(reaches / goes / takes / comes)
17. Ninety percent of earthquakes occur _____ the Pacific Rim knows as the "Ring of Fire". (around / at / in /about)
18. In 1995, a huge earthquake struck the city of Kobe in Japan and caused severe_____.
(damage / destruction / shift / collapse)
19. The Tsunami _____in December 2004 in south East Asia killed more than 160,000 people. (disaster / disastrous / disastrously / disasterring)
20. When a tropical storm _____ 120 kilometers per hour , it is called typhoon in Asia. (gets / reaches / comes / has)
21. A tsunami is a very large wave that causes a lot of _____when it hits the land.(collapse/disaster/damage/invention)
22. A funnel-shaped storms passing overland below a thunderstorm is called a _____.

- (tsunami / hurricane / tornado / typhoon)
23. The roof _____ under the weight of snow. (collapsed / pulled down / put away / broke off)
 24. The earthquake _____ the city at two in the morning. (swept / hit / measured / occurred)
 25. thousands of people died, and hundreds were injured _____ scientists had warned them about the eruption.
(although / when / before /because)
 26. In 1995 , a huge earthquake struck Kobe city in Japan and caused severe ____ (damage/ destruction /shift /collapse)
 27. Ninety percent of earthquakes occur _____ the Pacific Rim. (around, at, in, about)
 28. A / An _____ is a sudden strong shaking of the ground. (snowstorm /tidal wave /earthquake /volcano)
 29. Many people become _____ because of the natural disasters. (homeland/ homesick/homeless/homework)
 30. Kangaroos, which come _____ Australia, have long tails. (to / in / from / with)
 31. Pompeii was completely _____ in AD 79 by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.(destroyed/spoilt /discovered / invented)
 32. It was raining hard, _____ we couldn't go on a picnic as planned. (however / but / because / so)
 33. The floods have killed hundreds and made thousands _____. (homesick / homely / homeless / homeland)
 34. The earthquake caused _____ damage to the old city . (extend / extended / extensive / extension)
 35. Hurricane Andrew _____ through southern Florida in 1992. (swept / arrived / reached / hit)
 36. That was the most _____ earthquake in Japanese history, wasn't it?(disastrous/damageable / destructible / collapsible)
 37. The last tsunami caused a lot of ____ to the countries along the Pacific coast .(eruption/disasters/destruction / damage)
 38. It's also going to rain _____ there in the evening .(thickly / strongly / heavily / thinly)

TEST 1 – UNIT 9

I. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence. (2.5 pts)



1. They are talking about the celebration _____ is going to be held at the end of the month.
A. this B. then C. who D. which
2. The number of people killed in the tsunami last year _____ more than 200,000.
A. were B. was C. is D. are
3. The last tsunami caused a lot of _____ to the countries along the Pacific coast.
A. eruption B. disasters C. violence D. damage
4. Every year, natural _____ cause millions of dollars' worth of damage.
A. events B. accidents C. temperatures D. disasters
5. Nowadays, scientists can _____ us about the volcanic eruption.
A. inform B. give C. warn D. say
6. A(n) _____ is a sudden strong shaking of the ground.
A. flood B. volcano C. earthquake D. tidal wave
7. In Australia, a tropical storm is known as a(n) _____.
A. typhoon B. hurricane C. cyclone D. earthquake
8. We need to fix the roof because there must be strong wind _____.
A. blow B. to blow C. blowing D. blew
9. There may be a power cut, so you need to buy _____ and matches.
A. food B. candles C. blankets D. ladder

10. Pompeii was completely _____ in AD 79 by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

- A. destroyed B. destruction C. construct D. construction

Answers : 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

II. Read the signs and choose the best answer (0.5pt)

<p>11. What does this sign mean?</p> 	<p>A. An intersection B. A crosswalk C. A rail road crossing D. A blasting zone</p>
<p>12. This sign means: _____</p> 	<p>A. One way B. Standing C. Restroom D. Men and Women</p>

Answers : 11. _____ 12. _____

III. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in the following passage. (1.5 pts)

Almost a hundred people were killed and (13) _____ a million homes were destroyed as a result of an earthquake in Tokyo in 1923. The earthquake began a minute before noon when the inhabitants of Tokyo were

(14) _____ their midday meals. Thousands of stoves were overturned as (15) _____ as the earth began to shake. As a result, small fires broke out everywhere and quickly spread. The fire engines were prevented from going to help (16) _____ many of the roads had cracked open. It was impossible to use fire-fighting equipment as most of the water pipes had burst.

