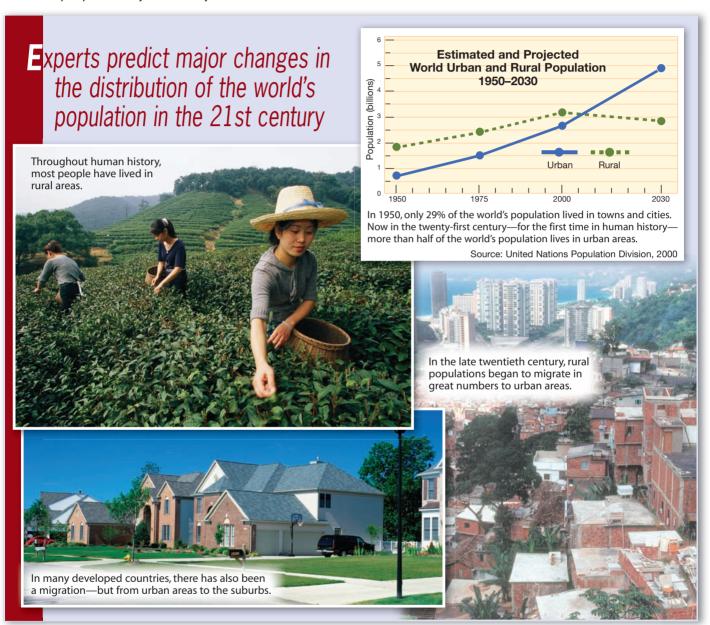
CommunityPreview

GOALS After Unit 5, you will be able to:

- Politely ask someone not to do something
- 2 Complain about public conduct
- 3 Discuss social responsibility
- 4 Identify urban problems
- **Topic Preview.** Look at the graph and photos. Where do most people live in your country—in rural or urban areas?



- **Interpret Data from a Graph.** With a partner, answer the questions, according to the information in the graph.
 - **1.** Approximately how many people in the world will be living in urban areas in 2030? How about in rural areas?
 - 2. In what year did the world's urban population surpass the world's rural population?
- **Express Your Ideas.** Is there much migration in your country? What are some reasons people migrate?

Sound Bites. Read and listen to a conversation about city life.

DON: Hey, Kyle! So how's the big city treating you?

KYLE: Funny you should ask. Not great.

DON: What do you mean?

KYLE: Well, on my way here, I'm crossing the street and this guy in an SUV turns the corner and

almost runs me over. **DON:** Are you serious?

KYLE: Yeah. The driver was in such a big hurry he didn't even notice. I just can't keep up with the pace here.

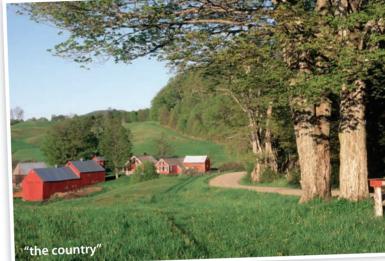
DON: Well, you *do* have to learn to stay on your

toes in the city.

KYLE: It really gets to me sometimes. I don't think I'll ever get used to it. I guess I'm just a country boy at heart.

- **Think and Explain.** Read the conversation again. With a partner, explain the meaning of each of the following statements or questions.
 - **1.** "So how's the big city treating you?"
 - **2.** "I just can't keep up with the pace here."
 - **3.** "You do have to learn to stay on your toes."
 - **4.** "It really gets to me sometimes."
 - **5.** "I'm just a country boy at heart."





STARTING POINT

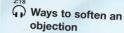
Frame Your Ideas. What are some advantages and disadvantages of living in each type of place? Write them in the chart.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
the country		
the city		
the suburbs		

B Discussion. Where would you prefer to live—in the country, the city, or the suburbs? Why?

Politely ask someone not to do something

- A Conversation Snapshot. Read and listen. Notice the conversation strategies.
 - A: Do you mind my smoking here?
 - **B:** Actually, smoking kind of bothers me. I hope that's not a problem.
 - A: Not at all. I can step outside.
 - **B:** That's very considerate of you. Thanks for asking.
 - Rhythm and intonation practice



I hope that's not a problem. I hope you don't mind. I hope it's OK / all right. I don't mean to inconvenience you.



B Grammar. Possessives with gerunds

You can use a possessive before a gerund when you want to indicate the performer of the action.

The kids' singing was too loud.

Your constant arguing is getting on my nerves.

I didn't like their talking during the movie.

You should complain about Sam's cutting in line.

The thing that bothers me is her smoking.

In informal spoken English, a noun or an object pronoun is often used instead of a possessive.

