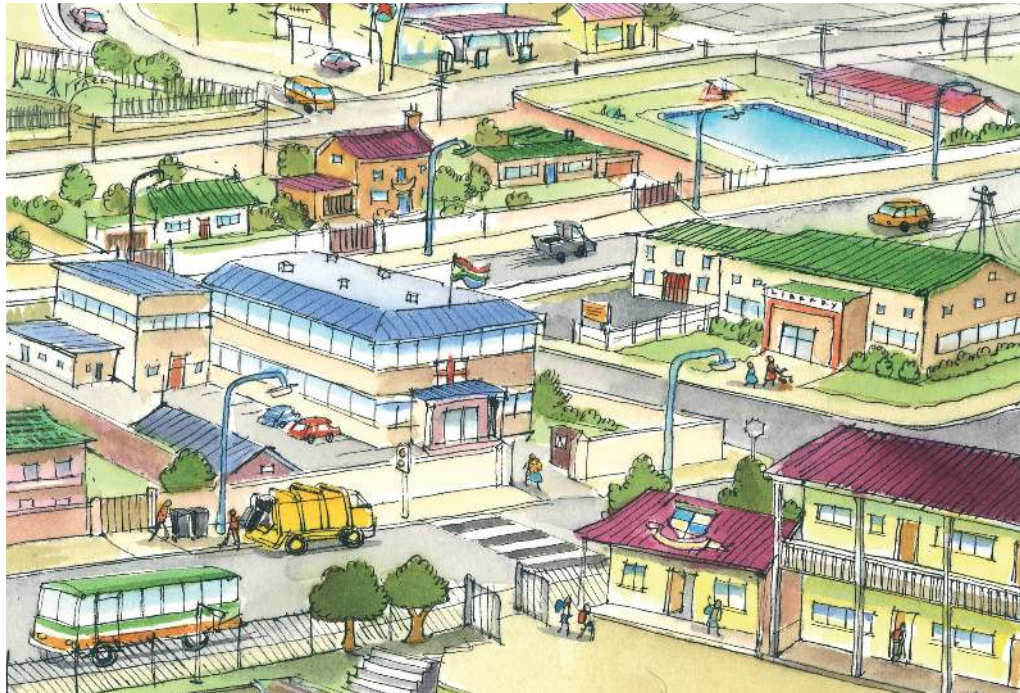


MODULE

1

Places where people live



In this module you will find answers to these key questions.

- Where do people live?
- What kinds of settlements are there?
- What is it like to live in different settlements?
- How do people make a living in settlements?
- What buildings do you find in settlements?
- What are landmarks?
- How do you describe moving from one place to another?
- What do people need?
- How do people get what they need?

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ALREADY?

Work with a partner.

- Write down as many words as you can think of to describe the area where you live. Use any words that come into your mind.
- Share your list of words with a partner.
- Talk about which descriptions were the same and which were different.

Unit
1

People and places

KEY QUESTION
Where do people live?

Can you imagine what your life would be like if you lived somewhere else? Life can be very different depending on where you live. For example, a person living on a farm has a different kind of life from a person living in a big city.

Places to live in

- You can describe places by:
- the number of people living there
 - the size of the place
 - the sort of work people do
 - the types of buildings
 - the types of roads and footpaths.

Places where people live can be described as farms, villages, towns or cities.

You find buildings, roads and footpaths in all the places where people live. A building, road or footpath always has a function. The function is what it is used for.

P
These icons mean:

