UNIT 4. URBANISATION

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. VOCABULARY

1. VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	authority	(n)	/ɔːˈθɒrəti/	chính quyền
2.	condition	(n)	/kənˈdɪʃᵊn/	tình trạng
3.	couple	(n)	/ˈkʌpᵊl/	cặp đôi
4.	facility	(n)	/fəˈsɪlətɪ/	cơ sở vật chất
5.	housing	(n)	/ˈhaʊzɪŋ/	nhà ở
6.	immigration	(n)	/ˌɪmɪˈgreɪʃᵊn/	sự nhập cư
7.	infrastructure	(n)	/ˈɪnfrəˌstrʌktʃə/	cơ sở hạ tầng
8.	leisure	(n)	/ˈleʒə/	sự giải trí, thư giãn
9.	line	(n)	/laɪn/	tuyến (tàu)
10.	metro	(n)	/ˈmetrəʊ/	tàu điện
11.	policy	(n)	/ˈpɒləsi/	chính sách
12.	proportion	(n)	/prəˈpɔːʃᵊn/	tỷ lệ
13.	resident	(n)	/ˈrezɪdᵊnt/	người dân
14.	satisfaction	(n)	/ˌsætɪsˈfækʃᵊn/	sự hài lòng
15.	shortage	(n)	/ˈʃɔːtɪdʒ/	sự thiếu
16.	skyscraper	(n)	/ˈskaɪˌskreɪpə/	toà nhà chọc trời
17.	smog	(n)	/smɒg/	khói bụi
18.	space	(n)	/speɪs/	không gian
19.	statistics	(n)	/stəˈtɪstɪks/	số liệu thống kê
20.	trade	(n)	/treɪd/	buôn bán
21.	unemployment	(n)	/ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪmənt/	nạn thất nghiệp
22.	cause	(v)	/kɔːz/	gây ra
23.	chair	(v)	/ʧeə/	chủ trì
24.	decrease	(v)	/dɪˈkriːs/	giảm, hạ xuống
25.	expand	(v)	/ɪksˈpænd/	mở rộng (về diện tích)
26.	expose	(v)	/ɪksˈpəʊz/	tiếp xúc
27.	modernise	(v)	/ˈmɒdənaɪz/	hiện đại hóa
28.	seek	(v)	/siːk/	tìm kiếm
29.	crowded	(adj)	/ˈkraʊdɪd/	đông đúc
30.	Eastern	(adj)	/ˈiːstᵊn/	phương Đông
31.	equal	(adj)	/ˈiːkwəl/	bằng nhau
32.	frequent	(adj)	/ˈfriːkwᵊnt/	thường xuyên
33.	high-rise	(adj)	/ˈhaɪ-raɪz/	cao tầng
34.	low-rise	(adj)	/ləʊ/-/raɪz/	thấp tầng
35.	overcrowded	(adj)	/ˌəʊvəˈkraʊdɪd/	quá đông đúc
36.	reliable	(adj)	/rɪˈlaɪəbᵊl/	đáng tin cậy
37.	rural	(adj)	/ˈrʊərəl/	nông thôn
38.	gradually	(adv)	/ˈgrædʒuəli/	dần dần
39.	slightly	(adv)	/ˈslaɪtli/	một chút
40.	steadily	(adv)	/ˈstedɪli/	đều đặn

2. COLLOCATIONS/ PHRASES

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
41.	convenience store	(np)	/kənˈviːniəns/ /stɔː/	cửa hàng tiện lợi
42.	electric bus	(adj-n)	/ɪˈlektrɪk/ /bʌs/	xe buýt điện
43.	public park	(adj-n)	/ˈpʌblɪk/ /pɑːk/	công viên công cộng
44.	wet market	(adj-n)	/wet/ /ˈmɑːkɪt/	chợ bán đồ tươi sống/ chợ truyền thống
45.	carbon emission	(np)	/ˈkɑːbᵊn/ /ɪˈmɪʃᵊn/	khí thải các bon
46.	city dweller	(np)	/ˈsɪti/ /ˈdwelə/	người dân thành phố
47.	community meeting	(np)	/kəˈmjuːnəti/ /ˈmiːtɪŋ/	cuộc họp cộng đồng
48.	cost of living	(phrase)	/kɒst/ /ɒv/ /ˈlɪvɪŋ/	chi phí sinh hoạt
49.	crime rate	(np)	/kraɪm/ /reɪt/	tỉ lệ tội phạm
50.	government official	(np)	/ˈgʌvᵊnmənt/ /əˈfɪʃᵊl/	quan chức chính phủ
51.	house price	(np)	/haʊs/ /praɪs/	giá nhà
52.	Old Quarter	(adj-n)	/əʊld/ /ˈkwɔːtə/	Phố cổ
53.	rush hour	(adj-n)	/rʌʃ/ /aʊə/	giờ cao điểm
54.	traffic jam	(np)	/ˈtræfɪk/ /ʤæm/	tắc đường
55.	date back	(v-adv)	/deɪt/ /bæk/	có từ (thời gian)
56.	get lost	(v-adj)	/get/ /lɒst/	bị lạc
57.	get stuck	(v-adj)	/get/ /stʌk/	bị mắc kẹt
58.	go for a ride	(phrase)	/gəʊ/ /fɔːr/ /ə/ /raɪd/	đi xe
59.	go up	(v-adv)	/gəʊ/ /ʌp/	lên, tăng lên
60.	settle in	(v-prep)	/ˈsetᵊl/ /ɪn/	định cư ở

3. WORD FORMATION

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
61.	afford	(v)	/əˈfɔːd/	có đủ tiền, có khả năng chi trả
62.	affordable	(adj)	/əˈfɔːdəbᵊl/	có thể chi trả
63.	colonial	(adj)	/kəˈləʊniəl/	thuộc địa
64.	colony	(n)	/ˈkɒləni/	thuộc địa
65.	modernisation	(n)	/ˌmɒdᵊnaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/	sự hiện đại hoá
66.	modernise	(v)	/ˈmɒdənaɪz/	hiện đại hóa
67.	stability	(n)	/stəˈbɪləti/	sự ổn định
68.	stable	(adj)	/ˈsteɪbᵊl/	ổn định
69.	urban	(adj)	/ˈɜːbᵊn/	thuộc về đô thị
70.	urbanisation	(n)	/ˌɜːbᵊnaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/	đô thị hóa
71.	urbanised	(adj)	/ˈɜːbənaɪzd/	đô thị hóa

II. PRONUNCIATION

NHỮNG TỪ KHÔNG NHẤN TRỌNG ÂM TRONG CÂU

Trong văn nói, hầu hết những từ mang chức năng ngữ pháp sẽ không được nhấn mạnh. Những từ đó bao gồm:

- mạo từ: *a, an, the*
- giới từ: *above, on, at, for, of, to, until,* etc.
- đại từ: *I, you, we, they, he, she, it*
- tính từ sở hữu: *my, your, our, their, her, his, its*
- trợ động từ: *be, have, do, does,* etc.

- từ nối: *and, but, or, because,* etc.
- động từ khuyết thiếu: *can, will, should, could,* etc.
- cụm từ: *there is, there are,* etc.

Ví dụ: 1. **People** should **wrap gifts** in **reusable paper** to **reduce environmental problems.**
2. There are **lots** of **traffic jams** in **big cities** during **rush hour.**
3. **Many people** are **moving** to **big cities because** they **want** to **have** a **better life.**
4. Do you **want** to **go** for a **walk** or for a **ride?**
5. **Urbanisation makes people's lives more convenient**, but it can **cause serious problems**.

Trong những câu phía trên, những từ in đậm là những từ mang nội dung và được nhấn mạnh. Những từ còn lại là những từ mang chức năng ngữ pháp không được nhấn mạnh khi nói.

III. GRAMMAR

Hiện tại hoàn thành (ôn tập và mở rộng); So sánh đôi để cho thấy sự thay đổi

1. THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH

a. Cách dùng

STT	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
1.	Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ và kết quả ở hiện tại.	The city **has changed** a lot because of urbanisation. *Thành phố **đã thay đổi** rất nhiều vì quá trình đô thị hóa.*
2.	Diễn tả hành động đã hoàn thành cho tới thời điểm hiện tại mà không đề cập tới nó xảy ra khi nào.	Mai ***has moved*** to the city. *Mai **đã chuyển** đến thành phố.*
3.	Diễn tả số lần diễn ra một sự việc (It/ This/ That + be + the first time/ the second time + S + have/ has + P2)	This is the first time I **have tried** this food. *Đây là lần đầu tiên tôi **thử** món ăn này.*
4.	Diễn tả một kinh nghiệm, trải nghiệm độc đáo (It/ This/ That/ Noun/ Mệnh đề danh động từ V-ing + be + the + tính từ ở dạng so sánh hơn nhất + S + have/ has + P2)	1. This is the best experience I **have had** in this city. *Đây là trải nghiệm tuyệt vời nhất tôi có **được** ở thành phố này.* 2. Finding jobs is the hardest thing I **have done** this month. *Tìm việc làm là điều khó khăn nhất tôi **đã làm** trong tháng này.*

b. Công thức:

THỂ	ĐẠI TỪ	ĐỘNG TỪ
Khẳng định	I / He/ she/ it	HAS LEARNED
	You/ we/ they	HAVE LEARNED
Phủ định	I/ He/ she/ it	HAS NOT (= HASN'T) LEARNED
	You/ we/ they	HAVE NOT (= HAVEN'T) LEARNED
Nghi vấn		HAS I/ HE/ SHE/ IT LEARNED...?
		HAVE YOU/ WE/ THEY LEARNED ...?

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành thường đi kèm với một số trạng từ sau

STT	Trạng từ	Ví dụ
1.	Just	I have **just** moved to Ha Noi. *(Tôi **mới** chuyển đến Hà Nội.)*
2.	Ever, never	Have you **ever** been to the city centre? *(Bạn **đã từng** đến trung tâm thành phố chưa?)* I have **never** lived in rural areas. *(Tôi **chưa bao giờ** sống ở vùng nông thôn.)*
3.	Already, yet	I have **already** moved to a new flat. *(Tôi **đã** chuyển đến một căn hộ mới.)*

		I haven't moved to the city **yet.** *(Tôi **vẫn chưa** chuyển đến thành phố.)*
4.	For, since	I have lived in Ha Noi **for** 20 years. *(Tôi đã sống ở Hà Nội **được** 20 năm.)* The city has been busy **since** 1999. *(Thành phố đã đông đúc **kể từ** năm 1999.)*

Lưu ý: Thì hiện tại hoàn thành cũng thường đi kèm với những cụm từ sau đây để diễn tả khoảng thời gian chưa kết thúc: *today, this morning, this month, this year, so far, over the last few weeks, up to now, recently...*

2. SO SÁNH KÉP THỂ HIỆN SỰ THAY ĐỔI

a. Chúng ta dùng so sánh kép thể hiện sự thay đổi

Với tính từ ngắn: adj-er and adj-er

Với tính từ dài: more and more adj

Ví dụ: The city is getting bigger and bigger. *(Thành phố ngày càng lớn hơn.)*
My neighbourhood is becoming more and more crowded.
(Khu phố của tôi ngày càng trở nên đông đúc hơn.)

b. Chúng ta dùng so sánh kép để chỉ cả 2 vật thay đổi cùng nhau.

The + adj-er (The more adj) + Clause 1, **The + adj-er** (The more adj) + Clause 2

Với tính từ ngắn: The + adj-er

Với tính từ dài: The + more adj

Ví dụ:

- The more crowded the city becomes, the more polluted it gets.
(Thành phố càng đông đúc thì càng ô nhiễm.)
- The more crowded the city becomes, the more we need to invest in infrastructure.
(Thành phố càng đông đúc thì chúng ta càng cần đầu tư vào cơ sở hạ tầng.)
- The bigger the city gets, the more we need to invest in public services.
(Thành phố càng lớn thì chúng ta càng cần đầu tư vào các dịch vụ công.)

