

Unit 5 Development

5a Urban development

Grammar verb + infinitive or -ing

- Look at the sentences about the rebuilding work in New Orleans. Choose the correct option.
 - In the French Quarter, everything now seems *being / to be* back to normal.
 - In other areas, you keep on *seeing / to see* the effects of the disaster.
 - The city's levees failed *holding / to hold* the big tidal wave back.
 - About two-thirds of the residents have managed *returning / to return*.
 - A few people decided *resettling / to resettle* elsewhere.
 - One project proposed *building / to build* 150 affordable homes.
 - No one wants to risk *seeing / to see* their home flood again.
 - You can't help *wondering / to wonder* how many more homes could have been built.
- Complete the table with these verbs. Some verbs can go in more than one category.

allow ask carry on enjoy get
 help hope imagine make want

verb + to + infinitive	verb + someone + to + infinitive
verb + -ing	verb + someone + infinitive

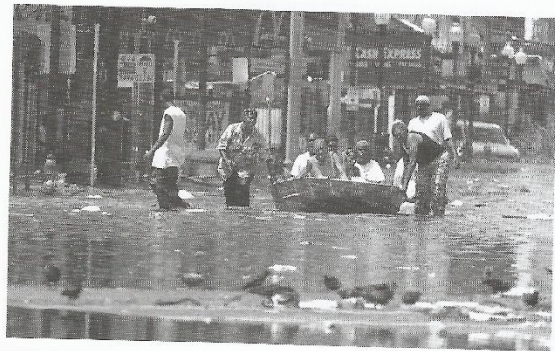
3 Grammar extra verb + infinitive or -ing

Put these verbs into the correct column in the table in Exercise 2.

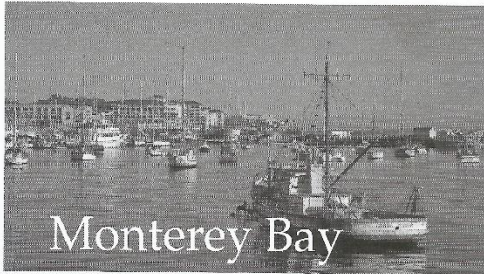
avoid	choose	finish	force	involve
learn	let	(not) mind	teach	

- Complete the text about volunteering in New Orleans using the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

If you want ¹ _____ (visit) New Orleans as a tourist, but would also like to do something to help local people ² _____ (rebuild) their lives while you are there, you could work as a volunteer on a project. There are lots of organizations that allow visitors ³ _____ (participate) for a week or even a few days. If you don't mind ⁴ _____ (get) your hands dirty, you could do some laboring on a building project. Alternatively, you could choose ⁵ _____ (work) with children or help out at a local museum. Some of the projects might involve ⁶ _____ (learn) a few new skills, but no one will force you ⁷ _____ (do) something you feel uncomfortable with. And don't worry about not having fun. You will have plenty of time off and you'll also enjoy ⁸ _____ (meet) New Orleanians—something a regular tourist might find more difficult.



5b Monterey Bay



Grammar verbs with *-ing* and *to + infinitive*

- 1 Read the pairs of sentences. Do the verbs have a change in their meaning (C) or no change in meaning (NC)?
- a When did they **start** to can sardines in Monterey?

b When did they **start** canning sardines in Monterey? _____
 - a People **continued** to can sardines in Monterey until the 1980s.

b People **continued** canning sardines in Monterey until the 1980s. _____
 - a I **stopped** to visit my aunt in California last year.

b I **stopped** visiting my aunt in California last year. _____
 - a Did you **remember** to bring a guidebook?

b Did you **remember** bringing a guidebook? _____
 - a I **like** to watch sealife in the wild.

b I **like** watching sealife in the wild. _____
 - a I **prefer** to eat fresh fish to frozen.

b I **prefer** eating fresh fish to frozen. _____
 - a He **went on** to work as a fisherman.

b He **went on** working as a fisherman. _____
 - a Every fisherman **means** to get up early in the morning.

b Being a fisherman **means** getting up early each morning. _____

- 2 Complete the sentences using the *-ing* form or *to + infinitive*.

