

## UNIT 12

## AN OVERCROWDED WORLD

### A. PHONETICS

I. Mark the stress (!) for the two-syllable words below.

Ex: 'answer

- |           |            |              |             |             |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. affect | 2. diverse | 3. peaceful  | 4. wealthy  | 5. pollute  |
| 6. effect | 7. hunger  | 8. spacious  | 9. become   | 10. disease |
| 11. visit | 12. commit | 13. shortage | 14. require | 15. slumdog |

II. Mark the stress (!) for the three-syllable words below.

Ex: 'family

- |               |               |                  |              |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. nutrition  | 2. solution   | 3. slavery       | 4. condition |
| 5. pollution  | 6. poverty    | 7. physician     | 8. criminal  |
| 9. skyscraper | 10. density   | 11. explosion    | 12. amazing  |
| 13. serious   | 14. dangerous | 15. homelessness | 16. imagine  |

### B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Match the words with their definitions.

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. overcrowded | a. very different from each other                                   |
| 2. poverty     | b. a very large city, with a population of at least 10 million      |
| 3. slum        | c. having a lot of money, possessions, etc.                         |
| 4. crime       | d. containing too many people or things                             |
| 5. spacious    | e. a very poor area of a city where the houses are in bad condition |
| 6. wealthy     | f. the state of being poor  |
| 7. diverse     | g. large and with a lot of space                                    |
| 8. megacity    | h. an illegal act or activity                                       |

II. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

criminals   poverty   diverse   slum  
overcrowded   malnutrition   megacities   density

- Jamal grew up as a street kid in the Dharavi \_\_\_\_\_ of Mumbai.
- Since most of the cities are \_\_\_\_\_, there is a problem for shelter.
- Why are many children at risk of becoming \_\_\_\_\_?
- India is one of the most religiously \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

5. São Paulo and Bombay are considered \_\_\_\_\_ because of their large size and huge population.
6. In Africa, there are a lot of children suffering from \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The population \_\_\_\_\_ in this city is very high.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the biggest causes of crime.

**III. Underline the correct words.**

**BEYOND ENGLISH**  
TRUNG TÂM GIẢI SÚ - DẠY NẾM - DẠY NHỎ TIẾNG ANH - VÙNG TÂY

1. In Rio, some people are *healthy* / *wealthy*, but there are poor people who live in slums.
2. The first symptom of the *hunger* / *disease* is a very high temperature.
3. Poverty can *affect* / *effect* anyone, regardless of age, race or gender.
4. Millions of Africans were sold into *slavery* / *poverty* between the 17th and 19th centuries.
5. He was sent to prison for a *criminal* / *crime* that he didn't commit.
6. Our yard is *peaceful* / *spacious* enough for a swimming pool.
7. The accident has *blocked* / *stopped* two lanes of traffic on the freeway.
8. Russia has a population *density* / *diversity* of just 8 people per square kilometre.
9. Brazil's population is very *diverse* / *dangerous*, comprising many races and ethnic groups.
10. Homeless people need better access to *healthcare* / *malnutrition*.

**IV. Complete the sentences with *more*, *less* or *fewer*.**

1. In Vietnam, there are \_\_\_\_\_ motorbikes today than 10 years ago.
2. There were \_\_\_\_\_ cars on the roads twenty years ago.
3. Small towns have \_\_\_\_\_ traffic and pollution than big cities.
4. China is still the most populated, but India will have \_\_\_\_\_ people than China by 2022.
5. Because there is \_\_\_\_\_ crime in the countryside, crime is not a problem for people living here.
6. If motorists were to drive carefully, they would have \_\_\_\_\_ accidents.
7. You should eat \_\_\_\_\_ junk food and start to take better care of your health.
8. People living in the cities earn \_\_\_\_\_ money than those who live in rural areas.
9. If \_\_\_\_\_ people used disposable water bottles, there would be \_\_\_\_\_ plastic in landfills.
10. We need to build many \_\_\_\_\_ social homes to solve housing crisis.

