Unit 2. URBANIZATION

TEST YOURSELF

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

1. A. established	B. steadily	C. sanitation	D. fluctuate
2. A. lasting	B. populated	C. scale	D. migrate
3. A. infrastructure	B. capture	C. mature	D. nature
4. A. slum	B. result	C. urbanization	D. plumber
5. A. illustrate	B. identify	C. inaccurate	D. agricultural

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A. conservative	B. progressive	C. down-market	D. multicultural
2. A. habitual	B. obvious	C. dramatic	D. efficient
3. A. resource	B. mindset	C. kidnapping	D. prospect
4. A. sanitation	B. exacerbate	C. phonetician	D. inhabitant
5. A. initiative	B. authority	C. discriminate	D. necessary

III. Choose the correct words in the box to complete the sentences.

adverse *anticipation* *congestion* *outbreaks* *domestic* *ineffective*

1. Urbanization is happening at such a brisk rate that the government t is planning entire new cities in ..... of large new urban populations.

2. Due to dumping of sewage from factories in water bodies, water pollution often results in ..... of epidemics.

3. The support policies for social housing development in Vietnam remained .....as only a few people were lucky enough to be able to get access to preferential loans.

4. There is a heavy reliance on private transport that has led to the .....of roads and increasing commuting time and pollution.

5. Urbanization has many .....effects on the structure of society as outbreaks concentrations of people compete for limited resources.

6. The quality of urban water bodies is increasingly worsened by a huge volume of untreated industrial and .....wastewater.

IV. Indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Rapid urban growth has also brought a huge increase in the number of large cities, including many that have reached sizes that are historically **unprecedented**.

A. remarkable B. extraordinary C. unknown D. original

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. Too much recent emphasis has been given to the fact that the world is becoming **predominantly** urban.

A. mainly B. usually C. principally D. thoroughly

3. In fact, **virtually** all local governments are located in urban centers.

A. effectively B. approximately C. impractically D. almost

4. Distinctions between rural and urban areas are also becoming almost **obsolete** in and around many major cities as economic activity spreads outwards.

A. contemporary B. outdated C. discarded D. up to date

5. People in the city of Porto Alegre in Brazil, famous for its participatory budgeting have a **life expectancy** of 76 years.

A. anticipation B. suspense C. lifespan D. hopefulness

6. Bangalore was **renowned** for its trees, lakes and pleasant air only 25 years ago.

A. proverbial B. notable C. distinguished D. famous

V. Indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. This restaurant was highly recommended for good service, delicious food and **kind-hearted** boss.

A. ambitious and greedy B. attentive and helpful

C. generous and gracious D. polite and friendly

2. Many people move to urban areas seeking for job opportunity as well as **stable** employment.

A. durable B. long-lasting C. steady D. temporary

3. I **propose** that we wait until the budget has been announced before committing ourselves to any expenditure.

A. approve B. recommend C. reject D. suggest

4. Until 1986 most companies would not even allow women to take the exams, but such gender **discrimination** is now disappearing.

A. unfairness B. injustice C. partiality D. equality

5. Without economic security and amid poor living conditions, crime is **inevitable**.

A. assured B. compulsory C. inescapable D. preventable

VI. Indicate the correct answer to complete each of the following questions.

1. ____ improve the urban transport situation in India, new metro rail networks have been developed.

A. In an effort to B. In addition to C. In terms of D. With the aim to

2. The governments find themselves ____ in attempting to boost the economies and simultaneously reach the sustainable development.

A. in danger B. on the tip of their tongues

C. on the horns of a dilemma D. on the nerves

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Urban areas have been an attractive destination for migrants ____ finding a better job and a higher standard of living.

A. in hopes of B. in view of C. on grounds of D. with the aim for

4. The foreign investors want to take full ____ of the available facilities that our country offers them.

A. use B. measures C. actions D. advantage

5. Strains ____ important natural resources, such as water supply, lead to higher prices and general environmental sustainability problems.

A. in B. on C. with D. through

6. The project was very successful and we would like to thank everyone ____.

A. concerned B. involving C. specific D. particular

7. It is difficult to quantify the ____ that household waste has on the environment.

A. affect B. effort C. impact D. implication

8. Rapid urbanization has ____ the management capacity of governments in developing countries.

A. gone further B. diminished C. got over D. passed through

9. The quality of urban water bodies is increasingly worsened by a huge ____ of untreated industrial and domestic wastewater.

A. quantity B. plenty C. number D. volume

10. He asked reporters to provide him with ____ numbers on urban percentages.

A. dated B. up-to-minute C. out-of-date D. up-to-date

11. There has been a rapid migration of ____ people to urban areas for jobs and better living.

A. out-skirts B. country C. rural D. suburb

12. Since the renovation policy launched in 1986, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, ____ the fastest urbanization process.

