# Unit 4: URBANISATION

**TASK 1. Read the following leaflet and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks below.**

**Discover Bac Ninh Province**

Bac Ninh Province, Viet Nam's remarkable destination, has (1) _____ from farming a rural to a modern area. Towns like Bac Ninh and Tu Son have (2) _____ developed cities, attracting more (3) _____ businesses and job seekers. With the improved facilities and a bustling atmosphere, B Ninh offers a (4) _____ and more modern lifestyle and new opportunities.

**Visit Bac Ninh Province today!**

Embrace the modernity and vibrant future it offers. Discover historical sites, enjoy local cuisine, an witness the combination of old and new. Explore new job prospects in this more and (5) _____ thriving economy. Bac Ninh Province awaits you!

**Plan your visit now.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A. transforming | B. transforms | C. transformed | D. transform |
| 2. | A. becomes | B. become | C. became | D. becoming |
| 3. | A. more | B. fewer | C. many | D. a few |
| 4. | A. less | B. much | C. most | D. more |
| 5. | A. much | B. least | C. more | D. less |

**TASK 2. Read the following text and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks below.**

Before the mid-19th century, Hong Kong was not a crowded area. (1) _____ of small fishing villages along its coastline. However, in the mid-19th century, British colonisation began, and the British (2) _____ Hong Kong strategic location. Situated in Pearl River Delta, it served as an ideal stopping point for ships (3) _____ between Europe and Asia. This made Hong Kong an attractive destination for merchants and traders from around the world.

After World War II, Hong Kong made significant investments in transportation infrastructure, constructing new roads, bridges, and airports (4) _____ its growing economy. These developments helped transform Hong Kong into a modern metropolis.

Today, it is home to over seven million people and is renowned as one of the world's most important financial and business centres. (5) _____ a symbol of how a place can change and become prosperous. The city's journey from fishing villages to a thriving metropolis showcases its resilience and ability to evolve over time.

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A. Its consisting | B. It consisting | C. It consisted | D. Consisting |
| 2. | A. recognising as | B. recognised | C. being recognised | D. being recognising |
| 3. | A. being travelled | B. travelling | C. when travelled | D. were travell |
| 4. | A. that supporting | B. being supported | C. to support | D. supported b |
| 5. | A. It has become | B. It was becoming | C. It has becoming | D. Having beco |

**TASK 3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful letter.**

Dear Mike,

a) How are things going in England? I hope you're doing well.
b) Do you like these changes?
c) Take care and write back soon! Best wishes, Lan.
d) It's quite a long time since I last went to England. I've heard that your small town has changed a lot. Is it true?
e) I can't wait to hear all about them!

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

**TASK 4: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a paragraph about the advantages of urbanisation.**

a) Secondly, urbanisation creates more job opportunities. The concentration of businesses and industries in urban areas provides a wide range of employment options.
b) In addition, urbanisation often leads to improved living conditions. Cities offer access to education, cultural events, and recreational activities.
c) As cities grow, they invest in infrastructure such as roads, public transportation, and healthcare facilities.
d) Urbanisation brings several advantages to communities. Firstly, it leads to the development of better facilities.
e) In summary, urbanisation brings better facilities, more job opportunities, and improved living conditions.

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

**TASK 5: Read the following text and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions below.**

Rapid urban growth in developing countries has its drawbacks. One significant drawback is the lack of affordable housing. As urbanisation happens quickly, there is often a

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shortage of housing that is affordable for the residents. The fast pace of urban growth also puts a **strain** on facilities such as roads, water supply, and sanitation. Insufficient investment in these facilities can lead to overcrowding and **inadequate** living conditions for many people.

Moreover, rapid urban growth can **lead to** social and economic challenges. As cities modernise, there is a need for more job opportunities. But unemployment can increase when there aren't enough job opportunities, leading to inequalities in access to education, healthcare, and basic amenities.

Moreover, expanding cities pressure natural resources and **harm** the environment. Deforestation and land degradation occur as cities expand, destroying valuable habitats. Increased vehicle use and industrial activities cause air and water pollution, affecting urban dwellers' health.

To tackle these issues, governments must **prioritise** sustainable urban planning. They should provide affordable housing, improve infrastructure, and create job opportunities. Promoting sustainable practices like preserving green spaces and using eco-friendly technologies can mitigate the environmental impact of rapid urban growth.

1. The word **strain** in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.

A. shortage B. pressure C. relaxation D. release

2. The word **inadequate** in the first paragraph is opposite in meaning to ____.

A. affordable B. sufficient C. modern D. cheap

3. The phrase **lead to** in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.

A. cause B. result from C. become D. change

4. The word **harm** in the third paragraph is opposite in meaning to _____.

A. increase B. reduce C. destroy D. benefit

5. The word **prioritise** in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. mitigate effects B. reduce influence C. give preference to D. enhance performance

6. What measures should governments prioritise to address the drawbacks of rapid urban growth?

A. Increasing unemployment rates

B. Reducing access to basic amenities

C. Promoting sustainable urban planning

D. Expanding industrial activities

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