

UNIT 12 ➤ AN OVERCROWDED WORLD

A. PHONETICS

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

Ex: faamily

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

1. Jamal grew up as a street kid in the Dharavi _____ of Mumbai.
2. Since most of the cities are _____, there is a problem for shelter.
3. Why are many children at risk of becoming _____?
4. 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.

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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, _____?

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

VIII. Underline the best form.

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.

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.

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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.



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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?

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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>diverse</u>	b. <u>crime</u>	c. <u>disease</u>	d. <u>violence</u>
2. a. <u>death</u>	b. <u>peaceful</u>	c. <u>wealthy</u>	d. <u>spread</u>
3. a. <u>overcrowded</u>	b. <u>populated</u>	c. <u>polluted</u>	d. <u>advantaged</u>
4. a. <u>city</u>	b. <u>space</u>	c. <u>spacious</u>	d. <u>peaceful</u>
5. a. <u>homeless</u>	b. <u>problem</u>	c. <u>poverty</u>	d. <u>solve</u>

II. Choose the word that has different stress pattern.

1. a. <u>peaceful</u>	b. <u>disease</u>	c. <u>shortage</u>	d. <u>spacious</u>
2. a. <u>commit</u>	b. <u>healthy</u>	c. <u>standard</u>	d. <u>poverty</u>