

UNIT 3. CITIES OF THE FUTURE

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. VOCABULARY

1. VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	app	(n)	/æp/	ứng dụng
2.	appointment	(n)	/ə'pɔɪntmənt/	cuộc hẹn
3.	article	(n)	/'ɑ:tɪkl/	bài báo
4.	biodiversity	(n)	/ˌbaɪəʊdaɪ'vɜ:səti/	sự đa dạng sinh học
5.	booking	(n)	/'bʊkɪŋ/	sự đặt chỗ trước
6.	computer-controlled	(adj)	/kəm'pjʊ:tə/-/kən'trəʊld/	điều khiển bằng máy tính
7.	cybercrime	(n)	/'saɪ.bə.kraɪm/	tội phạm mạng
8.	eco-friendly	(adj)	/'i:kəʊ-/-'frendli/	thân thiện với môi trường
9.	efficiently	(adv)	/ɪ'fɪʃəntli/	có hiệu quả
10.	exhibition	(n)	/ˌeksɪ'bɪʃən/	buổi triển lãm
11.	infrastructure	(n)	/'ɪnfɹə'strʌktʃə/	cơ sở hạ tầng
12.	install	(v)	/ɪn'stɔ:l/	cài đặt
13.	interact	(v)	/ˌɪntər'ækt/	tương tác
14.	liveable	(adj)	/'lɪvəbəl/	đáng sống
15.	model	(n)	/'mɒdl/	mô hình
16.	neighbourhood	(n)	/'neɪbəhʊd/	khu dân cư
17.	operate	(v)	/'ɒpəreɪt/	vận hành
18.	pedal	(v)	/'pedl/	đạp (bàn đạp)
19.	pedestrian	(n)	/pə'destriən/	người đi bộ
20.	prescription	(n)	/prɪs'krɪpʃən/	đơn thuốc
21.	privacy	(n)	/'prɪvəsi/	sự riêng tư
22.	refund	(n/v)	/'ri:fʌnd/	sự hoàn tiền/ hoàn tiền
23.	renewable	(adj)	/rɪ'nju:əbəl/	tái tạo được
24.	sensor	(n)	/'sensə/	cảm biến
25.	skyscraper	(n)	/'skaɪ'skreɪpə/	tòa nhà chọc trời
26.	sustainable	(adj)	/səs'teɪnəbəl/	bền vững
27.	tram	(n)	/træm/	tàu điện
28.	useless	(adj)	/'ju:sləs/	vô dụng
29.	victim	(n)	/'vɪktɪm/	nạn nhân

2. COLLOCATIONS/ PHRASES

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
30.	carbon footprint	(np)	/'kɑ:bən/ /'fʊtprɪnt/	khí thải carbon
31.	card reader	(np)	/kɑ:d/ /'ri:də/	thiết bị đọc thẻ
32.	city dweller	(np)	/'sɪti/ /'dwelə/	người dân thành phố
33.	cope with	(vp)	/kəʊp/ /wɪð/	đối phó với
34.	cycle path	(np)	/'saɪkl/ /pɑ:θ/	làn đường dành cho xe đạp
35.	electric bus	(adj-n)	/ɪ'lektɪk/ /bʌs/	xe buýt điện
36.	get around	(vp)	/get/ /ə'reʊnd/	đi tới nhiều nơi
37.	green area	(adj-n)	/gri:n/ /'eəriə/	khu vực xanh
38.	green city	(adj-n)	/gri:n/ /'sɪti/	thành phố xanh

39.	greenhouse gas emission	(np)	/ˈɡriːnhaʊs/ /ɡæs/ /ɪˈmiʃən/	sự phát thải khí nhà kính
40.	high-rise building	(adj-n)	/ˈhaɪraɪz/ /ˈbɪldɪŋ/	nhà cao tầng
41.	household chore	(np)	/ˈhaʊshəʊld/ /tʃɔː/	việc nhà
42.	housing problem	(np)	/ˈhaʊzɪŋ/ /ˈprɒbləm/	vấn đề nhà ở
43.	make up of	(vp)	/meɪk/ /ʌp/ /ɒv/	tạo nên
44.	medical check-up	(adj-n)	/ˈmedɪkəl/ /tʃek-/ /ʌp/	kiểm tra sức khỏe
45.	one-way trip	(adj-n)	/wʌn-/ /weɪ/ /trɪp/	chuyến đi một chiều
46.	parking space	(np)	/ˈpɑːkɪŋ/ /speɪs/	chỗ đậu xe
47.	pedestrian zone	(np)	/pəˈdestriən/ /zəʊn/	khu vực dành cho người đi bộ
48.	private vehicle	(adj-n)	/ˈpraɪvət/ /ˈviːɪkl/	phương tiện cá nhân
49.	public transport	(np)	/ˈpʌblɪk/ /ˈtrænsɜːt/	phương tiện giao thông công cộng
50.	roof garden	(np)	/ruːf/ /ˈɡɑːdn/	vườn trên sân thượng
51.	rooftop farming	(np)	/ˈruːf ˌtɒp/ /ˈfɑːmɪŋ/	canh tác trên sân thượng
52.	route recommendation	(np)	/ruːt/ /ˌrekəmenˈdeɪʃən/	sự gợi ý tuyến đường
53.	sense of community	(np)	/sens/ /ɒv/ /kəˈmjuːnəti/	ý thức cộng đồng
54.	smart city	(adj-n)	/smɑːt/ /ˈsɪti/	thành phố thông minh
55.	smart sensor	(adj-n)	/smɑːt/ /ˈsensə/	cảm biến thông minh
56.	street light	(np)	/striːt/ /laɪt/	đèn đường
57.	urban area	(adj-n)	/ˈɜːbən/ /ˈeəriə/	khu vực đô thị
58.	urban centre	(adj-n)	/ˈɜːbən/ /ˈsentə/	trung tâm đô thị
59.	underground farming	(np)	/ˈʌndəgraʊnd/ /ˈfɑːmɪŋ/	canh tác dưới lòng đất
60.	work out	(vp)	/wɜːk/ /aʊt/	tính toán

3. WORD FORMATION

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
61.	environment	(n)	/ɪnˈvaɪərənmənt/	môi trường
62.	environmental	(adj)	/ɪnˈvaɪərənˈmentl/	(thuộc) môi trường
63.	interact	(v)	/ˌɪntərˈækt/	tương tác
64.	interaction	(n)	/ˌɪntərˈækʃən/	sự tương tác
65.	recommend	(v)	/ˌrekəˈmend/	gợi ý, đề nghị
66.	recommendation	(n)	/ˌrekəmenˈdeɪʃən/	sự đề nghị, sự gợi ý
67.	renew	(v)	/rɪˈnjuː/	làm mới
68.	renewable	(adj)	/rɪˈnjuːəbəl/	tái tạo được
69.	sense	(n)	/sens/	cảm giác
70.	sensor	(n)	/ˈsensə/	máy cảm biến

II. PRONUNCIATION

Cách nối phụ âm cuối của một từ với nguyên âm đầu của một từ khác khi nói

- Để nói tiếng Anh một cách tự nhiên, chúng ta sẽ không dừng ở giữa phần lớn các từ. Thay vào đó, chúng ta sẽ nối âm từ cuối từ này sang đầu từ khác để giúp câu văn dễ nói và liền mạch hơn.
- Việc nối phụ âm với nguyên âm giữa các từ rất phổ biến trong tiếng Anh và đặc biệt là khi nối phụ âm cuối của một từ với nguyên âm đầu của một từ khác.

Ví dụ: 1. Cities of the future will be more exciting.

/ˈsɪtɪz/ /ɒv/ /ðə/ /ˈfjuːtʃə/ /wɪl/ /biː/ /mɔːr/ /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/.

2. The new high-rise building is U in the west U of the city.
/ðə/ /nju:/ /'haɪraɪz/ /'bɪldɪŋ/ /ɪz/ U /ɪn/ /ðə/ /west/ U /ɒv/ /ðə/ /'sɪti/.

III. GRAMMAR

1. ĐỘNG TỪ CHỈ TRẠNG THÁI (STATIVE VERBS)

Định nghĩa: Động từ chỉ trạng thái là những động từ chỉ trạng thái, không phải chỉ hoạt động. Chúng không được dùng trong các thì tiếp diễn.

Một số động từ chỉ trạng thái thường gặp:

STT	Động từ chỉ trạng thái	Ví dụ
1.	thoughts and opinions <i>Động từ chỉ suy nghĩ và quan điểm</i>	<i>agree, believe, doubt, guess, imagine, know, mean, recognise, remember, suspect, think, understand</i>
2.	feelings and emotions <i>Động từ chỉ tình cảm, cảm xúc</i>	<i>dislike, hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish</i>
3.	senses and perceptions <i>Động từ chỉ giác quan, nhận thức</i>	<i>appear, be, feel, hear, look, see, seem, smell, taste</i>
4.	possession and measurement <i>Động từ chỉ sở hữu và đo lường</i>	<i>belong, have, measure, own, possess, weigh</i>

Lưu ý: Một số động từ có thể vừa là động từ chỉ trạng thái, vừa là động từ chỉ hoạt động và phụ thuộc vào ngữ cảnh sử dụng động từ đó.

Ví dụ:

STT	Động từ chỉ trạng thái	Động từ chỉ hoạt động
1.	I think it's great to live in a smart city. <i>Tôi nghĩ thật tuyệt khi được sống trong một thành phố thông minh.</i>	I'm thinking of moving into a new house. <i>Tôi đang nghĩ đến việc chuyển đến một ngôi nhà mới.</i>
2.	That cake smells good. <i>Cái bánh đó có mùi thơm.</i>	She's smelling the flowers. <i>Cô ấy đang ngửi những bông hoa.</i>

2. ĐỘNG TỪ NỐI (LINKING VERBS)

Định nghĩa: Động từ nối là động từ không được theo sau bởi tân ngữ mà thay vào đó là cụm từ để đưa thêm thông tin về chủ ngữ (cụm danh từ, cụm động từ, cụm trạng từ...). Các động từ nối bao gồm: *appear, seem, look, sound, be, get, feel, become, taste, smell, remain.*

Ví dụ: He **is** my brother. (*Anh ấy là anh trai của tôi.*)

This dish **tastes** good. (*Món này có vị ngon.*)

This sweater **looks** beautiful. (*Chiếc áo len này trông thật đẹp.*)

B. THỰC HÀNH

I. PRONUNCIATION

Task 1. Find the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ve</u> hicle | B. <u>h</u> ousing | C. ne <u>igh</u> bour <u>h</u> ood | D. <u>h</u> igh-rise |
| 2. A. <u>c</u> arbon | B. <u>c</u> entre | C. <u>c</u> ope | D. <u>a</u> rticle |
| 3. A. <u>l</u> iveable | B. <u>i</u> nteract | C. <u>i</u> nstall | D. <u>p</u> rivacy |
| 4. A. <u>a</u> rea | B. <u>g</u> as | C. <u>t</u> ram | D. <u>t</u> ransport |
| 5. A. <u>d</u> weller | B. <u>s</u> ensor | C. <u>p</u> edal | D. <u>p</u> roblem |
| 6. A. <u>p</u> ublic | B. <u>r</u> efund | C. <u>u</u> rban | D. <u>u</u> nderground |
| 7. A. <u>f</u> ootprint | B. <u>c</u> ity | C. <u>b</u> iodiversity | D. <u>f</u> arming |

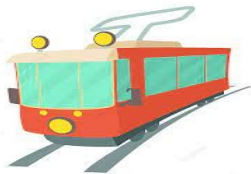
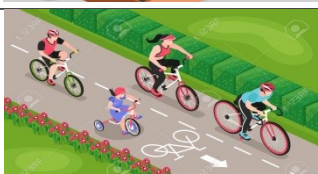
- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 8. A. skyscraper | B. garden | C. sustainable | D. space |
| 9. A. operate | B. computer | C. community | D. recommendation |
| 10. A. smart | B. pedestrian | C. prescription | D. organisation |

Task 2. Find the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. city | B. area | C. public | D. install |
| 2. A. private | B. transport | C. sustainable | D. vehicle |
| 3. A. biodiversity | B. dweller | C. sensor | D. infrastructure |
| 4. A. problem | B. carbon | C. footprint | D. computer |
| 5. A. building | B. controlled | C. centre | D. urban |
| 6. A. emission | B. farming | C. underground | D. skyscraper |
| 7. A. liveable | B. privacy | C. pedestrian | D. cybercrime |
| 8. A. interact | B. article | C. neighbourhood | D. operate |
| 9. A. pedal | B. community | C. reader | D. greenhouse |
| 10. A. booking | B. rooftop | C. future | D. prescription |

II. VOCABULARY

Task 1. Match the words or phrases with the pictures.

