

In this activity you will learn about the function of a settlement

The **function** of a settlement is the reason why it was built. Different types of settlement have different functions. Some examples are:

- A **resort** – a place where people go for a holiday.
- A **port** – a place where ships bring things into, and take things out of, the country.
- A **market town** – a place where people, especially farmers, used to come to buy and sell things.

Activities

1 Complete the speech bubbles below. Use the words in bold in the sentences above.

I live in a _____.
It is where ships bring things into, and take things out of, the country.



I live in a _____ town. People come here to buy and sell things.

I live in a _____.
People come here for a holiday.



2 Some buildings are only found in settlements with a certain function.

Complete the sentences below using the words in the Word box.

Word box

Funfair and amusement arcades
Docks and warehouses
Market place

A _____ are likely to be found in a **resort**.

A _____ is likely to be found in a **market town**.

_____ are likely to be found in a **port**.

Recap

The **function** of a settlement is _____

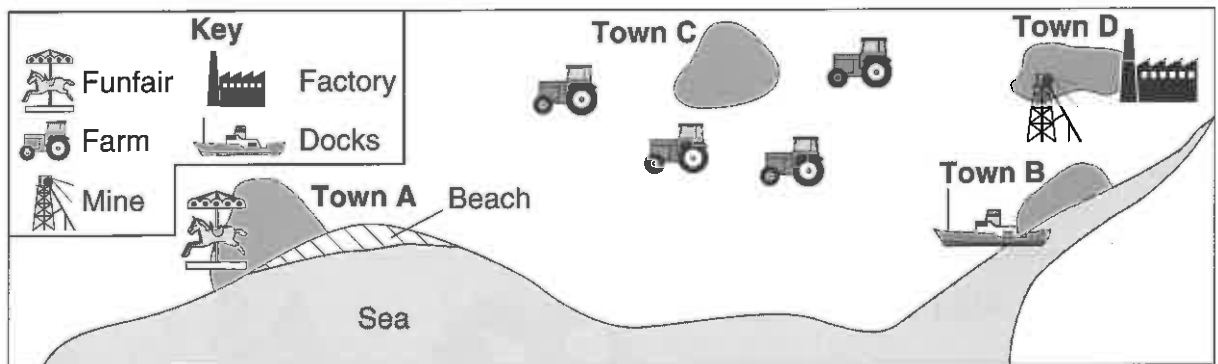
In this activity you will learn about the function of a settlement

The **function** of a settlement is the reason why it was built. Different types of settlement have different functions. Larger settlements may have more than one function. The function of a settlement may change over time.

- A **resort** is a place where people go for a holiday.
- A **port** is a place where ships bring things into, and take things out of, the country.
- A **market town** is a place where people, especially farmers, used to come to buy and sell things.
- An **industrial town** is a place which has factories, or maybe a coal mine.

Activities

- 1 Look at the map, and then complete the sentences below. Use the information above to help you.



Town A is a _____ because _____

Town B is a _____ because _____

Town C is a _____ town because _____

Town D is an _____ town because _____

2 What is the function of your town or city? _____

3 In your exercise book or folder, describe how the function of the town or city in which you live has changed over time.

Recap

The **function** of a settlement is _____

A settlement may be a **r**_____, a **p**_____,
a **m**_____ town, or an **in**_____ town.

In this activity you will learn how settlements change over time

No settlement remains the same for ever. Settlements **change** over time. The diagrams below show the same village in 1890 and in 1990.

