



Year 3 Vive La France!

***Locating countries and cities of Europe**

***Developing an awareness of some of the human and physical characteristics of France and comparing these to England**

Respect, Believe, Achieve

As a Geographer, what do I already know?

- ◆ In Year 2, we described some differences between places near the equator and at the poles. We also compared our locality with a city in Uganda in terms of physical and human features (buildings, rivers, ports etc).



Key Words

Climate	Climate is the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years. Climate is like the weather, but over a long time.
Physical Geography	The study of the natural environment. Geographers may look at: Climate, landforms, oceans, volcanoes, forests and rivers.
Human Geography	The impact and behaviour of people and how they relate to the physical world. Geographers studying this may look at: Population, agriculture, industry, buildings and pollution.
Landforms	A landform is a feature on the Earth's surface that is part of the terrain. Mountains, hills, plateaus, and plains are the four major types of landforms. Minor landforms include canyons, valleys, and basins.
Flora	Flora is all the plant life present in a particular region or time, generally the naturally occurring (indigenous) native plants.
Fauna	Fauna is all of the animal life present in a particular region or time.

Key Skills

Knowledge Location



I can locate some of the world's countries, focusing on Europe (include France and Russia), using a map or atlas.

Understanding Place



I can show awareness of the physical and human characteristics of a European region (France)

I can describe and compare similarities and differences between some regions in Europe (including France and England).

Enquiry and Skills



I can use a map (scaled 1:2,500) or atlas to locate some countries and cities in Europe.

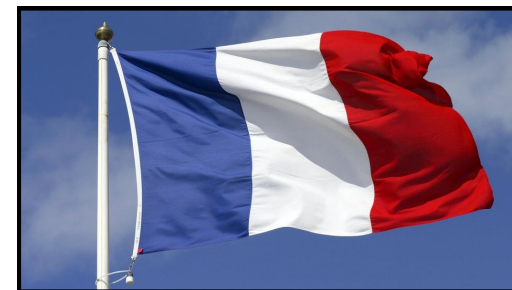
I can use a simple letter and number grid.

Key information—What do I need to know?

- ◆ How to use an index/grid reference on an Atlas to help me identify countries in Europe.
- ◆ There are two main French regions that differ greatly in climate, culture and wildlife. The Holarctic and the Mediterranean. The Holarctic encompasses most of the northern land mass, while the Mediterranean region covers the warmer southern climate. The northern area produces plants such as broom, gorse, bracken and heather on the vast spreads of heathland, while the south grows evergreen and cork oak, lavender, cistus and heathers.
- ◆ France is the most ethnically diverse country in Europe. These deep and broad influences have made France a world leader throughout history in different aspects of culture, including cuisine, philosophy, music, art, film, fashion, literature and sport.
- ◆ The mountainous Alps region is home to some animals that are not found elsewhere in mainland Europe. Wolves from Italy have crossed the border and now live in France for the first time since 1927. The Alpine Ibex has made its home in the Alps, high above the Alpine forests.



The Alpine Ibex



As a Geographer, here's the knowledge, skills and understanding I will have by the end of the unit:

1. I will be able to locate some countries in Europe using an atlas, including France and its bordering countries.
2. I will know information about France's differing northern and southern climate, and can draw graphs to show this.
3. I will be able to compare Lille (north) with Marseille (south) in terms of their physical geography (climate, flora, fauna).
4. I will be able to use maps and aerial images to compare Lille with Marseille in terms of their land use.
5. I will be able to compare the human and physical geography of Lille and Marseille to Southampton, and may be able to offer some reasons for the similarities and differences.
6. I will have an understanding about the people of France, including their diversity and culture.