

Europeana Learning Scenario

Title

Types of Settlements in Hungary

Author(s)

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Abstract

I teach Geography and English as well, I decided to work on the same topic in both subjects. During this LS students can learn about Hungarian settlements in English at the same time, they can practice relative clause.

Keywords

settlements, relative clause, tourism

Table of summary

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Subject	English, Geography
Topic	Types of Settlements in Hungary
Age of students	16-18
Preparation time	60 minutes
Teaching time	5 lessons
Online teaching material	https://www.nkp.hu/tankonyv/foldrajz_10/lecke_01_007 zoom, messenger, e-mails, dictzone
Offline teaching material	Paper, glue, pencils, some paint, cardboard, photos Power Point
Europeana resources used	Resource 1 Resource 2 Resource 4 Resource 3 Resource 5

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Integration into the curriculum

The Hungarian Geography Curriculum contains a part, which is about types of settlements. Here we learn about their development, economic features, urbanization.

Environment and nature are topics of the English curriculum. Here, students learn about how to describe the place where they live including attractions.

Holidays, travelling, tourism is another topic in which this LS can be fitted.

Aim of the lesson

The aim of the lesson is to learn what types of settlements you can find in the country and Europe. Students should use their maps.

The language of the lessons or at least the greater part of the lessons is in English. Students should learn and practice the relative clause.

Trends

Lifelong Learning

Collaborative Learning

STEM Learning

Flipped Classroom

Student Centred Learning

Peer Learning

Mobile Learning

Open Source Learning

Learning materials

Virtual Learning Assistant

BYOD

Social Media Learning

21st century skills

1. Creativity
2. Collaboration

3. Communication
4. Information literacy
5. Technology literacy
6. Flexibility
7. Leadership
8. Initiative
9. Productivity

Activities

Name of activity	Procedure	Time
Types of settlements	Using Geography books, maps, presentations we find out information about how to categorize settlements into different groups. It is mainly frontal work. We find examples, find the towns on the map in pairs. The lesson can be amended to use in your mother tongue as well as in English, depending on the groups' level and needs.	1 lesson
Let's Switch to English	In order to talk about the same topic in English, we have to find the necessary English words to use. Student work in groups. Sometimes it took a while to find the best expression in English for a definition but this way students could argue to get the best result. During the introductory lesson, students found some towns as examples for the same category. Now they had to search for as many examples as they could.	1 lesson
Drawing the poster	Students worked in groups. Each group needed a board, a map, photos from Europeana printed, pencils, markers, paint, colour-headed pins. They marked the industrial towns with one color and the bath towns with another on the map. They also made a key, which helps to use the map.	2lessons
Time for Europeana	In the first part of the first lesson I showed students, how to use Europeana. Their task was to find photos of the tows we learnt about on the website. The aim was to make a Power Point presentation to their classmates about the different types of settlements in Hungary. They had to write a short description of the town using Relative Clause. This group has already known the rules of how to use the Relative Clause, se we did only a short revision, but it can be taught for those who need it. We started the work during the lesson and students finished the presentations at home as schools closed because of Covid-19 pandemic. We kept in touch via Zoom and Messenger or e-mails.	2-3lessons

Assessment

Our plan was to make an exhibition of the maps and vote for the best. Because of the Covid-19 pandemic, we had an online voting using the Messenger function.

Student feedback

Students filled out a Google questionnaire.

They could give points.

I asked them which part they enjoyed the most.

Teacher's remarks

I found the LS useful for practicing the Relative clause. They used the map looking for towns for quite a long time, which developed their knowledge of the area a great deal. It is important because of their GCSE exam in Geography. By the time they finished the poster and the presentation, they acquired the town categories and memorised examples for these categories even without realising it. Their better knowledge of their mother country developed their cultural skills.

About the Europeana DSI-4 project

[Europeana](#) is Europe's digital platform for cultural heritage, providing free online access to over 53 million digitised items drawn from Europe's museums, archives, libraries and galleries. The Europeana DSI-4 project continues the work of the previous three Europeana Digital Service Infrastructures (DSIs). It is the fourth iteration with a proven record of accomplishment in creating access, interoperability, visibility and use of European cultural heritage in the five target markets outlined: European Citizens, Education, Research, Creative Industries and Cultural Heritage Institutions.

[European Schoolnet](#) (EUN) is the network of 34 European Ministries of Education, based in Brussels. As a not-for-profit organisation, EUN aims to bring innovation in teaching and learning to its key stakeholders: Ministries of Education, schools, teachers, researchers, and industry partners. European Schoolnet's task in the Europeana DSI-4 project is to continue and expand the Europeana Education Community.

