

behaviour

concerns

daily

efficiency

ubiquitous

identity

personal

public

1. In a smart city like Xiongan, technology is designed to optimise \_\_\_\_\_ life for its residents, making everyday tasks easier and more convenient.
2. The widespread use of 5G and IoT devices means that technology will become \_\_\_\_\_, present in every aspect of the urban environment.
3. Advanced surveillance systems are implemented to ensure \_\_\_\_\_ safety and prevent crime, but they also lead to debates about privacy.
4. To create a seamless and personalized experience, smart city systems need to collect \_\_\_\_\_ data from citizens, such as their location, preferences, and habits.
5. The use of facial recognition technology allows authorities to detect \_\_\_\_\_ quickly and accurately, which can be used for both security and convenience.
6. By analyzing large datasets, smart cities can predict the \_\_\_\_\_ of citizens, which helps in planning urban services and infrastructure.
7. The goal of many smart city initiatives is to improve \_\_\_\_\_ in areas like transportation, energy consumption, and waste management.
8. While the benefits of smart cities are clear, the constant monitoring and data collection raise \_\_\_\_\_ about the potential misuse of information and the erosion of personal freedoms.