I can understand **John being** annoyed. (instead of "John's being annoyed")

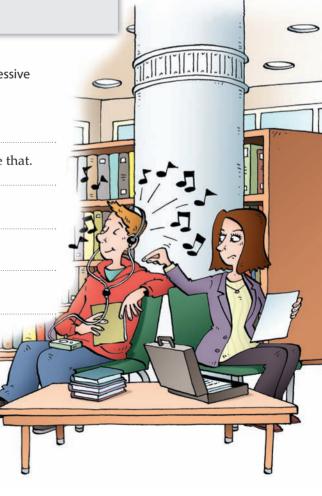
I can't accept them ignoring me. (instead of "their ignoring me")

Grammar Practice. Combine the two statements, using a possessive with a gerund.

Example: They allow smoking. I'm not in favor of it.

I'm not in favor of their allowing smoking.

- **1.** He plays his MP3 player in the library. I don't appreciate that.
- 2. They smoke cigars in the car. My mother objects to it.
- **3.** She's talking on her cell phone. We don't mind it.
- **4.** My brother litters. I'm really annoyed by it.



	Word Skills.	Using Negati	ve Prefixes to	Form Antor	nyms.		Negative prefixes
1.		→ unaccepta		4. proper			im- un-
	•	→ inconside				disrespectful	111-
	. polite					irresponsible	
	1	1				•	PRONUNCIATION BOOSTER → p. P4
			ionary to find an		e follov	ving words.	Unstressed syllables
Wha	nt other adjectiv	es can you find	with negative pr	efixes?			
1.	 appropriate 	→		5. honest	→		
2.	. courteous	→		6. pleasant	→		
3.	 excusable 	→		7. rational	→		
4.	. imaginable	→		8. mature	→		
			ır own examples	of inappropria	ite beh	avior. Use the a	djectives
	n Exercises D ar		te to play lou	id music on	a bu	<i>15</i> .	
	•		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
OV	v you c	AN Polit	ely ask som	eone not t	o do	something	
		iscuss situations list on your not	in which you wo	ould probably	ask for	permission to d	0
	g.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				_	
	smoking in a	restaurant					
7	turning on the	TV in a docto	or's waiting roc	m		_	
	making a call	on my cell pho	one in public				
	our list:						
Use	the Convers	ation Strated	i es. Role-play a			you mind	
			ies. Role-play a to do something			y smoking?"	"Do you mind my
conv Your	versation asking partner polite		to do something o do it. Use the				"Do you mind my making a quick call on my cell phone?"

Complain about public conduct

Grammar Snapshot. Read the interview responses and notice the paired conjunctions.



Wendy Kwon, 23 Chicago, USA

What ticks me off? Well. I can't understand why people litter. Who do they think is going to clean up after them? Either they should throw their garbage in a trash can or hold on to it till they find one. I think it's great that people have to pay a fine for littering. Maybe they'll think twice before doing it again.

What ticks you off?



Dana Fraser, 36 Toronto, Canada

You know what gets to me? Smoking. It's such an inconsiderate habit. Secondhand cigarette smoke is neither good for you nor pleasant to be around. I'd like to see smoking banned from more public places. Don't non-smokers have rights too?



Yuan Yong Jing, 28 Beijing, China

It really bugs me when people spit on the street. Not only do I find it disgusting, but it's also unhygienic. It's important to think about other people's feelings and public health.



Jorge Santos, 31 São Paulo, Brazil

Here's something that aets on my nerves: I hate it when people use their cell phones in public places. They annoy other people, not only on trains and buses but also in theaters. They should have the courtesy to either turn their phones off or to leave them at home. It really makes me angry. I guess it's kind of my pet peeve.

Express Your Ideas. Do any of the behaviors described in the interview responses "tick you off"? With a partner, discuss and rate each of them as follows:

extremely annoying

somewhat annoying

not annoying at all

GRAMMAR BOOSTER

- Conjunctions with so, too, neither, or not either
- So, too, neither, or not either: short responses

Grammar. Paired conjunctions

You can connect related ideas with paired conjunctions.

either . . . or

Either smoke outside or don't smoke at all. Cell phones should either be turned off or left at home.

neither ... nor

I would allow **neither** spitting **nor** littering on the street. Neither eating nor chewing gum is acceptable in class.

not only ... but (also)

Not only CD players but also cell phones should be banned from trains.

BE CAREFUL! When not only ... but (also) joins two clauses, notice the subject-verb position in the first clause of the sentence.

Not only did they forget to turn off their cell phones, but they also talked loudly during the concert. Not only are they noisy, but they're rude.

