

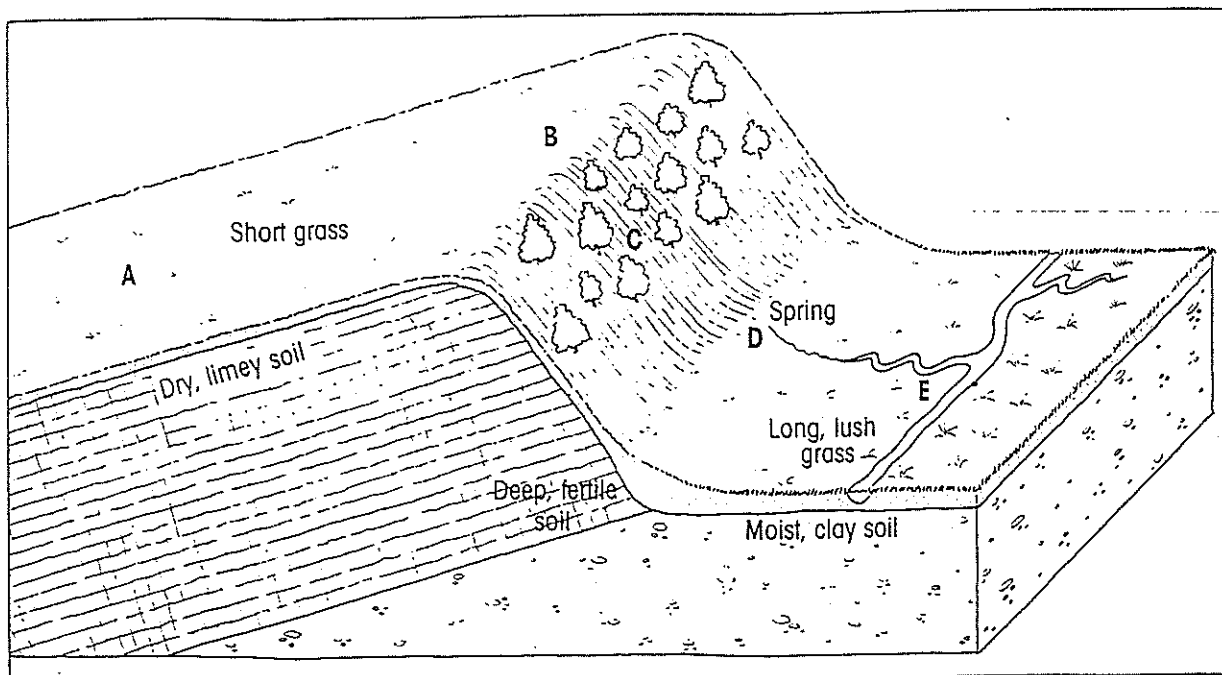
# Geography Department

Year 7

Week 3 and 4  
Settlement

## Prehistoric site settlement

The diagram below shows an area in South-east England.



In prehistoric times a tribe of people came to settle in this area. They had been driven away from their previous home because their village had been attacked and destroyed. Their enemies had crept up without being seen and so the tribe had been easily defeated.

The tribe held a council meeting to decide where to build their new village. The different groups of people in the tribe wanted different sites for the village. These are their reasons.

- The **warriors** insisted that the new village must be easy to defend. They wanted somewhere with a good view where they could be sure no-one could take them by surprise.
- The **builders** wanted a site with land that was flat and dry, but had a good supply of timber nearby for building huts and fences.
- The **water carriers** wanted to be near to fresh water, and also near to a supply of clay to make their pots.
- The **shepherds** wanted land with short grass that was suitable for their sheep. The land also had to be dry, because they knew that wet soil might cause their sheep to get foot rot.
- The **cattle herders** needed land that was moist so they could get rich pasture for the cows. They also insisted that the slopes should not be too steep, because the cows could not climb slopes.
- The **farmers** who grew wheat to make bread, and barley to make beer, wanted flat land with fertile soil for growing good crops. They also had to be near a water supply in case they had a dry summer.

