

## LESSON 14

### Urbanisation

#### NOUNS

**benefit**= advantage.

**challenge**= difficulty – problem.

**compromise**= an agreement made between two people or groups in which each side gives up some of the things they want so that both sides are happy at the end.

**difficulty**= a problem.

**dilemma**= a situation which makes problem, often one in which you have to make a very difficult choice between things of equal importance.

**inhabitant**= a person or an animal that lives in a particular place.

**infrastructure**= the basic systems and services that are necessary for a country or an organization.

**isolation**= the act of separating sb/sth.

**issue**= a problem or worry that sb has with sth.

**megacity**= a very large city.

**migrant**= a person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work.

**obstacle**= a situation, an event, etc. that makes it difficult for you to do or achieve sth.

**over population**= (of a country or city) with too many people living in it.

**population**= all the people who live in a particular area, city or country.

**poverty**= the state of being poor.

#### **resolution**=

**setback**= problem

**slum**= an area of a city that is very poor and where the houses are dirty and in bad condition.

**solution**= a way of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation.

**tolerance**= the willingness to accept or tolerate sth/sb.

**traffic**= the vehicles that are on a road at a particular time.

**urbanisation**= (of people) living and working in towns and cities rather than in the country.

#### ADJECTIVES

**adequate**= enough in quality, for a particular purpose or need.

**basic**= forming the part of sth that is most necessary and from which other things develop.

**booming**=

**catastrophic**= an event that cause one person or a group of people personal suffering, or that makes difficulties.

**crowded**= having a lot of people or too many people.

**decent**= acceptable to people in a particular situation.

**developing**= (of a country, society) poor and trying to make its industry and economic system more advanced.

**double- edged**= having two different parts or uses.

**isolated**= (of building and places) faraway from any others.

**one- side**= showing only one point of view.

**long- sighted**= not able to see things that are close to you clearly.

**long- term**= have an effect over a long period of time.

**overpriced**= too expensive.

**overworked**= made to work too hard or too much.

**pressing**= difficult to refuse or to ignore.

**rural**= connected with or like the country side.

**short term**= designed only for a short period of time in the future.

**staggering**= so large – shocking or surprising that it is difficult to believe.

**tolerant**= able to accept what other people say or do even if you don't agree with it.

### **VERBS**

**address**= to think about a problem and decide how you are going to deal with it.

**adjust**= to change sth slightly to make it more suitable for a new set of conditions or to make it work better.

**aggravate**= make worse.

**cause**= to make sth happen, especially sth bad or unpleasant.

**compete**= to try to be more successful or better than sb else who is trying to do the same as you.

**compound**= deteriorate – exacerbate.

**deal with**= to solve a problem.

**deteriorate**= to become worse.

**enhance**= improve.

**exacerbate**= to make sth worse, especially a disease or a problem.

**exclude**= to deliberately not include sth in what you are doing or considering.

**face**= to be opposite sb/sth.

**flourish**= progress – reform.

**identify**= recognize sb/sth and be able to say who or what they are.

**improve**= to become better than before.

**include**= it has the second thing as one of the parts.

**linger**= stay a long time.

**modify**= to change sth slightly.

**overcome**= to succeed in dealing with or controlling a problem that has been preventing you from achieving sth.

**present**= give.

**raise**= to mention sth for people to discuss or sb to deal with.

**reform**= to improve a system, a law, etc. by making changes to it.

**regulate**= to control sth by means of rules.

**remedy**= resolution.

**resolve**= to find a satisfactory solution to a problem.

**tackle**= to make a determined effort to deal with a difficult problem or situation.

**tolerate**= put up with.

**transform**= change the form of sth.

**worsen**= to become or make sth worse than it was before.

**VERB PHRASES**

**find a solution**= Ex: we need to find a solution to this situation as soon as possible.

**overcome a difficulty**= Ex: what can we do to overcome a difficulty?

**reach/ find a compromise**= Ex: finally the members of the city council were able to reach/find a compromise and the building work was allowed to start.

**remedy a situation**= Ex: what can we do to remedy a situation?

**resolve an issue**= we need to resolve an issue to this situation as soon as possible.

**Vocabulary note**



We usually use a hyphen between two words if they are joined together to form an adjective: user-friendly. We don't use a hyphen if the first word ends in -ly: environmentally friendly.

**Vocabulary note**



To refer to a group of people we can use the + adjective: the elderly, the poor, the young.  
Ex: we should look after **the elderly**.