

Vocabulary

Cities and smart living

1 Match the words and phrases with their meanings.

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|----------------------|---|
| 1 city dweller (np) | a a garden built on the top of a building |
| 2 infrastructure (n) | b a very tall, modern building, usually in a city |
| 3 urban centre (np) | c a person who lives in the city |
| 4 roof garden (n) | d basic systems such as transport, banks, etc. needed for a city, country or organisation to run smoothly |
| 5 skyscraper (n) | e an area in a city where a large number of people live |

2 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words and phrases in 1.

1. Building a good _____ is important for the country's economy.
2. The new underground has allowed _____ to get around more easily.
3. With the help of technology, people can now grow vegetables in _____ of high-rise buildings.
4. The _____ attracts people's attention because of its unusual architecture.
5. More people are moving away from the _____ of large cities to the suburbs.

Grammar

Stative verbs in the continuous form

Remember!

Stative verbs describe a state rather than an action.

They often refer to thoughts and opinions (e.g. *agree, believe, remember, think, understand*), feelings and emotions (e.g. *hate, love, prefer*), senses (e.g. *appear, feel, hear, look, see, seem, smell, taste*) and possession (e.g. *belong, have, own*).

They are not normally used in the continuous form. However, some stative verbs can be used in the continuous form to describe actions, depending on the context.

*Example: My dad **has** a new car.
He **is having** a good time.*

1 Choose the correct forms of the verbs to complete the following sentences.

1. I **think/am thinking** that living in the city is good for young people.
2. We **are thinking/think** of moving out of the city.
3. I **don't see/am not seeing** the building. It's too far away.

Linking verbs

Remember!

A linking verb is used to link the subject with an adjective or a noun that describes or identifies the subject. Common linking verbs include *be, seem, look, become, appear, sound, taste, and smell*.

*Example: My mum **looks** very tired.
We **became** friends.*

2 Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. The urban lifestyle **seems** more excitingly to young people.
2. The museum **looks** beauty from a distance.