



**What are the benefits and problems of different living spaces?**

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| <p><b>Lesson Overview</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How were sites for settlements chosen?</li> <li>2. What are the different types of living spaces?</li> <li>3. Where are the UK’s major cities and what are some settlement functions?</li> <li>4. What are the benefits and problems in cities?</li> <li>5. How are cities organised?</li> <li>6. What are mega-cities and why are they growing?</li> <li>7. What is it like in the megacity Lagos, Nigeria?</li> <li>8. What are the problems and benefits in rural settlements?</li> <li>9. How can we build better living spaces in future?</li> <li>10. What have I learned and how can I remember it? (Consolidation and Revision)</li> </ol> | <p><b>Key Words</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CBD</b> - central business district.</li> <li>• <b>Commercial</b> - an area of businesses, shops and offices.</li> <li>• <b>Commuters</b> - people who travel a distance to get to work.</li> <li>• <b>Dispersed</b> – settlements where the buildings are spread out</li> <li>• <b>Function</b> - the main purpose of a place.</li> <li>• <b>Industrial</b> - an area of mainly factories, or work places.</li> <li>• <b>Inner City</b>- an area around the CBD traditionally where factories and warehouses were located.</li> <li>• <b>LIC</b> – Low income country</li> <li>• <b>Linear</b> – settlements which have a long and narrow shape</li> <li>• <b>Megacity</b> - a city with over 10 million people.</li> <li>• <b>Migration</b>- movement from one country or region to another</li> <li>• <b>Natural advantage</b> - an aspect of the environment that makes a site good for a settlement.</li> <li>• <b>NEE</b> – Newly emerging country</li> <li>• <b>Nucleated</b> – settlements where buildings are grouped together</li> <li>• <b>Pull factors</b>- attracts a person to migrate to another region or country</li> <li>• <b>Push factors</b>- motivates a person to migrate away from their country or region of residence</li> <li>• <b>Quality of life</b> - the standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group.</li> <li>• <b>Residential</b>- an area of mainly houses where people live.</li> <li>• <b>Rural-urban fringe</b> - the area at the very edge of the city beside the countryside.</li> <li>• <b>Rural</b>- countryside, or natural area.</li> <li>• <b>Settlement</b>- a place where a number of people live permanently.</li> <li>• <b>Site</b>- a location or specific place.</li> <li>• <b>Suburb</b> - a residential area towards the edge of a city.</li> <li>• <b>Sustainable</b> – to support current and future generations</li> <li>• <b>Urban</b>- city, or built-up area.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Suggested reading</b></p> <p>Fiction books:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome to Lagos by Chibundu Onuzo</li> <li>• Oh My Gods by Alexandra Sheppard</li> <li>• Rooftoppers by Katherine Rundell</li> <li>• The Secret of Spiggy Holes by Enid Blyton</li> <li>• The Secret Runners of New York by Matthew Reilly</li> </ul> <p>Non fiction books:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A World of Cities by James Brown and Lily Murray</li> <li>• Cool Tokyo Guide by Abby Denson</li> <li>• The Atlas of Unusual Borders by Zoran Nikolic</li> </ul>   | <p><b>Skills</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using empathy when learning about different opinions and points of view on places to live and communities (city v. countryside).</li> <li>• The rules and conventions of writing a balanced argument on advantages and disadvantage or push and pull factors using PEEL paragraphs.</li> <li>• Describing locations and distributions using key geographical terms.</li> <li>• Interpreting photos, maps and data on graphs.</li> <li>• Creativity- designing a future city.</li> </ul>  |