

# 4 City Living

- Reading:** multiple-matching, skimming and scanning for specific information
- Vocabulary:** city living-related words
- Grammar:** future forms, countable & uncountable nouns, quantifier
- Listening:** multiple-choice questions, preparing to listen
- Speaking:** talking about living in urban and rural areas, decision making, expressing opinions, agreeing, disagreeing & partly agreeing
- Use your English:** phrasal verbs, collocations & expressions, multiple-choice, choosing the correct word
- Writing:** article, examples, engaging your reader, keeping your reader interested, direct & indirect questions, talking about the future



Kids at the Crown Fountain, designed by Spanish artist Jaume Plensa in Chicago, Illinois, USA

## Reading

**A** What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city? Discuss the following with a partner.

- safety
- transport
- environment
- work
- leisure time
- community

**B** What do you think it would be like to live in these cities? Read the article and see how many of your ideas were right.

## Word Focus

**slum:** a very poor and crowded area in a city

**discrimination:** treating a group of people unfairly because of their skin colour, religion, etc

**ethnic group:** a group of people with a particular nationality

**immigrant:** a person who has come to a different country to live there permanently

**mugged:** attacked and robbed in a public place

**gritty:** rough and not attractive

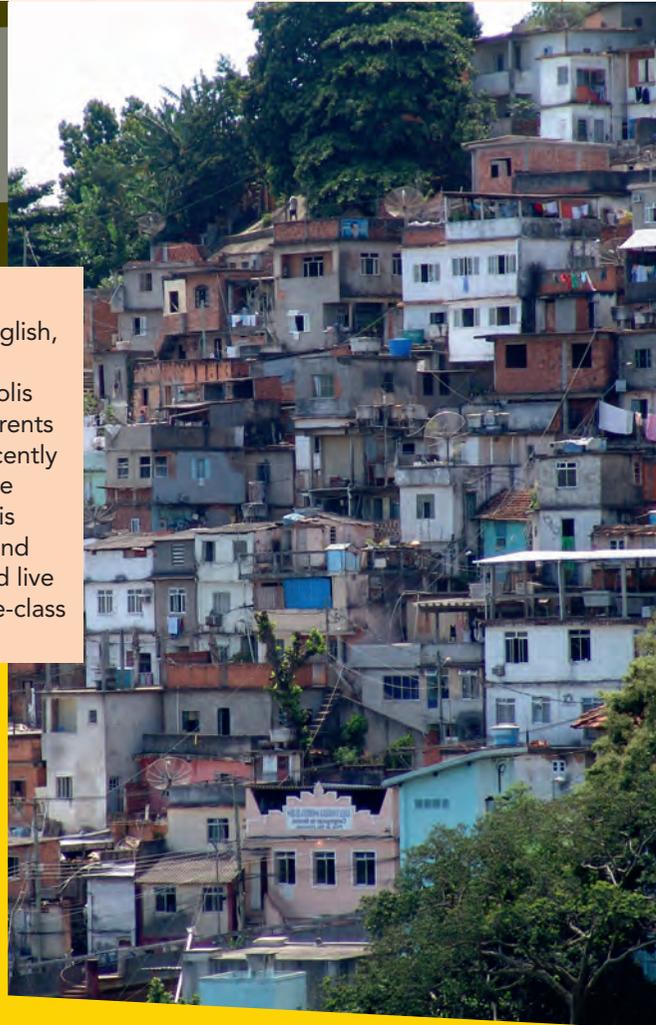
# BIG CITY LIVING

**A** Carolina, 17 (Sao Paulo, Brazil)

I live in Heliopolis, a favela in Sao Paulo. A favela is called a **slum** in English, so you can probably guess what it's like. Most favelas began as illegal settlements, where poor workers built very simple homes, and Heliopolis is no exception. My house has three small rooms and I live with my parents and two brothers, so we're cramped. A cousin from Rio de Janeiro recently asked me if I would prefer to live in a more attractive district. I suppose a larger house on a pretty street would be nice, but to me, Heliopolis is special because it has so much community spirit and I don't think I'd find that anywhere else. The Heliopolis residents are warm and friendly and live well together. The problem is the **discrimination** we suffer from middle-class neighbourhoods that look down on us.

**B** Ben, 16 (Sydney, Australia)

Sydney is a city on the water that is also close to mountains, so we have a great lifestyle here. Not many cities can combine urban living with such activities in the fresh air. I surf at the local beach, but I do have to be careful about sharks - they're a real threat! Another great thing about Sydney is the mix of different **ethnic groups** and cultures; just in my street, there are families with backgrounds from Croatia, Lebanon, Vietnam, China and India. That's typical in this city. My own grandparents came here from Wales in the 1960s. There are opportunities for everyone here and resources for **immigrants** and disadvantaged people. I think we're really fortunate to live in a metropolis that has so much to offer and so few of the problems that affect other major cities. I'd love to travel and see the world one day, but Sydney will always be home.



