

There are many natural disasters throughout the world. Earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes are all natural disasters. These natural disasters often cause great destruction. Michael and Denise were in the mall during this earthquake. Were they scared? Did the ground shake? Did a big fire start?



Plug In

What Do You Know About Natural Disasters?

1. Check all appropriate boxes.

- I was in a natural disaster.
- I read about a natural disaster.
- I saw a natural disaster on TV.
- My friend was in a natural disaster.



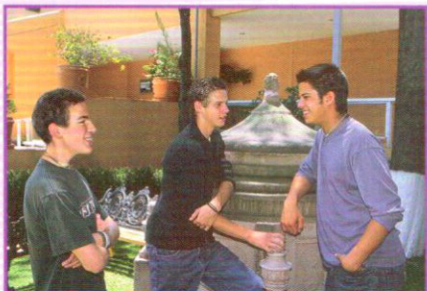
Form a group.
Answer these questions.

1. Did anyone experience a natural disaster?
2. What kinds of natural disasters did you read about or see on TV?
3. What happened to the people in these disasters?



Getting Connected

What Did You Do During the Earthquake?



1. Michael and Alex are talking to Robert about yesterday's earthquake. Listen to their conversation. Then practice saying it with a partner.

Michael: Hey, Alex! Did you feel that earthquake yesterday?

Alex: Yeah. It was intense. I was at the dentist's office. He had the drill in my mouth. He almost broke my tooth.

Michael: Wow, that's serious. Are you OK?

Alex: I'm fine. Where were you?

Michael: Denise and I were at the mall. People went crazy. They ran to the exits, they fell on the floor, they cried and screamed.

Alex: What did you do?

Michael: Nothing. We just sat there until it stopped.

Alex: You just sat there?

Michael: Yeah. They built the mall to be earthquake-proof. So an earthquake couldn't wipe out the whole town.

Robert: Hey, guys. What's up?

Michael: Hi, Robert. Did they stop the soccer game during the earthquake?

Robert: No. But check this out. I had the ball. The earthquake started. Everybody on both teams stopped and looked around. But I just kicked the ball into the goal.

Alex: That's awesome. Did you win the game?

Robert: Yeah. We won by one goal!

Michael: Well, at least the game wasn't a disaster.

2. Work with a partner. Ask and answer these questions.

1. Where was Alex during the earthquake?
2. Did he break his tooth?
3. What did Michael and Denise do during the earthquake?
4. Why did Robert's team win the soccer game?

Options

1. Earthquakes are one kind of natural disaster. There are many other kinds of natural disasters. Match the link with the picture of each disaster.

- hurricane
- tornado
- flood
- volcanic eruption
- avalanche
- earthquake



a. earthquake



b.



c.



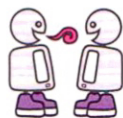
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e.

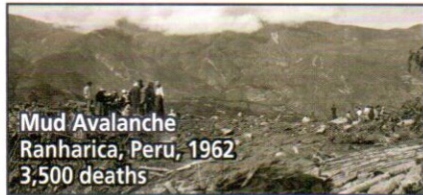
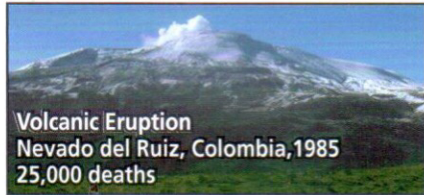
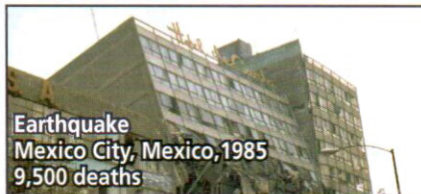


f.



Talk with a partner.

Can you name other natural disasters? Do you know what to do during a natural disaster?



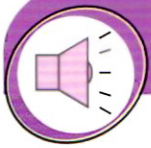
1. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about these natural disasters. Follow the examples.



