EXERCISES ON VOCABULARY OF UNIT 3

Ex 1. Fill in the blank with a suitable word given in the box.

vehicles	**reduce**	**predict**	**privacy**	**sensor**
community	**interact**	**high-rise**	**operate**	**liveable**

1. These _____ apartment blocks will be built to solve housing problem
2. Smart devices help cities _____ more efficiently
3. The road was closed while the _____crashed into toll station on the highway
4. There is a strong sense of _____ here; everyone is friendly and helpful
5. Smarphones technologies make people's lives easier because they can _____household chores
6. Hoa feel lonely because she doesn't _____ with many people
7. In the future, people will have limited _____ because there are cameras everwhere
8. The security device has a heat _____which detects the presence of people and animals.
9. Vienna is considered as one of the world's most _____ cities because of its stability and good infrastructure
10. The new technologies can _____ changes in the traffic and warn people of traffic congestion

Ex 2. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

1. This is a 'green city' designed to reduce its negative _____ on the environment
A. impact **B.** result **C.** impression **D.** force
2. Most people will use public _____ such as trams and electric buses
A. places **B.** technology **C.** transport **D.** system
3. City _____will stop using their cars in urban areas.
A. dwellers **B.** governments **C.** authorities **D.** researchers
4. Tall buildings can actually limit the _____of the built environment and help solve housing problems
A. greenhouse **B.** heat **C.** effect **D.** carbon footprint
5. Traffic jams are the city's biggest problem, especially during_____.
A. rush hour **B.** peak season **C.** crisis **D.** pandemic
6. Building a good_____is important for the country's economy.
A. building **B.** skyscraper **C.** infrastructure **D.** centre
7. With the help of technology, people can now grow vegetables in_____gardens of high-rise buildings.
A. room **B.** front **C.** roof **D.** back
8. With more parks and gardens, the air quality will improve, and it will_____the quality of life for everyone
A. reduce **B.** enhance **C.** sustain **D.** construct
9. In addition, more_____zones for walking and cycle paths will be made available for people in all neighbourhoods.
A. comfort **B.** safety **C.** security **D.** pedestrian
10. Green_____will replace old blocks of flats and offices in crowded urban centres.
A. space **B.** skyscrapers **C.** energy **D.** fields

Ex 3. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s)

1. China's rich **urbanites** can enjoy high quality of life in the modern world
A. migrants **B.** immigrants **C.** city dwellers **D.** emigrants
2. A hidden camera had been **installed** in the room.
A. modernized **B.** renovated **C.** removed **D.** set up

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3. Living in a smart city is not all good as some people may think. What are the **pros and cons** of living in a smart city?

A. causes and effects **B.** effects and solutions

C. causes and solutions **D.** advantages and disadvantages

4. Teachers have a limited amount of time to **interact** with each child.

A. communicate **B.** interrupt **C.** impress **D.** educate

5. Smart technologies make daily life more **efficient** and saves people a lot of time.

A. effective **B.** liveable **C.** available **D.** modern

Ex 4. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s)

1. Mexico City is one of the most **densely** populated cities in the world

A. closely **B.** thickly **C.** sparsely **D.** heavily

2. Pollution has reached disturbingly high levels in some **urban** areas.

A. residential **B.** rural **C.** coastal **D.** mountainous

3. Many new machines have been invented to help doctors to **detect** diseases early.

A. notice **B.** recognized **C.** ignore **D.** cure

4. The country's infrastructure is in poor condition and needs to be **upgraded**.

A. improved **B.** repaired **C.** examined **D.** deteriorated

5. We need to do more to make the neighborhood safer and more **livable**.

A. inhabitable **B.** uninhabitable **C.** dangerous **D.** prosperous

Ex 5. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

1. Private vehicles will be replaced by more efficient and _____ public transport systems (**SUSTAIN**)

2. Cameras and sensors are used to improve city dwellers' safety and _____ (**SECURE**)

3. The paintings are on display at an _____ which opened on Friday. (**EXHIBIT**)

4. The industry needs to look for technological_____to their problems. (**SOLVE**)

5. The town's modern _____ is very attractive to the young (**ARCHITECT**)

Ex 6. Listen and complete the summaries of the two viewpoints.

