English & Geography Home Learning Week 4

This week we will continue to combine English and Geography to create an infographic about one European capital city. (An infographic is like a detailed poster.) Reading skills will involve information retrieval.

Read through the slides for each day. Then complete the activity either by using the sheet on Google classroom or writing it in your book.
If you see a pen on the slide, it means you need to answer the questions by writing them down.

Countries

Famous Human Landmarks

Map

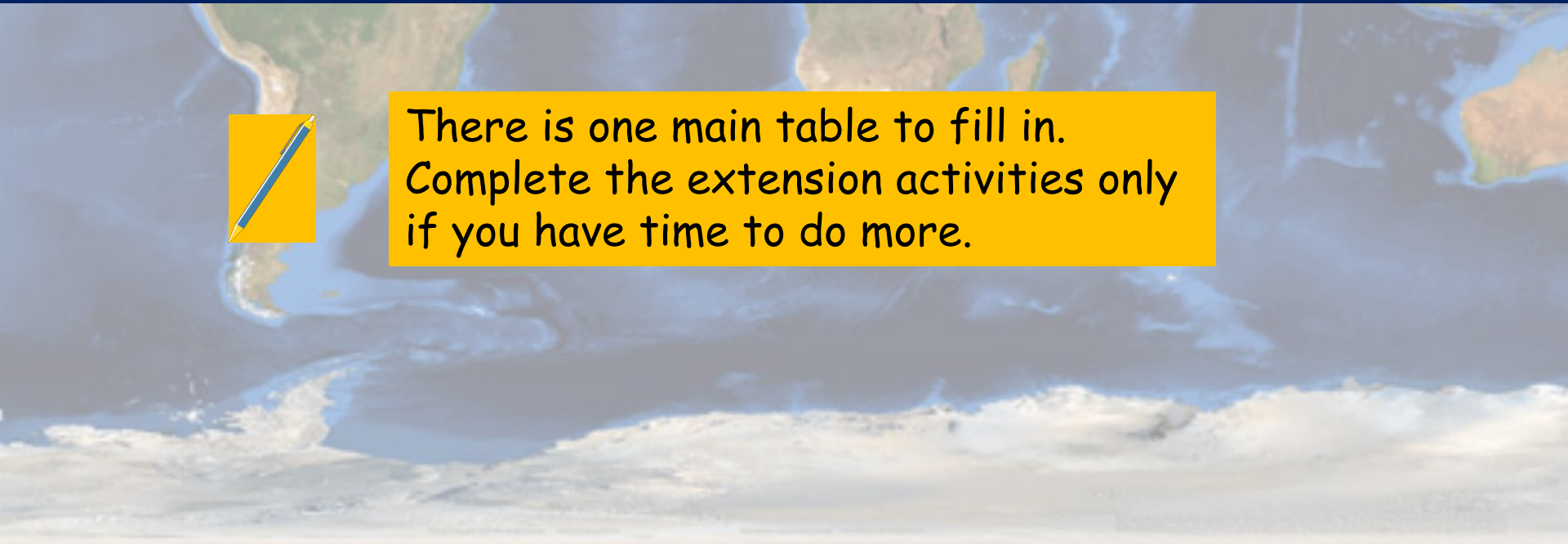Europe

Introduction

Rivers

Climate and Weather

Monday
Major European Rivers

There is one main table to fill in. Complete the extension activities only if you have time to do more.

Let's Recap European Landmarks from last week
Study this slide for 5 minutes then answer the questions on the next slide.

Houses of Parliament, London, England
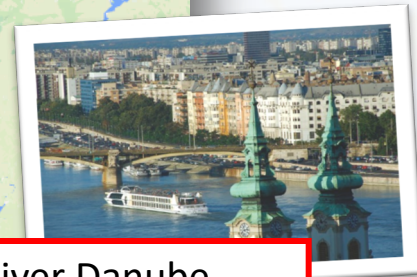
Eiffel Tower, Paris, France

Brandenburg Gate, Berlin, Germany

Royal Palace, Madrid, Spain

River Danube, Budapest, Hungary

Colosseum, Rome, Italy

Source: Google Maps data 2014 Basaroft, google, ORION-ME

European Landmark Questions
Check your answers with the previous slide.

1. In which country is the Colosseum?
2. Which major river flows through Budapest?
3. Name a famous landmark in Paris.
4. What city is the Brandenburg Gate in?
5. Where is the Royal Palace?

