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REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA ŠOLSTVO IN ŠPORT



Naložba v vašo prihodnost
OPERACIJO DELNO FINANCIRA EVROPSKA UNIJA
Evropski socialni sklad

**Projekt SPORAZUMEVANJE V TUJIH JEZIKIH:
Uvajanje inovativnih pristopov k poučevanju tujih jezikov
z vključevanjem tujih učiteljev v izvedbeni kurikulum**

Šola:	OŠ ANTONA TOMAŽA LINFARTA RADOVLJICA
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PRILOGA 2 H KONČNEMU POROČILU

Naslov priloge	Zahodna Evropa
Avtor/-ji:	Tanja Resman Tomše, Helen Taylor Asher

LESSON PLAN

SUBJECTS: GEOGRAPHY AND ENGLISH

UNIT TITLE: WESTERN EUROPE	
DATE: OCTOBER 2009	TIME SPAN: 45 minutes x 7
YEAR GROUP: Year 7 (ALL CLASSES)	GROUP SIZE: RANGE 20 - 25
SUBJECT LINKS Geography, English	5 hours Geography

<p>LESSON OBJECTIVES/AIMS (geography)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the difference between Britain, UK, and British isles. • Able to recognise British landscapes, high and lowlands. • Aware of factors affecting climate in certain area. • Have knowledge of industry in Britain. <p>LESSON OBJECTIVES/AIMS (English)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand vocabulary related to climate and weather. • Have knowledge of vocabulary for seasonal clothing. 	<p>Resources</p> <p>OHP</p> <p>OVERHEAD PROJECTOR</p> <p>INTERNET</p> <p>MS POWERPOINT</p> <p>WORKSHEETS</p>
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<p>ASSESSMENT (Geography)</p> <p>(Intro) Class discussion and questions (Main Act) Questions and answers. (Plenary) Discussion and written work in Slovene.</p>	<p>ASSESSMENT (English)</p> <p>(Intro) Recall existing knowledge from geography lessons. (Main Act) Written task. (Plenary) Class discussion</p>
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USE OF OTHER ADULTS (TEAM TEACHING)

Foreign teacher, Slovene Geography teacher, Slovene English teacher

During the geography lessons the Slovene geography teacher and the foreign teacher take different parts of each lesson. They work together during main class activity helping students who need support.

During the English lessons the foreign teacher introduces the lesson whilst the Slovene English teacher scribes. The Slovene English teacher then continues whilst the foreign teacher supports with images on the PC. The Slovene Geography teacher observes the lessons.

**ANTICIPATED
MISCONCEPTIONS/DIFFICULTIES**

Geography

Some students will find it difficult to focus on the lesson during geography due to large amount of English spoken during the four hours, need to be aware and ensure Slovene vocabulary for geography visual and referred to during the lessons. The geography teacher is available to observe during English part of lesson and recap with student who need extra help.

**ANTICIPATED
MISCONCEPTIONS/DIFFICULTIES**

English

Some students may get lost with the additional vocabulary and extra activities undertaken during these lessons, as there are a lot of references to Geography throughout the lessons.

Lesson 1: Introducing Western Europe

INTRODUCTION

In Slovene using the wall map as students to identify sections in Europe, north, south, western and eastern. Ask what part of Europe is foreign teacher from?

MAIN

In Slovene

Children look at the OHP and write in their books, the countries and their capital cities in Western Europe.

Look at the PowerPoint of places in Europe including pictures of Paris, London, Amsterdam, Belgium, Ireland, Dublin, Luxemburg, children should identify the key features in the pictures, the cities and the country.

Discuss and write in notebooks aspects of western Europe we will look at including: climate, agriculture, rivers, economy, industry etc...

Using atlases in pairs the children should answer the questions on western Europe – geographical location, heat zone, important meridian, sea around western Europe. Both teachers walk around support students who are struggling.

