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MOSAIC

Reading



**Mc
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Hill**

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Reading Skills and Strategies

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Synthesizing group discussion and reporting on it

Synthesizing Internet content: Taking notes and presenting results

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Understanding the meaning of words from context

Understanding compound words (with and without hyphenation)

Analyzing words with prefixes and suffixes

Building new words with suffixes and prefixes

Identifying common phrases and idioms and their meanings

Focusing on words from the Academic Word List

Focus on Testing

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Analyzing points of contrast on tests

(Reading: *Two Different Styles of Democracy: A Personal Viewpoint*)

Using a graphic organizer (chain of events diagram) to identify the sequence of events

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Focusing on words from the Academic Word List

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Answering vocabulary questions on tests

Scope and Sequence

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- Using a graphic organizer (a continuum) to rank items
- Taking a stand by agreeing or disagreeing
- Analyzing points of view
- Using a Venn diagram to compare answers from an interview
- Reaching a group consensus and writing an opinion statement
- Synthesizing Internet content: Taking notes and presenting results
- Writing Tip: Structuring an argument to support an opinion

Vocabulary Building

- Getting meaning from context
- Recognizing synonyms
- Scanning for vocabulary
- Focusing on words from the Academic Word List

Focus on Testing

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Analyzing compound words on vocabulary tests

- Filling out a chart for comparison
- Comparing opinions
- Choosing a favorite theme-related item and researching it
- Creating a study outline
- Interviewing and using a graphic organizer (Venn diagram) to compare answers
- Synthesizing Internet content: Taking notes and presenting results
- Writing Tip: Selecting strong examples to support a point of view

- Inferring the meaning of expressions from context and vocabulary
- Inferring the meaning of specialized terms
- Understanding compound words
- Analyzing compound adjectives with hyphens
- Focusing on words from the Academic Word List

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Using a computer effectively on tests





- Comparing opinions
- Synthesizing Internet content: Taking notes and presenting results
- Analyzing the actions and outcomes of a situation and presenting an alternative solution through a skit
- Solving problems related to the theme
- Writing Tip: Making a cluster diagram to help organize ideas

- Recognizing word families
- Getting the meaning of words from context
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Reading between the lines in reading comprehension tests

Scope and Sequence

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Critical Thinking Skills

Supporting or disproving a general statement with facts
 Expressing an opinion
 Using a graphic organizer (a continuum) to rank leaders
 Comparing ideas
 Synthesizing Internet content: Taking notes and presenting results
 Writing Tip: Using a Venn diagram to compare and contrast two topics

Vocabulary Building

Figuring out meaning from structure clues: compound words, prefixes and suffixes
 Forming new words from the same word family
 Matching words to their definitions
 Using expressive synonyms
 Creating new words using noun suffixes
 Focusing on words from the Academic Word List

Focus on Testing

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Understanding sentence-insertion questions on tests
 (Reading: *The Most Dangerous Jobs in the U.S.*)

Understanding the power of pictorial language
 Summarizing group discussions and reporting them to the class
 Synthesizing Internet content: Taking notes and presenting results
 Writing Tip: Making a plan before beginning to describe an object or invention

Matching set phrases or expressions to their context
 Guessing the meaning of words from structure and context
 Focusing on words from the Academic Word List

TOEFL iBT

Thinking twice about tricky test questions

Comparing opinions
 Analyzing love poems (Readings: three poems)
 Making inferences about characters
 Synthesizing Internet content: Taking notes and presenting results
 Writing Tip: Creating a dialogue

Using prefixes to build new words
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 Getting the meaning of words from context

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Answering questions on tests about an author's purposes or attitudes
 (Reading: *Gestural Ethnocentrism*)

Reporting opinions
 Using a graphic organizer (storyboard) to summarize the plot
 Interpreting a scene from the plot in a group skit
 Synthesizing Internet content: Taking notes and presenting results
 Writing Tip: Using a summary of an event to connect to a personal viewpoint

Getting the meaning of specialized terms from context
 Inferring the meaning of adjectives from context and structure
 Focusing on words from the Academic Word List
 Identifying spelling variations
 Matching descriptive adverbs to their context

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Understanding prose summaries on tests
 (Reading: *Privatized Prisons*)

CHAPTER

1 New Challenges

“We don't remain good if we don't always strive to become better.”

