

Gegenstand: Geography

Thema: Megacities

Farbcode:

Blau hinterlegt. = Bloom'sche Taxonomie angewandt.

Grün hinterlegt = Scaffolding angewandt

Activity Type/Method and Classroom Format (group work, pair work, ...)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reading for gist and detail, answering comprehension questions, explaining unknown words; Mind mapping and summarizing (=remembering & understanding) 2. Solving a classification exercise (= understanding & analyzing) 3. Watching a video, listening for gist and detail and answering multiple choice questions (=remembering & understanding) 4. Reading a text, gap-filling; Discussing the findings in pairs (= understanding) 5. Follow-up Task: Doing a word search task, matching words with definitions (= remembering)
Classroom format	Individual work, whole class, pair work
Time	2-3 lessons
Distance Learning Options	<p>The following procedure could be applied in a distance learning environment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Students and teacher work synchronously. 2) Students read the text on the growth of megacities and do the task via learningapps.org. (Tasks 1&2) 3) After having read the text, students discuss the results with the other students (and their teacher) via chat or video-/ audioconference. 4) Students watch the video and do the multiple-choice quiz. You could use this link: https://wordwall.net/resource/2297803 OR you could create an MS Forms or Google Forms (Task 3) to see the results, too. 5) Teacher starts a videoconference with breakout rooms OR let pairs work in MS Teams Chatrooms where they videocall one another. Then students do task 4. Teacher sends the file as printable or creates an online version (here are examples): City of Shenzhen https://h5p.org/node/871144 City of Guangzhou https://h5p.org/node/871154 <p>Possible follow-up: Word search https://wordwall.net/resource/2300906 Matching https://wordwall.net/resource/2301013</p>
Resources	Handout, Computer (Video, LearningApps.org, wordwall, h5p)
Content-related learning outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students understand the process of urbanization and the growing world population • Students can name push and pull factors • Students know what a megacity is, and they can name examples • Students get to know Pearl River Delta (Greater Bay Area) as an example for megacities • Students can name problems and opportunities of megacities
Language-related learning outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students can read for gist and for detail • Students can summarize a text in form of a mind map • Students can watch and listen for detail • Students can talk about different aspects of living in a megacity
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNBC International (2018): The Greater Bay Area: Bridging Hong Kong, Macau and Mainland [Online]. Available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y5WIErao3Cc [Accessed December 4, 2019] • Linebeck, Gritzner (2014): Geography in the News: The Growth of Megacities [online]. Available at