In English

Students now look at the UK, Great Britain and the British Isles in more detail. Using the images on PowerPoint the students can identify how the island can be referred to, how the countries are separate, the flags of each countries and how they come together to make the union jack. Mention details of the flag –

St. George is the patron saint of England. His emblem, a red cross on a white background, is the flag of England, and part of the British flag. The union jack is the national flag of the UK It is the British flag. It is called the Union Flag because it symbolises the administrative union of the countries of the United Kingdom. The three lions crest is a powerful symbol of the English Throne The three lions appear on the badge of England's football team. The welsh dragon is the symbol of wales. It is often seen as a marking on goods associated with wales. Next discuss the coat of arms in slovenia. What are the key features?

PLENARY

In Slovene look at a number map listing countries in Western Europe, try to recognise and label the names of each country.

HOMEWORK

Complete the worksheet on the United Kingdom for homework.

Lessons 2 Title: Landscapes in Western Europe.

INTRODUCTION

Students come to the front and measure distances of places from Paris.
Whole class activity – students Use the atlases to answer the questions on the crossword worksheet.

MAIN

Recap on previous knowledge of UK and the flags. Checking the UK worksheet form last week.

Introduce landscapes in the united kingdom. The natural features. Using PowerPoint as visual aid.
Look at different areas and how the landscape varies.

Using the first slide identify the high and low lands in the UK, introducing new vocabulary, Slovene teacher translates as we go along - question the students –

how do we do this? With the scale, ask students to come to the front and point high areas – *Scotland, Wales Northern England etc..* Where are the lowest areas? *East* Which colours represent the high and low areas? How do we know this? *We look at the scale.*

Introduce different areas in the UK in more detail, including Blackpool – show how the land changes as you get closer to the coast. Focus on Dover and the white cliffs, show the video clip and discuss with the class the height, introduce words like steep, cliff etc..

Look at areas of UK

Compare Slovenia to the UK, explain that what we say is high in England is not high in Slovenia. Discuss heights of mountains such as triglav, roblek etc....

PLENARY

Go through the OHP in Slovene as a class and copy into Notebooks which re-enforces the prior learning in Slovene – lowlands, high lands etc.. (See OHP)

HOMEWORK -

Lessons 3 Title: Climate in Western Europe

INTRODUCTION

Open atlases and in Slovene discuss different areas of lowlands and high lands around western Europe. Look at the Slovene PowerPoint which goes through words learnt in English in the previous lesson – now in Slovene, steep, low, high lands. Look at the cliffs shown on the presentation and question where they saw cliffs in the last lesson.

MAIN (all in English)

Introduce the word climate in Slovene and start to discuss what type of climate we have in Western Europe. Next start to look at the UK in more detail. Look at how the climate is affected in the UK, discuss the gulf stream. Next look at the key characteristics of the climate, question what is the word characteristic. Use the picture of the sun, rain and umbrella as a talking point.

Discuss average temperatures, question the students – using WH questions – what is the highest temp? Which area has the lowest temperature? What season ... etc.

Look at the temperature and rainfall graphs. Discuss the information shown on them. How is the information displayed compared to Slovenian graphs?

Next go through the diagram of rainfall in the UK. How do we read the key?

Start to explain the differences between climate and temperature. Talk about how the weather is recorded short-term and is a combination of temperature, humidity, rain, cloudiness, visibility, and wind. Discuss how weather data is collected by weather stations, ships, aircraft and satellites. This data is then processed using computers and is analyzed by experts in the field of weather who are called Meteorologists.

This data is used and referred to, so forecasts of the next three or four days can be given on radio, television, internet and in the newspaper.

Explain the word in English and Slovene - Sunny, light winds, high temperatures, low temperatures, ice and fog, good visibility. Sončno, rahlo vetrovno, vroče, mrzlo, led in megla, dobra vidljivost. Students should write the translations in their notebooks.