**V. Write a comparative sentence with *more*, *less* or *fewer*, using the information given.**

1. Nha Trang has 10 tourist attractions. Phan Thiet has 5 tourist attractions.  
Nha Trang \_\_\_\_\_
2. This city has 1 million cars today. It had 10,000 cars 20 years ago.  
20 years ago, this city \_\_\_\_\_



3. Peter earns \$15,214 per month and Jane earns \$14,786 per month.  
Jane earns \_\_\_\_\_
4. Vietnam lost an average of 100,000 hectares of forest per year. Brazil lost an average of 2,681,400 hectares of forest per year.  
Vietnam lost \_\_\_\_\_
5. We used to spend an hour to drive to work, but now we spend 45 minutes.  
We spend \_\_\_\_\_
6. Dharavi slum in Mumbai has 1,000,000 people. Kibera slum in Nairobi has 700,000 people.  
Dharavi slum \_\_\_\_\_
7. There are 31 days in March. There are 30 days in April.  
April has \_\_\_\_\_
8. His car needs 6 litres of fuel to travel 100 km, but my car needs only 5 litres of fuel.  
My car uses \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Match the tag questions on the right with the sentences on the left.**

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 1. You can't answer all the questions,    | a. didn't he?    |
| 2. You used to like pizza,                | b. will he?      |
| 3. He's not waiting for us,               | c. have you?     |
| 4. The teacher should explain the lesson, | d. is he?        |
| 5. Jane didn't understand the problem,    | e. can you?      |
| 6. Bob gave you a birthday present,       | f. aren't there? |
| 7. You haven't seen my watch anywhere,    | g. doesn't it?   |
| 8. Russia produces a lot of natural gas,  | h. didn't you?   |
| 9. Andrew won't be angry,                 | i. did she?      |
| 10. There are some chairs upstairs,       | j. shouldn't he  |

**VII. Put in the correct question tags for each sentence.**

1. There are too many people living in the city, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Malnutrition is the major cause of death for children living in slums, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Visitors don't usually visit the slums, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Phong had a very good time in Brazil, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Authorities will have to find solutions to prevent immigration, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. She has lived in Dharavi slum for years, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Phong thinks Brazil is interesting, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. The world's population isn't growing in all countries, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. Life must be difficult in the slums, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. The homeless can't afford to pay rent, \_\_\_\_\_?

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11. It is not safe for tourists to visit the slums, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. Everybody wants to save the world, \_\_\_\_\_?

**VIII. Underline the best form.**

**BEYOND ENGLISH**

TRUNG TÂM GIA SƯ - DẠY THÊM - DẠY NHÓM TIẾNG ANH YÊN TÀI

1. Let's have a morning walk, *do we / shall we?*
2. You used to love going out when you were young, *didn't you / usedn't you?*
3. Don't forget to turn off the computer before you leave, *can you / will you?*
4. Your father seldom drinks wine, *does he / doesn't he?*
5. I think they're vegetarians, *don't I / aren't they?*
6. Somebody told you the secret, *didn't it / didn't they?*
7. I'm late again, *aren't I / am not I?*
8. This was an interesting exercise, *wasn't this / wasn't it?*
9. Your grandparents have never been out of the village, *have they / haven't they?*
10. There's something wrong, *isn't it / isn't there?*

**IX. Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.**

1. Rhonda has \_\_\_\_\_ homework to do than Ricky because she did more of it during school.  
a. more                      b. less                      c. fewer
2. Nearly 1.1 billion \_\_\_\_\_ people are living in extreme poverty than in 1990.  
a. fewer                      b. less                      c. many
3. Crime will affect everyone in different ways, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. doesn't it                b. will it                    c. won't it
4. In the city there are \_\_\_\_\_ job opportunities than in the countryside.  
a. more                      b. fewer                    c. less
5. Nobody knows exactly how many people live in slums, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. don't they                b. do they                    c. does it
6. I think you should go shopping today because you have \_\_\_\_\_ time than I do.  
a. less                        b. fewer                    c. more
7. John doesn't drink much coffee. He drinks \_\_\_\_\_ coffee than his friends do.  
a. more                      b. less                      c. fewer
8. Mumbai has a population of around 21 million people, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. hasn't they                b. has it                    c. doesn't it
9. My mother is so busy, so she has visited me \_\_\_\_\_ times than my father has.  
a. fewer                      b. less                      c. more
10. That's a memorable experience, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. is that                    b. isn't it                    c. isn't that