## 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

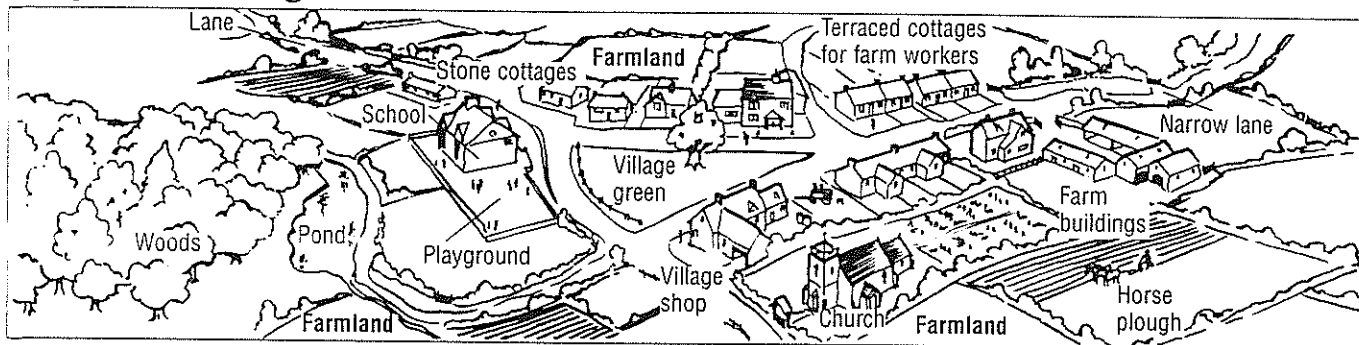
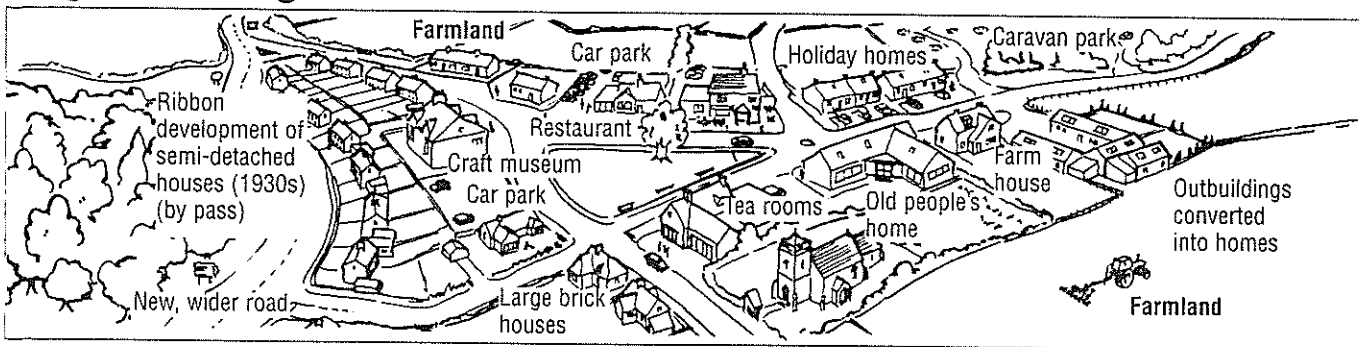


Diagram B Village in 1990



### 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.

## Settlement patterns

- 1 Show the size of the following settlements by writing the labels below in the spaces in diagram A.

City    Hamlet    Town    Village

You will need to use the OS map of Cambridge (page 109) for the next three questions.

