

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Modern U.S. cities were designed to make exercise unnecessary. Cars and elevators once symbolized urban areas as machines for more efficient living. Now it is clear that these improvements provide great benefits but also 26 health costs. Recent studies show that urban 27 encourages more driving and is associated with heavier weight. This 28 suggests that the layout and design of cities can hinder or promote healthier lifestyle choices and it is 29 that urban planners bear this in mind.

Unfortunately, urban planning still centers in large part on solving the problems of the past. Of course cities still need to 30 standard public health practices, such as separating toxic facilities from homes and restricting heavy truck traffic through 31 residential areas. But it's also important to create healthier cities—and the discussion is already underway. More and more city planners are paying increasing attention to encouraging physical activity by making it easier and safer for people to recreate, walk, bike and take public transportation. Many studies of 32 show that people live the longest in environments where physical activity is part of everyday life.

Providing more walkable spaces, better protected bike lanes and more 33 spaces are important steps. But even smaller changes can be effective.

Cities can close off streets on weekends to encourage communities to get out and walk. They also can provide more seating in public places, so that less-fit residents can rest during their journeys. Using public spaces in cities as places where people can exercise promotes 34, rather than allowing physical activity to become restricted to private gyms with often-expensive monthly fees that 35 less wealthy people from joining.

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| A) correlation | I) longevity |
| B) dense | J) navigate |
| C) deter | K) recreational |
| D) equity | L) rotten |
| E) foster | M) sprawl |
| F) imperative | N) vibrate |
| G) impose | O) vicinity |
| H) irrespective | |