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. r<u>e</u>sident	B. h<u>ou</u>sing	C. c<u>au</u>se	D. <u>s</u>pace
2. A. fa<u>c</u>ility	B. <u>c</u>rime	C. <u>c</u>ost	D. <u>c</u>olony
3. A. <u>a</u>fford	B. tr<u>a</u>ffic	C. exp<u>a</u>nd	D. gr<u>a</u>dual
4. A. <u>s</u>eek	B. <u>s</u>mog	C. lo<u>s</u>t	D. low-ri<u>s</u>e
5. A. tr<u>a</u>de	B. short<u>a</u>ge	C. skyscr<u>a</u>per	D. st<u>a</u>ble
6. A. l<u>i</u>ne	B. sl<u>i</u>ghtly	C. l<u>i</u>ving	D. h<u>i</u>gh-rise
7. A. p<u>u</u>blic	B. b<u>u</u>s	C. r<u>u</u>ral	D. r<u>u</u>sh
8. A. <u>d</u>weller	B. gra<u>d</u>ually	C. <u>d</u>ate	D. crowe<u>d</u>
9. A. auth<u>o</u>rity	B. c<u>o</u>lonial	C. pr<u>o</u>portion	D. c<u>o</u>ndition
10. A. <u>e</u>xpose	B. r<u>e</u>liable	C. <u>e</u>lectric	D. s<u>e</u>ttle

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

1. A. metro	B. couple	C. afford	D. leisure
2. A. complain	B. crowded	C. frequent	D. Eastern
3. A. rural	B. stable	C. public	D. expose
4. A. traffic	B. urban	C. market	D. expand
5. A. colony	B. condition	C. modernise	D. policy
6. A. government	B. resident	C. percentage	D. skyscraper

7. A. facility	B. unemployment	C. authority	D. affordable
8. A. urbanised	B. official	C. emission	D. electric
9. A. carbon	B. dweller	C. settle	D. improve
10. A. equal	B. shortage	C. connect	D. quarter

II. VOCABULARY

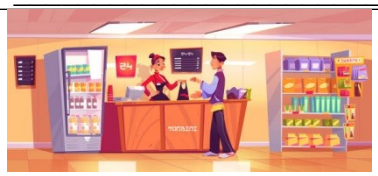
Task 1. Write the words/ phrases below the pictures.

public park	convenience store	electric bus
wet market	skyscraper	metro

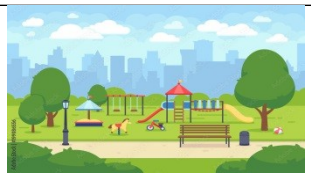
1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

6. _____

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

1. resident	a. a railway track
2. statistics	b. a set of ideas or a plan for action followed by a business, a government
3. facility	c. the act of someone coming to live in a different country
4. line	d. a mixture of harmful smoke, gases in the cities
5. smog	e. the number or amount of a group or part of something when compared to the whole
6. immigration	f. a place, especially including buildings, where a particular activity happens
7. policy	g. a person who lives or has their home in a place
8. proportion	h. a collection of facts or measurements, as about people, business conditions, or weather

Task 3. Complete each sentence with a suitable word from Task 2. (form of the word can be changed if necessary).

1. Accurate _____ help urban planners make informed decisions.
2. The city invested in a new healthcare _____ for its people.
3. City officials implemented a new housing _____ to manage urban growth.
4. The _____ of urban dwellers is steadily increasing.
5. Urbanisation often attracts _____ for job prospects. People move to the city for a better life.
6. _____ in this neighbourhood come from different regions of the North of Viet Nam.
7. Be careful with the _____. It will harm your health.
8. They are opening a new metro _____ from the city centre.

Task 4. Choose the correct word/phrase to complete each sentence.

1. The ***housing / space*** market is competitive in the city centre. The price of a house is really high here.
2. There's a ***trade / shortage*** of affordable houses in many cities. Most houses there are expensive.

3. The ***unemployment / infrastructure*** in this neighbourhood is really nice. It has a modern gym and train station.
4. The living ***condition / percentage of*** people has increased. They now have better healthcare.
5. ***Satisfaction / Leisure*** options in the city are diverse. You can enjoy a walk or play sports in the park or go to the cinema to watch a movie.
6. There is a lot of traffic in ***fast / rush*** hours. You can avoid them so that you can go to his house on time.
7. The ***crime rate / carbon emission*** is surprisingly high. You should be careful or else a thief will break into your house.
8. The ***government official / city dweller*** is talking about how to improve the quality of life of people in this area.
9. The ***cost / fee*** of living in the city can be higher than that in rural areas. Everything is more expensive there.
10. I got stuck in a ***community meeting / traffic jam*** on Tran Hung Dao street. It took me almost an hour to get out of that street.

Task 5. Complete each sentence with a verb from the box (change the form of the verb if necessary).

cause	afford	expand	seek
modernise	expose	chair	decrease

1. The traffic jam can _____ delays during rush hour. People might not get to the office on time.
2. Cities often _____ to accommodate growing populations. If they don't, there will not be enough land for people.
3. Residents in the city often _____ to harmful smog which can badly affect their health.
4. They _____ jobs right now as they need money to pay fortheir living costs.
5. I cannot _____ to buy a house in Ha Noi. It is too expensive.
6. They are trying to _____ the carbon emissions by using public transport.
7. He _____ a meeting about urbanisation impact in Thai Binh province yesterday.
8. They _____ the building with a new gym and a computer room.

Task 6. Complete each sentence with a verb from the box (change the form of the verb if necessary).

go x 2	get x 2	settle	date

1. It's easy to _____ lost in the maze of the Old Quarter. There are so many small streets.
2. People often _____ for a ride to explore the city at the weekend.
3. My mother sometimes _____ stuck in traffic on Nguyen Trai street as they are repairing the road there.
4. The historic buildings _____ back to several centuries. People built them in the 1560s.
5. Many newcomers _____ in the city for job opportunities. They want to have a better life.
6. The unemployment rate _____ up these days as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Task 7. Match each word on the left with a word that has OPPOSITE meaning on the right.

1. high-rise	a. expensive
2. crowded	b. unsteady
3. affordable	c. Western
4. frequent	d. low-rise

5. rural	e. different
6. stable	f. urban
7. falling	g. undependable
8. reliable	h. empty
9. Eastern	i. rising
10. equal	j. rare

Task 8. Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

colonial	overcrowded	slightly	steadily	gradually

1. The city has preserved its _____ architecture in the old town.
2. The temperature has _____ increased compared to last month. It has just increased 1 degree Celsius.
3. The cityscape has transformed with new developments not at once but _____.
4. The population of the city has been growing _____ over the past decade. It increases every year.
5. Some areas are becoming _____ due to population growth. There is not enough infrastructure for them.

Task 9. Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. The city is highly _____ with skyscrapers and modern infrastructure. **(URBANISATION)**
2. The government is working on making housing more _____ for the residents. **(AFFORD)**
3. The city was once a British _____ with a rich cultural history. **(COLONIAL)**
4. _____ efforts include updating public transportation and technology. **(MODERNISE)**
5. The political _____ of the city attracts businesses and investors. **(STABLE)**

III. GRAMMAR

Task 1. Complete the sentences with verbs in present perfect.

1. The city _____ **(experience)** significant urbanisation over the past decade.
2. Many new skyscrapers _____ **(construct)** in the downtown area in the last 5 years.
3. Local businesses _____ **(develop)** since the urban development projects began.
4. The population _____ **(grow)** rapidly in the last 10 years as more people _____ **(move)** to the city.
5. Pollution levels _____ **(increase)** since the expansion of industrial zones.
6. Over the years, urbanisation _____ **(affect)** the lifestyle and habits of the residents.
7. Urbanisation _____ **(bring)** about changes in the landscape and infrastructure.
8. Residents _____ **(witness)** a transformation in public transportation systems.

Task 2. Complete the sentences with verbs in present perfect or past simple.

1. The city _____ **(experience)** a housing boom in the 1990s.
2. Technology so far _____ **(play)** a crucial role in the city's recent urbanisation.
3. More and more skyscrapers _____ **(build)** in this area in the last 3 years.
4. This is the first time I _____ **(see)** such a tall building.
5. Building a skyscraper is the hardest thing this company _____ **(do).**
6. The government _____ **(construct)** a new metro line in 2015. It is still in use now.
7. Historic neighbourhoods _____ **(pull)** down in the 1970s for urban renewal.
8. Last year, a major urban development project _____ **(transform)** the downtown area.

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of double comparatives.

1. Infrastructure is becoming _____ **(outdated)** in rapidly expanding cities.
2. Cultural diversity is getting _____ **(rich)** as cities attract people from various backgrounds.
3. The air quality is becoming _____ **(polluted)** due to increased industrialisation.
4. The more skyscrapers are constructed, _____ **(tall)** city skylines become.
5. _____ **(connected)** a city is, _____ **(accessible)** information becomes for residents.
6. The cost of living in cities is getting _____ **(high).**
7. _____ **(clean)** the streets are, _____ **(attractive)** the neighbourhood becomes.
8. The more city life speeds up, _____ **(fast)** the pace of life becomes.
9. Public spaces are becoming _____ **(limited)** in densely populated urban zones.
10. _____ **(populated)** a city becomes, _____ **(challenging)** traffic congestion gets.
11. Traffic is getting _____ (**busy),** leading to longer commute times.
12. _____ **(crowded)** public spaces are, _____ **(important)** proper urban management becomes.

IV. READING

Task 1. 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.

The quality of **(1)** _____ city's infrastructure is central to its residents' quality of life, economic opportunities and feeling of social inclusion. Airports, road networks and rail systems; schools and hospitals; water utilities, power and telecommunications grids. Infrastructure is **(2)** _____ lifeblood for all cities.

(3) _____, thanks to the world's growing population, **(4)** _____ urbanisation and economic development, the current levels of investment in infrastructure are not enough. **(5)** _____, if current trends continue, the gap between projected infrastructure spending and the amount of investment needed to **(6)** _____ the world's infrastructure needs **(7)** _____ to grow to USD 15 trillion by 2040.

Failures in infrastructure **(8)** _____ a lack of investment have significant implications for property and business continuity for city authorities, as well as central government bodies. There is a **(9)** _____ need to transform how infrastructure is planned, delivered and managed as urbanisation, digitalization and climate change increasingly impact the world. Insurers can help by **(10)** _____ risk advice on infrastructure maintenance and also appropriate levels of coverage to insure for property damage and business interruption.

Adapted from: https://www.zurich.com/en/knowledge/topics/global-risks/the-risks-of-rapid-urbanization-in-developing-countries

1. A. an	B. the	C. a	D. Ø (no article)
2. A. the	B. a	C. Ø (no article)	D. an
3. A. Therefore	B. Although	C. Despite	D. However
4. A. increase	B. increasing	C. increased	D. to increase
5. A. For example	B. In fact	C. In conclusion	D. To begin with
6. A. see	B. take	C. leave	D. meet
7. A. is predicted	B. predicts	C. is predicting	D. has predicted
8. A. despite	B. else	C. so	D. due to
9. A. grow	B. grown	C. growing	D. being grown
10. A. providing	B. seeking	C. removing	D. hiding

Task 2. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

The 1960 street map of Lagos, Nigeria, shows a small western-style coastal city **(1)** _____. Paved roads quickly turn to dirt, and fields to forest. There are few buildings over six floors high and not many cars.

No one foresaw **(2)** _____. In just two generations, Lagos grew 100-fold, from under 200,000 people to nearly 20 million. Today one of the world's 10 largest cities, it sprawls across nearly 1,000 sq km. **(3)** _____, it is largely chaotic and impoverished. Most residents live in informal settlements, or slums. The great majority are not connected to piped water or a sanitation system. The city's streets are choked with traffic, **(4)** _____ is full of fumes, and its main dump covers 40 hectares and receives 10,000 metric tons of waste a day.

But new research suggests **(5)** _____ may be nothing to what might take place in the next 60. **(6)** _____ and people move to cities at the same rate as now, Lagos could become the world's largest metropolis, **(7)** _____ 85 or 100 million people. By 2100, **(8)** _____ to be home to more people than California or Britain today, and to stretch hundreds of miles - with enormous environmental effects.

Adapted from: https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2018/mar/19/urban-explosion-kinshasa-el-alto-growth-mexico-city-bangalore-lagos

1. A. surround by a few semi-rural African villages
   B. to surround by a few semi-rural African villages
   C. surrounding by a few semi-rural African villages
   D. surrounded by a few semi-rural African villages
2. A. what happened next B. which happened next
   C. why happened next D. when happened next
3. A. Wealthy in vastly parts B. Wealthy vastly in parts
   C. Vastly wealthy in parts D. Vastly in wealthy parts
4. A. this air B. its air C. his air D. one's air
5. A. that the changes Lagos has seen in the last 60 years
   B. that the changes has seen Lagos in the last 60 years
   C. that has seen the changes Lagos in the last 60 years
   D. that has seen Lagos in the last 60 years the changes
6. A. Despite Nigeria's population continues to grow
   B. Although Nigeria's population continues to grow
   C. If Nigeria's population continues to grow
   D. When Nigeria's population continues to grow
7. A. repetitive of B. sustainable for C. available for D. home to
8. A. it projects B. it is projected C. it projected D. it was projected

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

Nigeria is rapidly urbanising, with more people living in urban areas than in rural communities. A recent World Bank estimate shows that 53% of the 213 million Nigerians live in urban areas. That's projected to rise above 70% by 2050.

Lagos, Nigeria's biggest city, already has over 15.9 million people. The country's urban growth rate is 6% and the general population growth rate is about 2.4%.