A. has experienced B. experience C. is experiencing D. has been experienced

13. Slums are urban areas that are ____ populated with substandard housing and very poor living conditions.

A. steadily B. heavily C. strongly D. generally

14. Drastic measures to boost housing development ____ to prevent properly market from becoming a boom.

A. should initiate B. have initiated C. should be initiated D. initiating

15. Although the UK is an urban society, more and more people are choosing to ____ to the countryside.

A. relocate B. illocate C. unlocate D. mislocate

16. A smart sustainable city will meet the needs of present and future generations with respect to ____, social and environmental aspects.

A. economy B. economic C. economize D. economizing

LIVEWORKSHEETS

17. There are several factors at play that have led to the urbanization in India ____ population growth and migration as one of the 2 major factors.

A. led to B. came to C. went to D. stop

18. Anna organized a few games to ____ the ice when the new students first arrived.

A. break B. crack C. drill D. melt

19. It is difficult to quantify the ____ that household waste has on the environment.

A. affect B. effort C. impact D. implication

20. During the lesson if you have questions or comments, please feel free to ____ them.

A. enlarge B. increase C. go up D. raise

21. The level of urban unemployment and numbers of ____ are high.

A. joblessness B. the jobless C. the joblessness D. the jobs

22. It is necessary that you ____ able to come with us.

A. are B. be C. being D. to be

23. Mary demanded that the heater ____ immediately. Her apartment was freezing.

A. repaired B. be repaired C. being repaired D. been repaired

24. The recommendation that she ____ a holiday was carried out.

A. has taken B. take C. taken D. taking

VII. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that needs correction.

1. Urbanization is relevant to a range of disciplines, including urban planning geography, sociology, economize and public health.

A. disciplines B. geography C. economize D. public health

2. Urbanization can be seen as a specific condition at a set time or as an increasing in that condition over time.

A. specific B. as C. increasing in D. condition

3. Many people move into cities for the economic opportunities, but this does not fully explain the very high recent urbanization rates in places as China and India.

A. move into B. opportunities C. very high D. as

4. Farm living has always been susceptible to unpredictable environment conditions, and in times of drought, flood or pestilence, survival may become extremely problematic.

A. susceptible B. environment C. pestilence D. problematic

5. City life, especially in modern urban slums of the developing world, is certain hardly immune to pestilence or climatic disturbances such as floods, yet continues to strongly attract migrants.

A. slums of B. certain C. climatic disturbances D. yet

VIII. Choose the word or phrase from the box that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

catch up with	*drastically*	*factor*	*to come*	*made*
expansion	*grab*	*put up*	*Because of*	*to*

URBANIZATION IN INDIA

Population and economic growth has fostered urbanization in the country and the number of urban towns and cities have (1) .....increased. This growth is expected to continue in the years (2) .....and India has to step up its game in order to (3) .....this kind of change. Investments have to be (4) .....in order to better serve the country.

There are several factors at play that have led to the urbanization in India - population growth and migration as one of the 2 major factors. Recently, a third (5) .....has been seen as a huge contributor (6) ..... the urbanization growth: the (7) .....of towns and cities. This factor is due to the high economic growth that the city has witnessed over the years. (8) ..... this, the government in India has decided to (9) .....the opportunity: projects to further thrust the country into urbanization, a number of smart cities to be (10) .....in various locations, and other initiatives.

IX. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

AN URBANISING WORLD

More than two thirds of the world's urban population is now in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Since 1950, the urban population of these regions has grown more than (1) ____. Rapid urban growth has also brought a huge (2) ____ the number of large cities, including many that have (3) ____ sizes that are historically (4) ____. Just two centuries ago, there were only two "million cities" worldwide (that is, cities with one million or more inhabitants) - London and Beijing (Peking). By 1950, there were 80; today there are over 300. Most of these million cities are in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and (5) ____ have populations that have grown more than tenfold since 1950. Brasilia, the federal capital of Brazil, did not exist in 1950 and now has more than 2 million inhabitants.

"Mega-cities," with ten or more million inhabitants are a new (6) ____. The first city to reach this size was New York in around 1940. There were 12 mega-cities by 1990 (the latest year for which there are (7) ____ accurate statistics as data for 2000 (8) ____ are not available or censuses are scheduled for 2001); seven were in Asia, three in Latin America, and two in the United States. In 1800, the average size of the world's 100 largest cities was fewer than 200 000 inhabitants but now it is over 5 million. These (9) ____ give the impression of rapid urbanization that is primarily (10) ____ on large cities. But this is not the case.

