

UNIT 2. CITY LIFE

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

City life

Phonetics:

Stress on pronouns in sentences

Grammar:

- Review: Comparison of adjectives and adverbs
- Phrasal verbs (continue)

Vocabulary:

- City life
- Adjectives

Skills:

- Reading and talking about the features and important factors of cities
- Listening to and writing about some problems of city life

PRACTICE

I. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

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|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. Conduct | B. Ancient | C. Drawback | D. Feature |
| 2. A. Determine | B. Pagoda | C. Fabulous | D. Convenient |
| 3. A. Intelligence | B. Facility | C. Development | D. Education |
| 4. A. Metropolitan | B. University | C. Organisation | D. Multicultural |
| 5. A. Fascinate | B. Expensive | C. Restaurant | D. Difference |

II. Complete each of the following sentences with comparatives or superlatives. Add 'the' where necessary.

1. I think this is (noisy) _____ part of the city.
2. This place was (dangerous) _____ than we thought.
3. Could you show me the way to (near) _____ bus stop?
4. The trip to Ho Chi Minh City was (interesting) _____ for us.
5. This is (good) _____ food I've ever eaten in this country.
6. David's new haircut is (trendy) _____ than the previous one.

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7. The building looks much (nice) _____ in green than the previous white.
8. I had to drive my car along (narrow) _____ road in the region.
9. Quan's house is (far) _____ from the city centre than my house.
10. In my opinion, living in the city is (hard) _____ than living in the country.

III. Complete each of the following sentences with a phrasal verb from the box. Change the form of the verbs if necessary.

apply for *cheer up* *dress up* *find out* *get over*
go on *pull down* *set up* *take off* *turn back*

1. We've _____ a really good restaurant near the central station.
2. You don't need to _____ to go to the mall – jeans and a T-shirt are fine.
3. Professor Colin Evers _____ a job at a famous university in Sydney.
4. We really can't _____ living like this – we'll have to find a bigger house.
5. Mary was very unhappy last week, but she has _____ now.
6. You need to _____ your shoes before going inside the house.
7. They _____ the old cinema to build a new shopping mall.
8. A committee has been _____ to organize social events for the students.
9. It took me a few days to _____ my flu.
10. The mountain climbers had to _____ because they were exhausted.

IV. Fill in the correct particles to complete the following sentences.

1. I've thought it _____ and have made up my mind; I'm going to take the job in New York.
2. Can you put your name, telephone number and email address _____ in the book, please?
3. Mark was born in the East End, but he grew _____ in the West End.
4. Phong turned the TV _____ and went to bed because it was quite late.
5. The guide showed us _____ the historic parts of the city.
6. David is very friendly. He gets _____ most of my friends.
7. I don't know why they turned _____ our invitation to the party.
8. Nam didn't know the correct spelling so he had to look it _____ in the dictionary.
9. We are all looking _____ seeing our grandparents again.
10. Our hotel was amazing and it lived _____ all our expectations.

V. Read the following passage and choose the best option for each numbered blank.

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Hello! My name is Herman. I live in a big city in Germany and it's quite exciting! There are lots of things to do. My parents bought a flat near a park where I can ride my bike or (1) _____ skateboarding. My brother is older than me so I also go to the cinema with him. The city library is a great place too. I usually meet my friends there and we do our school (2) _____ or study together.

Of course living in a big city is not easy. City life can be fast, tiring and stressful. The streets are always (3) _____ and noisy. Because of the cars the air is polluted sometimes. People are so busy that they (4) _____ have time for their neighbours or friends. But I can't see myself moving to the (5) _____. I just love living in the city too much.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. Play | B. Do | C. Go | D. Sail |
| 2. A. Projects | B. Workshops | C. Playgrounds | D. Competitions |
| 3. A. Bored | B. Surprised | C. Exhausted | D. Crowded |
| 4. A. Usually | B. Rarely | C. Often | D. Always |
| 5. A. University | B. Building | C. Mountain | D. Countryside |

VI. Read the following passage and write T (True) or F (False) for each statement.

London is the biggest city in Britain. More than 7 million people live and work there. It is one of the most important cities in the world. It is a centre for business and for tourism. London consists of three parts: The City of London, the East End and the West End. In the City of London there are many banks, offices and Stock Exchange.

In the West End we can see many historical places, parks, shops and theatres. It is the world of rich people and money. The East End is the district where working people live and work. The Port of London is also there. You can have a very good time in this city. You can visit different cinemas, theatres and museums. The "Odeon" is one of the most famous cinemas of the country. The most famous museums are: The British Museum and the Tate Gallery. There are many shops in London. Oxford street is London's main shopping centre. People from all over the world buy clothes, shoes, toys and souvenirs there. The street is more than a mile long. The best known departments are Selfridges and John Lewis. The largest park in London is Hyde Park with its Speaker's Corner. Sit on the green grass and try England's favourite food – fish and chips.

- _____ 1. There are lots of theatres, parks and historical places in the City of London.
- _____ 2. The Port of London is in the East End of London.
- _____ 3. Working people live and work in the West End of London.

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- _____ 4. The “Odeon” is a famous museum in London.
_____ 5. People go to Oxford street to buy clothes and souvenirs.

VII. Use the words given and other words to complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2 – 5 words in total).

Example:

*0. Our city has five big shopping malls, **are**
There are five big shopping malls in our city.*

1. The Central Tower is the tallest building in this city, **is**
No building in this city _____ the Central Tower.
2. I'll consider it carefully and give you an answer next week, **over**
I'll _____ and give you an answer next week.
3. We have never stayed at a worse hotel than this, **the**
This _____ we've ever stayed at.
4. Please continue doing your work and don't let anything interrupt you. **go**
Please _____ and don't let anything interrupt you.
5. I think Da Nang is not so exciting as Ho Chi Minh City, **more**
I think Ho Chi Minh City _____ Da Nang.

VIII. Choose three problems below to write a paragraph of around 100 words about the drawbacks of living in a big city. Your paragraph should have a topic sentence and conclusion. You should also use sentence connectors such as firstly, secondly, thirdly...

- Traffic jams
- Air pollution
- Noise pollution
- Busy lifestyle
- High cost of living
- Lack of open and green spaces
- Crime
- Crowded