

## **I/ MORE AND MORE RISKS**

### **A/ WHAT TYPES OF RISKS?**

Natural hazards, hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, drought, technological hazards, industrial activities, infrastructure/ a piece of infrastructure, public health risks, a virus, an epidemic (the mad cow disease in the early 90's, COVID, Ebola virus...)

### **B/ VULNERABILITY**

Developed countries, developing countries, a poor quality of, to anticipate, to foresee, illiteracy, to be damaged, damage, vulnerability, costly, a loss of, a lack of, to lack something, income, to rebuild, rebuilding=reconstruction

### **C/ BUT SOCIETIES ARE PARTLY RESPONSIBLE**

Population density, deforestation, urbanization, landslides, global warming, to worsen, to be responsible FOR

## **II/ ADAPTING TO HAZARDS**

### **A/ PREVENTION**

Prevention, to avoid, to educate, education, to withstand, seismic-friendly structures, mangroves, sponge-cities, to combine, landscapes, to green a city, to absorb, permeable, water-lands

### **B/ BUT NOT ALL THE COUNTRIES CAN AFFORD SUCH PROGRAMS**

Risk management, to manage, a lack of money, an obstacle, a warning system, to enforce a policy( 2004 Tsunami in Indonesia)

### **C/ THE NEED FOR A WORLD CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT**

The 2005 PARIS ACCORDS,COP, to reach an agreement, to keep a promise, to limit CO2 emission, greenhouse gases, global warming, electric bikes, to slow down, to blame, environmental migrants/climate refugees, to displace, to be displaced.

### **Possible questions in the test:**

- Examples of natural hazards, human-related hazards
- Examples of adaptations: seismic-friendly structures for earthquakes, mangroves and sponge cities for floods, warning systems for tsunamis and earthquakes
- What are: the Paris Agreements, the COP, climate refugees?
- What is the vulnerability of developing countries and developed countries?

You might also have some sentences to translate in English

Example: Les catastrophes naturelles sont liées au réchauffement climatique.