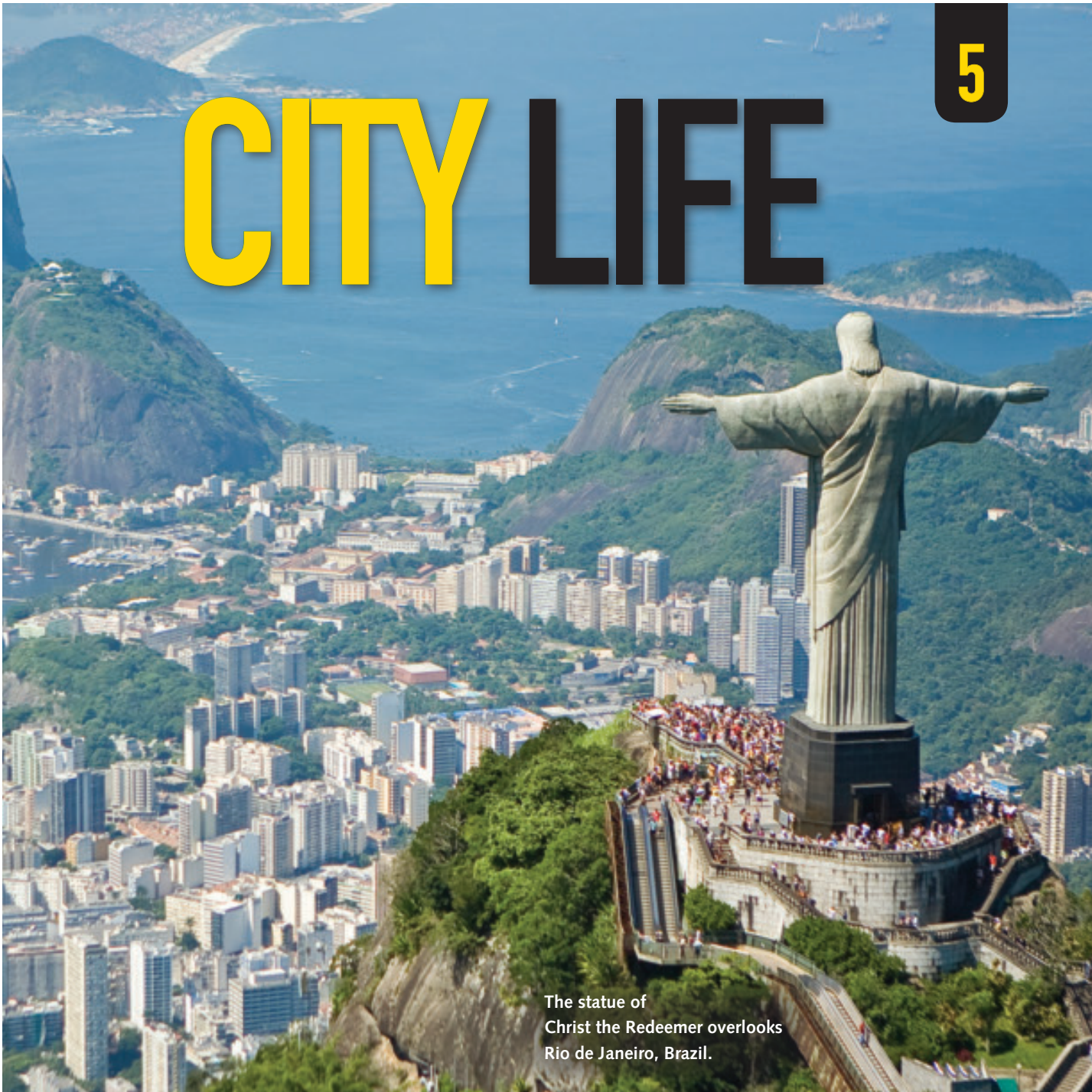


# CITY LIFE








The statue of Christ the Redeemer overlooks Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

## Warm Up

**Discuss these questions with a partner.**

1. Why do you think so many people like to live in cities?
2. What are some of the world's most important cities? Why are they important?
3. In your opinion, what is the best city in your country to live in? Why?

# GLOBAL CITIES

-  Business
-  People
-  Media
-  Entertainment
-  Politics



## Before You Read

**A. Discussion.** Study the chart above and read the information about the Global Cities Index. Then answer these questions.

1. Why do you think the city names are in different colors?
2. In what ways are the top four cities similar to and different from one another?
3. What do you think makes the top cities special?

