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.

Question 1: A. smog B. metro C. policy D. cost

Question 2: A. afford B. trade C. expand D. gradual

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.

Question 3: A. convenience B. statistics C. resident D. proportion

Question 4: A. equal B. stable C. public D. expose

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

Question 5: The project on expanding the road _____ since it _____ last year.

A. has started / was proposed B. started / was proposed

C. has started / has been proposed D. started / has been proposed

Question 6: The green space in this city is getting _____.

A. small and small B. more small and small

C. smaller and smaller D. small and small more

Question 7: This is the biggest department store that I _____.

A. see B. saw C. will see D. have seen

Question 8: _____ the city is, _____ it becomes.

A. More urbanised / more polluted B. The more urbanised / the more polluted

C. More urbanising / more polluting D. The more urbanising / the more polluting

Question 9: Many people in the countryside decided to _____ the city because it is easier to find a job there.

A. get lost B. settle in C. date back D. go up

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 10 to 15.

EXPLORE URBAN FUTURES CONFERENCE

Join us for an interesting conference on Urbanisation and the Future of Cities! Don't miss this opportunity to inquire key discussions and insights shaping urban development. Here's what you can expect:

Expert Speakers: (10) _____ with renowned urban planners, architects, and policymakers.

Interactive Workshops: Hands-on sessions to explore innovative urban solutions.

Networking Opportunities: Connect with professionals and **(11)** _____ in the field.

Cutting-edge Topics: Explore sustainability, smart cities, and community development.

Q&A Sessions: Get answers **(12)** _____ your burning urbanisation questions.

Save the date: March 24th

Location: Tran Phu Venue, Nam Cao street, Thai Binh province.

Limited spots available. Reserve yours now!

Question 10: A. Engaging B. To engage C. Engage D. Engaged

Question 11: A. enthusiasm B. enthusiastic C. enthusia D. enthusiasts

Question 12: A. on B. to C. from D. in

URBANISATION WORKSHOP SUMMARY

Recap of the Urbanisation Workshop, **(13)** _____ dynamic event about insightful discussions and practical insights:

Diverse Perspectives: Participants brought diverse experiences and enriched the conversation.

Keynote Addresses: Experts highlighted urbanisation trends, challenges, and opportunities.

Interactive Sessions: Engaging workshops explored **(14)** _____ urban planning and design.

Community Engagement: Emphasis on involving communities in decision-making for inclusive development

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Networking Success: Attendees connected, promoted collaborations **(15)** _____ future urban projects.

Stay tuned for more events about the future of our cities!

Question 13: A. an	B. the	C. a	D. Ø (no article)
Question 14: A. sustain	B. sustainability	C. sustainably	D. sustainable
Question 15: A. for	B. from	C. at	D. in

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/ letter in each of the following questions.

Question 16:

a. Firstly, improving public transportation can relieve traffic congestion and reduce air pollution.

b. By combining these strategies, cities aim to minimise the bad effects of rapid urbanisation.

c. Lastly, community involvement in urban planning allows residents to voice their concerns and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhoods.

d. In response to the negative impacts of urbanisation, various plans are being developed to create more sustainable and livable cities.

e. Secondly, the construction of green spaces within urban areas can enhance the overall well-being of residents by providing recreational areas and improving air quality.

A. c-a-b-e-d B. d-a-e-c-b C. e-a-c-d-b D. d-c-e-a-b

Question 17:

a. Additionally, there's a focus on creating more green spaces within cities, contributing to a healthier environment.

b. Firstly, the government is actively promoting sustainable practices, encouraging eco- friendly construction, and enhancing public transportation to reduce congestion.

c. I hope this information is useful for you.

d. Take care,

e. Dear Phuong,

Hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to share some interesting news about urban development policies in Viet Nam.

f. It's impressive to see how these policies aim to balance urban growth with environmental considerations.

