

# WORKSHEET NO. 1: HOW DOES A CITY FUNCTION?

Name: .....

(Grade 6.-9.)

Date: .....

Class:

In couple of coming lessons you'll have the chance to be a city mayor. You'll decide whether and where to build important buildings and facilities such as apartment blocks, parks as well as nuclear power plant or slaughterhouse. You'll find out more about basic principles that make a city work. This worksheet should prepare you for the responsible role of the city mayor.

Good luck and many successes in your decision-making!

## Where do we live?

Fill in the information into the text and answer the following questions:

What is the name of the place you live in? .....

The municipality you live in has a status of (choose one of the options bellow and fill it in the following sentence):

village    town city    county seat    statutory city    regional capital    state capital    other (fill in)

### EXPLANATION OF SOME OF THE TERMS:

- A **village** (or a hamlet) is a non-urban settlement.
- A **city** is a relatively large and permanent settlement. Although there is no agreement on how a city is distinguished from a town, many cities have a particular administrative, legal, or historical status based on local law. Historically, in Europe, a city was understood to be an urban settlement with a cathedral.
- A **county seat** is the ‚capital‘ of a county. County seats are usually the location of administrative or judicial functions, or established over time as the de facto main town of a county. Many county seats are in fact cities, but all are referred to as county seats irrespective of their city status.
- A **statutory city** is a city with its own municipal law or city statute. A statutory city can be subdivided into smaller parts or boroughs and devolve part of its powers to the local governments of the individual boroughs.
- A **capital city** (or just capital) is the area of a country, province, region, or state regarded as enjoying primary status; although there are exceptions, a capital is almost always a city which physically encompasses the offices and meeting places of the seat of government and is usually fixed by law or by the constitution.

**Fill in the text:**

The name of the mayor of our (fill in the status of the place you live in) .....  
is.....S/he was elected to the local government as a member  
of.....party/movement. Our..... (fill in the status) is a part  
of.....region with ..... as county seat.

**Choose the correct answer:** Who is the Mayor?

- a) The head of any municipality government
- b) Any person in the city with great political influence
- c) The head of a county seat or a capital city
- d) a person elected to the parliament to represent his/her city

## City's coat of arms

As **homework**, find out what the coat of arms of the city you live in looks like. You can print it out or draw it. Find out also what exactly the coat of arms symbolizes:

Coat of arms of .....	Brief explanation of the coat of arms' symbolic:
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**Coat of arms** is one of the city's emblems. Usually, it depicts in a simple way an object, a scene or is a combination of several minor parts. The form of the coat of arms is based on the traditional form of noble families' coats of arms.

Heraldry is a historic discipline studying the system of rules and conventions governing the creating, describing, granting, and blazoning of the arms. (Source: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org))

## Buildings and Facilities in the City

Below, there is a list of buildings and facilities you can find in your city or the city close to your place. **Underline with pencil** the buildings and facilities you do have in your city. Fill in two other buildings or facilities from your neighbourhood that are missing in the list. First, work in pairs and check whether you have underlined all important buildings and facilities. The teacher will ask you to discuss the topic within the whole class. The teacher will write the missing buildings and facilities on the board, and you can fill them in your worksheet.

- |               |           |              |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| Health center | Stud farm | Factory farm |
| School        | Brewery   | Tower blocks |
| Forest park   | .....     | .....        |

# What is SD?

**Sustainable development (SD)** is the development of human society that tries to keep in balance economic development, social development and environmental protection. In other words, it is a balanced development of economy, society and environment.

It might sound difficult, but it basically means that people living in a city are happy if they have somewhere to work, live, go to school or see a doctor, as well as relax. All this should be balanced so that it doesn't damage the environment for the future generations. That is why we need all types of buildings and facilities in our municipality.

Simply put, we can say that we have buildings and facilities which are:

1. important for business and industry – red ones in the game
2. residential and social facilities – blue ones in the game
3. recreational and connected with nature – green ones in the game

Not all citizens can work in the city's parks and orchards. Keep sustainable development in mind! **Go back to the list of buildings and facilities, and according to the characteristics above circle in red, blue and green the respective buildings and facilities.** You can work in pairs.

## Less known buildings and facilities

When playing Ekopolis you'll come across a whole range of interesting buildings and facilities you might not be quite familiar with. Here is a list of less known buildings and facilities. **Match the terms denoting these buildings and facilities with their explanations:**

A	Multifunctional building		Fenced, usually forested area designed for keeping of game (e.g. deer, wild boar).
B	Arboretum		Place where crops are grown and livestock are reared with lower yields, but in higher ecological standards.
C	Game preserve		Building with several purposes (may include shops, flats, offices, cinemas).
D	Orchard		Large forested area resembling natural landscape designed for longer strolls.
E	Organic farm		Houses with very little power consumption, sometimes even with zero consumption.
F	Passive house		Area where fruit trees are grown.
G	Forest park		Type of botanical garden specializing in trees and bushes.