The climate is the average weather conditions of a place based on data recorded over 40 years. Long term average of daily weather conditions which allow for seasonal variations and are viewed on a regional scale.

Elements which make up climates are : temperature, rainfall, wind, pressure, humidity, cloud, sunshine, fog. Ask the students to explain in Slovene the different types of climates throughout the world there are different climate zones

PLENARY

Finish looking at the PowerPoint presentation on climate. This includes the floods in the UK, discuss this and discuss when the floods hit Slovene – which areas were affected?

HOMEWORK -

Lessons 4 Title: climate and features of Western Europe.

INTRODUCTION

Recap the previous lesson in Slovene – what did the foreign teacher tell you about. What is the difference between climate and temperature?

MAIN (All in Slovene)

What grows in different areas of western Europe.

Look at features of the Netherlands – description with pictures, canals, windmills.
Question why are windmills used?

Look at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, in detail – narrow streets, euro port, transport used, and tulips.

Look at Belgium and its cities and the key features.

Copy the ohp – vpliv atlantika na življenje ljudi. Foreign teacher translate into English to support the student from Zimbabwe.

PLENARY

Slovene geography teacher explains delta. The students start to write the capital cities for the countries looked at in the lesson.

HOMEWORK

Complete the capital cities for each country discussed throughout the lesson.

Lessons 5 Title: industries in Western Europe.

INTRODUCTION

Check the capital cities homework from the previous lesson.

MAIN

In slovene the students start to look at the different industries in western europe.

In english start to look at the different types of industry in the uk. Focus on the map which illustrates teh different areas in the uk. Look at the north east – refer back to previous landscape lesson and what type of land there is in this area?

Go through the slides asking the students to describe the industries in the different areas of the uk form the pictures they can see.

PLENARY

The Slovene teacher then goes on and looks at industry of the uk in more detail in Slovene. Using the powerpoint looks at oil rigs,

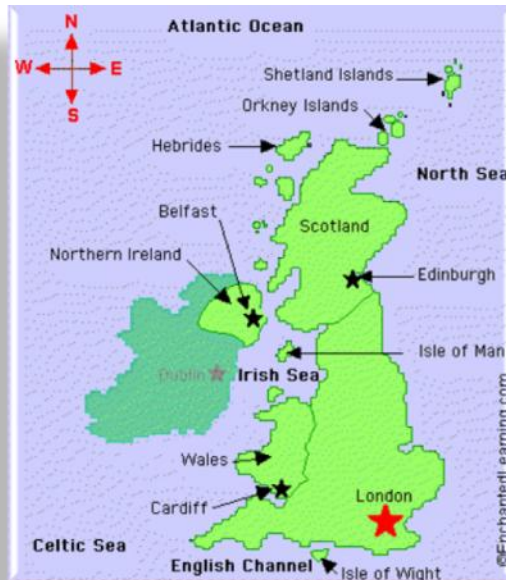
HOMEWORK

Complete the capital cities for each country discussed throughout the lesson.

Worksheet

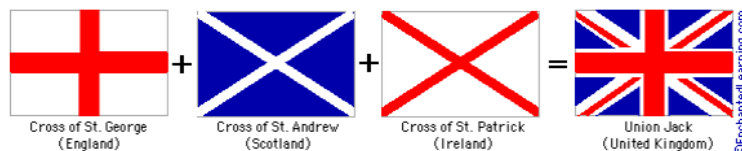
Lesson 1: Homework

The United Kingdom



The flag of the United Kingdom is sometimes called the Union Jack. This red, white and blue British flag was first used in 1801.

The Union Jack is a combination of the flags of England (the cross of St. George), Scotland (the cross of St. Andrew), and Ireland (the cross of St. Patrick).



Quiz

1. What is the nickname of the flag of the United Kingdom? _____
2. What colours are in this flag? _____
3. The flags of what countries are represented in this flag? _____, _____, and _____
4. When was this flag first used? _____