



# Primary Geography

## Villages, towns and cities

Name:

Class:

# Knowledge organiser

Vocabulary	
City	A large settlement that usually has more than 100,000 people
Employment	A job – that pays money in return for work
Land use	The purpose or use of an area of land
Leisure	Activities that people do in their spare time when they are not working
Megacity	A city with at least 10 million people
Population	The number of people in a particular place
Population density	The number of people per square kilometre
Settlement	A place where humans live
Town	A medium-sized settlement that can have between 1,000 and 100,000 people
Village	A small settlement that can have between 100 and approximately 3,000 people



Village – Trška Gora, Slovenia



Town – Ashford, UK



City – New York, USA



Megacity – Tokyo, Japan



### How many people live on Earth?

- Approximately 7.7 billion
- In 1800 there were approximately 0.8 billion people on Earth

### The differences between villages, towns and cities

Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the countryside</li> <li>• Some services such as a post office, a small shop and sometimes a small place of worship</li> <li>• There may be a doctors' practice and a primary school</li> <li>• Many people are leaving villages to move to towns and cities</li> </ul>
Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Services such as primary and secondary schools, a train station, hospitals and shopping centres</li> <li>• Large supermarkets and at least one place of worship</li> </ul>
City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many different types of services, including universities, sports stadiums and a large variety of shops</li> <li>• Many restaurants, transport links and different places of worship</li> <li>• Many people move to cities because there are more opportunities for employment and leisure</li> </ul>

### What opportunities do villages, towns and cities offer?

<b>Employment</b> – the jobs that people do. There might only be a few opportunities for employment in a village but there will be a lot of jobs in a city.	<b>Leisure</b> – this is what we do in our spare time and can include activities such as walking in the countryside or visiting a museum in a city.
<b>Shopping</b> – villages might have only one shop. However, a city could have thousands of shops selling a wide variety of things.	<b>Transport</b> – villages are often connected by country lanes, with very little traffic. However, towns and cities can have busy roads and many different types of public transport.

### Land use in cities

Residential	Housing of all types
Commercial	Businesses, offices and shops
Industrial	Factories, warehouses (large buildings for storage), rubbish and recycling facilities
Transportation	Roads, bus lanes, railway lines, cycle paths
Green areas	Big parks and open spaces

## 4 Learning review

Lesson	Lesson question	You will learn...	Learning review
1	Where do people live?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How many people live on our planet.</li> <li>• What 'sparsely populated' and 'densely populated' mean.</li> <li>• Which countries in the world are densely populated.</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
2	What affects where people live?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How early humans began to settle and farm.</li> <li>• Which natural resources are useful for a settlement.</li> <li>• The positive and negative factors that can affect a settlement.</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
3	How do human settlements differ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What the different types of settlement are.</li> <li>• What the features of the different types of settlement are.</li> <li>• What types of employment, shopping, leisure and transport are found in villages, towns and cities.</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
4	What makes up a city?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What the features of cities are.</li> <li>• How land is used in cities.</li> <li>• What megacities are.</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
5	Can you design your own settlement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What your ideal settlement would be like.</li> <li>• What important features it would have.</li> <li>• How to describe and draw your ideal settlement.</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
6	Assessment: 'There are more advantages to living in a city than disadvantages.' Do you agree?		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



# Lesson 1

## Where do people live?

### How many people?

There are almost 8 billion people on the planet. We write 8 billion like this: 8,000,000,000







1. Practise writing 8 billion in numbers.

### A growing population

The **population** of the world is changing all the time. Every three minutes, 900 people are born and 360 people die. By the end of this lesson, almost 20,000 new babies will have been born.

The population of the world is currently increasing (getting bigger) because more people are being born than are dying.

This pictogram shows how the population of the world has increased over the last 300 years. By 2050, experts predict that the population of the world will reach 10 billion.

Year	World population
1700	
1800	
1900	
2000	

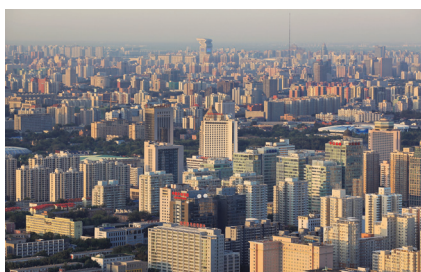
one stick figure = 1 billion people



2. Look at the pictogram. How has the world's population changed over time? Write your answer.

## Sparse or dense?

The world's population is spread out across the world. In some places, lots of people live close together, like this:



However, in other places, people live spread out, like this:



And in some places, nobody lives there at all, like this:



When a lot of people live close together, we say that the area is densely populated. Dense means packed together tightly.