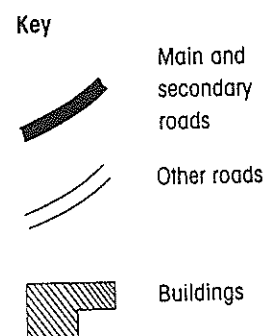
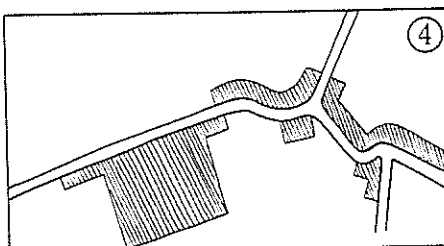
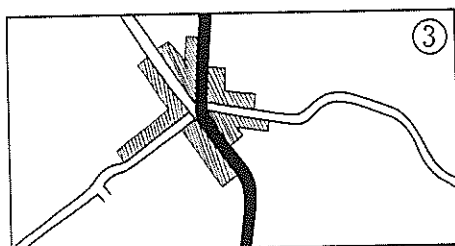
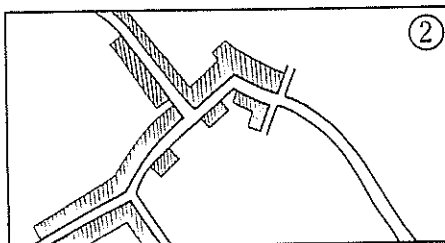
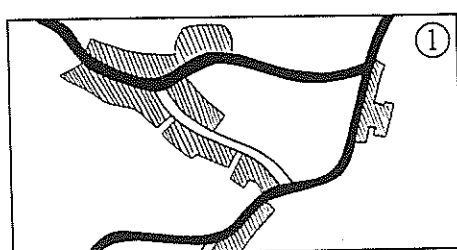
- 2 In the following sentences two or three words are in brackets. Put a line under the correct word to finish each sentence.

- The largest settlement on the map is (Cambridge / Grantchester / Foxton).
- Cambridge is a (village / city / hamlet).
- Grantchester is a (village / city / hamlet).
- There are many (small / large) settlements and a few (small / large) settlements.

- 3 In the following sentences two or three words are in brackets. Put a line under the correct word to finish each sentence.

- The settlement between Great Shelford and Trumpington is (dispersed / linear / nucleated).
- The settlement at Haslingfield is (dispersed / linear / nucleated).
- The settlement in grid square (4548) is (dispersed / linear / nucleated).

- 4 The maps below show four settlements on the Cambridge OS map. The settlements are **Foxton**, **Coton**, **Barton** and **Newton**.



Match up the names of the settlements with the numbers of the maps.

- Number ① is \_\_\_\_\_
- Number ② is \_\_\_\_\_
- Number ③ is \_\_\_\_\_
- Number ④ is \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Make a simple sketch of Little Shelford on a separate sheet of paper. Label it as dispersed, linear or nucleated.

## Land use in a town

1 The list and wordsearch below contain 11 words or terms about settlement.

a) Find the words or terms in the wordsearch.

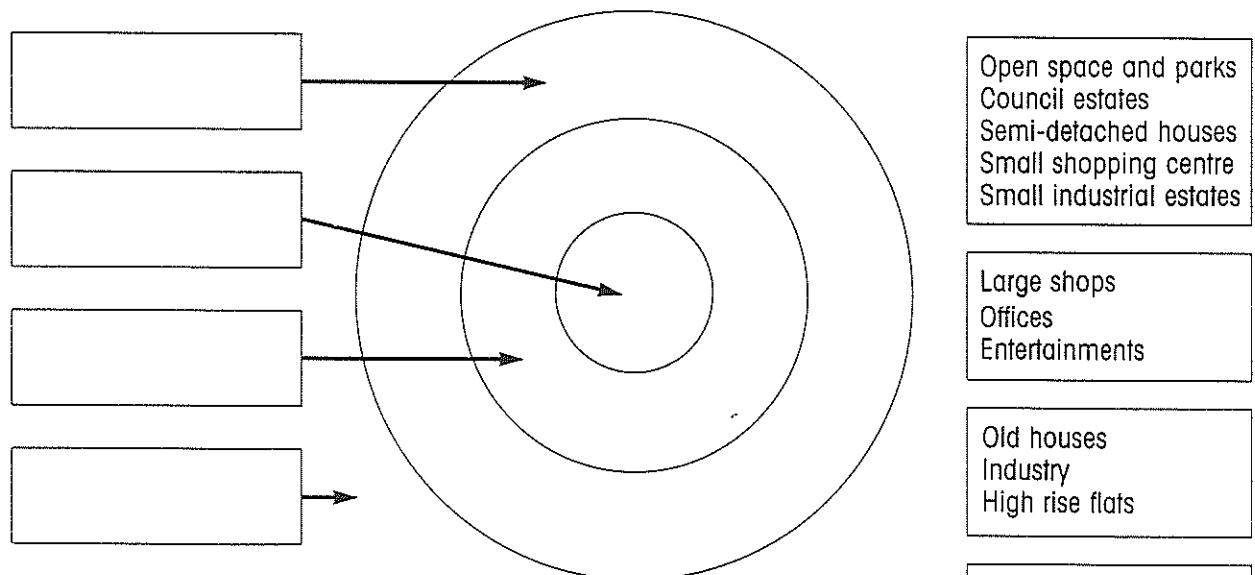
The words read from side to side, downwards and diagonally.

