

Italian Regions

1. Divide your class in half. Give Matrix A to one half and Matrix B to the other

2. Matrix A pupils work in pairs on a different region each. There are four.

A1 - Italian Riviera

A2 - Adriatic Riviera

A3 - Tuscany and Rome

A4 - The South

3. They jigsaw so that they form groups of four each with a different regional expertise and exchange information

Mrs. Miah is interested in art.

Rita Hindocha likes walking and rock climbing.

2. Matrix B pupils work in pairs on a different region each. There are four.

B1 - Sicily

B2 - North Italian Plain

B3 - Sardinia

B4 - Mountains and Lakes

3. They jigsaw so that they form groups of four each with a different regional expertise and exchange information

The Williams family would like to go somewhere where they can camp.

Double Jigsaw and Information Gap

Italian Regions

Developed by Steve Cooke. A double jigsaw and clues activity.

The webaddress for this activity is;

<http://www.collaborativelearning.org/italianregions.pdf>

Last updated 25th June 2012

Collaborative Learning = Oracy in Context
makes challenging curriculum accessible.
improves social relations in the classroom.
provides scaffolding for exploratory talk.

Good for all pupils!
Vital for EAL pupils!

Basic principles:

1. Build on prior knowledge.
2. Move from concrete to abstract.
3. Ensure everyone works with everyone else.
4. Extend social language into curriculum language.
5. Provide motivating ways to go over the same knowledge more than once.

If you can't talk it, you won't be able to write it!

COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PROJECT

Project Director: Stuart Scott

We support a network of teaching professionals to develop and disseminate accessible talk-for-learning activities in all subject areas and for all ages.

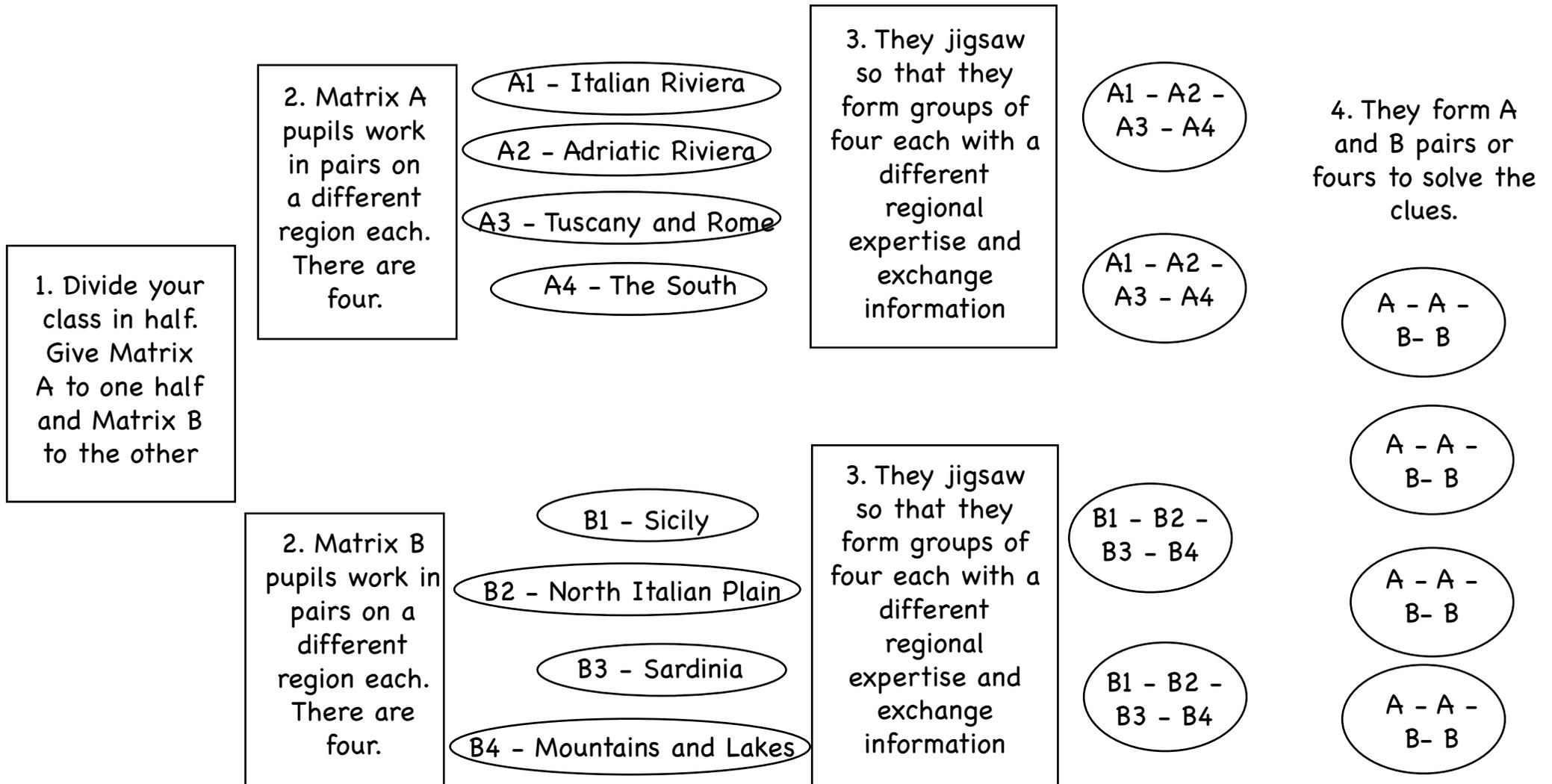
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Website: <http://www.collaborativelearning.org>

