

XII Work in pairs. What do you think about the population of Vietnam? What should be done to better the situation?

You should base on the suggestions below:

- How is the development of the population in Vietnam?
- Is it good or bad?
- What should the government do?
- What should each family do?



XIII Work in groups of three or four. Discuss and match the consequences with the causes.

CONSEQUENCES		CAUSES
1. Prices of gasoline are high	BECAUSE/ BECAUSE OF	A. because of too many cars and people
2. Politicians have begun talking about “controlled growth” and “family planning.”		B. high level of population and industrialization.
3. Automobile traffic is slow and causes air pollution		C. over-hunting and environmental destruction.
4. Rivers and bays are polluted		D. 90% of the big fish are gone.
5. Wild animals are disappearing		E. short supply of food, energy, and shelter.
6. Prices of fish are high		F. overpopulation,
7. Cost of living is very high		G. the demand has exceeded the natural resources

1. 2. 3. 4.
5. 6. 7.

XIV 1. Listen to a man talking about the changes of the world because of overpopulation. Decide if the statements below are true (T) or false (F).

1. Japanese cities become greener and greener.
2. The network of freeways in Netherlands looks interesting.
3. There are many people living in the northeast of the USA.
4. Most of the people in China live in the highlands.
5. Populous countries use a lot of natural resources.

2. Listen again and fill in the gaps with the missing words.

But overpopulation involves more than numbers and aesthetics. Population densities do not reveal that large parts of countries are not habitable or (1) for (2) Russia and Canada are big, but who wants to live north of the 55th parallel? China has its own (3), and most of the population lives in the eastern lowlands, where (4) can be grown. The western deserts, highlands, and plateaus do not (5) good farming and are only suitable for ranching.