Verb agreement with paired conjunctions When joining two subjects, make sure the verb agrees with the subject closer to the verb.

Either the mayor or local businesspeople need to decide. Either local businesspeople or the mayor needs to decide.

- **Grammar Practice.** On a separate sheet of paper, combine the sentences with the paired conjunction indicated. Use <u>or</u>, <u>nor</u>, or <u>but</u> (<u>also</u>).
 - **1.** My uncle isn't willing to give up smoking. My grandparents aren't willing to give up smoking. (neither)
 - **2.** People should speak up about what bothers them. They should just learn to live with other people's habits. (either)
 - **3.** I don't like it when people use cell phones in theaters. I don't like it when they use them on buses. (not only)
 - **4.** The smell of the smoke bothers me. The danger to my health bothers me. (not only)

NOW YOU CAN Complain about public conduct A Notepadding. Make a list of some of the things that really get on your nerves in public places. Then write sentences with paired conjunctions to express your opinion. Use some of the adjectives with negative prefixes. IDEAS • cutting in line In restaurants: falking on cell phones graffiti on walls It's not only annoying, but it's also very impolite. · talking in theaters strong perfumes In restaurants: gossiping In stores: Adjectives with negative prefixes On buses and trains: disrespectful immature impolite On the street: inconsiderate inexcusable irresponsible In offices: unacceptable unpleasant In movie theaters: Other: B Use the Grammar. One student is an "on-the-street interviewer" and asks the other students about what gets on their nerves. Use the sentences with paired conjunctions from your notepad in your responses. What really ticks me off is ... I can't understand why ... I'll tell you what really You want to know gets on my nerves.... what really bugs me? C Discussion.

1. In your opinion, how should people behave in public places? Do you think it's important

to speak up when people behave inconsiderately in public?

2. Do *you* ever do things that annoy other people? Explain.

Discuss social responsibility

A CO Vocabulary. Ways to Perform Community Service. Listen and practice.



B Vocabulary Practice. Would you ever consider doing any of the community service activities in the Vocabulary? With a partner, explain why you would or would not.

"I would never consider donating my organs because it's against my beliefs."

C istening. Listen to Summarize. Read the questions and listen to Part 1 of the story about Nicholas Green and his family. Take notes on your notepad. Then summarize the first part of the story with your partner.

Where were the Greens from? What were they doing in Italy? What happened to Nicholas? What decision did his parents make?

How did the Italian people react?



- Listening. Listen for Details. Read the questions and listen to Part 2. Discuss your answers with a partner.
 - 1. What changes occurred in Italy after the Greens made their decision? What is "The Nicholas Effect"?
 - 2. How many people received one of Nicholas's organs? What effect did his gift have on their lives?
 - **3.** As a result of this incident, what are the Greens doing today?

- **Critical Thinking.** Discuss the questions, using information from the listening passage and your own ideas.
 - **1.** Do you think you would have made the same decision the Greens did if you had been in their situation? Why or why not?
 - 2. Why do you think people responded so strongly to this story?

NOW YOU CAN Discuss social responsibility

A Frame Your Ideas. Consider each situation and discuss what you might do. Based on your answers, how strong do you think your "sense of community" is? Compare ideas with a partner.



"My first responsibility is to my family. I can't imagine doing this for a total stranger."

"I'd be happy to donate money to help a stranger. People should help each other."

There has been a terrible storm, and many homes have been destroyed. You're asked to let a family live with you until their home is fixed.

What would you do if they were . . .

- a. your relatives?
- c. your colleague's family?
- b. your neighbors?
- d. complete strangers?



Someone needs a new liver to survive. Doctors say that they can use a piece of your liver to save that person's life.

What would you do if the person were . . .

- a. a family member?
- c. your classmate?
- b. your neighbor?
- d. a complete stranger?



Developers plan to destroy a well-known historical monument so they can build a new office building. You're asked to donate your time to help save that monument.

What would you do if the monument were . . .

- a. in your neighborhood?
- c. in another city in your country?
- b. in another part of the city?
- d. in another country?
- **Discussion.** Have you or someone you know ever volunteered for some kind of community service? How important is it for a person to be active in his or her community? Explain.

Identify urban problems

- **Reading Warm-up.** What problems do you think cities of 10 million or more people might share?
- **B** Reading. Read the interview. Do you agree with Dr. Perlman's views?

