

BỘ BÀI TẬP LUYỆN ĐỌC TIẾNG ANH 9 - UNIT 2: CITY LIFE

CẤP ĐỘ 3: LEVEL B1 (INTERMEDIATE)

Exercise 1: Read the following passage and choose the best option (A, B, C, or D) for each gap.

Urban planning has become a top priority for governments around the world as cities expand rapidly. To make urban areas more **(1)** _____, local councils are investing heavily in modern infrastructure. Improving traffic **(2)** _____ is essential to ensure that vehicles move smoothly without causing severe delays during peak hours. In many modern cities, old bus systems are being replaced by high-speed **(3)** _____ trains and underground metros to encourage people to give up private cars.

However, rapid development often comes with environmental issues. Construction **(4)** _____ generate massive amounts of noise and dust, which directly affects local residents' health. Furthermore, urban schools face challenges regarding student **(5)** _____ and pick-up times, which frequently cause congestion around campus gates. To solve these issues, the city **(6)** _____ is taking action by building wider pavements for pedestrians and expanding **(7)** _____ spaces to reduce pollution. Additionally, school cafeterias are launching campaigns to reduce food **(8)** _____ by encouraging students not to leave **(9)** _____ after meals. By **(10)** _____ out these sustainable solutions, cities hope to offer a healthier environment for future generations.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. liveable | B. terrible | C. ugly | D. polluted |
| 2. A. light | B. flow | C. jam | D. rule |
| 3. A. sky | B. air | C. cloud | D. space |
| 4. A. places | B. yards | C. sites | D. grounds |
| 5. A. drop-off | B. pick-up | C. catch-up | D. turn-off |
| 6. A. chairman | B. authority | C. citizen | D. immigrant |
| 7. A. blue | B. green | C. yellow | D. dark |
| 8. A. waste | B. trash | C. litter | D. junk |
| 9. A. leftovers | B. ingredients | C. fresh food | D. snacks |
| 10. A. carrying | B. bringing | C. taking | D. making |

Exercise 2: Read the passage and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question.

In recent years, the concept of a "Smart City" has transformed how urban planners design future cities. A smart future city integrates advanced technology with eco-friendly infrastructure to address common urban problems such as traffic congestion, noise pollution, and high crime rates.

One of the key achievements of smart cities is optimizing public transport. Smart traffic lights equipped with sensors can adjust their timing based on real-time traffic flow, preventing long queues during rush hours. Furthermore, electric sky trains and subways run on renewable energy, significantly lowering air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

Another major focus is waste management and resource conservation. In smart schools and offices, cafeterias use automated systems to measure food consumption and minimize food waste. Leftovers are systematically collected and turned into organic fertilizer or biogas. Pavements are redesigned with smart materials that absorb rainwater, preventing local flooding caused by heavy rain.

Although creating a smart city requires huge financial investments and careful planning, city authorities believe that these green initiatives will make urban areas significantly more liveable, safe, and attractive for future generations.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. The history of public transport in big cities
- B. How smart cities use technology and eco-friendly solutions to improve urban life
- C. How to reduce food waste in school cafeterias
- D. The danger of heavy rain and traffic congestion

2. Smart traffic lights help improve traffic flow because they _____.

- A. require drivers to stop longer
- B. use sensors to adjust timing based on real-time conditions
- C. turn off automatically during rush hour
- D. cost less money to install

3. According to paragraph 2, electric sky trains contribute to environmental protection by _____.

- A. running on fossil fuels
- B. reducing air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions
- C. carrying fewer passengers

