Towns

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

ADVANCED | C1

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1 Match each advanced urban concept with its meaning.

1 gentrification	____	a temporary low-cost changes used to test urban ideas
2 spatial justice	____	b urban form organised around several connected centres
3 transit-oriented development	____	c claim that inhabitants should shape and access urban life
4 polycentric city	____	d fair distribution of space, services, mobility and power
5 land-value capture	____	e rising forces that may push residents or businesses out
6 urban metabolism	____	f development concentrated around high-capacity public transport
7 tactical urbanism	____	g reinvestment accompanied by rising costs and social change
8 participatory planning	____	h study of resource and waste flows through a city
9 displacement pressure	____	i public recovery of some value created by planning or infrastructure
10 right to the city	____	j decision-making that directly involves affected communities

2 Complete the urban-governance collocations.

capture | city | development | justice | metabolism | planning | pressure | urbanism

1 advance spatial _____

2 build transit-oriented _____

3 apply land-value _____

4 analyse urban _____

5 test an idea through tactical _____

6 institutionalise participatory _____

7 monitor displacement _____

8 claim the right to the _____

3 Choose the concept that best captures the distinction.

1 Investment raises rents and changes a district's social profile: *gentrification / regeneration*.

2 Access to parks differs sharply by income and location: *spatial justice / zoning*.

3 Dense homes are built around a rail station: *transit-oriented development / sprawl*.

4 Several centres share jobs and services: *polycentric city / monocentric city*.

5 Material, energy and waste flows are mapped: *urban metabolism / urban form*.

6 Residents co-design a neighbourhood plan: *participatory planning / consultation notice*.

7 People assert collective power over urban decisions: *right to the city / right of way*.

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4 Complete the critical urban analysis with terms from the box.

displacement pressure | gentrification | land-value capture | participatory planning | polycentric city | right to the city | spatial justice | tactical urbanism | transit-oriented development | urban metabolism

The regional plan promotes a **1** _____ rather than concentrating all jobs downtown. New **2** _____ clusters housing around rail. A **3** _____ mechanism funds stations from increased land values. At neighbourhood level, **4** _____ and **5** _____ test safer streets with residents. Yet investment may accelerate **6** _____ and **7** _____. A **8** _____ lens examines who gains access, while the **9** _____ frames participation as a political claim. The plan also measures **10** _____ to reduce resource use.

5 Read the text and answer the questions concisely.

Participation beyond attendance

Inviting residents to a meeting does not by itself redistribute decision-making power. Participation can become symbolic when choices are already fixed, technical information is inaccessible or unpaid involvement excludes people with limited time. More meaningful processes provide resources, translation, early influence and clear explanations of how public input changes outcomes. They also recognise conflict rather than assuming one community voice. Participatory planning is credible when institutions remain accountable after consultation and when affected groups can contest, revise and monitor decisions.

1 Why is attendance alone insufficient? _____

2 When may participation become symbolic? _____

3 How can unpaid involvement exclude people? _____

4 Name three supports for meaningful participation. _____

5 Why should processes recognise conflict? _____

6 What makes institutions accountable afterwards? _____

6 Paraphrase using the expression in capitals.

1 Rising costs may force long-term tenants to leave. **PRESSURE** _____

2 The city recovered some value created by the tram line. **CAPTURE** ___

3 Residents directly shaped the plan from the beginning. **PARTICIPATORY** ___

4 The study tracked energy, water, materials and waste. **METABOLISM** ___

OVER TO YOU

Write a **160-190 word** critical response: How can urban investment improve accessibility and sustainability without displacing residents or weakening democratic control?

[ ] Use at least ten target terms or collocations. [ ] Identify who gains power and value. [ ] Address safeguards, accountability and trade-offs.

ANSWER KEY

1 Advanced urban concepts

1 **g** 2 **d** 3 **f** 4 **b** 5 **i** 6 **h** 7 **a** 8 **j** 9 **e** 10 **c**

2 Urban-governance collocations

1 **justice** 2 **development** 3 **capture** 4 **metabolism** 5 **urbanism** 6 **planning** 7 **pressure** 8 **city**

3 Conceptual distinctions

1 **gentrification** 2 **spatial justice** 3 **transit-oriented development** 4 **polycentric city**
5 **urban metabolism** 6 **participatory planning** 7 **right to the city**

4 Critical urban analysis

1 **polycentric city** 2 **transit-oriented development** 3 **land-value capture** 4 **participatory planning** 5 **tactical urbanism**
6 **gentrification** 7 **displacement pressure** 8 **spatial justice** 9 **right to the city** 10 **urban metabolism**

5 Reading - suggested answers

1 It does not necessarily shift decision-making power. 2 When choices are fixed, information inaccessible or involvement exclusionary. 3 People may lack time.
4 Any three: resources, translation, early influence, explanation. 5 Communities contain different interests. 6 Groups can contest, revise and monitor decisions.

6 Paraphrasing - possible answers

1 Tenants face displacement **pressure**. 2 The city used land-value **capture**. 3 The process used **participatory planning**. 4 The study analysed urban **metabolism**.

Over to you: Answers will vary. Check conceptual precision, distribution of power and value, safeguards and accountability.