Consequently, over ninety percent of the damage was caused by the fire rather than by the collapse of the building. Most of those (17) _____ died were not killed in the earthquake itself (18) _____ in the fires, which followed. If the earthquake had occurred at night while people were sleeping, far fewer would have died.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 13. A. more | B. fewer | C. near | D. half |
| 14. A. doing | B. cooking | C. eating | D. having |
| 15. A. soon | B. well | C. long | D. much |
| 16. A. although | B. because | C. in case | D. due to |
| 17. A. who | B. whom | C. which | D. whose |
| 18. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. nor |

Answers : 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____
16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____

IV. Read the following passage. Decide if the statements from 19 to 22 are True or False and choose the correct answer (A,B,C or D) for the questions 23 and 24. (1.5pts)

The size and location of the world's deserts are always changing. This is partly because of the natural changes, but the greatest desert makers are humans. They cut down trees for firewood. But trees are important. **They** cool the land under them and keep the sun off smaller plants. When leaves fall from a tree, they make the land richer. When the trees are gone, the smaller plants die, and the land becomes desert.

Humans can make deserts, but humans can also prevent their growth. Algeria planted a green wall of trees across the edge of the Sahara to stop the desert sand from spreading. Mauritania planted a similar wall around its capital. Iran puts a thin covering of petroleum on sandy areas and plant trees. Other countries build long canals to bring water to the desert areas.

A. Write True or False for the following statements.

19. Only the nature causes the growing of deserts.
20. If all trees and plants die, the land will become desert.
21. The growth of deserts can be stopped by humans.
22. Planting the green walls cannot prevent the desert sand.

B. Choose the suitable item

23. The word "**They**" refers to _____.
A. humans B. changes C. trees D. deserts
24. The main topic of the passage is _____.
A. Protecting trees B. How deserts are formed
C. Planting green walls D. How to make the land richer

Answers: 19. _____ 20. _____ 21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____

V. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (1.5pts)

25. Lots of people have _____ about the noise. (complaint)
26. He is always a kind and _____ host. (consider)
27. The truth of this statement has been _____ demonstrated in Chapter 1. (effect)
28. Many people are very concerned about the _____ of the rainforests. (destroy)
29. There are _____ who say that the results of the research are flawed. (science)
30. The company has over 500 stores _____. (nation)

Answers : 25. _____ 26. _____ 27. _____
28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

VI. Rearrange the groups of words in a correct order to make complete sentences. (0.5pt)

31. that / to stay / is / The first thing / inside / we should remember / the earthquake / during.
32. Our form teacher/ a nice person/is/a lot of/who/useful advice/often gives us/./

Answers :

31. _____
32. _____

VII. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it. (2.0pts)

33. Although her leg was painful, she went to the library.

34. This is Mrs. Hoa . Her son won the scholarship last semester.

35. Ba said : “ Why don’t we stop eating chicken to avoid being infected with bird flu ?”

36. The girls are standing over there. Do you know them ?

Answers:

33. In spite of _____

34. This is Mrs Hoa _____

35. Ba suggested that chicken shouldn’t _____

36. Do you know _____?

WEEK 30

UNIT 9

NATURAL DISASTERS

Period 59: READ

1. True or False

1. T	2. T	3. F	4. T	5. T	6. F
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2. Complete the sentences.

1. The majority of earthquake **occur around the Pacific Rim, known as a Ring of Fire.**
2. During the earthquake in Kobe, many **houses, office buildings and highways collapsed.**
3. A tidal wave can only occurs when **there's an abrupt shift in the underwater movement of the earth.**
4. In Australia, a tropical storm is known as **a cyclone.**
5. The Chinese language gave us **the word "typhoon".**
6. A tornado is a type of storm that **has a funnel shape and sucks up anything in its way.**

