

NATURAL DISASTERS

Exercise A: Underline the pictures.



Exercise B: Read the text.

GREAT EUROPEAN DISASTERS

On 24th August 79AD...

Mount Vesuvius erupted. The eruption was catastrophic, and ash and lava covered the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum. They stayed hidden for nearly 1,700 years, but when Domenico Fontana, an Italian architect, discovered walls with paintings in 1559, how did he react? He covered them again! A Spanish engineer discovered Herculaneum in 1738 and Pompeii in 1748. In Pompeii, the volcano preserved Roman life exactly as it was, and we now know a lot about Roman culture because of the eruption.

On 1st November 1755...

There was a terrible earthquake in Lisbon, Portugal. Immediately after the earthquake, there was a tsunami and many fires started in the city. Buildings fell, burned and disappeared into the sea. In fact, the earthquake and its effects destroyed most of the city. But what did the people of Lisbon do? They rebuilt their city. They made wide streets, big squares and special buildings that could resist earthquakes. Also, thanks to the Portuguese prime minister's investigations, modern seismology was born.

Now answer the questions.

1 When did Mount Vesuvius erupt?

2 What did Domenico Fontana do when he discovered the paintings?

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3 How did the volcanic eruption help us learn about Roman culture?

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4 What natural disasters happened after the Lisbon earthquake?

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5 Did buildings in Lisbon disappear into the sea?

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6 What positive effects did the earthquake have?

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Exercise C: Write definitions for following natural disasters.

1 famine

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2 drought

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3 hurrican

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4 flood

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5 fire

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6 tornado

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7 landslide

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Odpowiedzi

A

earthquake	volcanic eruption	drought	hurricane			
storm	flood	fire	tornado	tsunami	landslide	famine

B

1 On 24th August 79AD.

2 He covered them again.

3 It preserved Roman life exactly as it was.

4 After the earthquake there happened tsunami and many fires.

5 Yes, they did.

6 After the earthquake people built wide streets, big squares and special buildings that could resist earthquakes and modern seismology was born.

C

1 When there's nothing to eat and people die because of it.

2 It occurs when for a long time it hasn't rained.

3 A strong destructive wind.

4 Covering streets, fields, houses, e. t. c by water.

5 The burning of trees, houses and other things.

6 A mobile, destructive vortex of violently rotating winds.

7 A collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff.