

# Unit 3

H Complete the table.

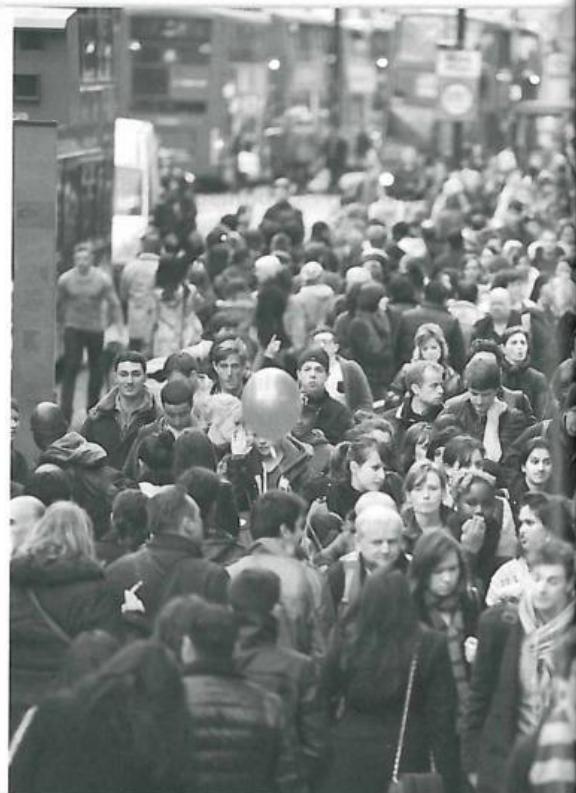
Verb	Noun	Adjective
-	adequacy / inadequacy	adequate / (1) _____
(2) _____	affordability	affordable / unaffordable
degrade	(3) _____	degrading / degradable
equalise	equality / inequality / equal	(4) _____ / unequal
-	incidence / (5) _____	incidental
infect	(6) _____	infectious / infected
(7) _____	provision / provider	-
(over)crowd	crowd / (8) _____	crowded / overcrowded
-	plenty	(9) _____
reside	(10) _____ / resident	residential

I Study the table in exercise H and complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets.

## The problems of city life

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (equal) exists in all cities and those who live in urban areas often have a poor quality of life. There may be a lack of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (afford) housing and the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (provide) of medical and educational services can be (4) \_\_\_\_\_. (adequate). Unemployment is high in inner-city areas and the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (incident) of disease, caused by stress and the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (degrade) of urban air, water and land may also be elevated. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (crowd) in areas where there is little land to build on can lead to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (infect) disease spreading quickly through the population.

Even though central government may step in to resolve some of these problems, this in itself can backfire when (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (reside) areas become too expensive for local people to be able to afford. On the up side, jobs are (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (plenty) and social equality tends to improve over time, with for example, women and children enjoying more rights in city areas than in villages.



## Cambridge in Action

Read the text and use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

## A new start?

Whilst (1) \_\_\_\_\_ was characteristic of an earlier era, many young people are choosing to do exactly the opposite of their forebears. As a result of financial instability in the city and worries about (2) \_\_\_\_\_ public services, numerous educated, young individuals, either alone or with their families, are willingly moving back to smaller towns and villages in search of a better and more (3) \_\_\_\_\_ way of life.

URBAN

When families are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ from their homes, there are a lot of negative repercussions; educated graduates may face competition from skilled workers, who, while having no formal qualifications, have been working the land for years, and city children may find themselves (5) \_\_\_\_\_ at school.

ADEQUATE

AFFORD

ROOT

MARGIN

However, there can also be a number of advantages when relocating to a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ area. Instead of living in a small (7) \_\_\_\_\_ house, families can afford to rent or buy a larger (8) \_\_\_\_\_ home. Life in the country tends to be far less stressful and there are more opportunities for families to spend quality time together.

PROVINCE

TERRACE

DETACH

## Unit 3

## Michigan in Action

Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

## Michigan in Action

Read the article about housing in the UK and choose the correct answers.

