

ENGLISH

Chapter 11 Session B

2nd SECONDARY

HISTORY
Simple Past





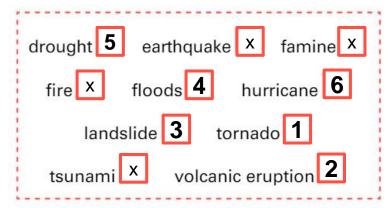
Helicomotivation



Ac VOCABULARY 2

Natural Disasters

Match pictures 1-6 with the words in the box. Mark an X next to the words that are not in the pictures.



2 (1) 43 Listen and repeat.







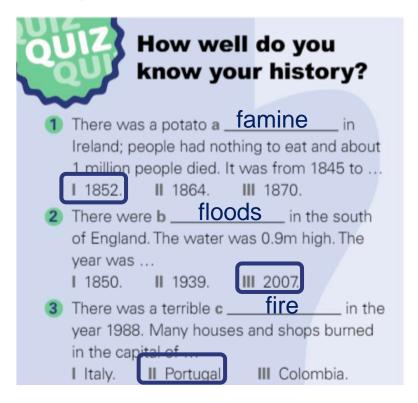








3 Complete the quiz with words from activity 1.



volcanic

- There was a huge d <u>eruption</u> in Iceland and many planes couldn't fly because of the ash cloud. The year was 1 2001. II 2005.
- 5 e Drought is a problem in many countries where there isn't much rain. The longest was in the Atacama desert in Chile: it was from 1571 to ...

 I 1671. II 1771. III 1971.

4 INTERFACE Work in pairs. Do the history quiz in activity 3.

Skim the text and look at the pictures from the textbook article on page 65. What do you think the text is about?

Natural disasters in history.

2 Read and listen. Check your answer to activity 1.



- 3 Scan the text and answer the questions.
 - a When did Mount Vesuvius erupt?

August 24th, 79 AD.

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

He covered them again.

c How did the volcanic eruption help us learn

It preserved Roman life exactly as it was

d What natural disasters happened after the Lisbon earthquake?

There was a tsunami and many fires started.

Did buildings in Lisbon disappear into the sea?

Yes.

What positive effects did the earthquake have?

The people rebuilt their city with wide streets, big squares and special buildings that could resist earthquakes. Also modern seismology was born.

Great European Disasters

ON AUGUST 24, 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 NOVEMBER 1, 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.



Simple Past (Questions and Short Answers)

1 Look at the questions and answers below. Do you use did for all subjects in simple past questions? Yes.

questions and short answers

Did Pompeii and Herculaneum **stay** hidden for nearly 1,700 years? / Yes, they **did**.

Did Domenico Fontano **discover** walls with paintings 1,700 years ago? / No, he **didn't**.

Did the volcano preserve Roman life? / Yes, it did.

How did he react? / He covered them.

- 2 Read the text Great European Disasters again and match the columns.
 - a Did Portugal go through a terrible earthquake?
 - b Did many fires start in Lisbon after the tsunami?
 - c Did people in Lisbon move to another place?
 - d Did the prime minister investigate the problem?
 - **c** No, they didn't.
 - a Yes, it did.

- **b** Yes, they did.
- **d** Yes, he did.

- 3 Write complete questions using the simple past.
 - a how many ships / Christopher Columbus / have?

How many ships did Christopher Columbus have?

b when / they / discover / Pompeii?

When did they discover Pompeii?

c where / Marco Polo / go?

Where did Marco Polo go?

d when / Hillary and Norgay / climb Everest?

When did Hillary and Norgay climb Everest?

4 Listen and check your answers.
Then listen again and write the answers to the questions.

a Three

b 1748

c China

d 1953



could / couldn't

TIP

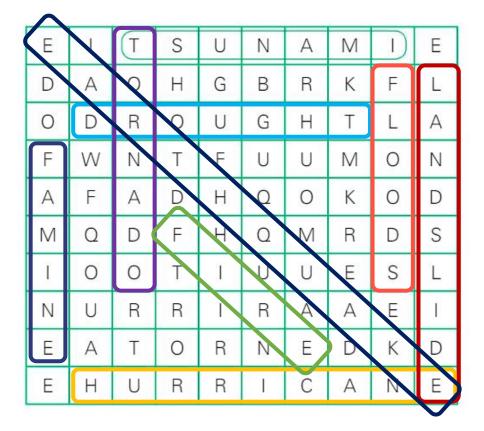
We use **could** / **couldn't** to talk about ability and possibility in the past:

The buildings **could** resist earthquakes. They **couldn't** stop the fires.

- 5 Complete the sentences with could or couldn't.
 - a Many fires occurred in Lisbon in 1755 but the population could rebuilt the city.
 - **b** Many people **couldn't** go back to their old houses because their properties disappeared into the sea.
 - c Some people couldn't take their things along with them because they were badly injured.

Natural Disasters

1 Find nine natural disasters in the word search.



Match the words in the box with the pictures.

fire floods landslide tornado tsunami volcanic eruption













3 Complete the news reports with words from activity 1.

World News

The a drought continues in Central Africa.

It last rained here two years ago and everything is very dry. Some people don't have any food at all.

Famine in this part of the country is very serious indeed.

People are talking about the **earthquake** in California on Tuesday. Jolene McKlusky said, 'The kitchen floor moved and then plates, cups and food fell onto the floor. We all ran under the table.' The incident caused a **tsunami** which hit the coast. One witness said, 'I was on the beach and I saw very big waves in the sea. It was really scary.'

A report is coming in from the National Weather Center about the e _ floods that are affecting Florida. It is very windy and rainy at the moment, so stay inside. In Mexico, the rain continues and the water is rising. There are **f** _ landslides all over the country. Many people are sleeping in shelters tonight. The heavy rain caused a fire/landslide hich cut off many villages in the mountains yesterday. Large rocks fell onto the road.

The h _ _ _ in Greece is continuing in the forest. It is destroying the trees and killing the wildlife. It began with a cigarette. Emergency service personnel are working in the area.