

A. VOCABULARY.

STT	TỪ VỰNG	PHIÊN ÂM	TỪ LOẠI	NGHĨA
1.	urbanization urbanise urban urbanised urbanisation process	/ˌɜːbənaɪˈzeɪʃn/ /ˌɜːbənaɪz/ /ˌɜːbən/ /ˌɜːbənaɪzɪd/ /ˌɜːbənaɪˈzeɪʃn ˈprəʊses/	n v adj adj phr.n	sự đô thị hóa đô thị hóa thuộc về đô thị được đô thị hóa quá trình đô thị hóa
2.	traffic jam traffic jam	/ˈtræfɪk dʒæm/ /ˈtræfɪk/ /dʒæm/	n n n	tắc đường giao thông, lưu lượng sự kẹt, tắc nghẽn
3.	resident residential residency reside resident area	/ˈrezɪdənt/ /ˌreziˈdenʃl/ /ˈrezɪdənsi/ /rɪˈzaɪd/ /ˈrezɪdənt ˈeəriə/	n adj n v phr.n	cư dân thuộc khu dân cư sự cư trú cư trú, sinh sống khu vực dân cư
4.	high-rise high-rise building low-rise low-rise building	/ˈhaɪ raɪz/ /ˈhaɪ raɪz ˈbɪldɪŋ/ /ˈləʊ.raɪz/ /ˈləʊ.raɪz ˈbɪldɪŋ /	adj phr.n adj phr.n	cao tầng tòa nhà cao tầng thấp tầng tòa nhà thấp tầng
5.	comfort comfortable uncomfortable comfortably	/ˈkʌmfət/ /ˈkʌmfətəbl/ /ʌnˈkʌmfətəbl/ /ˈkʌmfətəbli/	n adj adj adv	sự thoải mái thoải mái không thoải mái một cách thoải mái
6.	crowd crowding overcrowded crowded crowdedly	/kraʊd/ /ˈkraʊdɪŋ/ /ˌəʊvəˈkraʊdɪd/ /ˈkraʊdɪd/ /ˈkraʊdɪdli/	n n adj adj adv	đám đông sự chen chúc quá đông đúc đông đúc một cách đông đúc
7.	convenience convenient inconvenient conveniently	/kənˈviːniəns/ /kənˈviːniənt/ /ˌɪnkənˈviːniənt/ /kənˈviːniəntli/	n adj adj adv	sự tiện lợi tiện lợi bất tiện một cách tiện lợi
8.	rush hour rush	/ˈrʌʃ ˌaʊər/ /rʌʃ/	n v	giờ cao điểm vội vã, hối hả
9.	facility	/fəˈsɪləti/	n	cơ sở
10.	rice field	/raɪs fiːld/	n	cánh đồng lúa
11.	expense expensive inexpensive expensively	/ɪkˈspens/ /ɪkˈspensɪv/ /ˌɪnɪkˈspensɪv/ /ɪkˈspensɪvli/	n adj adj adv	chi phí đắt đỏ không đắt, rẻ một cách đắt đỏ
12.	employment unemployment	/ɪmˈplɔɪmənt/ /ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪmənt/	n n	sự có việc làm sự thất nghiệp

13.	employer	/ɪmˈplɔɪər/	n	người sử dụng lao động
	employ	/ɪmˈplɔɪ/	v	thuê, tuyển dụng
	unemployed	/ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪd/	adj	thất nghiệp
14.	crime	/kraɪm/	n	tội phạm, tội ác
15.	afford	/əˈfɔːd/	v	đủ khả năng chi trả
	affordable	/əˈfɔːdəbl/	adj	có thể chi trả được
16.	invest	/ɪnˈvest/	v	đầu tư
	investment	/ɪnˈvestmənt/	n	sự đầu tư
	investor	/ɪnˈvestər/	n	nhà đầu tư
17.	rural	/ˈrʊərəl/	adj	thuộc về nông thôn
	rural area	/ˈrʊərəl ˈeəriə/	phr.n	khu vực nông thôn
18.	improve	/ɪmˈpruːv/	v	cải thiện
	improvement	/ɪmˈpruːvmənt/	n	sự cải thiện
19.	infrastructure	/ˈɪnfɹəstrʌktʃər/	n	cơ sở hạ tầng
20.	authority	/ɔːˈθɒrəti/	n	chính quyền
21.	expand	/ɪkˈspænd/	v	mở rộng
	expansion	/ɪkˈspænjən/	n	sự mở rộng
	expandable	/ɪkˈspændəbl/	adj	có thể mở rộng
22.	shortage	/ˈʃɔːtɪdʒ/	n	thiếu hụt
23.	farmland	/ˈfɑːmlænd/	n	đất nông nghiệp
24.	housing	/ˈhaʊzɪŋ/	n	nhà ở
25.	public transport	/ˈpʌblɪk ˈtrænsپɔːt/	n.p	phương tiện giao thông công cộng
26.	traditional	/trəˈdɪʃənəl/	adj	truyền thống
	tradition	/trəˈdɪʃən/	n	tục lệ, truyền thống
	traditionally	/trəˈdɪʃənəli/	adv	theo truyền thống
27.	seek	/siːk/	v	tìm kiếm
28.	decision	/dɪˈsɪʒən/	n	quyết định
	indecision	/ˌɪndɪˈsɪʒən/	n	sự thiếu quyết đoán
	decide	/dɪˈsaɪd/	v	quyết định
	decisive	/dɪˈsaɪsɪv/	adj	quyết đoán, dứt khoát
	decide on			quyết định lựa chọn/ đưa ra quyết
	decide to			định quyết định làm một việc gì đó
29.	exhibition	/ˌeksɪˈbɪʃən/	n	triển lãm
30.	attract	/əˈtrækt/	v	thu hút
	attractive	/əˈtræktɪv/	adj	hấp dẫn, thu hút
	attraction	/əˈtrækʃən/	n	sự thu hút
	attractiveness	/əˈtræktɪvnəs/	n	sự hấp dẫn, thu hút
31.	childhood	/ˈtʃaɪldhʊd/	n	tuổi thơ
32.	trade	/treɪd/	n	buôn bán
33.	craft	/kraːft/	n	thủ công
34.	population	/ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃən/	n	dân số
	populate	/ˈpɒpjəleɪt/	v	làm cho dân cư đông đúc
	populous	/ˈpɒpjələs/	adj	đông dân, đông đúc

	population growth	/ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn grəʊθ/	phr.n	sự tăng trưởng dân số
34.	colonial	/kəˈləʊ.ni.əl/	adj	thuộc địa
35.	architecture	/ˈɑːkɪtektʃər/	n	kiến trúc
36.	modernize	/ˈmɒd.ən.aɪz/	v	hiện đại hóa
	modernization	/ˌmɒd.ən.aɪˈzeɪʃn/	n	sự hiện đại hóa
	modern	/ˈmɒd.ən/	adj	hiện đại, mới mẻ
	modernly	/ˈmɒd.ənli/	adv	một cách hiện đại
37.	concern	/kənˈsɜːn/	v	sự lo ngại
38.	gradually	/ˈgrædʒuəli/	adv	dần dần
39.	tram	/træm/	n	xe điện
40.	reliable	/rɪˈlaɪəbl/	adj	đáng tin cậy
	reliability	/rɪˈlaɪəˈbɪləti/	n	sự đáng tin cậy
	reliably	/rɪˈlaɪəbli/	adv	một cách đáng tin cậy
41.	dweller	/ˈdwelər/	n	người dân
42.	emission	/ɪˈmɪʃn/	n	khí thải, sự phát ra
	emit	/ɪˈmɪt/	v	phát ra, thải ra
43.	smog	/smɒɡ/	n	khói bụi
44.	decrease	/dɪˈkriːs/	v	giảm
	decrease	/ˈdiːkriːs/	n	sự giảm đi
	decreasing	/dɪˈkriːsɪŋ/	adj	đang giảm dần
45.	rapidly	/ˈræp.ɪd.li/	adv	nhanh, liên tục
	rapid	/ˈræpɪd/	adj	nhanh chóng
	rapidity	/rəˈpɪdəti/	n	sự nhanh chóng
46.	stable	/ˈsteɪbl/	adj	ổn định
	stability	/stəˈbɪləti/	n	sự ổn định
	stabilize	/ˈsteɪbəlaɪz/	v	làm ổn định
47.	slightly	/ˈslɑːtli/	adv	nhe, một chút
	slight	/slaɪt/	adj	nhe, mỏng, nhỏ
48.	steadily	/ˈstedəli/	adv	đều đặn, vững chắc
	steady	/ˈstedi/	adj	vững chắc, ổn định
	steadiness	/ˈstedɪnəs/	n	sự ổn định, sự vững vàng
49.	flat	/flæt/	n	căn hộ
	flat	/flæt/	adj	phẳng, bằng
	flatly	/ˈflætli/	adv	một cách phẳng, dứt khoát
50.	immigration	/ˌɪm.ɪˈɡreɪ.ʃən/	n	sự nhập cư
	immigrate	/ˈɪmɪɡreɪt/	v	nhập cư
	immigrant	/ˈɪmɪɡrənt/	n	người nhập cư
51.	coastal	/ˈkəʊstl/	adj	ven biển
	coast	/kəʊst/	n	bờ biển, ven biển
52.	agricultural	/ˌæɡrɪˈkʌltʃərəl/	adj	thuộc về nông nghiệp
	agriculture	/ˌæɡrɪˈkʌltʃər/	n	nông nghiệp
53.	region	/ˈriːdʒən/	n	khu vực
	regional	/ˈriːdʒənəl/	adj	thuộc về vùng, địa phương
54.	complaint	/kəmˈpleɪnt/	n	sự phàn nàn, khiếu nại
	complain	/kəmˈpleɪn/	v	phàn nàn, than vãn