1. roof garden	 a.
2. skyscraper	 b.
3. pedestrian zone	 c.
4. tram	 d.
5. cycle path	 e.

Task 2. Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.

1. public transport _____	a. a person who lives in a city
2. carbon footprint _____	b. the amount of greenhouse gases, like carbon dioxide, produced by our activities
3. city dweller _____	c. gas, especially carbon dioxide, that prevents heat from the earth escaping into space

4. urban centre _____	d. a system of transport that is available for use by the general public, including services such as buses, trains, trams, and subways.
5. greenhouse gas _____	e. the middle part of a city/town

Task 3. Complete the following sentences using words or phrases from Task 1 and 2. Make any changes if necessary.

1. This city has a variety of means of _____.
2. The _____ promotes a healthier lifestyle and reduces traffic congestion by encouraging people to use bicycles.
3. The _____ in the city centre makes it safer and more enjoyable for walkers.
4. _____ are tall buildings that reach high up into the sky.
5. As a _____, I enjoy the convenience and amenities that urban living offers.
6. The _____ system provides a reliable and efficient mode of public transportation, connecting different parts of the city.
7. An _____ is a busy and developed area in a city where people live, work, and enjoy various activities.
8. The emission of _____ from various sources contributes to global warming and climate change.
9. Decreasing our _____ is crucial for reducing the negative impacts of climate change and preserving the environment.
10. The _____ provides a peaceful oasis in the heart of the city, allowing city dwellers to reconnect with nature.

Task 4. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. The _____ in the city is becoming increasingly severe, with high prices and limited affordable options for residents.
A. housing problem B. house problem C. rooftop farming D. rooftop farm
2. _____ plays a crucial role in maintaining a healthy ecosystem.
A. Biodiversity B. Infrastructure C. Refund D. Privacy
3. Da Nang is considered one of the most _____ cities in Viet Nam. You can enjoy the beautiful scenery and delicious cuisine there.
A. living B. liven C. lived D. liveable
4. In future cities, people will interact _____ their surroundings like never before using intelligent infrastructure and smart devices.
A. through B. with C. from D. to
5. Future cities are _____ sustainable architecture and renewable energy systems.
A. run out of B. put off C. made up of D. taken after
6. _____ buildings provide urban areas with enough accommodation.
A. High-rise B. Rising high C. Height rising D. Rise-high
7. The city is designed with well-planned parking _____ for residents, visitors, and commuters.
A. paces B. faces C. spaces D. laces
8. You can book a restaurant through the mobile _____. How convenient it is!
A. cap B. article C. route D. app
9. Regular medical _____ are essential for detecting potential health issues early and maintaining overall health.
A. take-ups B. check-ups C. make-ups D. fill-ups
10. As cities become increasingly connected, the risk of _____ becomes a pressing concern for urban residents and businesses.
A. card reader B. appointment C. cybercrime D. household chore

Task 5. Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

- The city values privacy as a fundamental right, implementing measures to safeguard personal data.
A. publicity B. confidentiality C. space D. durability
- The route recommendation system in the city uses artificial intelligence algorithms and real-time traffic data to reduce travel time.
A. suggestion B. denial C. refusal D. opposition
- The customer care policies allow residents and businesses to request and receive refunds for services easily.
A. penalties B. credits C. fines D. compensations
- The city operates efficiently through a network of public services and innovative technologies.
A. releases B. overlooks C. functions D. neglects
- Future cities will need to implement innovative solutions to cope with the challenges of rapid urbanization and population growth.
A. deal with B. get rid of C. run for D. do away with

Task 6. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets.

- Doctors are responsible for giving out _____, so people can get the right medicines and treatments for their health problems. (**PRESCRIBE**)
- The city uses smart technology and sustainable practices to save energy and manage resources _____. (**EFFICIENCY**)
- The city focuses on creating a _____ environment, by creating more green spaces and reliable infrastructure. (**LIFE**)
- With a more efficient public transportation system, the city encourages more residents to use _____ vehicles. (**PRIVACY**)
- The city implements convenient card _____ systems across public transportation and key facilities. (**READ**)
- In future cities, _____ will be widely used to gather real-time data and improve the efficiency of various urban systems and services. (**SENSE**)
- The city implements a user-friendly _____ platform allowing residents and tourists to reserve various services easily. (**BOOK**)
- _____ energy sources, such as solar and wind power, are crucial for reducing the use of fossil fuels. (**RENEW**)
- The government plays an important role in _____ protection by promoting green spaces. (**ENVIRONMENT**)
- Smart cities create environments where citizens can easily _____ with various urban systems, such as transportation and public services. (**INTERACTION**)

Task 7. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- Cities worldwide are adopting *eco-friendly* / *useless* ideas such as renewable energy, green transportation.
- The city implemented various measures to reduce the number of crime *victims* / *appointments* in the community.
- The city offers various transportation options, making it easy for residents and visitors to *work out* / *get around* and explore all its attractions.
- I spent my Saturday morning doing household *chores* / *models* like washing the dishes, cleaning the floors, and folding clothes.
- The city recently introduced *renewable* / *electric* buses as a sustainable and eco- friendly mode of public transportation.

III. GRAMMAR

Task 1. Choose the appropriate verb form to complete the sentences.

- Smart cities **are becoming** / **become** more efficient and connected.
- Smart cities **look** / **are looking** modern with smart infrastructure and digital technologies everywhere.
- The urban lifestyle **is seeming** / **seems** fast-paced and dynamic with endless opportunities for work, entertainment, and cultural experiences.
- The urban lifestyle **is sounding** / **sounds** busy with traffic and people talking all around.
- He **is thinking** / **thinks** of buying a new apartment in this modern city. I **think** / **am thinking** it is a great idea.
- My mom **is having** / **has** a good time visiting some famous tourist attractions in Ha Noi.
- I am on the 87th floor of this building. I **am feeling** / **feel** nauseous and dizzy right now because I am scared of heights.
- Ha Noi **became** / **was becoming** “the city for Peace” in 1999. I am living here now.

Task 2. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- The museum looks _____ from a distance. We have to visit it.
A. beautiful B. beauty C. beautifully D. beautified
- The traffic jam _____ worse and worse. It takes me 30 minutes to get to my office.
A. got B. gets C. is getting D. will get
- I _____ visiting this exhibition. It shows the design of modern buildings and how technologies can be integrated into our life.
A. am loving B. love C. loved D. was loving
- Widening the road seems _____ to the city's traffic network.
A. benefit B. beneficially C. benefits D. beneficial
- The food in this restaurant _____ really good. A robot makes this dish. I cannot believe it!
A. smells B. sounds C. tastes D. appears
- Please stop talking. I _____ of a new idea for this building design.
A. think B. am thinking C. thought D. was thinking
- The tram system in Denmark _____ upgraded at the moment. I hope it will be finished soon.
A. is B. was C. will be D. is being
- Minh _____ a talented city planner. He can come up with many creative ideas.
A. seems B. is seeming C. will seem D. is seemed

Task 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

- Ha Noi becomes more modern these days. A lot of technologies have used to operate the city.
A. becomes B. these days C. have used D. operate
- The urban lifestyle seems more excitingly to young people as they are energetic and can easily access entertainment and education.
A. seems B. excitingly C. as D. access
- The new technologies will help cities operate more efficient and save time by predicting changes in the traffic.
A. will help B. efficient C. by D. changes
- Computer-control transport systems like electric buses and trains will produce less greenhouse gas.
A. Computer-control B. like C. will produce D. less
- The city authority wants to reduce people's carbon footprint. More cycle paths will be taken available for people who live in this city.

A. reduce

B. carbon footprint

C. taken

D. live

IV. READING

Task 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Cities are about infrastructure. Senior citizens need to have (1) _____ to information about this infrastructure to be (2) _____ to spend time in their neighbourhood and reduce their risk of isolation.

Growing numbers of active ageing seniors are “connected” everyday (3) _____ mobile phones to interact with smart city services. (4) _____ have wearable devices like smart watches (5) _____ help monitor and manage their health and physical activity.

These personal devices can also be used to better connect older adults to public data about urban environments. (6) _____, imagine an age-friendly smart city “layer” linked (7) _____ a smart watch, to highlight facilities such as public toilets, water fountains and shaded rest stops along exercise routes.

Access Map Seattle is an example of an age-friendly, (8) _____, smart city map that shows the steepness of pedestrian footpaths and raised kerbs. The National Public Toilet Map, (9) _____ by the Australian Department of Health and Ageing, and Barcelona’s smart app city are (10) _____ other mobile apps integrating city services and urban plans.

Source: <https://theconversation.com/this-is-how-we-create-the-age-friendly-smart-city-152973>

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. knowledge | B. access | C. tools | D. skills |
| 2. A. motivated | B. hindered | C. asked | D. demanded |
| 3. A. use | B. used | C. to use | D. using |
| 4. A. Many | B. Few | C. Little | D. Much |
| 5. A. who | B. why | C. that | D. where |
| 6. A. Therefore | B. Nevertheless | C. For example | D. In addition |
| 7. A. from | B. to | C. of | D. in |
| 8. A. interact | B. interaction | C. interactively | D. interactive |
| 9. A. create | B. to create | C. created | D. creating |
| 10. A. between | B. among | C. of | D. from |

Task 2. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

Cyber-security and technology ethics are important topics. Smart cities represent a complex new field for governments, citizens, designers and security experts to navigate.

The privatisation of civic space and public services is a hidden cost too. The complexity of smart city systems and their need for ongoing maintenance could lead to long-term reliance on a tech company to deliver public services.

Many argue that, by improving data collection and monitoring and allowing for real-time responses, smart systems will lead to better environmental outcomes. For instance, waste bins that alert city managers when they need collecting, or that prompt recycling through tax credits, and street lamps that track movement and adjust lighting levels have the potential to reduce energy use.

But this runs contrary to studies that show more information and communication technology actually leads to higher energy use. At best, smart cities may end up a zero-sum game in terms of sustainability because their “positive and negative impacts tend to cancel each other out”.

And then there’s the less-talked-about issue of e-waste, which is a huge global challenge. Adding computers to objects could create what one writer has termed a new “internet of trash” - products designed to be thrown away as soon as their batteries run down.

As cities become smart they need more and more objects - street lamps, public furniture, signboards - to integrate sensors, screens, batteries and processors. Objects in our cities are usually built with durable materials, which means they can be used for decades.

Computer processors and software systems, on the other hand, are short-lived and may need upgrading every few years. Adding technology to products that didn't have this in the past effectively shortens their life-span and makes servicing, **warranties** and support contracts more complex and unreliable. One outcome could be a landscape of smart junk - public infrastructure that has stopped working, or that needs ongoing maintenance and upgrades.

Source: <https://theconversation.com/technology-is-making-cities-smart-but-its-also-costing-the-environment-99296>

- Which of the following will be the best title for the passage?
 - Downsides of Smart cities
 - Technology in Smart cities
 - Energy use in Smart cities
 - Benefits of Smart Cities
- The word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 - city managers
 - smart systems
 - environmental outcomes
 - waste bins
- The word "**warranties**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - breaks
 - guarantees
 - fares
 - data
- Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 - The authority can easily manage the complex smart city systems on their own.
 - There is no debate about the effect of smart cities.
 - People agree that smart cities use less energy than traditional cities.
 - Some studies argue that smart cities may not bring benefits in terms of sustainability.
- Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 - E-waste is a problem in smart cities.
 - Computer processors need frequent upgrades.
 - Software systems are durable so they can be used for a long time.
 - E-waste is not an issue that is talked much about.

