

MAKE MY OWN COUNTRY (ALL AGES)

Ages 4 to 7 (Level 1)

Description:	Learners will design their own country focusing on the geographical features and cultural features. They will produce a study book about their imagined country. They will then design and conduct a citizenship text for their first citizen!
Leading question:	How are countries and their culture formed?
Age group:	4 – 7 years
Subjects:	Geography, Social Sciences, Literacy
Total time required:	5 hours over 5 days
Self-guided / Supervised activity:	Medium
Resources required:	Paper, Pen, Colours (Preferred to have an Atlas / Globe for
	reference)

Learning outcomes	 Understanding what it takes to create a new country Understanding the features which create a national identity (national flag, national animal, national food, national dress etc) Able to design of maps and representation of geographical and political features Understanding what is involved in becoming a citizen of a country by naturalization
Required previous learning	 Learners will need to know basic categorization of animals Learners should have been exposed to seeing a map and countries Learners should know about mountains, rivers, lakes, oceans and deserts and know how to depict these
Inspiration	

Topics/concepts covered and skills developed

- Physical territory
- Geographical features
- Design of maps and representation of geographical and political features
- Climate and seasons
- Human activities and seasons
- National dish



- National flag
- National animal
- Citizenship test
- Critical thinking, creativity and drawing skills
- Interviewing and communication skills
- Design and drawing skills

Day	Time	Activity and Description
1		Learners will design their own country and all its features. The country's features will include a defined territory (an area within borders), a national dress, a national dish, a national flag, a national animal) . The learner will have to design a citizenship test to be used to provide citizenship to his/her imagined country.
	45 minutes	They can imagine anything they want, but it all has to make logical sense. Learners will work towards designing a study book about their imagined country and a question paper as an immigration test for someone trying to become a citizen of their imagined country
		Page 1 of the study booklet: Learners will start by drawing a map of their imagined country by answering some of the key questions. Learners need to keep in mind that these choices will determine the food, clothing and culture of their imagined country.
		 Where on Earth is your imagined country located? (If learners have access to a globe or a map they can look at the southern or northern hemisphere) Is it an island or landlocked (other landmasses on either side)? What are the neighboring countries or oceans? Your imagined country should have at least 2 geographical features such as mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, tropical forest etc.?
	15 minutes	Learners will name their own imagined country, pick and name a capital city and design the shape of the country based on their preference.
		Learners will make a map of their imagined country on a plain paper marking the oceans around or near the country, the capital city and two geographical features.
		Younger learners will draw the map of their imagined country and represent the geographical features with relevant colours and shapes; they can trace the name of the country. Older learners can label the name of the imagined country, the capital city and the geographical features



			a combination of 2 – 3 shap	nt the imagined country in a shape that es e.g. a square with a triangle on top and
2			xplore and create the nationation and climate	al food for their imagined country based
		Learners will d	etermine the climate of their	r imagined country
	30	winter - What i Natura	, monsoon, summer, spring, a s the biggest natural disaster	that happens in your imagined country? ts that are caused by the natural
	minutes	seasons and w also illustrate t rain during a fl seasons and th	eather conditions that they he hat they he hatural disaster and the cood. Older learners can write he natural disaster that they he	
	minutes		epiction for a season and we	
		Season/ Natural disaster	Illustration (Drawing of scenery)	Short description
	20 minutes	Winter		A white blanket of snow covering the tress, ground and houses
		Natural disaster		
		The learner wi	•	ferent seasons and weather condition for
		Season	Drawing	Short description



Page 3 of the study booklet: Learners will design the national dish of their imagined country. Learners will write the name of the national dish, draw an image of it, write the list of ingredients and steps of creating the recipe. Younger learners can draw the food and makeup and write a name for it.

Example of a National dish

Netherlands National Dish Stammpot Mashed potato Vegetables Smoked sausages

Learner will design the national dish for his/her imagined country

National dish of imagined country X

Name of national dish	Image of disk	Ingredients and steps of creating recipe

Numeracy extension: Learners can add the total number of ingredients in their dish.

Learners can choose any number between 1-20 as the cost of making this dish e.g. 15. They will then think of 5 ways to come to the number 15 using the operations of addition and subtraction.