Although urban areas are hubs for socioeconomic development, many large cities are unsafe and unhealthy.

Unfortunately, infrastructure development and service delivery aren't keeping pace with urban population growth in Nigeria. Millions of urban residents face enormous challenges like housing prices, overcrowding and limited economic opportunities. Poverty, air and noise pollution, insecurity, heightened criminality and environmental degradation are others. Climate change is also causing rising sea levels,

flooding, heatwaves, more intense droughts, crop failures and famines that affect residents of urban areas across Nigeria.

All these pressures, combined with poor planning, make life difficult in the country's cities. One of the tools to deal with unsustainable urbanisation is family planning.

High population growth in cities across Africa is mainly driven by a natural increase: more births than deaths. When a country is 30% or more urban, the contribution of natural increase to urban growth becomes larger than that of migration.

Nigeria's total fertility rate is 5.3 (4.5 in urban and 5.9 in rural areas), which is far higher than the rate of countries like South Africa (2.7) and Rwanda (3.6).

Only 12% of married women in Nigeria use modern contraceptives (18.2% in urban and 7.8% in rural areas). Again, this is far lower compared to South Africa (48%) and Rwanda (58%).

The unsastisfied need for family planning among currently married women is high in urban Nigeria, at 20%.

Adapted from: https://theconversation.com/nigerias-cities-are-growing-fast-family-planning-must-be-part-of-urban-development-plans-199325

_____ 1. Nigeria's urban population is currently more than 50%.
_____ 2. The urban growth rate in Nigeria is higher than the general population growth rate.
_____ 3. Urban areas are generally safe and healthy in Nigeria.
_____ 4. Infrastructure development and service delivery are keeping pace with urban population growth.
_____ 5. Climate change is affecting urban areas in Nigeria most among all countries in Africa.
_____ 6. Family planning is suggested as a solution for unsustainable urbanisation.
_____ 7. Migration is the primary driver of high population growth in African cities.
_____ 8. Nigeria's total fertility rate is lower in rural areas than in urban areas.
_____ 9. A higher percentage of married women in Nigeria use modern contraceptives compared to Rwanda.
_____ 10. The unsatisfied need for family planning is specified for rural Nigeria.

Task 4. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Over the course of the last century, the health of people living in cities benefited from better access to education and healthcare, improved living conditions and targeted public-health interventions.

However, when urbanisation is rapid and unplanned, a combination of high population density, ageing populations, poverty and lack of infrastructure can have a negative impact on public health, primarily by fostering conditions in which communicable diseases can flourish.

Global health systems were weakened by the COVID-19 pandemic and now find **themselves** under continued pressure. This is due, in part, to people living longer and suffering illnesses associated with old age. There are also higher mortality rates among socially disadvantaged, and often urban, communities. This erodes quality of care and shrinks access to healthcare, **which** is highlighted by the lack of hospital capacity during infectious disease outbreaks.

It is striking that, today, more than 700 million people who live in urban environments live without improved sanitation, which in turn contributes to poor health. The problem is particularly acute in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (where more than 370 million people are living in slums), sub-Saharan Africa (more than 238 million) and Central and Southern Asia (more than 227 million). All of these urban populations are faced with increased levels of risk to illnesses, including worm infections, cholera and diarrhoea. Looking ahead, an estimated 3 billion people will be in need of adequate and affordable housing by 2030.

Most worryingly, as cities expand and **infringe** on neighbouring rural areas, there is increasing contact between wild animal populations and humans, increasing the risks of zoonotic disease transmission. Once infected, in today's hyper-connected world, it is easier for **pathogens** to be carried

between human urban populations and then from one city to another, with the potential for large-scale outbreaks, epidemics and - as we have seen with COVID-19 - global health emergencies.

Adapted from: https://www.zurich.com/en/knowledge/topics/global-risks/the-risks-of-rapid-urbanization-in-developing-countries

1. What would be the best title for the passage?
   A. The Positive Impact of Urbanisation on Public Health
   B. Global Health Challenges in Urban Environments
   C. The COVID-19 Pandemic and Its Impact on Global Health
   D. Sanitation Issues in Developing Cities
2. What positive factors have contributed to the health of people living in cities over the last century?
   A. rapid and unplanned urbanisation
   B. improved living conditions and targeted public-health interventions
   C. lack of infrastructure and high population density
   D. mortality rates among socially disadvantaged communities
3. The word **"themselves"** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
   A. ageing populations B. conditions
   C. communicable diseases D. global health systems
4. What factor contributes to the weakening of global health systems?
   A. Improved living conditions
   B. High population density
   C. Ageing populations and illnesses associated with old age
   D. Lack of hospital capacity during infectious disease outbreaks
5. The word **"which"** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
   A. reduced quality of care and access to healthcare
   B. people living longer and suffering illnesses
   C. the COVID-19 pandemic
   D. higher mortality rates
6. In which regions are the sanitation issues particularly acute?
   A. North America and Europe B. Eastern and South-Eastern Asia
   C. Latin America and the Caribbean D. Australia and Oceania
7. The word **"infringe"** in paragraph 5 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.
   A. seek B. modernise C. expose D. invade
8. The word **"pathogens"** in paragraph 5 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.
   A. goods B. rates C. issues D. disease-causing organisms
9. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
   A. More than 700 million people are living with improper sanitary conditions.
   B. The expansion of cities can badly affect neighbouring rural areas.
   C. There is a lack of hospital capacity during infectious disease outbreaks.
   D. More than 227 million people in sub-Saharan Africa face increased levels of risk of illnesses.
10. Which can be inferred from the passage?
   A. The COVID-19 pandemic had a positive impact on global health systems.
   B. Poverty does not have a relation to poor health.
   C. There is not enough affordable housing for people now.
   D. Zoonotic disease transmission is less likely in hyper-connected urban environments.

V. WRITING

Task 1. Rewrite each sentence using the given word in brackets as long as its meaning stays the same as the original one.

1. There are more people in this neighbourhood and the neighbourhood becomes noisier. **(MORE)**

-> The _____.

2. A city grows faster. It becomes more challenging to manage traffic congestion. **(MORE)**
-> The _____.
3. The last time I visited Ho Chi Minh city was 5 years ago. **(FOR)**
-> I _____.
4. I have not seen such a tall skyscraper like this before. **(TIME)**
-> This _____.
5. I have not seen a bigger road than this in the city. **(BIGGEST)**
-> This _____.

Task 2. Rearrange the following sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/ letter.

1. a. Firstly, as cities grow, green spaces disappear, leadingto habitat loss for many species.
b. Moreover, urbanisation often leads to higher energy consumption, which increases the carbon footprint.
c. Lastly, the demand for resources in urban areas puts a pressure on surrounding regions and promotes deforestation and resource exploitation.
d. Urbanisation has undeniable environmental impacts.
e. Secondly, increased construction and industrial activities contribute to air and water pollution.

Your answer: _____

2. a. Secondly, with more people, finding affordable housing becomes a major challenge, often resulting in slum areas.
b. In conclusion, addressing the challenges of overpopulation in big cities requires thoughtful planning and sustainable solutions.
c. Dear Nam, I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to share my thoughts on the growing issue of overpopulation in big cities.
d. Lastly, the competition for jobs escalates, making unemployment a pressing concern.
e. Best regards,
f. Firstly, the increase in population puts undeniable pressure on infrastructure, leading to traffic congestion and inadequate public services.

Your answer: _____

Task 3. Write a letter (150-170 words) to a friend to tell him/her about how your city has changed dur to urbanisation.

VI. LISTENING

Task 1. Listen to two people talking about problems of megacities. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). You can listen to the recording TWICE.

_____ 1. In 1950, there were 34 mega cities in the world.
_____ 2. Los Angeles has successfully resolved its traffic congestion issues.
_____ 3. Traffic congestion cost Los Angeles nearly 20 billion dollars in lost productivity in 2017.
_____ 4. By 2050, total waste generation in South Asia will triple.
_____ 5. In megacities, all rubbish is burned or buried.
_____ 6. Recycling in megacities needs to be highly sophisticated.

Task 2. Listen to a talk about evolution and future of urbanisation and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions. You can listen to the recording TWICE.

1. When did our ancestors know about selective breeding?
   A. 20000 years ago B. 15000 years ago C. 10000 years ago D. 5000 years ago
2. Why did people in semi-permanent villages have to relocate every few years?
   A. because they could not find any food.
   B. because the population became overcrowded for the area.
   C. because they wanted to explore more land.
   D. because the soil was no longer good for farming.
3. Where will most people live in the future?
   A. urban areas in the world's poorest countries
   B. developed countries
   C. rural areas in the world's poorest countries
   D. industrial regions
4. What two big problems do cities need to solve for population growth?
   A. skyscraper construction and rooftop gardens
   B. food production and sanitation
   C. renewable energy sources and farms
   D. single-family homes and education
5. How will the future of cities be?
   A. focused on single industries B. limited and inflexible
   C. diverse and creative D. disconnected and isolated

VII. SPEAKING

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the advantages of urbanisation?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2. How does urbanisation affect the environment?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Task 2. Describe some changes that have happened in your neighbourhood due to urbanisation in 2 minutes.

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. smog B. metro C. policy D. cost
Question 2: A. afford B. trade C. expand D. gradual

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. convenience B. statistics C. resident D. proportion
Question 4: A. equal B. stable C. public D. expose

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

Question 5: The project on expanding the road _____ since it _____ last year.
A. has started / was proposed B. started / was proposed
C. has started / has been proposed D. started / has been proposed

Question 6: The green space in this city is getting _____.
A. small and small B. more small and small
C. smaller and smaller D. small and small more

Question 7: This is the biggest department store that I _____.
A. see B. saw C. will see D. have seen

Question 8: _____ the city is, _____ it becomes.
A. More urbanised / more polluted B. The more urbanised / the more polluted
C. More urbanising / more polluting D. The more urbanising / the more polluting

Question 9: Many people in the countryside decided to _____ the city because it is easier to find a job there.
A. get lost B. settle in C. date back D. go up

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 10 to 15.

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Expert Speakers: (10) _____ with renowned urban planners, architects, and policymakers.
Interactive Workshops: Hands-on sessions to explore innovative urban solutions.
Networking Opportunities: Connect with professionals and **(11)** _____ in the field.
Cutting-edge Topics: Explore sustainability, smart cities, and community development.
Q&A Sessions: Get answers **(12)** _____ your burning urbanisation questions.
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Location: Tran Phu Venue, Nam Cao street, Thai Binh province.
Limited spots available. Reserve yours now!

Question 10: A. Engaging	B. To engage	C. Engage	D. Engaged
Question 11: A. enthusiasm	B. enthusiastic	C. enthusia	D. enthusiasts
Question 12: A. on	B. to	C. from	D. in

URBANISATION WORKSHOP SUMMARY

Recap of the Urbanisation Workshop, **(13)** _____ dynamic event about insightful discussions and practical insights:
Diverse Perspectives: Participants brought diverse experiences and enriched the conversation.
Keynote Addresses: Experts highlighted urbanisation trends, challenges, and opportunities.
Interactive Sessions: Engaging workshops explored **(14)** _____ urban planning and design.
Community Engagement: Emphasis on involving communities in decision-making for inclusive development
Networking Success: Attendees connected, promoted collaborations **(15)** _____ future urban projects.
Stay tuned for more events about the future of our cities!

Question 13: A. an	B. the	C. a	D. Ø (no article)
Question 14: A. sustain	B. sustainability	C. sustainably	D. sustainable
Question 15: A. for	B. from	C. at	D. in

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/ letter in each of the following questions.

Question 16:
a. Firstly, improving public transportation can relieve traffic congestion and reduce air pollution.
b. By combining these strategies, cities aim to minimise the bad effects of rapid urbanisation.
c. Lastly, community involvement in urban planning allows residents to voice their concerns and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhoods.
d. In response to the negative impacts of urbanisation, various plans are being developed to create more sustainable and livable cities.
e. Secondly, the construction of green spaces within urban areas can enhance the overall well-being of residents by providing recreational areas and improving air quality.

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

Question 17:
a. Additionally, there's a focus on creating more green spaces within cities, contributing to a healthier environment.
b. Firstly, the government is actively promoting sustainable practices, encouraging eco- friendly construction, and enhancing public transportation to reduce congestion.
c. I hope this information is useful for you.
d. Take care,
e. Dear Phuong,
Hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to share some interesting news about urban development policies in Viet Nam.

f. It's impressive to see how these policies aim to balance urban growth with environmental considerations.

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

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 23.

Yet urbanisation also presents many human development challenges. **(18)** _____ nearly 40 percent of the world's urban expansion may be in slums, worsening economic disparities and unsanitary conditions. Rapid urbanisation is also linked to environmental concerns and many cities located in coastal areas or on river banks **(19)** _____ natural disasters such as storms, cyclones and floods. Likewise, poor urban infrastructure - such as unreliable power systems, **(20)** _____ and poor public transport, inefficient ports and inadequate schools - reduces cities' competitiveness and economic prospects.