1. A. fivefold	B. five time	C. twices	D. doubles
2. A. decrease in	B. increase in	C. peaking in	D. fluctuation in
3. A. reached	B. lengthened	C. prolonged	D. approached
4. A. unsurpassed	B. unrivaled	C. unmatched	D. unprecedented
5. A. the number of	B. many	C. quite a little	D. a great deal of
6. A. event	B. ceremony	C. phenomenon	D. reaction

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7. A. roughly	B. generally	C. reasonably	D. relatively
8. A. censuses	B. conveys	C. investigations	D. probation
9. A. documents	B. circumstances	C. opinions	D. statistics
10. A. based	B. impacted	C. focused	D. depend

X. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Overpopulation, the situation of having large numbers of people with too resources and too little space, is closely associated with poverty. It can result from high population density, or from low amounts of resources, or from both. Excessively high population densities put stress on available resources. Only a certain number of people can be supported on a given area of land, and **that number** depends on how much food and other resources the land can provide. In countries where people live primarily by means of *simple* farming, gardening, herding, hunting and gathering, even large areas of land can support only small numbers of people because these labor-intensive subsistence activities produce only small amounts of food.

In developed countries such as the United States, Japan and the countries of Western Europe, overpopulation generally is not considered a major cause of poverty. These countries produce large quantities of food through mechanized farming, which depends on commercial fertilizers, large-scale irrigation and agricultural machinery. This form of production provides enough food to support the high densities of people in metropolitan areas.

A country's level of poverty can depend greatly on its mix of population density and agricultural productivity. Bangladesh, for example, has one of the world's highest population densities, with 1,147 persons per sq. km. A large majority of the people of Bangladesh **engage in** low-productivity manual farming, which contributes to the country's extremely high level of poverty. Some of the smaller countries in Western Europe, such as the Netherlands and Belgium, have high population densities as well. These countries practice mechanized farming and are involved in high-tech industries, however, and therefore have high standards of living.

At the other end of the spectrum, many countries in sub-Saharan Africa have population densities of less than 30 persons per sq. km. Many people in these countries practice manual subsistence farming; these countries also have **infertile** land, and lack the economic resources and technology to boost productivity. As a consequence, these nations are very poor. The United States has both relatively low population density and high agricultural productivity, it is one of the world's wealthiest nations.

High birth rates contribute to overpopulation in many developing countries. Children are assets to many poor families because they provide labor, usually for farming. Cultural norms in traditionally rural societies commonly sanction the value of large families. Also, the governments of developing countries often provide little or no support, financial or political, for family planning; even people who wish to keep their families small have difficulty doing so. For all these reasons, developing countries tend to have high rates of population growth.

1. Which of the following is given a definition in paragraph 1?

A. Poverty B. Simple farming C. Overpopulation D. Population density

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. What will suffer when there are excessively high population densities?

A. Farming methods B. Skilled labor C. Land area D. Available resources

3. The phrase "**that number**" in paragraph 1 refers to the number of ____.

A. densities B. countries C. people D. resources

4. In certain countries, large areas of land can only yield small amounts of food because ____.

A. there is an abundance of resources
B. there is no shortage of skilled labor
C. there is lack of mechanization
D. there are small numbers of laborers

5. Bangladesh is a country where the level of poverty depends greatly on ____.

A. population density in metropolitan areas
B. its population density only
C. its high agricultural productivity
D. both population density and agricultural productivity

6. The phrase "**engage in**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. look into B. give up C. escape from D. participate in

7. The word "**infertile**" in paragraph 4 probably means ____.

A. impossible B. unproductive C. inaccessible D. disused

8. Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?

A. All small countries in Western Europe have high population densities.
B. In certain developed countries, mechanized farming is applied.
C. In sub-Saharan African countries, productivity is boosted by technology.
D. There is no connection between a country's culture and overpopulation.

9. Which of the following is a contributor to overpopulation in many developing countries?

A. High birth rates
B. High-tech facilities
C. Sufficient financial support
D. Economic resources

10. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

A. Overpopulation: A Worldwide Problem
B. High Birth Rate and its Consequences
C. Poverty in Developing countries
D. Overpopulation: A Cause of Poverty

XI. Indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions

1. It isn't very likely that little Johnny will accept her as his step mother.

There is little likelihood that little Johnny will accept her as his step mother.

2. It seems rude not to reply to a greeting like that.

To not reply to a greeting like that seems rude.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Because I had run out of sugar, I went out to get some.

I had run out of sugar, so I went out to get some.

4. French is really interesting to learn.

It is really interesting to learn French.

XII. Indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of the following sentences.

1. While I don't like her mean manners at times, I will still help her out this time.

Despite my not liking her mean manners at times, I will still help her out this time.

2. The fan was too weak to clear out the heat pervading through the whole room.

The fan was so weak that it could not clear out the heat pervading through the whole room.

3. You'll have to get your car serviced before you go on that long trip to the South.

Your car will need servicing before you go on that long trip to the South.

4. I spent the whole evening trying to figure out what he meant in the talk earlier that morning.

It took me the whole evening to try to figure out what he meant in the talk earlier that morning.

LIVEWORKSHEETS