**C** Read the *Exam Close-up*. Then read the *Exam Task* below and underline the key words.

**D** Now complete the *Exam Task*.

## Exam Close-up



### Skimming and scanning for specific information

- Before you read the text, underline the key words in the questions.
- Skim read the text to get the main ideas.
- Scan the text to look for specific information which matches the key words in the questions.

## Exam Task

You are going to read an article about four teenagers who live in big cities. For questions 1 – 10, choose from the teenagers (A – D). The teenagers may be chosen more than once.

### Which teenager

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 is from a city with two distinct architectural styles?   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 lives in a disadvantaged area?                           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 has never been a victim of crime?                        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 enjoys an active outdoor life?                           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 is proud of their city's place in the world?             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 talks about a feeling of belonging in the neighbourhood? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 dislikes it when some people break the law?              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 is in a city that has welcomed many new residents?       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 mentions a popular pastime in their city?                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 feels lucky to live in their city?                      | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**E** Find the meaning of the words in the article. Then use the words to complete the sentences below.

district (para A) community (para A)  
resident (para A) metropolis (para B)  
alley (para C) pedestrian (para D)

- 1 Only one \_\_\_\_\_ in the street complained about the noise from the party.
- 2 The local council is responsible for collecting the rubbish in our \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Tokyo, the capital city of Japan, is a huge \_\_\_\_\_ with millions of inhabitants.
- 4 This is a dangerous road to cross; a \_\_\_\_\_ was nearly killed here last week.
- 5 The largest Greek \_\_\_\_\_ outside of Greece is in Melbourne, Australia.
- 6 Don't park your motorbike in the \_\_\_\_\_ because it isn't safe there.

### C Alison, 16 (New York City, USA)

New York has a reputation as a dangerous city. Personally, I've never been **rugged** and I've never seen any kind of violence, but there are times when I do feel insecure. It really depends on what neighbourhood I'm in. Some are worse than others, so I just have to be careful where I go and when I go there. For example, I wouldn't walk down a dark alley alone at night. It's just common sense to avoid certain places, and it's something you would do in any big city. On the plus side, though, there's a buzz and energy in New York that no other city has. You feel that things are happening here and that you're part of something special. We New Yorkers like to think our city is the centre of the universe. I'm sure some people would disagree, but for me, it truly is the most exciting city on Earth.



### D Petros, 17 (Athens, Greece)

It's hard to describe Athens. For most foreigners, it's a city famous for its ancient ruins, but they don't see the **gritty** side. It has its fair share of ugly modern buildings and graffiti, too. I suppose you could say it's a city of contrasts. Another thing that characterises Athens are the pedestrian-only areas in different parts of the city. There are cafes, pastry shops and restaurants with outside seating in these areas, but cars and motorbikes drive through them illegally! That kind of behaviour is typical, too. I find it pretty annoying, but there aren't enough police to stop them. Speaking of cafes, Athenians spend a lot of time there. It's another feature of Athenian life. Spending two or three hours over a coffee is acceptable, and no one is pressured to drink up and leave. Unlike other cities, we never drink coffee on the run. It has to be enjoyed, and preferably with friends!

## Ideas Focus

- What are the best things about city living?
- Would you live in the countryside? Why? / Why not?



## Vocabulary

### A Match the definitions with these words.

- 1 flatmate
- 2 inhabitant
- 3 landlord/landlady
- 4 lodger
- 5 occupant
- 6 resident
- 7 squatter
- 8 tenant

- A A person who pays rent for the use of a building.
- B A person who lives in an empty building without permission.
- C A person who pays for a room in someone else's house.
- D A person you share an apartment with.
- E A person who owns a building and receives rent for it.
- F A person who lives in a place.

### B Complete the sentences with these words.

commercial district industrial inner outskirts residential suburb urban

- 1 James lives on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the city and it takes him ages to get to the city centre.
- 2 The majority of the world's population lives in \_\_\_\_\_ areas, which is why cities are so crowded.
- 3 We're looking for a new house with a garden in a quiet \_\_\_\_\_ area that is close to schools.
- 4 It's crazy on Saturday mornings in the \_\_\_\_\_ area as everyone is out doing their shopping.
- 5 I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ city areas because they're usually dirty, full of graffiti and really ugly!
- 6 I grew up in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of Melbourne called Clayton which is about 20 kilometres from the city centre.
- 7 Fifth Avenue in Manhattan is in the most expensive shopping \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
- 8 Many factories are located in the \_\_\_\_\_ park on the edge of town.