Diagram A Village in 1890

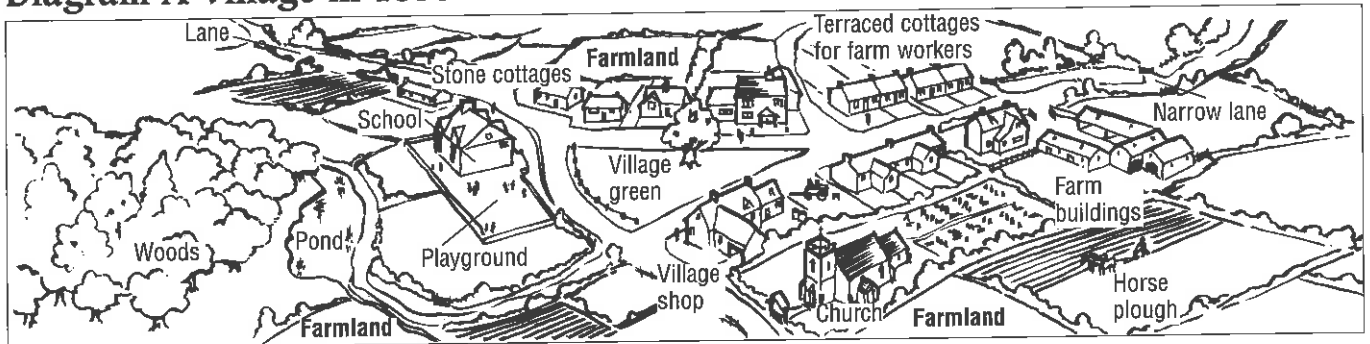
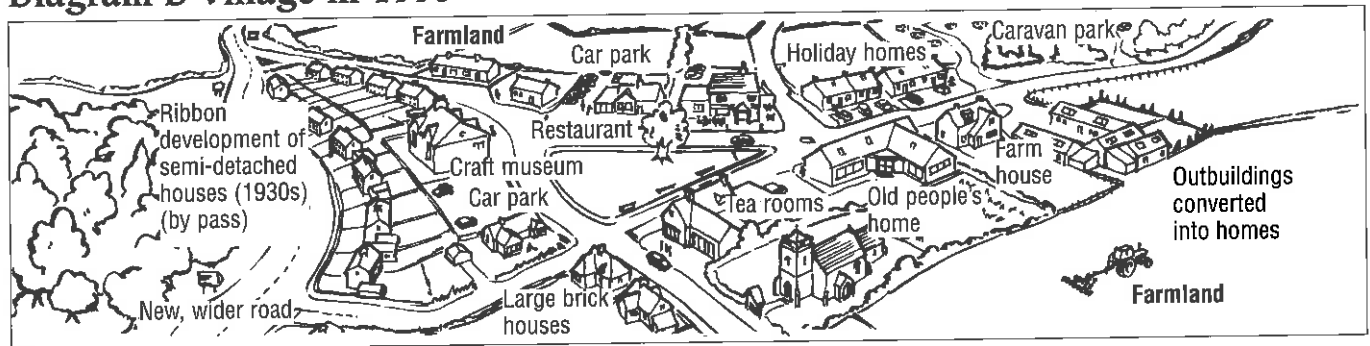


Diagram B Village in 1990



Activities

1 Look at **Diagrams A and B** above. Complete the table showing how the use of the buildings has changed.

Village in 1890	Village in 1990
School and playground	
	Holiday homes
	Restaurant
	Tea rooms
Farm buildings	

2 What has happened to the pond? _____

3 Is the settlement where you live changing? _____

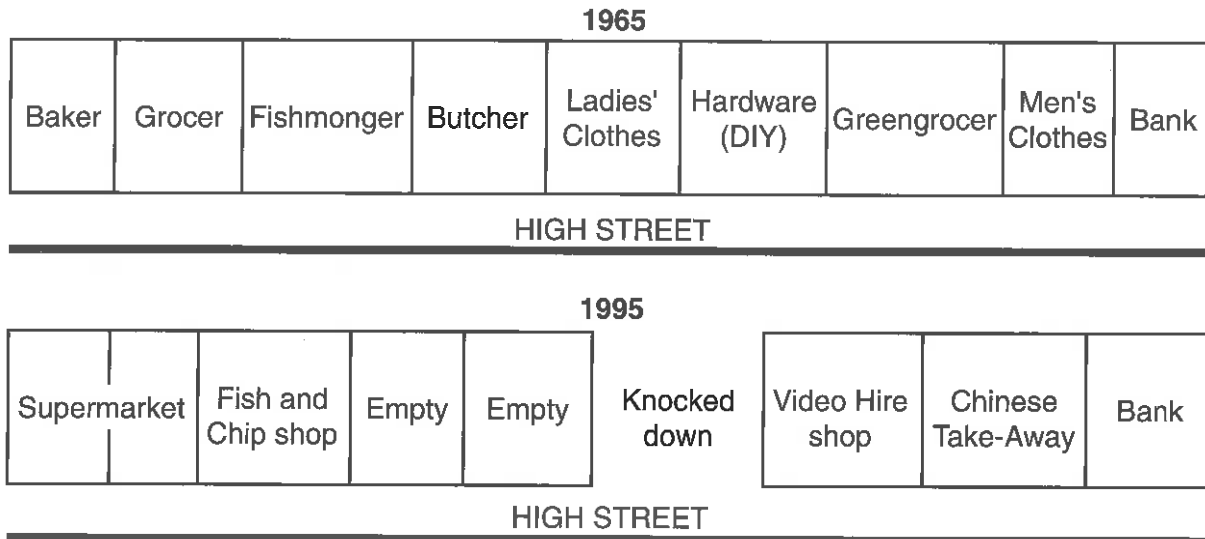
If so, how? _____

Recap

Settlements never remain _____. They _____ overtime.