	<p>https://blog.nationalgeographic.org/2014/02/17/geography-in-the-news-the-growth-of-megacities/ [Accessed November 28, 2019]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Growth (2017): Megacities and the Threat to Food Security [Online]. Available at http://populationgrowth.org/the-growth-mentality-and-the-threat-to-food-security/ [Accessed December 3, 2019] • IESE (2018): Guangzhou Aims to Become a Global City [Online]. Available at https://blog.iese.edu/cities-challenges-and-management/2018/06/04/guangzhou-aims-to-become-a-global-city/ [Accessed December 2, 2019] • SAVILLS (2018): Opportunities abound in the Greater Bay Area [Online]. Available at https://www.savills.com/prospects/data-opportunities-abound-in-the-greater-bay-area.html [Accessed at December 3, 2019] • World Cities Culture Forum (2019): Shenzhen city profile [Online]. Available at http://www.worldcitiescultureforum.com/cities/shenzhen [Accessed December 2, 2019]
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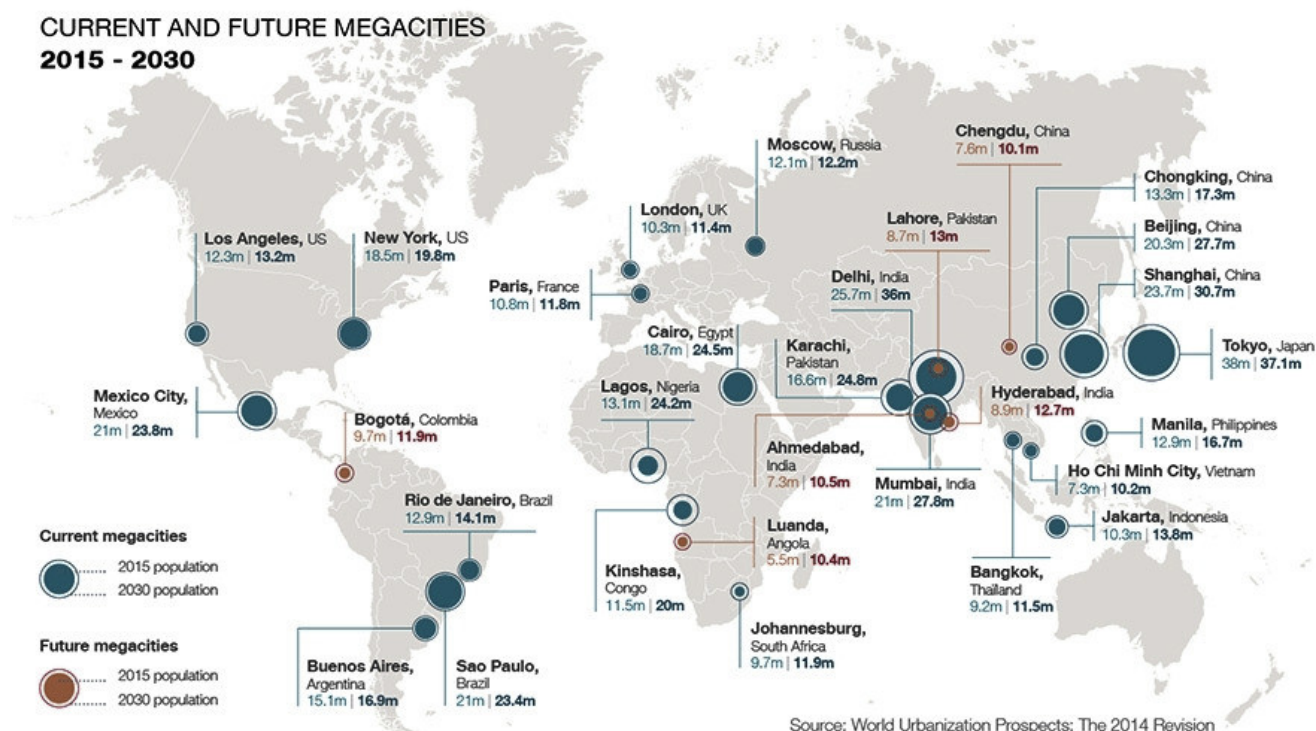
Lehrplanbezug HTL (exemplarisch): Geografie, Geschichte und Politische Bildung (einschließlich Volkswirtschaftliche Grundlagen); IV. Jahrgang, 8. Semester, Kompetenzmodul 8: Bereich Geografie - regionale Großraummuster wie Zentren und Peripheriestrukturen der Welt erklären; gegenseitige Abhängigkeiten zwischen Industrie, Schwellen und Entwicklungsländern erfassen sowie Strategien zur Entwicklungszusammenarbeit beschreiben (HTL Lehrplan 2016, S. 33)

Lehrplanbezug HAK (exemplarisch): Gesellschaft und Kultur, 4.3 Internationale Wirtschafts- und Kulturräume; V. Jahrgang, 9. Semester, Kompetenzmodul 9 - unterschiedliche Wirtschafts- und Kulturraumkonzepte vergleichen und ihre politische und soziale Relevanz bewerten, die Prozesse der Globalisierung darlegen und ihrer sozialen, ökonomischen und ökologischen Auswirkungen erklären, die wirtschafts- und sozialräumlichen Strukturen der globalisierten Welt erklären, mögliche sozio-ökonomische und politische Zukunftsszenarien analysieren und beurteilen (HAK Lehrplan 2014, S. 83)

Task 1:

- First, have a look at the graphic and read the text ***The Growth of Megacities*** on your own. Mark the words you don't understand. Then we will read the text together and find out the meaning of these words.
- Draw a mind map based on the most important information of the text.

The Growth of Megacities



(Source: Population Growth (2017): Megacities and the Threat to Food Security [Online]. Available at <http://populationgrowth.org/the-growth-mentality-and-the-threat-to-food-security/> [Accessed December 3, 2019])

For the first time in human history, more of the world's [7.7] billion people live in cities than in rural areas. That is an incredible demographic and geographic shift since 1950 when only 30 percent of the world's 2.5 billion inhabitants lived in urban environments.

