

**TEST 6.** IS THE EARTH IN DANGER?**Variant 1**

1. Listen to the text about the earthquake at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station and complete the answers to the questions.

1) *What caused the disaster?*

An ... **explosion** ... in reactor No. 1 at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station.

2) *When did the cooling system at the reactor fail?*

It failed shortly after the .....

3) *What were officials afraid of?*

That a meltdown may occur, and ..... material was detected outside the plant.

4) *How many residents were evacuated from areas surrounding the station?*

More than .....

5) *Why did the officials and workers struggle to regain control of four reactors?*

Because two more ..... and a ..... happened.

6) *What, according to Prime Minister Naoto Kan, makes up the worst crisis in the 65 years since the war?*

The ....., ....., and the situation at the nuclear reactors.

2. Read the text. Choose and **CIRCLE** the correct words. 

### **TORNADOES**

Tornadoes are referred to as *lightning / funnel* clouds until they touch the ground. Tornadoes are spawned by severe *thunderstorms / earthquakes* and are violent funnel-shaped wind whirlpools in the lower atmosphere with upward spiralling *winds / famine* of high speeds. The *tornado / avalanche* usually appears from a bulge in the base of a cumulonimbus cloud. A tornado can be tens to hundreds of metres wide and have a lifespan of minutes to hours. In area, it is one of the least extensive of all *storms / heat waves*, but in violence, it is the world's most *slight / severe*. More tornadoes occur in the United States than in any other country. In Canada, tornadoes occur mostly on the Prairies and in southern Ontario.

**3. Match the words with their definitions.**

1) a tropical storm in the region of the Indian or western Pacific Oceans	A) <b>tsunami</b>
2) extreme scarcity of food	B) <b>famine</b>
3) an overflow of a large amount of water beyond its normal limits, especially over dry land	C) <b>flood</b>
4) a destructive burning of something	D) <b>fire</b>
5) a long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance	E) <b>hurricane</b>
6) a storm with a violent wind, in particular a tropical cyclone in the Caribbean	F) <b>typhoon</b>

**4. Match choices (1—4) to (A—D) and write sentences as in the example, using Conditional II constructions. Make up one sentence with your own ideas.**

1) people recycle more paper	A) they / not / be dirty
2) factories stop pouring chemicals into rivers	B) it / help the environment
3) people/not leave rubbish in parks	C) they / be less polluted
4) people stop using aerosols	D) logging companies / cut fewer trees

1) *If people recycled more paper, logging companies would cut fewer trees.*

2) .....

3) .....

4) .....

5) .....

**TEST 6.** IS THE EARTH IN DANGER?**Variant 2**

1. Listen to the text about the earthquake at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station and complete the answers to the questions.

1) *When did disaster strike?*

It struck on Saturday, ... **March 12** ... , 2011.

2) *What system at the reactor failed shortly after the earthquake?*

The ..... system.

3) *What did the officials admit?*

They admitted that partial ..... occurred at reactors No. 1 and No. 3.

4) *Why was radioactivity released directly into the atmosphere?*

Because the ..... happened at reactor No. 4.

5) *What did the government tell people living in the area to do?*

To ..... indoors, not use ..... , and keep their ..... closed.

6) *How many plant's workers have suffered injuries since the quake?*

..... workers have died and ..... more suffered various injuries since the quake started.

2. Read the text. Choose and **CIRCLE** the correct words. 

### **THE SCIENCE OF TSUNAMI**

A tsunami is a series of huge *hailstorms / waves* that occur as the result of a violent underwater disturbance, such as an *earthquake / tornado* or volcanic *hazard / eruption*. The waves travel in all directions from the epicentre of the disturbance. The waves may travel in the open sea as fast as 450 miles per hour. As they travel in the open ocean, tsunami *waves / funnels* are generally not particularly large — hence the difficulty in detecting the approach of a tsunami. But as these powerful waves approach shallow waters along the coast, their quickness is slowed and they consequently grow to a great height before *occurring / smashing* into the shore. They can grow as high as 100 feet; the Indian Ocean tsunami generated waves reaching 30 feet. They are sometimes mistakenly referred to as *tidal / avalanche* waves, but tsunamis have nothing to do with the tides. Tsunamis have been relatively rare in the Indian Ocean, and are most common in the Pacific Ocean.

**3. Match the words with their definitions.**

1) a storm during which it hails	A) <b>tornado</b>
2) a violent wind storm consisting of a tall column of air which spins round very fast and causes a lot of damage	B) <b>avalanche</b>
3) a sudden shaking of the ground, causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action	C) <b>earthquake</b>
4) a storm in which there is thunder and lightning and a lot of heavy rain	D) <b>hailstorm</b>
5) a mass of snow, ice, and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside	E) <b>drought</b>
6) a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water	F) <b>thunderstorm</b>

**4. Match choices (1—4) to (A—D) and write sentences as in the example, using Conditional II constructions. Make up one sentence with your own ideas.**

1) people / recycle more paper	A) fires / not destroy forest
2) people / be educated about forest fires	B) logging companies / cut fewer trees
3) streets / be cleaner	C) they have more oxygen
4) people / plant more trees	D) cities / be nicer places to live

1) *If people recycled more paper, logging companies would cut fewer trees.*

2) .....

3) .....

4) .....

5) .....