Zoom In: Expressions

- 1. Look at the highlighted expressions below. Circle them in the conversation on page 27.
2. Circle (a), (b), or (c) for the correct meaning of each expression.
1. Went crazy means a person: (a) went to the crazy house (b) acted crazy (c) went to see crazy people
2. A building is earthquake-proof if: (a) an earthquake can't destroy it (b) there is proof of an earthquake (c) an earthquake hit it
3. When someone asks What's up? they want to know: (a) what is up on a shelf (b) what's new (c) where something is
4. When a person says Check this out, they want you to: (a) make a check mark (b) carry something (c) listen to or look at something

- 5. A natural disaster could wipe out a whole city. This means it could: (a) destroy a city (b) clean up a city (c) rebuild a city
6. When something is intense it: (a) is very strong (b) smells good (c) is difficult
3. Complete these sentences with the highlighted expressions.
1. Hi, Elizabeth, I didn't see you after the flood.
2. Michael is on the radio. He's talking about the earthquake.
3. Every new house in San Francisco must be
4. The hurricane was
5. During the tornado, the people on the bridge
6. An avalanche could wipe out a whole city.



Turn Up the Volume!

I Couldn't Understand It.



1. Sandy and Jennifer are talking about yesterday's homework. Listen to their conversation twice and answer these questions.



- Who couldn't understand the homework?
_____.
- What was the main point of the homework?
_____.
- Could people predict hurricanes 50 years ago?
_____.
- What could weather reporters predict 30 years ago? _____.
- What can weather reporters predict now?
_____.



Earthquake Chant

Listen to the chant. Listen again. Practice in two groups with your classmates.

Group A: It felt like an earthquake.
We ran outside.

Group B: The ground started to shake.
We all tried to hide.

Group A: The windows broke.
Our little house shook.

Group B: I said, "Don't panic."
I read that in a book.

Group A: I took a deep breath
and I felt OK.

Group B: The earthquake was over.
WOW! What a day!

Class Connections

1. Form a group. Pretend a hurricane hit your town three years ago. What *could* and *couldn't* you do at that time? Use the words below or make up your own.

▪run ▪call the doctor ▪scream for help ▪swim ▪talk to people ▪cook



Name	Could do	Couldn't do
1. Pedro	He could scream for help.	He couldn't cook.
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

2. Share your results with the class.



The Simple Past

We use the simple past to talk about events, actions, and habits, in the past.

Regular Verbs

Affirmative Statements

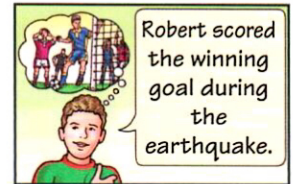
Any subject + (simple form of the verb + *-d* or *-ed*)

Negative Statements

Any subject + *didn't* + simple form of the verb

Yes/No Questions

Did + any subject + simple form of the verb



Irregular Verbs

Affirmative Statements

Irregular verbs take different forms in simple past affirmative statements. The irregular form is the same for all subjects.

Simple Verb Form	Past	Example
<i>break</i>	<i>broke</i>	<i>The tornado broke two windows.</i>
<i>fall</i>	<i>fell</i>	<i>The building fell during the earthquake.</i>
<i>go</i>	<i>went</i>	<i>They went to the hospital after the flood.</i>
<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>He had a heart attack during the tornado.</i>
<i>hear</i>	<i>heard</i>	<i>I heard a loud noise.</i>
<i>run</i>	<i>ran</i>	<i>People ran to the exits.</i>
<i>say</i>	<i>said</i>	<i>She said, "Help me."</i>
<i>see</i>	<i>saw</i>	<i>My father saw an avalanche in Alaska.</i>
<i>sit</i>	<i>sat</i>	<i>They sat at the mall during the earthquake.</i>
<i>write</i>	<i>wrote</i>	<i>She wrote a story about the tornado.</i>



Negative Statements

Any subject + *didn't* + simple form of the verb



Yes/No Questions

Did + any subject + simple form of the verb



The Modal—Could

We use *could* to express ability in the past. *Could* is the past tense of *can*. We usually contract *could not* to *couldn't*. Note that this is not *could* for possibility.

The rescuers *could* hear somebody, but they *couldn't* see anybody.



1. Work with a partner. Complete these sentences with the past tense of the verbs in parentheses ().

She (break) her leg during the earthquake.

She broke her leg during the earthquake.

1. I (see) a TV show about hurricanes.

2. He (write) a story about the flood for the newspaper.

3. The tornado (go) through downtown Merida.

4. They (hear) the noise from the volcanic eruption.

4. Work with a partner. Pretend there was a volcanic eruption in your town. Did you leave your home? Tell why or why not. Share your feelings with the class.