In this activity you will learn how settlements change over time

No settlement remains the same for ever. Settlements **change** over time. New **shops** open, old **buildings** are knocked down, new **houses** are built and new **roads** may open.



Activities

1 The plan above shows the High Street in a small town in 1965, and 1995.

Complete the paragraph below using the words in the Word box.

Word box

video hire • four • supermarket • two • grocer
clothes • bank • hardware • eight • butcher

In 1965 there were a total of _____ shops and a bank. In 1995 there were only _____ shops left open. The _____ shop has been knocked down and there are _____ empty shops. Now people buy their food from the _____. In 1965 they had to go to more than one shop such as the _____ and _____ to buy food. Only one building has remained the same, and that is the _____. People who want to buy _____ now have to look elsewhere. The _____ shop now means people do not have to go to the cinema to see a film.

Recap

2 In your exercise book or folder describe how the settlement where you live is changing.

Settlements never remain _____. They _____ over time.
Some examples of how they change are: _____

In this activity you will learn about land use patterns in towns

Land use describes what the land is used for. In most towns the land use changes as you move outwards from the town centre. The way the land is used makes up a land use **pattern**.

Central Business District (CBD)



Shops, offices, banks, entertainment

Inner City



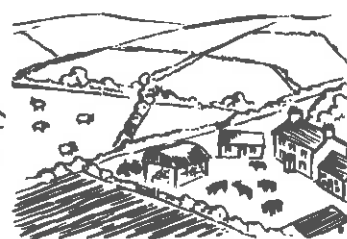
Old terraced housing

Suburbs



Newer houses

Countryside



Open space farmland.

Activities

1 Use the words in the Word box to complete the sentences below.

The centre of the town is called the _____.

In the inner city you will find **o** _____ houses built in **t** _____.

In the suburbs you will find **n** _____ houses with more **s** _____ around them.

The edge of the town is where the **c** _____ begins.

Word box

countryside	older
newer	CBD
terraces	space

2 In which part of the town are each of the following land uses most likely to be found? Complete the table by placing each land use under the correct heading.

Large shops farmland open space small houses larger houses
 old factories offices new houses cinemas small villages banks

CBD	Inner City	Suburbs	Countryside

Recap Land use describes _____

In this activity you will learn about land use patterns in towns



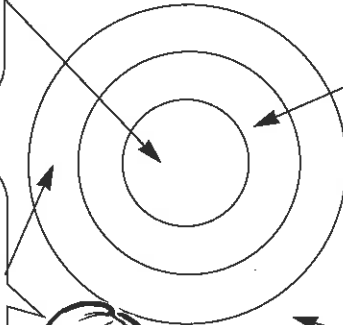
Land use describes what the land is used for, e.g. shops, farming, roads, factories or parks. The way the land is used makes up a land use **pattern**.

The centre of the town is the CBD. You will find shops, offices, banks and places of entertainment



In the inner city you will find old, terraced houses, narrow streets and high rise flats.

The houses in the suburbs are very different. They are larger, semi-detached and detached houses with gardens. The houses were built more recently than the inner city.



The countryside is found outside the town. There are small villages, open space, farmland and large parks.



Activities

- 1 Colour the diagram above using **red** for the **CBD**, **brown** for the **inner city**, **yellow** for the **suburbs** and **green** for the **countryside**.
- 2 Imagine you are travelling from the town centre outwards. Which order would the following zones come in? Mark them on the line below.

Inner city • countryside • CBD • suburbs

Town centre

- 3 Complete the table below by ticking **true** or **false** for each statement.

	True	False
Farmland and open space is found in the countryside		
The centre of the town is called the BBC		
There are no houses in the centre of the town		
Modern houses are found in the suburbs		
Old factories are found in the inner city		

- 4 If you live in a town or city, which part do you live in? _____


Recap Land use describes _____
 The way the land is used makes up the land use _____.



In this activity you will learn about shopping

There are four main types of **shopping centres**.