- Carl remembers _____ (go) fishing with his father in the 1950s.
- In those days, preserving fish meant _____ (put) them into cans.
- In the 1950s, fishermen had to stop _____ (catch) sardines.
- Carl regrets _____ (say) that fishing is not a simple industry anymore.
- Some older fishermen have gone on _____ (fish) to this day.
- They try _____ (make) a living from it, but it's not an easy way of life.
- Other fishermen stopped fishing _____ (go) into the tourist business.
- Visitors to Monterey should try _____ (eat) the fresh seafood.

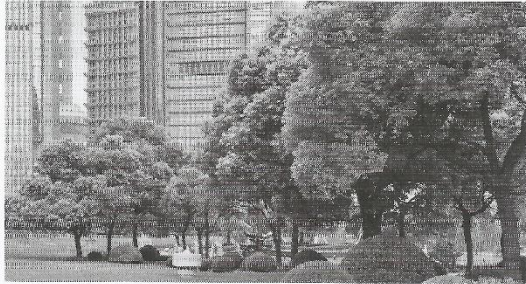
- 3 Choose the correct option to complete the text.



A lot of people visit Monterey Bay before going on ¹ *visiting / to visit* San Francisco and Yosemite Park in northern California. One thing they stop ² *seeing / to see* are the otters that live in the harbor. While eating your lunch at a waterfront restaurant, you can watch them playing in the water or trying ³ *opening / to open* shellfish by breaking them against the fishing boats. Although the otters don't mean ⁴ *doing / to do* any harm, it annoys the fishermen because it means ⁵ *having / to have* to paint their boats more often!

5c Sustainable development?

Reading talking about eco-cities



Interviewer: According to the McKinsey Global Institute, “350 million people will be added to China’s urban population by 2025. China will have 221 cities with one million-plus living in them—Europe currently has 35.” That’s a lot of people, a lot of energy, and a lot of pollution. So the race is on to design and build sustainable cities that can generate their own energy, collect their own water, and recycle their own waste. Pollution in these new eco-cities is not an option. I asked architect Jim Bradstock whether such cities are a realistic possibility or still some urban planners’ pipe dream.

Jim: There’s a saying in China: “Anything is possible, but nothing is easy.” The thing is that there are a lot of good designs and clever ideas—take your pick. But you also need the political will to make it happen, and a huge coordination effort by planners, architects, construction firms, and local business interests to get the job done. You also have to consider the sustainability of the materials. It’s no good making a zero-energy house if you use enormous amounts of energy producing the concrete and other materials to build it.

Interviewer: Can we just focus on some of those solutions for a moment? Can you describe some of the elements that make an eco-city sustainable?

Jim: Well, the first thing is the layout of the city. Business districts are placed close to where people live to encourage people to walk to work. Secondly, transportation is electric-powered: electric cars, electric skyway trains, and so on, so a number of clean generation methods are used to produce electricity in a non-polluting way.

Interviewer: Such as?

Jim: Wind turbines and solar panels usually provide most of the energy. The key thing is that no extra energy should be imported from outside. That goes for food and water too. Houses collect all the rainwater that falls

on or around them and then clean it using UV light so people can use it in the home. Large vertical farms that look a bit like skyscrapers grow vegetables and other crops.

1 Complete the facts based on the interview.

- 1 Number of Chinese cities of one million-plus inhabitants by 2025:
- 2 In an eco-city there can be no
- 3 Chinese saying: “Anything is, but nothing is”
- 4 People who need to coordinate efforts: planners, architects, firms, and local interests.
- 5 Another important consideration is the that go into the building.
- 6 The layout should encourage people to to work.
- 7 Transportation must be
- 8 No energy should be
- 9 Rain water is collected and made safe using light.
- 10 Vegetables are grown in large

Word focus pick

2 Look at the phrases with the word *pick*. Choose the correct definition.

- 1 There’s no shortage of good designs and clever ideas out there—you can **take your pick**.
a relax b choose from many
c study them in your own time
- 2 Can I just **pick up on** something we mentioned earlier, which is the question on waste?
a question b highlight c return to
- 3 The other difficulty is **picking your way through** all the bureaucracy and regulations.
a examining b being very careful with
c finding a route through

5d A development project

Real life reaching decisions

- 1 Match phrases (1–7) from list A with phrases with a similar meaning from list B (a–g).