Italian Regions

Teacher Instructions

It is easiest to understand how to organise this series of activities if you understand that the final activity (solving the clues) requires a group whose members have all the information from both Matrix A and Matrix B between them.



B 4 Mountains and Lakes

In the north of Italy lie a high range of mountains called the Alps. They form a natural barrier across the north of the country and separate Italy from the rest of Europe. These mountains mean that in winter temperatures often fall below 0 centigrade. In June and July temperatures are often over 27° centigrade. Rainfall varies throughout the year but is usually over 180mm in October.

In the past most people have earned their living by keeping cattle and sheep and there are still some farm animals. However today tourism is a more important source of income than animal farming. Many tourists from northern Europe arrive by car and travel through the Alps on high twisting roads and through long tunnels that pierce the mountains. In the winter the high pasturelands are used as ski runs. Tourists also fly to this region for winter skiing; they arrive at Turin airport and drive up to the winter sports villages by coach. The villages contain cafés, bars and restaurants for skiers to relax in after a hard day skiing as well as a variety of gift shops.

In the Alpine valleys there are farms growing fruit, potatoes and vines. There are many lakes, three of the largest are Lake Maggiore, Lake Como and Lake Garda. In the summer the shores of these lakes are crowded with tourists keen to participate in water sports on the lake or to take walks in the hills, which contain fast flowing rivers, pine forests and green valleys.



B 2 North Italian Plain

The north Italian Plain is the richest region in Italy. Most Italian people who live in this area live in large industrial towns and cities, for example Milan (the headquarters of the world's fashion industry) and Turin (centre of Fiat car industry).

The area has a climate which supports the cultivation of wheat and rice. It is fairly warm and wet throughout the year. Temperatures drop below 5° centigrade in December, January and February.

The Po, Italy's largest river, which has its source in the Alps and its mouth in the Adriatic flows through this region. Its fertile alluvial plains ensure that some of Italy's most productive vineyards are in this region. There are also large pig farms which produce meat for the famous Italian ham called Prosciutto and for many types of salami and sausage. Many tourists travel to this area to see the city of Venice. Venice is built on islands in the middle of a lagoon. To travel around Venice it is necessary to walk, or to take a boat. Water buses called vaporetti transport people about the city. Only small boats and gondolas can pass through most of Venice's 159 canals. More than 400 little bridges cross the canals connecting narrow, crooked streets. Venice has numerous churches, museums and palaces.



A 1 The Italian Riviera

The Italian Riviera stretches from the border with France past the large port of Genoa to La Spezia. Average temperatures in this area are above 5^o centigrade. Rainfall is consistently over 60mm throughout the winter and spring with March being the wettest month.

This is a mountainous area and the towns and villages are built on steep slopes. The mountainous slopes covered in pine trees make a beautiful contrast with the deep blue Mediterranean Sea. The Riviera, although only a narrow strip of land, has become a popular tourist area visited by tourists who come to see the rocky and uneven headlands and sandy sheltered bays.

During the hot summer months many people from countries in Northern Europe enjoy holidays at seaside resorts along this coast. Further south parts of this coast are low lying with sand dunes by the sea and marshes inland. This area is less developed and quite unspoilt with secluded campsites set amongst the pine trees. There are also a number of fishing villages where tourists can enjoy fresh seafood in cafes and restaurants.



A 2 The Adriatic Rivera

The east coast of Italy faces the Adriatic Sea. Temperatures are warm throughout the year rising to over 25° centigrade in the summer months. There is consistent rainfall throughout the year with every month except November having less than 80mm.

This coastline has miles and miles of sandy beaches and every year millions of tourists spend their summer holidays in this area. Places such as Rimini on the coast are always popular with holidaymakers offering them a chance to relax on the beaches and soak up the sun. In some places visitors even have to pay to go on the beach. In return the tourist gets clean sand (the beaches are cleaned every night) a chair and a sunshade. On popular beaches the sunshades are arranged in a straight line so that more people can fit in. After a hard day on the beach tourists can visit the many crowded bars and nightclubs in the area.

The largest and most active fishing ports in Italy are situated in this area. Many of the little fishing ports have become tourist towns. People can sit in busy restaurants eating locally caught sardines, tuna and anchovies. On calm days sea fishing trips are arranged for visitors.



