

Unit 2 URBANISATION

1. Complete each sentence below with one suitable word (a or b).

- Many people choose to leave their home village to _____ better job opportunities in Ho Chi Minh city.
a. seek
b. look
- _____ is one of the worst issues facing urbanisation today. I find it stressful to join the traffic at peak hours.
a. Traffic congestion
b. Traffic accident
- Accidents _____ almost every day on this road due to a lack of warning signs for construction dangers ahead.
a. take
b. occur
- It's really hard to change the _____ of these people because they were born with the belief that women need to stay at home and do housework.
a. gender
b. mindset
- The population of this city has _____ from 15 million to 20 million in the last five years.
a. decreased
b. increased
- Unemployment in big cities can _____ high crime rates and other social evils.
a. result in
b. deal with
- _____ is a pressing need for migrants in this residential area. Some families have to squeeze in a 10 square meters flat.
a. Renting
b. Housing
- There's a serious _____ of clean water in many urban areas in the world. People don't have enough clean water for their daily use, and as a result suffer poor hygiene.
a. shortage
b. waste
- Poorly-paid manual jobs in the countryside are one of the push factors that drive these farmers to _____ to big cities.
a. migrate
b. settle
- Rapidly _____ industries in large cities have added to the increasing level of environmental pollution in the area.
a. shrinking
b. growing
- Today this country is a mostly _____ society, with more than 90 per cent of its inhabitants living in towns or cities.
a. urban
b. rural
- Many cities _____ the issue of traffic congestion by introducing traffic management schemes such as cycle lanes and car pooling.
a. manage
b. deal
- People are now migrating to big cities on a massive _____.
a. scale
b. extent
- Dharavi, Mumbai, India, is the world's most densely _____ urban area with up to one million people per one square mile.
a. populated
b. developed
- Although the UK is an urban society, more and more people are choosing to relocate to the _____.
a. city
b. countryside

1. He behaves very well. He's a very _____ child.
A. well-behaving B. well-behaved C. behaved well
2. Mrs Black has a kind heart. She's _____.
A. kind-hearted B. kind heart C. kindly-heart
3. '- Look at Tom. He's writing with his left hand.' '- Don't you know he's _____?'
A. left hand B. left handing C. left-handed
4. It took him three hours to get to the city. It was a _____ trip.
A. three hours B. three-hours C. three-hour
5. My father works for a foreign company and he earns a good salary. He has _____ job.
A. well-paid B. well-paying C. good-paid
6. Mr. Chan likes to hear about new ideas. He is _____.
A. open-mind B. open minds C. open-minded
7. This air conditioner we've bought can save a lot of energy. It's an _____ air conditioner.
A. saving energy B. energy-saving C. energy saved
8. Look at the raisins! I want to get some. I really love eating _____ raisins.
A. sun-dried B. sun-drying C. sun-dry
9. Yesterday, our grandmother told us a _____ story. We were all very sad.
A. heart-broken B. heart-breaking C. break-heart
10. This horse runs very fast. It's such a _____ horse that it has won the race for three times now.
A. run-fast B. fast-run C. fast-running

1. We're sorry we can't answer your questions because we were not involved in the decision-made process.

A B C D

2. Mr President gave a thought-provoked comment on the issue of social security in the city at the council's meeting yesterday.

A B C D

3. Eshika has just finished reading a 400-pages book. She's such a fast reader.

A B C D

4. Bad air quality in big cities can contribute to illnesses like asthma and respiration-relate diseases such as pneumonia.

A B C D

5. At the forum, leading managers and directors discussed ways to reduce costs on production of meat, and wind-power generators were the solution many people voted for.

A B C D

6. At yesterday's swimming round for men, Jimmy broke the record again.

A B

This was another record-broken race for him.

C D

7. 'Do you know where his office is?' 'It's the ten-storeys building over there.'

8. It wouldn't be cost-effectively to buy an expensive new car when all you want to do is to drive it once a month.

9. 'What's her new boyfriend like?' 'He's a friendly, easily-going type of guy, I think.'

10. All the class members like the new comer because he's Earth-to- down and honest with them.

4. Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to each question below.

The movement of people towards cities has accelerated in the past 40 years, particularly in the less-developed regions, and the share of the global population living in urban areas has increased from one third in 1960 to 47% (2.8 billion people) in 1999. The world's urban population is now growing by 60 million persons per year, about three times the increase in the rural population.

Increasing urbanisation results about equally from births in urban areas and from the continued movement of people from the rural surround. These forces are also feeding the sprawl of urban areas as formerly rural peri-urban settlements become incorporated into nearby cities and as secondary cities, linked by commerce to larger urban centres, grow larger.

The proportion of people in developing countries who live in cities has almost doubled since 1960 (from less than 22% to more than 40%), while in more-developed regions the urban share has grown from 61% to 76%. There is a significant association between this population movement from rural to urban areas and declines in average family size.

Asia and Africa remain the least urbanised of the developing regions (less than 38% each). Latin America and the Caribbean is more than 75% urban, a level almost equal to those in Europe, Northern America and Japan (all are between 75 and 79%).

Urbanisation is projected to continue well into the next century. By 2030, it is expected that nearly 5 billion (61%) of the world's 8.1 billion people will live in cities. The less-developed regions will be more than 57% urban. Latin America and the Caribbean will actually have a greater percentage of inhabitants living in cities than Europe will.

Globally, the number of cities with 10 million or more inhabitants is increasing rapidly, and most of these new 'megacities' are in the less-developed regions. In 1960, only New York and Tokyo had more than 10 million people. By 1999, there were 17 cities of more than 10 million people around the world, 13 of these were in less-developed regions. It is projected that there will be 26 megacities by 2015, 22 in less-developed regions (18 will be in Asia); more than 10% of the world's population will live in these cities, up from just 1.7% in megacities in 1950.

(Text adapted from http://www.unesco.org/education/tlsf/mods/theme_c/popups/modl3t01s009.html)

1. What percentage of the world population living in urban areas in 1960?

A. About 33% B. 47% C. 60% D. 38%

2. According to paragraph 2, what contributes to increasing urbanisation?

A. old people in the cities B. births in urban areas
C. people moving from rural areas D. B and C

3. What was the urban share of developed countries in 1960?

A. 61% B. 76% C. 40% D. 22%

4. The word 'declines' in paragraph 3 most closely means_____.

- A. gaps B. decreases C. expansions D. moves
5. As in paragraph 4, what is the percentage of urbanisation in Latin America and the Caribbean?
A. more than 75% B. less than 79% C. more than 57% D. less than 38%
6. The word 'megacities' in the last paragraph means _____.
A. new found cities B. cities in Asia
C. cities in less developed countries D. cities with 10 million people or more
7. How many cities in less developed regions had more than 10 million inhabitants in 1999?
A. 17 B. 10 C. 18 D. 13
8. Which is NOT true about the projection of urbanisation by 2030?
A. Europe will have more inhabitants living in cities than the Caribbean.
B. More than 57% of the population in less developed countries will live in cities.
C. 5 billion of the world population will live in cities.
D. Latin America will have more urban inhabitants than Europe.
9. This article was probably written around when?
A. Before 2015 B. In 2015 C. 40 years ago D. In 1960
10. What could be the best title of the passage?
A. Urbanisation in Asia B. Problems in urbanised areas
C. Births in urban areas D. Global trends towards urbanisation