So not all urbanisation is positive, especially if it is unplanned. **(21)** _____**,** policymakers will have to address a few key issues.

(22) _____, more than two-thirds of the world's population is projected to be living in urban areas. This rapid increase will take place mainly in developing countries. Africa and Asia - **(23)** _____ - will have the fastest urban growth rates. Africa's urban population is projected to jump from 40 percent today to 56 percent by 2050, and Asia's from 48 percent to 64 percent.

Adapted from: https://hdr.undp.org/content/rapid-urbanisation-opportunities-and-challenges-improve-well-being-societies

Question 18: A. It estimates that B. Estimated that
C. It is estimated that D. Estimating that

Question 19: A. may also be vulnerable to B. may be vulnerable also for
C. may be vulnerable also to D. may also be vulnerable for

Question 20: A. congest roads B. congesting roads C. congested roads D. congestion roads

Question 21: A. Be able to to fully capitalise on the opportunity
B. Being able to to fully capitalise on the opportunity
C. Able to to fully capitalise on the opportunity
D. To be able to fully capitalise on the opportunity

Question 22: A. For 2050 B. By 2050 C. Of 2050 D. From 2050

Question 23: A. still both less urbanised than other regions
B. both still less urbanised than other regions
C. both other regions still less urbanised than
D. both still urbanised less than other regions

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 24 to 28.

More than 1 billion people live in housing **(24)** _____ is below minimum standards of comfort and sanitation, and new houses will have to be built for 3 billion people by 2030.

Investing in essential infrastructure propels growth and human development. There **(25)** _____ some progress in narrowing the infrastructure deficit in recent decades, but much more needs to be done. Good planning and sound management is needed to manage this. National and local governments need to become more strategic in responding **(26)** _____ the full range of challenges and opportunities posed by rapid urbanisation. This can be done by formulating a national urbanisation **(27)** _____ as a first step to help to identify urban development priorities, shape plans and better coordinate actions by all the actors involved, including the private sector.

There is, **(28)** _____ no one-size-fits-all urban strategy. Urban policy priorities and choices depend on a variety of factors - including the scale, speed and source of urbanisation, the size of cities and the stage of urban development.

Adapted from: https://hdr.undp.org/content/rapid-urbanisation-opportunities-and-challenges-improve-well-being-societies

Question 24:	A. who	B. that	C. when	D. why
Question 25:	A. is	B. will be	C. was	D. has been
Question 26:	A. on	B. of	C. to	D. in
Question 27:	A. strategy	B. reality	C. conclusion	D. reduction
Question 28:	A. therefore	B. despite	C. although	D. however

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 29 to 33.

For the first time in history more than half the world's population resides in cities. The world's urban population now stands at 3.7 billion people, and this number is expected to double by 2050. The trend towards urbanisation is only getting faster and 96 percent of all urbanisation by 2030 will occur in the developing world. This global shift toward a more urban global population has **profound** implications for a wide range of issues including food, water, and energy consumption. The move towards urban concentration is a fact, and as city life becomes a reality for an ever- greater share of the world's population, governments, companies, and civil society must recognize that they are largely unequipped to deal with city-level problems.

Urban growth presents an opportunity to connect more people to water and electricity, making them healthier and more productive. **It** also presents the risk of overwhelming various public goods, including power, infrastructure, health, and education as these systems adjust to increased demand. Urbanisation can be a positive, but if poorly managed will only amplify existing challenges. The recent Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa was an urban phenomenon, and was spread faster by poor municipal level systems, other risks, including gang violence and extremism leading to terrorism, can become worse in urban settings if not properly addressed.

Adapted from: https://www.forbes.com/sites/danielrunde/2015/02/24/urbanization-development-opportunity/?sh=b17a3c06ca39

Question 29: What would be the best title for the passage?

A. The Consequences of Urbanization on Global Population
B. Challenges and Opportunities in the Era of Urban Growth
C. Rapid Urbanisation: A Change in the 21st Century
D. The Impact of Urban Concentration on Public Services

Question 30: The word **"profound"** in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

A. unsafe B. hidden C. famous D. significant

Question 31: The word **"it"** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. water B. opportunity C. urban growth D. electricity

Question 32: According to the passage, what are some of the risks associated with poorly managed urbanisation?

A. improved public goods
B. decreased food consumption
C. gang violence and terrorism
D. decreased urban population

Question 33: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. The global urban population is expected to double by 2050
B. 96 percent of all urbanisation by 2030 will occur in developed countries.
C. Urban growth provides an opportunity to connect more people to water and electricity.
D. The recent Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa was an urban phenomenon.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 34 to 40.

Urban development and rural emptying are two sides of the same 21st-century coin, and are global in their extent. In the 19th and 20th centuries, as populations across the world grew fast, urbanisation

processes didn't necessarily affect rural regions negatively. Some communities benefited from younger people moving out to seek employment, education, and marriage in nearby cities, as families often had more children than they could adequately support.

In the 21st century, however, as family size has shrunk dramatically nearly everywhere, the benefits of a growing population have come to an end in developed countries.

Japan has led the way in East Asia. In 1974, the Japanese total fertility rate fell below the population replacement rate of 2.1. Demographers would have known then that, should conditions **persist,** the country would eventually slip into depopulation. Sure enough, conditions did persist, and in 2008 Japan registered its first peacetime population decrease.

Although Tokyo's population is now 13 million, the Kanto region of which it is the core boasts more than 37 million people - 30% of the whole population of Japan. Elsewhere in the country, hundreds of rural villages face **imminent** extinction.

Japan is not unique. Greater Seoul has around 25 million people, nearly half of South Korea's population in one urban area with the rest spread out across the rest of the country. And in China, the Pearl River delta area, **which** encompasses Hong Kong, Shenzhen, Macau and Guangzhou, counts 100 million people living within it, while the wider country now boasts 155 cities with more than 1 million population.

Adapted from: https://theconversation.com/japan-is-paying-families-1-million-yen-to-move-to-the-countryside-but-it-wont-make-tokyo-any-smaller-197551

Question 34: What would be the suitable title for the passage?

A. East Asia's Shifting Demographics
B. Biggest Cities in East Asia
C. Urbanization and Its Impact on Population Dynamics in East Asia
D. The Historical Impact of Urbanization

Question 35: What demographic change characterises the 21st century urbanisation trend?

A. positive impact on rural regions B. global decline in population growth
C. increased family size D. developed countries' urban decline

Question 36: The word "**persist**" in paragraph 3 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

A. refer B. calculate C. continue D. believe

Question 37: What event in 2008 marked a significant demographic change in Japan?

A. Tokyo's population growth B. rural village expansion
C. Kanto region's depopulation D. the first peacetime population decrease

Question 38: The word "**imminent**" in paragraph 4 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

A. forthcoming B. important C. reliable D. stable

Question 39: The word "**which**" in paragraph 5 refers to _____.

A. greater Seoul B. the Pearl River delta area C. China D. country

Question 40: It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A. Urbanisation processes have got faster.
B. South Korea does not face the problem of fast urbanisation.
C. The Kanto region is the least populated region in Japan.
D. Smaller families in developed countries are leading to population decline.

ĐÁP ÁN

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. VOCABULARY

1. VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
72.	authority	(n)	/ɔːˈθɒrəti/	chính quyền
73.	condition	(n)	/kənˈdɪʃᵊn/	tình trạng

74.	couple	(n)	/ˈkʌpᵊl/	cặp đôi
75.	facility	(n)	/fəˈsɪləti/	cơ sở vật chất
76.	housing	(n)	/ˈhaʊzɪŋ/	nhà ở
77.	immigration	(n)	/ˌɪmɪˈgreɪʃᵊn/	sự nhập cư
78.	infrastructure	(n)	/ˈɪnfrəˌstrʌktʃə/	cơ sở hạ tầng
79.	leisure	(n)	/ˈleʒə/	sự giải trí, thư giãn
80.	line	(n)	/laɪn/	tuyến (tàu)
81.	metro	(n)	/ˈmetrəʊ/	tàu điện
82.	policy	(n)	/ˈpɒləsi/	chính sách
83.	proportion	(n)	/prəˈpɔːʃᵊn/	tỷ lệ
84.	resident	(n)	/ˈrezɪdᵊnt/	người dân
85.	satisfaction	(n)	/ˌsætɪsˈfækʃᵊn/	sự hài lòng
86.	shortage	(n)	/ˈʃɔːtɪdʒ/	sự thiếu
87.	skyscraper	(n)	/ˈskaɪˌskreɪpə/	toà nhà chọc trời
88.	smog	(n)	/smɒg/	khói bụi
89.	space	(n)	/speɪs/	không gian
90.	statistics	(n)	/stəˈtɪstɪks/	số liệu thống kê
91.	trade	(n)	/treɪd/	buôn bán
92.	unemployment	(n)	/ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪmənt/	nạn thất nghiệp
93.	cause	(v)	/kɔːz/	gây ra
94.	chair	(v)	/ʧeə/	chủ trì
95.	decrease	(v)	/dɪˈkriːs/	giảm, hạ xuống
96.	expand	(v)	/ɪksˈpænd/	mở rộng (về diện tích)
97.	expose	(v)	/ɪksˈpəʊz/	tiếp xúc
98.	modernise	(v)	/ˈmɒdənaɪz/	hiện đại hóa
99.	seek	(v)	/siːk/	tìm kiếm
100.	crowded	(adj)	/ˈkraʊdɪd/	đông đúc
101.	Eastern	(adj)	/ˈiːstᵊn/	phương Đông
102.	equal	(adj)	/ˈiːkwəl/	bằng nhau
103.	frequent	(adj)	/ˈfriːkwᵊnt/	thường xuyên
104.	high-rise	(adj)	/ˈhaɪ-raɪz/	cao tầng
105.	low-rise	(adj)	/ləʊ/-/raɪz/	thấp tầng
106.	overcrowded	(adj)	/ˌəʊvəˈkraʊdɪd/	quá đông đúc
107.	reliable	(adj)	/rɪˈlaɪəbᵊl/	đáng tin cậy
108.	rural	(adj)	/ˈrʊərəl/	nông thôn
109.	gradually	(adv)	/ˈgrædʒuəli/	dần dần
110.	slightly	(adv)	/ˈslaɪtli/	một chút
111.	steadily	(adv)	/ˈstedɪli/	đều đặn

2. COLLOCATIONS/ PHRASES

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
112.	convenience store	(np)	/kənˈviːniəns/ /stɔː/	cửa hàng tiện lợi
113.	electric bus	(adj-n)	/ɪˈlektrɪk/ /bʌs/	xe buýt điện
114.	public park	(adj-n)	/ˈpʌblɪk/ /pɑːk/	công viên công cộng
115.	wet market	(adj-n)	/wet/ /ˈmɑːkɪt/	chợ bán đồ tươi sống/ chợ truyền thống
116.	carbon emission	(np)	/ˈkɑːbᵊn/ /ɪˈmɪʃᵊn/	khí thải các bon
117.	city dweller	(np)	/ˈsɪti/ /ˈdwelə/	người dân thành phố

118.	community meeting	(np)	/kəˈmju:nəti/ /ˈmi:tɪŋ/	cuộc họp cộng đồng
119.	cost of living	(phrase)	/kɒst/ /ɒv/ /ˈlɪvɪŋ/	chi phí sinh hoạt
120.	crime rate	(np)	/kraɪm/ /reɪt/	tỉ lệ tội phạm
121.	government official	(np)	/ˈgʌvᵊnmənt/ /əˈfɪʃᵊl/	quan chức chính phủ
122.	house price	(np)	/haʊs/ /praɪs/	giá nhà
123.	Old Quarter	(adj-n)	/əʊld/ /ˈkwɔ:tə/	Phố cổ
124.	rush hour	(adj-n)	/rʌʃ/ /aʊə/	giờ cao điểm
125.	traffic jam	(np)	/ˈtræfɪk/ /ʤæm/	tắc đường
126.	date back	(v-adv)	/deɪt/ /bæk/	có từ (thời gian)
127.	get lost	(v-adj)	/get/ /lɒst/	bị lạc
128.	get stuck	(v-adj)	/get/ /stʌk/	bị mắc kẹt
129.	go for a ride	(phrase)	/gəʊ/ /fɔ:r/ /ə/ /raɪd/	đi xe
130.	go up	(v-adv)	/gəʊ/ /ʌp/	lên, tăng lên
131.	settle in	(v-prep)	/ˈsetᵊl/ /ɪn/	định cư ở

3. WORD FORMATION

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
132.	afford	(v)	/əˈfɔ:d/	có đủ tiền, có khả năng chi trả
133.	affordable	(adj)	/əˈfɔ:dəbᵊl/	có thể chi trả
134.	colonial	(adj)	/kəˈləʊniəl/	thuộc địa
135.	colony	(n)	/ˈkɒləni/	thuộc địa
136.	modernisation	(n)	/ˌmɒdᵊnaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/	sự hiện đại hoá
137.	modernise	(v)	/ˈmɒdənaɪz/	hiện đại hóa
138.	stability	(n)	/stəˈbɪləti/	sự ổn định
139.	stable	(adj)	/ˈsteɪbᵊl/	ổn định
140.	urban	(adj)	/ˈɜ:bᵊn/	thuộc về đô thị
141.	urbanisation	(n)	/ˌɜ:bᵊnaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/	đô thị hóa
142.	urbanised	(adj)	/ˈɜ:bənaɪzd/	đô thị hóa

II. PRONUNCIATION

NHỮNG TỪ KHÔNG NHẤN TRỌNG ÂM TRONG CÂU

Trong văn nói, hầu hết những từ mang chức năng ngữ pháp sẽ không được nhấn mạnh. Những từ đó bao gồm:

- mạo từ: *a, an, the*
- giới từ: *above, on, at, for, of, to, until,* etc.
- đại từ: *I, you, we, they, he, she, it*
- tính từ sở hữu: *my, your, our, their, her, his, its*
- trợ động từ: *be, have, do, does,* etc.
- từ nối: *and, but, or, because,* etc.
- động từ khuyết thiếu: *can, will, should, could,* etc.
- cụm từ: *there is, there are,* etc.