A **shopping street** has several shops together found close to a housing estate or a main road. Shoppers may call more than once a week. There may be a specialist shop such as a chemist and a take-away.




The **corner shop** is small and found close to where people live. It sells items that people buy every day, e.g. bread, milk and newspapers.



An **out-of-town shopping centre** is found on the edge of town, close to main roads. Large supermarkets are found here. People visit weekly and buy all their shopping in one visit.

In the **town centre** there are large shops which sell more expensive items. Most people travel to get to these shops, so they visit them less than once a week. There may be covered shopping areas.



Activities

1 Where are people **most likely** to buy the items listed in the table? Tick the correct boxes. You may tick more than one box for each item. Use the information in the diagram to help you.

Item	Corner shop	Shopping street	Town centre	Out-of-town shopping centre
Expensive gifts				
Milk				
Medicines				
Weekly shopping				
Sweets				
Video film hire				
Jewellery				
Cheap petrol				

2 Which type of **shopping centre** does each of the following sentences describe? Match the 'heads' with the correct 'tails'.

Many large shops, streets closed to traffic, covered shopping areas

Corner shop

People walk here daily to buy items they may have forgotten

Out-of-town shopping centre

A line of shops found close to a main road or housing estate

Town centre

Large shops where you can buy all you need, with free parking, and cheap petrol

Shopping street

Recap

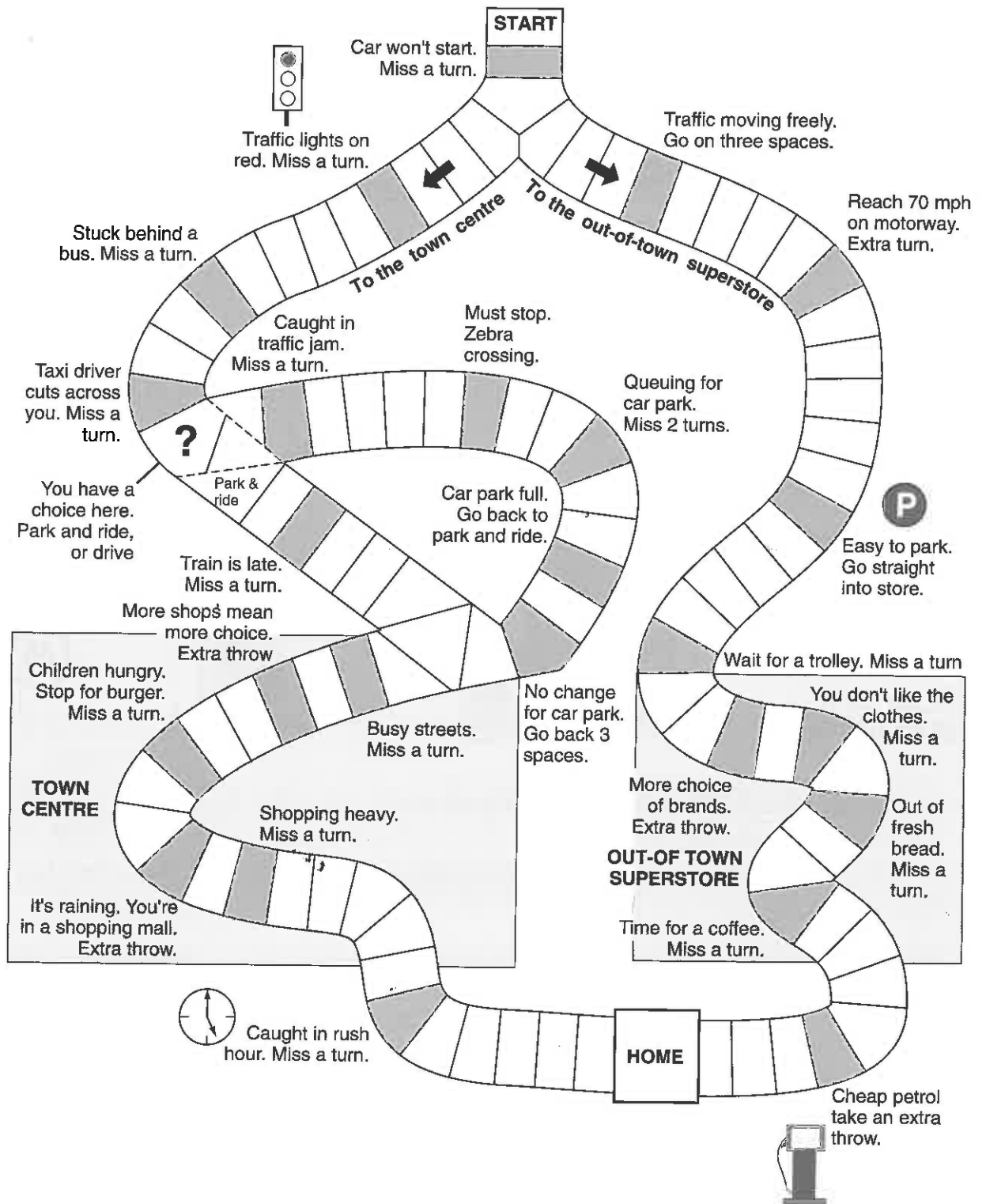
Some things we need to buy **o** _____.

