Change in the Community





Eve Recht

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Change in the Community

Key vocabulary

community, communication, schools, hundred, years, computer, telephone, transport, changes, messages, nowadays

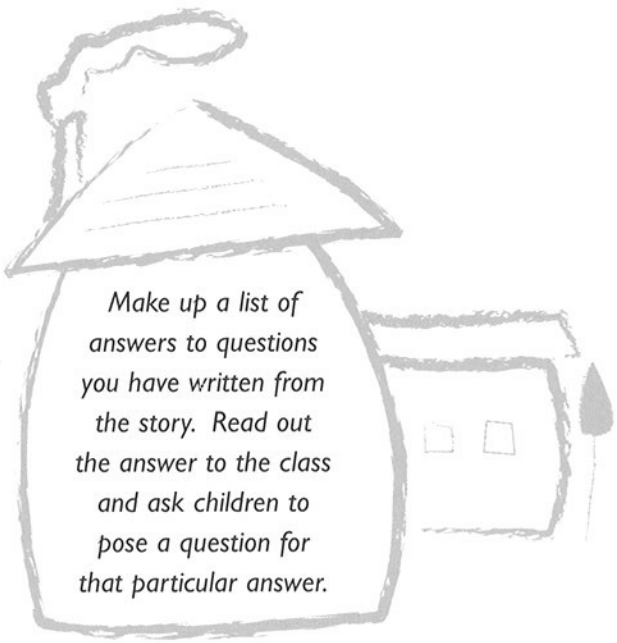
Grammatical conventions

- Past, present and future tense: lived – live – will live; drove – drive – will drive
- Numbering adjectives: many, some, few
- Conjunctions: joining or connecting words and phrases using 'and'

Spelling

- Plurals of words ending in 'y': community – communities, delivery – deliveries
- Adjectives that compare, using suffix 'er': fewer, straighter
- Compound words: network, anyone, anywhere

Creative thinking task – Knowledge



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Communities

Local **communities** are groups of people who live near one another, in a city, a suburb or a small town or farming area. Many of the children might go to the local school. Perhaps people meet at the corner store or at the train station on their way to work. They might walk their dogs in the park, and use the local swimming pool or gym to get fit. They may form committees to organise a street party or the school fete, or to save the old town hall.





One hundred years ago, our communities were quite different. There were no supermarkets and no television or computers. There were almost no cars, so people didn't travel nearly as far as they do now. They shopped locally and ate a much smaller variety of foods. If they had a telephone, it was probably only used for important calls.

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Chapter 1

Moving Around

Horsepower to car power!

One hundred years ago, the streets were filled with horse-drawn **vehicles**. Carriages and trolley buses carried people, wagons transported furniture or farm produce, and carts were used to deliver bread from the bakery or milk from the dairy farm. The streets were noisy with drivers' shouts and horses' hooves.



Many children used horsepower to get to school. Some children rode a horse, or drove a cart or pony trap. The horses had to be fed and watered, and turned out into the school horse paddock – all before class.

Did you know?

In Australia in 1900, there was one horse for every two people. Now there is one car for every two people. That includes every man, woman and child, so that's about ten million cars!



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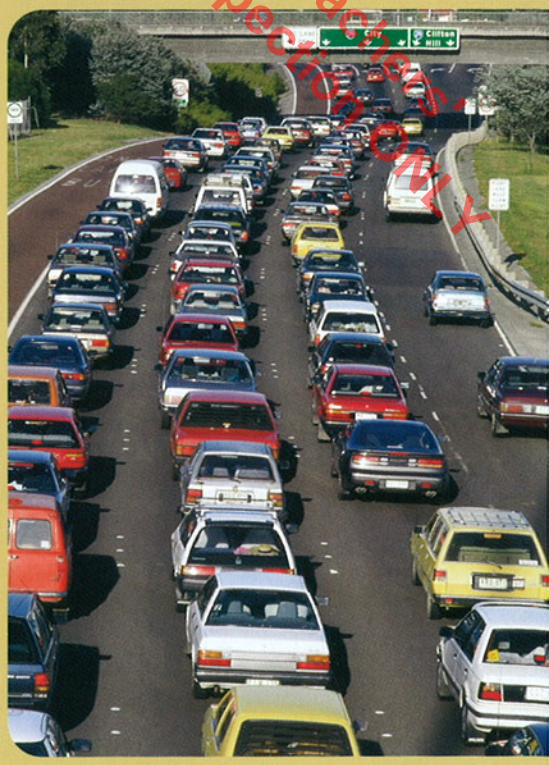
School and teacher's house

Getting to work

One hundred years ago, there were very few cars. Those who did have cars only used them for special occasions or for outings to the countryside. Many people lived very close to where they worked, and walked to work, or caught a train or trolley bus.

Railway workers – train drivers and maintenance men – often lived in houses right near the train line. Many schoolteachers, especially in country areas, lived in a school house right next door to the school. Some even lived in a couple of rooms attached to the school building itself.

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Today, many people drive long distances to get to work, but in the centre of big cities, car parking can be hard to find, and very expensive.

Many people believe it is better to use **public transport**, such as trains, trams or buses, to get to work. Some people even ride their bikes to work. Fewer cars would mean fewer traffic jams and less car exhaust pollution, so our cities would be cleaner.

Did you know?

Horse-drawn trams or trolley buses were common in many cities around 1900. The horses pulled the cabin, which moved along tracks laid in the roadway. From about 1900, electricity started to replace horsepower on many tram routes.

Melbourne and San Francisco are two cities that still have extensive electric tram networks today.





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Deliveries and other services

In 1900, many workplaces kept horses and carts for deliveries, or for transporting goods and equipment. In many places, horse-drawn vehicles were used for deliveries of bread, milk and other foods.

