Match the words/ phrases in column A with ones in column B

GREEN CITY

A	B
reduce	paths
walking	farming
urban	housing
electric	Energy
low-cost	vehicles
thermal	pollution

Fill in each gap with *buildings*, *paths*, *stations*, *transport*, *energy* or *farming*.

use public

_____

add electric charging

_____

Fill in each gap with *buildings*, *paths*, *stations*, *transport*, *energy* or *farming*.

3

develop urban

_____

4

construct green

_____

Fill in each gap with *buildings*, *paths*, *stations*, *transport*, *energy* or *farming*. Listen and check, then repeat.

use renewable

_____

create walking/cycling
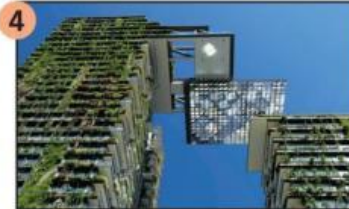
_____

Listen and repeat.

1 use public transport

2 add electric charging stations

3 develop urban farming

4 construct green buildings

5 use renewable energy

6 create walking/cycling paths

Listen to an interview with a city planner about green cities. For questions (1–4), choose the correct options (A, B, C or D).

1 Which type of farming is urban farming?
   A vertical farming   C community gardening
   B rooftop farming   D all of them

2 What do green buildings use more than normal buildings?
   A air conditioning   C natural light
   B electricity   D heating

3 According to the speakers, which type of energy do we mostly use?
   A oil energy   C solar energy
   B thermal energy   D wind energy

4 What is the main idea of the interview?
   A what makes a city green   C how many green cities there are
   B examples of green cities   D plans for a new green city

Listen to an interview with a city planner about green cities. Write T/ F

1. A green city has urban farming, green buildings, and renewable energy.
2. Vertical farming is not considered a type of urban farming.
3. Green buildings help reduce pollution by using eco-friendly materials and saving energy.
4. Green cities only use oil energy to reduce air pollution.
5. Natural light in green buildings helps reduce electricity use.