

1

Multiple Choice Task

Choose the correct answer for each question

- The downtown area of a city
 - has big shopping malls instead of department stores.
 - is very far away from cultural attractions.
 - is mostly a residential area.
 - is full of large buildings and skyscrapers.**
- Department stores
 - are located mostly in areas far away from city centres.
 - are always next to public transport stations.
 - offer a wide range of goods.**
 - have fewer products than shopping malls.
- "Megalopolis" describes cities
 - on the Atlantic coast of North America.
 - that are growing together.**
 - in developing countries.
 - that have a population of over 10 million.
- The inhabitants of ancient cities
 - built temples outside the city walls.
 - were hunters that travelled around a lot.
 - all belonged to the upper classes.
 - were farmers and craftsmen.**
- The main building of a typical medieval city was often
 - the mayor's house.
 - a place where guilds got together.
 - an important trading centre.
 - a Gothic cathedral.**
- Towards the end of the Middle Ages
 - most of the trading centres were in the Middle East.
 - Venice lost its importance as a major trading centre.
 - people were more interested in building factories than trading goods.
 - trading became important again.**
- During the Industrial Revolution factory owners
 - shared their wealth with the workers.
 - built large factories in the countryside.
 - made big profits.**
 - lived in luxurious houses in the city centre.
- The highest share of people living in slums is in
 - Africa.**
 - Asia.
 - South America.
 - the Middle East.

Answer the questions in your own words.

1. Name the three basic parts of a city and their functions.
 - a. **downtown consists of department stores, banks, government buildings and cultural attractions; skyscrapers**
 - b. **industrial regions with factories, mills and warehouses**
 - c. **suburbs with residential areas**
2. How can you get around a city. Name a few typical methods of transportation.
walk, ride a bike, public transport
3. Who is the head of a city? **the mayor**
4. What must every city care about? **protection of citizens, provide services such as drinking water, heating, sanitation, hospitals; housing**
5. Name a few pull factors that make cities attractive. **better schools and education, better job opportunities, entertainment, improved living conditions, higher living standard**
6. Name some push factors that force people to move away from the countryside?
fewer services, lack of jobs, lower income, poor infrastructure, natural disasters
7. Explain the word "megalopolis". **large cities that are growing together**
8. What is the "Boswash"? **a megalopolis between Boston and Washington that includes New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington**
9. When and where did the first ancient cities develop? **in Mesopotamia 5000 years ago**
10. In which was ancient Rome a modern city? **it had marketplaces, arenas, parks, amphitheatres and a sewage system for waste**
11. What did cities during the Middle Ages look like? **small in size; in the centre there was often a Gothic cathedral; city walls offered protection**
12. Name a few medieval European cities, in which trading was important? **Venice, Hamburg, Lübeck, Antwerp. London**
13. Why did many people start moving to cities in the 18th and 19th centuries? **new jobs in factories**
14. Name a few problems that modern cities face today? **poor or lack of housing, pollution, daily traffic jams, increasing gap between rich and poor, high crime rate**
15. On which continent does a large part of the urban population live in slums? **Africa**

3

Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right.

A	mayor
B	poverty
C	traffic
D	multiethnic
E	unemployment
F	suburb
G	skyscraper
H	waste
I	crowded
J	trade
K	craftsman
L	inhabitant
M	prehistoric
N	warehouse
O	mall
P	urban
Q	metropolitan
R	citizen

B	the situation of being poor
L	person who lives in a place
E	the situation of being out of work
G	very tall and modern building
H	unwanted materials that people throw away after having used them
P	city-like
A	head of a city
R	person who lives in a city or country and has rights there
D	population in which people come from different countries
N	large building where you keep many products
F	area in which people live and which is far away from the city center
O	shopping center with many different kinds of stores
C	all the cars, buses etc. that move along the street
K	someone who is skilled with his hands and is good at making things
J	to buy and sell products and goods
Q	belonging to a city
M	ancient, old
I	packed full of people

4

Put the correct words from the box into the sentences below.

council - flats - ghettos - guilds - industrial - Mesopotamia - mayor - medieval - megacities - metropolitan - multiethnic - pollution - public - rush hours - sewage - shopping malls - skyscrapers - suburbs - unemployment

1. **Suburbs** are the areas that are farthest away from the city centre.
2. **Department** stores offer a wide variety of goods.
3. Cities often build **shopping malls** far away from the centre near motorways or other places you can get to easily.
4. City residents use different means of **public** transport to get around.
5. **Megacities** are large cities with millions of people.
6. **Metropolitan** areas are made up of the city itself and the outlying suburbs.
7. The head of a city is called the **mayor**.
8. A city has its own government, called the city **council**.
9. The first ancient cities came up in **Mesopotamia**, thousands of years ago.
10. Ancient Rome was a modern city that even had a **sewage** system.
11. **Medieval** cities were crowded places where diseases spread very quickly.
12. During the Middle Ages merchants were organized in **guilds**.
13. During the **Industrial** Revolution cities started to expand rapidly.
14. In the 20th century cities started building **skyscrapers** in order to have more space.
15. While the richer people moved to the outlying areas of the city the poorer ones stayed in **ghettos** of the inner city.
16. Most people in inner cities live in **flats**.
17. Today, **pollution** is one of the main problems of a city.
18. Especially in the morning and early evening **rush hours** traffic makes city roads and motorways unpassable.
19. Modern cities are **multiethnic**, with large groups of people from all over the world.
20. Social problems include crime, **unemployment** and drug addiction.

