



UNIT TEST 4

ENGLISH – GRADE 12

Test Code: 001
Time: 50 minutes

Date:

Student's details

Full name:

Class:

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Urbanization is a defining phenomenon of the modern era. It refers to the increasing number of people that live in urban areas. It predominantly results from the migration of people from rural areas to cities in search of (1) _____, improved living standards, and enhanced access to education and healthcare.

The process of urbanization has several significant implications. Firstly, it can lead to (2) _____ growth, as cities often become hubs of innovation, industry, and commerce. However, it also poses several challenges, such as the strain (3) _____ infrastructure, the rise of informal settlements, and environmental degradation. The rapid expansion of urban areas can lead to the depletion of natural resources, increased pollution, and a higher demand for energy.

One of the main (4) _____ forces behind urbanization is the search for employment. Cities offer a wide range of job opportunities that are not available in rural areas. Moreover, urban areas provide better access to services and amenities such as education, healthcare, and entertainment, which are essential for improving the quality of life.

Despite the numerous advantages of urbanization, there are significant drawbacks. The high population density in cities often results in inadequate housing, traffic congestion, and higher levels of pollution. Additionally, urban areas can be marked by significant socio-economic inequalities, with a clear divide between the wealthy and the poor. Urban planners play a crucial role in managing the challenges (5) _____ with urbanization. Effective city planning involves (6) _____ sustainable cities that can support their populations without compromising the environment. This includes the development of green spaces, efficient public transport systems, and renewable energy sources. Sustainable urban development aims to enhance the quality of life for all residents while minimizing the ecological footprint of the city.

Adapted from: <https://therealielts.vn>

Question 1: A. better opportunity employments B. opportunity better employments
C. better employment opportunities D. employment better opportunities

Question 2: A. economic B. economically C. economical D. economy

Question 3: A. for B. on C. to D. in

Question 4: A. driving B. pressing C. pushing D. running

Question 5: A. which associated B. associating
C. are associated D. associated

Question 6: A. to creating B. create C. to create D. creating

Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Social Impacts and the Growing Wealth Gap

What is Urbanisation?

Urbanisation refers to the migration of people from rural to urban areas, seeking better job opportunities and living conditions. While this brings economic growth, it also creates (7) _____ significant social challenges that need to be addressed.

The Growing Wealth Gap

As cities expand, the amount of wealth controlled by the rich increases. Wealthy individuals live in developed areas with access to high-quality services like healthcare and education. (8) _____, many people are pushed to slums or informal (9) _____, where basic services are lacking.

The Level of Inequality

The (10) _____ of inequality between the rich and poor has risen sharply. The wealthy have access to better opportunities and resources, while the poor face overcrowding and limited access to basic needs. This divide contributes to social unrest and lower quality of life for many urban (11) _____.

What Can Be Done?

To address these issues, urban planners must (12) _____ increasing affordable housing and ensuring equal access to opportunities. Only through inclusive urban development can we reduce the growing wealth gap.

- Question 7:** A. the others B. others C. another D. other
Question 8: A. In spite of B. Regardless of C. For the sake of D. On the other hand
Question 9: A. colonies B. settlements C. slums D. low-income areas
Question 10: A. much B. rate C. item D. level
Question 11: A. shoppers B. residents C. growers D. presidents
Question 12: A. breaks down B. focus on
C. takes over D. falls through

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.

Question 13:

- a. Bob: Yes, but with more people, there are problems like pollution and unemployment.
b. Mie: True, but life for many residents has definitely improved.
c. Mie: An Binh has changed a lot, right? Now it's a big town with over 20,000 people.

- A. c-b-a B. c-a-b C. a-c-b D. b-c-a

Question 14:

- a. Nick: It's great for business, but I heard the pollution is getting worse.
b. Jack: Yes! The bridge and new factories have really changed it. But there are more people now, and that's causing some issues.
c. Nick: Did you know An Binh used to be a small village, but now it's a big town?
d. Jack: Exactly, and young people are struggling to find jobs because they don't have the right skills.

- A. c-b-a-d B. c-a-b-d C. c-d-b-a D. b-c-a-d

Question 15:

- a. However, the rapid pace of urbanization often results in issues like traffic congestion and environmental pollution.