When people live far apart, we say that the area is sparsely populated. **Sparse** means spread out.



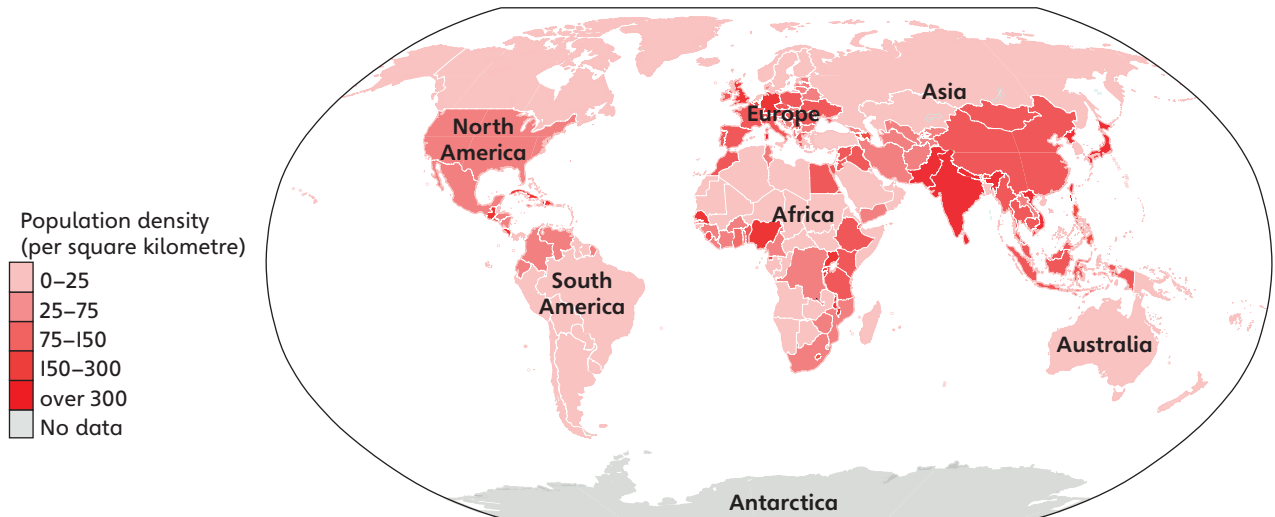
3. Why do you think that some places are more densely populated than others? Write your answer.

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# Population density of the world

This map shows where people live around the world.



The darkest areas show where lots of people live close together. These areas are densely populated.

The palest areas show where people do not live near each other at all. These areas are sparsely populated.

The darker the colour, the more densely populated the area.

The numbers in the key show how many people live in each square kilometre of land. You could fit about 140 football pitches in a square kilometre of land.

Over time, the world's population has increased dramatically. Over half of the world's population lives in Asia and around 15 per cent of the world's population lives in Africa.



4. Name two areas or countries with a high **population density**. Write your answer.

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5. Name two areas or countries with a low population density. Write your answer.