Volcanic Eruption	1968	1998	Both
1. Eighty-seven people died.			
2. Scientists knew about the eruption and warned people.			
3. Red hot lava exploded from the volcano.			
4. People could leave the nearby towns before the eruption.			
5. The lava ran down the sides of the mountain.			

3. Read the sentences below. Do they describe the 1968 eruption, the 1998 eruption, or both?

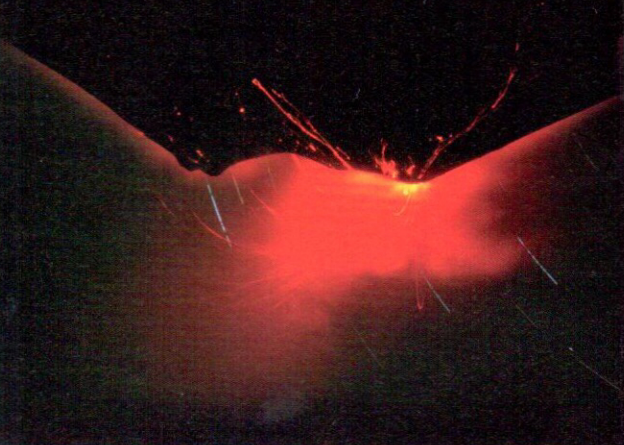
1. Where is the Arenal Volcano?
2. What happened on July 29, 1968?
3. What happened on May 8, 1998?
4. Why is the water in the mountain springs hot?

2. Work with a partner. Answer the questions about the reading.

Reread the article above. Make a list of the past tense verbs. Write your list on a separate piece of paper. Then compare it with your partner's list.

STRATEGY TAB 5

On July 29, 1968, Costa Rica's Arenal Volcano erupted for the first time in 400 years. Red hot lava exploded from the volcano and ran down the sides of the mountain. The hot lava destroyed the town of Tabacon and killed 87 people.



often cover the volcano. Some days you can see the red hot lava run down the sides of the mountain. It's very beautiful at night.

Active volcanoes usually aren't dangerous. Lava moves slowly, so you can run away from it. The 1968 eruption killed people because it was a surprise. But today, scientists study the volcano and can predict danger. On May 8, 1998, there was another big eruption at Arenal. But this time the scientists knew about the eruption and warned people. People could leave the nearby towns for a few days. Red hot lava exploded from the volcano and ran down the side of the mountain. But nobody died, and there wasn't much damage. After the eruption ended, the people returned to their homes.

People travel from all over the world to see the Arenal Volcano. It's an incredible sight. There's another great thing about Arenal, too. The hot lava inside the volcano heats all the water in the mountain springs. You can take a hot bath and watch the volcano at the same time.



Did you ever see a volcanic eruption? Can you name any volcanoes?

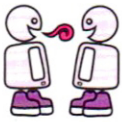
Talk with a partner.

1. Read this article and learn more about volcanoes.



Click On

Red Hot



Talk with a partner.

People often send postcards with pictures of famous disaster areas. Did you ever send a picture postcard of a famous disaster area? Did you ever receive one?

1. Look at the postcards from Michael's trip to the Arenal Volcano.



2. Pretend you are Michael and write about what you did in Arenal. Complete the sentences on the back of each postcard. Use *could* or *couldn't* and the past tense.

Dear _____ ,
 Fog covered
 the volcano.
 I couldn't see
 anything.

*Theorem 111111
 hrat hmat*

Michael

Dear _____ ,
 I _____ horses.
 I _____
 see smoke from the
 volcano, but I

 hear anything.

*Theorem 111111
 hrat hmat*

Michael

Dear _____ ,
 I _____ to the
 volcano at night. I
 _____ see the
 lava and I _____
 hear the explosions
 inside the volcano.

*Theorem 111111
 hrat hmat*

Michael

STRATEGY TAB

Postcard messages usually begin with "Dear _____,". The name and address of the person on the right side of the postcard should start with capital letters.

3. Work with a partner. Imagine you both visited a volcano. Where did you go? What did you do? Decide who you are sending the postcard to. Write that person's name in the message part of the postcard and write their name and address in the address part of the postcard, too.