### C Circle the correct words.

- 1 We drove along a tree-lined **alley / avenue** and then turned right into a narrow **alley / avenue**.
- 2 I stepped onto the **pavement / parking meter**, locked my car and put some coins into the **pavement / parking meter**.
- 3 As she approached the **junction / traffic light**, she slowed down because the **junction / traffic light** was red.
- 4 Basil damaged his car because he was looking for a **street sign / speed bump** and didn't see the **street sign / speed bump**.
- 5 Drivers must always stop at a **pedestrian area / zebra crossing** and they must never enter a **pedestrian area / zebra crossing**.
- 6 Don't drive over the **speed cameras / speed limit** because there are **speed cameras / speed limit** everywhere and you will be caught!

### D Work with a partner. Where are these streets and what are they famous for?



# Grammar

## Future Forms

**A** Read the sentences a–k and match them to the uses 1–11.

- |  |   |                          |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| a Henry has decided he's <b>going to become</b> an architect.          | 1 Future Simple for predictions   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b <b>Will you help</b> me with my project on green roofs?              | 2 Future Simple for decisions taken at the moment of speaking                     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c The old tenants <b>will have moved out</b> of the flat by Friday.    | 3 Future Simple for requests  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d Cities <b>will become</b> more crowded in the future.                | 4 Future Simple for promises  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e By December, I <b>will have been working</b> for ten years.          | 5 Future Continuous for actions/situations in progress at a future time           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f Watch out! The ladder <b>is going to fall!</b>                       | 6 <i>Be going to</i> for intentions   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g <b>Shall we go</b> to the cinema tonight?                            | 7 <i>Be going to</i> for predictions based on evidence                            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h The estate agent <b>will be showing</b> us the house at one o'clock. | 8 Future Perfect Simple for events that will happen before a specific future time | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i Don't worry. I'll <b>do</b> the housework before you get home.       | 9 Future Perfect Continuous for long actions/situations before a future time      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j <b>Shall I go</b> to the supermarket for you?                        | 10 <i>Shall</i> for offers  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k I think I'll <b>take</b> the bus today.                              | 11 <i>Shall</i> for suggestions   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

▶ Grammar Focus p.164 & 165 (4.1 to 4.5)

**B** Circle the correct words.

- 1 Wait a minute. I **will get** / **will be getting** dressed very quickly.
- 2 Sue will have **been working** / **will work** here for ten years by the end of the month.
- 3 Mary **won't eat** / **won't have eaten**, so let's take her a sandwich.
- 4 Mum **will be finishing** / **will have finished** cooking by the time we arrive.
- 5 When I get home in the afternoon, my brother **will be watching** / **will watch** his favourite TV programme.
- 6 Don't forget. The plane **lands** / **will land** at 7 pm.

**C** Complete the second sentences so that they have a similar meaning to the first sentences. Use the word in bold.

- 1 I'm going to the city centre tomorrow and I'm going to buy a pair of shoes. **when**  
\_\_\_\_\_ to the city centre tomorrow, I will buy a pair of shoes.
- 2 Their meeting at the town hall is on Saturday. **having**  
They \_\_\_\_\_ at the town hall on Saturday.
- 3 Hurry up, Mark! We'll get to the station after the train leaves. **will**  
By the time we get to the station, the train \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 The traffic light must change to green before you can go. **until**  
You can't go \_\_\_\_\_ to green.
- 5 Oh, no! That bridge looks shaky! **to**  
Oh, no! That bridge \_\_\_\_\_ collapse!
- 6 I started building my new house in February and it's now April. **have**  
By May, I \_\_\_\_\_ my new house for four months.

Hieronymites Monastery,  
Lisbon, Portugal



## Listening

### A Circle the correct words.

- 1 A person who lives in a city is a **city-dweller** / citizen.
- 2 Constant annoying sound is called noise **level** / pollution.
- 3 The countryside is a(n) **urban** / rural area.
- 4 If a part of the brain regulates something, it **controls it** / makes it normal.
- 5 If you visit the city on a regular basis, you **rarely** / often go there.
- 6 Town planners are people whose job it is to **design towns and cities** / organise events in urban areas.

### B Listen to three speakers and answer the questions. There is one question for each speaker.

- 1 What kind of place does the woman describe Brighton as?
- 2 Why doesn't the man like cities?
- 3 What kind of people has the woman met in Brighton?