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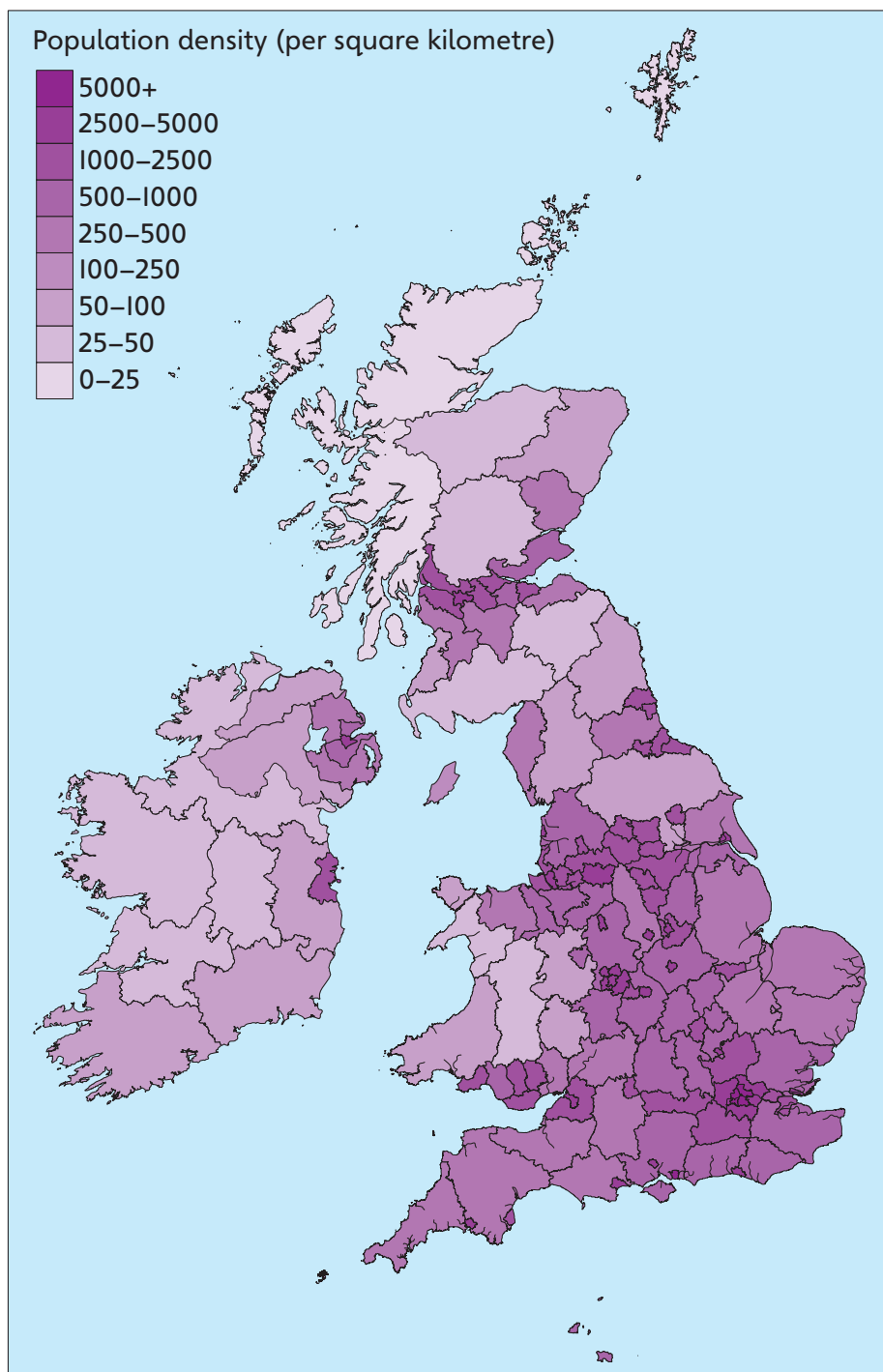
## Population density of the UK

Almost 68 million people live in the UK. This means that almost 1% of the world's population lives in the UK.

The spread of the population in the UK is very uneven. A lot of people live within a small area, while large parts of the UK have a very low population.



6. Look at the map of the UK. Which areas are the most densely populated? Draw circles on the map.



# Lesson 2

## What affects where people live?

### Quiz

1. How many people live on Earth today? Tick the correct answer.

a. almost 8,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	c. almost 8 million <input type="checkbox"/>
b. almost 80,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	d. almost 8 billion <input type="checkbox"/>
2. What will the global population be in 2050? Tick the correct answer.

a. 10 million <input type="checkbox"/>	
b. 100 million <input type="checkbox"/>	
c. 10 billion <input type="checkbox"/>	
d. 100 billion <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. What has happened to the world's population since the year 1800? Tick the correct answer.

a. It has increased.	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. It has decreased.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. It has doubled.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. It has stayed the same.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. What does it mean if an area is densely populated? Tick the correct answer.

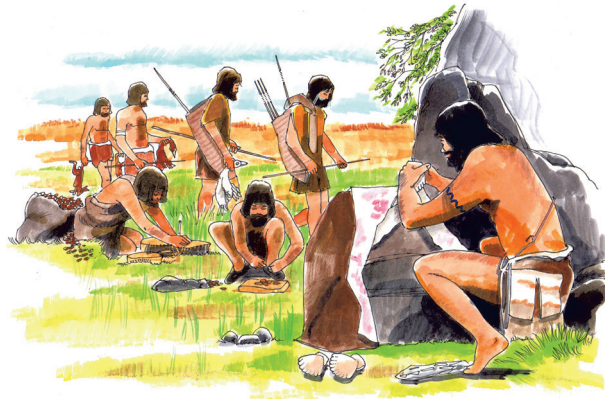
a. Many people live close together.	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. People live far away from each other.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. No people live in the area.	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Read the statement below. Tick 'True' or 'False'.  
Almost 68 million people live in the UK.