Centre	R T Q P S N L D S R A C B
Land use	N O I T C N U F U I G H F
CBD	D F L G O H B Z B Z D E J
Function	L E K A U R A Q U C O I T
Inner city	P O J I N S P L R M L N K
Hierarchy	M N Q K T D Y R B N E N E
Settlement	C E N T R E U U S M M E O
Countryside	B S R J Y G F S E K N R P
Zone	D U T X S T E L E R S C Q
Town	W U D I I H T U V T X I Z
Suburbs	A C Z D D T D W N W O T V
	B M H I E R A R C H Y Y R
	E C R S L Z T X Y M T L P

b) Write each **down word** next to the correct sentence below.

- \_\_\_\_\_ The central part of the city where shops and offices are.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The area of housing on the outskirts of a city.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The rural areas surrounding a city.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The area between the city centre and suburbs.

2 Study the diagram below which shows the zones (areas) of a city and their surroundings.



- a) Colour the centre of the circle **red**, the next circle **brown**, the outer circle **yellow** and the rest of the diagram **green**.
- b) Label the four zones by writing each of the following in the correct boxes on the left of the diagram.

*CBD    Countryside    Suburbs    Inner city*

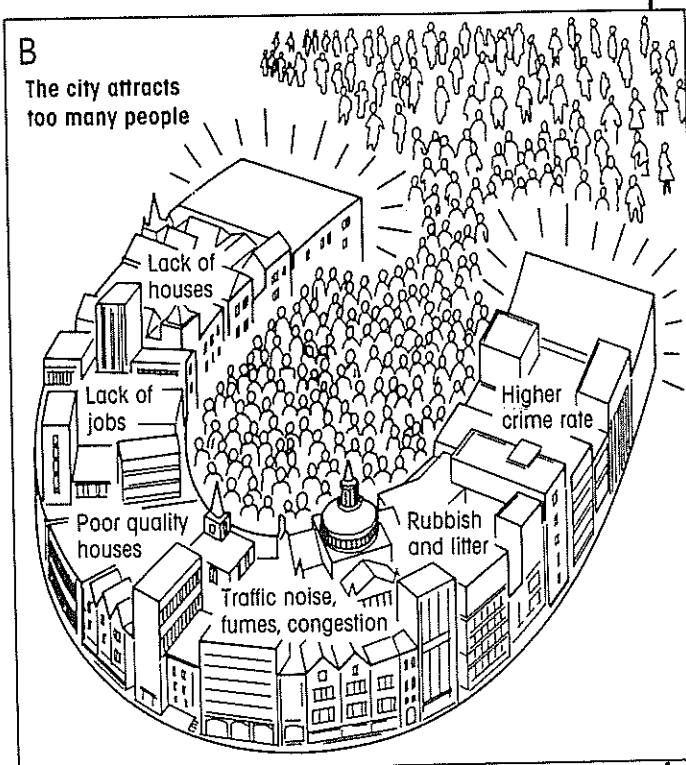
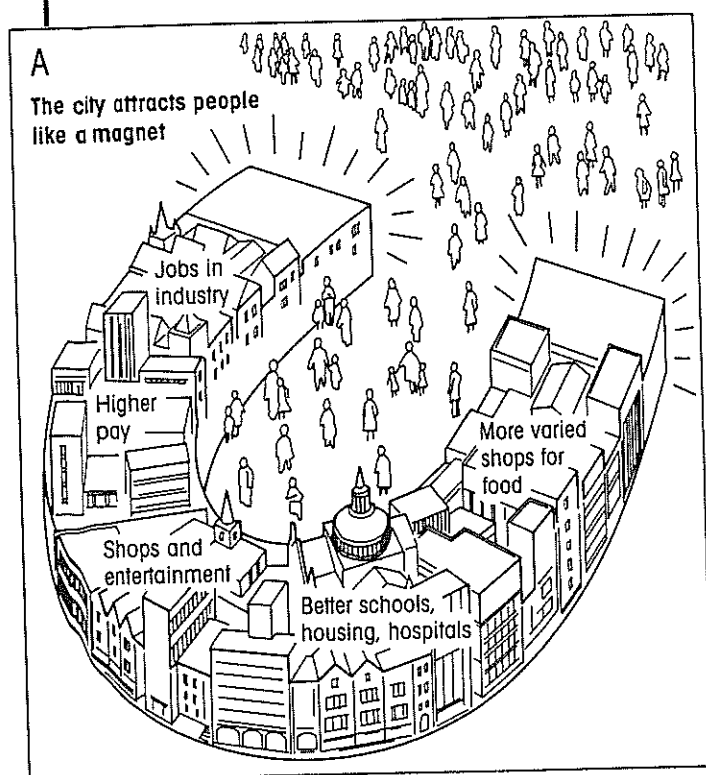
c) Draw arrows from the boxes on the right to the correct zones on the diagram.