55.	respond response	/rɪ'spɒnd/ /rɪ'spɒns/	v n	trả lời, phản ứng sự trả lời, phản hồi
56.	mistake mistaken mistakenly	/mɪ'steɪk/ /mɪ'steɪkən/ /mɪ'steɪkənli/	n adj adv	sai lầm sai lầm, nhầm lẫn một cách sai lầm
57.	equal equality equally	/'iːkwəl/ /'iːkwələti/ /'iːkwəli/	adj n adv	ngang nhau, bình đẳng sự bình đẳng một cách bình đẳng
58.	community communal	/kə'mjuːnəti/ /kə'mjuːnəl/	n adj	cộng đồng thuộc về cộng đồng
59.	stuck	/stʌk/	v	mắc kẹt, dính vào

STRUCTURES

STT	CÂU TRÚC	NGHĨA
1	show sb around	dẫn ai xem xung quanh
2	in addition to sth/ doing sth	ngoài việc gì/ làm việc gì
3	get around	đi xung quanh, đi lại
4	result in sth	dẫn đến điều gì
5	afford to do sth	đủ khả năng để làm việc gì
6	bring back	mang trở lại, gợi nhớ lại
7	be translated into sth	tiếp xúc với thứ gì
8	settle in	định cư tại

B. GRAMMAR.

PRESENT PERFECT

Cách dùng	Công thức	Dấu hiệu						
- Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không rõ thời gian. - Diễn tả hành động lặp đi lặp lại nhiều lần trong quá khứ. - several times - Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng để lại dấu hiệu hoặc hậu quả ở hiện tại. - Diễn tả những trải nghiệm. - Diễn tả hành động vừa mới xảy ra hoặc vừa mới kết thúc. - Diễn tả những hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng kéo dài tới hiện tại và vẫn còn có khả năng sẽ tiếp diễn trong tương lai.	<table><tr><td>+</td><td>S + has/ have + V_{3/ed}</td></tr><tr><td>-</td><td>S + has/ have + not + V_{3/ed}</td></tr><tr><td>?</td><td>Has/ Have + S + V_{3/ed}</td></tr></table> he/ she/ it/ N số ít + has you/ we/ they/ I/ N số nhiều+ have	+	S + has/ have + V_{3/ed}	-	S + has/ have + not + V_{3/ed}	?	Has/ Have + S + V_{3/ed}	Just = Recently = Lately Already Before Never Ever Yet For + khoảng thời gian Since + mốc thời gian cụ thể The first/ second... time So far = Until now = Up to now = Up to the present
+	S + has/ have + V_{3/ed}							
-	S + has/ have + not + V_{3/ed}							
?	Has/ Have + S + V_{3/ed}							

Kết hợp thì

HTHT **since** QKD: The city has grown quickly **since** it expanded in the 1990s.

Since QKD, HTHT: **Since** the city built the new subway line last year, it has reduced traffic.

DOUBLE COMPARISON

So sánh lũy tiến

Càng ngày... càng; mỗi lúc một **HƠN**

Với adj/adv ngắn: S + V + Adj/Adv-er + and + Adj/Adv-er

Với adj/adv dài: S + V + more and more + Adj/Adv

Ví dụ:

- Housing prices are rising **higher and higher**.
- The city is getting **more and more** crowded.
- Urbanisation brings **more and more** buildings.

Càng ngày càng ít ...; càng ngày càng **KÉM**

Với adj/adv: S + V + less and less + Adj/Adv

Với noun: Less and less + Aoun + V ...

Ví dụ:

- My father becomes **less and less** strong.
- **Less and less** money is spent on this project.

So sánh đồng tiến

Càng ..., thì càng...

The + + Adj/Adv/N, the + + Adj/Adv/N.

Ví dụ:

- **The more** industries develop, **the more** pollution cities experience.
- **The less** planning is done, **the more** problems arise in urban areas.
- **The bigger** the city is, **the higher** the cost of living becomes.

Chú yí

- Tính từ một âm tiết tận cùng là 1 phụ âm đơn (trừ: w, x, z) đứng trước một nguyên âm đơn thì gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi mới thêm **-er/ est**

big - bigger - biggest

hot - hotter - hottest

- Tính từ 2 âm tiết, tận cùng là: **y, le, et, ow, er**, biến đổi như tính từ ngắn:

clever - cleverer - cleverest

happy - happier - happiest

quiet - quieter - quietest

- Các trường hợp đặc biệt:

No	Equal degree	Comparative	Superlative
1	bad/ badly/ ill	worse	worst
2	good/ well	better	best
3	much	more	most
4	little	less	least
5	far	farther (khoảng cách) further (thời gian/...)	farthest furthest

C. PRACTICE

Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: The city center is filled with high-rise buildings that symbolize _____ and economic growth.

A. rural life **B.** natural landscapes **C.** overcrowded streets **D.** urban development

Question 2: Many governments are trying to _____ rural areas to provide better living conditions for residents.

A. urbanise

B. reside

C. traffic

D. rush

Question 3: Life in urban areas is often more _____ than in the countryside due to advanced infrastructure and services.

- A. crowded B. inconvenient C. dynamic D. affordable

Question 4: A highly urbanised country usually has a high demand for _____ and modern facilities.

- A. rice fields B. transportation systems C. rural areas D. low-rise buildings

Question 5: In major cities, _____ is a common issue during rush hours, causing delays and frustration.

- A. a high-rise building B. traffic jam C. overcrowding D. urbanisation

Question 6: The city can't handle more traffic because it has _____ completed a large infrastructure project.

- A. ever B. never C. yet D. just

Question 7: Urbanization often leads to a significant change in _____, affecting both the economy and the environment.

- A. rural lifestyles B. urban areas C. natural resources D. economic activities

Question 8: Urban residents often prioritize comfort and convenience when _____ a place to live.

- A. choosing B. overcrowding C. residing D. affording

Question 9: Overcrowded cities face challenges like _____, poor sanitation, and high living costs.

- A. expensive houses B. urban crime C. traffic jams D. rural migration

Question 10: Living in the city provides a lot of _____, such as access to education, healthcare, and entertainment.

- A. expenses B. conveniences C. rush hours D. crowded spaces

Question 11: During rush hour, people often _____ delays due to traffic jams on major roads and highways.

- A. experiment B. express C. expand D. experience

Question 12: One of the biggest challenges of living in a city is the high _____ for housing and daily needs.

- A. expense B. overcrowding C. unemployment D. traffic

Question 13: Urbanisation has created numerous opportunities for _____ in industries like technology, construction, and finance.

- A. unemployment B. employment C. employer D. unemployed

Question 14: After only a month, my brother got bored at work and found his job _____ attractive.