Major Rivers of Europe

The Rhine isn't marked on this map but we'll come to that in a bit!

Major Rivers of Europe

The Volga is the longest river in Europe at 2,294 miles long. It flows through central Russia into the Caspian Sea. It is widely known as the national river of Russia.

River Danube begins in the Black Forest region of Germany and flows across central Europe. It is the second longest river in Europe.

The river finishes in the Black Sea and is 1,771 miles long.

Rivers
Volga, Russia

The Volga river runs through Russia. It is the longest river in Europe at 2,294 miles long.

In places the Volga is so wide that you cannot see the other side.

Huge **sturgeon** fish can be found living in the water.

One of the biggest battles of the Second World War was fought on the banks of the river.

Murm

St. Petersburg

Arkhangel's

Moscow

Nizhniy Novgorod

Voronezh

Kazan'

Perm'

Saratov

Samara

Ye

Volgograd

Ufa

Che

Rostov

Rivers
Rhine, Germany

The Rhine river runs mainly through Germany, but starts in Switzerland. Its waterways have been used to transport food and other goods since Roman times, over 2000 years ago.

There are many castles located on the banks, such as Maus (mouse) Castle.

Many years ago, the Rhine was considered one of the most polluted rivers in Europe. A lot of effort has been put in place to clean it up.

✒️ Major Rivers of Europe

Copy and complete this chart or use the sheet on google classroom.
Research these rivers using kids.kiddle.co

River	Main country it flows through	Sea that it flows into
Thames	England	North Sea
Seine		
Shannon		
Volga		
Danube		
Rhine		
Rhone		
Elbe		

Extension 1.
Add more **European** rivers to the table and write down the main country they flow through and the sea they flow in to.

Extension 2.
Choose a **European** river, research some details for example, where does it start? How long is it? What other countries does it flow through?

Tuesday
Mountains of Europe

There is a one bank to create and a paragraph of description to complete today.

Quick Fire Memory Check

- Which river runs through London?
- What is the longest European river?
- Which country does the Volga run through?
- Where does the Rhine start?

Quick Fire Memory Check

- Which river runs through London? Thames

- What is the longest European river? Volga

- Which country does the Volga run through? Russia

- Where does the Rhine start? Switzerland

Mountain Ranges of Europe

A mountain range is a series of mountains that are connected together generally to form a long line of mountains.

Mountain Ranges of Europe

Pyrenees (491km long) – located in southwestern Europe. The highest point is Aneto.

Alps (1,200km long) – stretches across 8 Alpine countries. The highest point is Mont Blanc.

Carpathians (1,500 km long)– located in Central/Eastern Europe. The highest point is Gerlachovský štít.

Apennines (1,200km long) – located in Italy. The highest point is Corno Grande.

Urals (2,500km long) – runs through western Russia. The highest point is Mount Narodnaya.

Balkan Mountains (560km long) – stretches through central Bulgaria. The highest point is Botev Peak.

EUROPE

Barents Sea
Norwegian Sea
Atlantic Highlands
Kjolen Mts.
Scandinavian Shield
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
Baltic Sea
North European Plain
Ural Mountains
Central Russian Upland
400 mi
400 km
Plateaus and Lowlands
Carpathian Mts.
A L P S
Massif Central
Bay of Biscay
Great Hungarian Plain
Dinaric Alps
Balkan Mts.
Caspian Sea
Pyrenees
Apennines
Black Sea
Caucasus Mts.
Meseta
Mediterranean Sea
ASIA
AFRICA
©GraphicMaps.com