I

work alone

P

work in pairs

G

group work

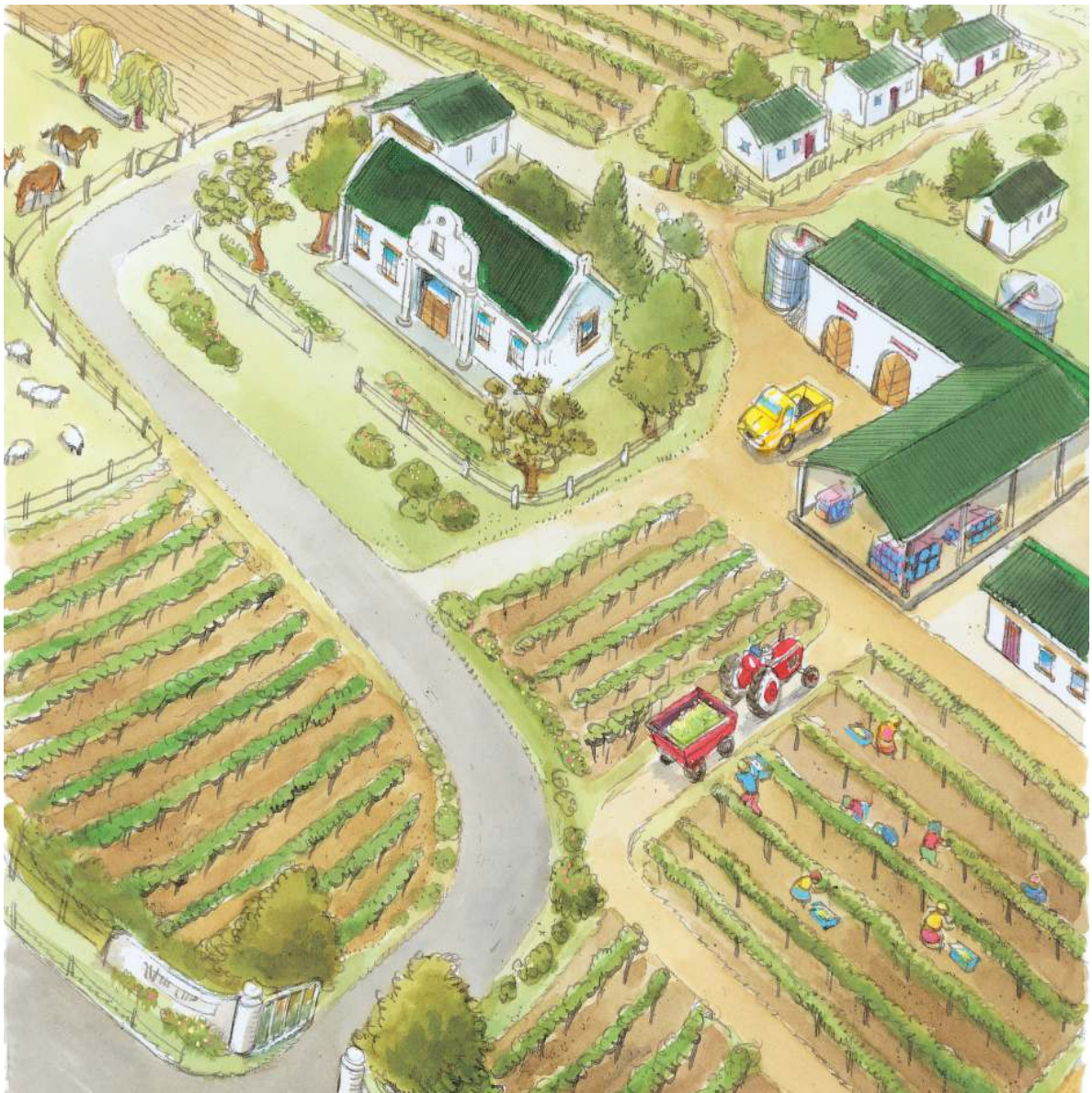
C

class work

- Activity**
1. Look at the pictures and read the information on the next four pages. They are about different places where people live in South Africa.
 2. Then copy and complete this table.

	Farm (A)	Village (B)	Town (C)	City (D)
Number of people				
Size of the place				
Work people do				
Functions of buildings				
Amount of open land				
Types of roads and footpaths				

This is a farm in the Western Cape. About 30 people live on the farm, including the farmer and his family plus farm workers and their families. The size of the farm is about 50 hectares (about 75 soccer fields). The farm grows grapes, which are sold. The farm also has horses and some sheep.



