

**Grammar**

**1 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.**

- 1 The news of the earthquake is reported on the six o'clock news programme yesterday.  
.....
- 2 Rescue workers from the UK are being sent to help the people look for survivors. They should be arrived later this evening.  
.....
- 3 Many people have evacuated from their houses in the last few hours because of the flooding.  
.....
- 4 The forest fire is spread very quickly at the moment.  
.....
- 5 The need for more money to develop sea defences would be discussed at the council meeting tomorrow.  
.....

/ 5

**2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs given.**

Construction workers on a major underground railway project in London have uncovered a burial site that (1) ..... (expect) to provide important information about the plague or 'Black Death'. The discovery (2) ..... (make) during excavation for the eastern entrance of the new railway. A headstone marked '1665', the year when the epidemic was at its height, (3) ..... (find) nearby. Archeologists say that the individuals appear to (4) ..... (bury) on the same day. The remains will (5) ..... (analyse) by experts at the Museum of London Archeology, who hope that their research will provide an opportunity to learn more about the disease.

/ 5

**3 Choose the best answer (A, B or C) to complete the text.**

An interesting science programme (1) ..... on Channel 3 last night. It was about the improvements that have been made in tsunami warnings since the devastating tsunami of 2004. It appears that precise predictions of the height and timing of a tsunami can now (2) ..... to areas in danger within minutes of an earthquake happening at sea. The money that has been put into developing the technology to enable scientists to do this has been considerable and (3) ..... estimated that thousands of lives have been saved in recent years because of this. Having said that, the scientists on the programme insist that there is still a lot of work (4) ..... in this field and that it is hoped further financial support will help them (5) ..... the necessary technology even further.

- |   |              |               |                   |
|---|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 | A showed     | B is shown    | C was shown       |
| 2 | A send       | B be sent     | C sending         |
| 3 | A they were  | B it is       | C is              |
| 4 | A to be done | B can be done | C doing           |
| 5 | A developing | B develop     | C to be developed |

/ 5

**Total / 15**

**Vocabulary**

**4 Complete the text with these words. There are two extra words.**

burst • collapse • damage • droughts  
hurricanes • spent • torrential

While some parts of the world haven't seen any rain for several months, causing prolonged (1) ..... in many countries, other places have been badly affected by the opposite problem – floods. Too much rain has caused rivers across Europe to (2) ..... their banks, causing widespread (3) ..... in many areas. Barriers set up to protect residents from the rising waters have proved inadequate, leaving many people to complain that not enough money has been (4) ..... on flood defences, despite many warnings. And worse is yet to come, with weather forecasters predicting more (5) ..... rain over the next few days.

/ 5

5 Choose the correct alternatives to complete the text.

Some parts of the world are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters. The so-called Ring of Fire in the Pacific Ocean is a string of volcanoes and an area of intense seismic activity where almost 90 percent of the world's (1) earthquakes/hurricanes occur. When this happens under the sea, one side of the ocean suddenly drops resulting in a (2) tsunami/avalanche. A rush of water away from the coastline may be a sign that the (3) wave/mud is coming, but many of these natural disasters occur without warning. So why live in such places? Some countries, such as Iceland and New Zealand, use such geothermal activity to generate electricity. Volcanoes also attract millions of tourists and many people (4) wait for/depend on the jobs and income that tourism provides. And (5) lava/tremor contains valuable minerals which can be mined once it cools down.

\_\_\_\_\_ / 5

6 Complete the text with the correct form of the words given.

Following the unexpected (1) ..... (erupt) of the Pacific island volcano last Tuesday, more people living close by have been forced to move because of (2) ..... (land) that are threatening to cut off several local towns and villages. Hundreds of (3) ..... (survive) of the original disaster are still living in temporary shelters and it is expected to be some time before experts will be able to properly assess the (4) ..... (destroy) in the area. Meanwhile, flights are being diverted because of a cloud of (5) ..... (volcano) ash that is making it difficult for pilots to navigate in the region.