Ví dụ: 1. **People** should **wrap gifts** in **reusable paper** to **reduce environmental problems.**

2. There are **lots** of **traffic jams** in **big cities** during **rush hour.**
3. **Many people** are **moving** to **big cities because** they **want** to **have** a **better life.**
4. Do you **want** to **go** for a **walk** or for a **ride?**
5. **Urbanisation makes people's lives more convenient**, but it can **cause serious problems**.

Trong những câu phía trên, những từ in đậm là những từ mang nội dung và được nhấn mạnh. Những từ còn lại là những từ mang chức năng ngữ pháp không được nhấn mạnh khi nói.

III. GRAMMAR

Hiện tại hoàn thành (ôn tập và mở rộng); So sánh đôi để cho thấy sự thay đổi

1. THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH

a. Cách dùng

STT	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
1.	Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ và kết quả ở hiện tại.	The city **has changed** a lot because of urbanisation. *Thành phố **đã thay đổi** rất nhiều vì quá trình đô thị hóa.*
2.	Diễn tả hành động đã hoàn thành cho tới thời điểm hiện tại mà không đề cập tới nó xảy ra khi nào.	Mai ***has moved*** to the city. *Mai **đã chuyển** đến thành phố.*
3.	Diễn tả số lần diễn ra một sự việc (It/ This/ That + be + the first time/ the second time + S + have/ has + P2)	This is the first time I **have tried** this food. *Đây là lần đầu tiên tôi **thử** món ăn này.*
4.	Diễn tả một kinh nghiệm, trải nghiệm độc đáo (It/ This/ That/ Noun/ Mệnh đề danh động từ V-ing + be + the + tính từ ở dạng so sánh hơn nhất + S + have/ has + P2)	1. This is the best experience I **have had** in this city. *Đây là trải nghiệm tuyệt vời nhất tôi có **được** ở thành phố này.* 2. Finding jobs is the hardest thing I **have done** this month. *Tìm việc làm là điều khó khăn nhất tôi **đã làm** trong tháng này.*

b. Công thức:

THỂ	ĐẠI TỪ	ĐỘNG TỪ
Khẳng định	I / He/ she/ it	HAS LEARNED
	You/ we/ they	HAVE LEARNED
Phủ định	I/ He/ she/ it	HAS NOT (= HASN'T) LEARNED
	You/ we/ they	HAVE NOT (= HAVEN'T) LEARNED
Nghi vấn		HAS I/ HE/ SHE/ IT LEARNED...?
		HAVE YOU/ WE/ THEY LEARNED ...?

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành thường đi kèm với một số trạng từ sau

STT	Trạng từ	Ví dụ
1.	Just	I have **just** moved to Ha Noi. *(Tôi **mới** chuyển đến Hà Nội.)*
2.	Ever, never	Have you **ever** been to the city centre? *(Bạn **đã từng** đến trung tâm thành phố chưa?)* I have **never** lived in rural areas. *(Tôi **chưa bao giờ** sống ở vùng nông thôn.)*
3.	Already, yet	I have **already** moved to a new flat. *(Tôi **đã** chuyển đến một căn hộ mới.)* I haven't moved to the city **yet.** *(Tôi **vẫn chưa** chuyển đến thành phố.)*
4.	For, since	I have lived in Ha Noi **for** 20 years. *(Tôi đã sống ở Hà Nội **được** 20 năm.)* The city has been busy **since** 1999. *(Thành phố đã đông đúc **kể từ** năm 1999.)*

Lưu ý: Thì hiện tại hoàn thành cũng thường đi kèm với những cụm từ sau đây để diễn tả khoảng thời gian chưa kết thúc: *today, this morning, this month, this year, so far, over the last few weeks, up to now, recently...*

2. SO SÁNH KÉP THỂ HIỆN SỰ THAY ĐỔI

a. Chúng ta dùng so sánh kép thể hiện sự thay đổi

Với tính từ ngắn: adj-er and adj-er

Với tính từ dài: more and more adj

Ví dụ: The city is getting bigger and bigger. *(Thành phố ngày càng lớn hơn.)*
My neighbourhood is becoming more and more crowded.
(Khu phố của tôi ngày càng trở nên đông đúc hơn.)

b. Chúng ta dùng so sánh kép để chỉ cả 2 vật thay đổi cùng nhau.

The + adj-er (The more adj) + Clause 1, **The + adj-er** (The more adj) + Clause 2

Với tính từ ngắn: The + adj-er

Với tính từ dài: The + more adj

Ví dụ:

- The more crowded the city becomes, the more polluted it gets.
(Thành phố càng đông đúc thì càng ô nhiễm.)
- The more crowded the city becomes, the more we need to invest in infrastructure.
(Thành phố càng đông đúc thì chúng ta càng cần đầu tư vào cơ sở hạ tầng.)
- The bigger the city gets, the more we need to invest in public services.
(Thành phố càng lớn thì chúng ta càng cần đầu tư vào các dịch vụ công.)

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. resident	B. housing	C. cause	D. space
2. A. facility	B. crime	C. cost	D. colony
3. A. afford	B. traffic	C. expand	D. gradual
4. A. seek	B. smog	C. lost	D. low-rise
5. A. trade	B. shortage	C. skyscraper	D. stable
6. A. line	B. slightly	C. living	D. high-rise
7. A. public	B. bus	C. rural	D. rush
8. A. dweller	B. gradually	C. date	D. crowded
9. A. authority	B. colonial	C. proportion	D. condition
10. A. expose	B. reliable	C. electric	D. settle

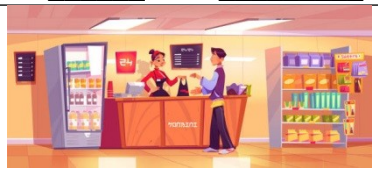
Task 2. Find the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. metro	B. couple	C. afford	D. leisure
2. A. complain	B. crowded	C. frequent	D. Eastern
3. A. rural	B. stable	C. public	D. expose
4. A. traffic	B. urban	C. market	D. expand
5. A. colony	B. condition	C. modernise	D. policy
6. A. government	B. resident	C. percentage	D. skyscraper
7. A. facility	B. unemployment	C. authority	D. affordable
8. A. urbanised	B. official	C. emission	D. electric
9. A. carbon	B. dweller	C. settle	D. improve
10. A. equal	B. shortage	C. connect	D. quarter

II. VOCABULARY

Task 1. Write the words/ phrases below the pictures.

public park	convenience store	electric bus
wet market	skyscraper	metro

 1. _____metro_____	 2. _____skyscraper_____	 3. _____wet market_____
 4. ___convenience store___	 5. _____public park_____	 6. _____electric bus_____

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

1. resident **g**	a. a railway track
2. statistics **h**	b. a set of ideas or a plan for action followed by a business, a government
3. facility **f**	c. the act of someone coming to live in a different country
4. line **a**	d. a mixture of harmful smoke, gases in the cities
5. smog **d**	e. the number or amount of a group or part of something when compared to the whole
6. immigration **c**	f. a place, especially including buildings, where a particular activity happens
7. policy **b**	g. a person who lives or has their home in a place
8. proportion **e**	h. a collection of facts or measurements, as about people, business conditions, or weather

Task 3. Complete each sentence with a suitable word from Task 2. (form of the word can be changed if necessary).

1. Accurate _____**statistics**_____ help urban planners make informed decisions.
2. The city invested in a new healthcare _____**facility**_____ for its people.
3. City officials implemented a new housing _____**policy**_____ to manage urban growth.
4. The ____**proportion**_____ of urban dwellers is steadily increasing.
5. Urbanisation often attracts _____**immigration**_____ for job prospects. People move to the city for a better life.
6. ___**Residents**_____ in this neighbourhood come from different regions of the North of Viet Nam.
7. Be careful with the ____**smog**_____. It will harm your health.
8. They are opening a new metro _____**line**_____ from the city centre.

Task 4. Choose the correct word/phrase to complete each sentence.

1. The ***housing / space*** market is competitive in the city centre. The price of a house is really high here.
2. There's a ***trade / shortage*** of affordable houses in many cities. Most houses there are expensive.
3. The ***unemployment / infrastructure*** in this neighbourhood is really nice. It has a modern gym and train station.
4. The living ***condition / percentage of*** people has increased. They now have better healthcare.
5. ***Satisfaction / Leisure*** options in the city are diverse. You can enjoy a walk or play sports in the park or go to the cinema to watch a movie.
6. There is a lot of traffic in ***fast / rush*** hours. You can avoid them so that you can go to his house on time.
7. The ***crime rate / carbon emission*** is surprisingly high. You should be careful or else a thief will break into your house.

8. The ***government official / city dweller*** is talking about how to improve the quality of life of people in this area.
9. The ***cost / fee*** of living in the city can be higher than that in rural areas. Everything is more expensive there.
10. I got stuck in a ***community meeting / traffic jam*** on Tran Hung Dao street. It took me almost an hour to get out of that street.

Task 5. Complete each sentence with a verb from the box (change the form of the verb if necessary).

cause	afford	expand	seek
modernise	expose	chair	decrease

1. The traffic jam can _____**cause**_____ delays during rush hour. People might not get to the office on time.
2. Cities often ____**expand**_____ to accommodate growing populations. If they don't, there will not be enough land for people.
3. Residents in the city often ____**expose**_____ to harmful smog which can badly affect their health.
4. They ____**are seeking**_____ jobs right now as they need money to pay fortheir living costs.
5. I cannot _____**afford**_____ to buy a house in Ha Noi. It is too expensive.
6. They are trying to _____**decrease**_____ the carbon emissions by using public transport.
7. He _____**chaired**_____ a meeting about urbanisation impact in Thai Binh province yesterday.
8. They ___**are modernising** _____ the building with a new gym and a computer room.

Task 6. Complete each sentence with a verb from the box (change the form of the verb if necessary).

go x 2	get x 2	settle	date

1. It's easy to _____**get**_____ lost in the maze of the Old Quarter. There are so many small streets.
2. People often _____**go**_____ for a ride to explore the city at the weekend.
3. My mother sometimes _____**gets**_____ stuck in traffic on Nguyen Trai street as they are repairing the road there.
4. The historic buildings _____**date**_____ back to several centuries. People built them in the 1560s.
5. Many newcomers _____**settle**_____ in the city for job opportunities. They want to have a better life.
6. The unemployment rate _____**is going**_____ up these days as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Task 7. Match each word on the left with a word that has OPPOSITE meaning on the right.

1. high-rise **d**	a. expensive
2. crowded **h**	b. unsteady
3. affordable **a**	c. Western
4. frequent **j**	d. low-rise
5. rural **f**	e. different
6. stable **b**	f. urban
7. falling **i**	g. undependable
8. reliable **g**	h. empty
9. Eastern **c**	i. rising
10. equal **e**	j. rare

Task 8. Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

colonial	overcrowded	slightly	steadily	gradually

1. The city has preserved its _____**colonial**_____ architecture in the old town.
2. The temperature has _____**slightly**_____ increased compared to last month. It has just increased 1 degree Celsius.
3. The cityscape has transformed with new developments not at once but _____**gradually**_____.
4. The population of the city has been growing _____**steadily**_____ over the past decade. It increases every year.
5. Some areas are becoming _____**overcrowded**_____ due to population growth. There is not enough infrastructure for them.

