

# Unit 2 URBANISATION

## Vocabulary

**1** Look at the conversation in GETTING STARTED again. Match the words in the conversation with the appropriate definitions. 

- |                          |  |   |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| 1. urbanisation (n)      | <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 150px; height: 40px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> | a. give too much information, work or responsibility                              |
| 2. overload (v)          | <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 150px; height: 40px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> | b. stop paying attention  |
| 3. industrialisation (n) | <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 150px; height: 40px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> | c. relating to the practice or science of farming                                 |
| 4. agricultural (adj)    | <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 150px; height: 40px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> | d. a population shift from rural to urban areas                                   |
| 5. switch off (v)        | <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 150px; height: 40px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> | e. the period of time when a country develops a lot of industries on a wide scale |

**2** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below.

urbanisation    overload    industrialisation    agricultural    switch off

1. The impact of increased \_\_\_\_\_ has been harmful to the environment and has led to the growth of greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Students can easily \_\_\_\_\_ their short-term memory with unnecessary information.
3. The lecture was two hours long and boring, so by the end of it, I completely \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Before the Industrial Revolution in England, the majority of the population were employed as \_\_\_\_\_ labourers.
5. The transformation of China into a modern economy started in 1950s through the process of \_\_\_\_\_.