

## LESSON 4

# TYPES OF SETTLEMENTS

### INTRODUCTION

Most people do not live alone. They live in hamlets, villages, farms, smaller or bigger towns.

The first human settlements came into existence when people stopped nomadic way of life and they became farmers from hunters. Natural conditions were the main reasons considered when starting the settlements / water, fertile soil, forests, minerals .../

Localization of settlements from the defence point of view / on the hill, on the Island.../ and business trips.

In this lesson we look closer at various types of settlements in the world.

Lesson: Geography

Topic: Types of settlements

Objectives:

1. Practice of vocabulary related to settlements.
2. Practice of listening, speaking, reading and writing skills.
3. Get to know various types of settlements.

Time available: 45 minutes (1 hour)

Form of students: 2nd grade

Prior knowledge: vocabulary related to the topic

Materials and equipment: map, the Internet

Methods: groupwork, individual work, discussion

**Stage1:** (5 min) Motivation – introduction into the theme

At first we divide the students into smaller groups, consisting of 4-6 people.

We show them various pictures of settlements and ask students to name them.

### Task 1



Town, city, hamlet, village

We ask students to characterize the settlement using one sentence.

Possible answers: The place, where people work. The place, where people live. Where they attend schools.

**Stage 2:** (10 min) Individual work. Students use prepared papers.

Students think of the functions of the settlements. Which functions has rural settlement , which has urban settlement. We can choose the specific village and town, familiar to all the students. We can give an example of the function of the town, in which students live. At the end of this activity one student of each group presents the ideas.

Students should mention the possible functions: industrial, residential, cultural, administrative, educational, traffic, spa, recreational, agricultural, financial, etc.

### **Stage 3:** (15 min)

In this part of the lesson students get to know various types of settlements and their brief characteristic.

Students are asked to read the text.

### **Task 2**

**Megalopolis** - a group of conurbations, consisting of more than ten million people each.

**Conurbation** - a group of large cities and their suburbs, consisting of three to ten million people.

**Metropolis** – a large city and its suburbs consisting of multiple cities and towns. The population is usually one to three million.

**Large city** – a city with a large population and many services. The population is less than million people but over 300,000 people.

**City** – a city would have a bundant services, but not as many as a large city. The population of a city is between 100,000 and 300,000 people.

**Large town** – a large town has a population of 20,000 to 100,000.

**Town** – a town has a population of 1,000 to 20,000.

**Village** – a village is a human settlement or community that is larger than a hamlet but, smaller than a town. A village generally does not have many services, most likely a church or only a small shop or post office. The population of a village varies however, the average population can range from hundreds to thousands.

**Hamlet** – a hamlet has a tiny population (<100) and very few (if any) services, and few buildings.

**Isolated dwelling** – an isolated dwelling would only have 1 or 2 buildings or families in it. It would have negligible services, if any.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Settlement\\_hierarchy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Settlement_hierarchy)

Questions related to the text:

Name at least two examples for each type of settlements in your region, country.

Students work again in groups. They can use the map or the Internet.

**Stage 4:** (15 min) Students watch the video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=orggsTFcoos>

### **Task 3**

Individual work related to the video. Students continue working in smaller groups.

They get a sheet of paper with two overlapping circles. They write the advantages of living in a town into one of them, the advantages of a village into the other one and advantages which are common for the village and also the town into the overlapping part of the circles.

We should remind them to think of various aspects of rural life, like economic, social and environmental.

At the end of this stage students have time to present their works.