True ☐ False ☐

## Hunter-gatherers

Many thousands of years ago, humans were 'hunter-gatherers'. They hunted wild animals for meat, and used the skins and bones to make things such as clothes and tools. Humans also gathered (collected) fruit, plants and nuts to eat.

Hunter-gatherers were nomadic, which means they moved from place to place looking for food. They did not have permanent **settlements** (places where there are always people living).



## Keeping animals and growing crops

Around 10,000 years ago, humans started to keep animals and grow crops (plants to eat). This meant they could live in one place rather than move around all the time. However, when they needed new farmland, they had to move again.

## Permanent settlements

Around 5,000 years ago, people learnt how to take good care of the soil. This meant that they could live in the same place all the time.

Permanent settlements and new ways of farming meant people could grow more food than before. So **villages** got bigger, and developed into **towns**. Some towns got even bigger and became **cities**.





1. Complete this sentence. Write your answer.

Humans stopped moving around so much and settled because...

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2. Complete this sentence. Write your answer.

Humans stopped moving around so much and settled but...

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3. Complete this sentence. Write your answer.

Humans stopped moving around so much and settled so...

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## Natural resources

Natural resources are materials that come from nature, such as water, trees, rocks and metals. Some natural resources are very useful for human settlements. For example:

- Raw materials like wood and stone can be used to build homes.
- Coal and oil can be used for heating and to make machines work.
- A water supply can be used for drinking, washing and cooking.
- Rivers and seas can be used for fishing, or to transport goods and people.
- Dry land away from rivers is good to build on because it will not flood.
- Fertile soil (soil that is rich in nutrients) is good for farming to grow crops for food.
- Land on the top of a hilly area is easier to defend.
- Land by a forest or a hill is protected from bad weather.



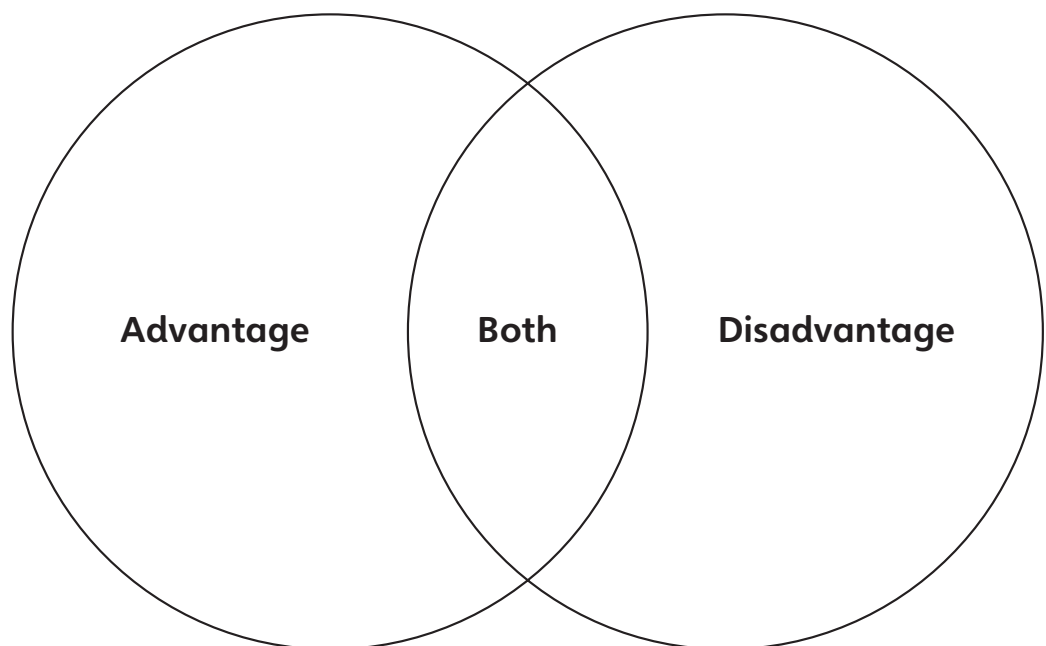
This land is good for farming because the soil is fertile and it is flat



This mountain is not good for farming because there is no soil, just rock, and it is steep



4. Decide if each of the following things would be an advantage or a disadvantage for a settlement. Write the letters on the sorting circles.
- a. A good supply of wood and stone nearby for making fires and building homes.
  - b. Land that is very steep (not flat).
  - c. Land with fertile soil that is very good for farming.
  - d. Land near a river.
  - e. Land that is on top of a hill.
  - f. Land with very poor soil so crops (such as wheat and potatoes) cannot grow.
  - g. Land with some shelter from the weather (such as from a forest or hill).
  - h. Land that has a lot of natural resources, such as coal, gold or iron in the ground.