The world's largest cities, particularly in developing countries, are growing at phenomenal rates. As a growing landless class is attracted by urban opportunities, meager as they might be, these

cities' populations are ballooning to incredible numbers.

A May 2010 Christian Science Monitor article on "megacities" predicted that by 2050, almost 70 percent of the world's estimated 10 billion people—more than the number of people living today—will reside in urban areas. The social, economic and environmental problems associated with a predominantly urbanized population are considerably different from those of the mostly rural world population of the past.

A megacity is an urban agglomeration (accumulation) with more than 10 million inhabitants. Sixty years ago in 1950, there were only two megacities—New York and Tokyo. In 1995, 14 megacities existed. Today, there are [33], mostly in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. By 2025, there will probably be 30 or more.

Urbanization has been occurring in the developed countries of the West for 200 years. Since the Industrial Revolution, a period from the 18th to 19th century in which machine-based manufacturing grew tremendously, cities have grown rapidly. As technological innovations flourished, economies previously dependent on manual labor and draft-animals began to change. People moved into the cities to find work and relatively quickly, cities began to grow exponentially.

Today, the most rapid megacity growth is occurring in the world's least developed and poorest countries—those least able to handle the political, social, economic and environmental problems associated with rapid urbanization.

In the most modern industrialized countries, on average, three out of four people already live within an urban area. In contrast, in the least-developed regions of the world, more than two out of three people still reside in a rural area. But that statistic is changing rapidly.

For people in developing countries, even the slums of cities like Mumbai, India, can offer more opportunities than their poor subsistence-based villages can. People gravitate to the cities because the potential for making money is greater there. While most of the economies in rural areas are agriculture-based with little cash flow, in the cities, people may be able to earn cash for work or retail sales. [...]

According to the Christian Science Monitor, along with the masses come problems associated with providing necessary services like clean water,

sanitation systems to remove the megatons of garbage and human waste and transportation systems to ferry workers. In addition, many cities have difficult times providing electrical networks, health care facilities and police protection. Other challenges include pollution, urban divides and lack of living space.

Urbanization is not all bad news. According to the Christian Science Monitor, some see great promise in the trend, especially those companies that build roads and buildings. If a city is efficient, energy consumption can decrease by 20 percent. Transportation costs for goods and labor can fall considerably in cities because markets and workers are all close together. In essence, cities are where cash flows—they are where economic growth takes place.

As the world's population increases at the rate of 134 million per year, the urbanization process is pushing more and more people into the cities. Such frenetic rates of urbanization and intense poverty of large urban populations strain resources. Nonetheless, to poverty-stricken, landless people, cities offer visions of opportunity. The resulting massive urban underclass, particularly in developing countries, represents one of the world's greatest social and economic challenges.

The real question is, "What are the limits to urban growth?"

(Source: Linebeck/ Gritzner (2014): *Geography in the News: The Growth of Megacities* [Online]. Available at <https://blog.nationalgeographic.org/2014/02/17/geography-in-the-news-the-growth-of-megacities/> [accessed November 28, 2019])

Task 2:

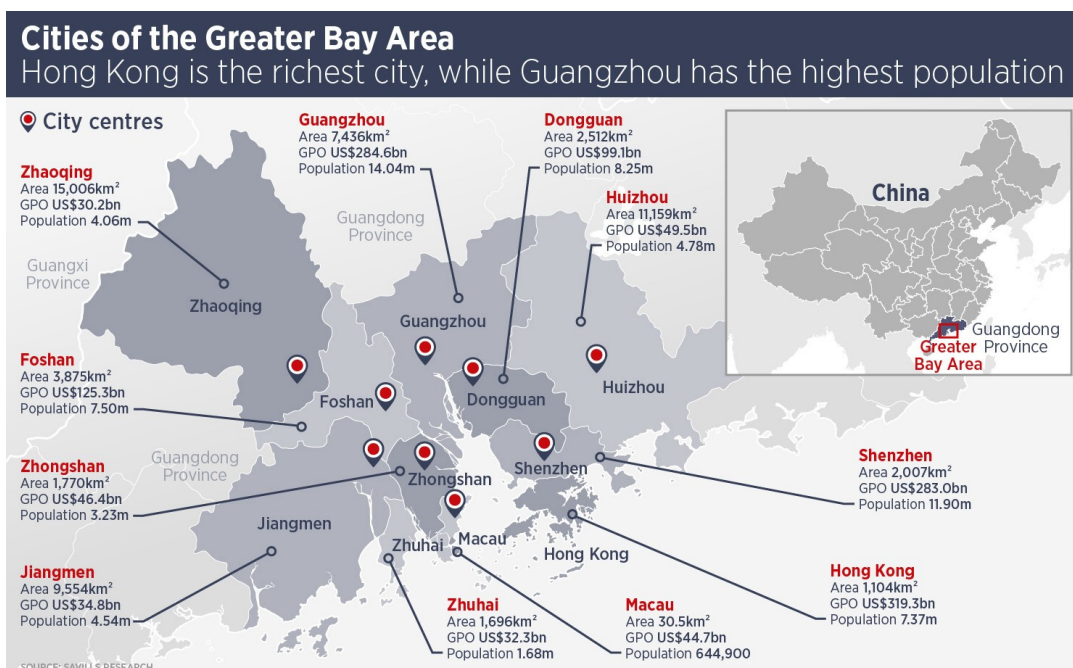
- Open the following application with your smartphone and try to solve the classification exercise correctly.

