

## TIẾNG ANH 8

GIÁO VIÊN: NGUYỄN NGỌC ANH

## UNIT 9: READING: SUMMARY COMPLETION

ĐĂNG KÍ CHƯƠNG TRÌNH HỌC TRỰC TUYẾN TẠI [VINASTUDY.VN](http://VINASTUDY.VN) QUA 0932.39.39.56**Ex 1: Read the text and do the following tasks**

A. Natural disasters are likely increasing due to climate change. These events bring with them a host of issues, including migrant population, public health, environmental and infrastructural problems.

B. Climate change and accompanying natural disasters have created a large migrant population, called climate refugees or environmental migrants. These people can be forced out of their homes by an abrupt natural disaster, like a tsunami, or a slower-moving natural disaster, like a relentless drought. It is predicted that by the end of the century, there will be 2 billion climate refugees and environmental migrants who live along the coastlines.

C. Health issues are also one of the most pressing problems after any natural disaster. It is often the case that facilities for water and toilet hygiene are damaged. Further, without running water, hand washing and food hygiene rapidly become worse. During and after events like hurricanes and floods, standing water can be a breeding ground for bacteria and disease. After a natural disaster event, survivors may also experience mental health consequences.

D. Natural disasters, from tsunamis to wildfires, can cause wide-ranging and long-term consequences for ecosystems. These can be environmental, social and economic consequences. For example, earthquakes can send out violent seismic waves that destroy buildings, displace land masses and change soil characteristics. Tsunamis can occur when water becomes displaced during quake activity causing damage to crops, pollution of freshwater resources and displacement of humans and animals due to habitat destruction.

E. Natural disasters also cause billions of dollars in damage to both public and private infrastructure. Meanwhile, not all governments are equipped to fund the process of post-disaster cleanup and rebuilding. Further, many private homeowners do not have property insurance, and certain natural disasters fall outside of the scope of insurance coverage; this means people can end up losing all of their assets with no opportunity for restitution.

**A. Complete the summary below.****Fill in the gap with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage:**

Climate change is now likely leading to an increase in 1. \_\_\_\_\_ which cause a lot of issues such as migration, 2. \_\_\_\_\_ environmental and 3. \_\_\_\_\_ problems. Firstly, natural disasters have created a large migrant population by forcing many people to leave their homes. Those are called 4. \_\_\_\_\_ or environmental migrants. Secondly, 5. \_\_\_\_\_ are also a serious problem after any natural disaster. Facilities for water and toilet hygiene are 6. \_\_\_\_\_, which makes hand washing and food hygiene rapidly deteriorate, then bacteria and 7. \_\_\_\_\_ spread widely. Besides, natural disasters can lead to long-term consequences for 8. \_\_\_\_\_. They displace land masses and change soil characteristics, cause damage to crops, 9. \_\_\_\_\_ of freshwater resources and climate change. Finally, natural disasters can damage both public and 10. \_\_\_\_\_ infrastructure while in some cases, the owners may lose their assets without any restitution.

**B. Choose the correct answers to the following questions.**

1. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Negative effects of natural disasters
- B. Solutions to natural disasters
- C. Examples of natural disasters

2. What does the phrase “a host of” mean?

- A. A person who invites guests to a meal, a party, etc.
- B. A large number of (people or things)
- C. An animal or a plant on which another animal or plant lives and feeds

3. What are the big issues that are caused by natural disasters according to the author?

- A. migrant population, public health, governmental and infrastructural problems
- B. migrant population, public health, environmental and industrial problems
- C. migrant population, public health, environmental and infrastructural problems

4. Migrant population caused by climate change and natural disasters is also known as:

- A. climate refugees
- B. environmental migrants
- C. both A & B

5. Which natural disaster can send out violent seismic waves?

- A. Tsunami

B. Earthquake

C. Storm

**C. Decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**

1. Climate change has no effect on natural disasters.
2. People can be forced out of their homes by natural disasters.
3. It is predicted that there will be 1.5 billion climate refugees and environmental migrants by the end of the century.
4. Standing water can be a breeding ground for bacteria and disease.
5. After a natural disaster event, survivors won't experience any mental health consequences.
6. Natural disasters cause no economic consequences for ecosystems.
7. Habitat destruction may displace human and animals.
8. Natural disasters only cause damage to public assets.
9. All governments are equipped to fund the process of post-disaster cleanup and rebuilding.
10. Some natural disasters are not within the scope of insurance coverage.<sup>7</sup>

**Ex 2:**

A. Drought is an extended period of unusually dry weather when there is lack of precipitation. Drought occurs in all climactic zones. However, its characteristics vary significantly from one region to another.

B. Its seriousness depends on the degree of water shortage, size of area affected, and the duration and temperature of the dry period. During a drought, the ecology of an area may be affected by the drying of wetlands and dying out of some species of fish. Crop production will be lower than usual; trees may die. Wildfires spring up; lack of irrigation can lead to famine and disease. In many developing countries, such as India, people place a great demand on water supply. Nearly 130 million people living in 12 states of India have been seriously affected by what some officials call the worst drought in 100 years. The government announced on Thursday that at least 45 people have died due to drought and intense heat wave this summer alone.

C. Although drought cannot be reliably predicted, certain precautions can be taken in drought-risk areas. These include construction of reservoirs to hold emergency water supplies, education to avoid over-cropping and overgrazing, and programs to limit settlement in drought-prone areas.

Read the text and complete the sentences below with no more than 2 WORDS from the passage.

1. Drought is when there is unusually \_\_\_\_\_ for an extended period of time, usually several months or longer.
2. Drought features differ from this \_\_\_\_\_ to another.
3. The seriousness of a drought depends upon the degree of moisture deficiency, its \_\_\_\_\_ temperature and the size of the affected area.
4. Drought threatens to reduce \_\_\_\_\_ and other agricultural productivity in many areas.
5. In India, this summer alone, 45 people have died due to drought and a severe \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Construction of \_\_\_\_\_ is one of needed solutions to store enough water and avoid drought.