

NAME _____

DATE _____

EXERCISE 1 MATCHING WORDS AND DEFINITIONS

Unit 6

Match the definition in Column B with the word in Column A. Write the letter of the correct definition on the answer line.

Column A**Column B**

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. megalopolis | a. a course of action followed by an individual or organization |
| 2. urbane | b. polite and sophisticated |
| 3. impolitic | c. pertaining to a major city |
| 4. metropolitan | d. a politician, informally |
| 5. geopolitics | e. characteristic of residential areas near cities |
| 6. politico | f. unwise or not exhibiting good judgment |
| 7. cosmopolitan | g. a region comprising several large cities |
| 8. policy | h. characteristic of cities |
| 9. suburban | i. sophisticated in an international way |
| 10. urban | j. study of the relationship between geography and politics |

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

EXERCISE 2 USING WORDS CORRECTLY

Each of the following questions contains an italicized vocabulary word. Decide the answer to the question, and write *Yes* or *No* on the answer line.

1. Does an *urban* area have many orchards?
2. Might a *politico* run for public office?
3. Does a *megalopolis* have small, isolated villages?
4. Might *geopolitics* deal with international fishing rights?
5. Is it *impolitic* to make rude remarks about your employer to others?
6. Is a small village in New England *cosmopolitan*?
7. Do *urbane* people make a habit of interrupting people?
8. Is Tokyo a *suburban* town?
9. Does keeping a budget indicate good financial *policy*?
10. Is Mobile, Alabama, a part of *metropolitan* Seattle?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

EXERCISE 3 CHOOSING THE BEST DEFINITION

For each italicized vocabulary word in the following sentences, write the letter of the best definition on the answer line.

1. The candidate for mayor emphasized *suburban* growth.

a. of shopping centers	c. of a city
b. of transportation	d. of a community near a city

1. _____

2. The *politico* was frequently accused of trading favors for votes.
a. politician b. business person c. sales representative d. intern 2. _____
3. The ambassador felt it was *impolitic* to intervene in the negotiations.
a. impolite b. important c. nonpolitical d. unwise 3. _____
4. When a computer company moved its headquarters to a small Utah community, residents feared that their town would become *urban*.
a. out of date b. like a park c. full of machinery d. like a city 4. _____
5. The *megalopolis* of Hong Kong boasts the highest population density in the world.
a. forested region c. huge urban area
b. island cluster d. constellation 5. _____
6. Large numbers of people from many different countries help to make New York a *cosmopolitan* city.
a. internationally sophisticated c. varied
b. crowded d. multilingual 6. _____
7. *Geopolitics* played a role in the organization of the United Nations.
a. Campaign strategies c. Geographical and political relationships
b. Unrealistic expectations d. Fears about flying 7. _____
8. The *metropolitan* planning commission considered a proposal for a new shopping center in the downtown area.
a. of a city and its suburbs c. of fuel and lighting
b. of transportation d. economic 8. _____
9. Wanting to appear *urbane* to his prospective in-laws, Terence wore a red carnation in his lapel and bowed deeply as he was introduced.
a. colorful b. sophisticated c. artistic d. older 9. _____
10. Senator O'Donoghue has a *policy* of responding personally to the mail received by her office.
a. belief b. principle c. recommendation d. pretense 10. _____

EXERCISE A USING DIFFERENT FORMS OF WORDS

Decide which form of the vocabulary word in parentheses best completes the sentence. The form given may be correct. Write your answer on the answer line.

1. When Paula returned to her hometown after being away for twenty years, she found that it had become a bustling _____. (*metropolitan*) 1. _____
2. Stan and Donna Troost are _____ now that they have moved from New Orleans to the nearby residential area of Metairie. (*suburban*) 2. _____
3. Because of the large number of checks returned by the bank, the store adopted a cash-only _____. (*policy*) 3. _____
4. Steven hoped that during his work in the state capital he would find some dedicated leaders among the bureaucrats and _____. (*politico*) 4. _____
5. The President invited leaders of several Latin American nations to discuss some of the _____ concerns of the hemisphere. (*geopolitics*) 5. _____
6. Because Beth was in a rush, she was _____ and failed to say good-bye to Mrs. Poindexter. (*impolitic*) 6. _____
7. Oakland, Berkeley, and San Francisco form a _____. (*megalopolis*) 7. _____

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8. At the party I met Manuel from Honduras, Fawzia from Morocco, and Daisy from New Zealand—a very _____ group. (*cosmopolitan*) 8. _____
9. Unhappy with the fast pace of _____ life, Flo and Bucky Jensen bought an old farm and moved to the country. (*urban*) 9. _____
10. Despite his _____, Benedict still enjoys spending Saturday mornings in the country lounging around in old clothes. (*urbane*) 10. _____