Link: <https://bit.ly/2qlaO34>



The Greater Bay Area (Pearl River Delta)

A megacity of more than 100 million?!



(Source: SAVILLS (2018): Opportunities abound in the Greater Bay Area [Online]. Available at <https://www.savills.com/prospects/data-opportunities-abound-in-the-greater-bay-area.html> [Accessed at December 3, 2019])

Task 3:

- Watch the video about The Greater Bay Area (until 07:20) and answer the following multiple-choice questions correctly. More than one answer is possible.

Link: <https://bit.ly/369HPOR>



1) What are the newest investments to connect the cities in the Greater Bay Area?

- ☐ high speed train ☐ bridge ☐ airport

2) Where is the GBA situated?

- ☐ Guangdong Province ☐ southern China ☐ Pearl River Delta

3) Approximately how many people live there?

- ☐ 250 million ☐ 65 million ☐ 50 million

4) What is the combined GDP of the Greater Bay Area?

- ☐ 1.5 million ☐ 1.5 trillion ☐ similar to the economy in South Korea

5) Which tech companies located in the city are mentioned in the video?

- ☐ Huawei ☐ Lenovo ☐ DJI

6) How long is the Hong Kong – Zhuhai – Macau bridge?

- ☐ 24 miles (38.6 km) ☐ 44 miles (70.8 km) ☐ 34 miles (54.7 km)

7) A one hour bus ride from Shenzhen to Hong Kong now takes ... by Guangzhou – Shenzhen – Hong Kong Express Rail link.

- ☐ 15 minutes ☐ 10 minutes ☐ 34 minutes

8) There are three different currencies in the Greater Bay Area which is an issue. Because of that, people ...

- ☐ need to move away from cash. ☐ pay digitally. ☐ pay using their phones.

Task 4:

- First, read text 1 and try to fill in the blanks with the words mentioned below.
- Afterwards, get together with a classmate who has read text 2 and inform each other about the main content points of your texts.

Discuss the following questions:

- Which urban challenges and opportunities are mentioned in the texts?
- Megacities are often a big challenge for urban planners. What do you think needs to be done to make The Greater Bay Area a sustainable and liveable place?
- Could you imagine living in a megacity like Shenzhen or Guangzhou? Why? / Why not?

Text 1:

City of Shenzhen

Since the 1980s, Shenzhen has grown from a of 30,000 people into a world city and a centre for manufacturing, specialising in electronics and telecommunications. It is part of the Greater Pearl River Delta, which stretches from Hong Kong to Shenzhen to Guangzhou. In 1979 it became one of China's first and began attracting increasing numbers of people in search of employment, leading to Today Shenzhen is classed as a megacity, with a population of over 10 million. Of its residents, over 95% are Han Chinese, with the city's dramatic growth fueled almost entirely by internal migration. Shenzhen has a large creative workforce drawn from across China, and aims to become a city of innovation, focusing on digital, IT and 'smart cities'.

Despite the high population, Shenzhen is a garden city. It is known as one of the cleanest large Chinese cities with over 50% of streets lined with trees and large parks and available to its residents.