The Advent of the Megacity

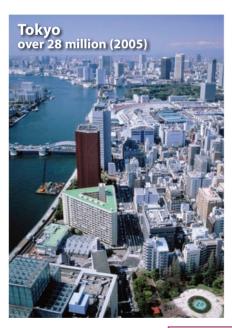
Following is an interview with Dr. Janice Perlman, founder and president of Mega-Cities Project, Inc. Her organization attempts to make cities worldwide more livable places by taking good ideas from one place and trying to make them work in another.

Q. How do you define "megacity"?

A. We define megacities in our work as cities that have reached populations of 10 million or more. The majority of these are in developing countries. Migration to the city is the route for many people to greater choice, opportunity, and well-being. By coming to settle in the city, they have in effect "voted with their feet."

• Why are these places going to be very important in the next hundred years?

A. The 21st century won't be a century of rural areas and small towns but of giant cities that will set the standard of how we live, how our environment is preserved (or not preserved), how our economies work, and what kind of civil society we develop.





• Do megacities in the developed and developing world differ, or are they linked by certain similarities?

A. These large cities have a lot more in common with each other than they do with the small towns and villages in their own countries. For example, every megacity struggles with a widening gap between rich and poor. Every "first-world" city, such as Los Angeles, New York, London, or Tokyo, has within it a "third-world" city of poverty and deprivation. And every thirdworld city, such as Calcutta, Cairo, or Mexico City, has within it a first-world city of high culture, technology, fashion, and finance.

In addition, all megacities share the problems of providing jobs and economic opportunities, and making housing, education, and health care available. They deal with crime and violence, as well as basic infrastructure such as water. sanitation, and public transportation. This is no easy task. The leaders of these cities recognize that they have similar problems, and they would like to learn more from other cities, particularly about successful solutions.

If we are going to create livable cities for the next century, we will need to be clever enough to do it through collaboration and cooperation. That is why the Mega-Cities Project works to share experiences that work across boundaries of culture and geography.

• Is the solution to urban problems strict central planning?

A. Absolutely not. We need decentralized planning that includes local citizens. In my view, attempts to create planned cities or communities like Brasília or Chandigarh—are too sterile and miss the spontaneity of cities that grew organically, like Rio de Janeiro, Bombay, or even New York City. The best example of urban planning I've seen recently is in Curitiba, Brazil, which set up a brilliant public transportation system in anticipation of population growth. The historic areas of cities like Siena, Paris, or Barcelona all have elements of planning that led to buildings of similar heights and architecture, but they were not centrally planned. There is a lot of diversity within the design, and people love to go to those cities.

Megacities are really very exciting places. The truth is, I've never met a megacity that I didn't like!

The World's Ten Largest Urban Areas	Population in 1996		Rank in 2015
1 Tokyo, Japan	27.2	28.9	1
2 Mexico City, Mexico	16.9	19.2	7
3 São Paulo, Brazil	16.8	20.3	4
4 New York, United States	16.4	17.6	9
5 Mumbai (Bombay), India	15.7	26.2	2
6 Shanghai, China	13.7	18	8
7 Los Angeles, United States	12.6	14.2	15
8 Kolkata (Calcutta), India	12.1	17.3	10
9 Buenos Aires, Argentina	11.9	13.9	17
10 Seoul, Korea	11.8	13	19

Source: U.N. Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division

On your ActiveBook disc: Reading Glossary and Extra Reading Comprehension Questions

Information source: www.megacitiesproject.org

C	Confirm Content. (the interview.	Check the types of	urban problems Dr	. Perlman mention	s or suggests in	
	□ poverty□ lack of housing□ crowding	□ pollution□ disease□ crime	☐ unemployme ☐ discriminatio ☐ corruption		uate public ortation	
D	Understand from C Choose the sentence c article to explain your a	losest to what Dr. F			n the	
	b. People would	settle in the city, the aking it clear whind rather live in the have as much opposed.	ch kind of life the country than live	y prefer. e in the city.		
	culture, technol a. Some megaci b. All megacitie	orld' city has vand every third-woogy, fashion, and ities have more poes have both pove ties have more wo	rld city has w finance." overty than others rty and wealth.	ithin it a first-wor		
	people who l b. The Mega-Ci other cities ir c. The Mega-Ci	,	megacities commi	unicate their succ	ess stories to the	
E	Infer Information.	Discuss the question	s. Support your op	inion with informat	ion from the article.	
	1. Why does Dr. P	erlman say she pi	refers cities that ar	re not planned over	er planned cities?	
	2. Why do you thi		_		-	
	3. Do you live in a of living in a mo	0 ,	e you ever visited	one? What are t	he pros and cons	
	4. Do you think life	0 ,	ill improve in the	future or get wor	rse? Why?	
N	IOW YOU CAI	N Identify (ırban problen	15		
	Prame Your Ideas. problems you think eximit a partner and properties. Discussion. Talk about identified. As a group, to make improvements	ist in your area. Disvide examples. Out the problems your discuss at least five	ou've e ways	poverty crime crowding disease inadequate pr		on ousing nation oyment
C	Project. Choose seve Write letters to a local i					