Task 9. Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.
1. The city is highly ___**urbanised**___ with skyscrapers and modern infrastructure. **(URBANISATION)**
2. The government is working on making housing more ____**affordable**___ for the residents. **(AFFORD)**
3. The city was once a British _____**colony**_____ with a rich cultural history. **(COLONIAL)**
4. ___**modernisation**___ efforts include updating public transportation and technology. **(MODERNISE)**
5. The political _____**stability**_____ of the city attracts businesses and investors. **(STABLE)**

III. GRAMMAR
Task 1. Complete the sentences with verbs in present perfect.
1. The city ____**has experienced**_____ **(experience)** significant urbanisation over the past decade.
2. Many new skyscrapers ____**have been constructed**____ **(construct)** in the downtown area in the last 5 years.
3. Local businesses _____**have developed**_____ **(develop)** since the urban development projects began.
4. The population _____**has grown** _____ **(grow)** rapidly in the last 10 years as more people _____**have moved**_____ **(move)** to the city.
5. Pollution levels _____**have increased**_____ **(increase)** since the expansion of industrial zones.
6. Over the years, urbanisation ____**has affected**_____ **(affect)** the lifestyle and habits of the residents.
7. Urbanisation _____**has brought**_____ **(bring)** about changes in the landscape and infrastructure.
8. Residents ____**have witnessed**_____ **(witness)** a transformation in public transportation systems.

Task 2. Complete the sentences with verbs in present perfect or past simple.
1. The city _____**experienced**_____ **(experience)** a housing boom in the 1990s.
2. Technology so far _____**has played**_____ **(play)** a crucial role in the city's recent urbanisation.
3. More and more skyscrapers _____**have been built**_____ **(build)** in this area in the last 3 years.
4. This is the first time I ____**have seen**_____ **(see)** such a tall building.
5. Building a skyscraper is the hardest thing this company _____**has done**____ **(do).**
6. The government _____**constructed**_____ **(construct)** a new metro line in 2015. It is still in use now.
7. Historic neighbourhoods ____**were pulled**_____ **(pull)** down in the 1970s for urban renewal.
8. Last year, a major urban development project _____**transformed**_____ **(transform)** the downtown area.

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of double comparatives.
1. Infrastructure is becoming _____**more and more outdated**_____ **(outdated)** in rapidly expanding cities.
2. Cultural diversity is getting _____**richer and richer**_____ **(rich)** as cities attract people from various backgrounds.
3. The air quality is becoming _____**more and more polluted**__ **(polluted)** due to increased industrialisation.
4. The more skyscrapers are constructed, ____**the taller**_____ **(tall)** city skylines become.
5. _____**The more connected** _____ **(connected)** a city is, ____**the more accessible**_____ **(accessible)** information becomes for residents.

6. The cost of living in cities is getting _____**higher and higher**_____ **(high).**
7. _____**The cleaner** _____ **(clean)** the streets are, _____**the more attractive**_____ **(attractive)** the neighbourhood becomes.
8. The more city life speeds up, ____**the faster**_____ **(fast)** the pace of life becomes.
9. Public spaces are becoming ____**more and more limited**____ **(limited)** in densely populated urban zones.
10. _____**The more populated** _____ **(populated)** a city becomes, ___**the more challenging**_____ **(challenging)** traffic congestion gets.
11. Traffic is getting _____**busier and busier**____ (**busy),** leading to longer commute times.
12. _____**The more crowded** _____ **(crowded)** public spaces are, ___**the more important**____ **(important)** proper urban management becomes.

IV. READING

Task 1. 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.

The quality of **(1)** _____ city's infrastructure is central to its residents' quality of life, economic opportunities and feeling of social inclusion. Airports, road networks and rail systems; schools and hospitals; water utilities, power and telecommunications grids. Infrastructure is **(2)** _____ lifeblood for all cities.

(3) _____, thanks to the world's growing population, **(4)** _____ urbanisation and economic development, the current levels of investment in infrastructure are not enough. **(5)** _____, if current trends continue, the gap between projected infrastructure spending and the amount of investment needed to **(6)** _____ the world's infrastructure needs **(7)** _____ to grow to USD 15 trillion by 2040.

Failures in infrastructure **(8)** _____ a lack of investment have significant implications for property and business continuity for city authorities, as well as central government bodies. There is a **(9)** _____ need to transform how infrastructure is planned, delivered and managed as urbanisation, digitalization and climate change increasingly impact the world. Insurers can help by **(10)** _____ risk advice on infrastructure maintenance and also appropriate levels of coverage to insure for property damage and business interruption.

Adapted from: https://www.zurich.com/en/knowledge/topics/global-risks/the-risks-of-rapid-urbanization-in-developing-countries

1. A. an	B. the	C. a	D. Ø (no article)
2. A. the	B. a	C. Ø (no article)	D. an
3. A. Therefore	B. Although	C. Despite	D. However
4. A. increase	B. increasing	C. increased	D. to increase
5. A. For example	B. In fact	C. In conclusion	D. To begin with
6. A. see	B. take	C. leave	D. meet
7. A. is predicted	B. predicts	C. is predicting	D. has predicted
8. A. despite	B. else	C. so	D. due to
9. A. grow	B. grown	C. growing	D. being grown
10. A. providing	B. seeking	C. removing	D. hiding

Task 2. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

The 1960 street map of Lagos, Nigeria, shows a small western-style coastal city **(1)** _____. Paved roads quickly turn to dirt, and fields to forest. There are few buildings over six floors high and not many cars.

No one foresaw **(2)** _____. In just two generations, Lagos grew 100-fold, from under 200,000 people to nearly 20 million. Today one of the world's 10 largest cities, it sprawls across nearly 1,000 sq km. **(3)** _____, it is largely chaotic and impoverished. Most residents live in informal settlements, or

slums. The great majority are not connected to piped water or a sanitation system. The city's streets are choked with traffic, **(4)** _____ is full of fumes, and its main dump covers 40 hectares and receives 10,000 metric tons of waste a day.

But new research suggests **(5)** _____ may be nothing to what might take place in the next 60. **(6)** _____ and people move to cities at the same rate as now, Lagos could become the world's largest metropolis, **(7)** _____ 85 or 100 million people. By 2100, **(8)** _____ to be home to more people than California or Britain today, and to stretch hundreds of miles - with enormous environmental effects.

Adapted from: https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2018/mar/19/urban-explosion-kinshasa-el-alto-growth-mexico-city-bangalore-lagos

1. A. surround by a few semi-rural African villages
   B. to surround by a few semi-rural African villages
   C. surrounding by a few semi-rural African villages
   D. surrounded by a few semi-rural African villages
2. A. what happened next B. which happened next
   C. why happened next D. when happened next
3. A. Wealthy in vastly parts B. Wealthy vastly in parts
   C. Vastly wealthy in parts D. Vastly in wealthy parts
4. A. this air B. its air C. his air D. one's air
5. A. that the changes Lagos has seen in the last 60 years
   B. that the changes has seen Lagos in the last 60 years
   C. that has seen the changes Lagos in the last 60 years
   D. that has seen Lagos in the last 60 years the changes
6. A. Despite Nigeria's population continues to grow
   B. Although Nigeria's population continues to grow
   C. If Nigeria's population continues to grow
   D. When Nigeria's population continues to grow
7. A. repetitive of B. sustainable for C. available for D. home to
8. A. it projects B. it is projected C. it projected D. it was projected

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

Nigeria is rapidly urbanising, with more people living in urban areas than in rural communities. A recent World Bank estimate shows that 53% of the 213 million Nigerians live in urban areas. That's projected to rise above 70% by 2050.

Lagos, Nigeria's biggest city, already has over 15.9 million people. The country's urban growth rate is 6% and the general population growth rate is about 2.4%.

Although urban areas are hubs for socioeconomic development, many large cities are unsafe and unhealthy.

Unfortunately, infrastructure development and service delivery aren't keeping pace with urban population growth in Nigeria. Millions of urban residents face enormous challenges like housing prices, overcrowding and limited economic opportunities. Poverty, air and noise pollution, insecurity, heightened criminality and environmental degradation are others. Climate change is also causing rising sea levels, flooding, heatwaves, more intense droughts, crop failures and famines that affect residents of urban areas across Nigeria.

All these pressures, combined with poor planning, make life difficult in the country's cities. One of the tools to deal with unsustainable urbanisation is family planning.

High population growth in cities across Africa is mainly driven by a natural increase: more births than deaths. When a country is 30% or more urban, the contribution of natural increase to urban growth becomes larger than that of migration.

Nigeria's total fertility rate is 5.3 (4.5 in urban and 5.9 in rural areas), which is far higher than the rate of countries like South Africa (2.7) and Rwanda (3.6).

Only 12% of married women in Nigeria use modern contraceptives (18.2% in urban and 7.8% in rural areas). Again, this is far lower compared to South Africa (48%) and Rwanda (58%).

The unsastisfied need for family planning among currently married women is high in urban Nigeria, at 20%.

Adapted from: https://theconversation.com/nigerias-cities-are-growing-fast-family-planning-must-be-part-of-urban-development-plans-199325

____**T**_____ 1. Nigeria's urban population is currently more than 50%.
____**T**_____ 2. The urban growth rate in Nigeria is higher than the general population growth rate.
_____**F**_____ 3. Urban areas are generally safe and healthy in Nigeria.
_____**F**_____ 4. Infrastructure development and service delivery are keeping pace with urban population growth.
____**NG**_____ 5. Climate change is affecting urban areas in Nigeria most among all countries in Africa.
____**T**_____ 6. Family planning is suggested as a solution for unsustainable urbanisation.
_____**F**_____ 7. Migration is the primary driver of high population growth in African cities.
____**F**_____ 8. Nigeria's total fertility rate is lower in rural areas than in urban areas.
_____**F**_____ 9. A higher percentage of married women in Nigeria use modern contraceptives compared to Rwanda.
____**NG**_____ 10. The unsatisfied need for family planning is specified for rural Nigeria.

Task 4. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Over the course of the last century, the health of people living in cities benefited from better access to education and healthcare, improved living conditions and targeted public-health interventions.

However, when urbanisation is rapid and unplanned, a combination of high population density, ageing populations, poverty and lack of infrastructure can have a negative impact on public health, primarily by fostering conditions in which communicable diseases can flourish.

Global health systems were weakened by the COVID-19 pandemic and now find **themselves** under continued pressure. This is due, in part, to people living longer and suffering illnesses associated with old age. There are also higher mortality rates among socially disadvantaged, and often urban, communities. This erodes quality of care and shrinks access to healthcare, **which** is highlighted by the lack of hospital capacity during infectious disease outbreaks.

It is striking that, today, more than 700 million people who live in urban environments live without improved sanitation, which in turn contributes to poor health. The problem is particularly acute in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (where more than 370 million people are living in slums), sub-Saharan Africa (more than 238 million) and Central and Southern Asia (more than 227 million). All of these urban populations are faced with increased levels of risk to illnesses, including worm infections, cholera and diarrhoea. Looking ahead, an estimated 3 billion people will be in need of adequate and affordable housing by 2030.

Most worryingly, as cities expand and **infringe** on neighbouring rural areas, there is increasing contact between wild animal populations and humans, increasing the risks of zoonotic disease transmission. Once infected, in today's hyper-connected world, it is easier for **pathogens** to be carried between human urban populations and then from one city to another, with the potential for large-scale outbreaks, epidemics and - as we have seen with COVID-19 - global health emergencies.

Adapted from: https://www.zurich.com/en/knowledge/topics/global-risks/the-risks-of-rapid-urbanization-in-developing-countries

1. What would be the best title for the passage?

A. The Positive Impact of Urbanisation on Public Health
B. Global Health Challenges in Urban Environments

C. The COVID-19 Pandemic and Its Impact on Global Health
D. Sanitation Issues in Developing Cities

2. What positive factors have contributed to the health of people living in cities over the last century?
A. rapid and unplanned urbanisation
B. improved living conditions and targeted public-health interventions
C. lack of infrastructure and high population density
D. mortality rates among socially disadvantaged communities

3. The word **"themselves"** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
A. ageing populations B. conditions
C. communicable diseases D. global health systems

4. What factor contributes to the weakening of global health systems?
A. Improved living conditions
B. High population density
C. Ageing populations and illnesses associated with old age
D. Lack of hospital capacity during infectious disease outbreaks

5. The word **"which"** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
A. reduced quality of care and access to healthcare
B. people living longer and suffering illnesses
C. the COVID-19 pandemic
D. higher mortality rates

6. In which regions are the sanitation issues particularly acute?
A. North America and Europe B. Eastern and South-Eastern Asia
C. Latin America and the Caribbean D. Australia and Oceania

7. The word **"infringe"** in paragraph 5 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.
A. seek B. modernise C. expose D. invade

8. The word **"pathogens"** in paragraph 5 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.
A. goods B. rates C. issues D. disease-causing organisms

9. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. More than 700 million people are living with improper sanitary conditions.
B. The expansion of cities can badly affect neighbouring rural areas.
C. There is a lack of hospital capacity during infectious disease outbreaks.
D. More than 227 million people in sub-Saharan Africa face increased levels of risk of illnesses.