D. replacing all bicycles on the street

4. How do smart cities manage leftovers from cafeterias?

A. They throw them away into local rivers.

B. They turn them into organic fertilizer or biogas.

C. They sell them to local markets at cheap prices.

D. They store them indefinitely in construction sites.

5. The word "**optimize**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. destroy

B. worsen

C. make best use of

D. ignore

6. According to the text, smart pavements are designed to _____.

A. produce electricity

B. absorb rainwater to prevent flooding during heavy rain

C. replace public parks

D. increase vehicle speed

7. The word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. smart traffic lights

B. urban planners

C. rush hours

D. sensor systems

8. What is mentioned as a challenge in building a smart city?

A. Lack of interest from residents

B. High financial investment and complex planning requirements

C. Unreliable technology

D. Decrease in public transport demand

9. The word "**liveable**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. unsuitable for living

B. fit and pleasant to live in

C. overcrowded and noisy

D. dangerous and dirty

10. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Smart cities aim to balance technological development with environmental sustainability.
- B. Traffic jams will completely disappear without any need for public transport.
- C. Food waste is the only problem smart cities need to solve.
- D. Future cities will not need city authorities or local management.

Exercise 3: Four phrases/sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

BUILDING SUSTAINABLE METROPOLISES

Rapid urban growth has transformed many green areas into sprawling concrete jungles. As a result, municipal governments face severe environmental and transportation problems. The more congested the downtown streets become, (1) _____. To solve gridlock, urban planners are upgrading infrastructure by building underground subways and elevated sky train lines.

Environmental preservation is another important target. City councils need to (2) _____ new regulations on construction sites to reduce dust and noise pollution. Furthermore, schools and public institutions are taking part in eco-friendly campaigns. School cafeterias are trying to (3) _____ by processing leftovers into useful organic waste. When authorities and citizens work together, (4) _____.

- A. the higher the level of air pollution rises
- B. carry out sustainability plans
- C. our city will become much more liveable and environmentally friendly
- D. cut down on food waste

Question 1. _____

Question 2. _____

Question 3. _____

Question 4. _____

Exercise 4: Four phrases/sentences have been removed from the text below. Choose the correct option (A, B, C, or D) for each blank.

CREATING SUSTAINABLE CITIES FOR THE FUTURE

Modern cities are facing unprecedented challenges related to population density, traffic congestion, and environmental degradation. To transform concrete jungles into liveable spaces, urban planners are implementing sustainable initiatives. **(1)** _____. The more efficient the public transport system is, **(2)** _____.

In addition, schools and local communities are actively taking part in green movement campaigns. Many school cafeterias have decided to **(3)** _____ food waste by converting leftovers into bio-energy. Furthermore, city councils are expanding tree-lined pavements and park networks. The wider the pavements are built, **(4)** _____.

(1)

- A. One crucial step is to upgrade public transport networks including sky trains and bus lines
- B. Construction sites are causing a lot of dust and noise pollution across the downtown area
- C. Many low-income families find it difficult to afford pricey housing in major cities
- D. Itchy eyes and sore throats are common health problems caused by polluted air

(2)

- A. the fewer private vehicles will travel on the streets
- B. fewer private vehicles will travel on the streets
- C. the less private vehicles travel on the streets
- D. private vehicles will travel less on the streets

(3)

- A. cut down on
- B. come up with
- C. carry out
- D. get on with

(4)

- A. the safer and more comfortable pedestrians feel
- B. safer and more comfortable pedestrians feel
- C. the safer pedestrians feel and comfortable
- D. more safe and comfortable pedestrians feel

Exercise 5: *Reorder the following sentences to complete the text about urban solutions in a logical way.*

- a. Furthermore, school cafeterias must carry out strict measures to minimize food waste and manage leftovers efficiently.
- b. To begin with, city authorities need to expand sky train lines to reduce traffic congestion during peak hours.
- c. The more effectively these urban plans are implemented, the more liveable and sustainable our city will become.
- d. Next, drivers should cut down on private car usage to lower exhaust fumes and improve air quality.

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

Exercise 6: *Choose the sentence that is best made from the given cues.*

Question: city authority / carry out / new / plan / reduce / traffic congestion / downtown area.

- A. The city authority is carrying out a new plan to reduce traffic congestion in the downtown area.
- B. The city authority carry out a new plan to reduce traffic congestion on downtown area.
- C. City authority is carrying out new plan reducing traffic congestion at downtown area.
- D. The city authority carrying out a new plan for reduce traffic congestion in downtown area.

