Greek Orthodox Patriarchate School

Scholastic Year (2025-2026)

St's Name		Reading Comprehension & vocabulary	Unit	*five*
Grade & Section			Worksheet No	(1)

Study the following list of vocabulary Pages42/43/44

Word	English Meaning	AM
Humanistic (adj)	Think about the safety , health and happiness of people	
Commuter (n)	A person who travels for work	
Gated community (n)	Group of houses surrounded by fences	
Unfenced (adj)	Not having a wall or barrier	
Experienced	having skill or knowledge	
identical	exactly the same	
Urban	# rural	
gradually	slowly over a period of time	
superblocks		
impressive		
commercial buildings/ area		
residential buildings/ area		
commute		
devoted to		
remain		
modernist architecture		
uninviting		
pedestrian-friendly	A lace designed to be safe and comfortable for pedestrians. Walkable area	
commercial		
Residents		
Rapid growth		
Inhabitant		
outskirts		
settle		
suburbs		
urbanisation		
Shopping district		
Housing estate		
Housing shortage		

Be careful to

exercise 2 page 42/ exercises 2+ 3 page 44

Read the text page 43 from SB then answer the following questions.

1. What is Silicon Valley known for?
   It is known for being home to some of the world's most famous technology companies.

2.When did Silicon Valley start experiencing rapid growth?
 Since the 1970s.

3.What is the average age of the population in Silicon Valley ?
 Mostly people aged 20–39 live there.

4.Why do more than 1,500 people live in parked cars in Mountain View?
 Because the cost of renting a home is so high(very expensive)

5. How could building apartments help reduce commuting by car?
 If buildings contained apartments with shops and offices on the ground floor, people could live closer to work and shops, reducing the need to commute by car

6. Do you think building more apartments in Silicon Valley would completely solve the housing problem? Why or why not?
I think no because building more apartments would help, but other issues like high prices, and transportation also need to be addressed.

 7.What is Paris famous for?
 Paris is famous for being a beautiful city that attracts 30 million tourists every year.

8.When was there a plan to destroy Paris's historical buildings? Why?

 About a century ago, around 1925.to build identical office towers in central Paris.

9. Who proposed building identical office towers in central Paris?
    Le Corbusier, the father of modernist architecture.

10. Why were Le Corbusier's plans for Paris never realized?
His plans were too radical, and they were never implemented, although his ideas influenced other cities.

11. What is Putrajaya ? **The new home of Malaysia's government building.**

12. What is so special about Putrajaya building?
It is a **is a good example of building but half of it is devoted to green space.It takes a long time to walk between buildings, which means that people end up getting in their cars.**

 13. Do you think building identical office towers with raised motorways would have made Paris a better city?Why or why not?

No, because it would have destroyed historical buildings, reduced walkability, and made the city less human-friendly

14.Who is Jan Gehl? Jan Gehl is an urban designer from Copenhagen.

15.When did Jan Gehl begin his career? In 1960.

16.What problem did Copenhagen have when Gehl started his career?
Copenhagen had a major traffic jam problem.

17.Why did Gehl change his focus from impressive architecture to humanistic buildings?
He realized that architecture should benefit the people living in the city, not just look impressive.

18.How is Copenhagen a model city for cyclists today?
Two-fifths of all commuter journeys are now made on bicycles.

19.When did millions of Chinese families start moving to cities for work? Since the 1970s.

20.What are "superblocks"?
Superblocks are huge numbers of identical tower buildings built quickly in Chinese cities.

21.Why did some residents demand fences around their blocks?
Because the spaces between the superblocks were uninviting, and they wanted to feel safer.

22.How did cities become less walkable over time?
As superblocks were built and gated communities formed, cities became more suitable for cars and less friendly for pedestrians.

23.What changes did the Chinese government make in 2016 regarding new cities?
They decided new cities should preserve history, have smaller unfenced blocks, pedestrian-friendly .

24. Do you think smaller, pedestrian-friendly blocks are more effective than large superblocks in improving city life? Why or why not?

Yes, because they encourage walking, create safer and more inviting spaces, and reduce dependence on cars, making cities more livable and sustainable