- A. the least B. more or less C. more and more D. less and less

Question 15: The more people move to the big city, _____ pollution becomes.

- A. the more B. worse C. the worse D. the worst

Question 16: Many people find it difficult to _____ an apartment in the city due to the rising cost of rent.

- A. afford B. urbanise C. reside D. reduce

Question 17: High-rise buildings are a common feature in urban areas, especially where land for development is _____.

- A. increase B. decrease C. limited D. abundant

Question 18: The process of urbanisation is often associated with a significant reduction in _____.

- A. rural areas B. urban areas C. industrial parks D. crowded areas

Question 19: _____ attention paid to public transportation systems, _____ people are forced to rely on private vehicles, causing severe traffic congestion and environmental damage.

- A. The more /the less B. The less/the most C. The less/the more D. the least/the more

Question 20: New urban areas aim to provide residents with modern _____ such as schools, hospitals, and parks.

- A. facilities B. high-rises C. comforts D. expenses

Question 21: To address traffic congestion, many cities have developed _____ that are convenient and reliable.

- A. transportation public systems B. systems transportation public
C. public transportation systems D. public systems transportation

Question 22: With the rapid pace of urbanisation, the demand for _____ jobs in cities has increased significantly.

- A. comfortable B. affordable C. high-paying D. convenient

Question 23: The lack of affordable housing in urban areas has forced many families to move to _____ zones.

- A. rural B. high-rise C. expensive D. overcrowded

Question 24: As cities grow, overcrowding becomes an increasingly serious issue, and it is becoming _____ difficult for the government to manage public services.

- A. fewer and fewer B. easier and easier C. less and less D. more and more

Question 25: The rapid process of _____ has transformed small villages into bustling cities.

- A. urbanise B. urbanization C. urban D. urbanised

Question 26: The new park was designed for the enjoyment of all _____ in the area.

- A. residential B. residencies C. residents D. residing

Question 27: The city is known for its skyline dominated by _____.

- A. low-rise houses B. high-rise buildings C. rural areas D. rice fields

Question 28: The faster new urban areas are built, _____ the quality of construction tends to be.

- A. the lower B. lower and lower C. the lowest D. more and more low

Question 29: The government is investing heavily in the _____ of rural areas to support local economies.

- A. infrastructure B. population C. modernity D. comfort

Question 30: The company plans to _____ its business by opening new branches in urban areas.

- A. reside B. expand C. invest D. modernize

Question 31: _____ buildings are being constructed to meet the demand for housing.

- A. Most B. Less and less C. More and more D. The most

Question 32: The famous Eiffel Tower in Paris _____ millions of tourists each year, making tourism a significant part of the city's economy.

- A. invites B. avoids C. attracts D. forgets

Question 33: The city is struggling to manage the challenges brought by rapid _____.

- A. population growth B. traffic jams C. architectural designs D. rural development

Question 34: The more attention we pay to sustainable development, the _____ the quality of life will be for future generations.

- A. better B. worse C. more expensive D. harder

Question 35: In many large cities, the prices of real estate have _____ so much that even middle-class families are struggling to afford homes in the city center.

- A. taken off B. gone up C. invested in D. gone through

Question 36: In urban areas with a high _____ rate, residents may feel unsafe, leading to calls for increased police presence and community programs.

- A. crime B. unemployment C. pollution D. growth

Question 37: As the city's population grows, the government needs to _____ more money to improve public services and infrastructure.

- A. seek B. improve C. expand D. invest

Question 38: This is the second time I _____ this city. I have noticed a lot of changes here.

- A. have visited B. visit C. visited D. had visited

Question 39: In many parts of the world, there is a significant _____ of farmland, which impacts food production.

- A. authority B. expansion C. shortage D. housing

Question 40: For centuries, _____ practices in farming have been handed down through generations, but modern techniques are gradually replacing them.

- A. traditionally B. traditional C. tradition D. traditions

Question 41: After much discussion, they finally decided _____ the location for the new shopping mall.

- A. at B. to C. on D. with

Question 42: The rapid urbanization in many countries has led to the reduction of available _____ for agricultural production.

- A. forest B. space C. resources D. farmland

Question 43: The more rural areas are converted into urban zones, _____ farmland is available to meet the growing demand for food production.

- A. fewer than B. less and less C. the least **D. the less**

Question 44: Many young people _____ better job opportunities in cities where the economy is stronger.

- A. figure B. create **C. seek** D. choose

Question 45: The government is working on projects to improve the _____, making them more connected to urban centers.

- A. urban infrastructure **B. urban infrastructure management**

- C. infrastructure of rural areas D. economic development

Question 46: This is the first time we _____ such an interesting talk about urbanisation in Viet Nam.

- A. listen to B. had listened to C. listened to **D. have listened to**

Question 47: _____, people in this region have relied on agriculture as their main source of income.

- A. Attractively **B. Traditionally** C. Conveniently D. Gradually

Question 48: The city has experienced rapid growth _____ it became a major urban center.

- A. for B. so **C. since** D. because

Question 49: The shop sells various local _____, including wooden carvings and knitted blankets.

- A. items B. goods **C. products** D. crafts

Question 50: Using _____ is a practical solution to reduce traffic congestion in big cities.

- A. private cars **B. public transport** C. rice fields D. rural roads

Question 51: The growth of cities in the 21st century has greatly increased international _____, with ports like those in Singapore playing a key role in connecting Asia to the rest of the world.

- A. trade** B. investor C. movement D. development

Question 52: After long consideration, she made the _____ move to a bigger city for work.

- A. decision to** B. leap to C. shift to D. going up

Question 53: The well is getting _____ polluted, forcing villagers to seek alternative clean water sources.

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

Question 54: The higher property prices are, _____ city dwellers can afford.

- A. the fewest B. fewer than **C. the fewer** D. the fewer than

Question 55: An _____ about the future of urban planning was held in Dubai to showcase how the city is preparing for rapid growth.

- A. exhibition** B. workshop C. meeting D. presentation

Question 56: The museum features a collection of _____ artifacts that showcase the region's history.

- A. ancient B. modern **C. colonial** D. futuristic

Question 57: _____ have made traveling between cities much faster and more convenient.

- A. Transportation modern systems B. Transportation system modern
C. System modern transportation **D. Modern transportation systems**

Question 58: _____ farmland is available for agricultural production, as rural areas are transformed into urban residential zones.

- A. More and more **B. Less and less** C. Most and most D. The most

Question 59: One of the biggest _____ in cities like Mexico City is air pollution, which affects the health of millions of residents.

- A. changes **B. concerns** C. factors D. opportunities

Question 60: The VinFast electric vehicle system, in combination with the _____, aims to improve sustainability in urban transportation.

- A. network city's tram **B. city's tram network** C. city's network tram D. tram city's network

Question 61: Due to rapid urbanisation, our city is becoming _____.

- A. bigger and bigger** B. big and bigger C. bigger and big D. big and big

Question 62: The subway system in New York is _____ but often crowded, as it serves millions of people daily.

- A. cheap B. comfortable **C. reliable** D. outdated

Question 63: The _____ in the city faces a variety of challenges, including high living costs and crowded spaces.

- A. worker **B. dweller** C. visitor D. traveler

Question 64: The government is trying to reduce air pollution levels in Hanoi by promoting public transport to reduce _____.

- A. gas B. pollution **C. emissions** D. carbon

Question 65: Starting her own business is the best decision my sister _____ in her life.

- A. has never made **B. has ever made** C. makes D. had

Question 66: The government in Seoul is working to _____ the city's air pollution by reducing the number of cars on the roads.

- A. increase **B. decrease** C. maintain D. ignore

Question 67: The amount of open space in Hong Kong is _____ as more skyscrapers and residential areas are built.

- A. decreasingly B. decrease **C. decreasing** D. decreased

Question 68: It is getting _____ difficult for young people to find jobs if they don't have any skills.

- A. much and more **B. more and more** C. more and much D. much and much

Question 69: The new design is _____ different from the original, with a few small adjustments to the layout.

- A. slightly** B. greatly C. completely D. totally

Question 70: The temperature today is slightly warmer than yesterday, making it more _____ to go outside.

- A. difficult B. affordable **C. comfortable** D. dangerous

Question 71: Amsterdam is known for its _____ landscape, which makes it perfect for biking around the city.