Task 3. Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

A key feature of smart cities is that they create efficiency. Well-designed technology tools can benefit government agencies, the environment and residents. Smart cities can improve the efficiency of city services by eliminating redundancies, finding ways to save money and streamlining workers' responsibilities. The results can provide higher-quality services at lower cost.

For instance, in 2014, the Transport for London transit agency deployed a system that lets residents and London's 19 million visitors pay for bus and subway fares more quickly and safely than in the past. When riders touch or tap their phone or other mobile device on a reader when entering and exiting the bus and subway system, a wireless transaction deducts the appropriate amount from a user's bank account.

The city benefits by reducing the cost of administering its fare payment system, including avoiding issuing and distributing special smartcards for use at fareboxes. Transit users benefit from the efficiency through convenience, quick service and capped fares that calculate the best value for their contactless travel in a day or across a seven-day period.

Another way to save money involves real-time monitoring of energy use, which can also identify opportunities for environmental improvement.

The city of Chicago has begun implementing an "Array of Things" initiative by installing boxes on municipal light poles with sensors and cameras that can capture air quality, sound levels, temperature, water levels on streets and gutters, and traffic.

The data collected are expected to serve as a sort of "fitness tracker for the city," by identifying ways to save energy, to address urban flooding and improve living conditions.

Source: <https://theconversation.com/how-to-ensure-smart-cities-benefit-everyone-65447>

- _____ 1. Smart cities can provide services at higher quality and cost.

- _____ 2. People who use the bus and subway system in London can tap their credit cards on a reader to pay for the fares.
- _____ 3. The new fare payment helps reduce the cost of issuing cards for bus and subway users.
- _____ 4. The data collected on the box on municipal light boxes will be used to solve flooding problems in the city.
- _____ 5. The sensors and cameras in the “Array of Things” project will be widely spread.

V. WRITING

Task 1. Reorder the given words and phrases to form meaningful sentences.

1. technologies / dwellers / have / convenient. / Smart / made / of / city / more / lives / the (11 words)
-
2. people / large / More / from / the / cities. / centre / moving / urban / of / away / are (12 words)
-
3. cities / people’s / on / to / Smart / are / improve / built / lives. / technologies (10 words)
-
4. app / make / allows / The / a / space / payment. / and / parking / a / mobile / you / book / to (14 words)
-
5. worried / because / become / information / protected. / people / personal / their / not / be / might (11 words)
-

Task 2. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the given sentences.

1. Sensors and cameras collect information about people and their activities.
- A. Sensors and cameras delete information about people and their activities.
 - B. Information about people and their activities are collected by sensors and cameras.
 - C. Information about people and their activities collected by sensors and cameras.
 - D. Sensors and cameras ignore information about people and their activities.
2. Without training, people will not know how to use the technologies in the smart city.
- A. People will easily learn how to use the technologies in the smart city without training.
 - B. People may struggle to use the technologies in the smart city if they receive training.
 - C. People will know how to use the technologies in the smart city even without training.
 - D. People will lack the knowledge to use the technologies in the smart city without training.
3. The project aims to improve the city’s old infrastructure by creating more pedestrian zones and cycle paths.
- A. The project intends to deteriorate the city’s existing infrastructure by reducing pedestrian zones and cycle paths.
 - B. The project aims to prioritise the city’s old infrastructure by disregarding the need for pedestrian zones and cycle paths.
 - C. The purpose of the project is to enhance the city’s outdated infrastructure by constructing additional areas for pedestrians and cyclists.
 - D. The purpose of the project is to prioritise the city’s old infrastructure by neglecting the creation of pedestrian zones and cycle paths.
4. According to some experts, the negative impacts on the environment of smart cities are fewer than normal cities.
- A. According to some experts, smart cities have more negative impacts on the environment than regular cities.
 - B. According to some experts, smart cities have fewer negative environmental influences than regular cities.

- C. According to some experts, the smart city has no negative impacts on the environment unlike normal cities.
- D. According to some experts, the smart city has equal negative impacts on the environment as normal cities.
5. The apartment in the urban centre was expensive, so my parents could not afford it.
- A. The apartment in the urban centre was affordable, so my parents decided to buy it.
- B. The apartment in the urban centre was cheap, and my parents bought it.
- C. The apartment in the urban centre was too expensive for my parents to buy.
- D. The apartment in the urban centre was reasonably priced, so my parents considered buying it.

Task 3. Write a paragraph (120-150 words) about the benefits or downsides of living in a smart city.

VI. SPEAKING

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you want to live in a smart city? Why/ Why not?

2. In your opinion, how cities in the future will be?

Task 2. Describe a smart technology that has been integrated to operate your city in 2-3 minutes.

VII. LISTENING

Task 1. Listen and choose the correct answers. You can listen to each recording TWICE.

1. What are smart cities?
 - A. Cities with advanced car park systems
 - B. Cities with public barbecues
 - C. Cities with motion sensors for elderly people
 - D. Cities with a range of high-tech programs and technologies
2. According to the UniSA survey, what percentage of respondents had never heard of the term “smart cities”?
 - A. 45%
 - B. 54%
 - C. 65%
 - D. 75%
3. What is one of the concerns residents have about smart cities technology?
 - A. The fear of the unknown
 - B. The lack of security camera networks
 - C. The high cost of implementation
 - D. The limited availability of car parks
4. How do some cities use facial recognition technology as part of their smart city infrastructure?
 - A. To prevent and solve crimes
 - B. To monitor waste bin usage
 - C. To assist elderly people in crossing the road
 - D. To check for vacant car parks
5. What is the future outlook for smart city technologies by councils?
 - A. They will not be adopted due to privacy concerns
 - B. They will be adopted when they are available.
 - C. They will only be adopted in specific cities.
 - D. They will be adopted if they are available and reasonably priced.

Task 2. Listen to a talk about the cities of the future and fill in the blanks with the missing information. You can listen to each recording TWICE.

1. Smart cities are cities that utilize _____ to serve the people and the environment.
2. In a smart city, everything will be _____ and interactive.
3. The purpose of collecting information in smart cities is to improve _____ services and help people in their daily lives.
4. Street lights in smart cities will adjust their brightness based on _____ usage.
5. Sensors in smart cities will regulate _____ lights to prevent traffic congestion.
6. Smart cities will provide guidance to individuals looking for _____ spots.
7. Weather sensors in smart cities will automatically activate _____ systems.
8. Smart cities will prioritize the creation of parks, urban woods, and urban farms to integrate _____ into the urban environment.
9. Vertical foresting is a feature in smart cities where buildings are covered with _____.
10. Milton Keynes plans to introduce the first public taxi service using _____ vehicles.
11. Songdo, South Korea, is designed to monitor all aspects of the city from a central _____ station.
12. Masdar City in Abu Dhabi aims to be ecologically sustainable and a hub for _____ tech companies.

C. BÀI KIỂM TRA

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- Question 1:** A. interacted B. operated C. installed D. refunded
Question 2: A. cybercrime B. liveable C. article D. booking

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 3:** A. private B. transport C. rooftop D. controlled

Question 4: A. neighbourhood B. underground C. computer D. skyscraper

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 5: I _____ of pedalling my bicycle around the city to enjoy the fresh air and improve my health.

- A. think B. am thinking C. thought D. was thought

Question 6: The urban centre of the city is the busiest and _____ crowded area.

- A. more B. much C. most D. least

Question 7: Cities need to _____ the challenges of growing populations and limited resources.

- A. pick up B. cope with C. look for D. go through

Question 8: The installation of rooftop gardens is an innovative way to increase green areas and _____ in urban centres.

- A. farming B. skyscrapers C. emissions D. biodiversity

Question 9: Building a _____ city involves considering environmental, social, and economic factors to create a harmonious environment.

- A. sustain B. sustainability C. sustainable D. sustainably

Question 10: In cities, pedestrian zones are areas _____ people can walk and no vehicles are allowed.

- A. which B. when C. whose D. where

Question 11: City dwellers _____ that a smart city with computer-controlled systems can make life easier.

- A. agree B. are agreeing C. have agreed D. agreed

Question 12: Interactive platforms and technologies enable residents to interact _____ the city administration.

- A. through B. for C. with D. at

Question 13: Privacy is a concern in the digital age _____ the risk of cybercrime.

- A. despite B. due to C. so that D. but

Question 14: Managing resources efficiently seems very _____ for the sustainable development of cities.

- A. essentially B. essential C. inessential D. inessentially

Question 15: Many people believe that a liveable city should provide a _____ of community among its residents.

- A. sense B. feeling C. state D. lot

Question 16: The city's appearance looks more _____ with the installation of new tram lines.

- A. modern B. modernity C. modernly D. modernise

Question 17: I _____ that neighbourhoods in the future will operate with smart systems and use card readers for various services.

- A. am believing B. believe C. believe D. am believed

Question 18: The app provides _____ recommendation to help you navigate in the city.

- A. way B. road C. route D. path

Question 19: _____ farming is a way to grow plants and vegetables in spaces below the ground.

- A. Rooftop B. Traditional C. High-rise D. Underground

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the option that best completes the following exchanges.

Question 20: Mary and Mike are talking about driverless cars.

Mary: "Have you heard about driverless cars? I think they will be the future of transportation! Do you think so?"

Mike: "_____". There are still significant challenges to overcome like safety concerns."

- A. I am not sure this is true. B. What a good idea!
C. I am absolutely sure about it. D. Yes, I'd like to.

Question 21: Lucy and Kathy are talking about the use of robots in the future.

Lucy: "It seems like robots will help people do some household chores in the future. Do you think that will happen?"

Kathy: "_____. With the fast development of technology, there are some hard tasks robots can help us."

A. I don't feel like it.

B. You're right.

C. Yes, that's fine.

D. Yes, I'm pretty sure about it.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

Question 22: Urban planners try to create sustainable and liveable environments to improve the quality of life for their residents.

A. loveable

B. unsuitable

C. inconvenient

D. terrible

Question 23: City dwellers can enjoy the convenience of having various amenities nearby.

A. passengers

B. travellers

C. system

D. residents

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 24: In the future, the use of private vehicles might be on the decrease as more sustainable modes of transportation become widely available.

A. personal

B. individual

C. accessible

D. shared

Question 25: The introduction of trams in urban centres can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

A. rural

B. suburban

C. metropolitan

D. provincial

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 26: Many people is believing that having more green areas in the city is important for a healthier environment.

A. is believing

B. more

C. important

D. healthier

Question 27: Using public transport like trams and buses appears efficiently to reduce traffic jams and pollution in the city.

A. transport

B. like

C. efficiently

D. jams

Question 28: It is said that a green city is made up for environmentally friendly buildings and infrastructure.

A. said

B. for

C. friendly

D. infrastructure

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Studies show that the design of a built environment, such as a city, can have a huge impact on lifestyle choices, health and wellbeing. The implementation of accessible walkways and pedestrian routes not only helps reduce city traffic and pollution, but can (29) _____ a lasting effect on the health of communities.

Until recently, the design of a city and its pedestrianisation efforts have been self-reported and, in some cases, guessed at. Now, (30) _____, mobile tech, smart sensors and other smart city technology offers city planners the ability to analyse city design through sensor data and activity monitoring.

Smart cities can now learn from their technology and adapt city spaces to pedestrianise urban areas and promote healthier lifestyle behaviours, such as cycling and walking. City (31) _____ and officials can further elevate these efforts by deploying new technology into their pedestrian spaces.

Walking tracks such as those developed by Pavegen, encourage well-being whilst also generating renewable energy with (32) _____ footstep to help power interactive LED lighting. The kinetic smart

city technology creates a unique user experience, (33) _____ extends far beyond the initial touchpoint, creating a small amount of green energy and having an even bigger impact on the user's sustainable behaviours.

Adapted from <https://www.pavegen.com/blog/how-can-smart-city-technology-improve-wellbeing>

- Question 29:** A. take B. make C. have D. cause
Question 30: A. therefore B. as C. moreover D. however
Question 31: A. development B. developers C. redevelopment D. developing
Question 32: A. every B. a C. little D. some
Question 33: A. that B. who C. where D. which

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Several cities are dealing with the crisis of overpopulation, causing a **dearth** of resources. Social and economical imbalance among citizens creates problems in a community. As technology grows, the concept of Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things can be used into planning Smart cities which can gradually tackle several issues in a coexistent society.