We usually travel **f** _____ to buy special things.



In this activity you will learn about town centre and out-of-town shopping

You can play the 'Let's Go Shopping' game on your own, or with a friend. You will need two counters and a dice. One counter will head for the **town centre** and the other will head for the **out-of-town superstore**. The object of the game is to see which counter gets **home** first. Count the number of throws it takes each counter to get **HOME**.



In this activity you will learn about out-of-town shopping

There are many **advantages** in building a superstore close to the edge of town.

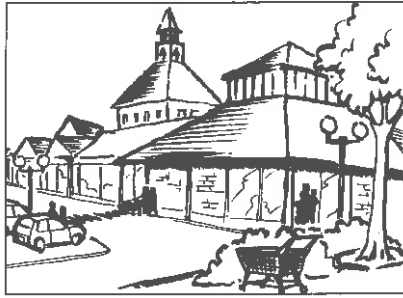
Activities

1 Use the words in the Word box to complete the sentences below.

The land is
c _____.

There is a lot of s _____.

P _____ can be
bought cheaply.



Lorries can
deliver goods
e _____.

Word box
 cheap
 quickly
 space
 easily
 petrol
 customers

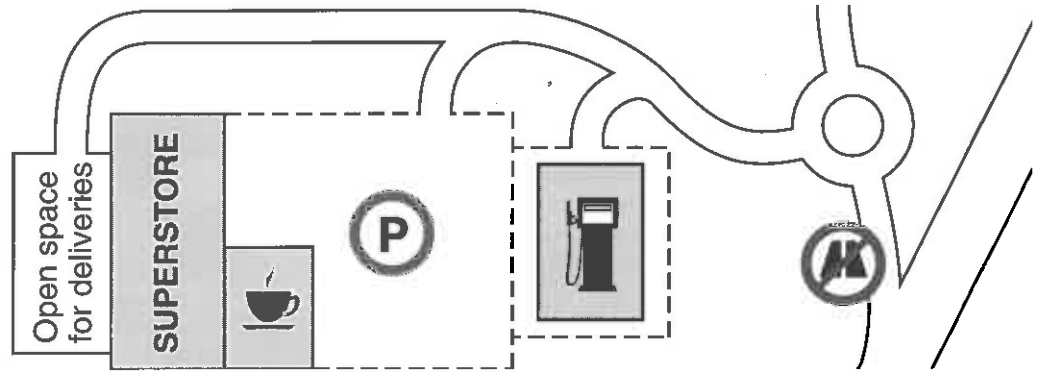
People can get here
q _____.

Near to the town means many c _____.

2 Look at the plan of a superstore. Use the information in the plan to match the 'heads' and 'tails' below.

☕ Coffee Shop
 P Car Park
 🛠 Garage
 🛣 Motorway Exit

PLAN OF A SUPERSTORE



- After shopping people can rest
- A good thing for drivers is
- Near a motorway exit saves lorry drivers
- Parking is easy because
- Open space at the back of the store

- is needed for deliveries
- there is a large car park
- in the coffee shop
- time and money
- cheap petrol

Recap

Two **advantages** of building a superstore close to the edge of a town are:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____

In this activity you will learn about town centre shops and offices

In most town centres you will find large shops, office blocks and places for entertainment.

Diagram A



The reasons why only certain types of building are found in the town centre are:

- **Many people** want to be there to shop and work.
- The land is very **expensive** so rents are **high**.
- It is **accessible** which means it is easy to get to.
- Building tall office blocks **saves space and money**.