A. e-b-a-c-f-d B. e-a-b-c-f-d C. e-b-a-d-f-c D. e-b-a-f-c-d

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 23.

Yet urbanisation also presents many human development challenges. **(18)** _____ nearly 40 percent of the world's urban expansion may be in slums, worsening economic disparities and unsanitary conditions. Rapid urbanisation is also linked to environmental concerns and many cities located in coastal areas or on river banks **(19)** _____ natural disasters such as storms, cyclones and floods. Likewise, poor urban infrastructure - such as unreliable power systems, **(20)** _____ and poor public transport, inefficient ports and inadequate schools - reduces cities' competitiveness and economic prospects.

So not all urbanisation is positive, especially if it is unplanned. **(21)** _____**,** policymakers will have to address a few key issues.

(22) _____, more than two-thirds of the world's population is projected to be living in urban areas. This rapid increase will take place mainly in developing countries. Africa and Asia - **(23)** _____ - will have the fastest urban growth rates. Africa's urban population is projected to jump from 40 percent today to 56 percent by 2050, and Asia's from 48 percent to 64 percent.

Adapted from: https://hdr.undp.org/content/rapid-urbanisation-opportunities-and-challenges-improve-well-being-societies

Question 18: A. It estimates that B. Estimated that

C. It is estimated that D. Estimating that

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 19: A. may also be vulnerable to B. may be vulnerable also for
C. may be vulnerable also to D. may also be vulnerable for

Question 20: A. congest roads B. congesting roads C. congested roads D. congestion roads

Question 21: A. Be able to to fully capitalise on the opportunity
B. Being able to to fully capitalise on the opportunity
C. Able to to fully capitalise on the opportunity
D. To be able to fully capitalise on the opportunity

Question 22: A. For 2050 B. By 2050 C. Of 2050 D. From 2050

Question 23: A. still both less urbanised than other regions
B. both still less urbanised than other regions
C. both other regions still less urbanised than
D. both still urbanised less than other regions

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 24 to 28.

More than 1 billion people live in housing **(24)** _____ is below minimum standards of comfort and sanitation, and new houses will have to be built for 3 billion people by 2030.

Investing in essential infrastructure propels growth and human development. There **(25)** _____ some progress in narrowing the infrastructure deficit in recent decades, but much more needs to be done. Good planning and sound management is needed to manage this. National and local governments need to become more strategic in responding **(26)** _____ the full range of challenges and opportunities posed by rapid urbanisation. This can be done by formulating a national urbanisation **(27)** _____ as a first step to help to identify urban development priorities, shape plans and better coordinate actions by all the actors involved, including the private sector.

There is, **(28)** _____ no one-size-fits-all urban strategy. Urban policy priorities and choices depend on a variety of factors - including the scale, speed and source of urbanisation, the size of cities and the stage of urban development.

Adapted from: https://hdr.undp.org/content/rapid-urbanisation-opportunities-and-challenges-improve-well-being-societies

Question 24: A. who B. that C. when D. why

Question 25: A. is B. will be C. was D. has been

Question 26: A. on B. of C. to D. in

Question 27: A. strategy B. reality C. conclusion D. reduction

Question 28: A. therefore B. despite C. although D. however

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 29 to 33.

For the first time in history more than half the world's population resides in cities. The world's urban population now stands at 3.7 billion people, and this number is expected to double by 2050. The trend towards urbanisation is only getting faster and 96 percent of all urbanisation by 2030 will occur in the developing world. This global shift toward a more urban global population has **profound** implications for a wide range of issues including food, water, and energy consumption. The move towards urban concentration is a fact, and as city life becomes a reality for an ever- greater share of the world's population, governments, companies, and civil society must recognize that they are largely unequipped to deal with city-level problems.