# Lesson 3

## How do human settlements differ?



### Quiz

1. What are hunter-gatherers? Write your answer.

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2. Complete the sentence. Write your answer.

Humans learnt how to farm land and keep animals.  
This meant they could live in \_\_\_\_\_ place.

3. What happened to human settlements over time?  
Tick the correct answer.

- a. They got smaller and smaller. ☐  
b. They grew bigger and bigger,  
and became towns and cities. ☐

4. Read the statement below. Tick 'True' or 'False'.

Fertile soil makes it harder to farm  
and grow crops for food.

True ☐ False ☐

5. Which of the locations below would be good for a  
new settlement? Tick the correct answer.

- a. near to a river ☐  
b. far away from any water ☐

## What is a settlement?

A settlement is any place where people live. A settlement could be just one house, where only one person lives with no one else nearby. Or it could be a huge city, home to millions of people.

Settlements begin in different places for different reasons. They can be permanent or temporary. A permanent settlement is one that stays there all the time, like a village, town or city.

A temporary settlement is one that is not there all the time, like a camp.



1. What is a settlement? Tick the correct answer.

a. A place where at least one million people live. ☐

b. A place with only one small house. ☐

c. Any place where people live. ☐



2. What is the difference between a permanent settlement and a temporary settlement? Write your answer.

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## Different types of settlement

Different types of settlement have different names. A settlement could be a village, a town or a city.



Village



Town



City



3. Match the descriptions of settlements to the correct photos. Draw a line between them.



Village – Trška Gora, Slovenia

- A** This type of settlement has:
- thousands of people
  - lots of schools
  - one or more train stations
  - a hospital
  - shopping centres
  - large supermarkets and at least one place of worship.



Town – Ashford, UK

- B** This type of settlement has:
- a few hundred to a few thousand people
  - some services, like a post office, a small shop and a place of worship
  - a primary school and a doctors' surgery (depending on its size).



City – New York, USA

- C** This type of settlement has:
- hundreds of thousands to millions of people
  - many different types of services, including universities, sports stadiums and a greater variety of shops
  - a large number of restaurants, transport links and different places of worship



## Employment, shopping, leisure and transport

The land in villages, towns and cities can be used in different ways. For example, it can be used for **employment**, shopping, **leisure** activities or transport.

These things can be very different in villages, towns and cities.

<b>Employment</b> – the jobs that people do. There might only be a few opportunities for employment in a village but there will be a lot of jobs in a city.	<b>Leisure</b> – this is what we do in our spare time and can include activities such as walking in the countryside or visiting a museum in a city.
<b>Shopping</b> – villages might only have one shop. However, a city could have thousands of shops selling a wide variety of things.	<b>Transport</b> – villages are often connected by country lanes, with very little traffic. However, towns and cities can have busy roads and many different types of public transport.



4. Think of two examples of employment, leisure, shopping and transport for each type of settlement. Write your answers in the table. One settlement has already been done for you.

	Employment	Leisure	Shopping	Transport
Village	1. Baker 2. Mechanic	1. Climbing 2. Walking	1. Pottery 2. Butcher	1. Bus service 2. Cars
Town	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
City	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

## Unit progress check in

1. Read the statement below. Tick 'True' or 'False'.

8 million people live on Earth today.

True ☐ False ☐

2. What does it mean if an area is densely populated?  
Write your answer.
- 
- 

3. Fill in the blanks to complete this sentence.

Long ago, people learnt how to grow \_\_\_\_\_  
and keep \_\_\_\_\_. This meant people could live in  
permanent settlements.