Activities

1 Complete the table below by putting the places in **Diagram A** under the right heading.

Shops	Offices, Banks, Building Societies	Entertainment and Restaurants

2 Complete the paragraph below by underlining the correct answer in brackets.

Land in the town centre is (cheap/expensive). (Many/All) roads lead to the town centre so it is (easy/hard) to get to. (Many/Few) people want to have shops and offices there. Only (large/small) shops and offices can afford the (high/low) rents. One way to use (more/less) land is to build tall office blocks.

3 In your exercise book or folder, describe the buildings found in your town centre.

Recap

Two reasons why only certain types of buildings are found in town centres are:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____

In this activity you will learn how land use in towns changes

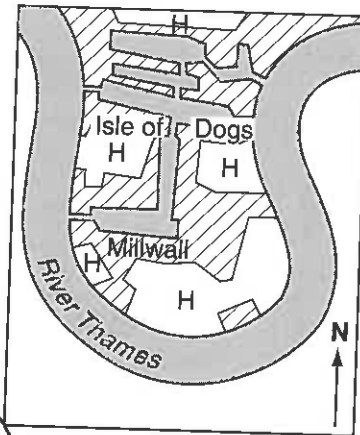
Land use in towns **changes over time**. The Isle of Dogs is part of London's Docklands. Between 1960 and 1981 it became rundown. In 1981 the London Docklands Development Corporation was set up to improve the area. The sketch below shows some of the things they did.

Activities



Television and newspapers attracted _____ to the area.

The building of the light railway improved the _____ system.



Environment improved with more _____



Better _____ facilities with new sports arena.

New houses and flats replaced old _____



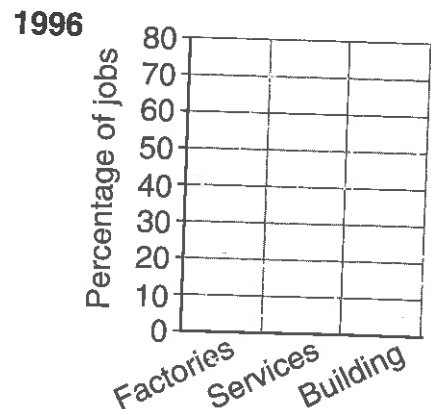
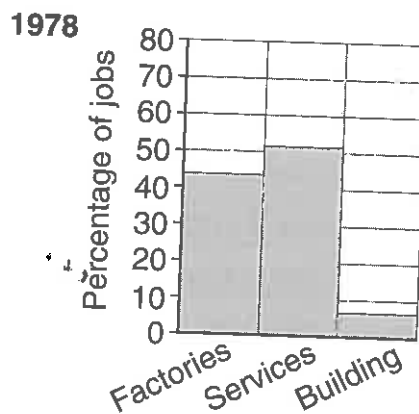
Word box

- new jobs
- open space
- transport
- leisure
- housing

- 1 Complete the speech bubbles above using the words in the Word box.
- 2 The two bar graphs below show the types of jobs in London's Docklands in 1978 and 1996. Use the figures below to complete the graph for 1996.

Percentage of jobs

	1978	1996
Factories	43	20
Services	51	75
Building	6	5



3 How have the types of jobs changed from 1978 to 1996? _____

Recap

Land use in towns **c** _____ over time. One such change is in the types of **j** _____ available.

In this activity you will learn how land use in towns changes

Land use in towns **changes over time**. This is particularly true of inner city areas. One such area is London's Docklands.

Activities

1 The statements below describe land use in London's Docklands in 1960 and 1996.

Complete the table by writing each statement in the correct place. Two have been done for you.

Plenty of open space

Dirty and polluted

Poor, narrow streets

Hi-tech offices

Small and cramped

Old smoky factories

Modern houses and flats

New light railway

Nowhere to relax

Waterfront bars and restaurants

	1960	1996
Housing		
Industry		
Transport	<i>poor, narrow streets</i>	
Environment		
Leisure		<i>waterfront bars and restaurants</i>

2 Some people who live in the area think the changes that have happened are good. They are the **winners**. Other people who live in the area think the changes are **not** so good. They are the **losers**. The table below shows four comments made by people who now live in the area. Complete the table by writing the group of people shown next to the comment you think each made.

young couple company director school leavers old dock workers

The new houses cost a lot of money. We cannot afford to buy them.	
The new jobs are no use to us. We do not have the right skills.	
We moved here because the land is cheap. We are making a good profit.	
There are plenty of jobs for us. We have been trained in the new technology.	