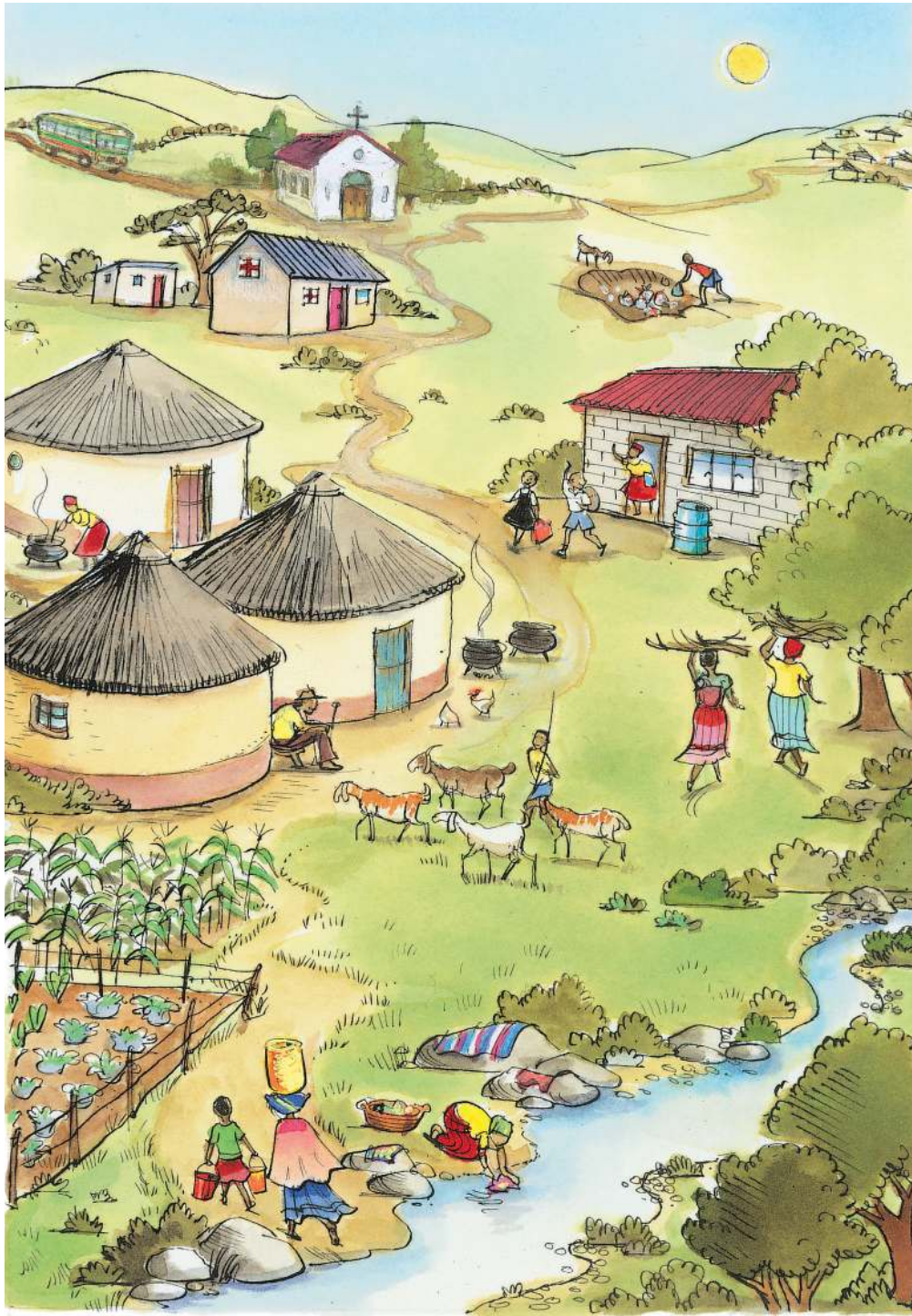
Activity

A. Find:

- the farmhouse
- the vineyards
- the shed
- the footpath
- the gravel road.

Read the instructions at the bottom of page 6 carefully.

This is a small village of about 60 people in the Eastern Cape.