**X. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition.**

1. There's a shortage \_\_\_\_\_ cheap housing in the region.
2. In Mongolia, over 30% of the population live \_\_\_\_\_ poverty.
3. Dharavi was a fishing village \_\_\_\_\_ a population of a few thousand people.
4. Today our planet is home \_\_\_\_\_ 6.8 billion people.
5. All over the world around one billion people live \_\_\_\_\_ slums.
6. It seems likely that poverty is a cause \_\_\_\_\_ crime.
7. What is the population \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam?
8. Malnutrition is responsible \_\_\_\_\_ 55% of children's deaths worldwide.

**C. SPEAKING**

**I. Write questions for the underlined parts.**

**BEYOND ENGLISH**  
TRUNG TÂM GIA SÚ - DẠY KÈM - DẠY NHÓM TIẾNG ANH - VIỆT NAM

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Children living in slums have more diseases because of poor living conditions.
2. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: The population of London is 9 million people.
3. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Overcrowding causes problems such as housing, congestion, unemployment, etc.
4. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Dharavi slum in Mumbai was founded in 1883.
5. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Nearly one million people live in Dharavi slum.
6. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Many people from the countryside are moving to big cities to find work.
7. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Jamal Malik is the main character of the film *Slumdog Millionaire*.
8. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: The world population has grown very rapidly.

**II. Put the dialogue into the correct order.**

- \_\_\_ Yes. However, there was much fewer vehicles 10 years ago. About half of them.
- \_\_\_ So do I.
- \_\_\_ I didn't notice it, but I know why the city gets crowded over the time.
- \_\_\_ What for?
- \_\_\_ 1 Look at the street, Eva! Too crowded!
- \_\_\_ You're right. I think overpopulation is such a serious issue.



- \_\_\_ Because more and more people from rural areas are moving to the city.  
 \_\_\_ To find work and a better life... So the city is now overcrowded.  
 \_\_\_ Sure. It's always very crowded in the rush hour, isn't it?  
 \_\_\_ Why?

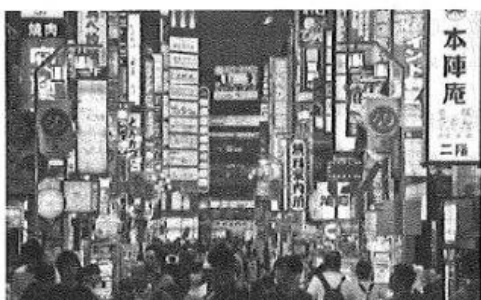
## D. READING

### I. Complete the passage with the words from the box.

seeking	affected	densely	hygiene
overcrowded	slums	jams	urban

The population of the world is an ever increasing number. In most parts of the world, the cities are (1) \_\_\_\_\_ populated. Moreover, this figure keeps on increasing as people move to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ areas for jobs and better opportunities. Overcrowding of the cities leads to multiple problems. Often, people have trouble (3) \_\_\_\_\_ accommodation, those who do not have sufficient funds have to stay in shanties and (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Lack of proper living facilities leads to a variety of health and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ problems. Transportation is also (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Overpopulation is a burden upon transport facilities and this is seen in many cities today; (7) \_\_\_\_\_ trains, buses and multiple traffic (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Overall overpopulation is a strain on the economy and environment.

### II. Read the passage carefully, then do the tasks.



#### BEYOND ENGLISH

TRUNG TÂM GIẢI SÚ - DẠY THÊM - DẠY KHỎI TIẾNG ANH VÙNG TÂY

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### Tokyo, the City with the World's Largest Population Density

As of 2018, the world population has climbed to around 7.3 billion people and is expected to reach 10 billion people by 2050. But where are the most densely populated places on the globe?

Metropolitan areas with a population of over 10 million are called megacities, and currently, there are 37 of them dotted around the planet. Included in this number are Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya, Japan's three biggest cities. While Japan is currently experiencing a decline in the population overall, Tokyo is an exception and keeps growing, boasting the largest number of people of all the cities in the world.