Can you find these mountain ranges on the map?
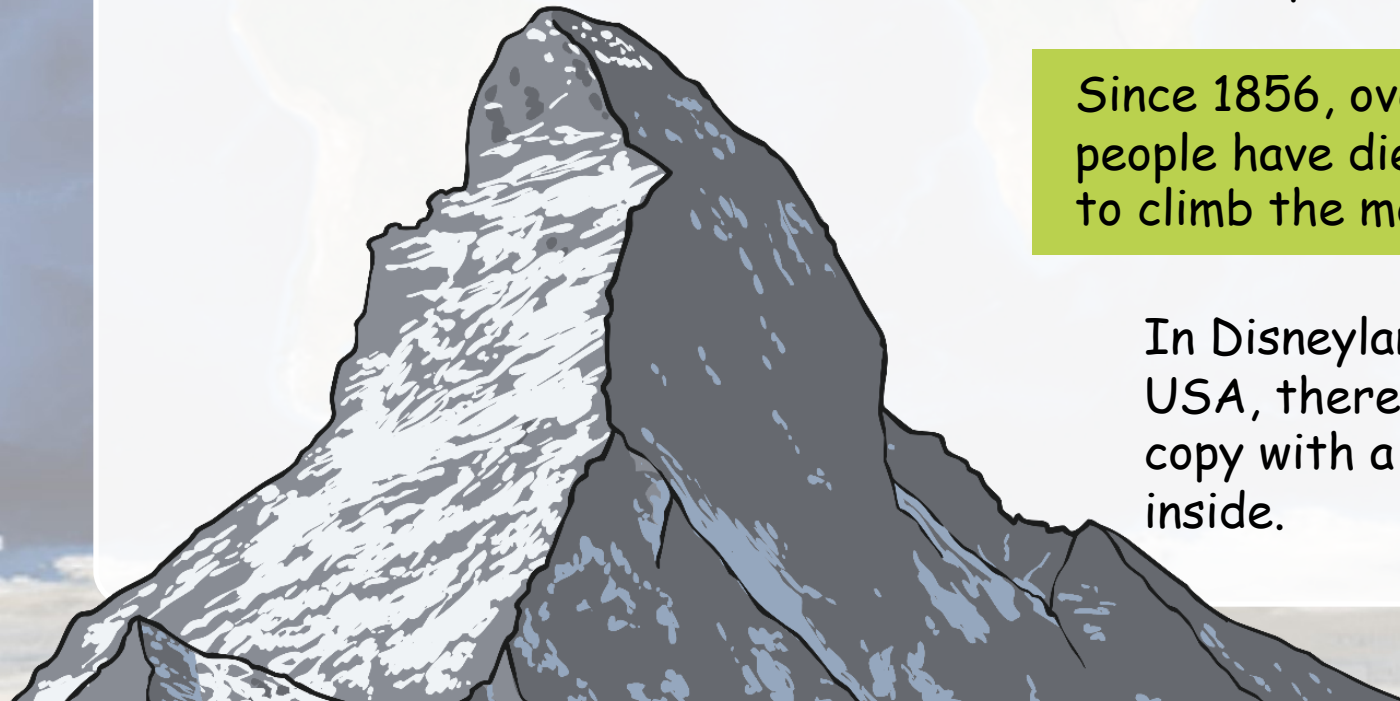
Mountains
Matterhorn, Switzerland

The Matterhorn is Switzerland's most famous mountain. It is easily recognised by its triangular shape. Its height is 4,478m, quite small for a mountain.

In German Matte means 'meadow' and horn Means 'peak'.

Since 1856, over 500 people have died trying to climb the mountain.

In Disneyland, California, USA, there is a miniature copy with a bobsled ride inside.

Mountains
Mount Olympus, Greece

It is the highest mountain in Greece at 2,918 m. In Greek mythology, it is home of the God, Zeus.

You can usually see the mountain covered in snow for 7 months every year between November and May.

Mountain
A creative description

Study this picture of a mountain. Make a list of words and phrases you can use to describe it. You could make a quick sketch in your book and surround it with words and phrases. (You can use the sheet on google classroom.)

Mountain
A creative description

sharp rocky peaks

misty clouds swirling

lush green forest

jutting upwards into the blue sky

Use some of these and your words and phrases to describe this mountain scene. You can add extras from your imagination such as huge birds of prey swooping over……
You could use one of these sentence starters.

In the bright morning sunshine, the mountain stood like a ……

Towering above the pine forest, the mountain reached into……

Far in the distance, the mountain rose ……

Wednesday
European Climates and Biomes

There are definitions to write out and a chart to fill in.

Complete the extension activity only if you have time to do more.

Definitions

Write these definitions in your book or on the Climate sheet in Google classroom. We will come back to them later in the lesson – they will make more sense then!