5

Fill in the missing words from the box ! There are THREE words you will not need.

In **(1) ancient** cities people were farmers and craftsmen. They protected themselves from **(2) enemies** by erecting walls around the city. The central part often included a **(3) market** square and a place to pray. At that time Rome was one of the largest cities in the world. It was considered to be very modern, with **(4) public** places, baths and even a **(5) sewage** system. Only government officials and soldiers were upper class **(6) citizens** who often had their own houses.

During the Middle Ages cities focused around had a religious centre, often a Gothic **(7) cathedral**. They could not **(8) expand** because of the walls around them. Sometimes city officials tore down the walls and built new ones farther away from the city centre. **(9) Medieval** cities were often dirty and **(10) diseases** spread quickly. Craft workers and merchants got together in new economic groups called **(11) guilds**. Trading, which had stopped at the beginning of the Middle Ages, started again towards the end. Venice, Antwerp and London became major **(12) trading** cities at that time.

The Industrial Revolution changed the lives of people. The population in many countries gave up their homes in the **(13) countryside** and moved to cities, where they started working in factories. **(14) Warehouses**, harbours and railway lines developed during this period. Cities grew and grew and became overcrowded. **(15) Pollution** made the air dirty and unbreathable.

In the 20th century cities started rising skywards. **(16) Skyscrapers** were built in the inner cities to gain new **(17) workspace**. Many citizens started to move to the outlying areas, called **(18) suburbs**. The poorer population stayed in the inner cities, where they lived together in ghettos and **(19) slums**. Today, many modern cities have the same problems—a lack of housing, **(20) traffic** jams and violence.

ancient
cathedral
citizens
countryside
crowded
diseases
enemies
expand
guilds
market
medieval
protect
pollution
public
sewage
skyscrapers
slums
suburbs
trading
traffic
walls
warehouses
workspace

6

Complete the text by choosing the correct word or phrase for each blank.

Brasília - A Planned City

Up to 1960, Rio de Janeiro had been the capital city of Brasília. In the 1950s, the country's **(1) leaders** came up with the idea **(2) of creating** a new capital in the centre of the country, which was **(3) meant** to help develop the interior of South America's largest nation. It took only 4 years to build the new city, which was **(4) officially** opened in 1960.

The city's layout looks like an airplane or a bird when seen from **(5) above**. The "body" of the plane is called the *Monumental Axis*, where you find the **(6) main** government buildings. The "wings" are **(7) residential** – where most people live - and commercial areas, with its shops and businesses.

Brasília's main function is the centre of Brazil's **(8) government**. The city is home to the President, Congress, and Supreme Court. It also has embassies, banks, and many national and international businesses and companies. The city's **(9) design** makes it easy to travel between different areas, with wide roads and organized neighbourhoods.

Brasília is **(10) famous for** its modern architecture and unique city plan. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is known as a **(11) symbol** of Brazil's progress.

1	officers	leaders	presidents	chiefs
2	to be created	creation	of creating	create
3	meant	considered	argued	involved
4	properly	generally	regularly	officially
5	over	above	up	beyond
6	basic	chief	critical	main
7	reside	resident	residing	residential
8	officials	government	authorities	rule
9	design	plan	drawing	creation
10	symbol of	famous for	well-known to	important off
11	figure	key	symbol	mark

9

European cities

Match the cities with the numbers. There are THREE names you will not need.

1	Oslo	7	Istanbul
2	Stockholm	8	Athens
3	Helsinki	9	Budapest
4	London	10	Munich
5	Rome	11	Berlin
6	Madrid	12	Kiev

10

North American cities

Match the cities with the numbers. There are THREE names you will not need.

1	Vancouver	7	New Orleans
2	San Francisco	8	Havana
3	Los Angeles	9	Miami
4	Chicago	10	Washington
5	Dallas	11	New York
6	Mexico City	12	Montreal

11

Asian Cities

Match the cities with the numbers. There are THREE names you will not need.

1	Teheran	7	Hong Kong
2	Shanghai	8	Manila
3	Karachi	9	Jakarta
4	Beijing	10	Bangkok
5	Mumbai	11	Seoul
6	Tokyo	12	Riyadh

12

African Cities

Match the cities with the numbers. There are THREE names you will not need.

1	Cairo	6	Cape Town
2	Tunis	7	Johannesburg
3	Dakar	8	Khartoum
4	Lagos	9	Dar es Salaam
5	Nairobi	10	Alexandria

13

South American cities

Match the cities with the numbers. There are TWO names you will not need.

1	Lima	6	Buenos Aires
2	Bogota	7	Santiago
3	Brasilia	8	La Paz
4	Rio de Janeiro	9	Caracas
5	Sao Paolo	10	Quito

14

Cities in Australia and New Zealand

Match the cities with the numbers.

1	Perth	6	Melbourne
2	Adelaide	7	Darwin
3	Brisbane	8	Alice Springs
4	Sydney	9	Wellington
5	Canberra	10	Auckland