

3rd GRADE MINIMUM CONTENTS

UDI 2: WHERE WE LIVE (6)

► POPULATION

Population means all the people, or **inhabitants** of a village, a city or a whole country. The population of a place **increases** when:

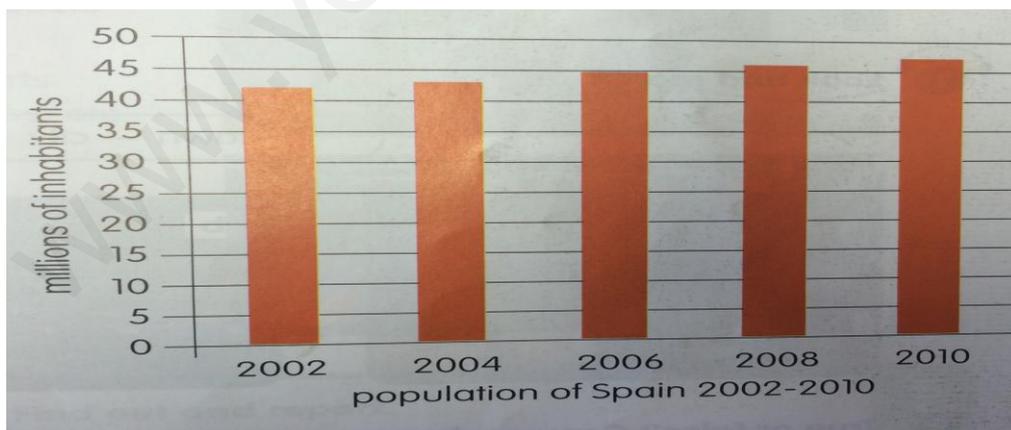
- More people are born than die.
- There are more **immigrants** than **emigrants**. Immigrants are people who leave their homeland to come to live in a new place. Emigrants are people who leave a place in their homeland to live in a different place.

The population of a place **decreases** when:

- More people die than are born.
- There are more emigrants (people leaving) than immigrants (people coming).

There are different ways to study population:

- A census.** This is a list of the inhabitants of a place. It tells us how old they are, what jobs they do, etc. In general, a census is updated every ten years, with new information collected from every home.
- A population graph.** It shows the number of inhabitants in a place for each year. It shows you if the population of a place is increasing or decreasing.



► VILLAGES, TOWNS AND CITIES.

Most people live in villages, towns or cities.

- **Villages** are small places with a small population.

We call them rural areas. Villages have narrow roads and not much traffic. There are not many schools or shops. Most people live in houses. Many people who live in villages work in farming. Many young people leave their villages to find work in towns and cities.

There are different types of villages:

- **Mountain villages.** They are on mountain sides or in valleys. The houses have thick walls to keep out the cold. The roofs are sloped so that the snow falls off. The streets are steep and narrow. Many villagers work on farms or take care of the forest.
- **Villages on plains.** These are usually bigger than mountain villages. The streets and roads are straight. Many villages have **housing estates**.
 - These are groups of houses that look very similar.
 - Plains are perfect places for farms because the land is flat and fertile.
- **Villages on the coast.** Coastal villages can be on high land or on coastal plains. These villages are popular with tourists who enjoy the beach. For this reason, many villagers work in hotels and restaurants.

Some villagers are fishermen and they go out to sea in their boats every day.



- **Towns and cities** have larger populations. We call them **urban** areas. They have busy streets, wide roads, and a lot of traffic. Some cities have an underground train service and an airport. People live in houses or in flats in tall buildings. People in towns and cities work in many different types of jobs, for example, in shops, banks, offices and factories.

► LIFE IN CITIES

Most people in Europe live in cities. Madrid and Barcelona are examples of large cities. City life has advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages

- More work opportunities. There are jobs in hospitals, banks and shops, for example.
- More educational services. There are many schools and universities, museums and libraries.
- More cultural diversity. People from other parts of the country and from other countries live together in cities.
- A greater variety of products available. Shopping centres, supermarkets and restaurants offer products from other places, as well as local products.
- More free time activities. There are sports centres, swimming pools, theatres, cinemas, zoos...

Disadvantages

- More noise and pollution. There is a lot of traffic and pollution from cars and factories.
- Fewer open spaces. There are fewer natural landscapes.
- It's sometimes harder to get to know people.