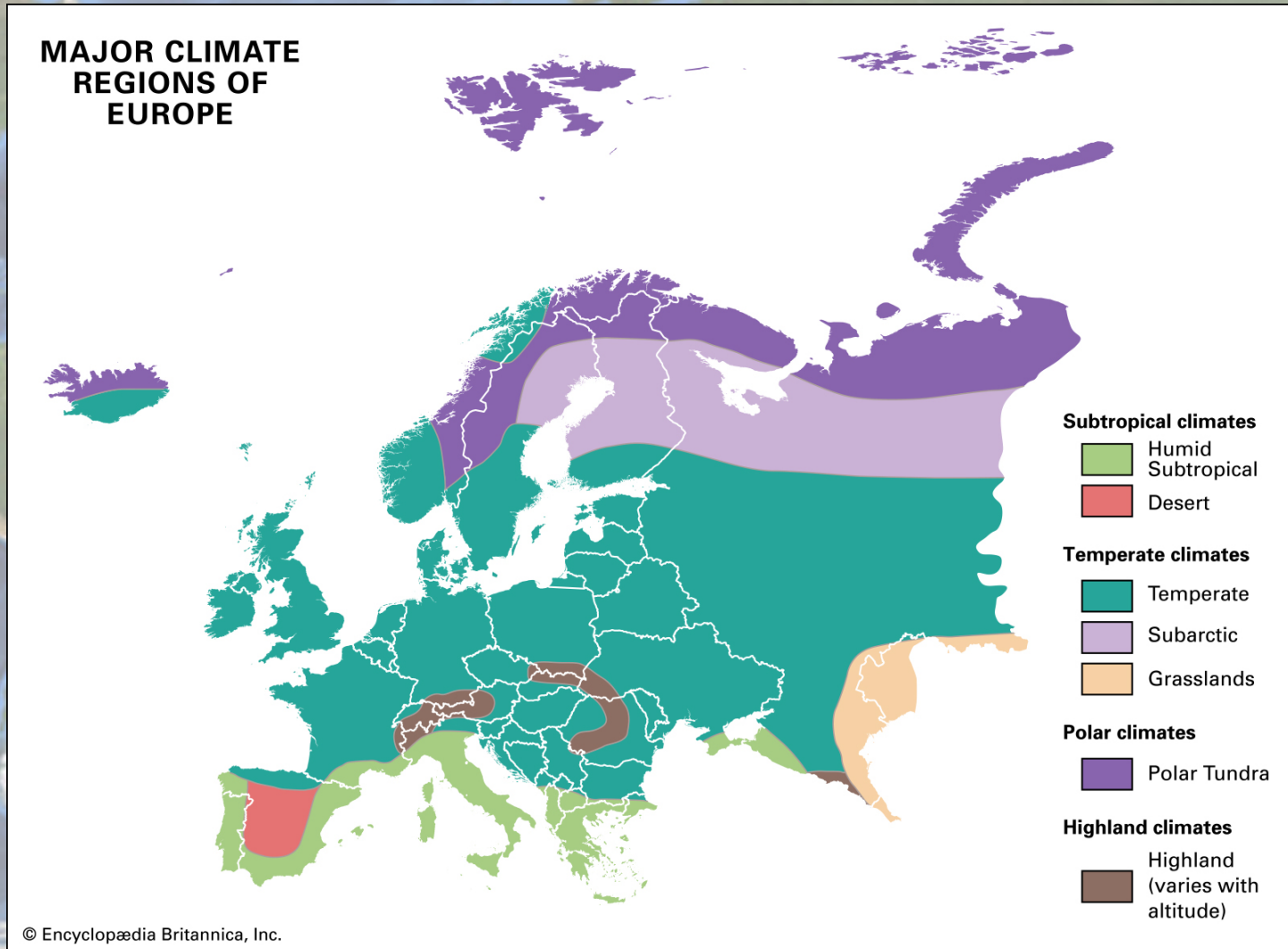**Weather** – daily changes in temperature, cloud cover and precipitation

Climate - is the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over many years.

Biome – areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.

This map shows world climates

This map shows the different climates in Europe.

MAJOR CLIMATE REGIONS OF EUROPE

Subtropical climates
- Humid Subtropical
- Desert

Temperate climates
- Temperate
- Subarctic
- Grasslands

Polar climates
- Polar Tundra

Highland climates
- Highland (varies with altitude)

© Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

European Climate

Northern Europe (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) has a temperate climate. Winters are generally cold. However, the further south you go, the milder the winter weather, with average temperatures around 0°C.
In the summer, temperatures don't usually reach above 26°C
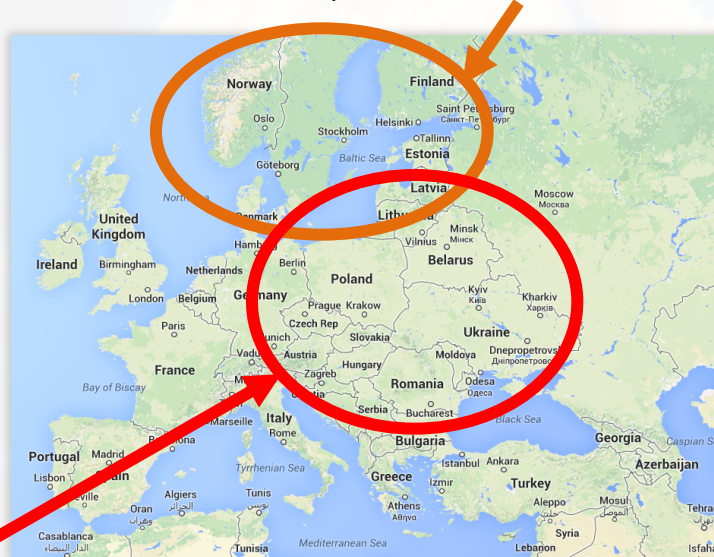
Source: Google Maps data 2014
Basaroft, google, ORION-ME

Central and Eastern Europe (Austria, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland and Ukraine) have temperate, cool summers with temperatures around 25°C and cold, cloudy, humid winters.

Western Europe (Belgium, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Ireland and Luxembourg) is known for its mild winters, with short bursts of cold towards the east and heavier rainfall in the west. Summers are moderate and become cooler as you move north.
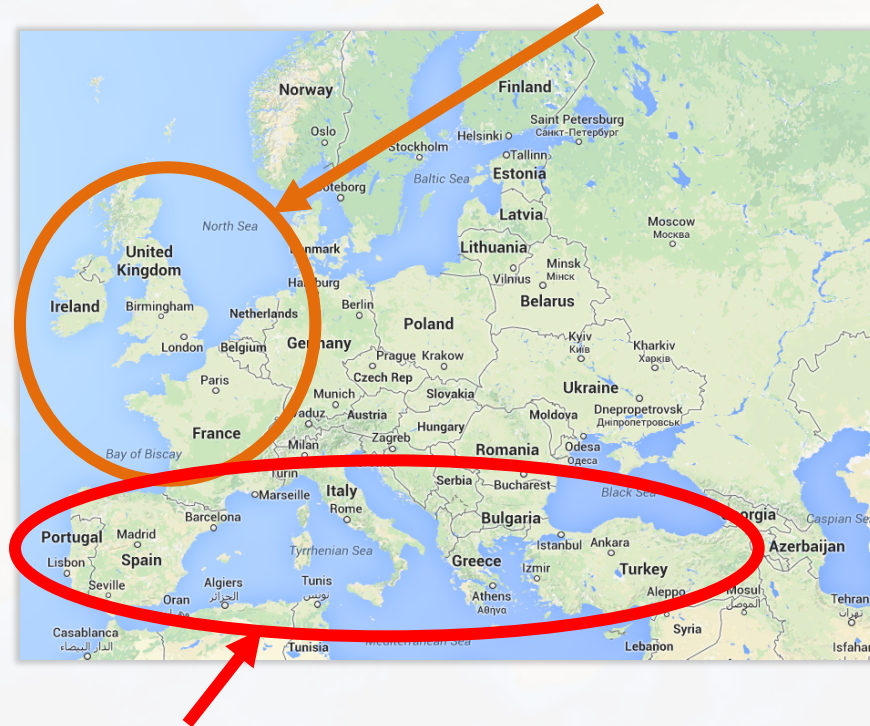

Source: Google Maps data 2014
Basaroft, google, ORION-ME

Southern and Mediterranean European countries (Croatia, Cyprus, southern France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Portugal, Spain and Turkey) are bright and sunny during most of the year. The winters are usually mild but the summers are hot and dry with some rain in autumn and spring.

Climate and Weather
Stockholm, Sweden
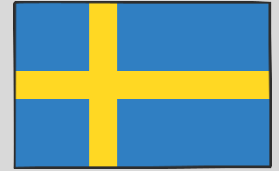
Stockholm is the capital of Sweden, and is found in the North of Europe.

The climate there is quite similar to that of the United Kingdom. On average in winter, the temperature is usually around -1 degrees Celsius, whereas in the summer the temperature is around 20 degrees Celsius.

In winter, there is sunlight for only 6 hours every day, whereas in the height of summer, the sun can be seen for 19 hours every day, meaning night time only lasts for 5 hours.

