Global problems

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

UPPER-INTERMEDIATE | B2

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1 Match each humanitarian term with its precise meaning.

1 displacement	____	a organisation providing practical assistance
2 evacuation	____	b systems such as roads, power and water
3 relief effort	____	c ability to recover and adapt
4 aid agency	____	d sudden rise in cases of disease
5 infrastructure	____	e organised movement away from danger
6 death toll	____	f measures limiting the spread of danger or disease
7 disease outbreak	____	g forced movement from home
8 containment	____	h ability of helpers to reach affected people
9 resilience	____	i total number reported dead
10 humanitarian access	____	j coordinated assistance after a crisis

2 Complete the humanitarian collocations.

access | **aid** | **communities** | **infrastructure** | **outbreak** | **people** | **shelter** | **supplies**

1 deliver emergency _____

2 restore critical _____

3 provide temporary _____

4 evacuate vulnerable _____

5 support affected _____

6 contain a disease _____

7 secure humanitarian _____

8 coordinate international _____

3 Choose the most precise expression for the context.

1 People forced to leave homes but remaining in their country: *internally displaced people / refugees*.

2 The reported number of deaths: *death toll / casualty list*.

3 Roads, power and water systems: *critical infrastructure / emergency shelter*.

4 A sudden local increase in disease cases: *outbreak / famine*.

5 Capacity to recover and adapt after shock: *resilience / containment*.

6 Permission and practical ability to reach people: *humanitarian access / migration*.

7 Organised removal from danger: *evacuation / displacement*.

8 Actions to prevent further spread: *containment / relief effort*.

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4 Complete the situation update with expressions from the box.

affected communities | critical infrastructure | death toll | disease outbreak | emergency supplies | humanitarian access | internally displaced people | relief effort | resilience | temporary shelter

Flooding has damaged **1** _____, including bridges and water systems. Thousands of **2** _____ require **3** _____. Although the confirmed **4** _____ remains low, contaminated water raises the risk of a **5** _____. The international **6** _____ is delivering **7** _____, but blocked roads limit **8** _____. Local organisations are consulting **9** _____ about priorities. Rebuilding should strengthen long-term **10** _____, not merely replace what existed before.

5 Read the text and answer the questions briefly.

Relief and recovery

Emergency relief focuses on immediate survival: rescue, clean water, food, healthcare and shelter. Recovery has a longer horizon. It restores services and livelihoods while considering why harm was so severe. Rebuilding the same weak bridge or housing pattern may reproduce vulnerability. Effective recovery therefore combines technical expertise with local knowledge. Communities are not merely recipients of aid; they identify priorities, maintain social networks and understand barriers that outsiders may miss. Accountability matters because speed alone does not guarantee fair or useful assistance.

1 What five needs does emergency relief address? _____

2 How is recovery different in time and purpose? _____

3 Why may rebuilding the same structures be inadequate? _____

4 Which two forms of knowledge should recovery combine? _____

5 Name two active roles communities perform. _____

6 Why does accountability matter? _____

6 Rewrite using the expression in capitals.

1 Helpers could not reach the isolated villages. **ACCESS** _____

2 The storm forced families to leave their homes. **DISPLACED** _____

3 Officials limited the spread of the disease. **CONTAINED** _____

4 The town improved its capacity to recover. **RESILIENCE** _____

OVER TO YOU

Write a **120-150 word** situation report that distinguishes immediate relief from long-term recovery. Include access, infrastructure, affected people and community priorities.

[ ] Use at least ten target items. [ ] Mark confirmed and uncertain information. [ ] Represent communities as active participants.

Global problems

ANSWER KEY

1 Humanitarian terms

1 **g** 2 **e** 3 **j** 4 **a** 5 **b** 6 **i** 7 **d** 8 **f** 9 **c** 10 **h**

2 Humanitarian collocations

1 **supplies** 2 **infrastructure** 3 **shelter** 4 **people** 5 **communities** 6 **outbreak** 7 **access** 8 **aid**

3 Precise expressions

1 **internally displaced people** 2 **death toll** 3 **critical infrastructure** 4 **outbreak** 5 **resilience** 6 **humanitarian access** 7 **evacuation** 8 **containment**

4 Situation update

1 **critical infrastructure** 2 **internally displaced people** 3 **temporary shelter** 4 **death toll** 5 **disease outbreak** 6 **relief effort** 7 **emergency supplies** 8 **humanitarian access** 9 **affected communities** 10 **resilience**

5 Reading - suggested answers

1 Rescue, clean water, food, healthcare and shelter. 2 It is longer-term and restores services and livelihoods while examining vulnerability.
3 It may reproduce the same vulnerability. 4 Technical expertise and local knowledge. 5 Any two: identify priorities, maintain networks, explain barriers. 6 Speed alone does not guarantee fair or useful aid.

6 Rewriting - possible answers

1 Helpers lacked **humanitarian access** to the isolated villages. 2 The storm **displaced** families. 3 Officials **contained the outbreak**. 4 The town strengthened its **resilience**.

Over to you: Answers will vary. Check precision, uncertainty, participation and the relief-recovery distinction.