Writing: Complain about a problem

Formal Letters: Review **WRITING MODEL** When writing to a friend or family member, an informal tone, 4719 McPherson Avenue your address casual language, and abbreviations are acceptable. However, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102 when writing to the head of a company, a boss, or someone June 30, 2006 you don't know, standard formal language should be used, Red Maple Café and regular spelling and punctuation rules apply. Formal 708 West Pine Street recipient's letters are usually typewritten, not handwritten. The following Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102 address salutations and closings are appropriate for formal letters: Dear Sir or Madam: **Formal salutations Formal closings** I live a few blocks from your restaurant. For Dear Mr. / Mrs. / Ms. / Dr. / Professor [Lee]: Sincerely (yours), the past several months, I have noticed that in the evenings there is a lot of trash on the side of your Dear Sir or Madam: Respectfully (yours), building. Cats in the neighborhood turn over the garbage cans, and the trash goes everywhere. To whom it may concern: Best regards, This is not only unpleasant to look at, but it is also a health hazard. Cordially, Could you please make sure that when the trash is put out, the garbage cans are closed? Your helping keep our neighborhood clean and **Letters of Complaint** beautiful would be greatly appreciated. When writing a formal letter of complaint, first state the reason why you are writing and the problem. Then inform closing Respectfully. whomever you are writing what you would like him or her to do about it, or what you plan to do. Livia Trum] Olivia Krum A Prewriting. Listing Ideas. Think of a problem in your community that you would like to complain about. List the reasons why it is a problem. Problem: trash on side of building **B** Writing. On a separate sheet of paper, use your Reasons: -unpleasant to look at notes to write a letter of complaint. State what -health hazard you intend to do or what you would like to see done. Remember to use the appropriate level of Problem: formality. Reasons:

- Problem:
 Reasons:

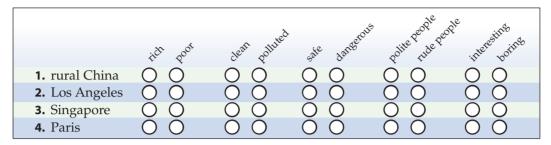
 Reasons:
- Self-Check.
 - ☐ Did you use the proper salutation and closing?
 - ☐ Are the tone and language in the letter appropriate for the audience?
 - ☐ Did you use regular spelling and punctuation and avoid abbreviations?
- Peer Response. Exchange letters with a partner. Write an appropriate response to your partner's letter, as if you were the person to whom it was addressed.

Review



grammar · vocabulary · listening reading · speaking · pronunciation

Listening. Listen carefully to the conversations about cities. Check the adjectives that are closest in meaning to what the people say about each place. Listen again if necessary.



В	Respond to	each question	in your	own way
---	------------	---------------	---------	---------

1.	'Do you mind if I call someone on my cell phone?"	
(OU C	

2.	"Would	you	mind	not	smo	king	in	here?"	,

YOU	
-----	--

3. "What bugs you about living in your town?"

	<u>0</u>
4.	"Who do you know that really gets on your nerves?"

4.	who do you know	that really gets on your nerves?	
V			

\sim	

- Make each sentence logical by attaching a negative prefix to one of the adjectives. Use a dictionary if necessary.
 - really excusable.

1. Painting graffiti on public buses and trains is

- **2.** I believe littering and spitting on the street are responsible behaviors.
- **3.** Young people who play loud music without consideration for the people around them are exhibiting really proper behavior.
- **4.** I think it's very appropriate for people to scream into their cell phones in theaters.

- **5.** When a salesperson is rude, I find it not only respectful but also annoying.
- **6.** I should warn you that the air pollution downtown is really pleasant.
- **7.** I think politicians who are honest and corrupt should be punished.
- **8.** It doesn't help when people are courteous to each other.

D	Combine the sentences with the paired conjunction indicated.	Use <u>or</u> , <u>nor</u> , or <u>but (also</u>).
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1.	Restaurants shouldn't allow smoking	. Theaters sl	houldn't allo	w smoking.	(neither)

3.	Littering doesn't offend me.	Spitting doesn't offend me.	(neither)

4.	I think loud	music is rude.	I think loud	people are rude.	(not only)
----	--------------	----------------	--------------	------------------	------------