The building of a smart city requires large investments by the government. Nonetheless, it is one of the best changes possible in lifestyles if done with conscious implementation. Smart cities are designed for optimum usage of space and resources along with an efficient and optimum distribution of benefits. **It** also aims at increasing connectivity at various levels among citizens, as well as between the administration and population. Public properties such as schools, roads, and hospitals are improved. The system can tackle several redundancies of the present system and save time and money. As technology is rapidly advancing, one can acknowledge that one needs to develop their lifestyles accordingly to adapt to present-day demands.

Smart cities are meant to be environment-friendly. There are devices which can keep track of air purity level, as well as other environmental and health-related factors. The investment in such a city should also include the maintenance of a conscious work-force which shall review and amend the system. Therefore, a smart city shall only reach a wholesome stage if it stands up to the social and psychological needs of the population.

Source: <https://bwsmartcities.businessworld.in/article/Why-We-Need-Smart-Cities/19-02-2019-167307/>

Question 34: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Crisis of Overpopulation
 B. The Concept and Benefits of Smart cities
 C. Artificial Intelligence and Human Needs
 D. Planning and Building Smart Cities

Question 35: The word "**dearth**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. scarcity B. surplus C. balance D. abundance

Question 36: According to paragraph 2, what is the purpose of a smart city?

- A. To separate administration and population
 B. To replace current cities completely
 C. To maximise the usage of space and resources and enhance connectivity among citizens
 D. To increase government control over citizens

Question 37: The word "**it**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. the building of a smart city B. the government
 C. conscious implementation D. the usage of spaces and resources

Question 38 According to paragraph 3, which of the following is TRUE about smart cities?

- A. Smart cities are solely about environmental protection.
 B. All smart cities have achieved a wholesome stage.
 C. A smart city should only focus on the social needs of the population.
 D. Devices in smart cities can monitor environmental and health-related factors.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

As we move closer to the futuristic cities, the demand for smart technology development and IT problem-solving continues to grow. Although the number of developers and innovators tackling Smart City innovations is increasing, there still remains a series of problems all developers face at some point or another in their solutions.

Smart cities utilise sensor technology to gather and analyse information in an effort to improve the quality of life for residents. Sensors collect data on everything from rush hour stats to crime rates to overall air quality. Complicated and costly infrastructure is involved in installing and maintaining these sensors. Besides, major metropolitan areas are already challenged with replacing decades-old infrastructure, such as underground wiring, steam pipes, and transportation tunnels, as well as installing high-speed internet. Broadband wireless service is increasing, but there are still areas in major cities where access is limited. Funding for new infrastructure projects is limited and approval processes can take years. Installing new sensors and other improvements cause temporary-though still frustrating-problems for people living in these cities. Developers can help make it easier to install and utilise smart technology by considering these challenges at the very early stages of development. By beginning with the end in mind, developers and tech companies can speed up the process of making our cities smarter by implementing easy-to-install hardware.

In any major city, there's a balance between quality of life and invasion of privacy. While everyone wants to enjoy a more convenient, peaceful, and healthy environment, nobody wants to feel like they are constantly being monitored by "Big Brother." Cameras installed on every street corner may help deter crime, but they can also install fear and paranoia in law-abiding citizens. Another valid concern is the amount of data being collected from all the smart sensors residents come into contact with each day. Developers can help alleviate some of the anxieties of smart city residents by adding transparency and education to their solutions. By developing with the community in mind and considering how they might respond to new technology, companies can gain trust from the people whose solutions are intended to help. Of course, local government officials and community boards need to be involved in the rollout and educational aspects as well.

For a Smart city to truly exist and thrive, it needs "smart" citizens who are engaged and actively taking advantage of new technologies, with any new city-wide tech project, part of the implementation process must involve educating the community on its benefits. This can be done through a series of in-person town hall-style meetings and email campaigns with voter registration, as well as an online education platform that keeps citizens engaged and up-to-date.

When technology, city governance, and communities of people come together to improve the quality of life for everyone involved, that's when a city truly becomes "smart."

Adapted from <https://ubidots.com/blog/the-key-challenges-for-smart-cities/>

Question 39: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Role of Technology in Future Cities
- B. The Evolution of Smart cities: Challenges and Solutions
- C. The Role of Developers in Building Cities
- D. The Influence of Internet Access on City Development

Question 40: According to paragraph 2, what challenges do major metropolitan areas face?

- A. The replacement of outdated infrastructure and limited access to broadband wireless service in some areas
- B. Limited funding for healthcare and educational facilities
- C. The difficulty in educating residents about smart technology
- D. Finding developers and tech companies to work on smart city projects.

Question 41: The word "alleviate" in paragraph 3 mostly means _____.

- A. worsen
- B. expand
- C. indicate
- D. lessen

Question 42: According to paragraph 3, what could be a concern for residents in a smart city?

- A. The overuse of smart sensors in public spaces
- B. The constant feeling of being monitored by cameras
- C. The lack of involvement from local government officials
- D. The residents' lack of knowledge about technology

Question 43: What does the phrase “**their**” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. sensors’
- B. residents’
- C. developers’
- D. anxieties’

Question 44: The word “**thrive**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. struggle
- B. suffer
- C. prosper
- D. maintain

Question 45: Which of the following can be inferred about the role of developers in creating smart cities?

- A. Developers should focus on creating smart technologies and not worry about the public reaction.
- B. Developers should consider infrastructure challenges and the balance between quality of life and privacy.
- C. Developers are responsible for replacing old infrastructure in cities.
- D. Developers need to focus on improving broadband wireless service in cities.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 46: I am thinking of using public vehicles to go to school because they are good for the environment.

- A. I am thinking of using public vehicles to go to school although it is good for the environment.
- B. I am thinking of using private vehicles to go to school due to its benefits to the environment.
- C. I am thinking of using public transport to go to school because of its benefits to the environment.
- D. I am thinking of using public transport to go to school, therefore, it is good for the environment.

Question 47: Some people believe that smart cities in the future will be more liveable than cities in the past.

- A. Some people believe that smart cities in the future will be less liveable than cities in the past.
- B. Some people believe that cities in the past will be less liveable than smart cities in the future.
- C. Some people believe that smart cities in the future will not be as liveable as cities in the past.
- D. Some people believe that cities in the past will be as liveable as smart cities in the future.

Question 48: Only when we manage to reduce pollution and traffic jams can the quality of life in cities be improved.

- A. The quality of life can be improved until we manage to reduce pollution and traffic jams.
- B. It is not until we manage to reduce pollution and traffic jams can the quality of life be improved.
- C. It is until we manage to reduce pollution and traffic jams that the quality of life can be improved.
- D. Not until we manage to reduce pollution and traffic jams can the quality of life in cities be improved.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49: The rise of smart cities may increase the risk of cybercrime. However, the development of robust security measures can help to protect residents' privacy.

- A. Because the rise of smart cities may increase the risk of cybercrime, the development of robust security measures can help to protect residents' privacy.

B. Although the rise of smart cities may increase the risk of cybercrime, the development of robust security measures can help to protect residents' privacy.

C. The rise of smart cities may increase the risk of cybercrime, leading to the development of robust security measures which help to protect residents' privacy.

D. The rise of smart cities may increase the risk of cybercrime, so the development of robust security measures can help to protect residents' privacy.

Question 50: Parking spaces for private vehicles might decrease. This encourages residents to use public transport more often.

A. Parking spaces for private vehicles might decrease, encouraging residents to use public transport more often.

B. Parking spaces for private vehicles might decrease, which prevents residents from using public transport frequently.

C. Parking spaces for private vehicles might decrease, which encourages residents to use personal transport more often.

D. Parking spaces for private vehicles might decrease, discouraging residents from using public transport frequently.

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 3. CITIES OF THE FUTURE - KEY

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. VOCABULARY

1. VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
71.	app	(n)	/æp/	ứng dụng
72.	appointment	(n)	/ə'pɔɪntmənt/	cuộc hẹn
73.	article	(n)	/'ɑ:tɪkl/	bài báo
74.	biodiversity	(n)	/ˌbaɪəʊdaɪ'vɜ:səti/	sự đa dạng sinh học
75.	booking	(n)	/'bʊkɪŋ/	sự đặt chỗ trước
76.	computer-controlled	(adj)	/kəm'pjʊ:tə/-/kən'trəʊld/	điều khiển bằng máy tính
77.	cybercrime	(n)	/'saɪ.bə.kraɪm/	tội phạm mạng
78.	eco-friendly	(adj)	/'i:kəʊ-/-'frɛndli/	thân thiện với môi trường
79.	efficiently	(adv)	/ɪ'fɪʃəntli/	có hiệu quả
80.	exhibition	(n)	/ˌɛksɪ'brɪʃən/	buổi triển lãm
81.	infrastructure	(n)	/'ɪnfəˌstrʌktʃə/	cơ sở hạ tầng
82.	install	(v)	/ɪn'stɔ:l/	cài đặt
83.	interact	(v)	/ˌɪntər'ækt/	tương tác
84.	liveable	(adj)	/'lɪvəbəl/	đáng sống
85.	model	(n)	/'mɒdl/	mô hình
86.	neighbourhood	(n)	/'neɪbəhʊd/	khu dân cư
87.	operate	(v)	/'ɒpəreɪt/	vận hành
88.	pedal	(v)	/'pedl/	đạp (bàn đạp)
89.	pedestrian	(n)	/pə'destriən/	người đi bộ
90.	prescription	(n)	/prɪs'krɪpʃən/	đơn thuốc
91.	privacy	(n)	/'prɪvəsi/	sự riêng tư
92.	refund	(n/v)	/'ri:fʌnd/	sự hoàn tiền/ hoàn tiền
93.	renewable	(adj)	/rɪ'nju:əbəl/	tái tạo được
94.	sensor	(n)	/'sensə/	cảm biến
95.	skyscraper	(n)	/'skaɪˌskreɪpə/	tòa nhà chọc trời

96.	sustainable	(adj)	/səs'teɪnəbəl/	bền vững
97.	tram	(n)	/træm/	tàu điện
98.	useless	(adj)	/'ju:sləs/	vô dụng
99.	victim	(n)	/'vɪktɪm/	nạn nhân

2. COLLOCATIONS/ PHRASES

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
100.	carbon footprint	(np)	/'kɑ:bən/ /'fɒtprɪnt/	khí thải carbon
101.	card reader	(np)	/kɑ:d/ /'ri:də/	thiết bị đọc thẻ
102.	city dweller	(np)	/'sɪti/ /'dwelə/	người dân thành phố
103.	cope with	(vp)	/kəʊp/ /wɪð/	đối phó với
104.	cycle path	(np)	/'saɪkl/ /pɑ:θ/	làn đường dành cho xe đạp
105.	electric bus	(adj-n)	/ɪ'lektɪk/ /bʌs/	xe buýt điện
106.	get around	(vp)	/ɡet/ /ə'reʊnd/	đi tới nhiều nơi
107.	green area	(adj-n)	/ɡri:n/ /'eəriə/	khu vực xanh
108.	green city	(adj-n)	/ɡri:n/ /'sɪti/	thành phố xanh
109.	greenhouse gas emission	(np)	/'ɡri:nhaʊs/ /ɡæs/ /ɪ'mɪʃən/	sự phát thải khí nhà kính
110.	high-rise building	(adj-n)	/'haɪraɪz/ /'bɪldɪŋ/	nhà cao tầng
111.	household chore	(np)	/'haʊshəʊld/ /tʃɔ:/	việc nhà
112.	housing problem	(np)	/'haʊzɪŋ/ /'prɒbləm/	vấn đề nhà ở
113.	make up of	(vp)	/meɪk/ /ʌp/ /ɒv/	tạo nên
114.	medical check-up	(adj-n)	/'medɪkəl/ /tʃek-/ʌp/	kiểm tra sức khỏe
115.	one-way trip	(adj-n)	/wʌn-/weɪ/ /trɪp/	chuyến đi một chiều
116.	parking space	(np)	/'pɑ:kɪŋ/ /speɪs/	chỗ đậu xe
117.	pedestrian zone	(np)	/pə'destriən/ /zəʊn/	khu vực dành cho người đi bộ
118.	private vehicle	(adj-n)	/'praɪvət/ /'vi:ɪkl/	phương tiện cá nhân
119.	public transport	(np)	/'pʌblɪk/ /'trænsɒ:t/	phương tiện giao thông công cộng
120.	roof garden	(np)	/ru:f/ /'ɡɑ:dn/	vườn trên sân thượng
121.	rooftop farming	(np)	/'ru:f tɒp/ /'fɑ:mɪŋ/	canh tác trên sân thượng
122.	route recommendation	(np)	/ru:t/ /'rekəmen 'deɪʃən/	sự gợi ý tuyến đường
123.	sense of community	(np)	/sens/ /ɒv/ /kə 'mju:nəti/	ý thức cộng đồng
124.	smart city	(adj-n)	/smɑ:t/ /'sɪti/	thành phố thông minh
125.	smart sensor	(adj-n)	/smɑ:t/ /'sensə/	cảm biến thông minh
126.	street light	(np)	/stri:t/ /laɪt/	đèn đường
127.	urban area	(adj-n)	/'ɜ:bən/ /'eəriə/	khu vực đô thị
128.	urban centre	(adj-n)	/'ɜ:bən/ /'sentə/	trung tâm đô thị
129.	underground farming	(np)	/'ʌndəgraʊnd/ 'fɑ:mɪŋ/	canh tác dưới lòng đất
130.	work out	(vp)	/wɜ:k/ /aʊt/	tính toán