Tip: Learners can use pencils, spoons or any household objects to try different ways to add or subtract to the final number and then depict it as a mathematical function. Examples:



		•
		- 10 + 5 = 15
		- 5 + 2 + 8 = 15
		- 2+3+4+5+1=15
		- 17 - 2 = 15
		- 20 - 2 - 3 = 15
		Tip: If learners are familiar with multiplication and division functions, they can try to depict 3 additional mathematical functions e.g.
		- 5 X 3 = 15
		- 45/3 = 15
		- 30/2 = 15
3		Learners will choose the national dress of their imagined country as well as the
3		national festival of their country
		I hational restriction their country
		Learners will design the national dress based on the weather and climate, some
		questions to think about:
		- The type of clothing required depending on the climate e.g. a hot place with
		direct sunlight, people might need to be covered to avoid sun-burn
		- Depending on the weather elements, what kinds of clothes make more
		sense? In deserts with a lot of dust and wind, people usually wear clothes
		that cover their head and hair
		that cover their head and half
	30 minutes	Page 4 of the study booklet: Learners can also let their imagination run free with the design and colours that are worn and draw the national dress and give it an appropriate name. Learners should describe their thinking behind the clothing. For learners that are interested, they can design winter and summer wear
		Evample of a Country Dress based on weather and climate
		Example of a Country Dress based on weather and climate
		Dressing in Canada
		FOF V NAME I
		Summer Summer is hot and humid
	30	
	minutes	



Winter



Winter in Canada is freezing cold with a lot of snow

Learners will design the National Dress for their imagined country and describe the reason behind the clothing

National Dress for the imagined country

Season	Design of dressing	Reasons behind the clothing
Summer dressing	Drawing	
Winter dressing	Drawing	

Learners will also design the flag of their imagined country. For this, learners will think of the flag of their existing country, it usually has different colours, shapes and symbols or national symbolism e.g. use colours that represent happiness or peace, shapes that represent hope etc.

Page 5 of the study booklet: Learners must draw and colour their flag and can explain the colours, shapes and symbols used and the significance, for younger learners they limit this activity to drawing and coloring the flag

Examples of country flags

Explanation and significance Black symbolizes African heritage and the fertile soil of Uganda Yellow symbolizes the sunny days characteristic of Uganda Red symbolizes red blood which forms a common bond for all humankind The crested crane is the National Bird of Uganda



		The light blue background symbolizes the sky and water – a scarce and precious commodity in Botswana The central black stripe and its white bordering stripe symbolizes that black and white people can live together in peace The black and white stripes also represent the stripes of the zebra, the National Animal of Botswana The learner will draw the flag for his/her imagined country and give explanations for its colours, shapes, symbols and their significance.
		Drawing of flag Explanation and significance
4	15 minutes	Learners will design the national animal of their country Learners will start with describing 2 animals that they know based on the list of questions below and thereafter answering all the same questions for an imagined animal - What is the name of the animal? - Is it an air, water or land animal? - Is your animal an herbivore (e.g. a rabbit eating grass) or a carnivore (e.g. a lion eating a deer)? - Give your animal an interesting physical feature and explain its purpose e.g. a long neck like a giraffe to eat leaves from tall trees or a skin colour like a lizard that camouflages into the surroundings making it hard for predators to see etc. - Give your animal an interesting trait or personality and describe its function e.g. a deer sleeps with their eyes open to be able to see a lion when it comes, a bear hibernates and sleeps through the winter because it's too cold etc.



45 minutes

The imagined animal can also be a combination or an extension of existing animals.

Page 6 of the study booklet: Learners will draw their imagined animal and then write a paragraph describing the animal answering all the questions above.

The learner will write a few words or contanges giving reasons for shooting, the

The learner will write a few words or sentences giving reasons for choosing the imagined animal as the National Animal for his/her imagined country

For younger learners, they can draw the animal and write the name – parents can help them write the other characteristics for the animals based on the questions

Example of a country National Animal

National Animal for Australia

Description of animal and reason for choice as the National Animal



The National Animal for Australia is the Red Kangaroo,

- It is a native animal of Australia
- It has two fore limbs with small claws and two muscular hind-limbs
- It has a strong tail often used to create a tripod when standing upright
- It is a herbivore, primarily grazing on grasses
- It cannot walk or jump backwards
- It is able to swim.
- It moves on land by jumping, moving its hind legs together, in water, it kicks each hind leg independently to swim.

