400 MUST HAVE WORDS FOR THE TOEFL

400 Must Have Words for the TOEFL LESSON 2 – Disaster Vocabulary Test

12 questions · Choose the correct answer. Online test and answer key with explanations:
https://englishtestsonline.com/400-must-have-words-for-the-toefl-lesson-2-disaster-vocabulary-test/

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____ / 12

1. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of the word below.

persevere
A) to pass by without hitting
B) to give up
C) to not see something coming
D) harmless
E) excess of food

2. **anticipate**
A) to pass by without hitting
B) to give up
C) to not see something coming
D) harmless
E) excess of food

3. **famine**
A) to pass by without hitting
B) to give up
C) to not see something coming
D) harmless
E) excess of food

4. **collide**
A) to pass by without hitting
B) to give up
C) to not see something coming
D) harmless
E) excess of food

5. **catastrophic**
A) to pass by without hitting
B) to give up
C) to not see something coming
D) harmless
E) excess of food

6. **Choose the word that best completes each sentence.**

Residents of Hawaii must accept the possibility of a volcanic _____.

A) eruption **B)** perseverance

7. Years after the accident, she was finally able to _____ her feelings of anger.
A) anticipate **B)** unleash

8. Houses along the river often face _____ during the rainy season.
A) famine **B)** flooding

9. Many people think it is cruel to _____ live lobsters into boiling water.
A) collide **B)** plunge

10. A well-written essay should make some kind of _____ on its readers.
A) catastrophe **B)** impact

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

Nature challenges humans in many ways, through disease, weather, and **famine**. For those living along the coast, one unusual phenomenon capable of **catastrophic** destruction is the tsunami (pronounced “tsoo-NAH-mee”). A tsunami is a series of waves generated in a body of water by an impulsive disturbance. Earthquakes, landslides, volcanic **eruptions**, explosions, and even the **impact** of meteorites can generate tsunamis. Starting at sea, a tsunami slowly approaches land, growing in height and losing energy through bottom friction and turbulence. Still, just like any other water waves, tsunamis **unleash** tremendous energy as they **plunge** onto the shore. They have great erosion potential, stripping beaches of sand, undermining trees, and **flooding** hundreds of meters inland. They can easily crush cars, homes, vegetation, and anything they **collide** with. To minimize the devastation of a tsunami, scientists are constantly trying to **anticipate** them more accurately and more quickly. Because many factors come together to produce a life-threatening tsunami, foreseeing them is not easy. ***Despite this***, researchers in meteorology **persevere** in studying and predicting tsunami behavior.

Bonus Structure — Despite this means “even so; regardless.”

11. **Which sentence best expresses the essential information of this passage?**
A) Tsunamis could become a new source of usable energy in the next hundred years.
B) Tsunamis do more damage to the land than flooding.
C) Tsunamis can have an especially catastrophic impact on coastal communities.
D) Scientists can predict and track tsunamis with a fair degree of accuracy, reducing their potential impact.

12. In the first sentence, why does the author mention weather?

A) because tsunamis are caused by bad weather
B) because tsunamis are more destructive than weather phenomena
C) as an example of a destructive natural force
D) as an introduction to the topic of coastal storms

Finished? Check your answers online
Get your score with instant feedback, and download the **answer key with explanations**, on the test page:
englishtestsonline.com · scan the code for this test

englishtestsonline.com