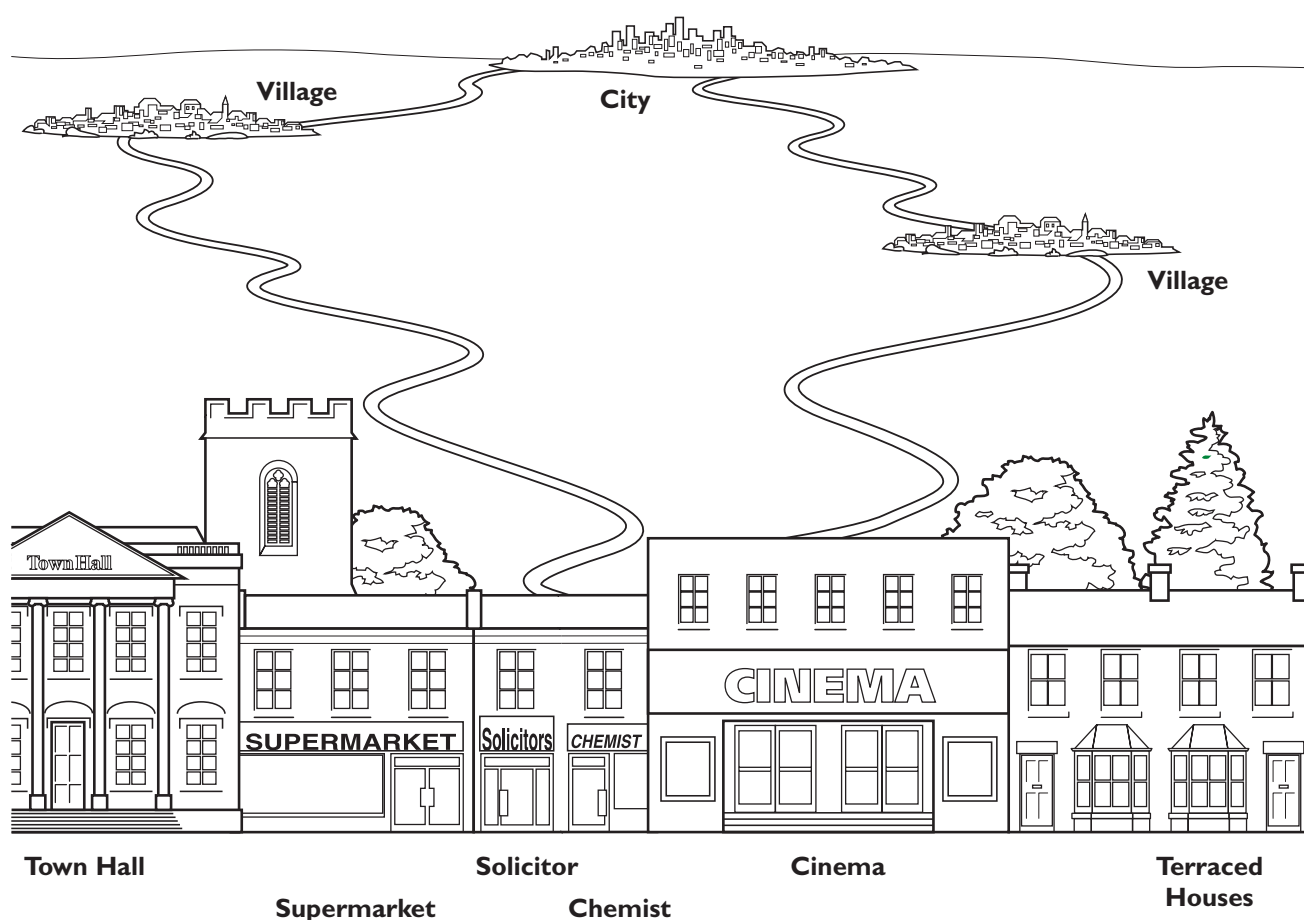


# Where we live

There are many kinds of places, some large, others small.

The largest are called cities, the smallest villages. Places of an in-between size are called towns.

**Q1.** The pictures on pages 4 and 5 of The Settlement Book show you how people view their surroundings if they live in a city or a village. The picture below shows a town, a city and some villages. Write labels and short sentences on the picture to show the links between the town, the city and the town and the village.



## Background

This worksheet gives students an opportunity to think about the world from the perspective of a person who lives in a town. The diagram shows the sort of things that might be on offer in a town, and encourages the students to compare this with the village and city diagrams on pages 4 and 5 of the student book.

So, the simplest thing that students can do to complete the question is to borrow expressions from the city and village pictures shown on pages 4 and 5 of the student book and to use this as annotation. However, putting themselves in the feet of a townspeople could be developed much further.

Notice that commuters from towns move in large numbers back and forth to nearby cities, but many fewer commuters live in a city and work in a town. This is because many successful businesses need the best in communications and these are often provided most effectively by a city despite advances in Information Technology.

In a similar way, it is more unusual for city people to go to a town for many specialist functions. An exception to this would be city people going to historic towns as tourists. Similarly, city people would go to historic villages as tourists and to eat out in country surroundings.

This reinforces what we shall see later – that the city is the most self-contained urban unit and depends very little on its surroundings, except in

so far as they represent a market for its goods, or as a place where a small part of its workforce might live.

You might consider expressing these ideas in the traditional stage comedy fashion, with three students in line saying, for example:

**(Village person)** I look up to the town as a place to do my weekly shopping. I look up to the city as a place to go for the best in entertainment.

**(Town person)** I look down on the village because it has a smaller variety of shops than a town, but I look up to a city because it has a better range of entertainments.

**(City person)** I look down on both of them.

See if this kind of approach gets students to think of when each category of place could be looked up to (for example, lack of pollution, noise, congestion, community and so on).

At this stage the idea is to get students to think about what goes on in each size of place, something that they probably have never previously considered consciously. The fact that the suggestions might be simplistic or inaccurate is less important at this formative stage than the process of comparing.

## Answer

**Q1. Read the background and see the diagram below.**