**B. Predict.** Which city or cities do you think will become more important in the future? Complete the sentence and read the passage to check your ideas.

In the future, I think \_\_\_\_\_  
will become more important because \_\_\_\_\_

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- ▶ The Global Cities Index is a list of the world's most powerful and important cities. There are 66 cities in total. The top 15 cities in 2011 are listed above. Each city gets a score in five areas.



John Tomanio  
and Lawson  
Parker, NGM  
Staff. Source:  
A. T. Kearney

## 1 | The Global Cities Index

“New York City is a star—the city of cities,” wrote author John Gunther. But why is New York—or London, Paris, or Tokyo—a great city? To answer this question, the creators of the Global Cities Index looked at five **factors**: business, people, media, entertainment, and politics.

Factor	What It Measures
 Business	How many global companies are in the city? Does the city do a lot of <b>international</b> business?
 People	Does the city <b>attract</b> talented <sup>1</sup> people from around the world? Are the city's universities good? How many residents have college degrees?
 Media	Is it easy to get news and information from different <b>sources</b> (TV, radio, Internet)? How many residents have Internet <b>access</b> ?
 Entertainment	Does the city have many entertainment <b>options</b> : museums, sports, music, and different types of restaurants?
 Politics	How many embassies <sup>2</sup> and international organizations <sup>3</sup> are in the city?

<sup>1</sup> A **talented** person has special skills and can do something well.

<sup>2</sup> An **embassy** is a government building where officials from a foreign country work.

<sup>3</sup> An **organization** is a group of people. The members of an organization work together for a certain reason.

## Future Leaders

As the chart on pages 64–65 shows, most cities on the Global Cities Index are strong in certain areas. Seoul’s strength, for example, is business (it gets over five money icons), while Los Angeles’s strength is people. New York, London, Paris, and Tokyo are at the top because they are strong in all five areas.

Which cities will be more powerful in the future? Creators of the Global Cities Index **predict** the most growth in the following areas:

- **Asia:** In China, cities such as Beijing and Shanghai will grow, **especially** in the area of business. In ten years, they may be as powerful as New York or Tokyo. Indian cities such as Mumbai and New Delhi also have a lot of business **potential**.
- **South America:** Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo in Brazil, and Bogotá in Colombia, will be more powerful. In these cities, the middle class<sup>4</sup> is growing, and life for many is improving.
- **The Middle East:** Istanbul and Ankara in Turkey, and Cairo in Egypt, will have more **influence** in international business and politics—especially in helping East and West work together.

In ten years, the top four cities on the index may be different, but one thing is certain. With over 50 percent of the world’s population now living in urban areas, tomorrow’s global cities will be more powerful than ever.

✓ A dusk view of central Cairo

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<sup>4</sup> The **middle class** is a category of people. They earn more than the working class but less than the upper class. It includes professionals and business people.

# Reading Comprehension

**Multiple Choice.** Choose the best answer for each question.

Gist

1. What is the reading mainly about?
  - a. why certain global cities are important
  - b. the fastest growing cities in the world
  - c. global cities that are equally strong in many areas
  - d. Asian cities that will be important in ten years

Purpose

2. What is the purpose of the chart at the bottom of page 65?
  - a. to show the factors used to rank the cities
  - b. to examine the reasons some cities scored poorly
  - c. to show questions the researchers asked city leaders
  - d. to describe why business is more important than politics

Detail

3. What is NOT covered in the Global Cities Index?
  - a. food
  - b. weather
  - c. education
  - d. sports

Detail

4. Which parts of the world are predicted to grow in the area of business?
  - a. Asia and North America
  - b. Asia and South America
  - c. South America and the Middle East
  - d. Asia and the Middle East

Reference

5. What does *many* refer to in line 20?
  - a. many cities
  - b. many people
  - c. many businesses
  - d. many times

Vocabulary

6. In line 26, what does *urban* refer to?
  - a. cities and towns
  - b. the future
  - c. the globe
  - d. political power

Inference

7. Which statement would the writer probably agree with?
  - a. A global city is a powerful city.
  - b. Fewer people will live in cities in the future.
  - c. The global index will probably have the same cities ten years from now.
  - d. Tomorrow's global cities will probably be less powerful than today's.