Climate and Weather
Madrid, Spain

Madrid is the capital of Spain, and is located in the middle of the country.

When most people think of the climate in Spain, they think of warm weather and lots of sunshine. This is because many people only travel during summer to the warm beaches that are dotted around the country.

In summer, the average temperature in Madrid is around 31 degrees Celsius, whereas in winter it can drop to 10 degrees.

Madrid is a **very dry city**. It doesn't rain often, but when it does, some taxi drivers stop working due to the weather, much like when it starts snowing in the United Kingdom.

Biomes include climate, landscape, plants and animals

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/zvsp92p

Click on this BBC Bitesize link to find out about Biomes

Europe

ARCTIC OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

North Sea

Caspian Sea

Black Sea

Mediterranean Sea

©Maps.com

	Oceans
	Wetlands
	Temperate Forests
	Tropical Forests
	Mountains
	Grasslands
	Deserts
	Polar Region

Definitions- recap

Weather – daily changes in temperature, cloud cover and precipitation

Climate - is the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over many years.

Biome – areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.

European Climates and Biomes

City	Country	Climate	Biomes
London	UK/England	Temperate – mild winters, moderate summers and heavy rainfall in the west.	Temperate forests
Paris			
Madrid			
Stockholm			
Athens			
Warsaw			

Extension – Choose a city, imagine you are there on holiday. Write a postcard from the city. Explain where you are, what the weather is like, what you have seen, what you are going to see there.
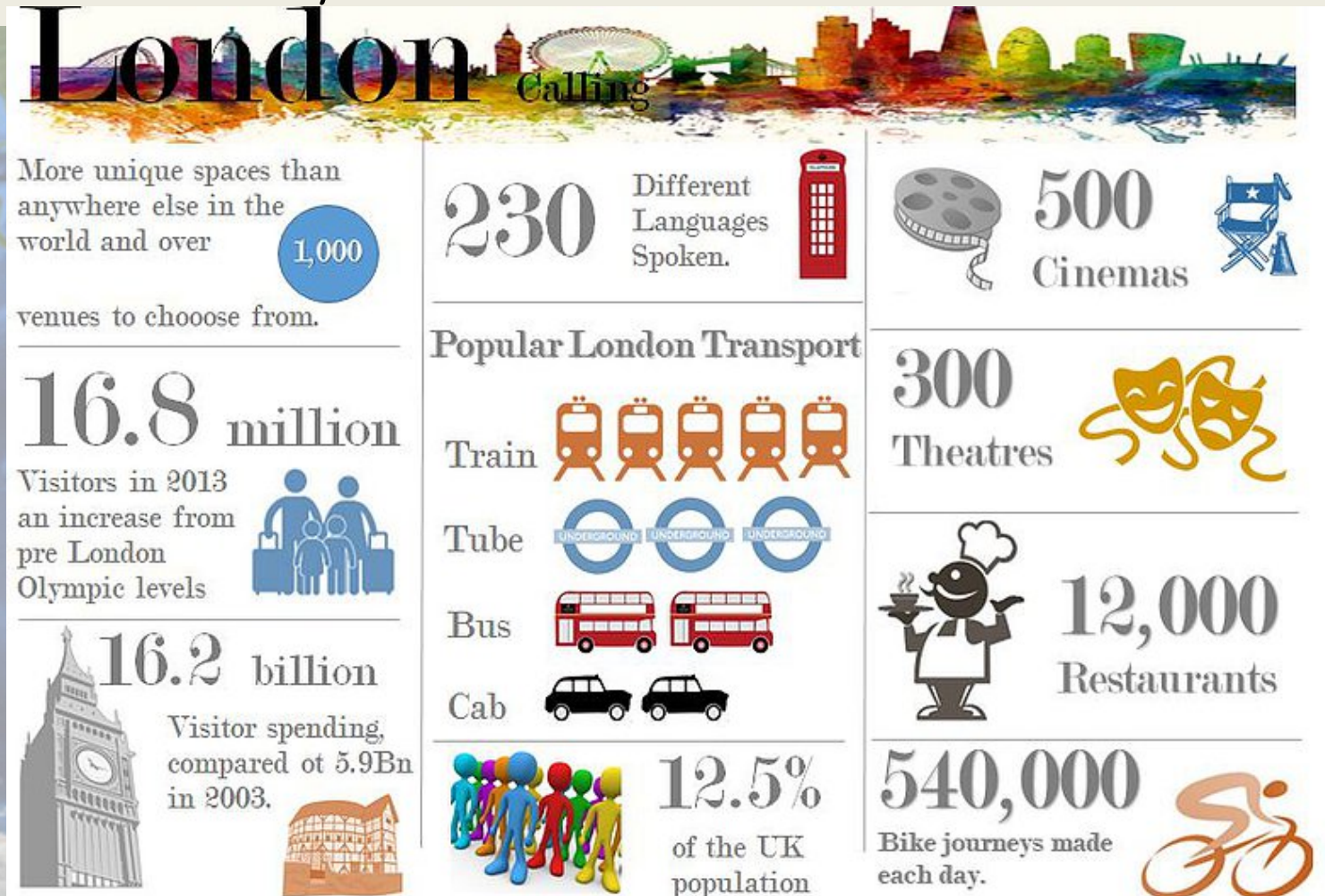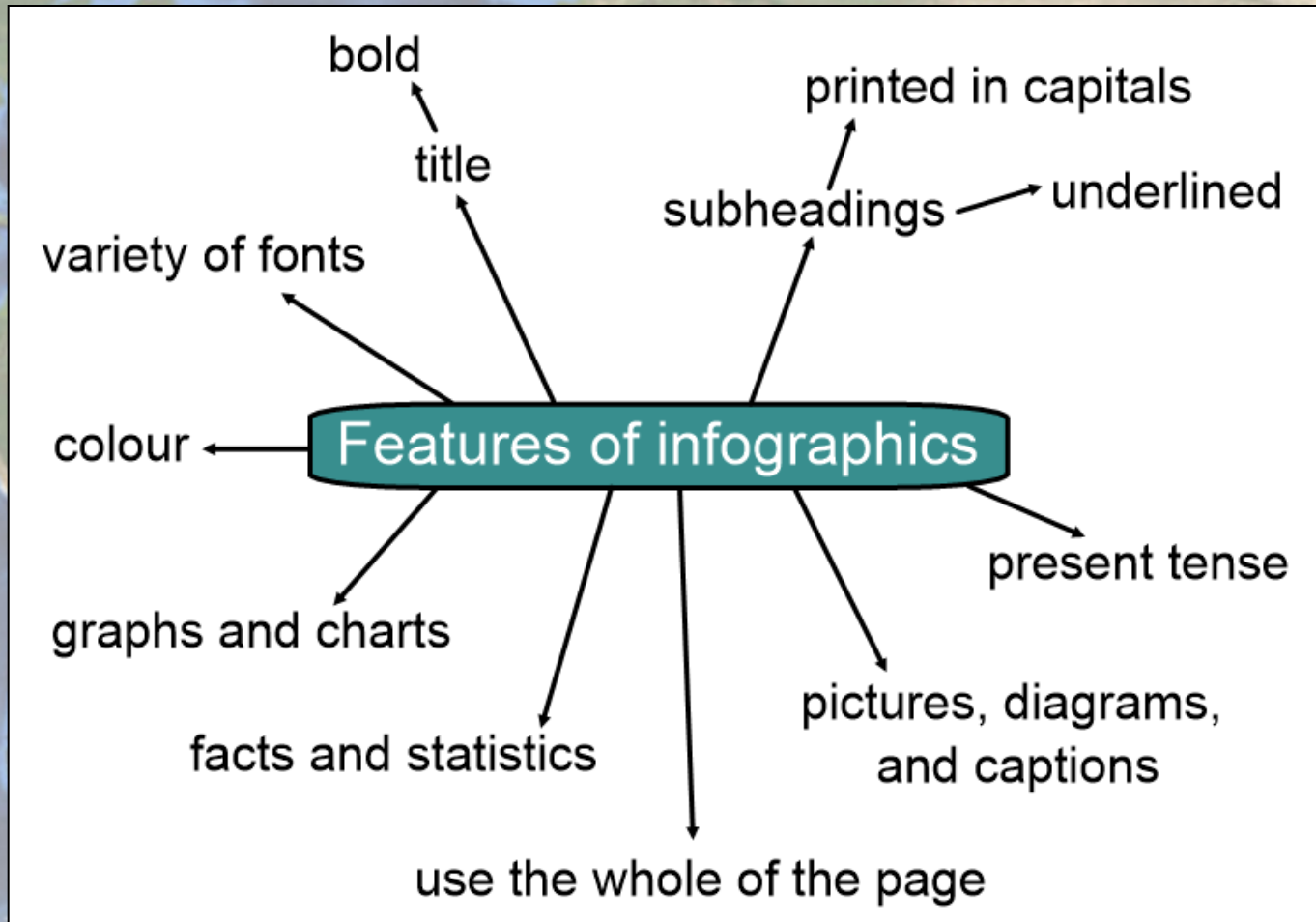
Thursday and Friday
Creating an infographic

Over the next 2 days you will be creating an infographic on your chosen European city.