- A. hilly B. rocky **C. flat** D. mountainous

Question 72: Many people choose to _____ to Canada for better quality of life and opportunities for their families.

- A. travel **B. immigrate** C. settle D. settle

Question 73: After moving to Ho Chi Minh City, many families take time to _____ and adjust to the fast-paced urban lifestyle.

- A. settle in** B. get by C. fit in D. move on

Question 74: Urbanisation is transforming many _____, where modern buildings replace traditional fishing villages.

- A. coastal areas** B. urban zones C. suburbs D. rural regions

Question 75: The population in metropolitan cities is growing _____, creating challenges for housing and infrastructure development.

- A. more and more rapid **B. more and more rapidly** C. more and less rapidly D. more rapidly

Question 76: The bigger the city grows in terms of population, _____ complex urban planning and management become for local governments.

- A. less and less B. the most **C. the more** D. the least

Question 77: The government hasn't completed the new infrastructure projects for urban development _____.

- A. just B. never C. ever **D. yet**

Question 78: Residents often _____ about traffic congestion and air pollution caused by rapid urbanisation.

- A. encourage B. support C. emit **D. complain**

Question 79: The roads in major cities are getting _____ as traffic congestion worsens due to the increasing number of vehicles.

- A. narrower and narrower** B. more and more narrow C. the narrowest D. less and less wide

Question 80: The city has _____ built several new skyscrapers to accommodate the growing population.

- A. already** B. yet C. since D. so far

Question 81: It was a huge _____ to ignore the city's infrastructure issues, as this led to traffic congestion and increased pollution.

- A. mistakable B. mistaken **C. mistake** D. mistakenly

Question 82: _____, the city has improved its public transportation system to cope with the increasing number of residents.

- A. Just B. Never C. Since **D. So far**

Question 83: _____, such as parks and libraries, helps maintain social connections in urban areas.

- A. Building communal spaces** B. Space communal building
C. Building spaces communal D. Communal building spaces

Question 84: Urbanisation can weaken the sense of _____ as people live more isolated lives in large cities.

- A. relationship **B. community** C. belonging D. connection

Question 85: Many people feel _____ in overcrowded cities because they cannot afford to move to quieter places.

- A. isolated B. abandoned **C. stuck** D. lost

Question 86: The city needs to provide more _____ so that people can find good places to live.

- A. hotel **B. housing** C. properties D. guesthouse

Question 87: _____ investment is directed toward rural development, as governments focus more on improving urban infrastructure.

- A. Less and less** B. More and more C. The least D. The most

Question 88: There has been a lot of construction in the city center. Have you seen it _____?

- A. never B. before **C. recently** D. just

Question 89: The air quality in densely populated cities is becoming _____, with many residents suffering from respiratory illnesses.

- A. less and less acceptable** B. less and less acceptably C. more and more acceptable D. the least acceptably

Question 90: The cost of living in urban areas is becoming _____, especially for low-income families.

- A. the most unaffordable **B. more and more unaffordable**
C. more and more unaffordably D. less and less affordable

Question 91: Has the city been experiencing rapid urbanisation and construction _____ the past few years?

- A. yet **B. for** C. since D. ever

Question 92: _____ factories and industries are established in urban areas, _____ the air and water pollution problems become, impacting both health and biodiversity.

- A. The more /the worse** B. The more /the worst C. The fewer /the worse D. The worst /the worse

Question 93: The increase in urban crime has led to stricter _____ in densely populated areas.

- A. laws** B. facilities C. residents D. conveniences

Question 94: Many urban residents are looking for affordable housing options due to the _____ cost of living in big cities.

- A. overcrowded B. high-rise **C. expensive** D. rural

Question 95: This is the first time I _____ a photo of this rare animal in the wild.

- A. have taken** B. am taking C. took D. had taken

Question 96: What is the most expensive present that you _____ ever _____ to someone?

- A. Ø/give B. having been/giving C. did/give **D. have/given**

Question 97: That is the second time I _____ to the new shopping centre.

- A. go B. have been going C. went **D. have gone**

Question 98: Singapore is the most modern city I _____ ever visited

- A. Ø B. have been C. did **D. have**

Question 99: Hà Nội often experiences severe _____ during winter months, leading to health concerns for city residents and visitors.

- A. gas B. rain C. emissions **D. smog**

Question 100: The city has been undergoing rapid changes _____ a long time.

- A. since** B. for C. in D. from

Question 101: The environmental impact of the new development is expected to increase _____ over the next few years.

- A. suddenly B. rapidly **C. gradually** D. immediately

Question 102: While urbanisation brings job opportunities, it also reduces the land available for _____, which can harm food production.

- A. livestock B. agriculture C. gardening D. poultry

Question 103: Urban areas are becoming _____, with more people migrating from rural regions in search of better opportunities.

- A. more and more busy B. the busiest C. busier and busier D. busier

Question 104: The Great Wall of China is _____ for tourists visiting Beijing, and it plays an important role in the local economy.

- A. a major attraction B. an abandoned site C. a forgotten landmark D. an unknown place

Question 105: The government must take action to address the issues of urbanisation, and it will soon _____ to the concerns raised by the local community.

- A. handle B. respond C. react D. address

Question 106: Urbanisation is making the environment _____ polluted, with industrial waste and vehicle emissions being major contributors.

- A. the most B. more C. less and less D. more and more

Question 107: New residential areas often attract _____ who seek better living conditions and job opportunities.

- A. employers B. residents C. commuters D. tourists

Question 108: _____ about urbanisation is that it often destroys the cultural heritage of small towns.

- A. Complaint one common B. One complaint common
C. Common one complaint D. One common complaint

Question 109: People are relocating to urban areas _____, driven by the promise of higher-paying jobs and better living standards.

- A. more and more faster B. the fastest C. less and less fast D. faster and faster

Question 110: The government is focusing on _____ development to reduce the pressure on major cities caused by urbanisation.

- A. regional B. region C. regionally D. regionalism

Question 111: The new policy aims to _____ traditional crafts and skills that were once popular in the region.

- A. bring back B. give up C. set up D. take over

Question 112: Urban public transport systems are performing _____, leaving many commuters frustrated during peak hours.

- A. more effectively B. less and less effectively C. the most effective D. less and less effective

Question 113: Leaving the countryside to live in a crowded city is the worst decision he _____ in his life.

- A. has B. makes C. has made D. gets

Question 114: Life in the city is turning _____, as noise, traffic, and stress levels continue to rise.

- A. the most enjoyable B. more and more enjoyable
C. less and less enjoyable D. more enjoyable

Question 115: Urbanisation does not offer _____ benefits to everyone, as low-income families often struggle in cities.

- A. equal B. similar C. fair D. identical

Question 116: _____ green space is being preserved in urban areas, as high-rise buildings and industrial zones dominate the landscape.

- A. More and more B. The least C. More D. Less and less

Question 117: In response to urbanisation, many cities are working to _____ old buildings while preserving their historical significance.

- A. modernize B. modernization C. modernly D. modern

Question 118: Foreign _____ play a crucial role in boosting the economy by funding major projects like the development of urban areas.

- A. investments B. investors C. authorities D. shortages

Question 119: _____ cities expand to accommodate growing populations, _____ the burden on natural resources becomes, leading to water shortages and deforestation.

A. The less /the greater B. The greater /the faster C. The faster /the more **D. The faster /the greater**

Question 120: Singapore's economy remains _____, helping to cement its reputation as a financial hub and a place to live.

A. stable B. affordable C. rapid D. reliable

Question 121: As cities expand, _____ are being converted into industrial zones and residential areas.

A. agricultural lands B. area agriculture C. agriculture areas D. agriculture lands

Question 122: Overcrowding in cities often leads to a decline in _____ for many residents.

A. comfortable conditions living **B. conditions comfortable living**

C. living conditions comfortable **D. comfortable living conditions**

Question 123: As population _____ continues in cities, traffic congestion increases, leading to both challenges and opportunities for urban planners.

A. size B. movement **C. growth** D. density

Question 124: Public transport in the city is often _____ during rush hours.

A. uncomfortable **B. crowded** C. jam D. inexpensive

Question 125: _____ rural areas are abandoned, _____ the risk of cultural traditions being lost becomes.