A 3 Tuscany and Rome

The countryside in this area is largely made up of rolling hills and plains covered with vines, olive trees, pines and cypress trees. Wheat is grown on lowland areas and is used for making pasta. It is generally warm throughout the year with temperatures rising above 23^o centigrade between May and September. Rainfall falls steadily throughout the year but is usually over 80mm from October through to January. Whilst the countryside is beautiful most people who are on holiday in this area will spend some time in the historical cities and towns.

The most popular attraction in this area is the city of Rome. It is almost 3000 years old and the cities long history can be traced by visiting the famous monuments such as the Forum where the great Roman Emperor Julius Caesar walked and the Coliseum where the gladiators fought. The narrow streets in the oldest districts of Rome have changed little in the past 500 years. The city museums contain some of the world's finest works of art.

Inside the city of Rome is the tiny independent state, the Vatican. Here is the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church and the home of its leader the Pope. In the centre of the Vatican lies St. Peters Church. The huge square in front of the Church is often crowded with pilgrims and tourists. At midday on Sundays the Pope appears at the window and blesses pilgrims.

Another famous Italian city in this area is Florence, once home to the wealthy and powerful Medici family. The Medici's collected many paintings and other art treasures. Today Florence is famous for fine palaces, art galleries and museums containing many valuable exhibits.

A 4 The South

The South is the poorest region in Italy. It is has a hot dry climate. Temperatures are above 30° centigrade for 3 months of the year when drought conditions exist as there is virtually no rainfall in June or July. Most people still live in hilltop villages in rural areas. There are a few towns in the South on the coast. Many people have left to look for work either in the north of Italy or in other countries in Europe.

Recently the Italian Government with the help of European Union money has attempted to provide aid to the south. New industries such as chemical, steelmaking and car assembly factories have been developed; new roads have been built to improve communications with the North and the rest of Europe and money has been given to help improve farming. Despite this the South remains undeveloped and unspoilt.

Inland areas are mountainous with wooded valleys. The magnificent landscape provides opportunities for a variety of outdoor activities including walking, and rockclimbing. The hot dry summers and secluded sandy beaches ensure tourists are attracted to the area. Many tourists are also keen to visit the Roman remains at Pompeii and Herculaneum.



B 1 Sicily

Sicily has a large population of about 5 million people. Temperatures are warm throughout the year rising to over 25° centigrade in June and July. There is little rainfall in the summer months as most falls in winter with February and March both having more than 60mm. Many people live in hilltop villages where unemployment is quite high. On the coast where land is flatter and the soil relatively fertile citrus fruits, including tangerines, lemons, limes, oranges, are grown as well as olive trees. This provides jobs, as does the associated work in fruit processing factories where fruit is processed and canned or juiced. There is some industrial development around the coast.

Tourists that travel to Sicily often go to view Mount Etna the largest and most active volcano in Europe. Mount Etna continually rumbles and steams and has erupted several times this century. On each occasion ash, volcanic bombs and lava has blasted out of the cone destroying the surrounding area.

The interior of Sicily is mountainous and quite difficult to travel to. The coastline whilst unspoilt has many magnificent beaches with lots of deep inlets and caves. In the north west of the island there is a huge nature reserve where there is an interesting variety of rare birds and other wildlife.



B 3 Sardinia

Another island situated 200 kilometres from the Italian mainland; Sardinia is about the same size as Sicily but has only about a third of the number of people living there. Much of the land in Sardinia is high and mountainous. Much of this upland area is scrub woodland or poor grassland. These mountains were once home to a prehistoric people called the Nuraghe who built a large number of complex stone structures on the island. The lowland areas around the coast are more fertile and here citrus fruits and olive trees are grown.

The summers in Sardinia are hot with temperatures averaging over 25° C for the months of May, June, July and August. There is little rainfall in the summer. It is warm in winter when there is some rainfall, but only March has more than 60 mm. of rain.

Mass tourism came to Sardinia later than to other parts of Italy. But now there are large tourist hotels on the north east coast where there are long sandy beaches. This coast is called the Coasta Smerelda (Emerald Coast). Other parts of the Sardinian coast are equally beautiful and unspoilt. Sardinian beaches are clean and sandy.



Matrix A

Region	Location	Landscape	Climate	Industry and farming	Tourist activities
Italian Riviera					
Adriatic Riviera					
Tuscany and Rome					
The South					

Matrix B

Region	Location	Landscape	Climate	Industry and farming	Tourist activities
North Italian Plain					
Sicily					
Sardinia					
Mountains and Lakes					

Italy: Visiting the Regions Cluesheet

The Williams family would like to go somewhere where they can camp.

Rita Hindocha likes walking and rock climbing.

Mrs. O'Kane wants to go to the seaside.

Mrs. Miah is interested in art.

Kathy Bourne wants to go somewhere where the beaches are clean and sandy.

Italy: Visiting the Regions Cluesheet.

Mr. Milligan is interested in visiting some vineyards.

Sheila Johnson wants to go somewhere where it will be hot.

Jeff Bourne would like to investigate some pre-historic sites.

The Watson family want to spend some time walking in the mountains.

The Williams children would like to spend some time on the beach.