\_\_\_\_\_ / 5

**Total** \_\_\_\_\_ / 15

Reading

7 Read the article about flooding. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence.

**Flooding: the new danger**

Areas in certain parts of the world have recently been hit by disastrous floods and others by a sequence of earthquakes. (1) ..... Away from earthquake zones, one worrying problem these days is flooding and it is predicted that as a result of the changes in climate, this type of disaster will occur with greater frequency in the future, affecting millions of people.

There are many victims of flooding. (2) ..... Every time it rains for longer than a day or two, they ask, 'Will it be us this time? Will it be our house that is flooded?' After the fear, comes the reality; tons of water spilling over the river banks, into roads, houses and over fields. People become trapped in their own homes when the road becomes a river and need to be rescued by ill-prepared rescue services. And people die in floods. (3) ..... Then we have the emotional and financial cost of flooding. Lifelong possessions are lost, security disappears and there is the worry over restoration. How will we pay for it? Some insurance companies refuse to cover properties in certain areas because of the high risk of flooding. (4) .....

Rescue services regularly carry out flood simulation emergency practice where they get vital, realistic practice of what to do if the real thing should happen. (5) ..... However, this is like a doctor treating the symptoms and not the cause of a problem. We need to prevent the flooding in the first place. It is accepted that we cannot reverse climate change, but we can certainly spend money on strengthening sea and river walls. (6) ..... The problem is that, as always, these things cost a lot of money. However, surely it is worth investing this money now, if it will prevent even greater monetary loss later. It is something that the government needs to take seriously because it's a problem that is not going to go away.

Indeed, if anything, the situation is likely to get worse. Many experts believe that those responsible will need to look at a range of measures, not just flood defences, but also land management schemes and even how we design our homes so that floods do less damage to property when they do occur and houses can be lived in again soon after the waters recede. It seems that our approach to flooding needs a complete rethink.

- A They drown, trapped in cars or swept away by fast-moving rivers.
- B There are also many ways in which people can improve defences to their own homes.
- C Unscrupulous builders develop low-lying land that is in great danger of flooding.
- D Firstly, there are those (one in five people in Britain) who live in constant fear of heavy rainfall.
- E This is welcome and will no doubt mean that they will be able to evacuate and save more people in the event of a massive flood.
- F Most of us know someone who has been caught up in the devastation caused by these events.
- G Therefore, some people may not have sufficient insurance to carry out the repairs to their flood damaged houses; others may have none.

/ 6

8 Read the article again and choose the best answers, A, B or C.

- 1 Incidences of flooding are
  - A likely to increase.
  - B responsible for climate change.
  - C unpredictable.
- 2 Rescue services are usually
  - A ready for anything.
  - B inadequate.
  - C incompetent.
- 3 The cost of flooding is
  - A purely financial.
  - B covered by insurance.
  - C also psychological.
- 4 Practising for flood emergencies doesn't
  - A provide realistic training.
  - B deal with the root of the problem.
  - C happen often enough.
- 5 Investment in flood defences now is
  - A worth it in the long run.
  - B too expensive.
  - C not a serious proposition.
- 6 Experts believe we need to
  - A build more flood defences.
  - B redesign flooded houses.
  - C consider a variety of solutions.

/ 6

Total / 12

**Use of English**

9 Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between two and five words.

1 People say that animals can predict a natural disaster.

**ABLE**

Animals ..... to predict a natural disaster.

2 They believe that a cigarette started the fire.

**BEEN**

The fire ..... started by a cigarette.

3 They don't know when the area will flood again.

**KNOWN**

It ..... the area will flood again.

4 They expect that the firefighters will arrive soon.

**TO**

The firefighters ..... soon.

5 People think that the climate will change a great deal over the next 20 years.

**IS**

It ..... will change a great deal over the next 20 years.

6 People need protection from flooding.

**BE**

People ..... from flooding.

7 The teacher gave the students an essay about pollution.

**WERE**

The ..... about pollution by the teacher.

8 My tutor often praises my work and I like that.

**BY**

I like ..... for my work.