### C Now listen again and choose the best answer (a, b or c) for questions 1–3 in B.

- 1 a a rural village on the coast  
b a large inland city  
c a city by the sea
- 2 a He can't find employment there.  
b He would rather live somewhere quieter.  
c He likes to be by the sea.
- 3 a people from her hometown  
b mainly local people  
c people from different backgrounds

### D Read the *Exam Close-up* and underline the important words in the *Exam Task*.

### E Now complete the *Exam Task*.

## Exam Close-up



### Preparing to listen

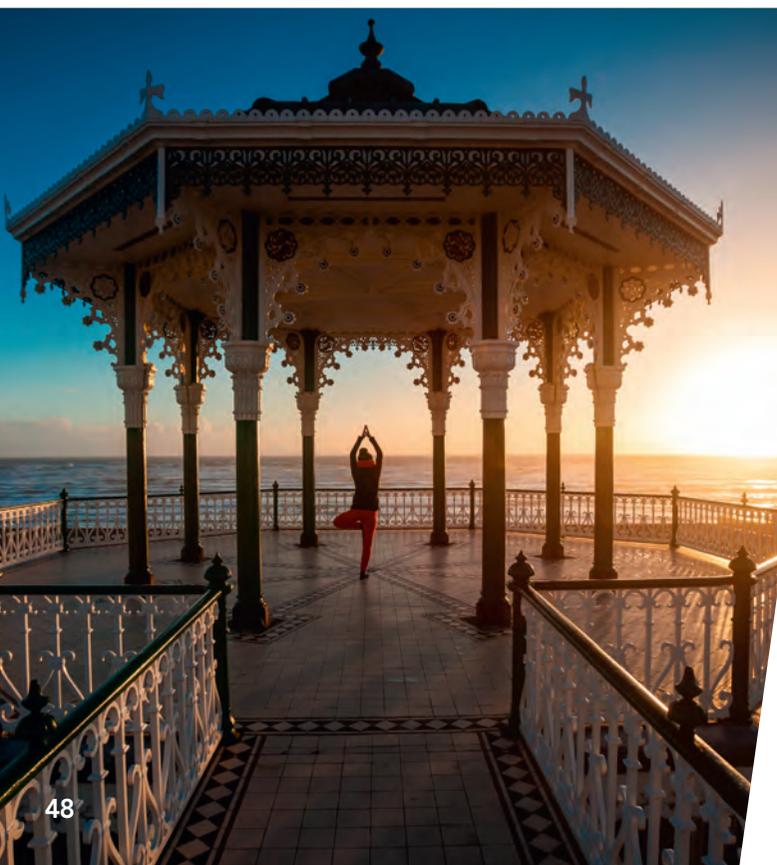
- Before you listen to an interview in the exam, make sure you understand all the questions first.
- Underline the important words in the multiple-choice questions and answers.
- Make notes while you listen and don't worry if you can't answer a question – go on to the next one.
- Then go back and complete the answers you missed. Don't leave any questions. Guess if you have to!

## Exam Task

You will hear an interview with a psychologist called Karen Black, who's talking about the effects of city living on health. For questions 1 – 6, choose the best answer (a, b or c).

- 1 What does Karen Black claim will happen by 2050?
  - a There will be more job opportunities in rural areas.
  - b Salaries will be higher in cities.
  - c The majority of people will live in cities.
- 2 In comparison to those in rural areas, people who live in cities
  - a have higher stress levels.
  - b have a lower standard of living.
  - c have fewer job opportunities.
- 3 In the city
  - a crime is on the rise.
  - b there is enough room for everyone.
  - c it isn't as noisy as in rural areas.
- 4 People who live in the suburbs
  - a have a higher quality of life than rural dwellers.
  - b are negatively affected by the stresses of the city.
  - c rarely travel to urban areas.
- 5 What has Karen's research proved?
  - a that city-dwellers' brains operate differently to rural-dwellers' brains
  - b that the amygdala regulates emotions
  - c that mood swings are more common in city-dwellers
- 6 Who does Karen say these results might be useful to?
  - a mental health patients
  - b town planners
  - c health-care workers

### F Listen again and check your answers.



# Speaking

- A** Work with a partner and answer these questions.
- Do you live in an urban or a rural area?
  - What are the advantages and disadvantages of the place where you live?
  - How could your hometown become a better place to live?
- B** Write down as many positive features of big cities as you can think of in one minute. Then look at the pictures in the *Exam Task* to see if any of these are illustrated by the pictures.
- C** Read the *Exam Close-up*. Then complete the *Exam Task* in pairs. Use the *Useful Expressions* to help you.



San Gimignano, a town declared by UNESCO to be part of the world's architectural heritage, Italy

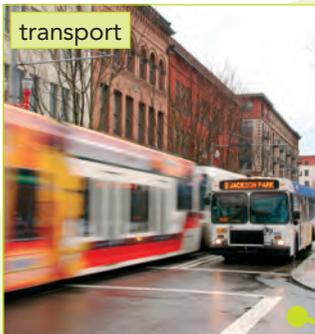
## Exam Close-up

### Expressing opinions

- Remember it's important to interact with your partner when you do this task.
- Don't forget to ask for and give opinions, and agree and disagree with your partner.
- Listen carefully to what your partner says and see if you can add ideas or give contrasting points of view.