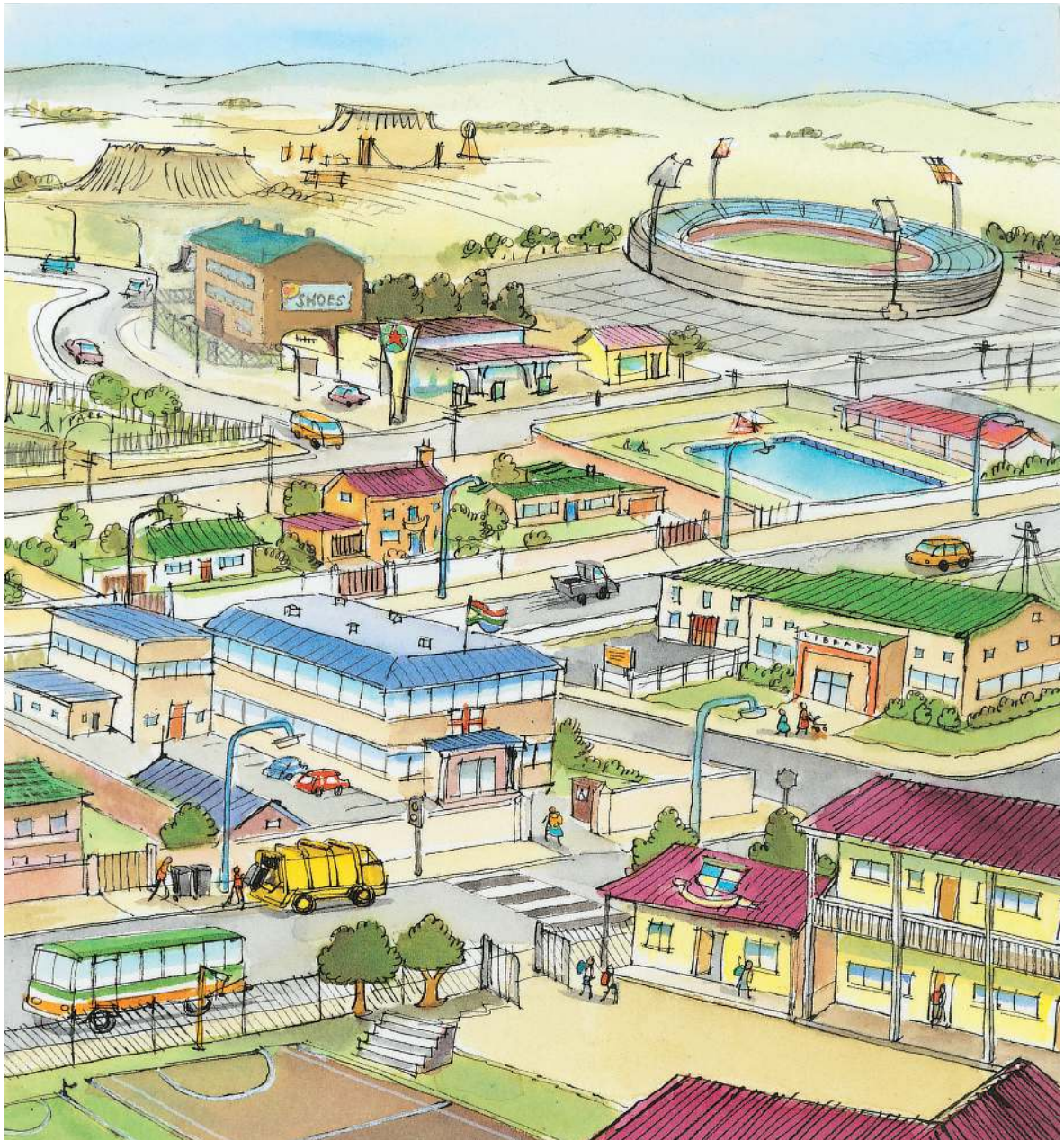


Activity

B. Find:

- the primary school
- the shop
- the church
- the footpath between the huts.

This is a town in the North West province. About 50 000 people live in the town. Many people who live there work on the mines. Others work in shops and offices. There is also factory that makes shoes.