The following slides will show you what an infographic is and what you need to include in your own one.

An infographic is a nonfiction text type often used by charities, commercial companies, and their online marketers. With pictures and diagrams, graphs and charts, an infographic makes complicated information both visually appealing and easy to understand. *It's really just like a detailed poster.*

London Calling

More unique spaces than anywhere else in the world and over **1,000** venues to chooose from.

16.8 million

Visitors in 2013 an increase from pre London Olympic levels

16.2 billion

Visitor spending, compared ot 5.9Bn in 2003.

230 Different Languages Spoken.

Popular London Transport

Train

Tube

Bus

Cab

12.5% of the UK population

500 Cinemas

300 Theatres

12,000 Restaurants

540,000 Bike journeys made each day.
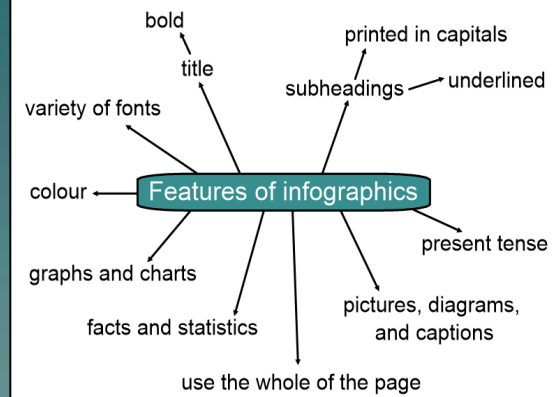
Features of an infographic

Bold title

Subheadings

Variety of fonts

Present tense

Facts and statistics

Graphs and charts (maps)

Pictures diagrams and captions

Use the whole page

Features of infographics
- bold
- title
- printed in capitals
- subheadings
- underlined
- variety of fonts
- colour
- graphs and charts
- facts and statistics
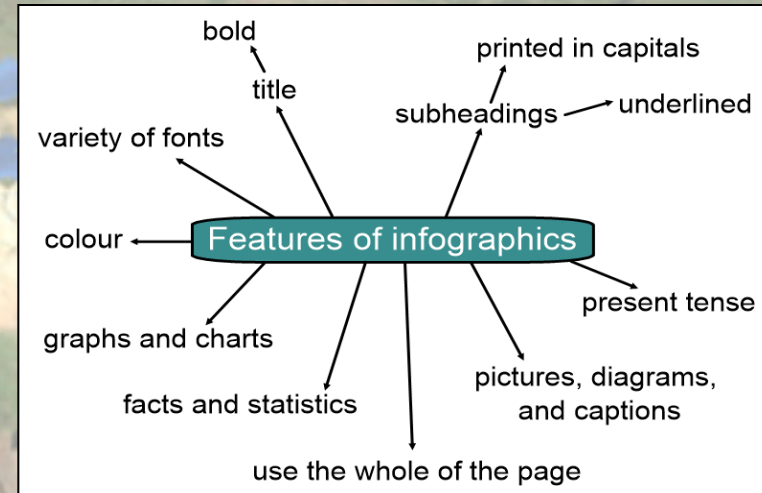- use the whole of the page
- pictures, diagrams, and captions
- present tense

✏️ Creating you own infographic

You can create your own poster or use the sheet on google classroom.

1. First choose a city – it might be one that you created a fact file for last week.

2. Next research the information you want to put on the infographic.

3. Things to include:-
County, location in Europe, climate, river, population, landmark attractions, transport, population, language, currency

4. Finally create your infographic making sure you include most of the features in the diagram

bold
printed in capitals
title
variety of fonts
subheadings — underlined
colour → Features of infographics
present tense
graphs and charts
pictures, diagrams, and captions
facts and statistics
use the whole of the page

We're looking forward to seeing your poster. Take a photo of it and hand it in to Google Classroom.