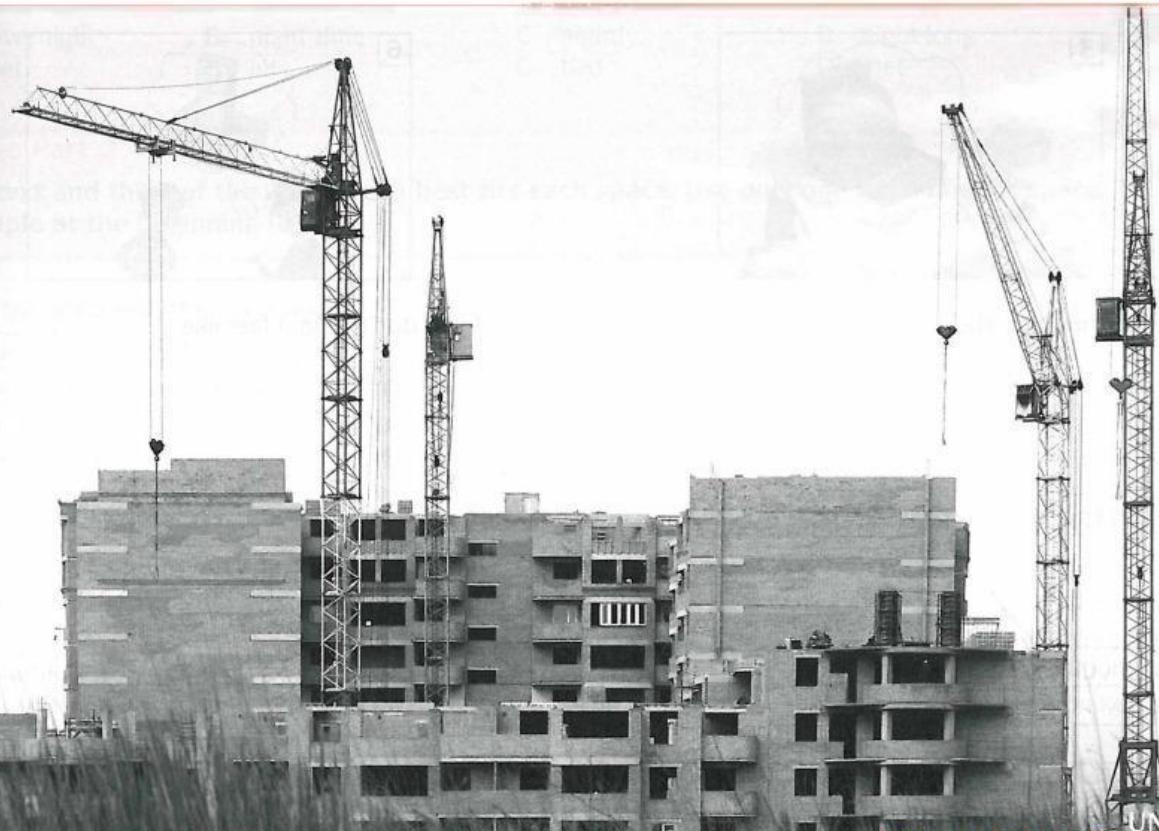
## Housing in the UK

It is estimated that three million new homes must be constructed before 2030 to accommodate the needs of the UK population. One option is to exploit Greenfield sites or so-called Brownfield sites.

Greenfield sites are areas which have never previously been built on and include countryside areas on the (1) \_\_\_\_ of cities. This idea is not one favoured by environmentalists, however, as it destroys previously untouched areas of countryside, increases traffic (2) \_\_\_\_ as people travel into urban areas from outlying districts and in addition, results in (3) \_\_\_\_ cities which occupy more and more land.

Brownfield sites are areas of derelict or disused land which may formerly have been industrial areas that have since been abandoned. These (4) \_\_\_\_ areas are preferred by many developers because existing buildings can be used to create new homes, turning unsightly areas into attractive housing (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Because they are already within the city limits, they can easily be accessed via existing (6) \_\_\_\_ and so do not create increased car use and (7) \_\_\_\_ are avoided. Set (8) \_\_\_\_ of such sites are also put aside for use as (9) \_\_\_\_\_, so a small garden can also be cultivated by the (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

1 a outskirts	b suburbs	c estates	d outdoors
2 a wardens	b lights	c calming	d congestion
3 a parking	b soaring	c bustling	d sprawling
4 a plentiful	b run-down	c overcrowded	d non-existent
5 a crates	b states	c estates	d gates
6 a ring-roads	b flyovers	c dead-ends	d alleys
7 a skyscrapers	b bottlenecks	c suburbs	d bulldozers
8 a quotas	b flows	c ghettos	d storeys
9 a recreation	b eateries	c allotments	d asylums
10 a immigrants	b neighbours	c dwellers	d residents



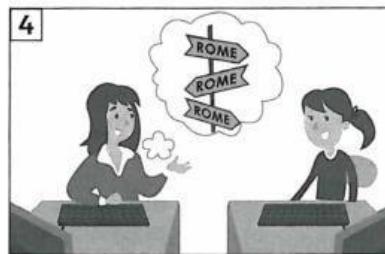
# Idioms 1

A Complete the captions under the pictures with the idioms below. Make any necessary changes.

a square peg in a round hole all roads lead to Rome have one's fingers in the till  
hold all the aces sail through throw the book at someone



She \_\_\_\_\_ her exams and has been offered a place at a number of universities.



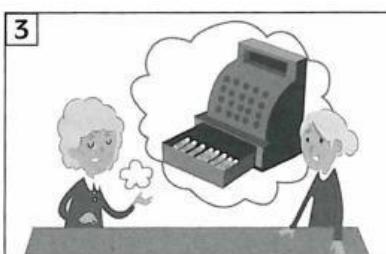
I don't mind how you get the work done. At the end of the day \_\_\_\_\_



Of course she'll win; she \_\_\_\_\_



Jim made a mistake and his boss really \_\_\_\_\_



I had to fire him. He \_\_\_\_\_



I just don't fit in; I feel like \_\_\_\_\_

B Match the idioms from exercise A with their meanings below.

1	_____	: be stealing money from your place of work
2	_____	: someone who doesn't feel comfortable in the situation they are in
3	_____	: punish someone severely
4	_____	: there are many ways to reach your goal
5	_____	: have a big advantage over other people
6	_____	: do something very easily