Gottfried Keller
Swiss writer

In this CHAPTER

In Chapter 1, we look at the challenges that cities face because of overpopulation. The first reading selection talks about megacities (cities with a population of over 10 million) and how they are coping with the massive migration of people from lesser-populated areas. Then we look at climate change. The second selection deals with how climate change affects the tourist industry. This chapter also offers a section on a personal challenge—how to meet and greet people from different countries and backgrounds.



Connecting to the Topic

- 1 Look at the photo of Seoul, Korea, one of the world's largest cities with a population of over 25 million. What are some of the problems of such huge cities?
- 2 Many people believe that the temperature of Earth is rising. Has there been much climate change recently in the place where you live? Explain. Do you think there are positive effects of this global warming? What could they be?
- 3 Look at the quote on the previous page. What do you think *to strive* means? Do you agree with the idea expressed in this quote? Why or why not?

Overpopulation Fuels Megacities, for Better or Worse

Before You Read



Strategy

Reading Without Knowing Every Word

The articles in this book contain many words that you know and also some words that you might not know. This is not surprising. Scholars tell us that, for historical reasons, English is one of the languages that have a very large vocabulary. However, it is not necessary to know every word in a reading to understand it. Practice the important skill of reading without knowing the meaning of every word by following these three steps:

- Look at the title, the headings, and any photos or illustrations and try to get a general idea of what the article is about.
- Read the article rapidly for the main ideas. Certain words have been highlighted for you to work on later, but for now, skip them and any other words you don't know. Keep on going to the end. Then, go back and read the article a second time.
- Do the exercises, referring back to the article and rereading all or parts of it as necessary. Two or three quick readings are better for comprehension than one slow one.



1 **Reading Without Knowing Every Word** Look over the article on pages 5–6 quickly. Then, by yourself or with a partner, answer the following questions.

1. The first and third words of the title are *compound words* because each contains two smaller words. *Overpopulation* contains *over* and *population*. Do you think it means “too many people” or “too few people”? Why? *Megacities* contains *mega* and *cities*. If you think of *megabytes* in computer programs, can you guess what *mega* means? What kind of cities are *megacities*?
2. The second word, *fuel*, is generally used as a noun when referring to something that gives power, like gasoline for a car. Here, *fuel* is not used as a noun. What part of speech is it? What do you think it means in this context? What does the whole title mean?
3. Look at the three section headings. What do you expect to learn in each section? If you want to find out about solutions to urban problems, in which section should you look?

Introduction

The population of planet Earth is exploding and its people are on the move. Where are we going? What are we leaving behind? How are our lifestyles changing? The following article discusses these questions and the good and bad consequences that may lie ahead in the future.



Overpopulation Fuels Megacities, for Better or Worse

- A In October of 2011, the world population hit an estimated seven billion for the first time in history. Not only are more babies being born, but people in the 21st century are healthier and they are living longer than ever before. Will we have the resources—food, water, energy—to sustain this ever-growing population? Where are all of these people going to live?

The Urban Explosion

- B Well, not in the countryside. The speed of urbanization—the rate at which the rural population of the world is moving to larger cities—is amazing. In 1950, only one in three people lived in urban areas, while the rest lived on farms or in towns and small communities. At the same time, only two cities in the world—Tokyo and New York City—were considered megacities: cities with a population of over 10 million. Now, there are 26 megacities and more are being added yearly. Over 180,000 people a day migrate from rural areas to cities. The number of megacities is expected to double over the next ten to twenty years.* Already well on their way to becoming megacities are Belhai in China, Palembang in Indonesia, Chittagong in Bangladesh, Toluca in Mexico, and Ghaziabad, Surat, and Faridabad in India.

- C The traditional pattern has been that industrial revolutions prompt people to abandon the countryside. North America and Europe experienced their industrial revolutions in the 1800s. This was a time when new machines for farming and manufacturing changed human life forever. Farming became more mechanized and this mechanization meant that fewer people were needed to run a farm. Many country dwellers moved to cities in search of better jobs, higher wages, and an easier life.