Period 60: WRITE

It was a beautiful day. The sun was shining and the sky was blue. The weather was perfect. Lan was outside the house, playing with her dog Skippy. All of a sudden, the dog behaved strangely. She kept on running around in circles. Noticing it, Lan ran home quickly with her dog, and told her mother what Skippy had done. Lan's mother - Mrs. Quyen - told Lan that she heard the news on TV that there would be a typhoon coming. Mrs. Quyen gathered the family and told them to find shelter in the home. Suddenly, the sky became very dark. A few minutes late the storm came with strong winds and heavy rain. Mrs. Quyen's family got very scared. But soon the storm finished. Everyone was glad. What a clever dog, Skippy! She saved Lan from being kept in a typhoon.

SỬA BÀI TUẦN 29

I/ MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. I'm **preparing** _____ a picnic with some old friends of mine. (about / at / in / **for**)
2. **If it** _____ tomorrow , we won't have a picnic.(will rain / rained / **rains** / were raining)
3. **It's the weather forecast on TV.** Can you **turn** _____ the volume? (on /off / down / **up**)
4. According to the **weather** _____, it will be raining tonight. (**forecast** / typhoon / tornado / earthquake)
5. I'll bring some raincoats just in case. **I hope my friends** _____ laugh at me. (didn't / **won't** / don't / haven't)
6. The south-central coast can _____ **thunderstorms.** (describe / feel / **expect** / see)
7. Hue will have temperatures _____ 23⁰C **and** 27⁰C.(at / **between** / in / with)

8. Please bring some raincoats **just** _____ **case**. (in / on / at / to)
9. It's a weather forecast _____ **TV**. (in / **on** / to / at)
10. Here is tomorrow's weather forecast. Hanoi will _____ **temperature** between 22 °C and 28 °C. (expect / suffer / **experience** / rain)
11. Areas around Ha Noi can _____ **clouds** during the day. (hope / **expect** / consider / turn)
12. According to the **weather** _____, it will be raining tonight. (prediction / information / announcement/ **forecast**)
13. Turn the radio _____. **It's too loud**. (**down** / up/on /off)
14. The south-central coast can _____ **thunderstorms**. (be / **expect** /predict /guess)
15. HCM City will _____ **temperatures** between 28 °C and 34 °C. (**experience** / arrive/ reach /occur)
16. **An area of land with hills or mountains** is called the _____. (regions / territories / **highlands** /environment)
17. The buckets must be **filled** _____ water for future use. (of / into / **with** / on)
18. The water pipes **may be** _____ by the typhoon. (collapsed / **damaged** / closed / expected)
19. There may be **a** _____ **cut** so we should buy candles. (energy / **power** / resources / bulb)
20. We should **check all the window and door** _____ before going to bed. (**latches** / buckets / pegs / ropes)
21. I think we should **fix the** _____ **in the roof**. (door / window / **leak** / ladder)
22. We need to fix the roof because there must be **strong wind** _____. (collapsing / **blowing** / preparing / raining)
23. I'd like **a box of** _____ **in order to make a fire**. (**matches** / chocolates / water / cigarette)
24. because our water supply will be cut off in two days, I want you to **fill lots of buckets** _____ **water**. (on /in / **with** /of)
25. Why did you buy so much canned food ? – I bought it _____ there was a typhoon .(when / because / if / **in case**)
26. No ships are sailing today because of **the high** _____. Volcano/earthquake / **winds** / snowstorm)
27. Block the rollers on your fridge to **prevent them from** _____. (damaging / **moving** / running / collapsing)
28. Put hanging potted plants in _____ **containers**. (iron / wood / **plastic** / paper)
29. Make sure the mirrors can't _____. (**move** / break / run / hit)
30. You should **stand in the** _____ **of a room**. (middle / **corner** / left / right)
31. I think you should _____ heavy books on the bottom shelf of your bookshelves. (move / **place** / damage / block)

