

Dynamic Listening Comprehension
Tsunami

Unit 3 Chapter 1 (Video #5)

A tidal wave is a very large and very destructive wall of water that rushes in from the ocean toward the shore. Many scientists call these waves tsunami. In Japanese tsunami means “storm wave.” But do you know that tidal waves are not caused by storms and that they are not true tides at all? A true tide is the regular rise and fall of ocean waters, at definite times each day, but a tidal wave comes rushing in suddenly and unexpectedly. A tidal wave is caused by an underwater earthquake.

Scientists call the underwater earthquake a seaquake. The word “seaquake” is made up of two words, the word “sea” which means “ocean” and the word “quake.” “To quake” means “to shake” or “to tremble.” When a seaquake takes place at the bottom of the ocean, the ocean floor shakes and trembles, and sometimes the ocean floor shifts. It is this shifting that produces the tidal wave. The tidal wave begins to move across the sea at great speed.

Tidal waves have taken many human lives in the past. Today scientists can predict when a tidal wave will hit land. They use a seismograph to do this. A seismograph is an instrument that records the strength, the direction, and the length of time of an earthquake or seaquake. It is not possible to hold back a tidal wave, but it is possible to warn people that a tidal wave is coming. This warning can save many lives.

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Tsunami Error Correction Exercise

Types of errors: articles (*a, an, the*), verb tense, verb forms, active or passive voice, singular/plural, parts of speech (for example: *destroy, destruction, destructive*).

These types of errors are the ones that students make most commonly in their writing and speaking. Try to find all the errors by reading, then listen to the lecture again and try to hear the differences between what the speaker says and what is written in this text that needs to be corrected. There is one error in each sentence.

1. A tidal wave is a very large and very destructing wall of water that rushes in from the ocean toward the shore.
2. Many scientist call these waves tsunami.
3. In Japanese tsunami mean “storm wave.”
4. But do you know that tidal waves are not caused by storm and that they are not true tides at all?
5. A true tide is the regular raise and fall of ocean waters, at definite times each day, but a tidal wave comes rushing in suddenly and unexpectedly.
6. A tidal wave is caused by underwater earthquake.
7. Scientists call underwater earthquake a seaquake.
8. The word “seaquake” is make up of two words, the word “sea” which means “ocean” and the word “quake.”
9. “To quake” meaning “to shake” or “to tremble.”
10. When a seaquake takes place at the bottom of the ocean, ocean floor shakes and trembles, and sometimes the ocean floor shifts.
11. It is this shifting that produce the tidal wave.
12. The tidal wave begins to move across the sea great speed.
13. Tidal waves are taking many human lives in the past.
14. Today scientists can predict when a tidal wave hit land.
15. They use seismograph to do this.
16. A seismograph is an instrument that records the strong, the direction, and the length of time of an earthquake or seaquake.
17. It is not possible to hold back a tidal wave, but it is possible to warn people that a tidal wave coming.
18. This warning can save many live.

Dynamic Listening Comprehension Unit 3 Chapter 1 (Video #5)
Tsunami Error Correction Exercise ANSWERS

1. A tidal wave is a very large and very destructive wall of water that rushes in from the ocean toward the shore.
2. Many scientists call these waves tsunami.
3. In Japanese tsunami means “storm wave.”
4. But do you know that tidal waves are not caused by storms and that they are not true tides at all?
5. A true tide is the regular rise and fall of ocean waters, at definite times each day, but a tidal wave comes rushing in suddenly and unexpectedly.
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Syllables and Stress

In words with more than one syllable, the stressed syllable is shown in **bold font**.

The one-syllable stressed words are shown in **red font**.

In the *unstressed* syllables, the vowel sound is usually the weak schwa vowel (ə).

1. A **ti**/dal **wave** is a **ve**/ry large and **ve**/ry de/**struc**/tive **wall** of **wa**/ter that **ru**/shes in from the **o**/cean to/**ward** the **shore**.
2. **Ma**/ny **sci**/en/tists **call** these **waves** tsu/**na**/mi.
3. In Ja/pa/**nese** tsu/**na**/mi **means** “**storm wave**.”
4. But do you **know** that **ti**/dal **waves** are **not caused** by **storms** and that they are **not true tides** at **all**?
5. A **true tide** is the **re**/gu/lar **rise** and **fall** of **o**/cean **wa**/ters, at **de**/fi/nite **times each day**, but a **ti**/dal **wave comes ru**/shing in **su**/ddenl/y and u/nex/**pec**/ted/ly.
6. A **ti**/dal **wave** is **caused** by an un/der/**wa**/ter **earth**/quake.
7. **Sci**/en/tists **call** the un/der/**wa**/ter **earth**/quake a **sea**/quake.
8. The **word** “**sea**/quake” is **made up** of **two words**, the **word** “**sea**” which **means** “**o**/cean” and the **word** “**quake**.”
9. “To quake” **means** “to **shake**” or “to **trem**/ble.”
10. When a **sea**/quake **takes place** at the **bo**/ttom of the **o**/cean, the **o**/cean **floor shakes** and **trem**/bles, and **some**/times the **o**/cean **floor shifts**.
11. It is **this shif**/ting that pro/**du**/ces the **ti**/dal **wave**.
12. The **ti**/dal **wave be**/gins to **move** a/**cross** the **sea** at **great speed**.
13. **Ti**/dal **waves** have **ta**/ken **ma**/ny **hu**/man **lives** in the **past**.
14. To/**day** **sci**/en/tists can pre/**dict** **when** a **ti**/dal **wave** will **hit land**.
15. They **use** a **seis**/mo/graph to do this.
16. A **seis**/mo/graph is an **in**/stru/ment that re/**cord**s the **strength**, the di/**rec**/tion, and the **length** of **time** of an **earth**/quake or **sea**/quake.
17. It is **not po**/ssi/ble to **hold back** a **ti**/dal **wave**, but it **is po**/ssi/ble to **warn** **peo**/ple that a **ti**/dal **wave** is **co**/ming.
18. This **war**/ning can **save** **ma**/ny **lives**.

Dictation

1:21~

1. Tidal _____ past.
2. Today _____ land.
3. They _____ this.
4. A _____ strength,
5. the direction, _____ seaquake.
6. It _____ wave,
7. but _____ coming.
8. This _____ lives.

1. Tidal waves have taken many human lives in the past.
2. Today scientists can predict when a tidal wave will hit land.
3. They use a seismograph to do this.
4. A seismograph is an instrument that records the strength,
5. the direction, and the length of time of an earthquake or seaquake.
6. It is not possible to hold back a tidal wave,
7. but it is possible to warn people that a tidal wave is coming.
8. This warning can save many lives.

Notes on the lecture

tidal wave, definition: large, destructive wall of water, to shore, scientific name: tsunami.

cause: not storms or tides... underwater earthquake, "seaquake"

ocean floor shifts, produces the tidal wave, great speed.

killed many people

scientists can predict, seismograph: records earthquake's strength, direction, length of time

not possible: hold back tsunami

possible: warn, can save many lives

seismograph: 地震計

While you use these notes to remind you of the content of the lecture, explain the information about tsunamis in your own words.