4. Which of these is not a natural resource? Tick the  
correct answer.

a. wood ☐                      c. land ☐  
b. river ☐                      d. time ☐

5. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for  
each one.

a. There are more employment  
opportunities in villages  
than cities. True ☐ False ☐

b. Hundreds of thousands to  
millions of people live in a city. True ☐ False ☐

6. Which of the natural features below would be an  
advantage to have near a settlement? Tick the **two**  
correct answers.

a. land with no shelter ☐  
b. fertile soil ☐  
c. land with natural resources ☐  
d. land that is very steep ☐

# Lesson 4

## What makes up a city?

### Quiz

1. What is a settlement? Write your answer.

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2. What does it mean if a settlement is permanent? Tick the correct answer.

a. People have lived there for a long time and will continue to. ☐

b. People only live there for a short time. ☐

c. Only one person lives there. ☐

3. Write the types of settlement in order from smallest to largest.

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4. Match each type of settlement with the correct feature. Draw a line between them.

village      many different services like universities, sports stadiums and a wide variety of shops

town      tens of thousands of people live there

city      might have a primary school, a doctors' surgery and a small place of worship

5. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.

a. Cities only have one type of place of worship.

True ☐      False ☐

b. Leisure is what we do in our spare time.

True ☐      False ☐

## Land use in a city



1. Look at the photos below. They show the different ways that land is used in cities.

Match each photo to the correct type of **land use** by writing the letter in the last column of the table. One has been done to help you.

Land use type	Examples	Photo
Residential	Housing of all types	A
Commercial	Businesses, offices and shops	
Industrial	Factories, warehouses (large buildings used for storage), rubbish and recycling facilities	
Transportation	Roads, bus routes, cycle paths, railway lines	



A



B



C



D



## More about land use

All cities use land in the ways that you have just looked at. All cities need to have:

- places for people to live
- transportation routes so people can move around
- industrial areas where factories operate
- commercial areas for people to work and buy the goods and services that they need.



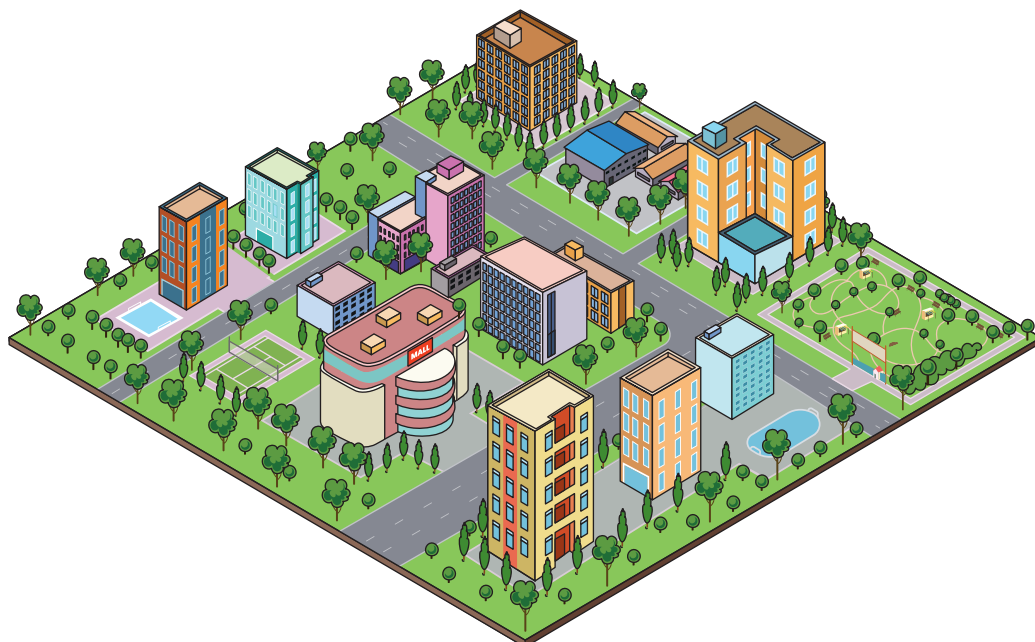
2. Why do cities need transportation routes?



3. Why do cities need commercial areas?

## Green areas

Look at this map of a city. You can see a lot of green areas. These are parks and open spaces, which are important for wellbeing.



