UNIT 5.2: Creating a More Walkable Calgary

Doug Dirk's questions	Shin-pei Tsay's answers
What do you think life looks like at 5K?	
How are people putting walking back into cities like New York?	
When they were built, were North American cities designed or are they designed for pedestrians?	
What do people miss when they drive everywhere?	
What impact do sidewalks have?	
What does your organization, the Gehl Institute, do?	
Have you had a chance to explore Calgary? What are your impressions?	
Which cities around the world have done a good job of making older cities more walkable?	

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B. CATEGORIZE **Listen again. Use your notes to determine whether these statements reflect Tsay's responses to Dirks' questions. Write *T* (true) or *F* (false). Then correct each false statement.**

___ 1. Tsay compares the speed of running and driving.

_____

___ 2. The Gehl Institute, where Tsay works, is a research and advocacy organization.

_____

___ 3. Most North American cities were not originally designed around pedestrians.

_____

___ 4. Tsay compares driving to being in "your own little bubble."

_____

___ 5. Tsay did not give an opinion about Calgary's walkability after she walked around downtown.

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C. IDENTIFY Use your notes on Tsay's responses to choose the best completion for each statement.

1. Tsay's lecture, "Life at five kilometers an hour," is about ____.
   a. making space for interactions, play, and experiences
   b. taking a slow drive through a city
   c. moving to bigger cities with more space
2. Enjoying a walk around a city ____.
   a. can happen anywhere and in any city
   b. can only happen in certain types of cities
   c. doesn't interest big city residents
3. Public spaces include ____.
   a. only parks
   b. only parks and squares
   c. parks, streets, and sidewalks
4. The city that was very recently filled with cars but now is known as a walkable and bikeable city is ____.
   a. Copenhagen
   b. Amsterdam
   c. Melbourne
5. The problems Calgary faces in order to improve its walkability do not include ____.
   a. highway ramps
   b. historic buildings
   c. parking garages

F. VOCABULARY Here are some words and phrases from Listening 2. Read the sentences. Circle the answer that best matches the meaning of each bold word or phrase.

1. **Civic** organizations are often made up of ordinary people who work to improve local areas where they live.
   a. governmental b. community c. private

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2. Over the past 20 years, this area has **evolved** from a small rural community to a city suburb.

   a. remained b. decreased c. changed

3. Residents depend on a city's **infrastructure** for their water and power.

   a. basic services b. expensive costs c. relevant taxes

4. If we **neglect** our environment, we will suffer the effects in the future.

   a. don't pay for b. don't ignore c. don't pay attention to

5. When we put all the factors into the **equation**, it came out cheaper to drive to work.

   a. a measurement scale b. a statement balancing two sides c. an unequal formula

6. Cyclists who ride on **sidewalks** can make it dangerous for those on foot.

   a. side roads b. dirt walkways c. paved cement paths

7. Many **advocacy** groups are proposing more solar-powered cities.

   a. opposition b. support c. discouraged

8. Inner cities often lack **public spaces** where people can gather together safely.

   a. parks and squares b. streets and stores c. schools and offices

9. Some Chinese cities have special streets for **pedestrians** using cell phones.

   a. walkers b. drivers c. departments

10. In order to make old bridges safe at a low cost, they can be **retrofitted**.

    a. torn down b. improved with new parts c. rebuilt completely

11. Inhabitants of big apartment buildings in big cities often complain about the **isolation** they feel.

    a. pollution b. separation c. communication

12. It's impossible to **recreate** the beauty of the towns of the 19th century, but we can try to imitate their layout.

    a. make exactly in the same way b. improve in a good way c. change in a positive way

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