II. READING

Reading 1:

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. 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 4th, 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 terribly 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 9th, the wind came and the fog went away. But after that, even more people got sick. Many of them died.**

A. True or False:

1. The natural disaster began in December when a high – pressure system covered northern England.

TRUE

2. The humidity was terribly high.

TRUE

3. It was not easy to breathe.

TRUE

4. The disaster lasted during five days.

FALSE

B. Choose the correct answer:

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

- A. A volcano B. A flood C. A hurricane **D. A tornado**

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

- A. Heavy rain** B. Humidity C. Pollution D. Heavy fog

Reading2 :

Thuy’s grandma likes watching weather forecasts on TV. The weather in Hanoi is often **mild**. The temperatures in **Hanoi are often between 26°C and 30°C.** However, they are much lower between December and February. Ho Chi Minh City often has higher temperatures than Hanoi and Hue. Thunderstorms, with lightning and heavy rains, often take place along the south-central coast or over the central highland. The Cuu Long Delta experiences sunny weather almost all the year round. **However, in this area, there are sometimes heavy rains and floods that cause a lot of damage to the crops.**

A. True or False:

1. Thuy’s grandma is interested in watching the weather forecast on TV. **TRUE**
2. The highest temperature in Hanoi is 30° C. **TRUE**
4. Heavy rains and floods which always occur in the Cuu Long Delta cause a lot of damage to the crops. **FALSE**

B. Choose the best answer:

5. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. The temperatures in Hanoi, Hue and Ho Chi Minh City. **B. The weather in different areas in Vietnam.**
C. The thunderstorms in central highlands. D. The heavy rains and floods in the Cuu Long Delta.
6. The word **mild** is nearest in meaning to _____.
A. very cold B. not very cold C. hot **D. wet**

Reading 3

Almost a hundred thousand people were killed and **half a million homes collapsed** because of an earthquake in Tokyo in 1923. **The earthquake began a minute before noon** when the inhabitants of Tokyo were cooking there lunch. **All the food and stoves fell onto the ground as soon as the earth began to shake.** For this reason, small fire occurred and quickly spread. **As a result, more people were killed in the fires than by collapse of building.**

A. Answer True or False.

1. **TRUE** Half a million homes were completely destroyed.
2. **FALSE** The earthquake struck the city of Tokyo at midday.
3. **TRUE** Fire occurred and quickly spread because stoves fell onto the ground.
4. **FALSE** The collapse of building killed a hundred thousand people.

B. Answer the questions

5. Which disaster occurred in Tokyo in 1923?
A. typhoon **B. earthquake** C. tornado D. volcanic eruption
6. How many people were killed in the disaster?
A. a hundred thousand B. one million C. half a million D. a thousand

Reading4

Bad weather comes in many different forms. One kind of bad weather is the tornado. It is one of the most destructive storms that we have on Earth. A tornado ia a long cloud which comes from from the sky. **It is shaped like a funnel** and consists of wind which whirls around and around extremely fast. In fact, the wind can reach a speed of more than nine hundred kilometers per hour. **Weather scientists are unable to know exactly when a tornado will occur.** **Fortunately, the tornado is not usually very big and does not last long.** There are about two hundred tonadoes annually in the United States, but in some years there are many more . **Tornadoes that occur over water are called waterspouts.**

A. True or False :

1. The only good thing about tornado is that it does not last long. **FALSE**

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 2. A tornado is a funnel-shaped storm. | TRUE |
| 3. Waterspouts are tornadoes that happen over water. | TRUE |
| 4. Weather scientists can know exactly when a tornado will occur. | FALSE |

B. Choose the correct answer:

5. "Bad weather" refers to _____.
A. the natural disasters B. the wind C. the sun D. the cloud
6. How many tornadoes are there in the U.S.A every year?
 A. nine hundred **B. two hundred** C. a few D. No information.