3 In the table above shade the **winners** in red, and **losers** in blue.

4 Choose one **winner** and one **loser** and describe how they will benefit or lose out as a result of the changes that have occurred. Write your answer in your exercise book or folder.

Recap

Land use in towns **c** _____ over time. Whenever changes occur there are always **w** _____ and **l** _____.

In this activity you will learn about different routes

A **route** is the path taken on a journey. The shortest route between two places is a **straight line**. It is not always possible to follow a straight line.

Would you like to come to my house for tea today Jenny?

OK - but I'll have to go home and check with my mum first. You can come with me.

Fine - we can then go and return the library book I borrowed.

Activities

1 Jenny and Amy plan a **three** stage journey. The map shows the route they will take. Follow part **A** of their journey on the map.

A From **School to Jenny's house**. Jenny and Amy leave school. They cross the road and walk down **Bailey Street**. They pass the Rovers Return pub on their **right**. They turn **left** into **Rose Street** and go into Jenny's house.

2 Complete the routes below. Use the map to help you.

B **Jenny's house to the library**. They leave Jenny's house and go up _____ **Street**. At the **church** they turn _____ into _____ **Street**. The **library** is on their _____.

C Draw on the map the route they should take from the **library to Amy's house**. They want to visit the shop on the way.

3 Amy has taken a different route home today. Underline the words below which describe Amy's **usual** route home. Use the map to help you.

straight line/many turns shorter/longer quicker/slower

4 Complete this sentence. Amy and Jenny have not travelled in a straight line because

Recap The shortest route between places is usually a

s _____ | _____.

In this activity you will learn about different routes

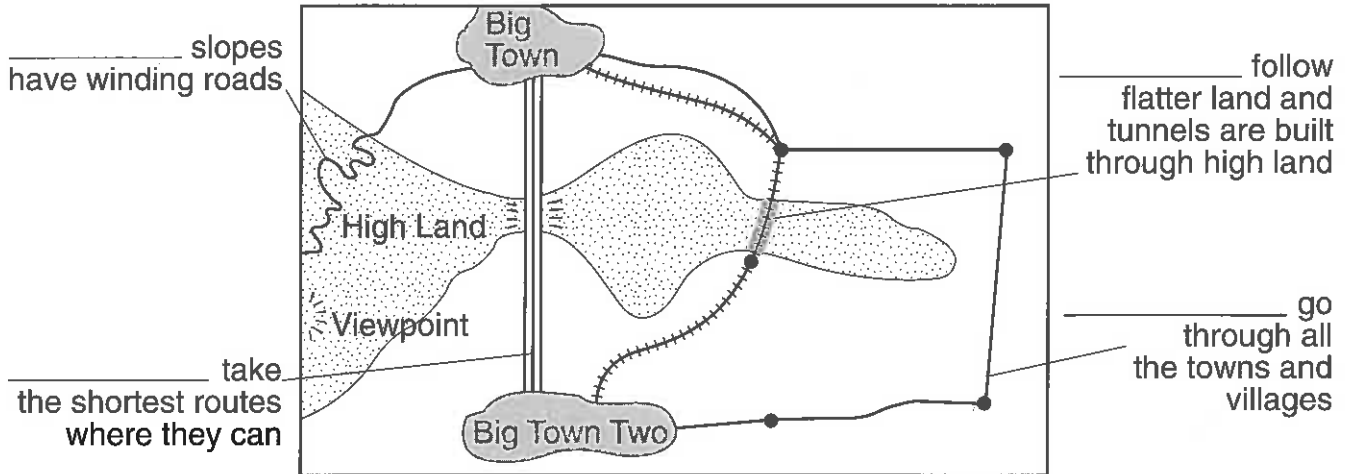
A **route** is the path taken on a journey. Different types of transport take different routes. Planners have to think about many things when deciding where to build a new road.

Activities

1 Add the words in the Word box to the labels on the map below.

Word box

- motorways
- steep
- railways
- roads



2 Planners have to consider physical (**natural**) factors, **human** factors and the **environment** when deciding where to build a new road. Place the words below under the correct heading in the table.

Building costs

Farmland destroyed?

Wildlife

, Marshy ground?

Steep slopes

Is it the quickest route?

towns to be by-passed

Is it the shortest route?

Woodland

Rivers to be crossed

Parkland destroyed?

