

TA12. U4. Urbanisation. Speaking + Writing 2

Question 1

- a. This rapid growth has brought both opportunities and challenges that cities must address.
- b. Urbanisation refers to the increasing number of people moving from rural areas to cities.
- c. As a result, urban populations have grown dramatically, especially in developing countries.
- d. This trend has been accelerating over the past few decades due to better job prospects and living standards in urban areas.
- e. However, this migration has also led to overcrowding, pollution, and inadequate infrastructure in many cities.

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

Question 2

- a. Finally, urbanisation can lead to the loss of agricultural land as cities expand into surrounding rural areas.
- b. For example, traffic congestion in major cities causes significant time delays and increases stress levels for commuters.
- c. Additionally, it puts pressure on natural resources and ecosystems.
- d. Firstly, rapid urbanisation creates serious environmental problems.
- e. Urban expansion often results in air and water pollution, affecting the health of millions of residents.
- f. In conclusion, sustainable urban planning is essential to minimize these negative impacts.
- g. The destruction of green spaces and forests to make room for buildings and roads reduces biodiversity and contributes to climate change.

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

Question 3

- a. These services include better healthcare facilities, educational institutions, and entertainment options.
- b. One of the main advantages of urbanisation is access to better services and amenities.
- c. Moreover, cities offer diverse cultural experiences and social opportunities that enrich people's lives.
- d. Urban areas typically have more advanced infrastructure, such as reliable electricity, clean water supply, and efficient public transportation systems.
- e. This concentration of resources makes city life more convenient and comfortable for many people.

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

Question 4

- a. This phenomenon creates significant challenges for urban planners and policymakers.
- b. The formation of slums and informal settlements is a common consequence of rapid urbanisation.
- c. In fact, millions of urban dwellers live in substandard housing without access to basic services like sanitation and electricity.
- d. When people migrate to cities faster than housing can be built, they often settle in overcrowded, poorly constructed areas.
- e. These conditions pose serious health risks and perpetuate cycles of poverty.

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

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

Question 5

- a. Smart cities use technology to improve efficiency and quality of life for residents.
- b. However, implementing these technologies requires significant investment and careful planning.
- c. Innovations such as intelligent traffic management systems, energy-efficient buildings, and digital government services are transforming urban living.
- d. Technology plays an increasingly important role in addressing urbanisation challenges.
- e. These solutions can help cities become more sustainable and livable in the long term.

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

Question 6

- a. Furthermore, cities serve as centers of innovation and entrepreneurship.
- b. Economic growth is one of the most significant benefits of urbanisation.
- c. The concentration of businesses and workers in urban areas creates economies of scale and increases productivity.
- d. This economic dynamism attracts even more people and investment, creating a cycle of growth.
- e. Cities generate the majority of a country's GDP and provide employment opportunities across various sectors.

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

Question 7

- a. This increased demand strains existing water treatment and distribution systems.
- b. Urban water management has become a critical issue as cities grow.
- c. In addition, urbanisation often leads to the contamination of water sources through industrial waste and sewage.
- d. As urban populations increase, so does the demand for clean water for drinking, sanitation, and industrial use.
- e. Therefore, cities must invest in modern water infrastructure and implement water conservation measures.
- f. Without proper management, water scarcity can become a serious threat to urban populations.

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

Question 8

- a. However, many cities struggle to provide adequate and affordable public transportation.
- b. Effective public transportation is essential for sustainable urban development.
- c. Good public transit systems reduce traffic congestion, lower pollution levels, and improve accessibility for all residents.
- d. Investment in buses, trains, and metro systems can significantly improve urban mobility.
- e. When public transportation is inadequate, people rely more on private vehicles, worsening traffic and environmental problems.

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

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

Question 9

- a. This shift creates challenges for traditional rural communities that lose their young, working-age population.
- b. Rural-to-urban migration is primarily driven by the search for better economic opportunities.
- c. As a result, rural areas often experience labor shortages and declining economic activity.
- d. Young people especially are attracted to cities where they can find jobs, pursue education, and enjoy modern lifestyles.
- e. This demographic change has profound implications for both rural and urban development.

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

Question 10

- a. Finally, community participation in urban planning ensures that development meets the actual needs of residents.
- b. For instance, green building standards and renewable energy adoption can significantly reduce urban carbon footprints.
- c. Moreover, creating more green spaces and parks improves air quality and provides recreational areas for city dwellers.
- d. Firstly, sustainable urban planning focuses on reducing environmental impact.
- e. Sustainable urban development requires a comprehensive approach that balances economic, social, and environmental considerations.
- f. In conclusion, cities that prioritize sustainability will be better equipped to face future challenges.
- g. Implementing efficient waste management systems and promoting recycling also contribute to cleaner, healthier urban environments.

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