3. WORD FORMATION

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
131.	environment	(n)	/ɪn'veɪərənmənt/	môi trường
132.	environmental	(adj)	/ɪn'veɪərən'mentl/	(thuộc) môi trường
133.	interact	(v)	/ɪntər'ækt/	tương tác

134.	interaction	(n)	/ˌɪntərˈækʃən/	sự tương tác
135.	recommend	(v)	/ˌrɛkəˈmend/	gợi ý, đề nghị
136.	recommendation	(n)	/ˌrɛkəməˈnɛɪʃən/	sự đề nghị, sự gợi ý
137.	renew	(v)	/rɪˈnjuː/	làm mới
138.	renewable	(adj)	/rɪˈnjuːəbəl/	tái tạo được
139.	sense	(n)	/sens/	cảm giác
140.	sensor	(n)	/ˈsensə/	máy cảm biến

II. PRONUNCIATION

Cách nối phụ âm cuối của một từ với nguyên âm đầu của một từ khác khi nói

- Để nói tiếng Anh một cách tự nhiên, chúng ta sẽ không dừng ở giữa phần lớn các từ. Thay vào đó, chúng ta sẽ nối phụ âm cuối từ này sang đầu từ khác để giúp câu văn dễ nói và liền mạch hơn.
- Việc nối phụ âm với nguyên âm giữa các từ rất phổ biến trong tiếng Anh và đặc biệt là khi nối phụ âm cuối của một từ với nguyên âm đầu của một từ khác.

Ví dụ: 1. Cities $\cup$ of the future will be more $\cup$ exciting.

/ˈsɪtɪz/ $\cup$ /əv/ /ðə/ /ˈfjuːtʃə/ /wɪl/ /biː/ /mɔːr/ $\cup$ /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/.

2. The new high-rise building is $\cup$ in the west $\cup$ of the city.

/ðə/ /njuː/ /ˈhaɪraɪz/ /ˈbɪldɪŋ/ /ɪz/ $\cup$ /ɪn/ /ðə/ /west/ $\cup$ /əv/ /ðə/ /ˈsɪti/.

III. GRAMMAR

1. ĐỘNG TỪ CHỈ TRẠNG THÁI (STATIVE VERBS)

Định nghĩa: Động từ chỉ trạng thái là những động từ chỉ trạng thái, không phải chỉ hoạt động. Chúng không được dùng trong các thì tiếp diễn.

Một số động từ chỉ trạng thái thường gặp:

STT	Động từ chỉ trạng thái	Ví dụ
1.	thoughts and opinions <i>Động từ chỉ suy nghĩ và quan điểm</i>	<i>agree, believe, doubt, guess, imagine, know, mean, recognise, remember, suspect, think, understand</i>
2.	feelings and emotions <i>Động từ chỉ tình cảm, cảm xúc</i>	<i>dislike, hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish</i>
3.	senses and perceptions <i>Động từ chỉ giác quan, nhận thức</i>	<i>appear, be, feel, hear, look, see, seem, smell, taste</i>
4.	possession and measurement <i>Động từ chỉ sở hữu và đo lường</i>	<i>belong, have, measure, own, possess, weigh</i>

Lưu ý: Một số động từ có thể vừa là động từ chỉ trạng thái, vừa là động từ chỉ hoạt động và phụ thuộc vào ngữ cảnh sử dụng động từ đó.

Ví dụ:

STT	Động từ chỉ trạng thái	Động từ chỉ hoạt động
1.	I think it's great to live in a smart city. <i>Tôi nghĩ thật tuyệt khi được sống trong một thành phố thông minh.</i>	I'm thinking of moving into a new house. <i>Tôi đang nghĩ đến việc chuyển đến một ngôi nhà mới.</i>
2.	That cake smells good. <i>Cái bánh đó có mùi thơm.</i>	She's smelling the flowers. <i>Cô ấy đang ngửi những bông hoa.</i>

2. ĐỘNG TỪ NỐI (LINKING VERBS)

Định nghĩa: Động từ nổi là động từ không được theo sau bởi tân ngữ mà thay vào đó là cụm từ để đưa thêm thông tin về chủ ngữ (cụm danh từ, cụm động từ, cụm trạng từ...). Các động từ nổi bao gồm: *appear, seem, look, sound, be, get, feel, become, taste, smell, remain.*

Ví dụ: He **is** my brother. (*Anh ấy là anh trai của tôi.*)

This dish **tastes** good. (*Món này có vị ngon.*)

This sweater **looks** beautiful. (*Chiếc áo len này trông thật đẹp.*)

B. THỰC HÀNH

I. PRONUNCIATION

Task 1. Find the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>veh</u> icle | B. <u>hou</u> sing | C. neighbour <u>hoo</u> d | D. <u>h</u> igh-rise |
| 2. A. <u>car</u> bon | B. <u>ce</u> ntre | C. <u>co</u> pe | D. <u>ar</u> ticle |
| 3. A. <u>live</u> able | B. <u>in</u> teract | C. <u>in</u> stall | D. <u>pr</u> ivacy |
| 4. A. <u>are</u> a | B. <u>ga</u> s | C. <u>tra</u> m | D. <u>tra</u> nsport |
| 5. A. <u>dw</u> eller | B. <u>sen</u> sor | C. <u>pe</u> dal | D. <u>pro</u> blem |
| 6. A. <u>pu</u> blic | B. <u>ref</u> und | C. <u>ur</u> ban | D. <u>un</u> derground |
| 7. A. <u>foot</u> print | B. <u>ci</u> ty | C. <u>bi</u> odiversity | D. <u>farm</u> ing |
| 8. A. <u>sky</u> scraper | B. <u>ga</u> rden | C. <u>sust</u> ainable | D. <u>space</u> |
| 9. A. <u>ope</u> rate | B. <u>co</u> mputer | C. <u>co</u> munity | D. <u>reco</u> mmodation |
| 10. A. <u>sm</u> art | B. <u>pede</u> strian | C. <u>pres</u> cription | D. <u>orga</u> nisation |

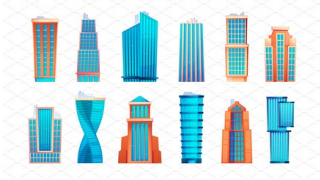
Task 2. Find the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. city | B. area | C. public | D. install |
| 2. A. private | B. transport | C. sustainable | D. vehicle |
| 3. A. biodiversity | B. dweller | C. sensor | D. infrastructure |
| 4. A. problem | B. carbon | C. footprint | D. computer |
| 5. A. building | B. controlled | C. centre | D. urban |
| 6. A. emission | B. farming | C. underground | D. skyscraper |
| 7. A. liveable | B. privacy | C. pedestrian | D. cybercrime |
| 8. A. interact | B. article | C. neighbourhood | D. operate |
| 9. A. pedal | B. community | C. reader | D. greenhouse |
| 10. A. booking | B. rooftop | C. future | D. prescription |

II. VOCABULARY

Task 1. Match the words or phrases with the pictures.

1. roof garden - c	
2. skyscraper - e	

3. pedestrian zone - b	 c.
4. tram - a	 d.
5. cycle path - d	 e.

Task 2. Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.

1. public transport d	a. a person who lives in a city
2. carbon footprint b	b. the amount of greenhouse gases, like carbon dioxide, produced by our activities
3. city dweller a	c. gas, especially carbon dioxide, that prevents heat from the earth escaping into space
4. urban centre e	d. a system of transport that is available for use by the general public, including services such as buses, trains, trams, and subways.
5. greenhouse gas c	e. the middle part of a city/town

Task 3. Complete the following sentences using words or phrases from Task 1 and 2. Make any changes if necessary.

- This city has a variety of means of **public transport**.
- The **cycle path** promotes a healthier lifestyle and reduces traffic congestion by encouraging people to use bicycles.
- The **pedestrian zone** in the city centre makes it safer and more enjoyable for walkers.
- Skyscrapers** are tall buildings that reach high up into the sky.
- As a **city dweller**, I enjoy the convenience and amenities that urban living offers.
- The **tram** system provides a reliable and efficient mode of public transportation, connecting different parts of the city.
- An **urban centre** is a busy and developed area in a city where people live, work, and enjoy various activities.
- The emission of **greenhouse gases** from various sources contributes to global warming and climate change.
- Decreasing our **carbon footprint** is crucial for reducing the negative impacts of climate change and preserving the environment.
- The **rooftop garden** provides a peaceful oasis in the heart of the city, allowing city dwellers to reconnect with nature.

Task 4. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- The _____ in the city is becoming increasingly severe, with high prices and limited affordable options for residents.

A. housing problem

B. house problem

C. rooftop farming

D. rooftop farm

2. _____ plays a crucial role in maintaining a healthy ecosystem.
A. Biodiversity B. Infrastructure C. Refund D. Privacy
3. Da Nang is considered one of the most _____ cities in Viet Nam. You can enjoy the beautiful scenery and delicious cuisine there.
A. living B. liven C. lived D. liveable
4. In future cities, people will interact _____ their surroundings like never before using intelligent infrastructure and smart devices.
A. through B. with C. from D. to
5. Future cities are _____ sustainable architecture and renewable energy systems.
A. run out of B. put off C. made up of D. taken after
6. _____ buildings provide urban areas with enough accommodation.
A. High-rise B. Rising high C. Height rising D. Rise-high
7. The city is designed with well-planned parking _____ for residents, visitors, and commuters.
A. paces B. faces C. spaces D. laces
8. You can book a restaurant through the mobile _____. How convenient it is!
A. cap B. article C. route D. app
9. Regular medical _____ are essential for detecting potential health issues early and maintaining overall health.
A. take-ups B. check-ups C. make-ups D. fill-ups
10. As cities become increasingly connected, the risk of _____ becomes a pressing concern for urban residents and businesses.
A. card reader B. appointment C. cybercrime D. household chore

Task 5. Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. The city values privacy as a fundamental right, implementing measures to safeguard personal data.
A. publicity B. confidentiality C. space D. endurability
2. The route recommendation system in the city uses artificial intelligence algorithms and real-time traffic data to reduce travel time.
A. suggestion B. denial C. refusal D. opposition
3. The customer care policies allow residents and businesses to request and receive refunds for services easily.
A. penalties B. credits C. fines D. compensations
4. The city operates efficiently through a network of public services and innovative technologies.
A. releases B. overlooks C. functions D. neglects
5. Future cities will need to implement innovative solutions to cope with the challenges of rapid urbanization and population growth.
A. deal with B. get rid of C. run for D. do away with

Task 6. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets.