Physical (natural)	Human	Environment

3 Building roads across rivers is expensive because _____

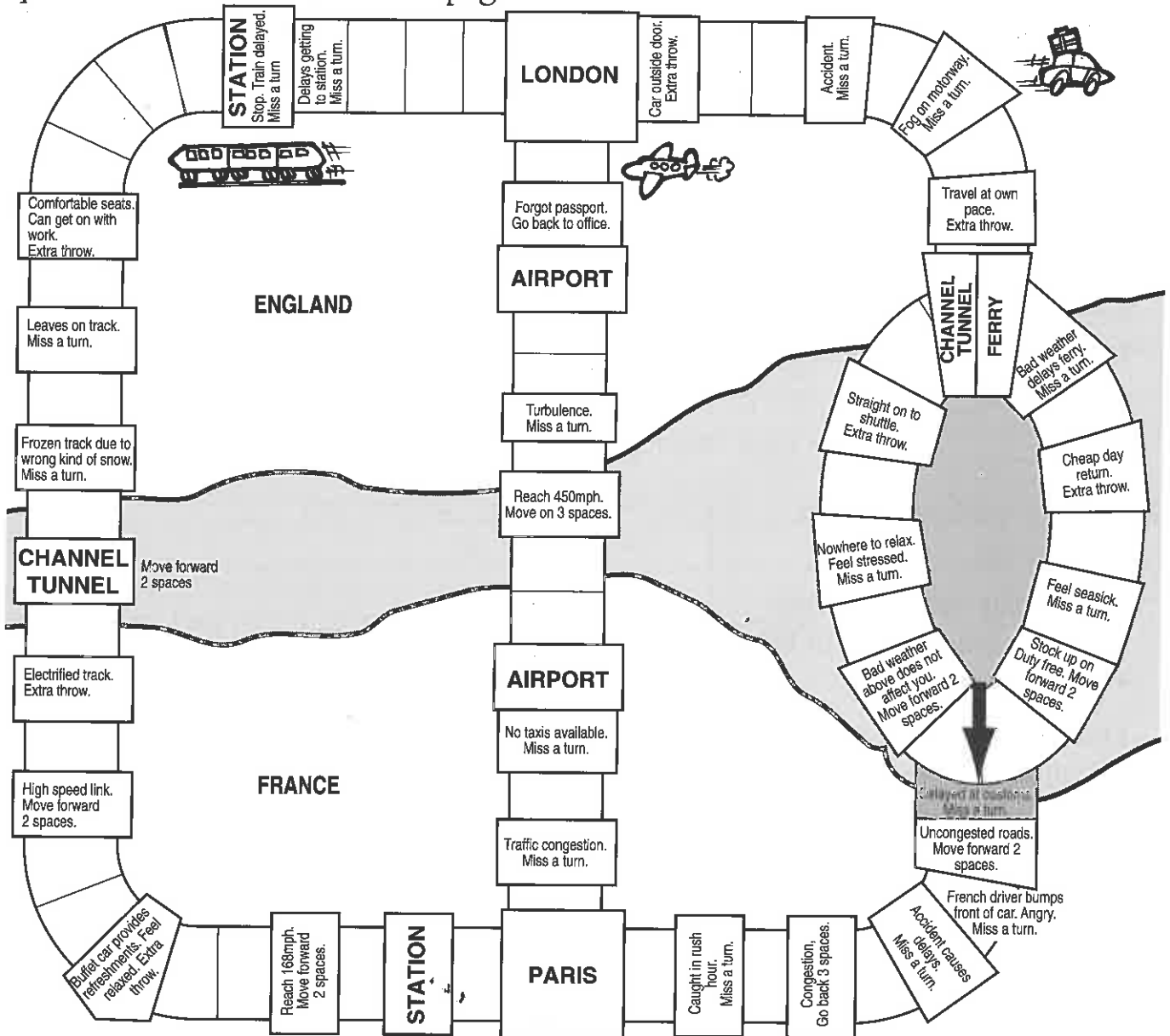
Recap

Planners have to think about **m** _____ things when deciding on a route for a new road. They have to consider **p** _____ factors, **h** _____ factors and the **e** _____.



The Transport Game

This is a game for three players. In the game you have to get from **London** to **Paris**. Each player must choose a different type of transport to use. You will need a dice and three counters. Take it in turns to throw the dice. The object of the game is to get to Paris first. When you have finished the game answer the questions at the bottom of the page.



- 1 Which type of transport was the quickest? _____
- 2 Why do you think this is? _____

Recap There are many different types of **t** _____
 Some are **q** _____ than others.