_____ , _____ and I _____ _____ _____ _____	To: _____ _____ _____ _____
---	--------------------------------------

4. Check your postcard and make corrections, if necessary.
- Did you start your postcard with "Dear _____,"?
 - Does the name and address of the person receiving the postcard start with capital letters?
 - Do your sentences start with a capital letter and end with a period?
 - Did you use the simple past tense to describe the activities on your postcard?



1. Work with a partner.

Choose a natural disaster. It can be a flood, a hurricane, an earthquake, or any other kind of disaster. Write your disaster in the space below.

SURVIVAL KIT

2. Create a survival kit for your disaster.

A survival kit has everything you need to live after a disaster. What things do you need in your kit? Check the things you need from the pictures below or add your own. Then, make a list of everything in your kit.

					
<input type="checkbox"/> rope	<input type="checkbox"/> a shovel	<input type="checkbox"/> shampoo	<input type="checkbox"/> food	<input type="checkbox"/> water	<input type="checkbox"/> videogames
					
<input type="checkbox"/> blankets	<input type="checkbox"/> first-aid kit	<input type="checkbox"/> a flashlight	<input type="checkbox"/> a knife	<input type="checkbox"/> a skateboard	<input type="checkbox"/> a radio
					
<input type="checkbox"/> a ball	<input type="checkbox"/> candles	<input type="checkbox"/> matches	<input type="checkbox"/> batteries	<input type="checkbox"/> a whistle	<input type="checkbox"/> a cell phone

Our kit has 1 flashlight, 10 candles, 20 batteries, and 10 bottles of water.

3. Make an advertisement for your kit.

Your advertisement should answer the following questions:

- What disasters can you survive with this kit?*
- How many people can use the survival kit?*
- How many days can people survive with the kit?*

4. Join another pair of students.

Compare survival kits. Ask questions like:
Did you remember water?
Did you forget anything?

5. Share your kit with the whole class and vote on the best survival kit.



Surf the Net for More Information

There are many disaster survival sites on the Internet. Surf the Net to find some sites. When you find a site, compare your disaster survival kit with one on the Web. Did you remember everything? What did you forget? List the items you forgot and your Internet sources.

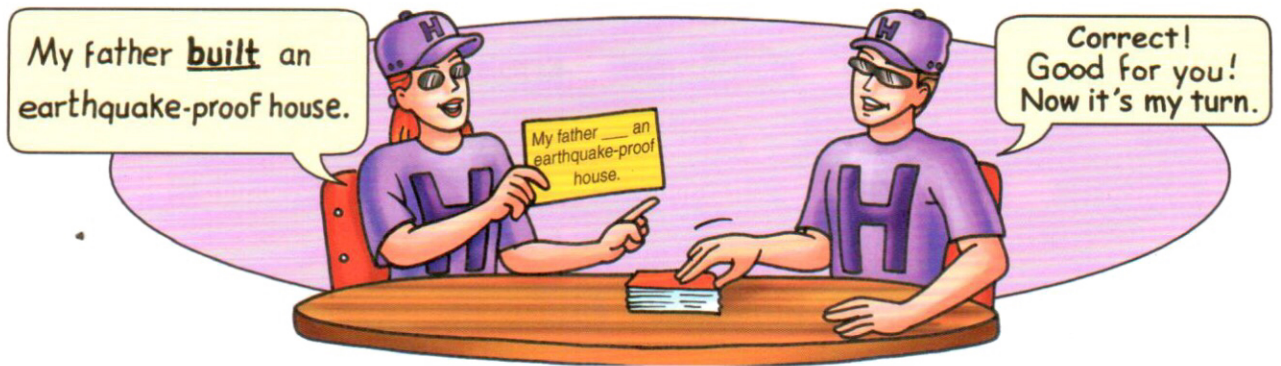
▼	Item 1	<input type="text"/>	http://	<input type="text"/>
▼	Item 2	<input type="text"/>	http://	<input type="text"/>
▼	Item 3	<input type="text"/>	http://	<input type="text"/>