## Exam Task

Imagine that your class has to do a presentation on the most important benefits about living in a city. Here are some ideas. Talk together about each of the suggestions.



What are the advantages of living in a city?



Now you have one minute to decide which two benefits should go in the presentation.

## Useful Expressions

### Agreeing

Yes, you're (absolutely) right about ...  
I couldn't agree more that ...  
I agree entirely with you when you say ...

### Disagreeing

I don't think it's true that ...  
I'm sorry, but I don't really agree that ...  
I'm afraid I disagree with you about ...

### Partly agreeing

I agree with you up to a point about ...  
I'm not entirely convinced that ...

## Ideas Focus

- How are people who live in cities different from those who live in the countryside?
- Some people think cities are lonely places? Do you agree?



## Grammar

### Countable & Uncountable Nouns

**A** Countable nouns can be singular or plural. Uncountable nouns refer to abstract ideas or things that cannot be counted. They cannot be used with an indefinite article *a/an* and they cannot be made plural. Look at the sentences below. Which of the nouns in bold are countable (C) and which are uncountable (U)?

- The **air** in cities is dirty and there is **rubbish** in the streets.
- We're looking for **accommodation**. Is there a **hotel** nearby?
- There are lots of **shops** in the centre, but **business** isn't good.
- Jack hasn't got any **money**. He needs **work**!
- Very important **research** is done in these two **laboratories**.
- All the **vehicles** in this city create terrible **traffic**.

**B** The nouns below can be both countable and uncountable depending on their meaning. Explain the different meanings.

experience fire glass hair light noise  
paper room

**D** Which of these sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I)?

- Take the **rubbishes** outside, please. \_\_\_\_\_
- There is some good **news** for you in this letter. \_\_\_\_\_
- Hurry up! We don't have many **time**. \_\_\_\_\_
- The police were asking questions about Carol. \_\_\_\_\_
- We're still waiting for some new **equipments**. \_\_\_\_\_
- He gave me a useful **advice**. \_\_\_\_\_

**E** Match the phrases with the nouns.

- |               |                          |   |        |
|---------------|--------------------------|---|--------|
| 1 a piece of  | <input type="checkbox"/> | a | soup   |
| 2 a carton of | <input type="checkbox"/> | b | bread  |
| 3 a loaf of   | <input type="checkbox"/> | c | cake   |
| 4 a cup of    | <input type="checkbox"/> | d | tuna   |
| 5 a bowl of   | <input type="checkbox"/> | e | milk   |
| 6 a tin of    | <input type="checkbox"/> | f | coffee |

#### Be careful

- A few uncountable nouns end in *-s*, but they follow the rules for uncountable nouns and take a singular verb. Some of these nouns are *news, maths, physics, economics, politics, athletics*.  
Maths is my best subject.
- Some nouns only have a plural form and take a plural verb.  
They include *clothes, jeans, trousers, feelings, glasses, scissors, outskirts*.  
The outskirts of the city **are** too far from the centre.

➤ Grammar Focus p.166 (4.6 to 4.8)

### Quantifiers

**C** Some quantifiers can be used only with countable or uncountable nouns, while others such as *some, any, no, lots of* and *a lot of* can be used with both. Look at the words in bold in the sentences and complete the gaps.

Few people like living in this village because there aren't **many** services and there isn't **much** entertainment, so young people have **little** interest in staying here.

- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ can only be used with countable nouns.
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ can only be used with uncountable nouns.

**F** Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.



#### Lisbon

Very (1) \_\_\_\_\_ cities in Europe are like Lisbon, Portugal's unique capital. Apart from its distinctive *fado* music and incredible cuisine, visitors notice something else – the amount of graffiti that can be seen across the city.

There's something special about (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the graffiti. Lisbon has so (3) \_\_\_\_\_ empty buildings that the city asked graffiti artists to decorate them with giant murals. In fact, it is estimated that the number of abandoned buildings just in the city centre is over 4,000. Crumbling buildings that were boarded up have come to life again as canvasses for (4) \_\_\_\_\_ urban artists.

Some residents believe that it has brightened up the city centre and added to its charm, but others disagree. They have (5) \_\_\_\_\_ interest in urban art and would prefer to have (6) \_\_\_\_\_ graffiti at all.

# Use your English

## Phrasal verbs

### A Match the phrasal verbs to their meanings.

- 1 get away       4 move out   
 2 hang out       5 settle down   
 3 move into

- a start living a fixed and routine life  
 b leave a place you live in  
 c go on holiday or for a short break  
 d spend time socially  
 e start living in a place

### B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs from A.

- After finding a good job in the city, Harry decided it was time to get married and \_\_\_\_\_.
- I'm \_\_\_\_\_ of my flat tomorrow and my friends are helping me to pack.
- Lots of teenagers who live in cities \_\_\_\_\_ with their friends at malls.
- I can't stand the pollution in the city! I need to \_\_\_\_\_ for a few days.
- Alicia is so excited! She's \_\_\_\_\_ her new flat tomorrow!