The city's unprecedented growth however did not come without its consequences. Besides the ever present problems of and traffic that come with large cities, many of Shenzhen's key challenges relate to its high rate of migration. Chinese "urban villages" or popped up illegally almost overnight on the designated growth boundaries and open spaces. Although Shenzhen's population is projected to increase to 18 million by 2025, its rate of growth has dramatically. It now faces a shortage of housing space along with high housing prices. Many rural migrant workers have limited education and no roots in the city. The City government faces the challenge of providing cultural facilities and activities to these migrants to support their into the life of the city.

(Source: World Cities Culture Forum (2019): Shenzhen city profile [Online]. Available at <http://www.worldcitiescultureforum.com/cities/shenzhen> [Accessed December 2, 2019])

<i>slums</i>	<i>overpopulation</i>	<i>green spaces</i>	<i>fishing town</i>
<i>Special Economic Zones</i>	<i>pollution</i>	<i>integration</i>	<i>slowed</i>

Task 4:

- First, read the text and try to fill in the blanks with the words mentioned below.
- Afterwards, get together with a classmate who has read text 1 and inform each other about the main content points of your texts.

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- Megacities are often a big challenge for urban planners. What do you think needs to be done to make The Greater Bay Area a sustainable and liveable place?
- Could you imagine living in a megacity like Shenzhen or Guangzhou? Why? / Why not?

Text 2:

City of Guangzhou

Guangzhou, historically known as Canton, is the capital and most city of the province of Guangdong in southern China. With a population of some 14 million people, this “megacity” is one of the largest Chinese by population. Guangzhou is situated at the heart of the most-populous built-up metropolitan area in Mainland China and one of the largest urban on the planet, the Pearl River Delta Metropolitan Region.

In the past several decades, Guangzhou has experienced an urbanization process, moving from a population of around 1 million people in 1950 to some 14 million inhabitants in 2018 – and it is expected to continue growing to over 18 million people. Additionally, the city has a booming that has grown at an average annual rate of 13% over the past decades. Being one of China’s leading commercial and manufacturing regions, the city’s..... in 2017 exceeded US\$300 billion. Moreover, Guangzhou is a port city that has long been a hub for foreign and international businesses.

However, this exponential urbanization growth has resulted in a number of challenges such as traffic problems,, and issues of insufficient provision of services, infrastructures and resources to an increasing number of people. These are important challenges that the city is currently facing.

(Source: IESE* (2018): [Guangzhou Aims to Become a Global City](https://blog.iese.edu/cities-challenges-and-management/2018/06/04/guangzhou-aims-to-become-a-global-city/) [Online]. Available at <https://blog.iese.edu/cities-challenges-and-management/2018/06/04/guangzhou-aims-to-become-a-global-city/> [Accessed December 2, 2019]) *IESE Business School (www.iese.edu) is the graduate business school of the University of Navarra.

<i>economy</i>	<i>trade</i>	<i>populous</i>	<i>accelerated</i>
<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i>	<i>agglomerations</i>	<i>metropolises</i>	<i>overcrowding</i>

Follow-up

Task 5: Vocabulary Work

Word search

Find the 10 English words in the "Word search" and write them next to the German equivalents below.

K	A	G	G	L	O	M	E	R	A	T	I	O	N	C	E	Q
K	I	N	H	A	B	I	T	A	N	T	B	M	R	I	E	A
D	C	S	M	P	U	H	U	B	J	Z	S	D	R	C	R	Z
U	P	O	L	L	U	T	I	O	N	H	E	Q	E	Y	K	U
R	U	I	L	A	B	O	R	L	V	Q	Z	P	S	T	I	W
B	I	I	Z	U	L	X	M	O	O	X	W	O	I	J	Z	B
A	X	B	X	H	D	R	U	R	A	L	L	A	D	O	G	P
N	D	O	V	E	R	C	R	O	W	D	E	D	E	T	E	K
W	Z	P	B	O	U	B	C	K	S	Z	E	A	A	A	B	G
I	N	T	E	R	N	A	L	M	I	G	R	A	T	I	O	N

- überbevölkert:
- Ballungsraum:
- Arbeit: ::.....
- ländlich:
- städtisch:
- Binnenmigration::.....
- wohnen:
- Umweltverschmutzung:
- Bewohner/in:
- Knotenpunkt:

Matching

Match the English words with their definitions. (If you match them correctly, it will result in an important adjective.)

