End-of-Unit Test

Unit 4

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mark: _____ / 80 marks

Reading

1 Read the text about urban development.

Back to the future?

A

'Urban sprawl' refers to the rapid growth of commercial and residential properties outside a city's normal limits. This trend started in the US in the 1950s and 60s, when car ownership started to rise and living in the suburbs became the ideal for many middle-class families. But the problem with these suburban areas is that it's often impossible to walk anywhere, and people become dependent on cars. With today's environmental concerns, there is now a growing trend away from urban sprawl. Ellen Dunham-Jones, an architect and urban designer at Georgia Tech in Atlanta, and June Williamson, of the City College of New York, wrote a book called *Retrofitting Suburbia*, which looked at the transformation of 80 of these suburbs into new urban areas. In the years that followed, the number of similar projects that Ellen Dunham-Jones was aware of quickly grew to 1,500. The projects involve increasing the density of buildings, mainly by adding residential and retail units to existing buildings. The emphasis is on inter-connected living and working spaces which are all walkable, meaning a car is not needed to get around. Ironically, this was exactly the kind of tight urban density that people were encouraged to escape from all those years ago.

B

One reason for the change in attitudes towards urbanisation is the way our shopping habits have been transformed in recent years. The increase in online shopping has made hundreds of shopping malls redundant, and many of them are now being adapted to give suburbs a more traditional type of shopping area. Dunham-Jones explains that shopping streets were largely abandoned in the 1970s in the US, but, with the loss of so many shopping malls, many are being revived. Changes in society and relationships have also played a part in changing where people choose to live. Nowadays, only about a quarter of US households include people with children and young adults often prefer an urban lifestyle to the peace and quiet of the suburbs. This is increasingly true for their parents as well.

C

Until just after World War II, Los Angeles had the world's biggest urban rail network and nearly every district could easily be reached by public transport. The arrival of affordable car transport put an end to this, and the city quickly became the ultimate symbol of car culture. Nowadays, it is trying hard to go 'back to the future'. Residents have twice agreed to pay more taxes to pay for significant improvements in public transport, although some may say this is because LA citizens want to free up the roads for their own cars. The light railway to Santa Monica was completed in 2016 and a subway line extended from the city centre to UCLA university. However, these projects, while positive for the city, cannot solve all its problems. According to Michael Manville, an urban planner at UCLA, most people on low incomes cannot afford housing anywhere near the centre, and are forced to move to the outskirts. As many do not own a car, they depend on public transport, but this is also expensive and doesn't reach the furthest suburbs.

D

In Duluth, Georgia, US, extensive urban expansion destroyed a traditional farming community. The population jumped from 72,000 to 770,000 in just over 30 years. One of the few things that survived this massive change was a group of eight century-old buildings in the city centre. The financial crisis of 2007–2008 presented Chris McGahee, Duluth's economic development director, with an opportunity. Land and house prices fell dramatically, so the town bought the buildings and all the surrounding land. The area is now home to a lively restaurant district with good facilities and a popular music venue. Not far from this new main street, the town is working on 2,500 units of housing within a ten-minute walk. According to McGahee, the homes are selling before they're even finished. He lives in one of them himself and walks to work at the nearby city hall, which faces onto a large green open space.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 **Complete the Exam Task.**

Exam **TASK**

For questions **1–10**, choose from the sections of the text (**A–D**). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Which section

1	explains why people stopped using certain urban areas?	☐
2	mentions one form of transport being replaced by another?	☐
3	says why some people have to move to a cheaper location?	☐
4	explains when a process began happening?	☐
5	says why people are happy to pay a larger amount of money?	☐
6	describes how more people prefer not to have a quiet suburban life?	☐
7	says that a whole way of life disappeared because of the growth in the number of people?	☐
8	describes how popular some new housing has become?	☐
9	describes how some designers want to change urban areas?	☐
10	mentions some architecture that has not disappeared	☐

(____ / 10 marks)

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Vocabulary and Use your English

1 Choose the correct option (a–c) to complete the sentences.

1 She lives on the _____ of town, so it takes her a long time to get in to work every day.
a outskirts **b** suburbs **c** outside

2 The house is located in a quiet _____ area, close to good schools and local amenities.
a inhabited **b** suburbs **c** residential

3 The new office is in the _____ park on the edge of town.
a pedestrian **b** industrial **c** rapid

4 Because of _____ development, there has been a loss of green spaces and natural habitats.
a rural **b** urban **c** suburb

5 We live in an apartment block in a housing _____ .
a estate **b** area **c** park

6 After the children were born, we moved to a family house in the _____ .
a zone **b** junction **c** suburbs

7 You'll love San Diego! The _____ district is amazing! There are so many great shops.
a facilities **b** industrial **c** commercial

8 The speed _____ in this street is 40 km/h.
a camera **b** limit **c** lane

(_____ / 8 marks)

2 Complete the sentences with these words.

inhabitants	lane	rapid	roadworks	rural	venue

1 Thanks to the new bike _____ , I can cycle to school very quickly and safely.
2 The city I live in has two million _____ .
3 The old factory is being turned into a new music _____ .
4 There are likely to be long delays because of _____ on the motorway.
5 There aren't many bus routes in _____ areas, so it's difficult to get around without a car.
6 In many cities, there has been _____ population growth in the last 50 years.