Urban growth presents an opportunity to connect more people to water and electricity, making them healthier and more productive. **It** also presents the risk of overwhelming various public goods, including power, infrastructure, health, and education as these systems adjust to increased demand. Urbanisation can be a positive, but if poorly managed will only amplify existing challenges. The recent Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa was an urban phenomenon, and was spread faster by poor municipal

LIVEWORKSHEETS

level systems, other risks, including gang violence and extremism leading to terrorism, can become worse in urban settings if not properly addressed.

Adapted from: https://www.forbes.com/sites/danielrunde/2015/02/24/urbanization-development-opportunity/?sh=b17a3c06ca39

Question 29: What would be the best title for the passage?

A. The Consequences of Urbanization on Global Population
B. Challenges and Opportunities in the Era of Urban Growth
C. Rapid Urbanisation: A Change in the 21st Century
D. The Impact of Urban Concentration on Public Services

Question 30: The word **"profound"** in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

A. unsafe B. hidden C. famous D. significant

Question 31: The word **"it"** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. water B. opportunity C. urban growth D. electricity

Question 32: According to the passage, what are some of the risks associated with poorly managed urbanisation?

A. improved public goods B. decreased food consumption
C. gang violence and terrorism D. decreased urban population

Question 33: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. The global urban population is expected to double by 2050
B. 96 percent of all urbanisation by 2030 will occur in developed countries.
C. Urban growth provides an opportunity to connect more people to water and electricity.
D. The recent Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa was an urban phenomenon.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 34 to 40.

Urban development and rural emptying are two sides of the same 21st-century coin, and are global in their extent. In the 19th and 20th centuries, as populations across the world grew fast, urbanisation processes didn't necessarily affect rural regions negatively. Some communities benefited from younger people moving out to seek employment, education, and marriage in nearby cities, as families often had more children than they could adequately support.

In the 21st century, however, as family size has shrunk dramatically nearly everywhere, the benefits of a growing population have come to an end in developed countries.

Japan has led the way in East Asia. In 1974, the Japanese total fertility rate fell below the population replacement rate of 2.1. Demographers would have known then that, should conditions **persist,** the country would eventually slip into depopulation. Sure enough, conditions did persist, and in 2008 Japan registered its first peacetime population decrease.

Although Tokyo's population is now 13 million, the Kanto region of which it is the core boasts more than 37 million people - 30% of the whole population of Japan. Elsewhere in the country, hundreds of rural villages face **imminent** extinction.

Japan is not unique. Greater Seoul has around 25 million people, nearly half of South Korea's population in one urban area with the rest spread out across the rest of the country. And in China, the Pearl River delta area, **which** encompasses Hong Kong, Shenzhen, Macau and Guangzhou, counts 100 million people living within it, while the wider country now boasts 155 cities with more than 1 million population.

Adapted from: https://theconversation.com/japan-is-paying-families-1-million-yen-to-move-to-the-countryside-but-it-wont-make-tokyo-any-smaller-197551

Question 34: What would be the suitable title for the passage?

A. East Asia's Shifting Demographics
B. Biggest Cities in East Asia
C. Urbanization and Its Impact on Population Dynamics in East Asia
D. The Historical Impact of Urbanization

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 35: What demographic change characterises the 21st century urbanisation trend?

A. positive impact on rural regions B. global decline in population growth

C. increased family size D. developed countries' urban decline

Question 36: The word "**persist**" in paragraph 3 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

A. refer B. calculate C. continue D. believe

Question 37: What event in 2008 marked a significant demographic change in Japan?

A. Tokyo's population growth B. rural village expansion

C. Kanto region's depopulation D. the first peacetime population decrease

Question 38: The word "**imminent**" in paragraph 4 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

A. forthcoming B. important C. reliable D. stable

Question 39: The word "**which**" in paragraph 5 refers to _____.

A. greater Seoul B. the Pearl River delta area C. China D. country

Question 40: It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A. Urbanisation processes have got faster.

B. South Korea does not face the problem of fast urbanisation.

C. The Kanto region is the least populated region in Japan.

D. Smaller families in developed countries are leading to population decline.

LIVEWORKSHEETS