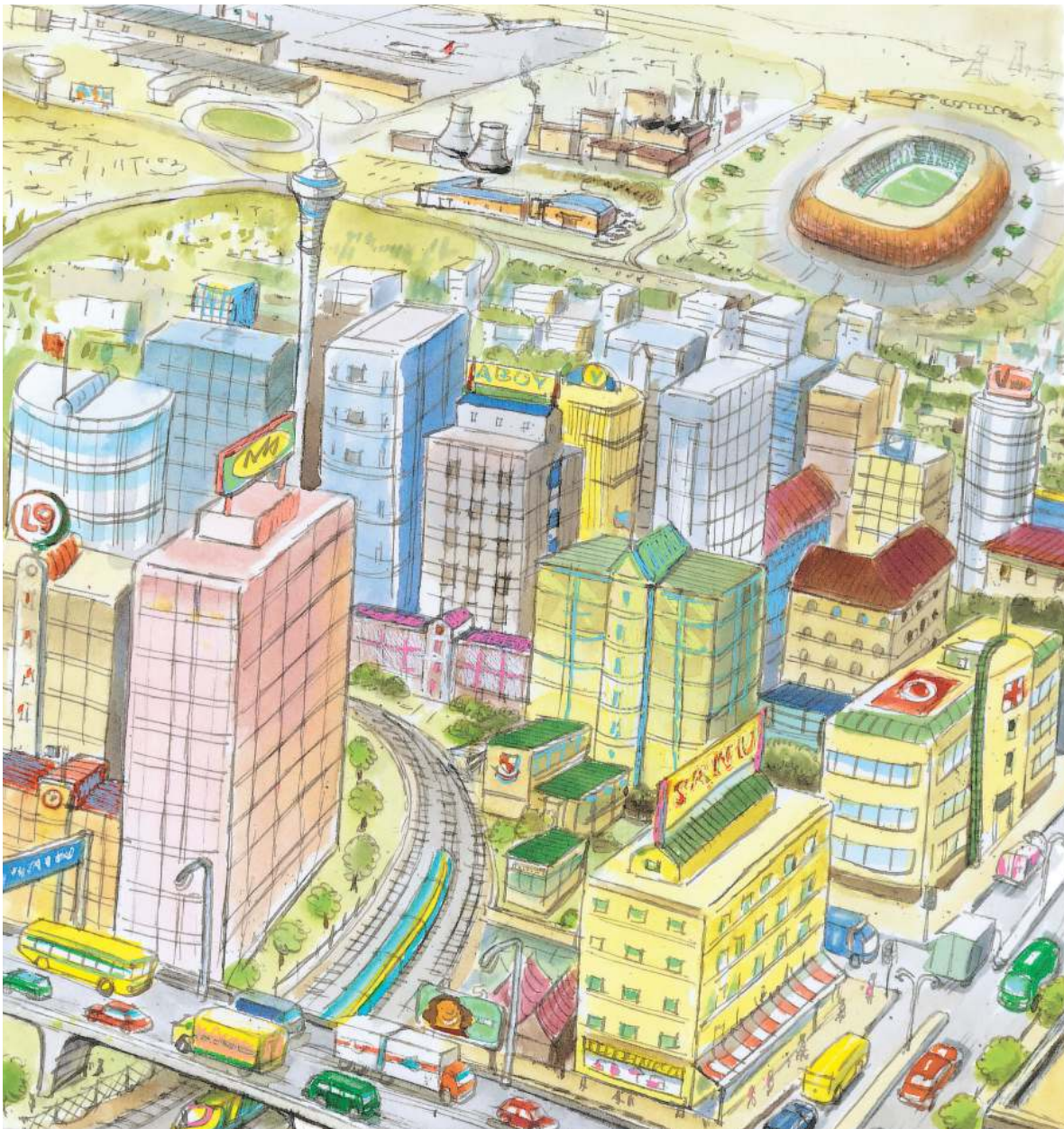


① Activity

C. Find:

- the high school
- the sports stadium
- the hospital
- the traffic lights.

This is a big city in Gauteng. Over 3 million people live here. There are tall buildings and busy roads. People work in large factories where things are made, and in offices where businesses are run. There are many schools, hospitals and shops. People use trains, buses, cars and taxis to travel around. A big city also has cinemas, sports stadiums and an airport.



Activity

D. Find:

- tall buildings
- a factory
- the cinema.