S	Megacity	An increase in a population in cities and towns versus rural areas.	
M	Gross Domestic Product	An urban area that uses information and communication technologies to increase efficiency and share information with the public to improve the quality of government services and citizen welfare.	
E	segregation	Sorting the population groups into various neighbourhoods, usually groups of same sexes, races or religions.	
O	developing country	A city with a population over 10 million people.	
A	urbanization	A country with little industrial and economic activity and where people generally have low incomes:	
W	smart city	The total value of goods produced and services provided in a country during one year.	
E	Pearl River Delta	One of the most densely urbanized regions in the world, situated where the Pearl River flows into the South China Sea.	

Wordlist – Megacities

additionally	zusätzlich, nebenbei
agglomeration	Ballungsraum
to aim to	etw. beabsichtigen
to balloon	in die Höhe schießen
cash flow	Kapitalfluss
considerably	beträchtlich
currency	Währung
to decrease	anwachsen, größer werden
demographic	demografisch, bevölkerungsstatistisch
designated	vorgesehen
developing country	Entwicklungsland
draft animal	Zugtier
efficient	effizient, wirtschaftlich
estimated	voraussichtlich, geschätzt
ferry	Fähre
to flourish	aufblühen, gedeihen
to fuel sth.	etw. antreiben, etw. anheizen
frenetic	fantastisch, ungebündelt
goods	Waren
to gravitate to	von etw. angezogen werden
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Bruttonationaleinkommen (BNE)
hub	Knotenpunkt
incentive	Anreiz, Ansporn
to increase	fallen, zurückgehen
inhabitant	der/die Bewohner/in
internal migration	Binnenmigration
labor	Arbeit, Arbeitskraft
lack (of)	Mangel (an)
mainland	Festland
manual labor	Handarbeit, körperliche Arbeit
manufacturing	Produktion, Herstellung
meager	mager, spärlich, ärmlich
metropolis	Metropole
to occur	auftreten

overcrowded	überbevölkert, überfüllt
pollution	Umweltverschmutzung
population	Bevölkerung, Bevölkerungszahl
poverty-stricken	arm, dürftig
to reside	wohnen, residieren
rural	ländlich
sanitation system	Sanitäranlage, Kanalisation
seamless	nahtlos, Übergangslos
to strain	belasten
subsistence	Lebensunterhalt
tax	Steuer
trade	Handel
tremendously	gewaltig, ungemein
unprecedented	beispiellos, ohnegleichen
urban	städtisch
urbanization	Urbanisation
whopping	kolossal

Solutions

Task 3:

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- ☒ high speed train
 ☒ bridge
 ☐ airport

2) Where is the GBA situated?

- ☒ Guangdong Province
 ☒ southern China
 ☒ Pearl River Delta

3) Around how many people live there?

- ☐ 250 million
 ☒ 65 million
 ☐ 50 million

4) What is the combined GDP of the Greater Bay Area?

- ☐ 1.5 million
 ☒ 1.5 trillion
 ☐ similar to the economy in South Korea

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- Megacities are often a big challenge for urban planners. What do you think needs to be done to make The Greater Bay Area a sustainable and liveable place?
- Could you imagine living in a mega city like Shenzhen or Guangzhou? Why? / Why not?

Text 1:

City of Shenzhen

Since the 1980s, Shenzhen has grown from a **fishing town** of 30,000 people into a world city and a centre for manufacturing, specialising in electronics and telecommunications. It is part of the Greater Pearl River Delta, which stretches from Hong Kong to Shenzhen to Guangzhou. In 1979 it became one of China's first **Special Economic Zones** and began attracting increasing numbers of people in search of employment, leading to **overpopulation**. Today Shenzhen is classed as a megacity, with a population of over 10 million. Of its residents, over 95% are Han Chinese, with the city's dramatic growth fueled almost entirely by internal migration. Shenzhen has a large creative workforce drawn from across China, and aims to become a city of innovation, focusing on digital, IT and 'smart cities'.

Despite the high population, Shenzhen is a garden city. It is known as one of the cleanest large Chinese cities with over 50% of streets lined with trees and large parks and **green spaces** available to its residents.