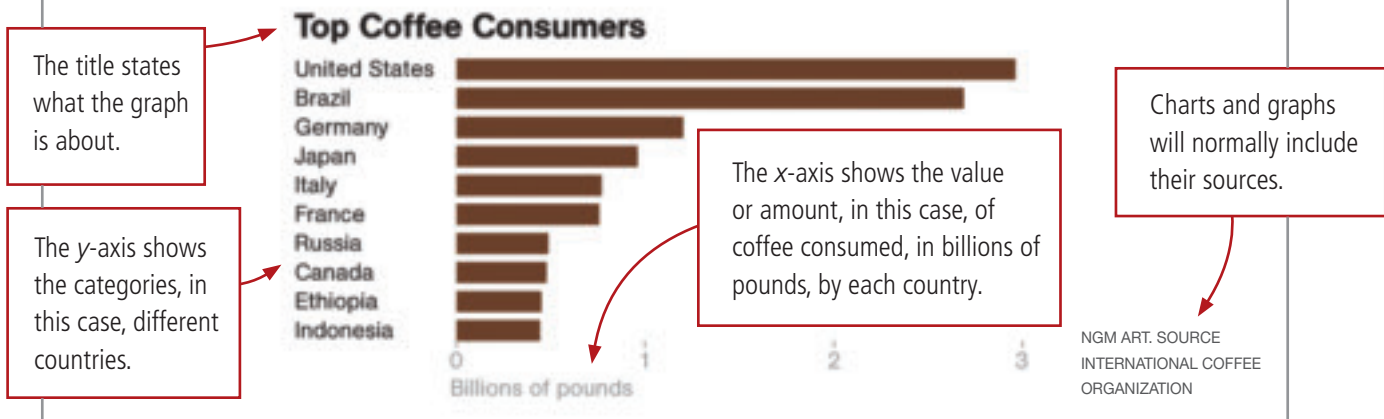


## Did You Know?

It's believed that people in New York City speak over 800 different languages—the largest number of languages spoken in any city.

## Understanding Charts and Graphs

Writers sometimes use charts and graphs to show information in a visual way. They can contain important details not mentioned in the text. One of the most common types of graphs is the bar graph. A bar graph uses either horizontal bars going across (also known as the x-axis) or vertical bars going up (also known as the y axis) to show comparisons among categories. One axis (either x or y) shows the specific categories being compared, and the other axis represents a certain value. For example:



**A. Understanding Charts and Graphs.** Look back at the chart on pages 64–65. Then complete the description below.

The chart compares the world's most important and powerful

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Each city gets a score in
- \_\_\_\_\_ different areas as shown by the icons (small pictures). The purple icon is politics. The orange one is
- \_\_\_\_\_ . The
- \_\_\_\_\_ one is media. The blue one is
- \_\_\_\_\_ , and the
- \_\_\_\_\_ one is business.

**B. Multiple Choice.** Use the chart on pages 64–65 to answer each question.

- Which city scores the highest for business?
  - New York City
  - London
  - Paris
  - Tokyo
- In what area does London score the highest?
  - business
  - people
  - media
  - entertainment
- How many cities have higher scores in politics than in entertainment?
  - none
  - one
  - two
  - three

**Critical Thinking** Discuss with a partner. Which city in the chart on pages 64–65 would you like to live in the most? Why?

# Vocabulary Practice

**A. Matching.** Read the information below. Then match each word in **red** with its definition.

Times Square in New York City **attracts** about 40 million people every year, including many **international** tourists. **Factors** that make Times Square such a popular place include a huge variety of entertainment **options**, such as movie theaters, restaurants, and shopping. It is **especially** famous for its Broadway shows.

1. \_\_\_\_\_: choices
2. \_\_\_\_\_: in particular
3. \_\_\_\_\_: involving two or more countries
4. \_\_\_\_\_: things that influence a result
5. \_\_\_\_\_: pulls; draws in

**B. Words in Context.** Complete each sentence with the correct answer.

1. If you have **access** to something, you have \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. a list of reasons to support it      b. a way to get or use it
2. A person who has **influence** over something has \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
a. power to change      b. questions about
3. When you **predict** something, you say something \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. never happened      b. will or might happen
4. If someone has **potential**, he or she has an ability that \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. cannot be developed      b. can be developed
5. Examples of **sources** of information might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. questions and ideas      b. newspapers and websites



⚡ Times Square, in New York, is one of the world's most popular tourist attractions.

**Word Link** We can add **inter-** to some words to refer to things that move or happen between two or more things or people. (*She is taking an **international** flight.*) Other examples include **interview**, **interact**, and **Internet**.

