

CNN News Highlights — Japan's Earthquake System

1) first-of-its-kind nationwide warning	2) magnitude	3) once-in-a-century mega-quake	4) prompting	5) react	6) shake
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I'm Coy Wire. This is CNN 10. And we're going to start today with news out of Japan. The island country in East Asia, located in the Pacific Ocean, is worried about a _____. But does it need to be?

On August 8th, parts of the western Japan area felt the ground _____ from a 7.1- _____ earthquake, _____ both local and national government agencies to _____. Meteorologists quickly issued a _____ that a major earthquake could hit within the next week.

1) advisories	2) fault	3) on the horizon	4) potential	5) prepping	6) step in	7) stockpile supplies	8) trigger
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The concern was that the smaller quake could _____ a much larger one from Japan's Nankai Trough, which is considered the nation's most dangerous _____. The alert caused officials to close beaches, cancel events, slow down trains, and even _____. In the end, most _____ were lifted, and thankfully there was no major damage from the 7.1-magnitude quake. Still, the country remains on high alert, _____ for any _____ emergencies.

One week after the advisory, Japan lifted the warning about a potential mega-quake. The event has experts questioning whether an alert system like this is accurate or even necessary, and it has some scientists wondering when they should _____ if they see clues that an earthquake may be _____.

1) devastating	2) intense seismic and volcanic activity	3) go on their merry ways	4) mass-evacuation panic	5) no stranger to	6) seismologist	7) tsunami	8) warranted
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As one _____ in the U.S. put it, you don't want a _____ that's not _____, but you want people not to _____.

Japan is _____ strong earthquakes. It's located in the Ring of Fire, an area known for _____ around the Pacific Ocean. The most _____ quake in recent Japanese history was the 9.1-magnitude Tohoku earthquake in 2011, which caused a _____ and killed some 20,000 people. CNN's Hanako Montgomery has more.

1) dreading	2) earthquake-prone	3) massive	4) potentially	5) risk	6) trillions in damage
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Why is Japan concerned about a mega-quake? Japan is an _____ country, and it's been _____ the big one for years. But in early August, it issued its first-ever mega-quake advisory, meaning there's now an increased _____ of it happening.

The big one, also known as the Nankai Trough earthquake, would hit somewhere along the southern coast and could be _____, measuring eight or higher in magnitude. It could trigger huge tsunamis like what we saw during the March 11th disaster, causing _____ and _____ killing hundreds of thousands.

1) alarming	2) downplayed	3) estimate	4) predict	5) seabed changes	6) theory
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Japan advised people to stay prepared, but it didn't suggest any evacuations and _____ any immediate danger. Still, the Prime Minister cancelled his trip abroad, people are stockpiling food, and some are cancelling their summer plans. It sounds _____, but how worried should we really be? Government experts _____ that within the next 30 years, there's a 70-80% chance of this mega-quake happening. And even with the risk increase right now, the chances of it happening are still under 1%. This 30-year estimate is also based on just one _____ that uses past quake data and records of _____ in southern Japan.

We don't yet have the science to _____ when, where, or how big an earthquake will be. But those in Japan remain prepared because an earthquake can happen anytime, anywhere.

Translation

我是科伊·懷爾，這裡是 CNN 10。我們今天要從日本的新聞開始報導。這個位於東亞的島國，位於太平洋上，正擔心一場百年一遇的超級地震。但這種擔憂是有必要的嗎？

8 月 8 日，日本西部地區的部分地區感受到了一場 7.1 級地震的震動，促使當地和國家政府機構立即作出反應。氣象學家迅速發布了史無前例的全國性警告，稱未來一週內可能會發生一場重大地震。

這場小地震可能引發來自日本最危險的斷層——南海海溝的更大地震，這一擔憂引起了官員們關閉海灘、取消活動、放慢火車速度，甚至囤積物資。最終，大部分警告被解除，幸運的是，7.1 級地震沒有造成重大損害。不過，日本仍然保持高度警戒，為任何潛在的緊急情況做好準備。