A. The less /the higher B. The more /the more C. The higher /the more **D. The more /the higher**

Question 126: Shanghai is _____ developing a high-tech economy, with many technology companies opening offices in the city's business districts.

A. focusing on B. looking into C. turning to D. moving away

Question 127: The rapid growth of the city's population has led to an increase in demand for _____.

A. populate B. populous **C. population** D. popular

Question 128: Youth crime in the inner city has increased _____ in recent months, requiring tightened security.

A. reliably B. affordably C. conveniently **D. rapidly**

Question 129: The _____ cities expand, the _____ the pressure on infrastructure becomes.

A. faster /greater B. fastest /greater C. greater / faster D. fastest / fast

Question 130: Many children growing up in urban areas spend their _____ in high-rise buildings and with limited green space, making outdoor play a rare activity for them.

A. children **B. childhood** C. childish **D. child**

Exercise 2: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Singapore's urbanisation

In 2018, the United Nations announced that Singapore was completely (1) _____ as 100 per cent of its population is defined as urban. Urbanisation has brought both (2) _____ and disadvantages to the small city-state. On the one hand, Singapore has (3) _____ a lot of skilled workers from many other countries to ensure the economy continues to grow. Migrants have also helped create a more (4) _____ diverse society in Singapore. On the other hand, urbanisation has caused some (5) _____ problems such as deforestation, overpopulation, and waste management. Since it was first colonised by the British in 1819 and Singapore was formally founded, over 95 per cent of its vegetation has been (6) _____. In terms of (7) _____ density, in many parts of Singapore, there are over 20,000 people living per square kilometre. Waste treatment used to be another (8) _____ in Singapore. However, thanks to the development of technology, this problem has been solved. Singapore has even become a leader in urban waste management.

Question 1: **A. urbanised** B. modernised C. realised D. revised

Question 2: A. news **B. advantages** C. changes D. peace

Question 3: A. changed B. caught **C. attracted** D. denied

Question 4: A. verbally B. globally C. locally **D. culturally**

Question 5: **A. serious** B. easy C. difficult D. dangerous

Question 6: A. grown **B. cleared** C. bought D. taken

Question 7: A. environment B. development **C. population** D. pollution

Question 8: A. idea B. factor C. benefit **D. problem**

Exercise 3: Circle the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the best option for each of the blanks.

Urbanisation is the result of (1) _____ in which a huge number of people have left their rural hometowns for cities. This process causes lots of issues. First, smog is a serious consequence of industrialisation and increased traffic vehicles. To combat this, urban areas invest in rapid (2) _____ systems and promote eco-friendly transportation alternatives. Second, the (3) _____ rise in property prices has got out of control. As the demand for housing goes up, lots of housing options become unaffordable. As a result, governments must have suitable housing policies (4) _____ out to handle the housing issues. Finally, healthcare hasn't been able to meet the urgent demands of fast-growing populations, which results (5) _____ a healthcare crisis. Therefore, urbanisation requires careful urban management in order to ensure sustainable development.

Question 1: A. unemployment B. pollution C. overpopulation D. migration

Question 2: A. water B. transit C. waste D. healthcare

Question 3: A. soaring B. falling C. declining D. low

Question 4: A. carry B. to carry C. carried D. carrying

Question 5: A. on B. in C. to D. from

Exercise 4: 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.

Urbanisation, the movement of people from rural to urban areas, has its advantages and disadvantages. As cities grow, there is a greater need for housing, jobs, and services, which leads to economic development and improved living standards. (1) _____, there are also challenges that come with this shift.

A significant problem is the pressure on infrastructure, making it difficult for cities to provide adequate housing, transportation, and basic amenities. Overcrowded living conditions (2) _____ health risks, and daily traffic congestion becomes a common struggle.

Environmental issues are another consequence of urbanisation. As cities expand, green spaces are reduced, and pollution levels increase, (3) _____ affects both residents and the environment.

Urbanisation also gives rise to social problems. The fast-paced city life can cause stress and isolation, and it can worsen existing inequalities.

While some people thrive in urban areas, (4) _____ struggle to access the opportunities available.

To (5) _____ these problems, careful planning and sustainable development are necessary. Cities can turn challenges into opportunities by investing in infrastructure, promoting environmentally-friendly initiatives, and creating inclusive communities. This will lead to an (6) _____ quality of life for all residents.

Question 1: A. Therefore B. Although C. Despite D. However

Question 2: A. pose B. reduce C. take D. raise

Question 3: A. why B. who C. that D. which

Question 4: A. the other B. other C. others D. another

Question 5: A. promote B. address C. enhance D. upgrade

Question 6: A. improve B. improving C. improved D. improvement

Exercise 5: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

In 2018, the United Nations announced that Singapore was completely (1) _____ as 100 per cent of its population is defined as "urban". Urbanisation has brought both benefits and disadvantages to the small city-state. On the one hand, Singapore (2) _____ a lot of skilled workers from many other countries to ensure the economy continues to grow. Migrants have also helped create a (3) _____ a diverse society in Singapore.

On the (4) _____, urbanisation has caused some serious problems such as deforestation, overpopulation, and waste (5) _____. Since it was first colonised by the British in 1819 and Singapore was formally founded, over 95 per cent of its vegetation has been cleared. In terms of population (6) _____, in many parts of Singapore, there are over 20,000 people living per square kilometre. Waste treatment used to be another problem in Singapore.

Question 1: A. urbanized B. urbanize C. to urbanize D. urban

Question 2: A. attracted B. has attracted C. have attracted D. is attracted

- Question 3: A. cultural B. more culturally C. more cultural D. culturally
 Question 4: A. hands B. arms C. leg D. hand
 Question 5: A. manage B. managers C. management D. time-management
 Question 6: A. density B. crowd C. high D. heavy

Exercise 6: Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Understanding and Overcoming It!

Traveling to a new country can be exciting but also challenging. Cultural shock is a common experience when encountering new customs and lifestyles. Here are some tips to help you adjust.

Tips for Adjustment:

- **Be open-minded:** Accept that things may be different from what you're used to. Embrace different cultures, traditions, and ways of life.
- **Learn the language:** It can help you feel more comfortable and connect with locals. Don't be afraid to make (1) _____; it's part of the process!
- **Connect with (2) _____:** Finding a community can make a big difference. Many people experience (3) _____ at some point, and sharing your feelings can ease the transition.
- **Take your time:** Adjusting takes time. Don't rush yourself; it's normal to feel overwhelmed initially.

Overcoming Cultural Shock:

- **Explore local customs:** Understanding cultural practices can help you (4) _____ misunderstandings and foster connections.
- **Stay positive:** Focus on the positives of your new environment. (5) _____ this, a positive attitude can enhance your experience significantly.
- **Seek support:** Talk to others who have experienced cultural shock. They can provide (6) _____ insights and tips.

[Adapted from Global Success]

- Question 1: A. errors B. mistakes C. defects D. faults
 Question 2: A. another B. the others C. others D. the other
 Question 3: A. culture shock B. loneliness C. excitement D. happiness
 Question 4: A. come out with B. keep up with C. come out of D. keep away from
 Question 5: A. Irrespective of B. In light of C. On account of D. In view of
 Question 6: A. meaningful B. informative C. interesting D. valuable

Exercise 7: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions from 1 to 17.

Question 1:

- a. **Nick:** Hey, did you see that new documentary about climate change?
 b. **Nick :** Absolutely. I've been thinking about ways to reduce my carbon footprint. Maybe we could start composting or carpooling to work.
 c. **Linda:** Yeah, I did. It was pretty eye-opening, wasn't it?
 A. a-b-c B. b-a-c C. a-c-b D. b-c-a

Question 2:

- a. **Nam:** Yeah. It's been three years since your last visit. Anyway, do you want to go for a walk? I'll show you around.
 b. **Mark:** Hi, Nam! Sorry I'm late. I got lost because your neighbourhood has changed a lot.
 c. **Mark:** Fresh air and a walk sound nice. Let's go!

[Adapted from Global Success]

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

Question 3:

- a. **Lisa:** We need to discuss the urbanisation of Deerford town over the last 15 years. The population has increased by 2.6 million!
 b. **Lisa:** Hi, Long. Let's plan our presentation.
 c. **Long:** Sure, Lisa. What's it about again?
 d. **Long:** Wow, that's a huge increase. I heard most of them are migrants from rural areas.