## Before You Read

**A. Discussion.** Look at the photo and read the caption. Then answer the questions.

1. What is a *favela*? About how many people live in Rio's favelas?
2. Where are many of the favelas found?
3. What do you think life is like in a favela?

**B. Predict.** Read the title and the first paragraph of the reading on the next page. What is the reading mainly about? Circle your answer. Then read the passage to check your idea.

- a. improvements in Rio's poorest neighborhoods
- b. the history of Rio's neighborhoods

✓ Rio de Janeiro is a major city in Brazil, with a population of over six million people. Almost a quarter of its people live in poor neighborhoods called *favelas*, such as this one on a Rio mountainside.





# RIO REBORN

1 Around the world, Rio de Janeiro is famous for its beautiful beaches and Carnival celebration. But the city is also known for its poor areas, known as *favelas*. For years, many favelas had high poverty<sup>1</sup> and **crime** rates. However, things are starting to change.

5 In the past, many favelas **received** very little government assistance. Neighborhood **residents** had to build their own streets and homes. Gangs<sup>2</sup> were also **common**, and so were guns. However, a new government plan is starting to change this. The city is sending thousands of police officers into favelas with the goal of driving out<sup>3</sup>  
10 the gangs. In some favelas, the plan is already working. Crime is down, and unlike in the past, children are playing in the streets again. New apartment buildings are being built, and the city is **providing** more services. “In 20 years,” says police officer Leonardo Nogueira, “the children who live here now . . . will be different people.”

15 Police influence is changing the favelas, but something else is, too. Today, more Brazilians are **moving into** these neighborhoods because housing is expensive in other parts of Rio. “Favelas are a place for young doctors without much money to get started and young architects to start working,” explains Simone Miranda, a Rio tour  
20 guide. In the past, favela residents felt different—**separate** from the rest of Rio. “But now,” says Miranda, “they feel part of the society of Brazil.”

Life is improving in the favelas, but there are still challenges. In some areas, poverty rates are still high. As students, families, and foreigners  
25 move into the favelas, **property** costs skyrocket. In some places, housing has more than doubled in price. Despite this, favela residents are hopeful. If Rio can **develop** these favelas for *all* residents—both poor and middle class—the city could become a **model** for other cities with similar problems.

1 **Poverty** is the state of being very poor.

2 A **gang** is a group of (usually young) people. They go around together and often make trouble.

3 To **drive out** is to chase away.



# Reading Comprehension

**Multiple Choice.** Choose the best answer for each question.

Gist

1. Another title for this reading could be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. A History of Rio's Favelas
  - b. Crime on the Rise in Rio's Favelas
  - c. Favelas, Rio's New Tourist Destination
  - d. How Rio's Favelas Are Changing

Detail

2. Which of these things found in favelas is NOT mentioned in the reading?
  - a. art
  - b. guns
  - c. gangs
  - d. poverty

Detail

3. What was true about favelas in the past?
  - a. They got a lot of government assistance.
  - b. There were no gangs.
  - c. Many police officers worked there.
  - d. Children didn't play in the streets very much.

Inference

4. Which statement would tour guide Simone Miranda probably agree with?
  - a. More favela residents now feel a part of Brazilian culture.
  - b. The police officers in the favelas cause many problems.
  - c. Young people from Rio should not move into the favelas.
  - d. There will be no more favelas in 20 years.

Purpose

5. What is the purpose of the third paragraph?
  - a. to discuss the high costs of housing in Rio
  - b. to explain why architects are choosing to study in favelas
  - c. to talk about how newer residents are changing the favelas
  - d. to compare favela and non-favela residents

Vocabulary

6. In line 25, what does *skyrocket* mean?
  - a. to increase quickly
  - b. to drop slowly
  - c. to become dangerous
  - d. to become smaller

Reference

7. What can you replace *this* with in the following sentence:  
*Despite this, favela residents are hopeful* (lines 26–27).
  - a. these areas
  - b. these foreigners
  - c. these cheap houses
  - d. these challenges



## Did You Know?

In 1996, Michael Jackson filmed a part of the video for *They Don't Really Care About Us* at the Santa Marta favela.