11. Doctors are responsible for giving out _____ **prescriptions** _____, so people can get the right medicines and treatments for their health problems. (PRESCRIBE)
12. The city uses smart technology and sustainable practices to save energy and manage resources _____ **efficiently** _____. (EFFICIENCY)
13. The city focuses on creating a _____ **livable** _____ environment, by creating more green spaces and reliable infrastructure. (LIFE)
14. With a more efficient public transportation system, the city encourages more residents to use _____ **private** _____ vehicles. (PRIVACY)
15. The city implements convenient card _____ **reader** _____ systems across public transportation and key facilities. (READ)

16. In future cities, _____ **sensors** _____ will be widely used to gather real-time data and improve the efficiency of various urban systems and services. **(SENSE)**
17. The city implements a user-friendly _____ **booking** _____ platform allowing residents and tourists to reserve various services easily. **(BOOK)**
18. _____ **Renewable** _____ energy sources, such as solar and wind power, are crucial for reducing the use of fossil fuels. **(RENEW)**
19. The government plays an important role in _____ **environmental** _____ protection by promoting green spaces. **(ENVIRONMENT)**
20. Smart cities create environments where citizens can easily _____ **interact** _____ with various urban systems, such as transportation and public services. **(INTERACTION)**

Task 7. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

6. Cities worldwide are adopting eco-friendly / *useless* ideas such as renewable energy, green transportation.
7. The city implemented various measures to reduce the number of crime victims / *appointments* in the community.
8. The city offers various transportation options, making it easy for residents and visitors to *work out* / get around and explore all its attractions.
9. I spent my Saturday morning doing household chores / *models* like washing the dishes, cleaning the floors, and folding clothes.
10. The city recently introduced *renewable* / electric buses as a sustainable and eco- friendly mode of public transportation.

III. GRAMMAR

Task 1. Choose the appropriate verb form to complete the sentences.

9. Smart cities are becoming / *become* more efficient and connected.
10. Smart cities look / *are looking* modern with smart infrastructure and digital technologies everywhere.
11. The urban lifestyle *is seeming* / seems fast-paced and dynamic with endless opportunities for work, entertainment, and cultural experiences.
12. The urban lifestyle *is sounding* / sounds busy with traffic and people talking all around.
13. He is thinking / *thinks* of buying a new apartment in this modern city. I think / *am thinking* it is a great idea.
14. My mom is having / *has* a good time visiting some famous tourist attractions in Ha Noi.
15. I am on the 87th floor of this building. I am feeling / *feel* nauseous and dizzy right now because I am scared of heights.
16. Ha Noi became / *was becoming* “the city for Peace” in 1999. I am living here now.

Task 2. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. The museum looks _____ from a distance. We have to visit it.
A. beautiful B. beauty C. beautifully D. beautified
2. The traffic jam _____ worse and worse. It takes me 30 minutes to get to my office.
A. got B. gets **C. is getting** D. will get
3. I _____ visiting this exhibition. It shows the design of modern buildings and how technologies can be integrated into our life.
A. am loving **B. love** C. loved D. was loving
4. Widening the road seems _____ to the city’s traffic network.
A. benefit B. beneficially C. benefits **D. beneficial**
5. The food in this restaurant _____ really good. A robot makes this dish. I cannot believe it!

- A. smells B. sounds **C. tastes** D. appears
6. Please stop talking. I _____ of a new idea for this building design.
A. think **B. am thinking** C. thought D. was thinking
7. The tram system in Denmark _____ upgraded at the moment. I hope it will be finished soon.
A. is B. was C. will be **D. is being**
8. Minh _____ a talented city planner. He can come up with many creative ideas.
A. seems B. is seeming C. will seem D. is seemed

Task 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. Ha Noi becomes more modern these days. A lot of technologies have used to operate the city.
A. becomes B. these days **C. have used** D. operate
-> have been used
2. The urban lifestyle seems more excitingly to young people as they are energetic and can easily access entertainment and education.
A. seems **B. excitingly** C. as D. access
-> exciting
3. The new technologies will help cities operate more efficient and save time by predicting changes in the traffic.
A. will help **B. efficient** C. by D. changes
-> efficiently
4. Computer-control transport systems like electric buses and trains will produce less greenhouse gas.
A. Computer-control B. like C. will produce D. less
-> Computer-controlled
5. The city authority wants to reduce people's carbon footprint. More cycle paths will be taken available for people who live in this city.
A. reduce B. carbon footprint **C. taken** D. live
-> made

IV. READING

Task 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Cities are about infrastructure. Senior citizens need to have (1) _____ to information about this infrastructure to be (2) _____ to spend time in their neighbourhood and reduce their risk of isolation.

Growing numbers of active ageing seniors are “connected” everyday (3) _____ mobile phones to interact with smart city services. (4) _____ have wearable devices like smart watches (5) _____ help monitor and manage their health and physical activity.

These personal devices can also be used to better connect older adults to public data about urban environments. (6) _____, imagine an age-friendly smart city “layer” linked (7) _____ a smart watch, to highlight facilities such as public toilets, water fountains and shaded rest stops along exercise routes.

Access Map Seattle is an example of an age-friendly, (8) _____, smart city map that shows the steepness of pedestrian footpaths and raised kerbs. The National Public Toilet Map, (9) _____ by the Australian Department of Health and Ageing, and Barcelona's smart app city are (10) _____ other mobile apps integrating city services and urban plans.

Source: <https://theconversation.com/this-is-how-we-create-the-age-friendly-smart-city-152973>

1. A. knowledge **B. access** C. tools D. skills
2. **A. motivated** B. hindered C. asked D. demanded
3. A. use B. used C. to use **D. using**
4. **A. Many** B. Few C. Little D. Much
5. A. who B. why **C. that** D. where

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 6. A. Therefore | B. Nevertheless | C. For example | D. In addition |
| 7. A. from | B. to | C. of | D. in |
| 8. A. interact | B. interaction | C. interactively | D. interactive |
| 9. A. create | B. to create | C. created | D. creating |
| 10. A. between | B. among | C. of | D. from |

Task 2. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

Cyber-security and technology ethics are important topics. Smart cities represent a complex new field for governments, citizens, designers and security experts to navigate.

The privatisation of civic space and public services is a hidden cost too. The complexity of smart city systems and their need for ongoing maintenance could lead to long-term reliance on a tech company to deliver public services.

Many argue that, by improving data collection and monitoring and allowing for real-time responses, smart systems will lead to better environmental outcomes. For instance, waste bins that alert city managers when **they** need collecting, or that prompt recycling through tax credits, and street lamps that track movement and adjust lighting levels have the potential to reduce energy use.

But this runs contrary to studies that show more information and communication technology actually leads to higher energy use. At best, smart cities may end up a zero-sum game in terms of sustainability because their “positive and negative impacts tend to cancel each other out”.

And then there’s the less-talked-about issue of e-waste, which is a huge global challenge. Adding computers to objects could create what one writer has termed a new “internet of trash” - products designed to be thrown away as soon as their batteries run down.

As cities become smart they need more and more objects - street lamps, public furniture, signboards - to integrate sensors, screens, batteries and processors. Objects in our cities are usually built with durable materials, which means they can be used for decades.

Computer processors and software systems, on the other hand, are short-lived and may need upgrading every few years. Adding technology to products that didn’t have this in the past effectively shortens their life-span and makes servicing, **warranties** and support contracts more complex and unreliable. One outcome could be a landscape of smart junk - public infrastructure that has stopped working, or that needs ongoing maintenance and upgrades.

Source: <https://theconversation.com/technology-is-making-cities-smart-but-its-also-costing-the-environment-99296>

- Which of the following will be the best title for the passage?
 A. Downsides of Smart cities
 B. Technology in Smart cities
 C. Energy use in Smart cities
 D. Benefits of Smart Cities
- The word “**they**” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 A. city managers
 B. smart systems
 C. environmental outcomes
 D. waste bins
- The word “**warranties**” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. breaks
 B. guarantees
 C. fares
 D. data
- Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 A. The authority can easily manage the complex smart city systems on their own.
 B. There is no debate about the effect of smart cities.
 C. People agree that smart cities use less energy than traditional cities.
 D. Some studies argue that smart cities may not bring benefits in terms of sustainability.
- Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 A. E-waste is a problem in smart cities.
 B. Computer processors need frequent upgrades.
 C. Software systems are durable so they can be used for a long time.
 D. E-waste is not an issue that is talked much about.

Task 3. Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

A key feature of smart cities is that they create efficiency. Well-designed technology tools can benefit government agencies, the environment and residents. Smart cities can improve the efficiency of city services by eliminating redundancies, finding ways to save money and streamlining workers' responsibilities. The results can provide higher-quality services at lower cost.

For instance, in 2014, the Transport for London transit agency deployed a system that lets residents and London's 19 million visitors pay for bus and subway fares more quickly and safely than in the past. When riders touch or tap their phone or other mobile device on a reader when entering and exiting the bus and subway system, a wireless transaction deducts the appropriate amount from a user's bank account.

The city benefits by reducing the cost of administering its fare payment system, including avoiding issuing and distributing special smartcards for use at fareboxes. Transit users benefit from the efficiency through convenience, quick service and capped fares that calculate the best value for their contactless travel in a day or across a seven-day period.

Another way to save money involves real-time monitoring of energy use, which can also identify opportunities for environmental improvement.

The city of Chicago has begun implementing an "Array of Things" initiative by installing boxes on municipal light poles with sensors and cameras that can capture air quality, sound levels, temperature, water levels on streets and gutters, and traffic.

The data collected are expected to serve as a sort of "fitness tracker for the city," by identifying ways to save energy, to address urban flooding and improve living conditions.

Source: <https://theconversation.com/how-to-ensure-smart-cities-benefit-everyone-65447>

- F 1. Smart cities can provide services at higher quality and cost.
- F 2. People who use the bus and subway system in London can tap their credit cards on a reader to pay for the fares.
- T 3. The new fare payment helps reduce the cost of issuing cards for bus and subway users.
- T 4. The data collected on the box on municipal light boxes will be used to solve flooding problems in the city.
- NG 5. The sensors and cameras in the "Array of Things" project will be widely spread.

V. WRITING

Task 1. Reorder the given words and phrases to form meaningful sentences.

- technologies / dwellers / have / convenient. / Smart / made / of / city / more / lives / the (11 words)
Smart technologies have made the lives of city dwellers more convenient.
- people / large / More / from / the / cities. / centre / moving / urban / of / away / are (12 words)
More people are moving away from the urban centre of large cities.
- cities / people's / on / to / Smart / are / improve / built / lives. / technologies (10 words)
Smart cities are built on technologies to improve people's lives.
- app / make / allows / The / a / space / payment. / and / parking / a / mobile / you / book / to (14 words)
The mobile app allows you to book a parking space and make a payment.
- worried / because / become / information / protected. / people / personal / their / not / be / might (11 words)
People become worried because their personal information might not be protected.

Task 2. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the given sentences.

- Sensors and cameras collect information about people and their activities.
A. Sensors and cameras delete information about people and their activities.
B. Information about people and their activities are collected by sensors and cameras.

- C. Information about people and their activities collected by sensors and cameras.
 D. Sensors and cameras ignore information about people and their activities.
2. Without training, people will not know how to use the technologies in the smart city.
 A. People will easily learn how to use the technologies in the smart city without training.
 B. People may struggle to use the technologies in the smart city if they receive training.
 C. People will know how to use the technologies in the smart city even without training.
D. People will lack the knowledge to use the technologies in the smart city without training.
3. The project aims to improve the city's old infrastructure by creating more pedestrian zones and cycle paths.
 A. The project intends to deteriorate the city's existing infrastructure by reducing pedestrian zones and cycle paths.
 B. The project aims to prioritise the city's old infrastructure by disregarding the need for pedestrian zones and cycle paths.
C. The purpose of the project is to enhance the city's outdated infrastructure by constructing additional areas for pedestrians and cyclists.
 D. The purpose of the project is to prioritise the city's old infrastructure by neglecting the creation of pedestrian zones and cycle paths.
4. According to some experts, the negative impacts on the environment of smart cities are fewer than normal cities.
 A. According to some experts, smart cities have more negative impacts on the environment than regular cities.
B. According to some experts, smart cities have fewer negative environmental influences than regular cities.
 C. According to some experts, the smart city has no negative impacts on the environment unlike normal cities.
 D. According to some experts, the smart city has equal negative impacts on the environment as normal cities.
5. The apartment in the urban centre was expensive, so my parents could not afford it.
 A. The apartment in the urban centre was affordable, so my parents decided to buy it.
 B. The apartment in the urban centre was cheap, and my parents bought it.
C. The apartment in the urban centre was too expensive for my parents to buy.
 D. The apartment in the urban centre was reasonably priced, so my parents considered buying it.

