

2. Match the words from the text to the definitions.

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|----------------|---|
| a) absorb | 1) a special wall built across a river to stop the water from flowing in order to produce electricity |
| b) crack | 2) to cause, to result in |
| c) dam | 3) badly damaging, very destructive |
| d) devastating | 4) happening, coming or done quickly or when you do not expect it |
| e) lead to | 5) to break something so that it gets lines on its surface |
| f) occur | 6) the possibility of something happening or being developed |
| g) potential | 7) happening in many places or situations or among many people |
| h) sudden | 8) take in liquid, gas or another substance from the surface or space around something |
| i) widespread | 9) to happen |

3. Insert each sentence in the correct gap in the text.

- a) When deep snow melts, it creates a large amount of water.
- b) Broken ice dams are not the only dam problems that can cause flooding.
- c) Floods are the second most common natural disaster after fire.
- d) Hopefully, this knowledge of why floods happen can help us reduce the damage they cause.
- e) Rivers that are covered in ice can also lead to flooding.

4. Read the statements and write T (true) or F (false).

- a) Scientists have only recently started to study floods.
- b) Broken pieces of ice may form a dam and block the flow of water.
- c) Rivers may flood the areas both upstream and downstream.
- d) Humans have nothing to do to prevent floods.

5. Answer the questions.

- a) What is the best title for the passage?
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- b) How much have scientists achieved in preventing floods?
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- c) What are the reasons for flooding that are listed in the article?
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- d) How does deep snow cause flooding?
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- e) How does a wet ground cause flooding?
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