[Adapted from Ilearn Smart World]

A. b-d-a-c

B. b-a-d-c

C. d-a-c-b

D. b-c-a-d

Question 4:

- a. **Lisa:** It's increased from 2,984 to 3,521 people per square kilometer.
- b. **Long:** I see. That must have caused some serious issues with overcrowding.
- c. **Long:** Hi, Lisa! Really? That's a big jump. What's the current number?
- d. **Lisa:** Hi, Long! Did you know the population density in Deerford has gone up by 18%?

[Adapted from Ilearn Smart World]

A. c-d-a-b

B. c-a-d-b

C. c-b-a-d

D. c-a-b-d

Question 5:

- a. **Nam:** Hi Mark, exactly! But now, they've built several high-rise buildings, and the city is expanding rapidly.
- b. **Mark:** Hi Nam, there used to be a rice field opposite your house, right?
- c. **Nam:** That's true! We also have new public parks where people can relax, shopping centres, and convenience stores on every corner. Oh, and check out our electric buses! Want to take a ride?
- d. **Mark:** I see. More and more people prefer living in urban areas these days. It's all part of urbanisation.

[Adapted from Global Success]

A. b-d-a-c

B. b-a-d-c

C. d-a-c-b

D. b-c-a-d

Question 6:

Dear Alex,

- a. I hope this email finds you well, and I wanted to share some thoughts on urbanisation as it has been on my mind recently.
- b. These changes have also improved public transportation, such as the introduction of electric buses.
- c. How is urbanisation affecting your town?
- d. However, the rapid growth has led to challenges like traffic congestion and fewer green spaces.
- e. This process has transformed my city over the past decade, with many families moving here from rural areas, leading to new apartment buildings and shopping centres.

Best regards,

Mark

A. a-d-b-e-c

B. a-e-b-d-c

C. a-e-d-c-b

D. a-b-c-e-d

Question 7:

Hi John,

- a. The transformation has been remarkable, and it continues to change the city's character.
- b. Over the years, the city has experienced significant growth, with skyscrapers replacing older buildings, and many people moving here in search of new opportunities.
- c. It would be interesting to hear about the changes happening in your city as well.
- d. This urban development has led to improvements in public transportation, such as expanded subway lines, but it has also resulted in challenges like overcrowding and rising living costs.
- e. I hope you're having a great day, and I wanted to share my thoughts on how New York City has changed due to urbanisation.

Best regards,

Long

A. e-d-b-a-c

B. e-a-d-b-c

C. e-d-a-b-c

D. e-b-d-a-c

Question 8:

Hi Jack,

- a. Thank you for sending that article on city growth; it gave me a lot to consider.
- b. The demand for housing in urban areas is rising rapidly, and the prices are becoming unaffordable for many people.
- c. I've been thinking a lot about the impact of urbanisation on local economies.
- d. I think it would be a good idea to host an event in our community to discuss sustainable development. What are your thoughts on this?
- e. It's encouraging to see the progress in urban development, but we still have many challenges to address.

Write back soon.

Nick

A. c-e-b-a-b

B. c-a-d-b-e

C. c-b-d-a-e

D. c-a-d-b-e

Question 9:

- a. Urbanisation has changed my home town a lot.
- b. There are more and more people from the nearby villages.
- c. They have come to work in the local factories.
- d. The local authority has expanded the roads and improved the infrastructure.
- e. More high-rise buildings have been built.

[Adapted from Global Success]

A. a-d-e-c-b

B. a-b-e-d-c

C. e-c-d-a-c

D. a-d-e-b-c

Question 10:

- a. Over the years, urbanisation in Australia has continued to grow gradually, reflecting its long-standing trend.
- b. This historical process highlights the country's early shift towards a predominantly urban society.
- c. Australia serves as an intriguing example of early urbanisation, which began in the late 19th century and progressed steadily.
- d. By that time, more than 60 per cent of its population already lived in urban areas, a figure that was remarkably high.
- e. This urbanisation was partly driven by Australia's immigration policy, which encouraged settlers to move to coastal and urban regions.

[Adapted from Global Success]

A. c-a-e-d-b

B. c-d-e-a-b

C. c-e-b-a-d

D. c-a-b-e-d

Question 11:

- a. Urban sprawl happens when cities grow into nearby countryside without planning. This creates homes and shops that are far apart.
- b. When cities grow, they take land from farms and forests. This reduces green areas and hurts animals and plants.
- c. Finally, a big problem of urban sprawl is more traffic. People have to travel long distances from home.
- d. This happens mostly in cities that grow very fast, where there is not enough space for homes in the city center.
- e. Urban sprawl also makes it hard for schools, hospitals, and other services to help all the people.

A. a-b-d-c-e

B. a-d-e-b-c

C. a-d-b-e-c

D. a-b-c-d-e

Question 12:

- a. Since then, the urbanisation rate has been rising steadily, and this trend reflects the rapid growth of cities.
- b. For instance, the urban population increased from 66 per cent in 2004 to 74 per cent in 2014, showing consistent development.
- c. This transition highlights how Malaysia has transformed over the years, becoming increasingly urbanized.
- d. By the early 1990s, the urban and rural populations were almost equal, which marked a significant change.
- e. Urbanisation in Malaysia began in the early 1970s, and at that time, only about 26 per cent of the population lived in urban areas.

[Adapted from Global Success]

A. d-a-e-c-b

B. e-c-d-b-a

C. e-c-a-d-b

D. e-d-a-b-c

Question 13:

- a. This can include building more hospitals and apartments, as well as improving the power grid.
- b. It often means that the town or city's infrastructure has to be upgraded.
- c. One thing it can affect is the housing.
- d. Urbanization is caused by migrants moving into a town or a city, and it isn't always a good thing.
- e. Sometimes, the population density can get too high and cause problems because there are so many people.
- f. There might not be enough apartments or houses in a certain area, so people won't have anywhere to live.

[Adapted from Global Success]

A. d-b-c-e-a-f

B. d-c-e-f-a-b

C. e-c-a-d-b-f

D. d-e-c-f-b-a

Question 14:

- a. Roads are often poorly maintained, with potholes and cracks causing damage to vehicles.
- b. Many parts of the country suffer from a lack of proper road infrastructure.
- c. Both of the issues negatively affect the local traffic and local businesses.
- d. As a consequence, insufficient road infrastructure causes harmful effects on local economies.
- e. Furthermore, unpaved roads become muddy and impassable during the rainy season.

A. a-c-d-e-b

B. b-c-a-d-e

C. b-a-e-c-d

D. a-c-b-e-d

Question 15:

- a. Third, gender inequality further limits opportunities as girls are generally kept home to care for siblings.
- b. First, poverty remains a significant barrier, preventing families from affording school fees or books.
- c. Several factors contribute to the insufficient access to education across the countryside.
- d. Consequently, the lack of access to education limits the potential of every rural resident.
- e. Second, a lack of proper facilities means many children have limited access to modern education.
- f. Finally, because of low awareness of educational values, many parents do not support their children's education.

A. b-c-e-d-a-f

B. c-b-e-f-d-a

C. b-e-a-c-d-f

D. c-b-e-a-f-d

Question 16:

- a. Balancing development with sustainable practices remains a significant challenge for Hanoi's future.
- b. This growth leads to environmental concerns, including air pollution and traffic congestion.
- c. As neighborhoods expand, agricultural land is converted into residential and commercial areas.
- d. The city's infrastructure struggles to keep pace with the increasing demand for housing and services.
- e. Urban sprawl in Hanoi has accelerated in recent years due to rapid population growth and economic development.

A. c-a-d-b-e

B. e-d-c-b-a

C. b-d-e-c-a

D. a-b-c-e-d

Question 17:

- a. Many parents at our school drive their children to school and pick them up at the school gate.
- b. First, we recommend that the school should establish drop-off and pick-up zones away from the main entrance.
- c. Second, it is important for students to cycle, walk, or use public transport to go to school frequently to reduce the amount of pollution.
- d. Implementing these solutions will certainly lead to reduced traffic congestion, decreased noise pollution, and improved air quality around the school gate.
- e. This report describes the problem of traffic congestion, noise and air pollution at the school gate and suggests two main solutions to the problem.
- f. To solve this issue, we propose the following solutions.