People who come to Japan for the first time are often surprised by the mass of people in Tokyo's rush-hour trains during weekdays. Sightseeing spots, too, are always crowded

and even when walking down the street in a popular area, it is often hard to not bump into someone all the time. Tokyo city itself has a population of 13 million people and it houses about 10% of the population of all of Japan. If you include the neighboring prefectures of Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba, the total population reaches 38 million people! The total population of Japan is about 127 million people, so that's a whopping 30% and makes it the most populous urban area in the world.

**A. Decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**

1. Tokyo is the most populated city in the world.
2. The population of Tokyo is growing despite Japan's population decline.
3. Tokyo city itself has a population of 38 million people.
4. Around 10% of Japan's population lives in Tokyo and the neighboring prefectures.
5. The trains in Tokyo are extremely crowded during peak time at weekends.
6. The streets in Tokyo's popular areas are also crowded with people.

**B. Answer the questions.**

1. What will the world's population be by 2050?

**BEYOND ENGLISH**  
TRUNG TÂM GIẢI SƯ - DẠY KÈM - DẠY NHÓM TIẾNG ANH VÙNG TÂY

2. What are megacities?

3. What is the population of Japan?

4. What percentage of Japan's population lives in the Tokyo area?

**E. WRITING**

**I. Arrange the words to make sentences meaningful.**

1. there/ a/ in/ is/ of/ clean/ country/ shortage/ water/ this/ clean.

2. in/ children/ living/ suffer/ malnutrition/ from/ often/ slums.

3. serious/ overpopulation/ it/ problem/ isn't/ a/ is?

4. causing/ is/ more/ overpopulation/ we/ problems/ can/ imagine/ than.

5. is/ main/ causing/ air pollution/ reasons/ the/ one/ of/ overpopulation.

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6. less/ countryside/ the/ traffic/ there/ air pollution/ is/ and/ in.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. of/ most/ Mumbai/ is/ densely/ the/ cities/ in/ one/ populated/ the/ world.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. problem/ for/ traffic/ becoming/ congestion/ is/ a/ major/ huge/ many/ cities.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**II. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. Use the word in brackets.**

1. It's necessary for the government to find a solution to reduce traffic jams. (have)  
→ The government \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the population of Ho Chi Minh City? (in)  
→ How many \_\_\_\_\_
3. They no longer love going out at the weekend, don't they? (used)  
→ They \_\_\_\_\_
4. There is more crime in cities than in rural areas. (lower)  
→ Crime rates \_\_\_\_\_
5. Most people think overpopulation is less dangerous than it is. (more)  
→ Overpopulation \_\_\_\_\_
6. Although the weather was bad, I had a very good time in Brazil. (spite)  
→ In \_\_\_\_\_
7. Crime affects everyone in different ways. (by)  
→ Everyone \_\_\_\_\_
8. You want to have a look at my new car, don't you? (like)  
→ You'd \_\_\_\_\_

**TEST FOR UNIT 12**

**I. Choose the word that has underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.**

- |                                    |                               |                                     |                                |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. a. <u>d</u> iverse              | b. <u>c</u> rime              | c. <u>d</u> isease                  | d. <u>v</u> iolence            |
| 2. a. <u>d</u> eath                | b. <u>p</u> eaceful           | c. <u>w</u> ealthy                  | d. <u>s</u> pread              |
| 3. a. <u>o</u> vercrow <u>d</u> ed | b. <u>p</u> opulat <u>e</u> d | c. <u>p</u> ollut <u>e</u> d        | d. <u>a</u> dvantag <u>e</u> d |
| 4. a. <u>c</u> ity                 | b. <u>s</u> pac <u>e</u>      | c. <u>s</u> pac <u>i</u> ous        | d. <u>p</u> ea <u>c</u> eful   |
| 5. a. <u>h</u> omeless             | b. <u>p</u> ro <u>b</u> lem   | c. <u>p</u> ov <u>e</u> rt <u>y</u> | d. <u>s</u> olv <u>e</u>       |

**II. Choose the word that has different stress pattern.**

- |                |            |             |             |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a. peaceful | b. disease | c. shortage | d. spacious |
| 2. a. commit   | b. healthy | c. standard | d. poverty  |