A	B
1 I find it...that	a That's absolutely right.
2 If you ask me,...	b Not necessarily.
3 Is everyone OK with that?	c I agree.
4 I'd go along with that.	d That seems...to me.
5 Let's not...	e The way I see it,...
6 Exactly.	f Are we all agreed?
7 That depends.	g We shouldn't...

- 2 Look at these phrases about urban features. Write the opposites.

- 1 private transportation
p..... transportation
- 2 luxury housing
a..... housing
- 3 out-of-town stores
l..... stores
- 4 built-up areas
g..... spaces
- 5 streets where cars can drive
p..... zones
- 6 places where people work
r..... facilities

- 3 Read four conversations about reaching decisions in Exercise 4. Who do you think is speaking in each conversation? Write the correct letter (a–d).

Conversation 1	a bankers
Conversation 2	b councilors
Conversation 3	c neighbors
Conversation 4	d friends

- 4 Read the conversations again and circle the phrase you think is appropriate based on who is speaking.

Conversation 1

Colin: *I find it incredible that / It seems incredible to me that in a big city like this there aren't more recreation*

facilities. We've got one very old swimming pool, a few tennis courts, and a few playgrounds.

Jen: *I see your point. / I know what you mean. I think we should get together and write a petition to the local council asking them to do something about it.*

Conversation 2

Michelle: *The problem is that no developer has any incentive to build affordable housing. They all make far more money from luxury homes. If you ask me, / Personally, I think it's a disgrace. What's your view? / What do you think?*

Ruth: *Well, I agree. / I'd go along with that, but I'm just not sure there's much that we, as a council, can do about it. We ought to have / We probably need to consider a completely different solution to the housing problem.*

Conversation 3

Liz: *So, the GFC is asking for a further loan to develop their food co-operative project. What do you think we should do? / What's your view?*

Steve: *If you ask me, / The way I see it, they have done a good job so far and made all their repayments on time. But it's really a question of / it really depends on what they need the money for.*

John: *Exactly. / That's absolutely right. So, we'll ask them to submit a more detailed proposal. Is everyone OK with that? / Are we all agreed on that?*

Conversation 4

Alex: *Have you seen the plans for that new house across the street? It looks awful: not at all like the other houses round here. Personally, I think / If you ask me, we should oppose it.*

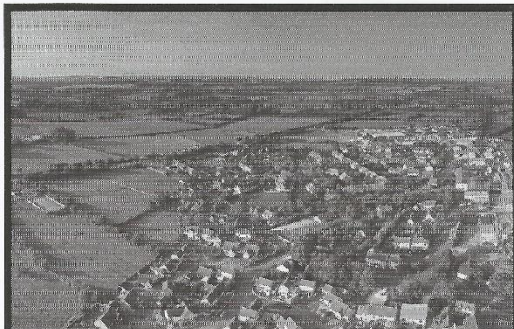
Nick: *Well, we shouldn't be / let's not be too hasty. I think it would be better to talk to the new owners first about it. We want to try to keep on good terms with them.*

5e Urban sprawl

Writing an opinion essay

1 Read the paragraphs from an opinion essay on the topic "Is urban sprawl a good thing?" Put the paragraphs in the correct order.

1 2 3 4



A In the heart of the city, on the other hand, life for residents is tougher. They have no garden, there is more pollution, and probably also more crime and poverty. In addition, rents are high. Because of this, more and more people aspire to live in the suburbs and the city keeps spreading.

B In 1965, two futurists predicted, "By the year 2000, the area in the northeastern United States between Boston and Washington, DC, a distance of 450 miles, will form one big megalopolis." They were wrong, but not far wrong! Towns and cities continue to grow outwards. As a result, the space they occupy grows bigger and the rural areas around them grow smaller. This is known as "urban sprawl." It seems to be a natural phenomenon, but is it a good one and should it be stopped?