A. e-b-c-f-a-d

B. e-a-f-b-c-d

C. b-c-e-f-a-d

D. a-b-c-e-f-d

Exercise 8: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.

(1) _____, the "Ha Noi Then and Now" exhibition has attracted thousands of visitors this week.

In the "Then" hall, visitors can see pictures of Ha Noi in the 20th century. Back in 1954, Ha Noi was a small city with about 530,000 residents in an area of 152 sq km. The Old Quarter dates back hundreds of years and is known for its '36 old streets,' with each street focusing on a specific trade or craft. (2) _____. Before that, most residents used bicycles or walked to get around because motorbikes and cars were too expensive for many families. People lived in low-rise buildings (3) _____.

The "Now" pictures show a modern city with over 8 million people. Over the years, Ha Noi has expanded its urban area to over 3,000 sq km, including many surrounding villages. To support rural residents moving into the city, the government (4) _____. Transport infrastructure has improved significantly, with new roads and bridges. The Ha Noi Metro, which opened to the public in 2021, is expected to expand with more lines by 2030.

However, urbanisation has created challenges. The increasing population has caused overcrowding, traffic jams, and higher unemployment rates. Air pollution, which is becoming a serious issue, has also affected the quality of life. (5) _____.

Question 1:

- A. It brings back fond memories for older residents and educates younger generations about the city's transformation over time
- B. By rekindling childhood memories for young people to help them understand the changes of the city from the past to the present
- C. Bringing back childhood memories to older residents and helping younger generations understand how the city has changed over time
- D. That remind older residents of their childhood and at the same time teach young people the values of the city, especially change

Question 2:

- A. Public transport in the city was mostly limited to buses and bicycles, as trams had been discontinued
- B. Due to limited transport options, most people relied on walking or bicycles for daily travel
- C. Bicycles and trams were the main modes of transport, with cars being a luxury few could afford
- D. Trams were introduced in 1901 and became a popular means of public transport until 1991

Question 3:

- A. that reflected a blend of French colonial and traditional Eastern architectural styles
- B. were characterized by a fusion of French colonial and traditional Eastern architectural styles
- C. with fusion of French colonial and traditional Eastern architectural styles reflected in them
- D. reflected a fusion of French colonial and traditional Eastern architectural styles

Question 4:

- A. has built more affordable housing and encouraged the construction of high-rise buildings
- B. promoting the rapid construction of more affordable housing and the development of skyscrapers
- C. has been constructing more affordable housing and promoting the development of skyscrapers
- D. of which have built more affordable housing and encouraged the construction of high-rise buildings

Question 5:

- A. In spite of the overcrowding, Ha Noi's economic development has slowed down significantly
- B. Despite the rapid population growth, Ha Noi is struggling with its infrastructure
- C. While traffic congestion worsens, Ha Noi's transportation system remains highly efficient
- D. Despite these challenges, Ha Noi continues to develop, balancing tradition with modernity

Exercise 9: Read the following passage about urbanization and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 1 to 8.

Urbanization refers to the increasing number of people that live in urban areas. It predominantly results from the movement of people from rural to urban areas, driven by the **search for better employment opportunities, education, and living conditions**. As cities grow, they often face challenges related to infrastructure, housing, and social services. This rapid growth can lead to overcrowded cities, traffic congestion, and strain on public services.

One of the most notable effects of urbanization is the change in land use. As urban areas expand, agricultural land and natural habitats are often **converted** into residential and industrial areas. This can lead to a decrease in local biodiversity and affect ecosystems. Additionally, urbanization contributes to environmental issues such as pollution and increased carbon emissions due to higher energy consumption.

Urbanization also has significant social and economic impacts. On one hand, cities can offer more job opportunities, higher salaries, and improved access to education and healthcare. On the other hand, the rapid influx of people can lead to inadequate housing and increased cost of living. This **disparity** often results in the growth of informal settlements and slums, where living conditions are poor, and residents lack access to basic services.

Governments and urban planners play a crucial role in managing urbanization effectively. By implementing sustainable development policies and investing in infrastructure, **they** can mitigate some of the negative impacts of urbanization. Strategies such as developing public transportation, creating green spaces, and ensuring affordable housing are essential for creating livable and sustainable cities.

Technology and innovation also contribute to addressing the challenges of urbanization. Smart city initiatives, for example, leverage technology to improve the efficiency of urban services, enhance the quality of life for residents, and reduce environmental impact. These advancements can help cities become more resilient and adaptable to the needs of their growing populations.

Question 1: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor driving people to urban areas?

- A. Better employment opportunities
- B. Higher crime rates
- C. Improved living conditions
- D. Access to education

Question 2: The word "**converted**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

- A. preserved
- B. destroyed
- C. transformed
- D. maintained

Question 3: The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to:

- A. city-dwellers
- B. policies
- C. settlements
- D. governments and urban planners

Question 4: The word "**disparity**" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by:

- A. equality
- B. similarity
- C. gap
- D. improvement

Question 5: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 5?

- A. Technology is the only solution to urbanization challenges.
- B. Innovations can help address the challenges posed by urbanization.
- C. Urbanization can be solved without technological advancements.
- D. Technology has no role in managing urbanization.

Question 6: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Urbanization does not affect land use.
- B. Cities never face challenges due to urbanization.
- C. Urbanization can lead to the growth of informal settlements.
- D. Urbanization solely benefits the economy.

Question 7: In which paragraph does the writer mention the social and economic impacts of urbanization?

- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 3
- D. Paragraph 4

Question 8: In which paragraph does the writer explore technological solutions for urbanization?

- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 4
- D. Paragraph 5

Exercise 10: Read the following passage about endangered languages and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 1 to 8.

Bees play a crucial role in our ecosystem, contributing significantly to the pollination of many plants. **They** are responsible for pollinating a large portion of the crops we eat, including fruits, vegetables, and nuts. In fact, approximately one-third of the food produced globally relies on bee pollination. This essential process supports not only our food supply but also maintains biodiversity by enabling various plant species to thrive.

Unfortunately, bee populations are declining **due to habitat loss, pesticide use, and climate change**. Urbanization has also contributed to the loss of natural habitats, putting further pressure on these vital creatures. This decline poses a significant threat to food security and the environment, making it vital for us to take action. Many organizations and scientists are deeply concerned about this issue and are working tirelessly to find solutions that can help stabilize bee populations.

To combat this problem, numerous initiatives are being launched to promote bee-friendly practices. These include planting wildflowers, reducing chemical use, and creating urban green spaces that support bee habitats. Some cities have even established urban bee farms to enhance local populations, thereby raising community awareness about the importance of bees. Educational programs in schools also aim to **foster** an appreciation for the role bees play in our lives and ecosystems.

Educating the public about the vital role bees play is essential for conservation efforts. If we do not take action, the loss of bee populations could lead to **dire** consequences for both the environment and human health. Initiatives like community gardens and educational workshops are excellent examples of how local communities can contribute to bee conservation. Protecting bees is not just an environmental issue; it is crucial for ensuring a stable food supply for future generations.

Question 1: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for the decline in bee populations?

- A. Habitat loss
- B. Pesticide use
- C. Urbanization
- D. Climate change

Question 2: The word **dire** in paragraph 4 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. terrible B. calamitous C. available D. useful

Question 3: The word **They** in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. crops B. bees C. organizations D. wildflowers

Question 4: The word **foster** in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. hinder B. promote C. discourage D. challenge

Question 5: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Awareness of bees is insignificant for saving them in balancing the biodiversity.
B. People need to know about the importance of bees for effective conservation.
C. Many people know about bees but don't help them to survive.
D. A lack of awareness prevents people from helping bees.

Question 6: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Urban farming can negatively impact bee populations.
B. Bees are not important for food production.
C. Conservation efforts include educating the public about bees.
D. Pesticides have no effect on bee populations.

Question 7: In which paragraph does the writer mention a present causal relationship?

- A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4

Question 8: In which paragraph does the writer discuss actions being taken to protect bees?

- A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4

Exercise 11: Read the following passage about urbanization and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 1 to 10.

