Unit 2

Sustainable Cities

Reading 2 Copenhagen (p.121)

1. Copenhagen is a relatively small city with a big ambition: to be carbon-neutral before 2030.
2. During the period from 2005 to 2015, they cut their emissions by over 40%.
3. The city’s electricity comes from a power station that burns wood chips (a renewable resource) and from an incinerator which is so clean that it has a park on top.
4. Waste heat from the power station is used to heat 98% of all homes.
5. 58% of their garbage is recycled––98% if you include what’s burned to produce electricity.
6. Most buses are electric, but 55% of the city’s residents cycle every day.
7. There are over 360 kilometers of bicycle-only routes.
8. Less than 30% of all house-holds own a car.
9. 25% of the food sold is organic, and there are many vegan and vegetarian restaurants.
10. Several have their own kitchen gardens or rooftop farms.
11. A lot of the residents live in co-housing communities, where they share a garden and other amenities.

* Questions
  + Copenhagen is a relatively small city, how so? what is the current population? Which city in Japan would be the closest in population?
  + What is carbon-neutral?
  + “They cut their emissions by over 40%,” what does this mean exactly?
  + An incinerator is so clean that it has a park on top. What does this mean?
  + What is waste heat?
  + “98% if you include what’s burned to produce electricity,” what does this mean?
  + How does recycling promote carbon-neutral?
  + How does eating organic food promote carbon-neutral?
  + How does co-housing promote carbon-neutral?
* この読み物のメインアイディア（主題）が書かれている文（トピックセンテンス）はS１です。S2～S11はS１をどのようにサポート・説明していますか？S3～S11がいくつの部分で構成されていると見做すのが相応しいのかも合わせて考えなさい