Annex

Types of settlements

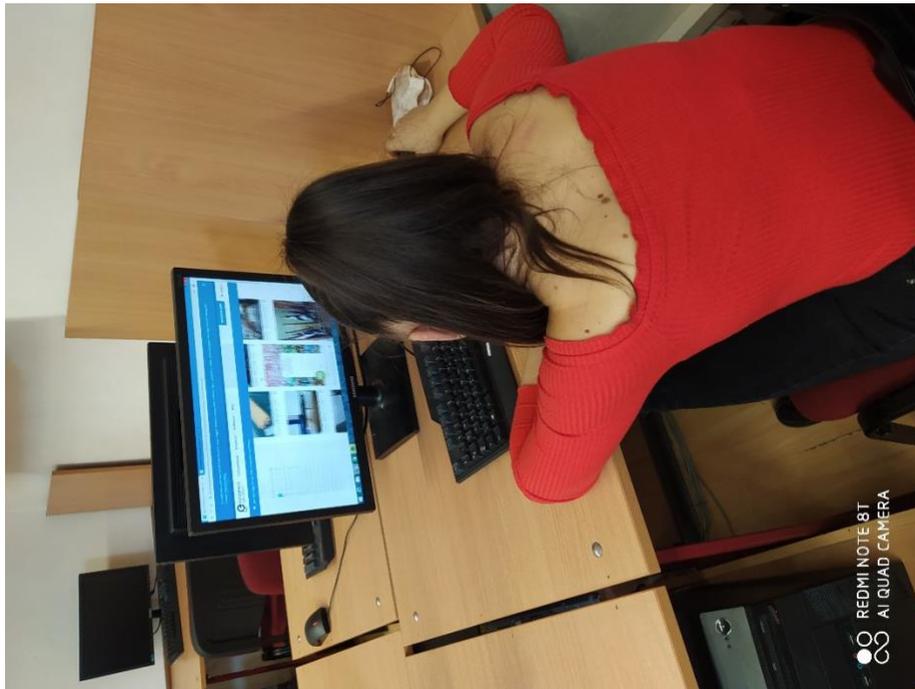
https://www.nkp.hu/tankonyv/foldrajz_10/lecke_01_007

Drawing the poster





Time for Europeana



SETTLEMENTS

INDUSTRIAL TOWNS

These are towns in which most people work in factories.

Examples in Hungary: Tiszaújváros, Várpalota



Sources: <https://www.europeana.eu/item/2048128/171940>.
Balatoni Múzeum - Keszthely -
https://mandadb.hu/tetel/171940/Udvozlet_Varpalotarol. CC BY-
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SCHOOL TOWNS

These are towns where famous schools can be found. A plenty of students study here which means they spend their money for accommodation, restaurants and entertainment facilities. This is good for the economy of the town.

Examples in Hungary: Pannonhalma, Debrecen, Sárospatak



Sources:

[https://www.europeana.eu/item/2032010/Dr_20Kov_C3_A1ca_20P_C3_A11_20County_20Library_kkmk_hu_object_kkmk1988252_\(hu\)](https://www.europeana.eu/item/2032010/Dr_20Kov_C3_A1ca_20P_C3_A11_20County_20Library_kkmk_hu_object_kkmk1988252_(hu)) Other author: Monostory György (fotó). Dr. Kovács Pál County Library - <http://edok.gyorkonyvtar.hu/jadocx/?docId=6867&secId=6296>. In Copyright - <http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/InC/1.0/>

SPA TOWNS

These towns are famous for medicinal water, because of this a loads of tourist visit this town. It is good for residents because there are job opportunities.

Examples in Hungary: Hajdúszoboszló, Hévíz



Sources: <https://www.europeana.eu/item/2048128/171206>. Balatoni Múzeum - Keszthely - https://mandadb.hu/tétel/171206/Héviz_Strandfürdő. CC BY-NC-ND - <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

RELIGIOUS TOWNS

These are towns where famous churches can be found. Therefore they attract many tourists. The holidays are outstanding, and many religious people live here.

Examples in Hungary: Máriapócs, Esztergom



Sources: <https://www.europeana.eu/item/2048128/178823>. Balatori Múzeum - Keszthely - https://mandadb.hu/tetel/178823/Esztergom_Foszekesegyhaz_a_Primszi_palotaval. CC BY-NC-ND - <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

AGRICULTURAL TOWNS

In these towns produce many food ingredients and they employ a lot of people. It will be always important.

Examples in Hungary: Hajdúhadház, Kecskemét, Hódmezővásárhely



Sources: <https://www.europeana.eu/item/2048128/178823>. Balatori Múzeum - Keszthely - https://mandadb.hu/tetel/178823/Esztergom_Foszekesegyhaz_a_Primszi_palotaval. CC BY-NC-ND - <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

TOURISTIC TOWNS

These towns bring a lot of revenue because there are many types of tourist attractions. For example restaurants, museums, cinemas and theatres.

Examples in Hungary: Eger, Vác, Siófok



Sources: <https://www.europeana.eu/item/2048128/142801>.
 Balatoni Múzeum - Keszthely -
https://mandadb.hu/tetel/142801/Üdözlét_Siófokról. CC BY-NC-ND - <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

MINE TOWNS

These towns people live in but they work in the nearby cities.

Examples in Hungary: Ózd, Salgótarján, Komló, Ajka



Sources: <https://www.europeana.eu/item/2048128/333084>.
 Balatoni Múzeum - Keszthely -
https://mandadb.hu/tetel/333084/Ajka_Kossuth_Janos_ueveggyar_a_Kertes_munkaslakohazak. CC BY-NC-ND - <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

MARKET TOWNS

Villages of a rural nature but with urban privileges.

Examples in Hungary: Szombathely, Gyöngyös, Budapest



Sources: <https://www.europeana.eu/item/2048128/182787>. Balatoni Múzeum - Keszthely - https://mandadb.hu/tetel/182787/Szombathely_Jegyzoi_Internatus. CC BY-NC-ND - <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>