

Week 5
Module 4: Urbanization and Rural to Urban Migration

A. “Urbanization Around Me”

Directions: Observe your community, municipality, or city and identify at least **three visible effects of urbanization or rural–urban migration**.

You may focus on:

- Traffic congestion
- Informal settlements
- Pollution
- Population increases
- Employment opportunities
- Public transportation
- Construction and infrastructure
- Migration of people
- Business establishments

Then, answer the following guide questions in a **300–500-word response**.

Guide Questions:

1. What signs of urbanization can you observe in your community?
2. How does urbanization affect people’s daily lives?
3. What are the positive and negative effects of urbanization in your area?
4. Why do many people migrate from rural areas to cities?
5. What can the government and citizens do to promote sustainable urban development?

Criteria	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Points
Understanding of Concepts	8	6	4	2	/8
Critical Thinking and Analysis	5	4	3	1	/5
Application to Community Situation	4	3	2	1	/4
Organization and Grammar	3	2	1	0	/3
TOTAL					/20

B. Multiple Choice

Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. Urbanization refers to:
 - A. Decline of cities
 - B. Growth of cities and urban population
 - C. Decrease in industries
 - D. Migration from cities to provinces
2. Which is a major pull factor of migration?
 - A. Poverty
 - B. Lack of schools
 - C. Employment opportunities
 - D. Natural disasters
3. Which city is considered a major business center in the Philippines?
 - A. Batanes
 - B. Vigan
 - C. Metro Manila
 - D. Palawan
4. Which industry attracts many workers to cities?
 - A. Fishing
 - B. Agriculture
 - C. BPO industry
 - D. Forestry
5. Why do many students move to urban areas?
 - A. To avoid schooling
 - B. To access better educational institutions
 - C. To work in farms
 - D. To reduce city population
6. Informal settlements usually develop because:
 - A. Housing is free
 - B. Migrants cannot afford formal housing
 - C. Cities prohibit construction
 - D. Rural areas are overcrowded
7. Which is a negative effect of urbanization?
 - A. Improved healthcare
 - B. Economic growth
 - C. Traffic congestion
 - D. Better education
8. EDSA is known for:
 - A. Farming activities
 - B. Heavy traffic congestion
 - C. Tourist attractions
 - D. Fishing industries
9. Which is an economic cause of urbanization?
 - A. Typhoons
 - B. Volcanic eruptions
 - C. Job opportunities
 - D. Religious traditions
10. Which urban problem contributes to respiratory illnesses?
 - A. Pollution
 - B. Education
 - C. Tourism
 - D. Transportation
11. Rural communities are generally characterized by:
 - A. High population density
 - B. Agricultural livelihoods
 - C. Industrial lifestyles
 - D. Heavy urban traffic
12. Urban communities are known for:
 - A. Smaller populations
 - B. Traditional farming lifestyles
 - C. Fast-paced lifestyles
 - D. Low mobility
13. Which area contributes a significant share to Philippine GDP?
 - A. Mountain provinces
 - B. NCR
 - C. Small barangays
 - D. Fishing villages

14. Rural-to-urban migration means:
 - A. Moving from cities to farms
 - B. Movement from provinces to cities
 - C. Returning to rural communities
 - D. International migration only
15. Environmental degradation may cause:
 - A. Population decline only
 - B. Migration to urban areas
 - C. Industrial closure only
 - D. Decrease in transportation
16. Which city is known as a center of education and commerce?
 - A. Cebu City
 - B. Banaue
 - C. Sagada
 - D. Vigan
17. One positive effect of urbanization is:
 - A. Increased job opportunities
 - B. Decline in services
 - C. Reduced industrialization
 - D. Lower economic activity
18. Urban overcrowding often leads to:
 - A. Lower population density
 - B. Housing shortages
 - C. Agricultural expansion
 - D. Rural development
19. Which sector provides employment in urban areas?
 - A. BPO companies
 - B. Rice farming only
 - C. Fishing villages
 - D. Forestry sector only
20. Pollution in urban areas may come from:
 - A. Vehicles and factories
 - B. Libraries
 - C. Rice fields only
 - D. Waterfalls
21. Which factor attracts migrants to cities?
 - A. Modern lifestyle
 - B. Limited transportation
 - C. Lack of schools
 - D. Lower salaries
22. Balanced regional development aims to:
 - A. Focus only on cities
 - B. Strengthen both rural and urban communities
 - C. Eliminate rural communities
 - D. Reduce infrastructure
23. Why do many Filipinos leave provinces?
 - A. To reduce urbanization
 - B. To seek better opportunities
 - C. To avoid employment
 - D. To increase farming only
24. Which is a challenge caused by rapid urban growth?
 - A. Decreased economic activity
 - B. Pollution and congestion
 - C. Lower population
 - D. Fewer businesses
25. Metro Manila experiences overcrowding because:
 - A. Migration continues to increase
 - B. Agriculture dominates cities
 - C. There are fewer jobs
 - D. Population decreases yearly
26. Urbanization is usually connected with:
 - A. Industrialization
 - B. Isolation
 - C. Agricultural decline only
 - D. Decreasing modernization
27. Which institution attracts students to urban centers?
 - A. Universities
 - B. Farms
 - C. Fisheries
 - D. Mining camps

28. Sustainable urbanization requires:

- A. Ignoring environmental concerns
- B. Proper urban planning
- C. Eliminating transportation systems
- D. Preventing all migration

29. Which is an example of infrastructure development?

- A. MRT and LRT systems
- B. Rice planting only
- C. Fishing boats only
- D. Forest reservations

30. Urbanization can contribute positively when:

- A. Cities remain overcrowded
- B. Development is managed properly
- C. Infrastructure is ignored
- D. Rural areas are abandoned

Answer Key:

- 1 B
- 2 C
- 3 C
- 4 C
- 5 B
- 6 B
- 7 C
- 8 B
- 9 C
- 10 A
- 11 B
- 12 C
- 13 B
- 14 B
- 15 B
- 16 A
- 17 A
- 18 B
- 19 A
- 20 A
- 21 A
- 22 B
- 23 B
- 24 B
- 25 A
- 26 A
- 27 A
- 28 B
- 29 A
- 30 B