10. Which can be inferred from the passage?
A. The COVID-19 pandemic had a positive impact on global health systems.
B. Poverty does not have a relation to poor health.
C. There is not enough affordable housing for people now.
D. Zoonotic disease transmission is less likely in hyper-connected urban environments.

V. WRITING

Task 1. Rewrite each sentence using the given word in brackets as long as its meaning stays the same as the original one.

1. There are more people in this neighbourhood and the neighbourhood becomes noisier. **(MORE)**
-> The _____**more people there are in this neighbourhood, the noisier it becomes**_____.

2. A city grows faster. It becomes more challenging to manage traffic congestion. **(MORE)**
-> The ____**faster a city grows, the more challenging it becomes to manage traffic congestion**_____.

3. The last time I visited Ho Chi Minh city was 5 years ago. **(FOR)**
-> I _____**have not visited Ho Chi Minh city for 5 years**_____.

4. I have not seen such a tall skyscraper like this before. **(TIME)**
-> This _____**is the first time I have seen such a tall skyscraper like this**_____.

5. I have not seen a bigger road than this in the city. **(BIGGEST)**

-> This _____**is the biggest road that I have seen in this city**_____.

Task 2. Rearrange the following sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/ letter.

1. a. Firstly, as cities grow, green spaces disappear, leadingto habitat loss for many species.
b. Moreover, urbanisation often leads to higher energy consumption, which increases the carbon footprint.
c. Lastly, the demand for resources in urban areas puts a pressure on surrounding regions and promotes deforestation and resource exploitation.
d. Urbanisation has undeniable environmental impacts.
e. Secondly, increased construction and industrial activities contribute to air and water pollution.

Your answer: ____1. d-a-e-b-c_____

2. a. Secondly, with more people, finding affordable housing becomes a major challenge, often resulting in slum areas.
b. In conclusion, addressing the challenges of overpopulation in big cities requires thoughtful planning and sustainable solutions.
c. Dear Nam, I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to share my thoughts on the growing issue of overpopulation in big cities.
d. Lastly, the competition for jobs escalates, making unemployment a pressing concern.
e. Best regards,
f. Firstly, the increase in population puts undeniable pressure on infrastructure, leading to traffic congestion and inadequate public services.

Your answer: ____2. c-f-a-d-b-e_____

Task 3. Write a letter (150-170 words) to a friend to tell him/her about how your city has changed dur to urbanisation.

Dear Lan,

I hope this letter finds you well. I want to share some exciting updates about how our city has transformed due to urbanisation. Over the past few years, we've witnessed significant changes that have made living here more convenient.

Firstly, new skyscrapers have been built, which gives our city a more modern and sophisticated look. The crowded city centre now features colourful commercial districts with trendy shops and diverse dining options. Improved public transportation has made going to school easier and helps reduce traffic congestion.

Moreover, parks and green spaces have expanded, offering residents peaceful time inside the busy city. Additionally, community events and cultural festivals have become more frequent. They bring people together and promote a sense of unity.

However, the cost of living has increased, and the job market is getting more and more competitive because more people came to the city. Despite these challenges, the overall transformation has offered our city with energy and excitement.

I can't wait for you to visit and experience these changes. Let me know when you're free, and we can explore the transformed city together.

Take care,

Lan thân mến,

Mình hi vọng lá thư sẽ đến với bạn sớm. Mình muốn chia sẻ một số thông tin cập nhật thú vị về những thay đổi của thành phố của mình do quá trình đô thị hóa. Trong vài năm qua, mình đã chứng kiến những thay đổi đáng kể giúp cuộc sống ở đây trở nên thuận tiện hơn.

Thứ nhất, những tòa nhà chọc trời mới đã được xây dựng, mang lại cho thành phố một diện mạo hiện đại và tinh tế hơn. Trung tâm thành phố đông đúc giờ đây nổi bật với những khu thương mại đầy màu sắc với những cửa hàng thời thượng và lựa chọn ăn uống đa dạng. Giao thông công cộng được cải thiện đã giúp việc đi học trở nên dễ dàng hơn và giúp giảm tắc nghẽn giao thông.

Hơn nữa, công viên và không gian xanh đã được mở rộng, mang đến cho cư dân những giây phút yên bình giữa lòng thành phố sầm uất. Ngoài ra, các sự kiện cộng đồng và lễ hội văn hóa đã trở nên thường xuyên hơn. Chúng gắn kết mọi người lại với nhau và thúc đẩy tinh thần đoàn kết.

Tuy nhiên, chi phí sinh hoạt đã tăng lên và thị trường việc làm ngày càng cạnh tranh hơn vì nhiều người đến thành phố hơn. Bất chấp những thách thức này, sự chuyển đổi tổng thể đã mang lại cho thành phố nguồn năng lượng và sự phấn khích.

Mình rất nóng lòng muốn bạn ghé thăm và trải nghiệm những thay đổi này. Hãy cho mình biết khi nào bạn rảnh và chúng ta có thể cùng nhau khám phá thành phố đã thay đổi này.

Thân ái,

VI. LISTENING

Task 1. Listen to two people talking about problems of megacities. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). You can listen to the recording TWICE.

_____**F**_____ 1. In 1950, there were 34 mega cities in the world.
____**F**_____ 2. Los Angeles has successfully resolved its traffic congestion issues.
____**T**_____ 3. Traffic congestion cost Los Angeles nearly 20 billion dollars in lost productivity in 2017.
_____**F**_____ 4. By 2050, total waste generation in South Asia will triple.
____**F**_____ 5. In megacities, all rubbish is burned or buried.
_____**T**_____ 6. Recycling in megacities needs to be highly sophisticated.

SCRIPT

Speaker A

A megacity is an urban area with a population of over ten million people. In 1950, there were two mega cities in the world. Today there are 34, in 15 year's time, there'll be nearly 50.

Smart planning can improve the way cities grow but a functioning transport system is essential. Greater Los Angeles with more than 12 million residents is famous for its

traffic jams and the air pollution they cause. In 2017, a study found that congestion cost the city nearly 20 billion dollars in lost productivity. They've built wider freeways and a light rail system introduced more lanes and even a smart traffic supercomputer but so far nothing has unstuck the jam. LA's troubles are a caution for other growing megacities especially in emerging economies where car use is continuing to rise.

Speaker B

By 2050, total waste generation in South Asia will double and in Sub-Saharan Africa it will triple. In mega-cities like Manila in the Philippines, rubbish is either burned, buried or left in the open to rot. As it decomposes, it releases greenhouse gases and chemicals that can pollute water supplies, yet there's one solution that's been around for decades. Recycling is not a new thing at all but in a mega city you need to do it at an absolutely huge scale and with a high degree of sophistication.

Task 2. Listen to a talk about evolution and future of urbanisation and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions. You can listen to the recording TWICE.

1. When did our ancestors know about selective breeding?
   A. 20000 years ago B. 15000 years ago C. 10000 years ago D. 5000 years ago
2. Why did people in semi-permanent villages have to relocate every few years?
   A. because they could not find any food.
   B. because the population became overcrowded for the area.
   C. because they wanted to explore more land.
   D. because the soil was no longer good for farming.
3. Where will most people live in the future?
   A. urban areas in the world's poorest countries
   B. developed countries

C. rural areas in the world's poorest countries
D. industrial regions

4. What two big problems do cities need to solve for population growth?
A. skyscraper construction and rooftop gardens
B. food production and sanitation
C. renewable energy sources and farms
D. single-family homes and education

5. How will the future of cities be?
A. focused on single industries
B. limited and inflexible
C. diverse and creative
D. disconnected and isolated

SCRIPT

Today, more than half of all people in the world live in an urban area. By mid-century, this will increase to 70%. But as recently as 100 years ago, only two out of ten people lived in a city, and before that, it was even less.

In the earliest days of human history, humans were hunter-gatherers, often moving from place to place in search of food. But about 10,000 years ago, our ancestors began to learn the secrets of selective breeding and early agricultural techniques.

For the first time, people could raise food rather than search for it, and this led to the development of semi-permanent villages for the first time in history.

"Why only semi-permanent?" you might ask. Well, at first, the villages still had to relocate every few years as the soil became depleted. It was only with the development of agricultural techniques about 5,000 years ago that people could rely on a long-term supply of food, making permanent settlements possible. And with the extra food that these techniques produced, it was no longer necessary for everyone to farm. This allowed the development of other specialised trades, and, by extension, cities.

Modern cities didn't really get their start until the Industrial Revolution, when new technology developed on a mass scale allowed cities to expand, establishing police, fire, and sanitation departments, as well as road networks, and later electricity distribution.

So, what is the future of cities? Global population is currently more than 7 billion and is predicted to top out around 10 billion.

Most of this growth will occur in the urban areas of the world's poorest countries.

So, how will cities need to change to accommodate this growth?

First, the world will need to seek ways to provide adequate food, sanitation, and education for all people. Second, growth will need to happen in a way that does not damage the land that provides us with the goods and services that support the human population. Food production might move to skyscrapers, rooftop gardens, while power will increasingly come from multiple sources of renewable energy.

The future of cities is diverse and creative, no longer built around a single industry, but reflecting an increasingly connected and global world.

VII. SPEAKING

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the advantages of urbanisation?

Urbanisation brings several advantages. Firstly, it promotes economic growth by attracting businesses and creating job opportunities. Secondly, cities offer better access to education and healthcare facilities, which improves overall living standards. Thirdly, urban areas often have more cultural and entertainment activities that can promote better life quality. Moreover, the big number of people in cities allows for efficient infrastructure development. Therefore, urbanisation is a driving factor behind the development of cities.

Đô thị hóa mang lại một số lợi ích. Thứ nhất, nó thúc đẩy tăng trưởng kinh tế bằng cách thu hút các doanh nghiệp và tạo cơ hội việc làm. Thứ hai, các thành phố mang lại khả năng tiếp cận tốt hơn với

các cơ sở giáo dục và chăm sóc sức khỏe, giúp cải thiện mức sống tổng thể. Thứ ba, các khu đô thị thường có nhiều hoạt động văn hóa, giải trí hơn, có thể nâng cao chất lượng cuộc sống tốt hơn. Hơn nữa, nhiều người sống ở thành phố nên việc phát triển cơ sở hạ tầng rất hiệu quả. Vì vậy, đô thị hóa là động lực thúc đẩy sự phát triển của các thành phố.

2. How does urbanisation affect the environment?

Urbanisation has significant environmental impacts. One major issue is increased pollution, including air and water pollution, due to higher industrial and human activities in urban areas. Moreover, deforestation often occurs to make space for expanding cities, which leads to habitat loss and biodiversity decline. The demand for resources in cities contributes to natural resource loss. Managing these environmental challenges is crucial to ensure sustainable urban development and reduce negative consequences on the ecosystem.

Đô thị hóa có tác động đáng kể đến môi trường. Một vấn đề lớn là sự ô nhiễm gia tăng, bao gồm ô nhiễm không khí và nước, do hoạt động công nghiệp và con người ở khu vực thành thị tăng cao. Hơn nữa, nạn phá rừng thường xuyên xảy ra để tìm chỗ mở rộng cho các thành phố, dẫn đến mất môi trường sống và suy giảm đa dạng sinh học. Nhu cầu về tài nguyên ở các thành phố góp phần làm mất đi tài nguyên thiên nhiên. Quản lý những thách thức về môi trường này là rất quan trọng để đảm bảo phát triển đô thị bền vững và giảm thiểu hậu quả tiêu cực đối với hệ sinh thái.

Task 2. Describe some changes that have happened in your neighbourhood due to urbanisation in 2 minutes.

In the past few years, my neighbourhood in Ha Noi has had noticeable changes due to urbanisation. One of the most visible transformations is the rise of modern and high-rise buildings, they have replaced traditional houses. There are many big and modern roads. With this, there's an increase in traffic and crowded streets, which shows the bustling urban life. The once quiet alleys are now bustling with activity as more businesses and shops open up. Moreover, my neighbourhood now has access to modern technology, with Wi-Fi service and smart services become more and more common. While these changes bring convenience, sometimes I still remember the simpler times in the past. Last but not least, more people come to my neighbourhood to settle in as they want to seek for job opportunities, which leads my neighbourhood to be more crowded.

Urbanisation has brought both opportunities and challenges. On the positive side, improved infrastructure, better amenities, and increased job opportunities have enhanced the overall quality of life. On the negative side, the close-knit community is gradually fading as people rarely meet each other as they are busy with work.