## Collocations & Expressions

### C One word completes all of these phrases. Write the word and then complete the sentences with the phrases.

home \_\_\_\_\_  
 ghost \_\_\_\_\_  
 talk of the \_\_\_\_\_  
 night on the \_\_\_\_\_  
 paint the \_\_\_\_\_ red  
 \_\_\_\_\_ hall

- I've just won the lottery! Let's \_\_\_\_\_!
- Archie lives in Edinburgh now, but Glasgow is his \_\_\_\_\_.
- The new archaeological museum is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The mayor asked the residents to attend a meeting at the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Factories closed down, people moved away and Alley became a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Let's go out for dinner and a film; we haven't had a \_\_\_\_\_ in ages.

### D Read the Exam Close-up. Then quickly read the text in the Exam Task and answer the questions.

- How does city living make many people feel?
- In what kind of building do many city-dwellers live?

### E Complete the Exam Task.

## Exam Task

For questions 1 – 8, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap.

Pushing and shoving. Stress and anxiety. For many people, that's what city living is. There are crowds everywhere and there's very little (1)\_\_\_ space. Cities like Shanghai, Cairo and Mexico City have a high (2)\_\_\_ density, that is, the number of people per square kilometre, so they are always crowded. In order to provide accommodation for millions of city-dwellers, apartment buildings have sprung up everywhere and some cities have become (3)\_\_\_ jungles. Cities are also incredibly noisy due to the constant traffic and such (4)\_\_\_ pollution often leads to stress for the inhabitants. They're always rushing here and there, (5)\_\_\_ their busy lives. Surely they want some peace and quiet, a way to escape the (6)\_\_\_ race. Interestingly, however, there are people who thrive in such environments. New Yorkers, for example, enjoy living life in the (7)\_\_\_ lane and taking advantage of everything the city has to offer. Where else, they ask, would they come across people from all (8)\_\_\_ of life? And where else could they make their dreams come true?

- |              |            |               |              |
|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 a private  | b personal | c only        | d individual |
| 2 a number   | b people   | c population  | d expansion  |
| 3 a concrete | b solid    | c cement      | d fixed      |
| 4 a sound    | b human    | c hearing     | d noise      |
| 5 a dealing  | b walking  | c leading     | d watching   |
| 6 a rat      | b cat      | c horse       | d dog        |
| 7 a slow     | b late     | c fast        | d quick      |
| 8 a walks    | b works    | c departments | d stages     |

## Exam Close-up

### Choosing the correct word

- With a multiple-choice text, you should read the complete text quickly first to get a general understanding.
- Then read each sentence carefully and make sure you know what type of word is missing.
- Look at the multiple-choice options and see if there is a word that fits. Where words are similar, take time to read the options carefully.
- Read the sentence with the word you have chosen to make sure it makes sense.



## Ideas Focus

- Do you think living in a busy city can be stressful? Why? / Why not?
- In your opinion, what features would a perfect city have?



Skyscraper under construction in Shanghai, China

## Writing: an article

### Learning Focus

#### Engaging your reader

- When you write an article, the main purpose is to interest and engage your reader.
- You can engage your reader with the use of direct and indirect questions. By involving the reader in this way, you make them think more about what they are reading and also what their own opinion is.
- In addition, by using question forms in your article, you show that you can handle a range of different grammatical structures. But don't stop there! You can also use the passive voice, conditional sentences, comparisons and so much more.
- Finally, make sure you go over your written work carefully to get rid of any mistakes. Check spelling, punctuation and grammar.

#### A Read the writing task below and answer the questions.

You have seen this announcement on an international website for young people

Write your **article** in 140–190 words in an appropriate style.

- 1 How many parts are there to the article? What are they? How are they different?
- 2 Can you think of an interesting title for the article?

#### B Read the introductions. Which one is better? Why? How can the other one be improved?

- 1 Modern cities are full of traffic and pollution. Understandably, many people believe these problems will become worse in the future and will make life in cities impossible. But what if the biggest challenge for cities is something else?
- 2 Cities in the future will be worse than they are now, and because of this, city people will experience many problems. These problems will make life very difficult for them and it will be hard to live in cities.

#### C Read the example article. Then, summarise the writer's ideas for each paragraph in your notebook.



#### Future challenges

Modern cities are full of traffic and pollution. Understandably, many people believe these problems will become worse in the future and will make life in cities impossible. But, what if the biggest challenge for cities is something else?