III. PASSAGE

Passage1

My grandmother likes watching the weather (1) _____ on TV. The weather in Ha Noi is often sunny. Ha Noi often has (2) _____ between 23°C and 27°C. However, they are lower between January and March. In the middle areas, it is often wet with some unpredictable showers. Ho Chi Minh City often (3) _____ higher temperatures than the central highlands. In the southwest, people often expect some rain but most of the time, it is hot and dry. The Mekong Delta experiences sunny weather most of the year. (4) _____, there are sometimes some floods (5) _____ the end of August or the beginning of September in this area. This (6) _____ a lot of damage to the crops but they bring fertility to the Mekong Delta to help plants grow better.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. forecast | B. forecasting | C. forecasted | D. to forecast |
| 2. A. temperature | B. temperatures | C. Celsius | D. centigrade |
| 3. A. experience | B. expects | C. have | D. consists |
| 4. A. Therefore | B. Although | C. Because | D. However |
| 5. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. to |
| 6. A. makes | B. takes | C. causes | D. helps |

Passage2

Nowadays we can usually (1) _____ when a volcano will erupt. Mount Pinatubo, (2) _____ is a volcano (3) _____ the Philippines and had been dormant for at least 600 years, erupted in 1991. In June of that year, the volcano (4) _____ many times, throwing millions of tons ash and other volcanic materials over 15,000 m high into the atmosphere. By late August 1991, it was estimated that 550 people had died. In addition, more than 650,000 people had become homeless. (5) _____ hundreds of people died, thousands were saved because (6) _____ had warned them about the eruption. Mount Pinatubo erupted again in August 1992, causing more destruction.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. guess | B. predict | C. describe | D. collapse |
| 2. A. who | B. that | C. which | D. B & C are correct |
| 3. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. to |
| 4. A. erupted | B. caused | C. involved | D. across |
| 5. A. Because | B. Despite | C. However | D. Although |
| 6. A. plumbers | B. mechanics | C. scientists | D. villagers |

Passage3

Many countries in Asia, such as Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Indonesia, are very _____ (1) to the Pacific Rim which is _____ (2) as the "Ring of Fire". These countries are affected by more earthquakes and volcanoes than anywhere else in the world. People in these countries may _____ (3) landslides, liquid rock, ash and tidal waves as a result. In June 1991, Mount Pinatubo _____ (4) the Philippines erupted. Despite scientists' advanced warning of the _____ (5), hundreds of people were killed. The area around the volcano was badly damaged. Flows of very hot ash and liquid rock forced people to run away from the area. They were not able to go back _____ (6) several months afterwards.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| 1. A. close | B. pleasant | C. similar | D. used |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|---------|

2. **A. known**

B. know

C. knew

D. knowing

3. A. enjoy

B. experience

C. discover

D. take

4. A. from

B. in

C. at

D. of

5. A. storm

B. tornadoes

C. eruption

D. earthquake

6. A. on

B. before

C. until

D. since

Passage4

Drought is a condition that becomes (1) _____ the average rainfall for a fertile area drops far (2) _____ the normal amount for a long period of time. In areas which are not irrigated, the lack of (3) _____ causes farm crops to wither and die. Higher than normal temperatures usually accompany periods of drought. They add to the crop damage. Forest fires start (4) _____ during drought. The soil of a drought area becomes dry and crumbles. Often the rich topsoil is blown away (5) _____ the hot dry winds. Streams, ponds, and wells often dry up during a drought, and animals suffer and may even die (6) _____ the lack of water.

1. **A. when**

B. where

C. what

D. who

2. A. from

B. below

C. away

D. down

3. A. wind

B. storm

C. fog

D. rain

4. A. rare

B. rarely

C. easy

D. easily

5. A. on

B. with

C. by

D. as

6. A. and

B. because of

C. however

D. so