The Red Kangaroo was chosen as Australia's National Animal because it cannot move or jump backwards signifying Australia's determination to move forward as a nation

The learner will draw the imagined National Animal for their imagined country, describe their imagined animal and the reasons for choosing it as their Country Animal,

National Animal for Imagined Country

National Animal for imagined country	Description of animal and reason for choice as the National Animal
Drawing	



		Numeracy extension: Learners will consider the 3 animals (2 existing animals and 1 imagined animal) and respond with the mathematical function of greater and smaller than for: - Which animal is bigger? - Which animal is stronger? - Which animal is faster?
5	30 minutes	Learners will design the question and answer citizenship test and test a family member on their imagined country (For older learners we can explain the concept of a citizenship test)
		Tip: For an individual, usually a citizenship test is used to check whether they know important things about the country they are going to become a part of.
		Example of citizenship test
		The United States naturalization test has 20 questions. One must answer at least 12 questions to pass to become a United States citizen
		Sample questions:
		 Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States? What is the highest court in the United States? What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States? ;
	30 minutes	Learners will need to write or trace 5 questions based on everything they designed about their imagined country and assign marks / points to each question e.g. 1. What is the national animal of this country? (1 point) 2. What makes this national animal different? (2 points) etc.
		Learners will determine how many marks people need to get on the test to pass
		Learners will now share the study booklet they designed with members of their family and ask them to study or present the information to them. After this they will do the test with their family member and give them marks and add these
		Do they pass and can they become the first citizens of your country?
		The learner will organize a citizenship ceremony for those who pass the citizenship test to take the Oath of Allegiance
Asses Crite	ssment ria:	- Design of the map - Understanding the impact of weather and climate on animal adaptations and clothing choice



- Logical progression and explanations and justifications of their choices
- Innovativeness of design and choices
- Clarity of thought and presentation of the study booklet
- Ability to summarize the information for the citizenship test

Inspiration:	
Additional	
enrichment	
activities:	
Modifications to	- Learners can work on adaptations of their own country for each of the
simplify the project	different categories
tasks if need be	- Learners can remove the day 4 animal adaptations activities



Ages 8 to 10 (Level 2)

Description:	Learners will design their own country focusing on the geographical features and cultural features. They will produce a study book about their imagined country. They will then design and conduct a citizenship text for their first citizen!
Leading question:	How are countries and their culture formed?
Age group:	8 – 10 years
Subjects:	Geography, Social Sciences, Literacy and Numeracy
Total time required:	5 hours over 5 days
Self-guided / Supervised activity:	Medium
Resources required:	Paper, Pen, Colours (Preferred to have an Atlas / Globe for reference)

Learning outcomes	 Understanding what it takes to create a new country Understanding the features which create a national identity (national flag, national animal, national food, national dress etc) Designing maps and representations of geographical and political features Understanding what is involved in becoming a citizen of a country by naturalization Understanding of the impact of a country's location and climate on elements of culture and animal life Understanding animal adaptations
Required previous learning	It is preferred for learners to know some of these facts about their own countries including: the map of their country, the geographical features, the climate, the vegetation etc

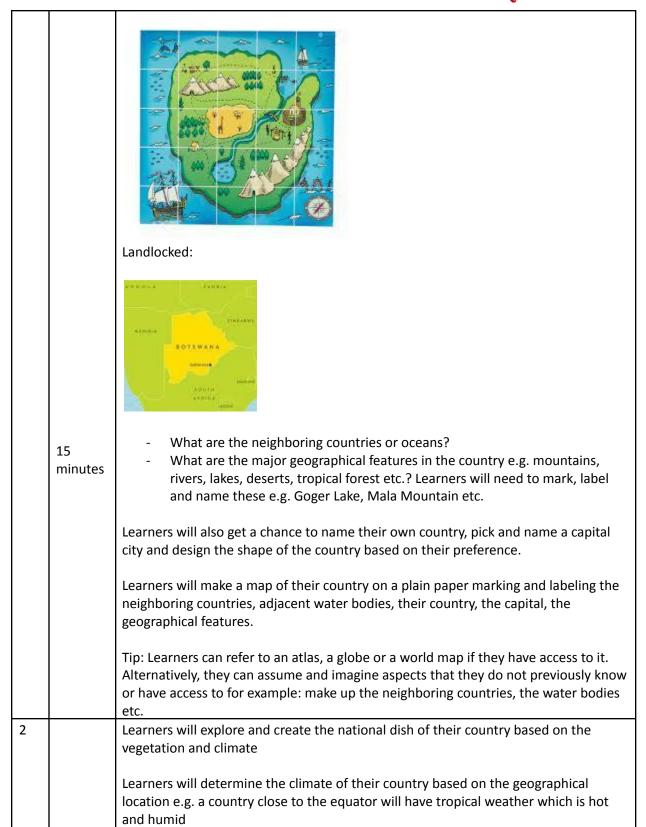
Topics/concepts covered and skills developed

- Physical territory
- Geographical features
- Design of maps and representation of geographical and political features
- Climate and seasons
- Human activities and seasons
- Animal anatomical and behavioral adaptation
- National dish
- National flag
- National animal
- Citizenship test
- Critical thinking, creativity and drawing skills
- Interviewing and communication skills