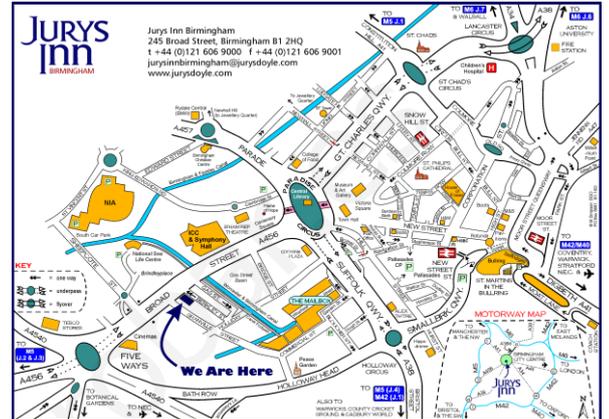
Cities have three main parts:

- The **historic centre**. This is usually the oldest part. The streets are narrow and the buildings are not very tall. Historic monuments are in the historic centre.
- The **modern district**. This area often surrounds the city centre. The streets are wider. There are often tall buildings here.
- The **suburbs**. These are residential areas away from the centre. There are shopping centres, factories and industrial estates in many suburbs.



► STREET MAPS

Street maps show us an **aerial view** of the streets, parks, gardens and buildings in a town or city. They have a **grid**, which helps us to find places. The grid uses lines to divide the map into **rows** and **columns**. The rows go from side to side and the columns go from top to bottom. The rows on a street map usually have numbers and the columns have letters. Street maps have symbols for important buildings and places in the city, such as museums, hospitals, and car parks. We can see what these symbols mean by looking at the **key** of the map.



► MEANS OF TRANSPORT

We use different **means of transport** to move people and merchandise from one place to another.

- **Road transport**

Cars, lorries, buses, and motorbikes travel on roads. We travel long distances between cities on long, wide roads called **motorways**. **Minor roads** are smaller roads that connect villages.

- **Rail transport**

Trains and underground trains travel on **tracks**. Trains can carry a lot of people or merchandise. They are a fast, efficient means of transport.

- **Water transport**

Boats, passenger ships, and cargo ships carry people and merchandise on rivers, lakes, and seas. Water transport is slow, but it's cheaper than road transport.

- **Air transport**

Airplanes arrive at and depart from airports, which are usually located outside cities. Airplanes carry many passengers at a time. They are the fastest way to move people and merchandise over long distances. However, air transport is very expensive.



► ROAD SAFETY

Pedestrians travel from one place to another on foot. They must be careful when crossing roads. Basic road safety rules help to prevent accidents:

- Always walk on the pavement, not the road.
- Always cross the road at the pedestrian crossing.
- Wait for the green light that shows that a pedestrian can cross.
- Always stop, look both ways, and listen before you cross the road.
- Do not cross the road behind buses or between parked cars. The drivers may not see you.

Roads are also dangerous places for cyclists. Follow these rules for safe cycling:

- Always wear a helmet to protect your head.
- If you cycle at night, always wear reflective clothing. It is important that drivers can see you!
- Always follow the arm sign rules so that other roads users know what you are going to do.

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ACTIVITIES

1.-Why does population change? Read and write.

more - population - immigrants - decreases - emigrants - increases

- are people who come to live in a new place.
- are people who leave a place to live in a different place.
- The population..... when more people are born than die.
- The increases when there are more immigrants than emigrants.
- The populationwhen more people die than are born.
- The population decreases when there are..... emigrants than immigrants.

2.-Village or city? Read and match.

- Many people work in farming.
- People live in houses or flats in tall building.
- People work in shops, banks, offices and factories.
- It has a small population.
- It has a large population.
- It has narrow roads and not much traffic.



3.-Read the sentences about mountain villages. Circle the correct answers.

- Mountain villages are built on mountain slopes or in valleys/in the suburbs.
- Houses in mountain villages are different from/ the same as those on the coast.
- The walls are thin/thick to keep out the cold.
- They have sloping/ flat roofs so that the snow falls off.
- The streets in mountain villages are steep and very wide/narrow

4.-What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city? Read and tick.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
There are more educational services.		
There are fewer open spaces.		
There is more noise and pollution.		
There are more work opportunities.		
There is more cultural diversity.		
There is a greater variety of products available.		
There are more free time activities.		
It is sometimes harder to get to know people.		

5.-What squares are the buildings or places in? Look and write.