Task 3. Write a paragraph (120-150 words) about the benefits or downsides of living in a smart city.

Living in a smart city has its benefits, but there are also important concerns to consider. One major worry is about privacy and data security. Smart cities collect a lot of information through sensors and cameras, which raises concerns about personal information being accessed without permission. Data leaks can have serious consequences, and people may feel like their privacy is being invaded. Another issue is the heavy reliance on technology. In a smart city, if there are cyber attacks or system failures, critical services can be affected. It is important to address these drawbacks to ensure that the advantages of a smart city are balanced with protecting people's rights and well-being.

Sống trong một thành phố thông minh có những lợi ích của nó, nhưng cũng có những mối quan tâm quan trọng cần xem xét. Một lo lắng lớn là về quyền riêng tư và bảo mật dữ liệu. Các thành phố thông minh thu thập rất nhiều thông tin thông qua các cảm biến và camera, điều này làm dấy lên mối lo ngại về việc thông tin cá nhân bị truy cập trái phép. Rò rỉ dữ liệu có thể gây ra hậu quả nghiêm trọng và mọi người có thể cảm thấy như quyền riêng tư của họ đang bị xâm phạm. Một vấn đề khác là sự phụ thuộc nặng nề vào công nghệ. Trong một thành phố thông minh, nếu có các cuộc tấn công mạng hoặc lỗi hệ thống, các dịch vụ quan trọng có thể bị ảnh hưởng. Điều quan trọng là phải giải quyết những nhược điểm này để đảm bảo rằng những lợi thế của một thành phố thông minh được cân bằng với việc bảo vệ quyền và hạnh phúc của người dân.

VI. SPEAKING

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you want to live in a smart city? Why/ Why not?

Yes, I would like to live in a smart city for several reasons. Firstly, it can make life easier with advanced technology. Smart transportation helps reduce traffic and saves time. Besides, smart cities care about the environment and use clean energy. Moreover, they also improve public services like waste management and healthcare.

Có, tôi muốn sống trong một thành phố thông minh vì nhiều lý do. Thứ nhất, nó có thể làm cho cuộc sống dễ dàng hơn với công nghệ tiên tiến. Giao thông thông minh giúp giảm lưu lượng và tiết kiệm thời gian. Bên cạnh đó, thành phố thông minh quan tâm đến môi trường và sử dụng năng lượng sạch. Hơn nữa, họ cũng cải thiện các dịch vụ công cộng như quản lý chất thải và chăm sóc sức khỏe.

2. In your opinion, how cities in the future will be?

In my perspective, I believe cities in the future will be highly connected and sustainable. Advanced technologies like artificial intelligence, Internet of Things, and renewable energy systems will be popular. There will be efficient transportation networks, smart infrastructure, and widespread use of automation. Besides, cities will have more green spaces, high-rise buildings.

Theo quan điểm của tôi, tôi tin rằng các thành phố trong tương lai sẽ có tính kết nối cao và bền vững. Các công nghệ tiên tiến như trí tuệ nhân tạo, Internet vạn vật và hệ thống năng lượng tái tạo sẽ trở nên phổ biến. Sẽ có mạng lưới giao thông hiệu quả, cơ sở hạ tầng thông minh và việc sử dụng tự động hóa rộng rãi. Bên cạnh đó, các thành phố sẽ có thêm không gian xanh, nhà cao tầng.

Task 2. Describe a smart technology that has been integrated to operate your city in 2-3 minutes.

In Ha Noi, one smart technology that has been widely used is QR Pay, a convenient and contactless payment system.

QR Pay allows residents and visitors to make payments using their smartphones by scanning QR codes displayed at various places, including retail stores, restaurants, transportation services, and even street vendors. This system benefits from the widespread adoption of smartphones and mobile payment applications. To use QR Pay, individuals simply need to have a digital wallet or link their bank accounts to a payment application. Once the payment application is set up, they can scan the QR code presented by the merchant, enter the desired payment amount, and confirm the transaction. The funds are securely transferred, making the entire process quick and risk-free.

Using QR Pay has brought numerous benefits. Firstly, it reduces the need for physical cash or cards which are traditional payment methods. This enhances convenience for both consumers and merchants. Another advantage of QR Pay is its flexibility. It can be used in various places from large shopping centres to small street vendors. Therefore, more people are able to access this service.

In short, the QR Pay technology has transformed the way people make payments, bringing convenience, speed, and security to daily transactions.

Tại Hà Nội, một công nghệ thông minh đã được sử dụng rộng rãi là QR Pay, một hệ thống thanh toán tiện lợi và không cần tiếp xúc.

QR Pay cho phép người dân và du khách thanh toán bằng điện thoại thông minh của họ bằng cách quét mã QR được hiển thị ở nhiều nơi khác nhau, bao gồm cửa hàng bán lẻ, nhà hàng, dịch vụ vận chuyển và thậm chí cả những người bán hàng rong. Hệ thống này được hưởng lợi từ việc áp dụng rộng rãi điện thoại thông minh và các ứng dụng thanh toán di động. Để sử dụng QR Pay, các cá nhân chỉ cần có một ví kỹ thuật số hoặc liên kết tài khoản ngân hàng của họ với một ứng dụng thanh toán. Sau khi ứng dụng thanh toán được thiết lập, họ có thể quét mã QR do người bán cung cấp, nhập số tiền thanh toán mong muốn và xác nhận giao dịch. Tiền được chuyển an toàn, làm cho toàn bộ quá trình nhanh chóng và không có rủi ro.

Sử dụng QR Pay đã mang lại vô số lợi ích. Thứ nhất, nó làm giảm nhu cầu về tiền mặt hoặc thẻ là phương thức thanh toán truyền thống. Điều này nâng cao sự thuận tiện cho cả người tiêu dùng và thương nhân. Một ưu điểm khác của QR Pay là tính linh hoạt của nó. Nó có thể được sử dụng ở nhiều nơi từ các trung tâm mua sắm lớn đến những người bán hàng rong nhỏ. Do đó, nhiều người có thể truy cập dịch vụ này.

Tóm lại, công nghệ QR Pay đã thay đổi cách mọi người thực hiện thanh toán, mang lại sự tiện lợi, nhanh chóng và bảo mật cho các giao dịch hàng ngày.

VII. LISTENING

Task 1. Listen and choose the correct answers. You can listen to each recording TWICE.

- What are smart cities?
 - Cities with advanced car park systems
 - Cities with public barbecues
 - Cities with motion sensors for elderly people
 - Cities with a range of high-tech programs and technologies
- According to the UniSA survey, what percentage of respondents had never heard of the term “smart cities”?
 - 45%
 - 54%
 - 65%
 - 75%
- What is one of the concerns residents have about smart cities technology?
 - The fear of the unknown
 - The lack of security camera networks
 - The high cost of implementation
 - The limited availability of car parks
- How do some cities use facial recognition technology as part of their smart city infrastructure?
 - To prevent and solve crimes
 - To monitor waste bin usage
 - To assist elderly people in crossing the road
 - To check for vacant car parks
- What is the future outlook for smart city technologies by councils?
 - They will not be adopted due to privacy concerns
 - They will be adopted when they are available.
 - They will only be adopted in specific cities.
 - They will be adopted if they are available and reasonably priced.

SCRIPT

Presenter: So what are smart cities?

Well, it's an umbrella term for the high tech programs, with features like the ability to check for vacant car parks or public barbecues. A broad range of technologies is being rolled out by local councils across Australia. One Adelaide council even hopes to use motion sensors to help elderly people cross the road and sensors to alert the council when waste bins are full. Smart cities technology also includes security camera networks. And here's the problem. Some residents fear councils will introduce facial recognition technology as part of that. Researchers believe it's the fear of the unknown.

Shadi (a researcher): Many people are worried about their privacy or they don't even know what a smart city is.

Presenter: A UniSA survey found 45 per cent of respondents said they'd never heard of the term “smart cities”. 54 per cent didn't understand the concept. Police understand the technology and how it can be useful.

Grant (a policeman): There are some cities in the world where they do have facial recognition technology as a part of their cities. CCTV network, and it certainly contributes to preventing crime and solving crime.

Presenter: And the bottom line is councils will adopt these smart city technologies as they become available and affordable.

Task 2. Listen to a talk about the cities of the future and fill in the blanks with the missing information. You can listen to each recording TWICE.

13. Smart cities are cities that utilize technology to serve the people and the environment.
14. In a smart city, everything will be connected and interactive.
15. The purpose of collecting information in smart cities is to improve public services and help people in their daily lives.
16. Street lights in smart cities will adjust their brightness based on pedestrian usage.
17. Sensors in smart cities will regulate traffic lights to prevent traffic congestion.
18. Smart cities will provide guidance to individuals looking for parking spots.
19. Weather sensors in smart cities will automatically activate watering systems.
20. Smart cities will prioritize the creation of parks, urban woods, and urban farms to integrate nature into the urban environment.
21. Vertical foresting is a feature in smart cities where buildings are covered with vegetation.
22. Milton Keynes plans to introduce the first public taxi service using self-driving vehicles.
23. Songdo, South Korea, is designed to monitor all aspects of the city from a central control station.
24. Masdar City in Abu Dhabi aims to be ecologically sustainable and a hub for clean tech companies.

SCRIPT:

What will our cities be like in the future?

They will probably be smart cities that make use of technology to serve the people and the environment. Everything in a smart city will be connected and interactive. Information will be collected and sent out in order to improve public services and help people in their daily lives. Street lights will be flexible, increasing or decreasing their glow based on pedestrian usage. Sensors will regulate traffic lights to prevent traffic jams. Someone looking for a place to park will be told where to find one. Waste collection companies will know how full containers are in real time. Weather sensors will automatically activate watering systems. Nature will be an important part of these new cities with the creation of parks, urban woods and urban farms. Another feature will be vertical foresting. Buildings covered with vegetation like the planned forest city near Johor in Malaysia.

There are several cities around the world already pursuing smart city projects such as Amsterdam, Stockholm and Chicago. In the UK, several cities, such as London, Bristol and Milton Keynes are working on their smart city vision. Milton Keynes, for example, is planning to provide the first public taxi service using self-driving vehicles. With beautiful eco-friendly architecture and the best and latest technology, there are also smart cities being planned from scratch. Songdo, South Korea is designed so that all aspects of the city, from traffic to security, are monitored from a central control station. Masdar City in Abu Dhabi plans to be ecologically sustainable and to be a hub for clean tech companies. Another ambitious project is the New Orleans Arcology Habitat, or NOA, a 1200 ft hurricane proof floating city contained inside a single building.

Not everybody, though, is enthusiastic about these new projects. Some see these cities as sterile places where the citizens have no privacy because their actions are constantly monitored.

C. BÀI KIỂM TRA

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- Question 1: A. interacted B. operated C. installed D. refunded
 Question 2: A. cybercrime B. liveable C. article D. booking

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 3:** A. private B. transport C. rooftop **D. controlled**
Question 4: A. neighbourhood B. underground **C. computer** D. skyscraper

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 5: I _____ of pedalling my bicycle around the city to enjoy the fresh air and improve my health.

- A. think **B. am thinking** C. thought D. was thought

Question 6: The urban centre of the city is the busiest and _____ crowded area.

- A. more B. much **C. most** D. least

Question 7: Cities need to _____ the challenges of growing populations and limited resources.

- A. pick up **B. cope with** C. look for D. go through

Question 8: The installation of rooftop gardens is an innovative way to increase green areas and _____ in urban centres.

- A. farming B. skyscrapers C. emissions **D. biodiversity**

Question 9: Building a _____ city involves considering environmental, social, and economic factors to create a harmonious environment.

- A. sustain B. sustainability **C. sustainable** D. sustainably

Question 10: In cities, pedestrian zones are areas _____ people can walk and no vehicles are allowed.