## Cities – their good and bad points

Dick Whittington was attracted to London because he thought that the streets were paved with gold. Many people all over the world are still attracted to big cities. They think there are many good points (advantages) in living there.

- 1 Diagram A shows some good points of living in cities.  
Write down **four** of these good points.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_  
c) \_\_\_\_\_  
d) \_\_\_\_\_



- 2 When Dick Whittington arrived in London he found that the city was very different. He spent the first night without food and sleeping in a shop doorway. Many other people all over the world have found bad points (disadvantages) in living in big cities.

Diagram B shows some of the bad points of living in big cities.  
Write down **four** of these bad points

- a) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_  
c) \_\_\_\_\_  
d) \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Write a paragraph on a separate sheet of paper to explain what you like about living in a city.

# Settlements: town and country

Study sketch A on the separate sheet. It shows part of the central area in a town.

- 1 Look for three pieces of evidence that show this area is easy to reach by different forms of transport.

Form of transport	Evidence
a) _____	_____
b) _____	_____
c) _____	_____ (3)

- 2 a) The top left part of sketch A shows part of the CBD. Below is a list of functions. Underline the ones you would expect to find in a CBD.

*Housing estate   Night club   Council office   Theme park*  
*Department store   Corner shop   Multi-storey car park*  
*Primary schools   Bank   Airport* (3)

- b) Give one reason why the CBD is a good location for the functions you underlined in a).

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

- 3 Explain why there are a lot of very tall buildings in the CBD.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

- 4 There is a row of old terraced houses labelled X. These have all been converted to offices for small firms.

- a) Why do you think the people who used to live here wanted to move away from this area?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