C There is nothing wrong with wanting to have the best of both town and country, but unless planners do something to reverse this trend, our city centers will become dark and dangerous places and eventually they will die. The only answer is to limit urban sprawl and refocus our efforts on making our city centers more pleasant places to live.

D Urban sprawl takes place because people want to have the benefits of both city and country. In suburbia, they can have a nice home, a piece of land, a peaceful and safe environment, and convenient transport links into the city where, in all probability, they work.

2 Which of the following techniques does the writer use to begin the essay?

- a giving a dramatic example of the problem (perhaps from your own experience)
- b giving some statistics that illustrate the seriousness of the problem
- c quoting what someone (often famous) has said about this problem

3 Rewrite the opening sentence(s) to this essay using one of the other techniques.

4 Find expressions in the essay that mean the same as the following.

1 As well as this (paragraph A)

2 Consequently (paragraphs A and B)

3 in contrast (paragraph A)

5 Writing skill linking words

a Look at the examples (a–d). Notice that the linking phrases need to be followed by a noun or the *-ing* form of the verb.

- a **In addition to** this, cities are becoming more polluted.
- b **As well as** this growth outwards, there is also more congestion in cities.
- c **Because of** growing outwards, cities are taking up valuable green space.
- d **As a result of** cities growing outwards, we are losing valuable green space.

b Rewrite the sentences using the linking phrases given.

1 The house comes with three acres of land and a swimming pool.

As well as

2 People have moved out of the center because crime has risen.

As a result of

3 We have good bus service and excellent roads into the city center.

In addition to

4 We are starting to redevelop city centers because there are restrictions on building on green spaces.

Because of

Wordbuilding adverb + adjective

- 1 Complete the sentences with these adverb + adjective phrases.

cleverly designed economically disadvantaged
ethnically mixed highly cultured ill prepared
long-term unemployed politically correct
upwardly mobile

- It is very difficult for _____ people to get back into work, because they lose confidence.
- These days you have to be _____ in your use of language.
- Nowadays, we say someone is _____ instead of "poor."
- They are an _____ family: her father was a miner; her daughter is now a top criminal lawyer.
- I was _____ for the meeting. Everyone else had read all the background information.
- London is a very _____ city. You can find people from most parts of the world living there.
- It's a _____ society in which it is common for ordinary people to visit museums and go to the theater.
- The houses, although small, are _____ with a lot of space inside.

Wordbuilding prefix *re-* with verbs and nouns

- 2 Complete the sentences using an appropriate verb with the prefix *re-*. Use the root words below to help you

adjust build decorate do read train

- They are trying to _____ their lives after the floods.
- I think we need to _____ this room—the walls are a depressing color.
- When you return home after a long vacation, it takes time to _____.
- If your homework has too many mistakes in it, the teacher will ask you to _____ it.
- It's such a great book. I've _____ it four times!

Learning skills critical thinking when you read

- 3 It is useful to apply critical thinking techniques when you read a text. Read these steps:
- Always scan the text quickly to get a general idea of the topic before you read it in detail.
 - Look at who wrote it and for whom. Think about why they wrote the text.
 - Read it carefully and note the main points.
 - Does the author develop a particular theme or argument? Is this presented logically?
 - Do you agree or disagree with the argument?
 - What other knowledge about the subject do you have? Does it fit with the arguments in the article?
 - If you are interested in the topic, follow up your reading by researching more about the subject.
- 4 Look back at the article on page 58 of the Student Book. Use the critical thinking techniques above and write your answers.

Check!

- 5 Do the quiz. You can find the answers in Student Book Unit 5.

Quiz

- Which of these does NOT describe a type of development?
a personal b sustainable c life
- Which of these is NOT in Dubai?
a the world's tallest building
b the world's biggest shopping mall
c the world's busiest airport
- Kerala is a happy society because the government has invested a lot in....
a agriculture
b political involvement
c health and education
- Who were the main critics of the Nam Theun 2 hydro-power project?
a the local villagers
b environmentalists
c the World Bank
- Which of these phrases has the same meaning as *In addition*?
a Then again b Furthermore
c Consequently