READING COMPREHENSION

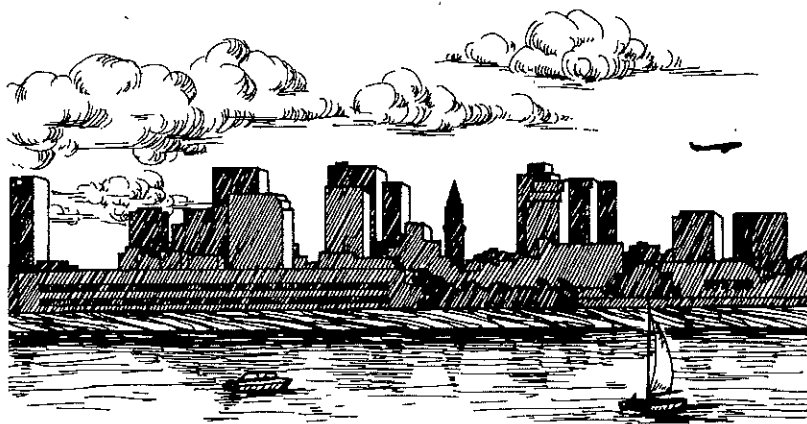
Each numbered sentence in the following passage contains an italicized vocabulary word or related form. After you read the passage, you will complete an exercise.

MEGALOPOLIS: OUR GROWING CITIES

(1) During the past two centuries, the United States has become increasingly *urban*. (2) According to the 1990 census, over 75 percent of United States citizens live in *metropolitan* areas.

Some of these areas are enormous. (3) The *megalopolis* that extends from Boston, Massachusetts, to Washington, D.C., is approximately five hundred miles long and thirty to one hundred miles wide. More than forty million people live and work in this area sometimes called “Bos-Wash” by population experts. Lands that were wilderness areas in George Washington’s time now bustle with activity.

The size and complexity of such a vast region call for inter-governmental cooperation. (4) The *policies* of one state or city may have an impact on another. For example, sewage treatment in Maryland might affect Virginia. (5) Representatives of a state, city, or *suburban* area may consult with others when planning projects such as water systems, energy production, or highways. (6) Should they be so *impolitic* as to fail to consult all affected par-



ties, a lawsuit could result.

This interdependence of cities and states within the same megalopolis can lead to unusual situations. Some areas in New Jersey, for example, are actually suburbs of New York City. Many people who live in New Jersey work in New York. (7) Thus, the New York *politicos* who want to win the support of the business community, for example, might find themselves addressing New Jersey residents, who cannot vote for them.

The consequences of what takes place in this particular northeastern megalopolis are not limited to the states and cities

that compose it. (8) The Boston-to-Washington megalopolis has a highly developed industrial base, the world’s foremost financial community, and *cosmopolitan* cultural centers. (9) These factors have contributed to the *geopolitical* influence of this region throughout the world. (10) *Urbane* individuals from around the world have settled there and contributed to the sophistication of the region. New people are continually attracted to the area, and its growth is likely to continue; experts foresee a population in excess of one hundred million during the twenty-first century.

READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

Each of the following statements corresponds to a numbered sentence in the passage. Each statement contains a blank and is followed by four answer choices. Decide which choice fits best in the blank. The word or phrase that you choose must express roughly the same meaning as the italicized word in the passage. Write the letter of your choice on the answer line.

1. The United States has grown more and more _____.
a. citified b. interesting c. sophisticated d. dirty
1. _____
2. Almost three out of every four Americans live in ____ areas.
a. growing b. poor c. cultured d. city
2. _____
3. The Boston-to-Washington _____ is enormous.
a. coastline c. multicity area
b. multistate area d. urbane population
3. _____
4. The _____ of one state or city may affect another.
a. way of thinking c. public officials
b. course of action d. political structure
4. _____
5. Representatives of a state, a city, or a _____ may consult with others on certain projects.
a. rural area c. park area
b. rich area d. community near a city
5. _____
6. Lawsuits can result if the representatives of one governmental division are _____.
a. lacking in good judgment c. well staffed with lawyers
b. particularly aggressive d. involved in politics
6. _____
7. The New York _____ may appeal to New Jersey residents.
a. politics b. politicians c. polity d. police
7. _____
8. The Boston-to-Washington megalopolis is _____ cultural center.
a. an elegantly polite c. an internationally sophisticated
b. a politically sophisticated d. a politically elegant
8. _____
9. Industry, finance, and culture enhance American _____ influence.
a. economic and geological c. geographic and political
b. geological and political d. economic and psychological
9. _____
10. Many _____ people have settled in this megalopolis.
a. urban and rich c. political and chic
b. pretty and smart d. sophisticated and polite
10. _____

WRITING ASSIGNMENT

It is election time, and you are running for mayor of Metropolis. The biggest problem your city faces is that a large number of people from Suburbia, a small town in an adjoining state, work in Metropolis, using its services, such as transportation systems, but do not pay taxes to support the city. Using five words from this lesson and underlining them, write a brief campaign speech about the Suburbia issue for the citizens of Metropolis.