TA12. U4. Urbanisation. Speaking + Writing 2

Question 1

a. This rapid growth has brought both opportunities and challenges that cities must address.
b. Urbanisation refers to the increasing number of people moving from rural areas to cities.
c. As a result, urban populations have grown dramatically, especially in developing countries.
d. This trend has been accelerating over the past few decades due to better job prospects and living standards in urban areas.
e. However, this migration has also led to overcrowding, pollution, and inadequate infrastructure in many cities.

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

Question 2

a. Finally, urbanisation can lead to the loss of agricultural land as cities expand into surrounding rural areas.
b. For example, traffic congestion in major cities causes significant time delays and increases stress levels for commuters.
c. Additionally, it puts pressure on natural resources and ecosystems.
d. Firstly, rapid urbanisation creates serious environmental problems.
e. Urban expansion often results in air and water pollution, affecting the health of millions of residents.
f. In conclusion, sustainable urban planning is essential to minimize these negative impacts.
g. The destruction of green spaces and forests to make room for buildings and roads reduces biodiversity and contributes to climate change.

A. d-b-e-c-a-g-f
B. e-d-b-c-f-a-g
C. b-d-e-a-c-g-f
D. d-e-b-c-g-a-f

Question 3

a. These services include better healthcare facilities, educational institutions, and entertainment options.
b. One of the main advantages of urbanisation is access to better services and amenities.
c. Moreover, cities offer diverse cultural experiences and social opportunities that enrich people's lives.
d. Urban areas typically have more advanced infrastructure, such as reliable electricity, clean water supply, and efficient public transportation systems.
e. This concentration of resources makes city life more convenient and comfortable for many people.

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

Question 4

a. This phenomenon creates significant challenges for urban planners and policymakers.
b. The formation of slums and informal settlements is a common consequence of rapid urbanisation.
c. In fact, millions of urban dwellers live in substandard housing without access to basic services like sanitation and electricity.
d. When people migrate to cities faster than housing can be built, they often settle in overcrowded, poorly constructed areas.
e. These conditions pose serious health risks and perpetuate cycles of poverty.

A. b-a-d-c-e
B. b-d-c-a-e

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C. b-d-a-e-c
D. a-b-d-c-e

Question 5
a. Smart cities use technology to improve efficiency and quality of life for residents.
b. However, implementing these technologies requires significant investment and careful planning.
c. Innovations such as intelligent traffic management systems, energy-efficient buildings, and digital government services are transforming urban living.
d. Technology plays an increasingly important role in addressing urbanisation challenges.
e. These solutions can help cities become more sustainable and livable in the long term.
A. a-d-c-b-e
B. d-a-c-e-b
C. d-c-a-b-e
D. c-d-a-e-b

Question 6
a. Furthermore, cities serve as centers of innovation and entrepreneurship.
b. Economic growth is one of the most significant benefits of urbanisation.
c. The concentration of businesses and workers in urban areas creates economies of scale and increases productivity.
d. This economic dynamism attracts even more people and investment, creating a cycle of growth.
e. Cities generate the majority of a country's GDP and provide employment opportunities across various sectors.
A. b-c-e-d-a
B. e-b-c-a-d
C. b-e-c-a-d
D. b-a-e-c-d

Question 7
a. This increased demand strains existing water treatment and distribution systems.
b. Urban water management has become a critical issue as cities grow.
c. In addition, urbanisation often leads to the contamination of water sources through industrial waste and sewage.
d. As urban populations increase, so does the demand for clean water for drinking, sanitation, and industrial use.
e. Therefore, cities must invest in modern water infrastructure and implement water conservation measures.
f. Without proper management, water scarcity can become a serious threat to urban populations.
A. b-a-d-c-f-e
B. b-d-a-c-f-e
C. d-b-a-c-e-f
D. b-d-c-a-e-f

Question 8
a. However, many cities struggle to provide adequate and affordable public transportation.
b. Effective public transportation is essential for sustainable urban development.
c. Good public transit systems reduce traffic congestion, lower pollution levels, and improve accessibility for all residents.
d. Investment in buses, trains, and metro systems can significantly improve urban mobility.
e. When public transportation is inadequate, people rely more on private vehicles, worsening traffic and environmental problems.
A. b-a-c-d-e
B. c-b-d-e-a

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C. b-c-d-a-e
D. b-d-c-e-a

Question 9
a. This shift creates challenges for traditional rural communities that lose their young, working-age population.
b. Rural-to-urban migration is primarily driven by the search for better economic opportunities.
c. As a result, rural areas often experience labor shortages and declining economic activity.
d. Young people especially are attracted to cities where they can find jobs, pursue education, and enjoy modern lifestyles.
e. This demographic change has profound implications for both rural and urban development.
A. b-a-d-c-e
B. d-b-a-e-c
C. a-b-d-e-c
D. b-d-a-c-e

Question 10
a. Finally, community participation in urban planning ensures that development meets the actual needs of residents.
b. For instance, green building standards and renewable energy adoption can significantly reduce urban carbon footprints.
c. Moreover, creating more green spaces and parks improves air quality and provides recreational areas for city dwellers.
d. Firstly, sustainable urban planning focuses on reducing environmental impact.
e. Sustainable urban development requires a comprehensive approach that balances economic, social, and environmental considerations.
f. In conclusion, cities that prioritize sustainability will be better equipped to face future challenges.
g. Implementing efficient waste management systems and promoting recycling also contribute to cleaner, healthier urban environments.
A. e-d-b-g-c-a-f
B. e-d-c-b-a-g-f
C. e-b-d-g-c-f-a
D. d-e-b-c-g-a-f

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