[I] Urbanization refers to the increasing population shift from rural to urban areas, resulting in the growth of cities and metropolitan regions. [II] This phenomenon is driven by various factors, including economic opportunities, improved living standards, and social amenities available in urban centers. [III] As a result, urbanization significantly impacts both individuals and communities, leading to a range of benefits and challenges. [IV]

One of the primary advantages of urbanization is the economic growth it fosters. Cities often provide a **plethora of job opportunities**, attracting individuals seeking better employment and higher incomes. In urban areas, businesses flourish due to increased demand for goods and services, leading to **enhanced economic productivity**. Moreover, urbanization **encourages innovation and technological advancements**, as a dense concentration of people often fosters creativity and collaboration.

However, urbanization also presents significant challenges. Rapid population growth in cities can lead to overcrowding, straining public services such as transportation, healthcare, and education. Many urban areas struggle to provide adequate housing, resulting in the **proliferation** of informal settlements and slums. According to the United Nations, nearly one billion people live in slums, lacking access to basic services. **They** also face adverse living conditions. This situation exacerbates social inequality and can lead to increased crime rates and health issues.

To address the challenges of urbanization, sustainable urban planning is essential. Governments and urban planners must prioritize creating inclusive, well-connected cities that provide access to essential services for all residents. Strategies such as developing affordable housing, enhancing public transport systems, and promoting green spaces can help improve the quality of life in urban areas while mitigating the negative impacts of urbanization.

[Adapted from *Urbanization and Its Impact* by Hall, Davis, and others]

Question 1: Where in paragraph I does the following sentence best fit?

Urban areas offer a wide array of social services that are often unavailable in rural areas.

- A. [I] B. [II] C. [III] D. [IV]

Question 2: The phrase "**plethora of job opportunities**" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. limited job options B. abundant job opportunities
C. scarcity of jobs D. specific job roles

Question 3: The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. urban areas B. public services **C. people** D. basic services

Question 4: According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT a benefit of urbanization?

- A. Economic growth B. Job opportunities
C. Increased social inequality D. Technological advancements

Question 5: Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 3?

- A. Urbanization creates a range of challenges, including overcrowding and insufficient public services.**
B. Urban areas have ample housing options for all residents.
C. Rapid urbanization has no impact on crime rates or health issues.
D. The growth of cities automatically improves living conditions for all.

Question 6: The word "**proliferation**" in paragraph 3 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

- A. reduction **B. increase** C. stabilization D. disappearance

Question 7: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Urbanization exclusively benefits individuals with higher incomes.
B. All urban areas can easily provide adequate housing for their residents.
C. Sustainable urban planning is crucial to addressing the issues arising from urbanization.
D. Rapid urbanization has no effect on public services or living conditions.

Question 8: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Creating well-designed urban areas requires collaboration between governments and city planners.
B. It is essential for governments to implement urban planning strategies to enhance city life.
C. The planning of urban areas must not focus on environmental sustainability.
D. Urban planning should prioritize attracting businesses rather than improving living standards.

Question 9: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Urbanization is a recent phenomenon that has minimal global impact.
B. Slums are a direct result of effective urban planning.
C. Sustainable urban planning can help mitigate some of the negative effects of urbanization.
D. Economic opportunities in urban areas lead to an equal distribution of wealth.

Question 10: Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- A. Urbanization leads to job creation and economic growth, but also results in challenges such as overcrowding and social inequality that require sustainable urban planning to address.**
B. The shift from rural to urban living has little effect on economic productivity or community growth.
C. Urban areas are perfect solutions for all rural problems, including housing and public services.
D. Cities provide the best quality of life without the need for any planning or development.

Exercise 12: Read the following passage about the urban shift and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 1 to 10.

'Ha Noi Then and Now' exhibition has **attracted** thousands of visitors this week. The pictures have brought back childhood memories to old residents while helping younger generations see how the city has changed over the years.

In the 'Then' hall, visitors can see pictures of 20th-century Ha Noi. Back in 1954, **it** was a small city with a population of about 530,000 residents in an area of about 152 sq km. The capital's famous Old Quarter or '36 old streets' dates back hundreds of years, with each street focusing on a different trade or craft.

[I] 'My parents couldn't afford a motorbike or car. Most residents used to get around by bicycle or on foot,' said an 80-year-old visitor. [II] Trams, which began service in 1901, were a popular means of public transport until 1991. [III] Buses were not very frequent then. [IV] People lived and worked in low-rise buildings. The city was a fascinating mixture of French colonial buildings and traditional Eastern architecture.

The 'Now' pictures show a modern city with a population of over 8 million people. Over the years, the urban area has gradually **expanded** to over 3,000 sq km including many of the surrounding villages. As rural residents move into Ha Noi, the government is providing more affordable housing. More high-rise buildings have also been built. Ha Noi has improved its transport infrastructure, building new roads and bridges. It is modernising bus services using more electric ones. The Ha Noi Metro opened to the public in 2021 and is expected to include more lines by 2030.

However, urbanisation has created new problems. "As more people come to seek better job opportunities, the city is getting more and more crowded. This has led to more traffic jams and higher unemployment rates," said a 21-year-old student. **Air pollution is also causing concern among city residents.**

[Adapted from Global Success]

Question 1: The word "attracted" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by _____.

- A. noticed **B. drawn** C. inspired D. reminded

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

- A. hall B. Old Quarter **C. Ha Noi** D. century

Question 3: According to paragraph 3, which of the following is NOT true about transportation in 20th-century Ha Noi?

A. Motorbikes and cars were common among residents.

- B. Buses were not popular with people.
C. Trams were widely used until 1991.
D. Most residents walked or cycled to get around

Question 4: Where in paragraph 3 does the following sentence best fit?

"Transportation options were limited, as few people owned vehicles at the time."

- A. [I]** B. [II] C. [III] D. [IV]

Question 5: Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 4?

- A. Ha Noi has modernized its public transport system to support urban expansion and deal with housing problems.
B. Ha Noi has grown significantly, with new infrastructure, high-rise buildings, and expanded public transport.
C. The city's population increase has led to environmental issues and housing shortages, requiring urgent improvements.
D. New residents from rural areas have caused overcrowding in Ha Noi's suburbs and the lack of new roads and bridges.

Question 6: The word "expanded" in paragraph 4 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. reduced** B. limited C. increased D. continued

Question 7: According to the passage, what is one reason for Ha Noi's current transportation challenges?

- A. The number of residents is decreasing.
B. The city is struggling to keep up with the growing population.
C. Fewer people are using public transport.
D. Electric buses are replacing all other forms of transport.

Question 8: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. All visitors at the exhibition are elderly residents.
B. The Ha Noi Metro opened in 1991.
C. High-rise buildings have increased in Ha Noi over the years.
D. Trams are still a popular form of public transport.

Question 9: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 5?

- A. Poor air quality is a cause of pollution in cities.
B. Residents think the problem of air pollution will be improved.
C. City residents are increasingly worried about pollution levels.
D. Pollution has been solved by the government.

Question 10: Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- A. Ha Noi's rapid urbanization has created many opportunities for residents, though traffic issues persist.
B. Ha Noi has developed into a modern city with improved transport and housing but faces challenges like crowding and pollution.
C. Ha Noi's transformation highlights the advantages and challenges of urban growth, from infrastructure improvements to pollution concerns.
D. The exhibition on Ha Noi's history shows the city's economic achievements and growth in trade and tourism.

Exercise 13: Listen to Emma and Harry discussing a city's urbanization and decide whether the following statements are T (True) or F (False).

Statements	True	False
1. The discussion topic is the urbanization of Trafford Town over the past 15 years.	T	x
2. The population has increased by 26 million, and most of them are migrants.	X	F
3. This year, the population density is 4,410 people per square kilometer.	x	F
4. The new subway system can't relieve the traffic congestion.		F
5. Harry suggests that the power grid should be upgraded.	T	

Exercise 14: Fill in each blank with no more than TWO words from the passage.

1. People can find better jobs and services in ___urban_____ areas.
2. Some people in the countryside still follow ___old-fashioned_____ ideas like child marriage.
3. Not all people can find a good and _____stable_____ job in cities.
4. A housing _____shortage_____ in big cities can lead to the development of slums.
5. Urbanisation can reduce the number of workers in ___agriculture_____, causing lower food production.