Buildings, roads and footpaths

school

church

spaza

mosque

shopping mall

temple

shacks

houses

offices

airport

garage

bus terminal

sports stadium

petrol station

bank

factory

synagogue

shops

cinema

A building, road or footpath has a function. Different buildings are used for different things. Here are some examples of different buildings.

Roads and streets are used for traffic like cars, taxis and buses. Cities and towns have tarred rods and streets. Farming areas usually have gravel roads, which are not tarred. People use footpaths and pavements to walk on.

Activity

1. Copy this table. Column 1 is filled in already.

Function	Type	In my area
Buildings		
to live in		
for health and education		
for religion		
for work		
for commerce (buying and selling things)		
for entertainment and sport		
for transport		
Roads and footpaths		
for cars		
for walking on		

2. List different types of buildings, roads and footpaths in the correct place in column 2.
3. Which of these buildings and roads are in your local area? Put a tick in column 3 if you know there is this type of building, road or footpath in your area or town.

Unit
2

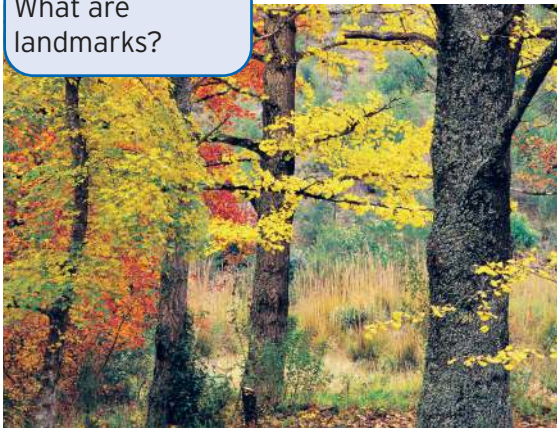
Explaining the way

?

KEY QUESTION

What are landmarks?

How do you describe where you live? Places are all different. Each place has its own special features.



This place has tall trees and no buildings.



This place has houses and gardens, tarred streets, street signs and street lights.

P

Activity

1. Write a list describing the area around your school.
Use these questions to help you.

Is there waste plastic and paper lying around?

Are there roads, pavements and footpaths? Are they tarred?

Are there many trees and bushes?

Is the land flat or hilly?

Are there any rivers? Pipes and taps?

Are the buildings tall or single-story? What are they used for? What are they made from?

Do people have gardens?

2. Share your list with the class.

You can find the meaning of words in **bold** in the Word List at the back of the book.

Landmarks are things that help you to recognise places. Some landmarks are natural, like rivers, mountains or trees that are easy to see. Other landmarks are human-made, like particular buildings, dams, statues or monuments.
Some landmarks are famous.



This natural landmark in the Eastern Cape is called Hole-in-the-wall or *izi Khaleni*, which means ‘place of thunder’.

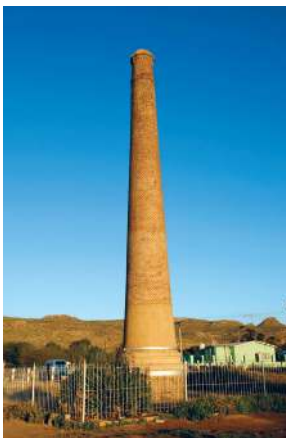


The Big Hole in Kimberley is a human-made landmark. It was dug by miners many years ago.

Other landmarks are known to people who live in the local area.



The steps at the University of Cape Town are an easy landmark for students to meet up at.



This copper mine smokestack is now a landmark near Okiep.



Activity

1. Name a landmark in your area.
2. Is it a natural landmark, or is it human-made?
3. Draw the landmark. Give your drawing a caption.

Can you tell someone how to get from one place to another place?

To get from the classroom to the principal's office you must go out the door and turn right. Then you go straight along the corridor past the noticeboard. When you come to the end of the corridor you turn right. The principal's office is at the second door on the left.



You use **directions** to describe how to go from one place to another. For example: left, right, straight, first, second ...

You can use landmarks and features to describe how to get from one place to another. For example, the boy used the corridor, the noticeboard and the door.

P Activity

1. Describe how to get from the classroom to:
 - the principal's office
 - the toilets
 - the school gate.



You can also use addresses and street names to explain the way somewhere.