- b. The city offers incredible access to amenities such as diverse dining options, cultural events, and efficient public transportation. This accessibility adds a layer of convenience and excitement to daily life.
- c. Dear Steve, I hope this letter finds you in good health and high spirits. Living in an urbanized area has been both exhilarating and challenging.
- d. Despite these drawbacks, many cities are making strides towards sustainability and improved infrastructure. Green spaces are being restored, and new technologies are being adopted to mitigate the negative impacts of urban growth.
- e. Best regards,
Tommy.
- f. Overall, urban living is a complex experience that balances the benefits of modern conveniences with the need for thoughtful development.

A. c-b-a-d-e-f

B. c-a-d-b-f-e

C. c-b-a-d-f-e

D. c-b-a-e-d-f

Question 16:

- a. First, as the population grows, existing public services such as transportation, healthcare, and education often become overwhelmed, leading to inefficiencies and reduced quality of service.
- b. In conclusion, addressing the challenges of overpopulation in urbanization requires comprehensive planning and sustainable development strategies to ensure that cities remain livable and resilient.
- c. Finally, overpopulation can lead to social issues, including heightened crime rates and a decline safety.
- d. Overpopulation in urban areas presents several significant disadvantages, beginning with strain on infrastructure and resources.
- e. Additionally, the increased demand for housing can result in overcrowded living conditions and severe higher property prices, making affordable housing scarce. Environmental issues also arise, as higher population densities contribute to increased pollution, waste, and depletion of natural resources.

A. a-e-b-d-c

B. b-a-e-d-c

C. e-d-b-a-c

D. d-a-e-c-b

Question 17:

- a. Additionally, the rapid population growth leads to pollution, with large amounts of waste that exceed the capacity of sanitation services, which could be addressed by encouraging community cleanups or imposing fines for littering.
- b. Urbanization, the movement of people from rural to urban areas, brings more opportunities but also significant problems, especially when the population grows too quickly.
- c. Finally, traffic congestion caused by the use of private cars can be alleviated by encouraging public transportation, thus reducing both traffic and air pollution.
- d. In urban areas, high living costs force many people to live in slums with poor conditions, such as high crime rates and limited access to healthcare.
- e. To solve this, more social workers and police could be deployed, or the government could invest in better quality, low-cost housing.

A. b-e-a-d-c

B. b-a-e-d-c

C. b-d-e-a-c

D. b-a-e-c-d

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Human populations have tended to increase over time. As more people were born, small groups of individuals found reasons to come together to form groups and, with the advent of agriculture, small sedentary communities. A small number of these settlements grew into (18) _____. This kind of growth often corresponds with a shift from one way of organizing labor to another.

The world population has grown significantly, (19) _____. As a result, many more people have moved into cities. This process is known as urbanization. Even after cities emerged, however, a large majority of people lived and worked in rural areas. It was not until large-scale industrialization began in the eighteenth century that cities really began to boom. Nearly half of all people now live in urban areas. They are attracted by jobs in manufacturing and the professions, as well as by increased opportunities for education and entertainment.

(20) _____ are currently in the process of industrializing and urbanizing, but all industrialized nations have experienced urbanization at some point in their history. Moreover, urbanization is on the rise all over the globe.

One effect of this huge increase in people living in urban areas is the rise of the megacity, (21) _____. There are now cities with even more than that. Tokyo, Japan, for example, has nearly 40 million residents. (22) _____. Urban sprawl is when the population of a city becomes dispersed over an increasingly large geographical area. This movement from higher density urban cores to lower density suburbs means that as cities expand, they often begin to take up significant tracts of land formerly used for agriculture. Sprawl also increases the need for travel infrastructure, such as roads, because people's homes are likely to be farther away from where they work and the amenities they enjoy.

