Unit 9. CITIES OF THE FUTURE

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. dweller	B. overcrowded	C. network	D. waste
2. A. commercial	B. electricity	C. advanced	D. processing
3. A. inhabitant	B. geography	C. radiation	D. available
4. A. upgrade	B. presentation	C. description	D. consumption
5. A. disposal	B. optimistic	C. population	D. occupy

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

6. A. organiser	B. comfortable	C. technology	D. populated
7. A. presentation	B. pessimistic	C. residential	D. innovative
8. A. renewable	B. sustainable	C. insfrastructure	D. environment
9. A. familiar	B. generate	C. assignment	D. pollutant
10. A. overcrowded	B. inhabitant	C. geography	D. convenient

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. Mark the letter A, B, G, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11. Local authorities should find ways to limit the use of private cars and encourage city ____ to use public transport.

A. commuters B. planners C. dwellers D. people

12. To get ready for the presentation, we can start preparing the slides while Jeremy will do the ____.

A. speaking B. telling C. talking D. speech

13. Located about 60 km southwest of Seoul, this eco city has been planned around a central park and designed so that every resident can walk to work in the business ____.

A. district B. area C. location D. organisation

14. The waste ____ system here is also innovative. There are no rubbish trucks or waste bins in the street.

A. dump B. disposal C. landfill D. throwaway

15. London is a/an ____ city. It's a melting pot for people from all parts of the world.

A. international B. national C. metropolitan D. cosmopolitan

16. Cities in poorer countries often lack basic ____. Without it, they are unable to function properly as cities.

A. structure B. construction C. infrastructure D. condition

17. The ____ of living in some places can be very high. Prices in London are particularly exorbitant.

A. value B. price C. worth D . cost

18. Urban ____ is prevalent in most cities. Everywhere you go there are building sites, pedestrian precincts, blocks of flats, and housing estates spreading into the countryside.

A. sprawl B. expansion C. widening D. spread

LIVEWORKSHEETS

19. This safe, ____ friendly city is like a paradise for its inhabitants who can enjoy the highest quality of life.

A. environment B. environmental C. environmentally D. environmentalist

20. ____ waste is putting city dweller's health at a real risk.

A. Treatment B. Untreated C. Non-treatment D. Non-treated

21. Every month, scientists invent new gadgets and ____ to help us with our daily lives, and discover ways to make existing technology faster and better.

A. experiments B. effects C. laboratories D. equipment

22. Unlike the country where the day often ends quite early in the evening, the city offers its people exciting ____.

A. activities B. performances C. nightlife D. night clubs

23. The roads are terrible. I'm always getting ____ in traffic.

A. stuck B. lost C. exhausted D. late

24. A pedestrian ____ is a specified place on the road where people can cross.

A. crossroads B. crossing C. junction D. T-junction

25. Everything's a bit more expensive here and property prices are extremely high. A lot of people have no choice but to live in the ____ and commute in to work.

A. outskirt B. suburbs C. city D. urban

26. It's much safer for cyclists to get around these days with cycle ____ everywhere.

A. lanes B. streets C. roads D. paths

27. The ____ is where you'll find all the large department stores and banks.

A. city heart B. town hall C . city centre D. business district

28. Exhaust ____ from cars are responsible for much of the air pollution in cities.

A. fumes B. smokes C. gases D . smog

29. Many factories still allow ____, such as toxic waste, to flow into our rivers

A. pollution B. litters C. garbage D. pollutants

30. Many commuters struggling to work through the rush-hour ____ ask 'Is it worth it?'

A. congestion B. vehicles C. roads D. accidents

31. It is perhaps, the daily stresses and ____ of the city which make life there a matter of survival rather than of enjoyment.

A depresses B. strains C. demands D. challenges

32. Most cars nowadays are fitted with a security ____ of some kind.

A. motor B. gadget C. tool D. device

33. The greenhouse ____ takes place when certain gases in the atmosphere trap sun's heat.

A emission B. gas C. effect D. affect

34. Pollution and heavy traffic are common problems in ____ cities.

A cosmopolitan B. modern C. metropolitan D. overcrowded

35. Millions of people around the world still live in poverty. They are struggling every day simply to ____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. get up B. get by C. get on D. get round

Exercise 4. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

36. Today Islamabad is a thriving city of about 1 million people. It offers a healthy climate, a pollution-free atmosphere, plenty of water, and many green spaces.

A. healthy B. prosperous C. modern D. green

37. Scientists hope that this new drug will be a major breakthrough in the fight against AIDS.

A. new cure B. important therapy C. sudden remedy D. dramatic development

38. They design and carry out projects aiming to reduce fossil fuel consumption, find renewable fuels for public transport, and promote other clean air efforts.

A. inexhaustible B. recyclable C. green D. environmentally-friendly

39. The urban planners are working for Eco Infrastructure Network, whose main function is to deal with urban environmental problems to make Super Star City greener, cleaner, and more sustainable.

A. eye-catching B. developed C. long-lasting D. friendly

40. If we have solar panels on our roofs, we'll be able to generate our own electricity.

A. afford B. produce C. manufacture D. light

41. I believe the government will use advanced technology to build faster trains and make people's life more comfortable.

A. modern B. expensive C. public D. latest

42. Many city dwellers, especially those in developing countries, still live in poverty.

A. people B. migrants C. immigrants D. residents

43. These projects have proved to be very effective in dealing with global climate change, which was considered an insoluble problem in the first 30 years of this century.

A. hard B. challenging C. unsolvable D. unbearable

44. There's a real mix of people in Brighton. It has a very cosmopolitan feel to it.

A. busy B. hectic C. multi-cultural D. diversified

45. People who hold optimistic view believe that cities of the future will increase the general well-being of individuals and societies.

A. health state B. quality of life C. level of development D. growth rate

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

46. If I take the pessimistic viewpoint, Tokyo won't be a safe place to live in.

A. negative B. optimistic C. optical D. neutral

47. To reduce carbon emissions into the atmosphere, ways to limit the use of private cars must be found.

A. public B. personal C. common D. shared

48. People who live in towns and cities live in an urban environment.

A. remote B. deserted C. suburban D. rural

LIVEWORKSHEETS

49. There is pollution not only of the physical environment because the various pressure of urban life causes cities to breed crime.

A. social B. mental C. moral D. manual

50. Governments have to join hands to solve the environmental problems on a global scale.

A. worldwide B. nationwide C. local D. international

LIVEWORKSHEETS