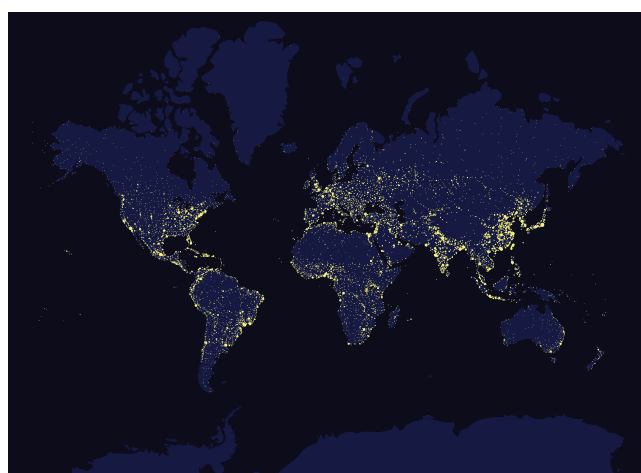
## Megacities

Some cities around the world have grown extremely large. More and more people have moved to live in these cities, and many babies are born, too, meaning that the population keeps growing. Once a city has more than 10 million people, it is called a **megacity**.

Tokyo in Japan and Delhi in India are megacities.



4. What is a megacity? Write your answer.



This is an image of all the countries on Earth. The most lit-up areas are where the most people live and where the largest cities are.

## Life in a village and life in a city

Read about these children, one who lives in a city, and one who lives in a village.

### Life in a city

Paul: 'I have always lived in the city. I can walk to school and the shops are close by. My mum works in the centre of town and it takes her 20 minutes to get to work on the bus.

I like living in the city. There are lots of things to do, like going to the cinema and museums, but it does feel quite crowded.'



### Life in a village

Ara: 'I love living in my village. There is so much space and I can see wildlife and beautiful trees and flowers from my house.

I have to be driven to school and we only go shopping once a week because the shops are half an hour away in the car. I can't see my friends easily because they live in another village.'



5. Write a question you would like to ask either a child who lives in a village or a child who lives in a city.

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# Lesson 5

## Can you design your own settlement?



### Quiz

1. Match each type of land use with the correct description. Draw a line between them.

Residential	roads, bus routes, cycle paths, railway lines
Industrial	factories, warehouses, rubbish and recycling facilities
Commercial	housing of all types
Transportation	businesses, offices and shops

2. Read the statement below. Tick 'True' or 'False'.

Green space is important in a city because it gives people a sense of wellbeing.

True ☐ False ☐

3. How many people live in a megacity? Tick the correct answer.

- a. fewer than 10 million people ☐
- b. more than 5 million people ☐
- c. more than 10 million people ☐

4. Read the statement below. Tick 'True' or 'False'.

Delhi in India is a megacity. True ☐ False ☐

5. Fill in the blanks to complete these sentences.

- a. I like living in a \_\_\_\_\_ because there are lots of things to do like going to the cinema and park.
- b. I like living in a \_\_\_\_\_ because I can play in the fields and woods near my house.



## My ideal settlement

Kim has written about what his ideal settlement would be like. He describes the settlement (1), lists three reasons why he thinks it is ideal (2–4), and gives a summary of why he would like to live there (5).

1. My ideal settlement is a village, with lots of fields, trees and hills, and a river. There would be a primary school, a few shops and a community centre.
2. We could have a garden. We could play in it, and grow our own fruit and vegetables.
3. There would be very few cars. That means there would be less pollution and the air would be fresh and clean.
4. Maybe my dad could work in one of the shops. Then he could walk me to school before he started work.
5. I would love to live in my ideal settlement. It would feel safe and it would be great to know lots of the people who lived there, people of all ages.

Kim has given a lot of reasons why he thinks his ideal settlement would be a great place to live.

Now think about how you and your family live. Think about what you do with your time and answer these questions.



1. What kinds of things do you and your family need to do every day? Write a list.

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2. What do you and your family enjoy doing? Write a list.

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## Write about your ideal settlement



3. Describe your ideal settlement and say why you think it would be a great place to live. What features would you like to include?

My ideal settlement would have some great features.