The city's unprecedented growth however did not come without its consequences. Besides the ever present problems of **pollution** and traffic that come with large cities, many of Shenzhen's key challenges relate to its high rate of migration. Chinese "urban villages" or **slums** popped up illegally almost overnight on the designated growth boundaries and open spaces. Although Shenzhen's population is projected to increase to 18 million by 2025, its rate of growth has **slowed** dramatically. It now faces a shortage of housing space along with high housing prices. Many rural migrant workers have limited education and no roots in the city. The City government faces the challenge of providing cultural facilities and activities to these migrants to support their **integration** into the life of the city.

(Source: World Cities Culture Forum (2019): Shenzhen city profile [Online]. Available at <http://www.worldcitiescultureforum.com/cities/shenzhen> [Accessed December 2, 2019])

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- Could you imagine living in a mega city like Shenzhen or Guangzhou? Why? / Why not?

Text 2:

City of Guangzhou

Guangzhou, historically known as Canton, is the capital and most **populous** city of the province of Guangdong in southern China. With a population of some 14 million people, this “megacity” is one of the largest Chinese **metropolises** by population. Guangzhou is situated at the heart of the most-populous built-up metropolitan area in Mainland China and one of the largest urban **agglomerations** on the planet, the Pearl River Delta Metropolitan Region.

In the past several decades, Guangzhou has experienced an **accelerated** urbanization process, moving from a population of around 1 million people in 1950 to some 14 million inhabitants in 2018 – and it is expected to continue growing to over 18 million people. Additionally, the city has a booming **economy** that has grown at an average annual rate of 13% over the past decades. Being one of China’s leading commercial and manufacturing regions, the city’s **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** in 2017 exceeded US\$300 billion. Moreover, Guangzhou is a port city that has long been a hub for foreign **trade** and international businesses.

However, this exponential urbanization growth has resulted in a number of challenges such as traffic problems, **overcrowding**, and issues of insufficient provision of services, infrastructures and resources to an increasing number of people. These are important challenges that the city is currently facing.

(Source: Ricart/ Duch (2018): Guangzhou Aims to Become a Global City [Online]. Available at <https://blog.iese.edu/cities-challenges-and-management/2018/06/04/guangzhou-aims-to-become-a-global-city/> [Accessed December 2, 2019])

<i>economy</i>	<i>trade</i>	<i>populous</i>	<i>accelerated</i>
<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i>	<i>agglomerations</i>	<i>metropolises</i>	<i>overcrowding</i>

Vocabulary Work

Word search

Find the 10 English vocabularies in the "Word search box" and write them next to the German equivalents below.

K	A	G	G	L	O	M	E	R	A	T	I	O	N	C	E	Q
K	I	N	H	A	B	I	T	A	N	T	B	M	R	I	E	A
D	C	S	M	P	U	H	U	B	J	Z	S	D	R	C	R	Z
U	P	O	L	L	U	T	I	O	N	H	E	Q	E	Y	K	U
R	U	I	L	A	B	O	R	L	V	Q	Z	P	S	T	I	W
B	I	I	Z	U	L	X	M	O	O	X	W	O	I	J	Z	B
A	X	B	X	H	D	R	U	R	A	L	L	A	D	O	G	P
N	D	O	V	E	R	C	R	O	W	D	E	D	E	T	E	K
W	Z	P	B	O	U	B	C	K	S	Z	E	A	A	A	B	G
I	N	T	E	R	N	A	L	M	I	G	R	A	T	I	O	N

- überbevölkert: **overcrowded**
- Ballungsraum: **agglomeration**
- Arbeit: **labor**
- ländlich: **rural**
- städtisch: **urban**
- Binnenmigration: **internal migration**
- wohnen: **reside**
- Umweltverschmutzung: **pollution**
- Bewohner/in: **inhabitant**
- Knotenpunkt: **hub**

Matching

Match the English words with their definitions. (If you match them correctly, it will result in an important adjective.)

S	Megacity	An increase in a population in cities and towns versus rural areas.	A
M	Gross Domestic Product	An urban area that uses information and communication technologies to increase efficiency and share information with the public to improve the quality of government services and citizen welfare.	W
E	segregation	Sorting the population groups into various neighbourhoods, usually groups of same sexes, races or religions.	E
O	developing country	A city with a population over 10 million people.	S
A	urbanization	A country with little industrial and economic activity and where people generally have low incomes:	O
W	smart city	The total value of goods produced and services provided in a country during one year.	M
E	Pearl River Delta	One of the most densely urbanized regions in the world, situated where the Pearl River flows into the South China Sea.	E