Adapted from: <https://education.nationalgeographic.org>

Question 18:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. what we now call cities | B. that we now call cities |
| C. which we now call cities | D. a place where we now call cities |

Question 19:

- A. and our economies have become more industrialized over the past few hundred years
- B. our economies having been becoming more industrialized over the past few hundred years
- C. as well as our economies became more industrialized over the past few hundred years
- D. because our economies have become more industrialized over the past few hundred years

Question 20:

- A. Regarding urbanization is countries that is often discussed
- B. urbanization is often discussed in reference to countries
- C. Countries is discussing many pressing issues about urbanization
- D. Urbanization is often discussed in reference to countries that

Question 21:

- A. where a city that has more than 10 million inhabitants

- B. a city has more than 10 million inhabitants
- C. which is a city that has more than 10 million inhabitants
- D. called a city where has more than 10 million inhabitants

Question 22:

- A. Urban growth often leads to suburban development, creating extensive urban areas
- B. Many cities around the world are facing similar urbanization challenges
- C. Another effect of urbanization is urban sprawl
- D. Megacities are known for their dense populations, leading to many infrastructural challenges

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions.

During the 19th-century industrial revolution, urbanization rapidly reshaped societies, transforming tranquil landscapes into bustling cities filled with factories, railways, and towering structures. Classic literature, particularly Charles Dickens' "Hard Times," vividly captures this transformation, illustrating the significant economic opportunities that urbanization offered. Factories created jobs and infrastructure improved trade, making cities hubs of progress and innovation.

Despite these advancements, the rapid pace of growth brought with it considerable costs. Dickens highlights severe social inequalities, where while some thrived, many faced dire conditions. Overcrowded slums and poor living conditions became common as the urban poor struggled with inadequate housing and sanitation. The stark contrast between the wealthy and the impoverished underscores the harsh realities of urban life despite the apparent progress.

Environmental degradation also became a critical issue as cities expanded. The destruction of green spaces and the rise in pollution were direct consequences of unchecked urban growth. The smog-filled skies and contaminated rivers depicted in literature from this era reflect the broader environmental impact of rapid industrialization. The cities, while symbols of modernity, faced significant challenges related to environmental sustainability.

In conclusion, classic literature shows that urbanization involves both benefits and drawbacks. While urban centers have spurred significant economic and social they also present challenges requiring balanced solutions. The legacy of urbanization highlights the need to address both human and environmental concerns in future growth.

Adapted from the Medium

Question 23: The word "tranquil" in paragraph 1 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.

- A. chaotic
- B. serene
- C. noisy
- D. bustling

Question 24: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a consequence of urbanization in the passage?

- A. Overcrowding
- B. Poor living conditions
- C. Environmental degradation
- D. Rapid urbanization

Question 25: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. The skies and rivers became polluted during industrialization, and this was a major concern in the literature of the time.
- B. The pollution of rivers and air in this era is a key theme in literature, reflecting the

negative effects of industrial progress.

C. The polluted rivers and skies described in the literature of the time illustrate the widespread environmental consequences of rapid industrialization.

D. The literature of the time shows the positive aspects of industrial growth, such as clean rivers and clear skies.

Question 26: The word "underscored" in paragraph 2 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

- A. highlighted B. obscured C. illustrated D. contributed

Question 27: The word "they" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- A. urban centers B. benefits and drawbacks
C. classic literature D. economic and social advancements

Question 28: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. There was no social inequality between the rich and the poor in urban areas.
B. Urbanization led to the destruction of green spaces and increased pollution.
C. Literature from this time period depicts only the positive aspects of urbanization
D. Urban growth during the early 20th century did not lead to significant environmental problems.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the author mention the contrasting relationship most clearly?

- A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4

Question 30: In which paragraph does the author mention the contrasting outcomes of urbanization?

- A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions.

We have much more difficulty coming to terms with urbanization – the process by which cities grow and change. China has just announced its very first "urbanization policy", while India is aggressively pursuing the idea of "smart cities". Neither takes full account of the reality faced by the overwhelming majority of citizens caught in this turmoil of urban growth. As a result, such grand strategies risk perpetuating the social exclusion, inequity and precariousness of urban life. [I]

There is also a dystopian view of cities (typically associated with sub-Saharan Africa) as being chaotic, and a focus of poverty and violence. The Democratic Republic of the Congo's capital Kinshasa, with a population of 9 million, is described by Belgian anthropologist Filip De Boeck as "a city that is in and of itself elsewhere, invisible." [II] In development policy, cities were (and to a degree still are) seen as malevolent, sucking in productive people from rural areas and undermining agricultural production, the basis of economic development.