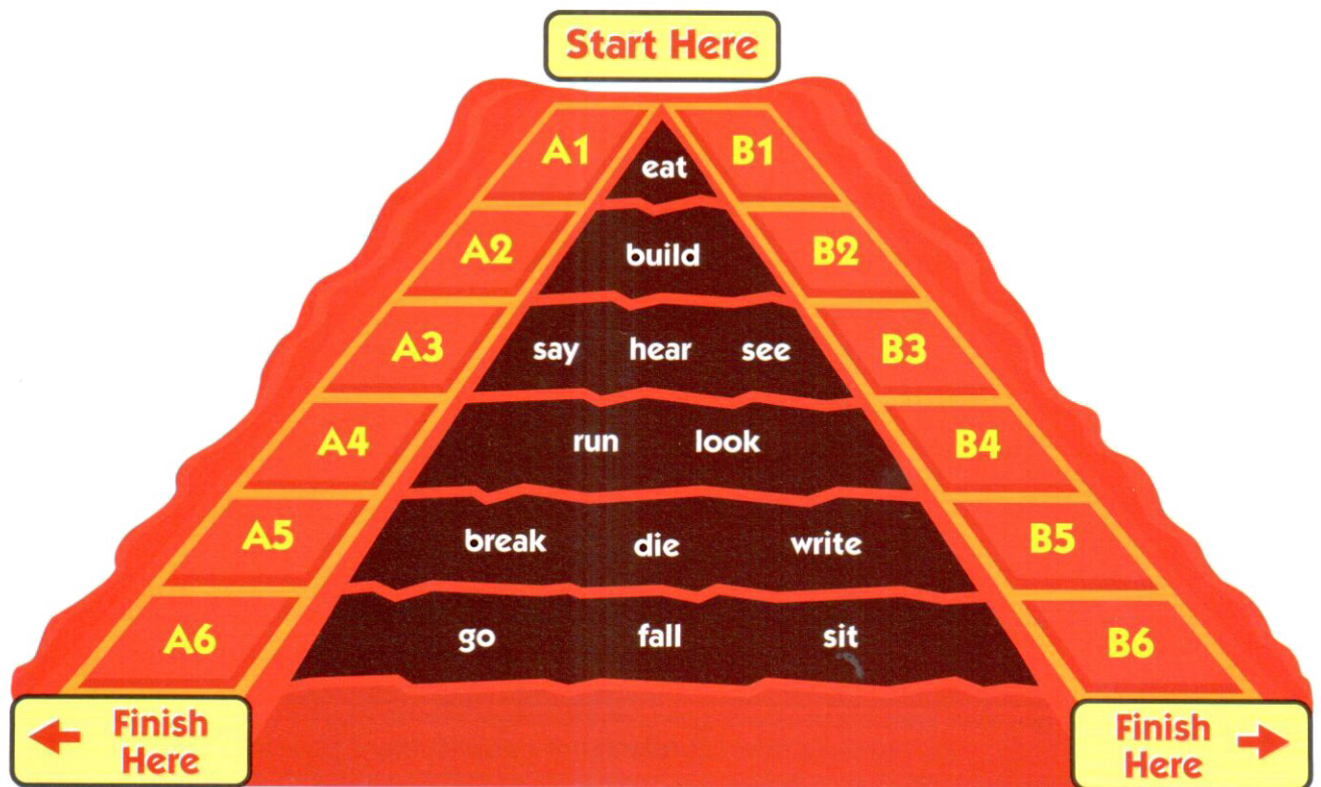
1. Did you ever see a volcano erupt? Play this game with a partner. Arenal Volcano is erupting. You and your partner are at the top of the volcano. You have to go down the mountain.

Step 1: You and your partner each decide which player you want to be—A or B. Player A cuts out the yellow cards and Player B cuts out the blue cards on page 115. Cut out the A and B markers, too.

Step 2: Mix all the cards together and place them face down. Player A and Player B take turns. Each player, in turn, takes a card and completes the sentence using the correct past tense form of one of the verbs listed in the volcano picture below. Then each player, in turn, advances one square down the mountain. If someone is wrong, he/she stays in his/her previous position until the next turn.



Step 3: Player A goes down the left side of the mountain. Player B goes down the right side. The first player to reach the bottom wins.





1. I can use the past tense of regular and irregular verbs to talk about the past.

a. What happened during the earthquake? Choose the sentence that best describes each picture below.

