**Cities**



**Exercise 1**

**Translate the following words and expressions**

<https://quizlet.com/318383677/flashcards>

**Exercise 2**

**Watch the video**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=fKnAJCSGSdk>



**Exercise 3**

**Match words with their definitions**

**smog migrate congested shanty towns   game changer   
off the grid utopia ubiquitous urban sprawl infrastructure**

1) overcrowded2) an imaginary place where everything is perfect  
3) air pollution4) the way a city spreads into undeveloped land around it, often without planning permission5) move from one place to another  
6) poor communities where the houses are built out of cheap materials like corrugated iron and plastic sheeting7) without facilities such as an electricity or water supply8) the basic facilities a town or city needs, for example: communication, transport, water, and electricity9) everywhere  
10) significantly affecting the result of something



**Exercise 4**

**Fill in the gaps**

**smog**  **urban sprawl**   **game changer**  **ubiquitous migrate**  **communities** **off the grid shanty towns**  **infrastructure congested**

1) If people could get around easily on foot, or by bike, or by public transport, roads would be less \_\_\_\_– or overcrowded – and less polluted. That sounds rather utopian to me though.

2) That sounds fantastic, but what about somewhere like Beijing with its constant \_\_\_\_ – or air pollution – hanging over the city? A lot of people ride bikes there too. So which city is going to be the model for the future?

3) Well, today's Los Angeles has terrible urban sprawl and traffic problems.  
  
**4)** \_\_\_\_ is the way a city spreads into undeveloped land around it, often without planning permission.

5) People \_\_\_\_ – or move – from the countryside to the city to get better opportunities, but end up with nowhere to live.  
  
6) So they build their own housing on unoccupied land. These \_\_\_\_ – poor communities where the houses are built out of cheap materials like corrugated iron and plastic sheeting – are often \_\_\_\_  …  
  
7) Which means they don't have an electricity or water supply – or access to healthcare and education. And these \_\_\_\_ are growing, so the problem is getting bigger. So are there any solutions?  
  
8) Well, it's all about improving the\_\_\_\_ . That's the basic facilities a town or city needs, for example: communication, transport, water, and electricity. But this shouldn't only mean improving housing conditions, but also promoting education and employment among the inhabitants, and building better communities.

9) - What's \_\_\_\_?  
 **-** It means available everywhere. So, the idea behind smart cities is to use technology to collect large amounts of data about how a city is performing.  
10) - And that will be a \_\_\_\_– significantly affecting the way our cities function. Hope for the future? **-** Fingers crossed.



**Exercise 5**

**Choose the right answer**

1) Using this approach shows a large *\_\_\_\_* of housing supply, in contrast with the Inspector's finding of a small shortfall.  
a) degree  
b) surplus  
c) income

2) For the area, this will ensure the continuation of a *\_\_\_\_* supply of quality employment opportunities.   
a) steady  
b) still  
c) level

3) His large-scale color photographs illustrate the unbelievable *\_\_\_\_* of Hong Kong's residential high-rises.   
a) semi-permanence   
b) density  
c) scale

4) But he knew the power of words and ideas and he *\_\_\_\_* them to great effect.   
a) sought  
b) employed  
c) deployed

5) Recognizing the limitations of art education in the United States, Coleman*\_\_\_\_* training in Paris.   
a) looked  
b) sought  
c) grid

6) Seeds and tools can be given, which allow families to grow food and become *\_\_\_\_*.

a) self-sufficient  
b) semi-permanent   
c) agricultural

7) Most people who are*\_\_\_\_* (at least those living in the United States), rely on some combination of alternative energy such as wind, photovoltaic or hydro.   
a) off the hook  
b) off the grid  
c) off the table

**Key**

**Exercise 3**

**Match words with their definitions**

**congested**  
overcrowded

**utopia**an imaginary place where everything is perfect

**smog**  
air pollution

**urban sprawl**the way a city spreads into undeveloped land around it, often without planning permission

**migrate**move from one place to another

**shanty towns**  
poor communities where the houses are built out of cheap materials like corrugated iron and plastic sheeting

**off the grid**without facilities such as an electricity or water supply

**infrastructure**the basic facilities a town or city needs, for example: communication, transport, water, and electricity

**ubiquitous**everywhere

**game changer**  
significantly affecting the result of something

**Exercise 4**

**Fill in the gaps**

1) If people could get around easily on foot, or by bike, or by public transport, roads would be less \_\_\_\_ **congested** – or overcrowded – and less polluted. That sounds rather utopian to me though.

2) That sounds fantastic, but what about somewhere like Beijing with its constant \_\_\_\_ **smog** – or air pollution – hanging over the city? A lot of people ride bikes there too. So which city is going to be the model for the future?

3) Well, today's Los Angeles has terrible urban sprawl and traffic problems.  
  
**4)** \_\_\_\_  **Urban sprawl** is the way a city spreads into undeveloped land around it, often without planning permission.

5) People \_\_\_\_ **migrate** – or move – from the countryside to the city to get better opportunities, but end up with nowhere to live.  
  
6) So they build their own housing on unoccupied land. These \_\_\_\_ **shanty towns** – poor communities where the houses are built out of cheap materials like corrugated iron and plastic sheeting – are often \_\_\_\_ **off the grid**…  
  
7) Which means they don't have an electricity or water supply – or access to healthcare and education. And these \_\_\_\_ **communities** are growing, so the problem is getting bigger. So are there any solutions?  
  
8) Well, it's all about improving the\_\_\_\_ **infrastructure**. That's the basic facilities a town or city needs, for example: communication, transport, water, and electricity. But this shouldn't only mean improving housing conditions, but also promoting education and employment among the inhabitants, and building better communities.

9) - What's \_\_\_\_ **ubiquitous**?  
 **-** It means available everywhere. So, the idea behind smart cities is to use technology to collect large amounts of data about how a city is performing.  
10) - And that will be a \_\_\_\_ **game changer** – significantly affecting the way our cities function. Hope for the future? **-** Fingers crossed.

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