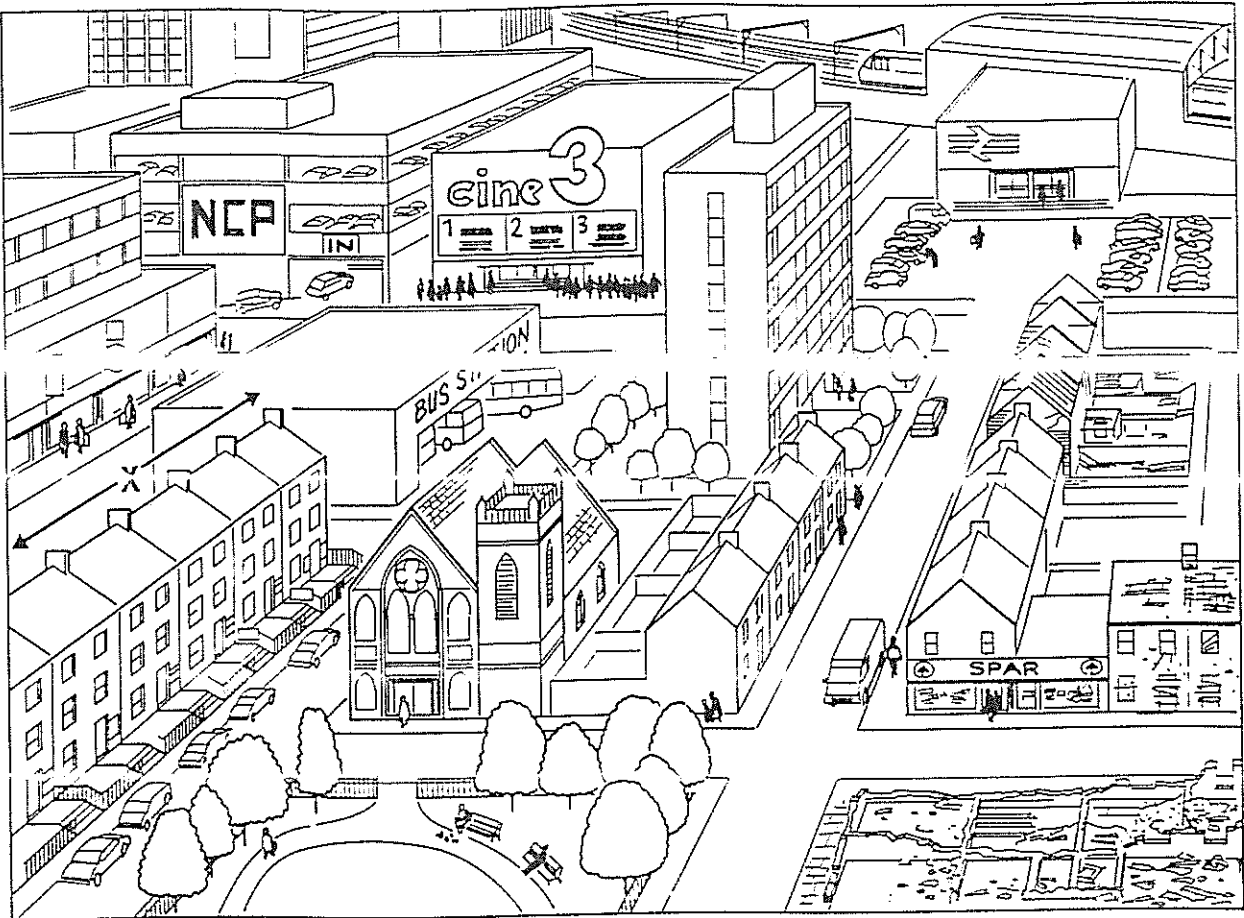
- b) Why do you think this is a good place for firms to have their offices?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

