

St's Name		Reading Comprehension & vocabulary	Unit	4
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 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