Unit 2. CITY LIFE

Worksheet 1: Vocabulary

I. Read the passage and do the exercises

Twenty years ago, people tried to leave the suburbs for cities but nowadays many people are reluctant to make such a move. They say that compared to suburban areas, city life has many drawbacks.

The high cost of living is the first disadvantage. The bigger the city is, the higher the living cost is. Accommodation and petrol are expensive. Food and drinks are also pricey. Apart from that, city people seem to suffer from more noise and air pollution. The densely populated neighbourhoods, busy traffic, and big construction sites make cities noisy and dusty. These are harmful to people's health, such as increasing their stress levels, disturbing their sleep and making **them** suffer from breathing problems.

Lack of space is another drawback of city life. House prices are high in the city, so people tend to live in smaller houses or in apartment blocks. Many cities lack spaces for outdoor activities; therefore, teenagers often hang out at shopping malls or in entertainment complexes instead of doing sports outdoors.

The cities' authorities are trying to overcome these problems. However, they still have a long way to go before they can reduce living costs and pollution and increase green space to make all cities in the world more liveable places.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The reasons for moving to the suburbs. B. The disadvantages of city life.
C. The high cost of living in cities. D. The causes of pollution in cities.

2. Why does the author mention "*accommodation, petrol, food, and drinks*" in paragraph 2?

A. To give examples of high living costs. B. To explain how convenient city life is.
C. To describe what city people often lack. D. To suggest city people save money.

3. What does the word "*them*" in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. bad effects B. stress levels C. city people D. construction sites

4. According to the passage, teenagers often hang out at shopping malls because _____.

A. they find shopping malls interesting C. they have few places outdoor to play
B. they prefer them to entertainment complexes D. their houses are too small

5. Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> mentioned about city authorities?

A. They are trying to find solutions to city problems.
B. They all want to solve problems for all the world's cities.
C. They hope to lower the costs of living in cities.
D. They reduced pollution levels in cities by half last year.

II. Choose the correct answers to complete the passage.

Tokyo is Japan's capital and largest city. It's also one of the largest cities in the world. (**1**) _____ in 1457, Tokyo has grown into a major part of a (**2**) _____ region that also includes the cities of Yokohama and Kawasaki. The metropolitan region, also known as Greater Tokyo, has over 30 million residents, (**3**) _____makes it one of the largest metropolitan areas in the world. Tokyo

LIVEWORKSHEETS

today is a very welcoming metropolis. Tourists (**4**) _____about the street, taking in Japanese culture. Hundreds of shrines and temples adorn the city. Shinto and Buddhism are the major (**5**) _____of Japan. Tourists can also experience Japanese cuisine. There are thousands of restaurants (**6**) _____ Tokyo. You can choose from noodle shops, sushi bars, or even McDonald's with special Japan - (**7**) _____ items found only in Japan. If you ever have the chance to visit Japan, make sure you stop in Tokyo for (8) _____ a few days.

1.	A. found	B. founded	C. founding	D. finded
2.	A. metropolitan	B. influence	C. attractive	D. complex
3.	A. what	B. which	C. that	D. this
4.	A. run	B. show	C. drive	D. roam
5.	A. provinces	B. attractions	C. festivals	D. religions
6.	A. at	B. in	C. on	D. of
7.	A. inspire	B. inspiring	C. inspired	D. inspiration
8.	A. at time	B. at all	C. at least	D. at first

LIVEWORKSHEETS