/ 8

**Listening**

10 Listen to an extract from a radio phone-in programme. Are these statements True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 Martin's holiday to Spain was a last-minute decision to celebrate his exam results. T/F
- 2 The first Martin's family knew about the ash cloud problem was when they got to the airport. T/F
- 3 The following day, they were told that their plane would be taking off later that day. T/F
- 4 Martin's family were given beds to sleep on at the airport. T/F
- 5 They flew to Spain on the third day. T/F

/ 5

11 Listen again and complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- 1 The family hadn't listened to the ..... so they weren't aware of the ash cloud until they got to the airport.
- 2 Martin's father was unable to get information online because the airline's ..... had crashed.
- 3 The seats were all full so they had to sleep on their ..... on the floor.
- 4 In total they ended up spending ..... nights at the airport.
- 5 They might try to rebook the holiday later because they got ..... from the airline.

/ 5

**Total** / 10

**Writing**

**12 At school, you have been talking about natural disasters. Now your English teacher has asked you to write an essay. Look at the notes and write your essay.**

What can be done to help people affected by natural disasters?

Write about:

- 1 governments
- 2 charities
- 3 ..... (your own idea)

You should:

- introduce the topic and state your opinion.
- give your first and most important opinion, with reasons.
- give two further opinions, with reasons.
- summarise your argument in a conclusion.

Use some of these linkers:

- As far as I'm concerned, ... / In my opinion, ...
- This is because ... / The reason is that ... / For example, ...
- However, ... / Although ... / Even though ...
- On the one hand, ... On the other hand, ...
- In addition, ... / What's more, ...
- All things considered ... / To sum up, ...

**Write 190–220 words.**

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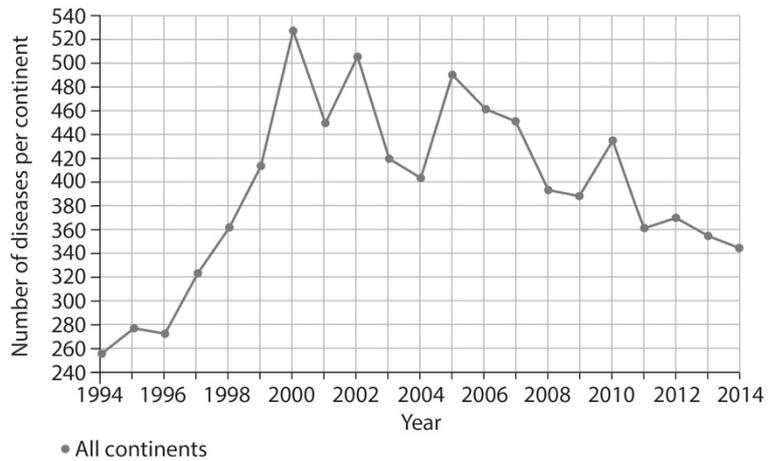
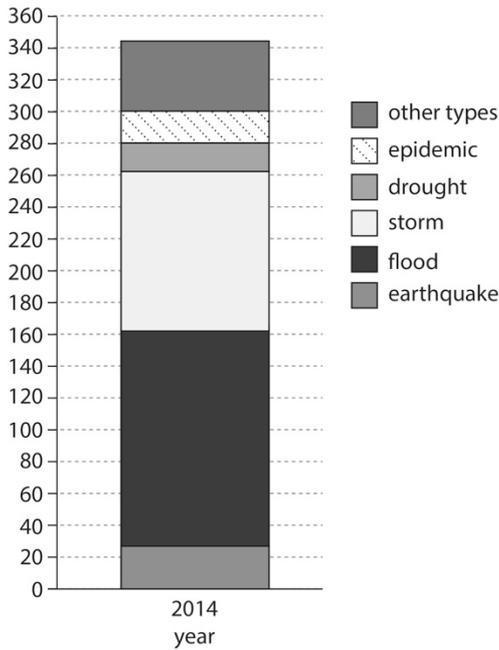
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**Speaking**

13 Look at the bar chart which shows the number of natural disasters in 2014 and the line graph which shows the number of natural disasters over the period 1994–2014. Compare and contrast the information in the graphs.



Use some of these words and phrases:

- a half/a third/a quarter, etc.
- one in two/three/four, etc.
- The majority of ...
- (dramatic) rise/fall
- (significant) increase/decrease
- slowly/steadily/significantly
- double/halve/triple

/ 10

	<b>Total</b>	<b>/ 80</b>
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