Despite the changes, the most important part of the neighbourhood is its people. The warmth and friendliness of people in Ha Noi are still clear, even if the city gets more and more modern.

Trong vài năm qua, khu phố của em ở Hà Nội đã có những thay đổi rõ rệt do quá trình đô thị hóa. Một trong những sự biến đổi dễ thấy nhất là sự xuất hiện của những tòa nhà hiện đại, cao tầng, chúng đã thay thế những ngôi nhà truyền thống. Có nhiều con đường lớn và hiện đại. Cùng với đó, lưu lượng giao thông và đường phố đông đúc ngày càng gia tăng, điều này cho thấy cuộc sống đô thị nhộn nhịp. Những con hẻm yên tĩnh một thời giờ đây nhộn nhịp với các hoạt động khi có nhiều doanh nghiệp và cửa hàng mở ra. Hơn nữa, khu vực em sống hiện đã được tiếp cận với công nghệ hiện đại, dịch vụ Wi-Fi và dịch vụ thông minh ngày càng trở nên phổ biến. Mặc dù những thay đổi này mang lại sự tiện lợi nhưng đôi khi em vẫn nhớ những lúc cuộc sống đơn giản hơn trong quá khứ. Cuối cùng nhưng không kém phần quan trọng, ngày càng có nhiều người đến khu phố của em định cư vì họ muốn tìm kiếm cơ hội việc làm, điều này khiến khu phố của em trở nên đông đúc hơn.

Đô thị hóa mang lại cả cơ hội và thách thức. Về mặt tích cực, cơ sở hạ tầng được cải thiện, tiện nghi tốt hơn và cơ hội việc làm tăng lên đã nâng cao chất lượng cuộc sống nói chung. Mặt khác, sự gắn bó cộng đồng đang dần mờ nhạt khi mọi người khó gặp nhau do công việc bận rộn.

Bất chấp những thay đổi, phần quan trọng nhất của khu phố là con người. Sự ấm áp, thân thiện của người dân Hà Nội vẫn hiện rõ ngay cả khi thành phố ngày càng hiện đại.

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. smog B. metro C. policy D. cost
Question 2: A. afford B. trade C. expand D. gradual

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. convenience B. statistics C. resident D. proportion
Question 4: A. equal B. stable C. public D. expose

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

Question 5: The project on expanding the road _____ since it _____ last year.
A. has started / was proposed B. started / was proposed
C. has started / has been proposed D. started / has been proposed

Question 6: The green space in this city is getting _____.
A. small and small B. more small and small
C. smaller and smaller D. small and small more

Question 7: This is the biggest department store that I _____.
A. see B. saw C. will see D. have seen

Question 8: _____ the city is, _____ it becomes.
A. More urbanised / more polluted B. The more urbanised / the more polluted
C. More urbanising / more polluting D. The more urbanising / the more polluting

Question 9: Many people in the countryside decided to _____ the city because it is easier to find a job there.
A. get lost B. settle in C. date back D. go up

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 10 to 15.

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Expert Speakers: (10) _____ with renowned urban planners, architects, and policymakers.
Interactive Workshops: Hands-on sessions to explore innovative urban solutions.
Networking Opportunities: Connect with professionals and **(11)** _____ in the field.
Cutting-edge Topics: Explore sustainability, smart cities, and community development.
Q&A Sessions: Get answers **(12)** _____ your burning urbanisation questions.
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Limited spots available. Reserve yours now!

Question 10: A. Engaging B. To engage C. Engage D. Engaged
Question 11: A. enthusiasm B. enthusiastic C. enthusia D. enthusiasts
Question 12: A. on B. to C. from D. in

URBANISATION WORKSHOP SUMMARY

Recap of the Urbanisation Workshop, **(13)** _____ dynamic event about insightful discussions and practical insights:

Diverse Perspectives: Participants brought diverse experiences and enriched the conversation.
Keynote Addresses: Experts highlighted urbanisation trends, challenges, and opportunities.
Interactive Sessions: Engaging workshops explored **(14)** _____ urban planning and design.
Community Engagement: Emphasis on involving communities in decision-making for inclusive development
Networking Success: Attendees connected, promoted collaborations **(15)** _____ future urban projects.
Stay tuned for more events about the future of our cities!

Question 13: A. an	B. the	C. a	D. Ø (no article)
Question 14: A. sustain	B. sustainability	C. sustainably	D. sustainable
Question 15: A. for	B. from	C. at	D. in

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/ letter in each of the following questions.

Question 16:
a. Firstly, improving public transportation can relieve traffic congestion and reduce air pollution.
b. By combining these strategies, cities aim to minimise the bad effects of rapid urbanisation.
c. Lastly, community involvement in urban planning allows residents to voice their concerns and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhoods.
d. In response to the negative impacts of urbanisation, various plans are being developed to create more sustainable and livable cities.
e. Secondly, the construction of green spaces within urban areas can enhance the overall well-being of residents by providing recreational areas and improving air quality.

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

Question 17:
a. Additionally, there's a focus on creating more green spaces within cities, contributing to a healthier environment.
b. Firstly, the government is actively promoting sustainable practices, encouraging eco- friendly construction, and enhancing public transportation to reduce congestion.
c. I hope this information is useful for you.
d. Take care,
e. Dear Phuong,
Hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to share some interesting news about urban development policies in Viet Nam.
f. It's impressive to see how these policies aim to balance urban growth with environmental considerations.

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

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 23.

Yet urbanisation also presents many human development challenges. **(18)** _____ nearly 40 percent of the world's urban expansion may be in slums, worsening economic disparities and unsanitary conditions. Rapid urbanisation is also linked to environmental concerns and many cities located in coastal areas or on river banks **(19)** _____ natural disasters such as storms, cyclones and floods. Likewise, poor urban infrastructure - such as unreliable power systems, **(20)** _____ and poor public transport, inefficient ports and inadequate schools - reduces cities' competitiveness and economic prospects.

So not all urbanisation is positive, especially if it is unplanned. **(21)** _____**,** policymakers will have to address a few key issues.

(22) _____, more than two-thirds of the world's population is projected to be living in urban areas. This rapid increase will take place mainly in developing countries. Africa and Asia - **(23)**

_____ - will have the fastest urban growth rates. Africa's urban population is projected to jump from 40 percent today to 56 percent by 2050, and Asia's from 48 percent to 64 percent.

Adapted from: https://hdr.undp.org/content/rapid-urbanisation-opportunities-and-challenges-improve-well-being-societies

Question 18: A. It estimates that B. Estimated that
C. It is estimated that D. Estimating that

Question 19: A. may also be vulnerable to B. may be vulnerable also for
C. may be vulnerable also to D. may also be vulnerable for

Question 20: A. congest roads B. congesting roads C. congested roads D. congestion roads

Question 21: A. Be able to to fully capitalise on the opportunity
B. Being able to to fully capitalise on the opportunity
C. Able to to fully capitalise on the opportunity
D. To be able to fully capitalise on the opportunity

Question 22: A. For 2050 B. By 2050 C. Of 2050 D. From 2050

Question 23: A. still both less urbanised than other regions
B. both still less urbanised than other regions
C. both other regions still less urbanised than
D. both still urbanised less than other regions

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 24 to 28.

More than 1 billion people live in housing **(24)** _____ is below minimum standards of comfort and sanitation, and new houses will have to be built for 3 billion people by 2030.

Investing in essential infrastructure propels growth and human development. There **(25)** _____ some progress in narrowing the infrastructure deficit in recent decades, but much more needs to be done. Good planning and sound management is needed to manage this. National and local governments need to become more strategic in responding **(26)** _____ the full range of challenges and opportunities posed by rapid urbanisation. This can be done by formulating a national urbanisation **(27)** _____ as a first step to help to identify urban development priorities, shape plans and better coordinate actions by all the actors involved, including the private sector.

There is, **(28)** _____ no one-size-fits-all urban strategy. Urban policy priorities and choices depend on a variety of factors - including the scale, speed and source of urbanisation, the size of cities and the stage of urban development.

Adapted from: https://hdr.undp.org/content/rapid-urbanisation-opportunities-and-challenges-improve-well-being-societies

Question 24: A. who B. that C. when D. why
Question 25: A. is B. will be C. was D. has been
Question 26: A. on B. of C. to D. in
Question 27: A. strategy B. reality C. conclusion D. reduction
Question 28: A. therefore B. despite C. although D. however

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 29 to 33.

For the first time in history more than half the world's population resides in cities. The world's urban population now stands at 3.7 billion people, and this number is expected to double by 2050. The trend towards urbanisation is only getting faster and 96 percent of all urbanisation by 2030 will occur in the developing world. This global shift toward a more urban global population has **profound** implications for a wide range of issues including food, water, and energy consumption. The move towards urban concentration is a fact, and as city life becomes a reality for an ever- greater share of the world's

population, governments, companies, and civil society must recognize that they are largely unequipped to deal with city-level problems.

Urban growth presents an opportunity to connect more people to water and electricity, making them healthier and more productive. **It** also presents the risk of overwhelming various public goods, including power, infrastructure, health, and education as these systems adjust to increased demand. Urbanisation can be a positive, but if poorly managed will only amplify existing challenges. The recent Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa was an urban phenomenon, and was spread faster by poor municipal level systems, other risks, including gang violence and extremism leading to terrorism, can become worse in urban settings if not properly addressed.

Adapted from: https://www.forbes.com/sites/danielrunde/2015/02/24/urbanization-development-opportunity/?sh=b17a3c06ca39

Question 29: What would be the best title for the passage?

A. The Consequences of Urbanization on Global Population

B. Challenges and Opportunities in the Era of Urban Growth

C. Rapid Urbanisation: A Change in the 21st Century

D. The Impact of Urban Concentration on Public Services

Question 30: The word **"profound"** in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

A. unsafe B. hidden C. famous D. significant

Question 31: The word **"it"** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. water B. opportunity C. urban growth D. electricity

Question 32: According to the passage, what are some of the risks associated with poorly managed urbanisation?

A. improved public goods B. decreased food consumption

C. gang violence and terrorism D. decreased urban population

Question 33: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. The global urban population is expected to double by 2050

B. 96 percent of all urbanisation by 2030 will occur in developed countries.

C. Urban growth provides an opportunity to connect more people to water and electricity.

D. The recent Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa was an urban phenomenon.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 34 to 40.

Urban development and rural emptying are two sides of the same 21st-century coin, and are global in their extent. In the 19th and 20th centuries, as populations across the world grew fast, urbanisation processes didn't necessarily affect rural regions negatively. Some communities benefited from younger people moving out to seek employment, education, and marriage in nearby cities, as families often had more children than they could adequately support.

In the 21st century, however, as family size has shrunk dramatically nearly everywhere, the benefits of a growing population have come to an end in developed countries.

Japan has led the way in East Asia. In 1974, the Japanese total fertility rate fell below the population replacement rate of 2.1. Demographers would have known then that, should conditions **persist,** the country would eventually slip into depopulation. Sure enough, conditions did persist, and in 2008 Japan registered its first peacetime population decrease.

Although Tokyo's population is now 13 million, the Kanto region of which it is the core boasts more than 37 million people - 30% of the whole population of Japan. Elsewhere in the country, hundreds of rural villages face **imminent** extinction.

Japan is not unique. Greater Seoul has around 25 million people, nearly half of South Korea's population in one urban area with the rest spread out across the rest of the country. And in China, the Pearl River delta area, **which** encompasses Hong Kong, Shenzhen, Macau and Guangzhou, counts 100

million people living within it, while the wider country now boasts 155 cities with more than 1 million population.

Adapted from: https://theconversation.com/japan-is-paying-families-1-million-yen-to-move-to-the-countryside-but-it-wont-make-tokyo-any-smaller-197551

Question 34: What would be the suitable title for the passage?

A. East Asia's Shifting Demographics

B. Biggest Cities in East Asia

C. Urbanization and Its Impact on Population Dynamics in East Asia

D. The Historical Impact of Urbanization

Question 35: What demographic change characterises the 21st century urbanisation trend?

A. positive impact on rural regions B. global decline in population growth

C. increased family size D. developed countries' urban decline

Question 36: The word "**persist**" in paragraph 3 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

A. refer B. calculate C. continue D. believe

Question 37: What event in 2008 marked a significant demographic change in Japan?

A. Tokyo's population growth B. rural village expansion

C. Kanto region's depopulation D. the first peacetime population decrease

Question 38: The word "**imminent**" in paragraph 4 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

A. forthcoming B. important C. reliable D. stable

Question 39: The word "**which**" in paragraph 5 refers to _____.

A. greater Seoul B. the Pearl River delta area C. China D. country

Question 40: It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A. Urbanisation processes have got faster.

B. South Korea does not face the problem of fast urbanisation.

C. The Kanto region is the least populated region in Japan.

D. Smaller families in developed countries are leading to population decline.