UNIT 14: URBANISATION

Part 3:

1. Why do many people move from rural areas to cities?

access to	dynamic lifestyle	quality of life	tend to migrate	wider range of jobs

There are several reasons why people (1)_____ from rural areas to cities. The most significant factor is better employment opportunities. Cities usually offer a (2)_____, particularly in industries such as finance, technology, and services, which are often absent in rural regions.
Another reason is (3)_____ better education and healthcare. Urban areas tend to have well-equipped hospitals, universities, and training centres that provide people with more opportunities to improve their (4)_____.
Finally, many young people are attracted to cities because of the more (5)_____ they offer. Cities provide entertainment, cultural activities, and social opportunities that are often limited in the countryside.

2. What are the disadvantages of rapid urbanisation?

benefits equally	enormous pressure	increase in	leads to	results in	traffic congestion

Rapid urbanisation can create a number of serious problems. One major issue is overpopulation, which can **place** (6)_____ **on** infrastructure such as housing, transportation, and public services. As a result, many cities experience heavy (7)_____ and overcrowded public transport systems.

Another drawback is the (8)_____ environmental pollution. The concentration of factories, vehicles, and construction projects often (9)_____ poor air quality and noise pollution.

Additionally, rapid urban growth can (10)_____ between rich and poor, since not everyone (11)_____ from economic development. This sometimes (12)_____ the expansion of informal settlements or slums.

3. Do you think urbanisation is a positive development?

bring together	economic growth	social inequality	urban expansion	urban planning

In my opinion, urbanisation is generally a positive development, **provided that** it is properly managed. On the one hand, urbanisation often drives (13)_____ and innovation, since cities (14)_____ businesses, skilled workers, and modern infrastructure. This concentration of resources can increase productivity and improve living standards. On the other hand, if (15)_____ is not carefully planned, it can lead to (16)_____ and environmental degradation. Therefore, governments need to adopt sustainable (17)_____ strategies to ensure that cities remain livable and environmentally friendly.

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4. What can governments do to reduce the problems caused by urbanisation?

address the challenges	development policies	excessive migration	housing projects
invest heavily in	regional development	urban environment	waste management

Governments can take several measures to (18)_____ of urbanisation.

First, they should (19)_____ public infrastructure, such as efficient public transport systems, affordable (20)_____, and modern (21)_____ facilities.

Second, authorities could encourage (22)_____ by creating more job opportunities in smaller towns and rural areas. This would reduce the pressure on large cities by discouraging (23)_____.

Finally, governments should promote sustainable (24)_____, such as green spaces, renewable energy, and environmentally friendly construction, in order to maintain a healthy (25)_____.

5. Do you think cities will become better places to live in the future?

far more livable	governance	prioritise	smart city technologies	urban efficiency

I believe cities have the potential to become (26)_____ in the future, especially with the advancement of (27)_____. Innovations such as intelligent traffic management systems, renewable energy infrastructure, and digital public services could significantly improve (28)_____. However, the future quality of urban life will largely depend on effective urban planning and (29)_____. If city authorities (30)_____ sustainability, inclusivity, and efficient infrastructure, cities could become more comfortable and environmentally sustainable places to live.

6. Do you think governments should limit the growth of large cities?

control the growth	job opportunities	population distribution	properly managed	Public services

Yes, to some extent I believe governments should (31)_____ of large cities. When cities expand too quickly, they often face serious problems such as overcrowding, traffic congestion, and environmental pollution. (32)_____ like housing, healthcare, and transportation can become overwhelmed if urban growth is not (33)_____. One effective solution is to encourage regional development by investing in smaller towns and rural areas. If people can find good (34)_____ and quality public services outside major cities, they may be less likely to migrate to already crowded urban centres. This approach could help create a more balanced (35)_____ and improve the overall quality of life for citizens.

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