The reliance on western models of urban planning and containment has resulted in a catastrophic failure to manage the growth of cities in many low- and middle-income countries. Most development policy has lacked a specific urban perspective, with the result that cities have grown haphazardly in the face of irresistible migration and population growth. [III] Urban policy, where it existed at all, has sought membership of the elite of global cities pursuing high-

value real estate development and prestige projects while ignoring the needs of the poor, who are an essential component of city economies.

Control of land development and the receipts of increased value are captured by elites who in turn occupy the most advantageous sites, often in gated communities protected by private security. **The poor, lacking access to land and housing, occupy vacant land that is often polluted or unstable to create so-called 'informal settlements' that sit alongside slums. They** establish informal economies, making a livelihood outside the formal economy of contracts and wage labor. These 'unauthorized' areas necessarily come into being without basic infrastructure. They expose their communities to scarce and high-cost water and lack of sanitation, resulting in a huge burden of communicable and non-communicable disease.

Where the two systems conflict, unilateral action is sometimes taken to remove the poor – usually to low-value land on the city periphery, whether low-cost housing is provided or not. In this sense, urbanization is a process whereby cities are segmented and society fractured in a process of spatial segregation not dissimilar to the colonial period zoning that kept classes apart. [IV]

Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com> + Cut by CEMA

Question 31: The word “**sucking in**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. absorbing B. expelling C. irritating D. suppressing

Question 32: The word “**they**” in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. elites B. policies
C. informal settlements D. slums

Question 33: According to the passage, what is a common consequence of the current urban policies?

- A. Increased productivity in rural areas. B. Equal access to resources for all citizens.
C. Social exclusion and inequity. D. Successful management of city growth.

Question 34: The word “**haphazardly**” in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. systematically B. aggressively C. minimally D. temporarily

Question 35: Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 3?

- A. Urban planning in low- and middle-income countries has generally succeeded by following Western models, allowing for well-organized growth.
B. Development policies have historically ignored urban needs, leading to chaotic city growth, elite-focused projects, and neglect of the poor.
C. Many cities in low- and middle-income countries have grown sustainably due to their focus on high-value real estate development.
D. Urban policies in low- and middle-income countries prioritize the construction of gated communities to accommodate the influx of migrants.

Question 36: Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence “**The poor, lacking access to land and housing, occupy vacant land that is often polluted or unstable to create so-called 'informal settlements' that sit alongside slums**” in paragraph 4?

- A. The poor prefer informal settlements over slums and choose vacant land that is safer and more accessible.

- B. Lacking basic housing options, the poor move to more remote areas, where they establish informal settlements close to city slums.
- C. With limited housing access, the poor are forced to occupy unused land and improve it to create new communities near slums.
- D. Unable to secure land or proper housing, the poor settle in vacant, often hazardous land, forming informal settlements adjacent to slums.

Question 37: Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?

- A. Urban policies in numerous low- and middle-income nations have failed to control urban expansion successfully.
- B. Informal settlements generally come into existence with essential services in place.
- C. The impoverished frequently create informal economic activities in areas not officially recognized.
- D. Development strategies frequently overlook the requirements of disadvantaged urban populations.

Question 38: Where is the following sentence most appropriate in the passage?

"The poor are excluded and denied access to public goods."

- A. [I]
- B. [II]
- C. [III]
- D. [IV]

Question 39: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Urbanization has led to a harmonious coexistence between different social classes within cities.
- B. The poor are frequently displaced to peripheral areas with insufficient access to public services.
- C. Current urbanization strategies fail to adequately address the realities faced by the majority of policymakers.
- D. The challenges of urbanization are primarily due to inadequate migration and population growth controls.

Question 40: Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A. Urbanization in developing countries leads to well-managed city growth, where policies successfully balance economic development with social equality, ensuring fair access to housing and resources for both the rich and the poor.
- B. Urbanization in developing countries often leads to social exclusion, inequitable planning, and spatial segregation, as policies favor elites while neglecting the needs of the poor.
- C. Cities in low-income countries grow in a well-planned manner, with urban policies prioritizing the needs of the poor over elite real estate projects.
- D. Urbanization in developing countries successfully eliminates social inequality, as governments ensure fair land distribution and improved living conditions for all.

- THE END -