- A. which B. when C. whose **D. where**

Question 11: City dwellers _____ that a smart city with computer-controlled systems can make life easier.

- A. agree** B. are agreeing C. have agreed D. agreed

Question 12: Interactive platforms and technologies enable residents to interact _____ the city administration.

- A. through B. for **C. with** D. at

Question 13: Privacy is a concern in the digital age _____ the risk of cybercrime.

- A. despite **B. due to** C. so that D. but

Question 14: Managing resources efficiently seems very _____ for the sustainable development of cities.

- A. essentially **B. essential** C. inessential D. inessentially

Question 15: Many people believe that a liveable city should provide a _____ of community among its residents.

- A. sense** B. feeling C. state D. lot

Question 16: The city's appearance looks more _____ with the installation of new tram lines.

- A. modern** B. modernity C. modernly D. modernise

Question 17: I _____ that neighbourhoods in the future will operate with smart systems and use card readers for various services.

- A. am believing **B. believe** C. believe D. am believed

Question 18: The app provides _____ recommendation to help you navigate in the city.

- A. way B. road **C. route** D. path

Question 19: _____ farming is a way to grow plants and vegetables in spaces below the ground.

- A. Rooftop B. Traditional C. High-rise **D. Underground**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the option that best completes the following exchanges.

Question 20: Mary and Mike are talking about driverless cars.

Mary: "Have you heard about driverless cars? I think they will be the future of transportation! Do you think so?"

Mike: “_____ . There are still significant challenges to overcome like safety concerns.”

A. I am not sure this is true.

B. What a good idea!

C. I am absolutely sure about it.

D. Yes, I'd like to.

Question 21: Lucy and Kathy are talking about the use of robots in the future.

Lucy: “It seems like robots will help people do some household chores in the future. Do you think that will happen?”

Kathy: “_____ . With the fast development of technology, there are some hard tasks robots can help us.”

A. I don't feel like it.

B. You're right.

C. Yes, that's fine.

D. Yes, I'm pretty sure about it.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

Question 22: Urban planners try to create sustainable and liveable environments to improve the quality of life for their residents.

A. loveable

B. unsuitable

C. inconvenient

D. terrible

Question 23: City dwellers can enjoy the convenience of having various amenities nearby.

A. passengers

B. travellers

C. system

D. residents

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 24: In the future, the use of private vehicles might be on the decrease as more sustainable modes of transportation become widely available.

A. personal

B. individual

C. accessible

D. shared

Question 25: The introduction of trams in urban centres can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

A. rural

B. suburban

C. metropolitan

D. provincial

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 26: Many people is believing that having more green areas in the city is important for a healthier environment.

A. is believing

B. more

C. important

D. healthier

Question 27: Using public transport like trams and buses appears efficiently to reduce traffic jams and pollution in the city.

A. transport

B. like

C. efficiently

D. jams

Question 28: It is said that a green city is made up for environmentally friendly buildings and infrastructure.

A. said

B. for

C. friendly

D. infrastructure

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Studies show that the design of a built environment, such as a city, can have a huge impact on lifestyle choices, health and wellbeing. The implementation of accessible walkways and pedestrian routes not only helps reduce city traffic and pollution, but can (29) _____ a lasting effect on the health of communities.

Until recently, the design of a city and its pedestrianisation efforts have been selfreported and, in some cases, guessed at. Now, (30) _____, mobile tech, smart sensors and other smart city technology offers city planners the ability to analyse city design through sensor data and activity monitoring.

Smart cities can now learn from their technology and adapt city spaces to pedestrianise urban areas and promote healthier lifestyle behaviours, such as cycling and walking. City (31) _____ and officials can further elevate these efforts by deploying new technology into their pedestrian spaces.

Walking tracks such as those developed by Pavegen, encourage well-being whilst also generating renewable energy with (32) _____ footstep to help power interactive LED lighting. The kinetic smart city technology creates a unique user experience, (33) _____ extends far beyond the initial touchpoint, creating a small amount of green energy and having an even bigger impact on the user's sustainable behaviours.

Adapted from <https://www.pavegen.com/blog/how-can-smart-city-technology-improve-wellbeing>

- Question 29:** A. take B. make C. have D. cause
Question 30: A. therefore B. as C. moreover D. however
Question 31: A. development B. developers C. redevelopment D. developing
Question 32: A. every B. a C. little D. some
Question 33: A. that B. who C. where D. which

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Several cities are dealing with the crisis of overpopulation, causing a **dearth** of resources. Social and economical imbalance among citizens creates problems in a community. As technology grows, the concept of Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things can be used into planning Smart cities which can gradually tackle several issues in a coexistent society.

The building of a smart city requires large investments by the government. Nonetheless, it is one of the best changes possible in lifestyles if done with conscious implementation. Smart cities are designed for optimum usage of space and resources along with an efficient and optimum distribution of benefits. **It** also aims at increasing connectivity at various levels among citizens, as well as between the administration and population. Public properties such as schools, roads, and hospitals are improved. The system can tackle several redundancies of the present system and save time and money. As technology is rapidly advancing, one can acknowledge that one needs to develop their lifestyles accordingly to adapt to present-day demands.

Smart cities are meant to be environment-friendly. There are devices which can keep track of air purity level, as well as other environmental and health-related factors. The investment in such a city should also include the maintenance of a conscious work-force which shall review and amend the system. Therefore, a smart city shall only reach a wholesome stage if it stands up to the social and psychological needs of the population.

Source: <https://bwsmartcities.businessworld.in/article/Why-We-Need-Smart-Cities/19-02-2019-167307/>

Question 34: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Crisis of Overpopulation
 B. The Concept and Benefits of Smart cities
 C. Artificial Intelligence and Human Needs
 D. Planning and Building Smart Cities

Question 35: The word "**dearth**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. scarcity B. surplus C. balance D. abundance

Question 36: According to paragraph 2, what is the purpose of a smart city?

- A. To separate administration and population
 B. To replace current cities completely
 C. To maximise the usage of space and resources and enhance connectivity among citizens
 D. To increase government control over citizens

Question 37: The word "**it**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. the building of a smart city B. the government
 C. conscious implementation D. the usage of spaces and resources

Question 38: According to paragraph 3, which of the following is TRUE about smart cities?

- A. Smart cities are solely about environmental protection.
 B. All smart cities have achieved a wholesome stage.

C. A smart city should only focus on the social needs of the population.

D. Devices in smart cities can monitor environmental and health-related factors.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

As we move closer to the futuristic cities, the demand for smart technology development and IT problem-solving continues to grow. Although the number of developers and innovators tackling Smart City innovations is increasing, there still remains a series of problems all developers face at some point or another in their solutions.

Smart cities utilise sensor technology to gather and analyse information in an effort to improve the quality of life for residents. Sensors collect data on everything from rush hour stats to crime rates to overall air quality. Complicated and costly infrastructure is involved in installing and maintaining these sensors. Besides, major metropolitan areas are already challenged with replacing decades-old infrastructure, such as underground wiring, steam pipes, and transportation tunnels, as well as installing high-speed internet. Broadband wireless service is increasing, but there are still areas in major cities where access is limited. Funding for new infrastructure projects is limited and approval processes can take years. Installing new sensors and other improvements cause temporary-though still frustrating-problems for people living in these cities. Developers can help make it easier to install and utilise smart technology by considering these challenges at the very early stages of development. By beginning with the end in mind, developers and tech companies can speed up the process of making our cities smarter by implementing easy-to-install hardware.

In any major city, there's a balance between quality of life and invasion of privacy. While everyone wants to enjoy a more convenient, peaceful, and healthy environment, nobody wants to feel like they are constantly being monitored by "Big Brother." Cameras installed on every street corner may help deter crime, but they can also install fear and paranoia in law-abiding citizens. Another valid concern is the amount of data being collected from all the smart sensors residents come into contact with each day. Developers can help alleviate some of the anxieties of smart city residents by adding transparency and education to their solutions. By developing with the community in mind and considering how they might respond to new technology, companies can gain trust from the people whose solutions are intended to help. Of course, local government officials and community boards need to be involved in the rollout and educational aspects as well.

For a Smart city to truly exist and thrive, it needs "smart" citizens who are engaged and actively taking advantage of new technologies, with any new city-wide tech project, part of the implementation process must involve educating the community on its benefits. This can be done through a series of in-person town hall-style meetings and email campaigns with voter registration, as well as an online education platform that keeps citizens engaged and up-to-date.

When technology, city governance, and communities of people come together to improve the quality of life for everyone involved, that's when a city truly becomes "smart."

Adapted from <https://ubidots.com/blog/the-key-challenges-for-smart-cities/>

Question 39: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. The Role of Technology in Future Cities

B. The Evolution of Smart cities: Challenges and Solutions

C. The Role of Developers in Building Cities

D. The Influence of Internet Access on City Development

Question 40: According to paragraph 2, what challenges do major metropolitan areas face?

A. The replacement of outdated infrastructure and limited access to broadband wireless service in some areas

B. Limited funding for healthcare and educational facilities

C. The difficulty in educating residents about smart technology

D. Finding developers and tech companies to work on smart city projects.

Question 41: The word “**alleviate**” in paragraph 3 mostly means _____.

- A. worsen B. expand C. indicate **D. lessen**

Question 42: According to paragraph 3, what could be a concern for residents in a smart city?

- A. The overuse of smart sensors in public spaces
B. The constant feeling of being monitored by cameras
 C. The lack of involvement from local government officials
 D. The residents’ lack of knowledge about technology

Question 43: What does the phrase “**their**” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. sensors’ B. residents’ **C. developers’** D. anxieties’

Question 44: The word “**thrive**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. struggle B. suffer **C. prosper** D. maintain

Question 45: Which of the following can be inferred about the role of developers in creating smart cities?

- A. Developers should focus on creating smart technologies and not worry about the public reaction.
 B. Developers should consider infrastructure challenges and the balance between quality of life and privacy.
C. Developers are responsible for replacing old infrastructure in cities.
 D. Developers need to focus on improving broadband wireless service in cities.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 46: I am thinking of using public vehicles to go to school because they are good for the environment.

- A. I am thinking of using public vehicles to go to school although it is good for the environment.
 B. I am thinking of using private vehicles to go to school due to its benefits to the environment.
C. I am thinking of using public transport to go to school because of its benefits to the environment.
 D. I am thinking of using public transport to go to school, therefore, it is good for the environment.

Question 47: Some people believe that smart cities in the future will be more liveable than cities in the past.

- A. Some people believe that smart cities in the future will be less liveable than cities in the past.
B. Some people believe that cities in the past will be less liveable than smart cities in the future.
 C. Some people believe that smart cities in the future will not be as liveable as cities in the past.
 D. Some people believe that cities in the past will be as liveable as smart cities in the future.

Question 48: Only when we manage to reduce pollution and traffic jams can the quality of life in cities be improved.

- A. The quality of life can be improved until we manage to reduce pollution and traffic jams.
 B. It is not until we manage to reduce pollution and traffic jams can the quality of life be improved.
 C. It is until we manage to reduce pollution and traffic jams that the quality of life can be improved.
D. Not until we manage to reduce pollution and traffic jams can the quality of life in cities be improved.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49: The rise of smart cities may increase the risk of cybercrime. However, the development of robust security measures can help to protect residents’ privacy.

A. Because the rise of smart cities may increase the risk of cybercrime, the development of robust security measures can help to protect residents' privacy.

B. Although the rise of smart cities may increase the risk of cybercrime, the development of robust security measures can help to protect residents' privacy.

C. The rise of smart cities may increase the risk of cybercrime, leading to the development of robust security measures which help to protect residents' privacy.

D. The rise of smart cities may increase the risk of cybercrime, so the development of robust security measures can help to protect residents' privacy.

Question 50: Parking spaces for private vehicles might decrease. This encourages residents to use public transport more often.

A. Parking spaces for private vehicles might decrease, encouraging residents to use public transport more often.

B. Parking spaces for private vehicles might decrease, which prevents residents from using public transport frequently.

C. Parking spaces for private vehicles might decrease, which encourages residents to use personal transport more often.

D. Parking spaces for private vehicles might decrease, discouraging residents from using public transport frequently.