The lights went out.
The firefighters couldn't get to the fire.
He could see smoke two blocks away.

People ran out of their homes.
The glasses fell off the shelf.
A fire started at the bank.



1. *The glasses fell off the shelf.*



2.



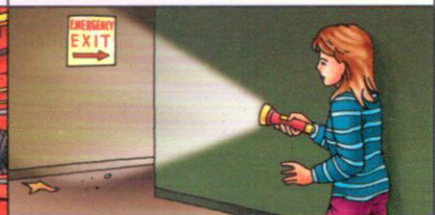
3.



4.



5.



6.



2. I can use new words and expressions from this unit.

Complete each sentence with an expression you learned in this unit.

went crazy earthquake-proof wiped out check this out intense What's up?

- A. _____?
B. Not much. What's up with you?
- A. Did you get home after the earthquake?
B. Yeah. My parents _____ because I didn't call them.
- A. Did your house have any damage from the earthquake?
B. No, it's fine. It's _____.
- A. What are you watching?
B. It's a video about natural disasters. You have to _____.
- A. Oh, I heard about that. It shows a hurricane from 1992. It _____ an entire city.
B. Wow! That was _____.



3. I can talk about _____ and _____.

Cool Chat

Magazine

Tornado Chasers



Why is this man standing in front of a tornado?
Are there tornadoes in your country?

Crazy About Tornadoes or Just Crazy?

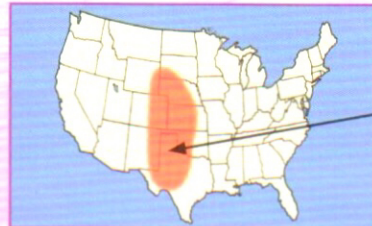
Tornadoes are giant columns of violent twisting air. Every year, tornadoes destroy hundreds of houses and kill dozens of people in the United States. Tornadoes (also called twisters) often bring rain, thunderstorms, hail (small balls of ice), and 480 km/hour winds.

Most people run away from tornadoes. But Martin Lisius runs **toward** them. Lisius is president and founder of Tempest Tours. His company takes small groups of guests close to dangerous tornadoes. And people pay thousands of dollars for the tour!

Every summer, Tempest Tours takes five trips into Tornado Alley. Tornado Alley is in the United States, and it has a lot of twisters. Lisius brings 12 guests on each trip. Trips are 7 to 10 days. Each night, the tornado experts study weather information. They predict the location of the next twister. The next morning, they drive to that location. Usually, they arrive at the location in the afternoon. Sometimes

the tornado arrives there, too; sometimes it doesn't. Tornadoes are natural disasters, so they don't follow any rules. They are unpredictable.

Tempest Tours doesn't guarantee tornadoes. Sometimes they drive more than 600km in one day and don't see any tornadoes. But some guests see two or three or more. Safety is important, too. Tempest Tours has many safety rules. They don't want to injure their customers.



Tornado Alley in the United States.

Safety and Tornadoes

What do you know about tornado safety? Take the quiz below and find out.

TORNADO SAFETY QUIZ

- The best place to go during a tornado is:
 - the smallest room on the lowest floor of your house
 - the largest room on the lowest floor of your house
 - a doorway
 - outside
- If you see lightning, you should:
 - run toward the lightning
 - run away from the lightning
 - find shelter immediately
 - scream
- How many tornadoes are there in the U.S. each year?
 - about 100
 - about 1,000
 - about 10,000
 - about 100,000
- The most dangerous part of chasing tornadoes is:
 - the tornado might kill you
 - lightning might kill you
 - animals might kill you
 - you might kill yourself in a car accident on a wet road
- The best place to chase tornadoes is:
 - in big cities
 - on dirt roads
 - on paved roads
 - on the highway
- How many people died in the worst tornado in U.S. history?
 - 256
 - 625
 - 6,250
 - 25,560
- You should chase tornadoes with a partner because:
 - one person can drive and the other person can look at the map
 - you can share the cost of gas
 - you have someone to talk to
 - all of the above

Answers: 1a, 2c, 3b, 4d, 5c, 6b, 7d

DISASTERS IN YOUR AREA

What is the most common natural disaster in your country? _____

Give advice about safety during another kind of natural disaster.

During a _____, you should _____
