

## Questions

1. According to the passage, what makes the Chengdu construction project “different”?
  - A. It is the first large building project in Chengdu.
  - B. It is being built entirely underground.
  - C. It will house China’s first indoor beach.
  - D. **It will be the world’s largest standalone building.**
2. Which best describes the reaction of commuters passing the Chengdu construction site?
  - A. They stop frequently to observe the progress.
  - B. They are shocked by the unusual design.
  - C. **They barely notice it, assuming it is routine.**
  - D. They criticize the cost and scale.
3. Which of the following is the best choice to fill in blank (3)?
  - A. an impossible
  - B. a blurred
  - C. **a potential**
  - D. a weak
4. Which statement best summarizes the challenge described in the third paragraph?
  - A. Predicting the exact population growth rate of each megacity is impossible.
  - B. **Determining whether megacities will lead to prosperity or instability is difficult.**
  - C. Preventing megacities from merging into super-regions is a concern.
  - D. Ensuring megacities maintain ancient cultural traditions is a key policy goal.
5. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word “distinctive”?
  - A. ordinary
  - B. perfect
  - C. **peculiar**
  - D. complicated

6. The authors Bell and de-Shalit argue that “civicism” may:
- A. Encourage excessive nationalist sentiments.
  - B. Replace urban identity with a global identity.
  - C. Stimulate economic revival and reduce nationalist extremism.
  - D. Weaken individuals’ attachment to their cities.
7. According to the passage why do optimists view the future of megacities positively?
- A. They believe city pride will eliminate economic inequality.
  - B. They think rural culture will replace urban culture.
  - C. They view megacities as potential stable, prosperous “city-states.”
  - D. They feel megacities will reduce global migration.
8. According to Edward Glazer, cities are humankind’s greatest invention.
9. The process of population shifting from rural to urban areas is referred to as urbanization.
10. The speaker teaches in Beijing and Shanghai, and says each expresses a different set of social and political values.
11. The speaker notes that slogans such as “I love New York” tap into real emotion that people feel for their cities.
12. The spirit of a community as expressed in attitudes and aspirations is called the ethos of that community.
13. According to the lecture, what is one psychological drawback of urban living?
- A. Cities make it impossible for people to build friendships.
  - B. Cities eliminate cultural diversity by promoting a single consumer culture.
  - C. Cities are less environmentally sustainable than rural areas.
  - D. Cities cause people to forget their national identity.
14. The speaker argues that the uniform appearance of many Chinese cities:
- A. Accurately reflects the identical values of their residents.
  - B. Prevents residents from developing community pride.
  - C. Hides underlying differences in values and social life across cities.
  - D. Results solely from American-style modernization.

15. The speaker in the short lecture argues that...
- A. Civicism is only possible in small towns.
  - B. Belonging to a community is part of human nature; therefore people can develop affection for their city.
  - C. Civicism is necessary to prevent cities from going to war.
  - D. Urban life is defined only by capitalism and globalization.
16. What event is used as evidence of New York's deep sense of community?
- A. The 2008 financial crisis
  - B. 9/11
  - C. The city's founding
  - D. Hosting the Olympics
17. According to the lecture, why is civicism often defined "against another city"?
- A. Cities naturally compete for economic resources.
  - B. Contrasting values between cities help strengthen each city's identity.
  - C. Cities frequently go to war with each other.
  - D. City governments intentionally create rivalry campaigns.

18. Essay Question

Model answer for essay.

There is no model answer for the short essay question. Students are expected to argue for their own opinions, structuring their answers into organised paragraphs that present their evidence and reasoning clearly, coming to a firm and well-supported conclusion. Written language will be assessed for its clarity, grammatical accuracy, range and appropriateness of vocabulary, varied sentence structure, and use of cohesive devices and transition signals.