在發布警告一週後，日本解除了一場潛在超級地震的警報。這次事件讓專家們質疑這樣的警報系統是否準確甚至是否必要，並且讓一些科學家思考，當他們看到可能預示地震即將發生的線索時，應該何時介入。

正如一位美國地震學家所說的那樣，你不希望發生不必要的大規模撤離恐慌，但你也不希望人們掉以輕心。

日本對強烈地震並不陌生。它位於“火環”地帶，這是一個以激烈地震和火山活動著稱的太平洋地區。近代日本歷史上最具毀滅性的地震是 2011 年的 9.1 級東北地震，這次地震引發了海嘯，造成約 2 萬人喪生。CNN 的漢娜·蒙哥馬利將有更多報導。

為什麼日本擔心超級地震？日本是一個地震多發的國家，多年來一直擔心“大地震”的發生。但在八月初，它首次發布了超級地震警告，意味著發生這種地震的風險增加了。

這次“大地震”，也就是南海海溝地震，可能會發生在日本南部沿海地區，並且可能非常強烈，震級達到 8 級或以上。它可能引發巨大的海嘯，就像 2011 年 3 月 11 日的災難一樣，造成數萬億日元的損失，並可能導致數十萬人死亡。

日本建議人們做好準備，但沒有建議撤離，並淡化了任何即時危險。不過，首相取消了他的出國行程，人們正在囤積食品，有些人甚至取消了夏季計劃。聽起來令人擔憂，但我們真的應該這麼擔心嗎？

政府專家估計，在未來 30 年內，這場超級地震發生的機率為 70% 到 80%。即使現在風險增加，發生的機率仍低於 1%。這 30 年的估計也僅基於一種利用過去地震數據和日本南部海底變化記錄的理論。

我們尚無法科學地預測地震何時、何地以及規模大小。但在日本，人們始終保持準備，因為地震隨時隨地都可能發生。



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Answers

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On August 8th, parts of the western Japan area felt the ground 6) shake from a 7.1- 2) magnitude earthquake, 4) prompting both local and national government agencies to 5) react. Meteorologists quickly issued a 1) first-of-its-kind nationwide warning that a major earthquake could hit within the next week.

1) advisories	2) fault	3) on the horizon	4) potential	5) prepping	6) step in	7) stockpile supplies	8) trigger
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The concern was that the smaller quake could 8) trigger a much larger one from Japan's Nankai Trough, which is considered the nation's most dangerous 2) fault. The alert caused officials to close beaches, cancel events, slow down trains, and even 7) stockpile supplies. In the end, most 1) advisories were lifted, and thankfully there was no major damage from the 7.1-magnitude quake. Still, the country remains on high alert, 5) prepping for any 4) potential emergencies.

One week after the advisory, Japan lifted the warning about a potential mega-quake. The event has experts questioning whether an alert system like this is accurate or even necessary, and it has some scientists wondering when they should 6) step in if they see clues that an earthquake may be 3) on the horizon.

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As one 6) seismologist in the U.S. put it, you don't want a 4) mass-evacuation panic that's not 8) warranted, but you want people not to 3) go on their merry ways.

Japan is 5) no stranger to strong earthquakes. It's located in the Ring of Fire, an area known for 2) intense seismic and volcanic activity around the Pacific Ocean. The most 1) devastating quake in recent Japanese history was the 9.1-magnitude Tohoku earthquake in 2011, which caused a 7) tsunami and killed some 20,000 people. CNN's Hanako Montgomery has more.

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The big one, also known as the Nankai Trough earthquake, would hit somewhere along the southern coast and could be 3) massive, measuring eight or higher in magnitude. It could trigger huge tsunamis like what we saw during the March 11th disaster, causing 6) trillions in damage and 4) potentially killing hundreds of thousands.

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