According to the pessimistic viewpoint, our future cities will not be safe and (1) _____ places to live in. Governments have no effective ways to control (2) _____ , which will continue to be a serious problem in the future. Moreover, cities will become overcrowded, which means there will be more waste and (3) _____ traffic.

According to the optimistic viewpoint, city dwellers will have a better life thanks to advances in technology and (4) _____. Furthermore, the environmental problems will be solved. (5) _____ energy sources will gradually replace fossil fuels in the next twenty years.

Ex 7. Read the following passage and circle A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

CITIES GOING GREEN

As more and more people concentrate in cities, planners are looking for ways to transform cities into better living spaces, (**1**) _____can be done by improving existing infrastructure while also creating more public (**2**) _____ that are both beautiful and green. This can be hard to accomplish, especially in cities with a haphazard fashion. Some cities have been created with the idea of a green city as the goal. One such city, Masdar City in the United Arab Emirates, aims to become a model for (**3**) _____cities to follow. It is being known as a truly green city that relies strictly on renewable sources such as solar energy to provide all of its energy needs. (**4**) _____, it will be a zero waste city in which everything that is used can be recycled. Whether it will truly (**5**) _____ its goal remains to be seen, but it will also act as an experiment for environmentally friendly areas to be tested.

1. **A.** which **B.** why **C.** when **D.** that

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2.	**A.** rooms	**B.** spaces	**C.** places	**D.** breaks
3.	**A.** every	**B.** one	**C.** another	**D.** other
4.	**A.** However	**B.** Although	**C.** Therefore	**D.** In addition
5.	**A.** accompany	**B.** accomplish	**C.** account	**D.** access

Ex 8. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Around the world, Rio de Janeiro is famous for its beautiful beaches and Carnival celebration. But the city is also known for its poor areas, known as favelas. For years, many favelas had high poverty and crime rates. However, things are starting to change.

In the past, many favelas received very little government assistance. Neighborhood residents had to build their own streets and homes. Gangs were also com guns. However, a new government plan is starting to change this. The city is sending thousands of police officers into favelas with the goal of driving out the gangs. In some favelas, the plan is already working. Crime is down, and unlike in the past, children arc playing in the streets again. New apartment buildings are being built, and the city is providing more services. "In 20 years," says police officer Leonardo Nogueira, "the children who live here now ... will be different people."

Police influence is changing the favelas, but something else is, too. Today, more Brazilians are moving into these neighborhoods because housing is expensive in other parts of Rio. "Favelas are a place for young doctors without much money to get started and young architects to start working," explains Simone Miranda, a Rio tour guide. In the past, favela residents felt different - separate from the rest of Rio. "But now," says Miranda, "they feel part of the society of Brazil."

Life is improving in the favelas, but there are still challenges. In some areas, poverty rates are still high. As students, families, and foreigners move into the favelas, property costs **skyrocket**. In some places, housing has more than doubled in price. Despite this, favela residents are hopeful. If Rio can develop these favelas for all residents – both poor and middle class - the city could become a model for other cities with similar problems.

1. Which of the following best serves as the title for this passage?

A. A History of Rio's Favelas **B.** Crime on the Rise in Rio's Favelas

C. How Rio's Favelas Are Changing **D.** Favelas, Rio's New Tourist Destination

2. Which of the following is true about favelas in the past?

A. They got a lot of government assistance. **B.** There were no gangs.

C. Many police officers worked there. **D.** Children didn't play in the streets very much.

3. Which statement would tour guide Simone Miranda probably agree with?

A. More favela residents now feel a part of Brazilian culture.

B. The police officers in the favelas cause many problems.

C. Young people from Rio should not move into the favelas.

D. There will be no more favelas in 20 years.

4. What is the purpose of the third paragraph?

A. To discuss the high costs of housing in Rio

B. To explain why architects are choosing to study in favelas

C. To talk about how newer residents are changing the favelas

D. To compare favela and non-favela residents

5. What does the word "**skyrocket**" in the passage mostly mean?

A. To increase quickly **B.** To drop slowly

C. To become dangerous **D.** To become smaller

----THE END----

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