

Open Cities – Lesson 1: Different kinds of cities

Worksheet Task 1

Find the countries on the map

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
1 Austria	8 Finland	15 Latvia	22 Romania
2 Belgium	9 France	16 Lithuania	23 Slovakia
3 Bulgaria	10 Germany	17 Luxembourg	24 Slovenia
4 Cyprus	11 Greece	18 Malta	25 Spain
5 Czech Republic	12 Hungary	19 Netherlands	26 Sweden
6 Denmark	13 Ireland	20 Poland	27 Switzerland
7 Estonia	14 Italy	21 Portugal	28 United Kingdom



Worksheet Task 2

Put these words into the column with the correct syllable and stress pattern.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------|
| • Amsterdam | • Budapest | • Paris |
| • Barcelona | • Cardiff | • Poznan |
| • Belfast | • Dublin | • Sofia |
| • Bilbao | • Düsseldorf | • Vienna |
| • Bucharest | • Madrid | |

Oo	oO	ooOo	Ooo	oOo

Worksheet Task 3

Write the corresponding country next to each capital city.

City	Country	City	Country
Vienna		Helsinki	
Brussels		Paris	
Prague		Berlin	
Tallinn		Athens	
Copenhagen		Budapest	
Vilnius		Rome	
Luxemburg		Valletta	
Warsaw		Ljubljana	
Lisbon		Stockholm	
Bratislava		London	
Bucharest		Belfast	
Bilbao		Gdansk	
Cardiff		Nitra	
Düsseldorf		Poznan	
Madrid		Sofia	
Dublin		Amsterdam	
Nicosia		Riga	

Worksheet Task 4

Are these statements True or false?

	Write true or false
1. Rotterdam has got a port.	
2. Cardiff is in Scotland.	
3. Milan is in the south of Italy.	
4. Portsmouth has a bigger population than Birmingham.	
5. Cambridge is famous for its university.	
6. Riga is in Russia.	
7. London is more expensive than Zaragoza.	
8. Las Palmas is an important tourist centre.	
9. Volkswagen cars are produced in Goteborg	
10. Budapest is in Eastern Europe.	

- Now listen to these people talking about whether these statements are true or false.
- How many points does the boy win? How many points does the girl win?

Worksheet Task 5

Look at the pictures of cities in Europe. Can you guess the names of the cities?







See lesson plan for image sources.

Worksheet Task 6

Talk to your partner and answer these questions together.

1. Which of these cities is the most attractive?
2. Order the cities 1 to 5 from where you would most like to live to where you would least like to live. Why?
3. How would you categorise these cities? What kind of cities are they?
4. Which of these cities attract most people?
5. Which city do you think has the most foreign workers?
6. Which is the best title for each picture? Why
 - A gateway city
 - An established capital
 - A knowledge hub
 - A transformation pole
 - A modern industrial centre

Worksheet Task 7

Which of these words could be used to describe each picture.

modern	small	important
pedestrianised	medium-sized	international
industrial	expensive	regional
green	eastern	specialised
run-down	western	established
post-industrial	northern	global
big	southern	attractive

Worksheet Task 8

Read the text and answer the questions below.

1. Which three ways of classifying a city are mentioned in paragraph one?
2. What factors did the European Union's study of the state of Europe's cities concentrate on?
3. How many types of city did the study identify?
4. What is an international hub?
5. What is a specialised pole?
6. What is a regional pole?

Categorising Europe's Cities

There are lots of different ways of classifying cities and lots of studies have been done. Some studies concentrate on how big cities are, on economic factors like how expensive a city is, others on how many artists or musicians work in the city. There are hundreds of factors that can be studied.

Recently, the European Union commissioned a study to find out about the present state of Europe's cities. The study concentrated on the size of the cities' populations as well as economic and financial factors. The researchers decided to categorise Europe's cities into three main types: International hubs, specialised poles and regional poles.

- International hubs are big cities with an international reputation, like London or Barcelona.
- Specialised poles are big cities with an important role in the national economy, and sometimes in the global economy, like Cardiff in the UK or Zaragoza in Spain.
- Regional poles are small to medium-sized cities that have an important place in their region or province.

Worksheet Task 9 International hubs

Can you match the city types with the definitions?

1. established capitals
2. re-invented capitals
3. knowledge hubs

A Cities with an important role in the global economy – important centres for international trade, industry, business and finance. E.g. Lyon, Stockholm.	B Usually the national capital, lots of organisations have their headquarters in these cities. They are also the centres of national administration and public services. E.g. Madrid, Rome.	C These cities are important in their national economies – as well as in the global economy. Usually these cities have moved on from an industrial past to modern economic activities. They are often in Eastern European countries; the most recent members of the European Union. E.g. Prague, Warsaw.
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Worksheet Task 10

Here is a list of international hubs. Which subtype do you think they belong to?

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| • Helsinki | • Madrid |
| • Cardiff | • Tallin |
| • Edinburgh | • Dublin |
| • Lisbon | • Vienna |
| • Bucharest | • Berlin |
| • Belfast | • Sofia |
| • Budapest | |

Worksheet Task 11

Can you match the city types with the definitions?

1. transformation poles
2. gateways
3. modern industrial centres
4. research centres
5. visitor centres

A. Cities with a strong industrial past which are transforming their economies. New economies and technologies are important to these cities. E.g. Oporto, Lille.

B. Cities where goods and people come and go every day. These cities usually have ports. E.g. Rotterdam.

C. These cities have a service sector geared to tourism. They have large flows of international population. E.g. Malaga, Venice.

D. These are cities with lots of local companies producing goods for the national economy and for export. They usually have a wide variety of industrial and technological activity. E.g. Valladolid, Aberdeen.

E. These cities have important centres for research and education often linked to scientific innovation. These cities usually have an international reputation. E.g. Cambridge, Toulouse.

Worksheet Task 12

What types of cities are these? What do you think?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| • Marseilles | • Turin |
| • Coimbra | • Leicester |
| • Glasgow | • Cardiff |
| • Leipzig | • Krakow |
| • Florence | • Naples |
| • Antwerp | • Nice |
| • Pamplona-Iruñ | • Zaragoza |
| • Las Palmas | • Le Havre |
| • Bologna | • Cork |
| • Portsmouth | |

Worksheet Task 13

Here is a map showing the different kinds of cities in Europe. Do you know the names of any of these cities?



Worksheet Task 14

You are going to hear an interviewer talking to a man who has recently moved to a new city. Before you listen match each word from column A with a word in column B.

A	B
technological	of the city
outskirts	average
young	area
pedestrianised	centres
quality	park
new	of life
shopping	projects
the national	people

Listen to the interview again and complete the sentences with a suitable word or phrase.

He has been living in the new city for about (1) _____. years. He works on the (2) _____ of the city. It is very different to his hometown where there is not even a (3) _____. He thinks the city is modern and he is particularly impressed by the (4) _____ systems because it means he can live and work without needing a car. The city has been cleaned up and modernised. Today people are able to fish in the river, whereas before it had been (5) _____. He believes that the modernisation projects have attracted (6) _____ which, in turn, has led to there being more jobs. Anybody looking for a good job still needs to have (7) _____. Although he is impressed by the transformation, he thinks it is a (8) _____ process. Sometimes parts of the city's (9) _____ are lost in the modernisation. However, on the whole, he thinks that the city is a good place to live and work. The (10) _____ are good and things are improving all the time.