New Problems in Many Places

- D In China, the recent industrial revolution is the most rapid the world has ever seen. The Chinese economic explosion brought millions of people to the big cities. In January of 2012, China officially announced that more than half

of its population was now urban: 51%, or 690.79 million, were living in cities compared to 656.56 million residing in rural areas. Chengdu, for instance, a smaller city that previously had been almost unknown except for its hot spicy bears and teahouses, is now a thriving industrial and business center of 14 million inhabitants and moving rapidly toward the 20-million mark.

E Rapid urbanization creates problems related to housing, education, jobs, clean water supply, sewage treatment, and crime. Infrastructure—such as roads, railroads, trains, and metros—needs to be built or enlarged to move the ever-increasing population from place to place. Slums have sprung up around many of the great cities of the world—Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City, Cairo, Mumbai, Beijing, Johannesburg—just to name a few places. An estimated 1 billion people—almost one-seventh of the world’s population—live in shanty towns mainly in Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

F The highest rate of urban migration is in Sub-Saharan Africa. Due to armed conflicts among different groups, failing crops, droughts, and floods, people are fleeing to cities at twice the rate of other countries. Because they are not economically sound, these cities are unable to incorporate the huge populations moving into them. Richard Kollodge, editor of the United Nations Population Fund report released in October 2011, noted that many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have high birth rates but low economic growth rates. “The population is growing faster than the government’s ability to meet the need for services, education, and health. Economic growth isn’t keeping up with population growth,” said Kollodge. The result is that the countries are rapidly becoming poorer.

Looking to the Future

G Is there any hope for the future? Experts in many fields are working on the problems of overpopulation and overcrowded cities. The two problems are closely tied. Education of women and access to birth control can lead to fewer and healthier children. City planners and architects can devise cities that make optimal use of the finite land of the earth. Engineers can work on ways to develop new water sources and improve the infrastructure of cities and the public transportation. Scientists are finding new types of clean energy and ways to reduce carbon emissions. Agricultural expertise can help grow the food to feed the masses. All of this will take international cooperation and vast sums of money.

H And how does all of this relate to megacities? Joel Cohen, a professor of population studies at Columbia University in New York, suggests that well-designed smaller cities of about 1 million could provide a better future for urban life. But at the rate the population is growing now, Cohen said, “We are going to need to construct a city of a million people every five days for the next 40 years.”

Source: “Overpopulation Fuels Megacities, for Better or Worse” (Miki Knezevic)

* The statistics in this paragraph are taken from “The Challenges Facing an Urban World,” by Mark Kinver, BBC News, 6/13/2011.

After You Read

2 Recalling Information Mark each statement with *T* (for true) or *F* (for false). Then correct the false statements to make them true. Remember to read the article (or parts of it) again if necessary. If you can do this activity successfully, then you have read well enough for your present purpose.

- F In the year 2011 the world population reached seven billion, which means that fewer people are being born now than in the past.
It's the opposite. More people (not fewer people) are being born now than in the past.
- In 1950 there were only two megacities, but now there are over 25, almost all of them in Europe and North America.
- Traditionally, an industrial revolution causes people to leave rural areas and go to live in the cities.
- What is happening now in China is the most rapid industrial revolution that the world has known.
- More than half of the Chinese population now lives in the countryside.
- Rapid urbanization creates a great need for infrastructure to be built, such as roads and subways.
- In Sub-Saharan Africa today, people are not moving to the cities but are staying in the rural areas and practicing agriculture.
- When the population is growing very fast and the economy is not, a country becomes poor.
- Some solutions that experts are working on for the problem of overpopulation are educating women, developing new water sources, and improving public transportation.



Strategy

Finding the Main Idea of a Reading

It is often useful to find the main idea (the most important concept) of an article. Sometimes the main idea is expressed right at the beginning in a topic sentence. Then the rest of the article gives details to support the idea or explanations or subordinate (secondary) ideas that relate to it. Usually, however, the main idea is not stated in one sentence, and you have to read through the whole article to find it. Do not confuse the main idea with a subordinate idea that relates to only one part of the article.



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