Cities need energy to survive. They cannot function without electricity or petrol, which we get when we burn fossil fuels. But one day, fossil fuels will run out. Have you ever wondered what city life will be like when they do? We won't have electricity or heating and cooling systems. Public transport will come to a halt. Schools, shops and other services will cease to function.

Fortunately, we already have the technology to deal with this challenge. The problem is that we are not using it. For example, all city buildings could use energy from the sun and wind for electricity and heating. In addition, public transport could become electric.

It's possible for cities to survive without fossil fuels if we invest in alternative energy. This cleaner technology will also help make the planet a better place. We need to make important changes now, so we don't face major problems later.

#### D Imagine you are going to write an article based on the topic in A. Write your own ideas for each paragraph in your notebook. Give yourself three minutes to do this.

**E** Look at the example article and answer the questions.

- 1 Has the writer covered both parts of the topic?
- 2 Has the writer begun and ended the article effectively?
- 3 Write your own introduction or conclusion for the topic in A. Use your summary from C to guide you. Write 20–30 words.

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**F** Read the sentences below and create questions to interest the reader. Use the questions in A as an example.

- 1 The increase in air travel is having a big impact on the environment.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 In the future, green energy such as solar and wind power will be essential.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 In the next 100 years, the use of cars will become far less common.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**G** Read the *Exam Close-up* and make a plan for the *Exam Task*. Remember to involve your readers by asking questions. Use the *Useful Expressions* to help you.

**H** Write your article to complete the *Exam Task*.

## Useful Expressions

### Direct questions

Have you ever wondered ...?  
What would life be like if ...?  
Do you think ...?  
Can you imagine ...?

### Talking about the future

One day, ...  
Not too long from now, ...  
In the not too distant future, ...  
In 50 years from now, ...  
In 50 years' time, ...

### Indirect questions

I wonder what ... will ...  
Imagine what ... will be like.

## Exam Close-up



### Keeping your reader interested

- You can make your article more interesting if you provide descriptions and examples. Not only do these support your opinion, but they make an article livelier.
- Make sure you involve your readers by asking questions.

### Plan

Introduction: Introduce the topic and give a brief opinion on it (20–35 words).  
Main paragraph 1: Discuss the differences (50–60 words).  
Main paragraph 2: Discuss the similarities (50–60 words).  
Conclusion: Summarise and conclude (20–35 words).

## Exam Task

You have seen this announcement on an international teen website.

### Cities of the future

*What will the cities of the future be like? How will they be different and how will they be similar to today's cities?*

The best article will be published in next month's magazine.

Write your **article** in 140–190 words in an appropriate style.





### Before you watch

#### A Work with a partner and answer these questions.

- 1 What do you think urban art is?
- 2 Is there any urban art in your area?
- 3 Is urban art important? Why? / Why not?

### While you watch

#### B Watch the video clip and circle the words you hear.

- 1 But, unfortunately, the **graffiti / art** he's created has been covered by other people's graffiti.
- 2 He says that real graffiti artists **understand / realise** how to use colour and how to make their work distinctive.
- 3 Graffiti art has certainly brought to public art a **whole / complete** new dimension.
- 4 In the gallery, people can **admire / appreciate** the art in a traditional setting.
- 5 Jafar now plays in **clubs / bars** in the city where he grew up.
- 6 It is said that art is fundamentally about **exploration / adventure** and discovery.

### After you watch

#### C Complete the summary of the video clip below using these words.

company discovered generation graffiti innovative nearby respect works

Urban art is (1) \_\_\_\_\_; it's all about creating something new. From using buckets on a busy street, to having (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on walls and in art galleries, from mixing jazz with the spoken word to inviting people to listen with new ears.

A perfect example of urban art is in a train tunnel in Washington DC, called Washington's Wall of Fame, where the bold colours of urban graffiti artists can be (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Unfortunately, some people don't (4) \_\_\_\_\_ other people's graffiti and cover it with theirs. Nick Posada's work is there, but he also has some work on show at an art gallery in Georgetown, a neighbourhood of Washington DC.

According to the owner, Chris Murray, graffiti is special as it is fast, uninhibited and inventive. People like the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in his gallery and they have sold well – to young people and collectors of pop art.

Another urban artist is Jafar Barron. He is a trumpet player who mixes more classical jazz with rap and hip-hop music of his own (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Jafar now plays music in his hometown and he also has a deal with a recording (7) \_\_\_\_\_.

Art history professor, Don Kimes, explains that urban art is about using where you come from and pushing it beyond its limits and then taking one more step. Urban artists take us to new places, even if it's as close as a(n) (8) \_\_\_\_\_ city street.



### Ideas Focus

- Do you think graffiti makes a city look attractive or ugly? Why?
- In your opinion, should more buildings in your city have graffiti on them? Why? / Why not?