The map shows a grid with columns labeled A, B, C, D, E and rows labeled 1, 2, 3, 4. The streets shown are River Road, London Street, High Street, North Street, Oak Tree Avenue, Avenue, Way, King's Street, Castle Street, and Market Lane. A museum is located at the intersection of D and 1. A hospital is located at the intersection of B and 2. A car park is located at the intersection of A and 4. There are also green areas representing parks or open spaces.

Key

- museum
- hospital
- car park

a. The museum is in _____.

b. The hospital is in _____.

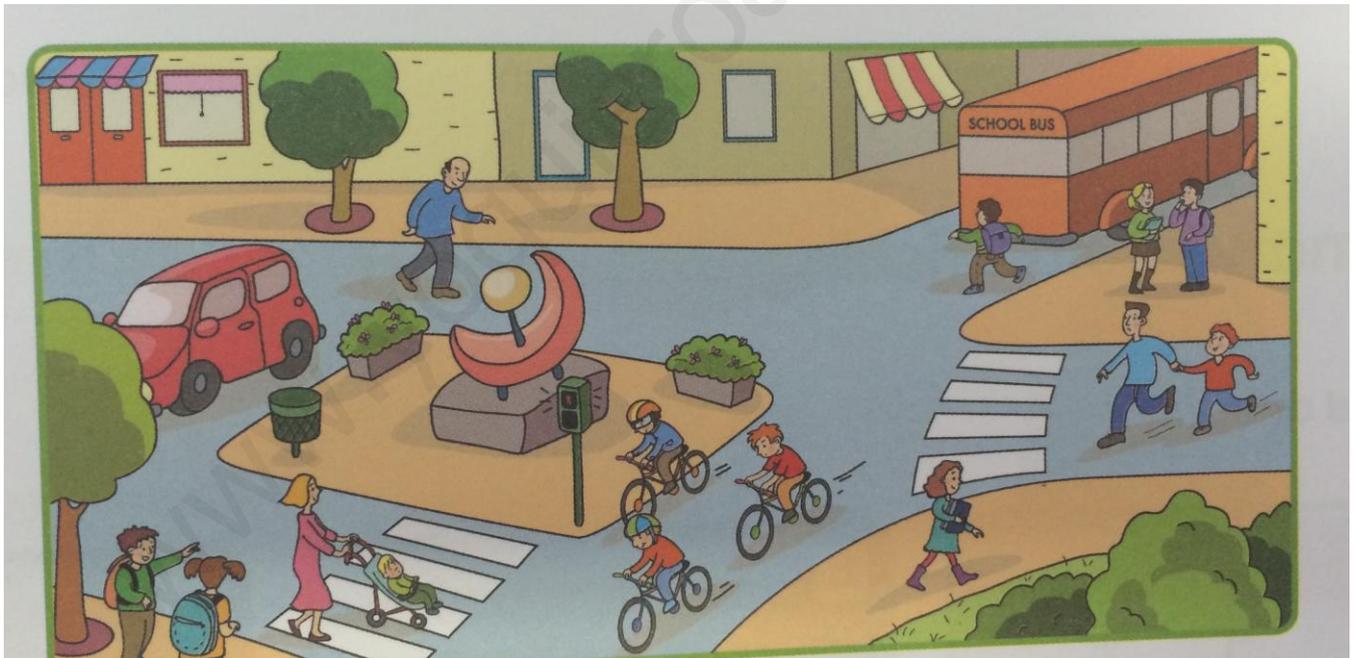
c. The car park is in _____.

6.-Circle and classify the means of transport.



Road	Water	Air

7.-Circle the incorrect road behavior and complete the rules.



- Walk on the pavement/road
- Cross at a corner/pedestrian crossing.
- Do not cross the road behind a bus/post box.
- Wear a hat/helmet for cycling.
- Wait for the green/red light.
- Run/Stop, look and listen.

9.-Complete your bilingual dictionary.

WHERE WE LIVE		
- Population: _____	-Population graph: _____	-Pedestrian: _____
- Inhabitant : _____	_____	- Road safety: _____
- Immigrant: _____	- Village: _____	_____
-Emigrant : _____	-Town: _____	-Motorway: _____
- Increase: _____	-City: _____	-Tracks : _____
-Decrease : _____	-Street map : _____	-Driver : _____
-Census: _____	-Aerial view: _____	

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