For example, it would have \_\_\_\_\_

That would be good because \_\_\_\_\_

My ideal settlement would also have \_\_\_\_\_

And that would be good because \_\_\_\_\_

My ideal settlement would not have \_\_\_\_\_

Finally, my settlement would be the ideal place to live because

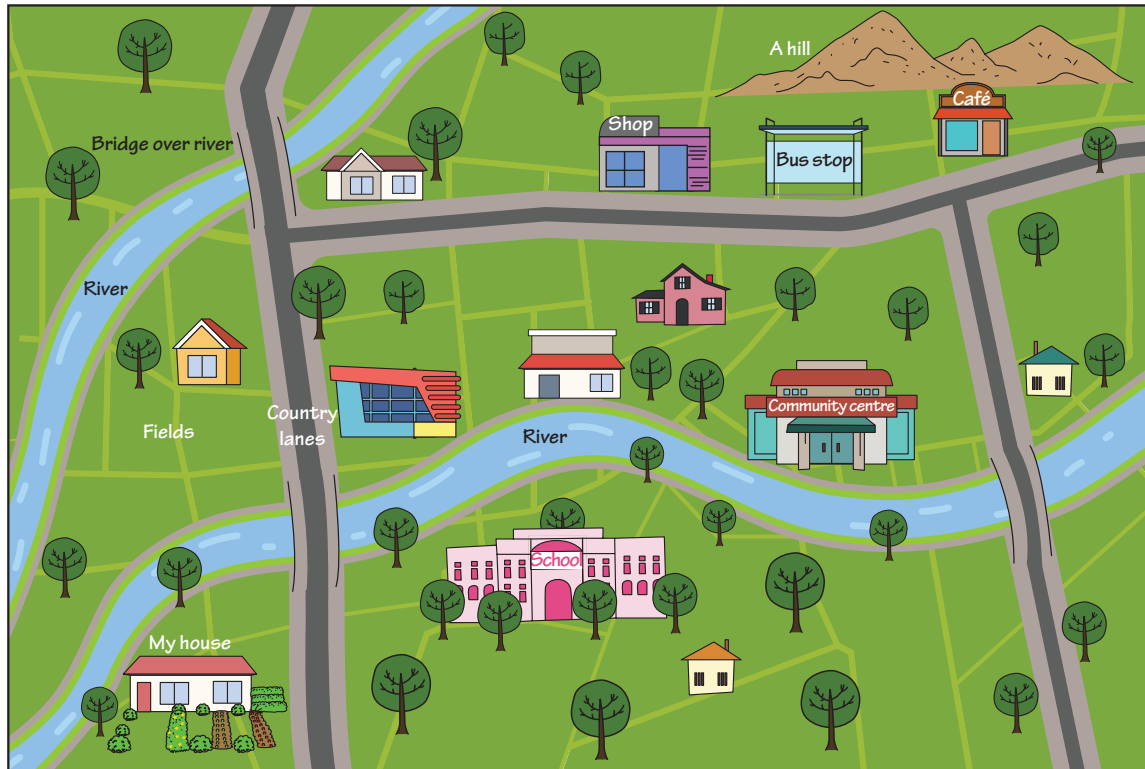
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## Draw your ideal settlement

Kim has drawn a picture of his ideal settlement. He has added labels to explain all the different features.



4. Draw and label your own ideal settlement, based on your writing.
5. Add some extra features, for example a bus stop, a shopping centre or a sports stadium – whatever is right for your ideal settlement.

# Lesson 6

## Unit check out



Write an answer to this question: 'There are more advantages to living in a city than disadvantages.' Do you agree?

Key words		
city	megacity	town
employment	pollution	transport links
green spaces	shopping	village
leisure		

<b>Title:</b> 'There are more advantages to living in a city than disadvantages.' Do you agree?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>Introduction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What are the features of villages?</li><li>• What are the features of towns?</li><li>• What are the features of cities?</li></ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



<p><b>Paragraph 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What features of a city are advantages, compared to villages or towns?</li> <li>• Why do you think that?</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><b>Paragraph 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What features of a city are disadvantages, compared to villages or towns?</li> <li>• Why do you think that?</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><b>Paragraph 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on a city that you know. Does this city have any special advantages or disadvantages?</li> <li>• Why do you think this?</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><b>Extension</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thinking about megacities, do they have any extra advantages or disadvantages compared to cities?</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall, what are the advantages of cities?</li> <li>• Overall, what are the disadvantages of cities?</li> <li>• Are there more advantages or disadvantages to living in a city?</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

## Villages, towns and cities

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# Primary Geography

## Villages, towns and cities

Pearson Primary Geography is a proven, intelligently sequenced curriculum that helps every child learn, and remember more. These units will help you become a successful Geographer!

These workbooks provide a resource to support teaching and to evidence children's learning through the unit, by providing:

- Knowledge Organisers to support learning substantive knowledge across the unit
- Clear, levelled texts and images to follow teaching material
- Retrieval Practice 'Quizzes' every lesson to build retention
- Mid Unit check-ins - for formative assessment
- End of Unit summative tasks

For more about Pearson Primary Geography, and the Geography resources that sit alongside these, please visit:

[pearsonschools.co.uk/PrimaryHistGeog](https://www.pearsonschools.co.uk/PrimaryHistGeog)

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