# Review 2

## Units 3 & 4

### Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

#### Manufacturing fame

Britain is star struck. Fascination with celebrities has no equal anywhere else in the world. Walk into any newsagent's in Britain and you will be confronted by a huge range of magazines that (1) \_\_\_ a public hunger for celebrity gossip.

Britons buy more celebrity magazines than Americans, (2) \_\_\_ having a population that is only one-fifth the size. Celebrity news often makes the (3) \_\_\_ page of British tabloid newspapers. However, celebrity gossip was once a cheap and nasty business, and its journalists were (4) \_\_\_ down on as second- and third-rate. But it has now turned into its own entertainment industry.

Many celebrities are famous due to the celebrity 'industry' created by the press and not for any particular talent. The celebrity depends on the press to (5) \_\_\_ money. The press needs the celebrities to sell more copies. Celebrities and their (6) \_\_\_, photographers and editors have found that the best way to create an endless supply of celebrity news is to work together. Many people would be surprised to learn that a large proportion of the celebrity pictures that look like an invasion of (7) \_\_\_ are in fact staged.

It's an arrangement that keeps all involved very happy indeed. And the public, ignorant of what goes on behind the (8) \_\_\_, remains ever hungry for more gossip.

- |              |              |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 A cater to | B live up to | C nose about | D go around  |
| 2 A but      | B in spite   | C however    | D despite    |
| 3 A first    | B front      | C main       | D big        |
| 4 A looked   | B caught     | C watched    | D seen       |
| 5 A take     | B make       | C get        | D find       |
| 6 A agents   | B stars      | C fans       | D characters |
| 7 A private  | B personal   | C publicity  | D privacy    |
| 8 A secrets  | B scenes     | C stages     | D curtains   |

### Part 2

For questions 9–16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

#### The world's first cities

Archaeological research (9) \_\_\_\_\_ shown that the Sumerians established the world's first cities in Mesopotamia, the region between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in the Middle East.

They learnt to control the flooding of the two rivers and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ able to grow crops such as barley, wheat and sesame, and many different kinds of fruit and vegetables. As a result, they had a constant food supply. Thus, people could settle (11) \_\_\_\_\_ in one place and, eventually, settlements that (12) \_\_\_\_\_ been little villages grew into self-governing city-states.

At the centre of each city-state (13) \_\_\_\_\_ a religious temple surrounded (14) \_\_\_\_\_ law courts and public buildings. The homes of the most important people, such as priests and merchants, were closest to the centre; then came the homes of government officials, shopkeepers, and craftsmen, and, finally, the homes of the lower classes (15) \_\_\_\_\_ farmers, unskilled workers, and fishermen.

The city-state also included the fertile farming land outside the city wall. Each city-state was (16) \_\_\_\_\_ pressure to protect its farming land from invaders, who were usually neighbouring city-states. The citizens had to defend themselves and protect their cities. Without a(n) doubt, this led to the establishment of the first organised armies.



# Review 2

## Units 3 & 4

### Part 3

For questions 17–24 read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

#### Cappadocia

Cappadocia, in present-day Turkey, is a region of dramatic landscapes (17) \_\_\_\_\_ many strange-looking structures known as fairy chimneys, which were the (18) \_\_\_\_\_ of volcanic eruptions millions of years ago. The area was the perfect hiding place for early Christians, as it was made up of caves, labyrinths and underground tunnels.

INCLUDE  
CREATE

In later times, (19) \_\_\_\_\_ carved their homes out of the rock. The rock kept rooms cool in summer and warm in winter, so people continued to live there. At one time, the caves of Cappadocia housed thousands of (20) \_\_\_\_\_.

DWELL

RESIDE

In recent years, however, new (21) \_\_\_\_\_ have arrived and have started turning the caves into attractive second homes and hotels.

INHABIT

While this is good news for the tourism industry, local authorities must make sure that the region does not become too (22) \_\_\_\_\_ and lose its unique character. The (23) \_\_\_\_\_ of visitors are drawn to the area by its unique geological, historic and cultural features such as early Christian cave art and (24) \_\_\_\_\_ Byzantine churches.

COMMERCE  
MAJOR

TRADITION

### Part 4

For questions 25–30 complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- 25 My brother says he wants to be a film star!

GOING

My brother says \_\_\_\_\_ a film star!

- 26 Excuse me, are there any good hotels in this part of the city?

ACCOMMODATION

Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ in this part of the city?

- 27 I had never been inside a mansion before.

FIRST

It \_\_\_\_\_ I had ever been inside a mansion.

- 28 Jane went to the meeting for me as I was too busy.

BEHALF

Jane went to the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ as I was too busy.

- 29 I was still watching the film when the power went off.

FINISHED

I \_\_\_\_\_ watching the film when the power went off.

- 30 Carol will get here and then we can leave.

SOON

We can leave \_\_\_\_\_ here.