# Understanding a Writer's Use of Quotes

A writer may choose to include the exact words from a source. These are set off by quotation marks (" "). Quoting can be done for various reasons, such as the following:

To add a supporting statement or question:

*Locals aren't waiting for others to solve their problems. "It's important for us to fix things ourselves," said one favela resident.*

To provide expert evidence for an argument:

*Both countries need closer ties. "I consider the relationship with the U.S. very important to Brazil," said Brazil president Dilma Rouseff.*

To highlight an interesting or memorable phrase:

*Many tourists visit favelas, but some people feel this "poverty tourism" is not appropriate.*

**A. Scanning.** Look back at the reading on page 71 again. Underline the quotes. Discuss with a partner: Why did the writer include them?

**B. Identifying Purpose.** What do you think is the purpose for the following quotes?

1. Rio has many problems including poverty, crime, and low wages. "It happens in the whole world, but I would say here the [problems are] greater," says José Mariano Beltrame, State Secretary of Public Security.
  - a. to provide expert evidence for an argument
  - b. to highlight a memorable phrase
2. The area around the Olympic stadium is full of cars and malls but little else that makes it special. The place is known as "the Rio that forgot it is Rio."
  - a. to provide expert evidence for an argument
  - b. to highlight an interesting or memorable phrase
3. Favela resident Sérgio Souza de Andrade explains that people fear the future without the police. "What will happen when they leave?" he asks.
  - a. to add a supporting statement or question
  - b. to highlight an interesting or memorable phrase

**Critical Thinking** Discuss with a partner. Do you think it is a good thing that more people from other parts of society are moving into the favelas? Give reasons for your answer.

## Vocabulary Practice

**A. Completion.** Complete the information by circling the correct word or phrase in each pair.

### Favela Tours

If you visit Rio, should you visit a favela? Favela tours may be popular, but not everyone agrees they are a good idea.

At its best, a favela tour allows visitors to see a favela up close. Some tours also **1. (provide / move into)** jobs for **2. (residents / property)** (e.g., as guides, drivers, and artists). The local people earn money, which can then be used to help **3. (move into / develop)** the favela.

While some favelas **4. (receive / move into)** money from tours, sometimes little is actually given back to the neighborhood. In addition, some people feel that favelas are much like zoos, with visitors in buses kept **5. (separate / common)** from the people living there.

It's important, too, to remember that a favela can be dangerous.

**6. (Crime / Model)** remains a problem, and a tour operator cannot ensure a visitor's safety.

**B. Words in Context.** Complete each sentence with the correct answer.

1. If something acts as a **model** for something, it's a \_\_\_\_\_ example.  
a. good                                      b. bad
2. When you **move into** a neighborhood, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. begin to live there      b. leave it forever
3. If something is **common**, it \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. rarely happens              b. happens often
4. A person who owns **property** owns \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. land                                      b. animals



^ Boys surrounded by colorful buildings in Santa Marta favela

**Word Partnership** Use **separate** with nouns: separate **rooms**, separate **lives**, separate **beds**, separate **paths**.

# VIEWING High-Rise Challenge

## Before You Watch

**A. Discussion.** Read the information on one of New York City's newest high-rise buildings. Then discuss the questions below with a partner.

**Name:** One Bryant Park

**Location:** New York City

**Year begun:** 2004

**Year completed:** 2009

**Height:** 290 meters

**Height including spire:** 365 meters

**Number of floors:** 55

**Earth removed for foundation:**

198,000 cubic meters

**Building cost:** 1 billion dollars

1. How long did the building take to complete?
2. What part of the building do you think the spire is? How tall is it?
3. What part of the building do you think the foundation is?
4. What do you think was challenging about building One Bryant Park?

One Bryant Park, one of > New York City's tallest skyscrapers, is located on Sixth Avenue, opposite Bryant Park.



## While You Watch

**A. Noticing.** Check (✓) the challenges of building a high-rise that the video discusses.

- digging the foundation
- bringing materials to the building site
- working in bad weather
- lifting materials up to the building
- driving big trucks in city traffic
- putting things together high above the ground
- causing things to drop on the ground

**B. Completion.** Circle the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.



1

One Bryant Park is on the corner of **(5th Avenue / 6th Avenue)**.



2

The crane operator is so high he is not able to **(talk with others / see what he's lifting)**.



3

The **(size / shape)** of the water tank makes it difficult to place.



4

The building's spire is put together **(on / above)** the ground.

## After You Watch

**Critical Thinking.** Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. What are some advantages—and disadvantages—of living in a high-rise building like One Bryant Park?
2. One Bryant Park cost a billion dollars to complete. What do you think made it so expensive?