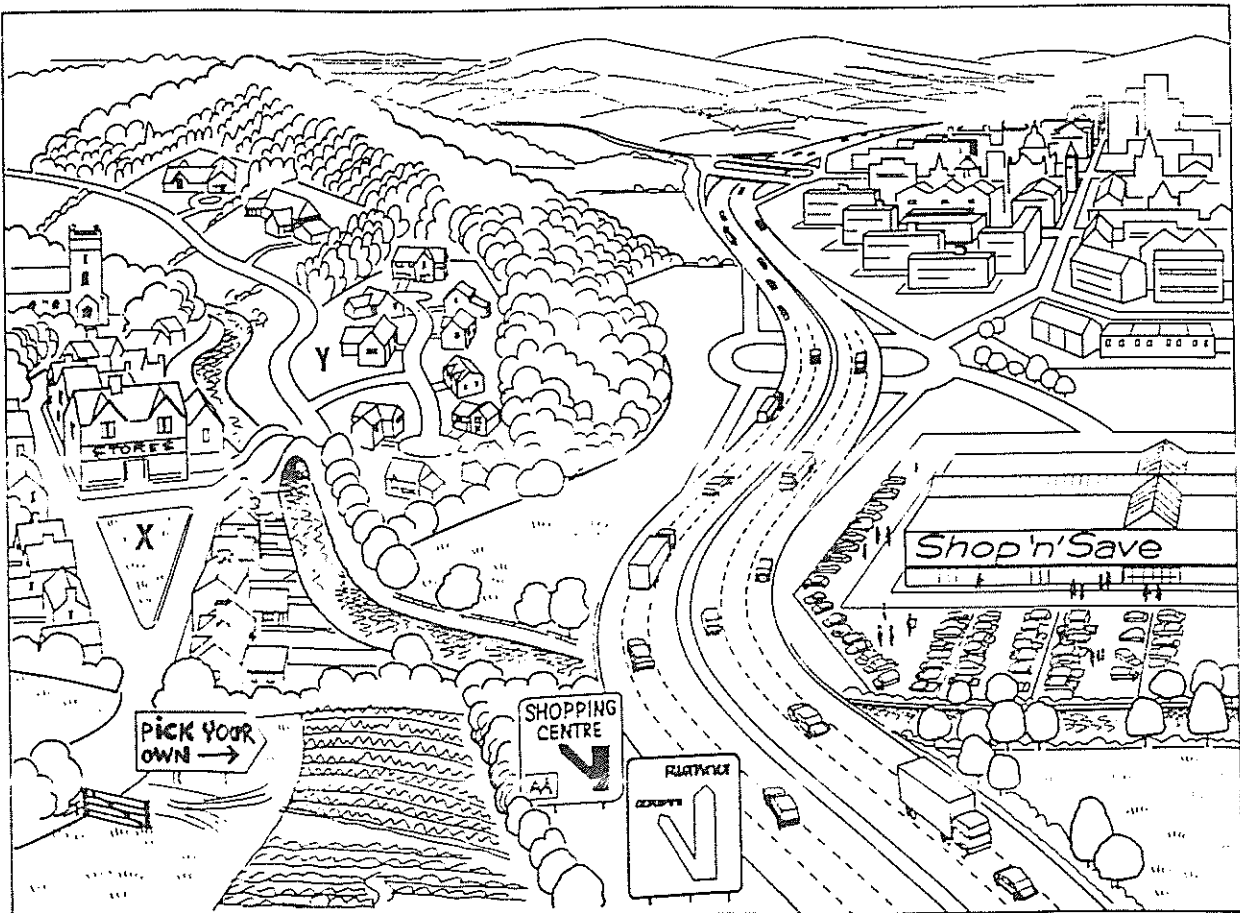
- 5 In the bottom right corner of the sketch there is a small corner shop. It does not have as many customers as it used to have 20 years ago. Suggest reasons why this is so.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

A



B





# Favelas Project

Aim: To investigate the Favelas of Brazil



## Final Checklist:

- Don't just copy and paste from the internet. Read any information through carefully and then write it in your own words.
- Don't use Wikipedia!!!
- Think about neat, colourful presentation in your work.

Create a report in either Word or PowerPoint about the favelas in Brazil. Things that you can

research to include:

- What does the word 'favela' mean?
- Where in Brazil would I find favelas? Use maps and images
- Why do people build favelas?
- Why do they look the way that they do? Images
- What are the daily problems of life in a favela?

## Useful Websites:

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/202893/favela>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/27982333>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-27635554>

<http://www.theguardian.com/travel/gallery/2013/nov/04/favelas-rio-de-janeiro-in-pictures>

<http://www.smh.com.au/fifa-world-cup-2014/world-cup-news-2014/a-concrete-jungle-life-in-brazils-favelas-20140615-zs8ea.html>

<http://www.globalfootprints.org/issues/local/homeless/favelas.htm>

<http://catcomm.org/call-them-favelas/>

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/2/27511af8-23b3-11e2-a46b-00144feabdc0.html#axzz36LEQPHvv>

<http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2014/may/18/brazil-favelas-big-trouble-world-cup-marketing-police-abuse-killings-security>