(_____ / 6 marks)

3 Match the beginnings of the sentences (1–8) with the endings (a–h).

1 I live in the city, but I've got a garden – I have the best of ☐ **a** the temptation.
2 Not everyone likes living life in ☐ **b** the talk of the town.
3 Don't eat snacks before your main meal – resist ☐ **c** consideration.
4 Sadly, the number of road accidents is on ☐ **d** each other.
5 It's often said that people in cities live on top of ☐ **e** both worlds.
6 I like living in this city because I can meet people from ☐ **f** the fast lane.
7 The new play at the theatre is ☐ **g** all walks of life.
8 Urban designers should always take pedestrians into ☐ **h** the increase.

(_____ / 8 marks)

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences about the future with the correct form of the verbs.

1 Let's get on the train when it _____ (arrive).
2 He _____ (live) there for a month by the time we visit.
3 I _____ (drive) you to work tomorrow if there is a train strike.
4 Sofia can't meet us tomorrow afternoon because _____ (move) into her new flat then.
5 I'm sure the trip to New York _____ (be) a once in a lifetime experience.
6 Look at that building. I'm sure it _____ (fall down) soon.
7 _____ (we / go) by train tomorrow? I prefer it to the bus.
8 Phone me at 6.30. I _____ (do) my homework by then.

(____ / 8 marks)

2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 I had *many interesting experiences / much interesting experience* during the year I lived in Japan.
2 My dad has *much work / a lot of work* to do this weekend.
3 There *isn't enough space / aren't enough spaces* in this suitcase for all my clothes.
4 I've been to this train station *many times / much time.*
5 There *is a lot of competition / are a lot of competitions* between big supermarkets to get the most customers.

(____ / 5 marks)

3 Complete the sentences with these words.

all every few little much no plenty several

1 There is a flea market in the park _____ Sunday morning.
2 _____ my friends live in this city.
3 Many people drive past my village, but _____ stop here.
4 I'd rather not buy food on the train; there's _____ choice and the quality isn't very good.
5 This is a pedestrian zone – _____ motor vehicles are allowed.
6 I've been to Paris _____ times – I can't even remember how many.
7 There wasn't _____ traffic on the road, so my journey was quite fast.
8 There is _____ to see and do in my city.

(____ / 8 marks)

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Listening

1 **4.1** **Listen and complete the Exam Task.**

Exam **TASK**

You will hear a podcast about Shanghai. For questions **1–7**, choose the correct answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

1 The speaker says that Shanghai's plan for urban development
- **A** is completely unique.
- **B** has been organised well.
- **C** is less successful than similar plans in North American and Europe.

2 According to the speaker, the biggest problem Shanghai needs to deal with is
- **A** its growing population.
- **B** its lack of connections with other countries.
- **C** its lack of green spaces.

3 How has Pudong changed?
- **A** It now has more green spaces than 30 years ago.
- **B** It now has industrial zones for the first time.
- **C** Its economy has grown quickly.

4 The speaker says that Shanghai has its own architectural feel because
- **A** it has never copied European styles.
- **B** it has been a centre for global transport for a long time.
- **C** many new buildings were created in the 1960s.

5 What problem do the districts in the centre of Shanghai have?
- **A** They are very crowded and busy.
- **B** Many old buildings have disappeared.
- **C** The buildings there are too old.

6 According to the speaker, what decision do workers have to make?
- **A** if they can afford to live in the suburbs
- **B** how many people to live with in one apartment
- **C** whether they are willing to travel in to the city for work each day

7 What does the speaker suggest that the Shanghai authorities need to do?
- **A** plan for a continuing increase in the number of inhabitants
- **B** persuade people to use public transport more often
- **C** build a better road network

(____ / 7 marks)

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Writing

Complete the Exam Task. Write your answer in 140–190 words in an appropriate style.

Exam **TASK**

You see this announcement on an international website for young people.

Articles wanted!

Often, life in a busy city can be expensive or stressful, whether you are living there, or just visiting for a short time.

What kind of things can people do to avoid feeling stressed?
What can they do to save money?

Write us an article answering these questions. We will publish the best articles on our website.

Write your **article**.

(____ / 20 marks)

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LIVEWORKSHEETS