• Design and drawing skills

Day	Time	Activity and Description
1	45 minutes	Learners will design their own country and all its features. The country features will include a defined territory (an area within borders), a national dress, a national dish, a national flag, a national animal). The learner will have to design a citizenship test to be used to provide citizenship to his/her imagined country. They can imagine anything they want, but it all has to make logical sense. Learners will work towards designing a study book about their imagined country and a
		question paper as an citizenship test for someone trying to become a citizen of their imagined country
		Page 1 of the study booklet: Learners will start by drawing a full geographical representation map of their country by answering some of the key questions. Learners need to keep in mind that these choices will determine the food, clothing and culture of their country.
		 Where on Earth is your country located? Which of the 7 continents (North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia and Antarctica) is it in? Is it in the southern or northern hemisphere? Is it close to the Equator (the line that equally divides the globe into two hemispheres and is at 0 degree latitude) or either of the North or South Pole?
		NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
		SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
		- Is it an island e.g. New Zealand, landlocked (other landmasses on either side) e.g. Afghanistan
		Island example:





What are the main seasons and weather in your country e.g. is it snowy, dry, raining, hot etc.? What is the biggest natural disaster that happens in your country e.g. floods, heat waves, snowstorms etc.

20 minutes Page 2 of the study booklet: Learners will draw a depiction of the different seasons and weather conditions that they have chosen with a short description of each of the seasons and the natural disaster that they have chosen

minutes

30

Example of a depiction for a season and weather condition

Season/ Natural disaster	Illustration (Drawing of scenery)	Short description
Winter		A white blanket of snow covering the trees, ground and houses
Natural disaster		

The learner will draw a depiction of the different seasons and weather condition for their imagined country

Season	Drawing	Short description

Page 3 of the study booklet: The crops (plants we can eat or sell for money) that are available in the country will be the ingredients for a national dish. Learners will write the name of the national dish, draw an image of it, write the list of ingredients and steps of the recipe

Example of a National dish:



			Netherlands Na	ational Dish
		Stamppot		Ingredients: • Mashed potato • Vegetables • Smoked sausages
			ign the national dish for his/himagined country X	ner imagined country
		Name of national dish	Image of dish	Ingredients and steps of creating recipe
3		Learners will cho festival of their o		eir country as well as the national
		 To design the national dress of their country, learners can research what is most appropriate for the weather and climate, some questions to think about: What is the climate like so what kind of clothing is required e.g. a hot place with direct sunlight, people might need to be covered to avoid sunburn but wear light colours that do not absorb the heat and light fabrics? Depending on the weather elements, what kinds of clothes make more sense? In deserts with a lot of dust and wind, people usually wear clothes that cover their head and hair – similarly in places with a lot of rain many of the clothes are up to the ankle to avoid getting wet in puddles 		
	30 minutes	design and color appropriate nam	urs that are worn and draw tl	so let their imagination run free with the he national dress and give it an their thinking behind the clothing. For winter and summer wear



	Dressing in Canada		
Summer		Summer is hot and humid	
Winter		Winter in Canada is freezing cold with a lo of snow	

Example of a Country Dress based on weather and climate

National Dress for the imagined country

20 minutes

Season	Design of dressing	Reasons behind the clothing
Summer dressing	Drawing	
Winter dressing	Drawing	

Learners will also design the flag of their imagined country. For this learners will think of the flag of their existing country, it usually has different colours, shapes and symbols or national symbolism e.g. the stars in the US flag represent the original states of the Union, the colours of the French flag represent the values of liberty,



equality and fraternity, or the nine serrated (zig-zag) edges of the Qatari flag represent it's inclusion as the 9th member of Persian Gulf Reconciled Emirates etc. Page 5 of the study booklet: Learners must draw and colour their flag and explain the colours, shapes and symbols used and the significance Examples of country flags: Country Explanation and significance Black symbolizes African heritage and the fertile soil of Uganda Yellow symbolizes the sunny days characteristic of Uganda Red symbolizes red blood which forms a common bond for all humankind Uganda flag The crested crane is the National Bird of Uganda The light blue background symbolizes the sky and water – a scarce and precious commodity in Botswana The central black stripe and its white bordering stripe symbolizes that black and white people can live together in peace Botswana flag The black and white stripes also represent the stripes of the zebra, the National Animal of Botswana The learner will draw the flag for his/her imagined country and give explanations for its colors, shapes, symbols and their significance. Drawing of flag Explanation and significance 4 Learners will design the national animal of their country 10 When designing their own animal learners will need to draw it, describe what this minutes animal is on the food chain, share it's anatomical and behavioral features that help it adapt to the specific climate and context Learners will first describe 1-2 animal they know based on the questions listed below and then do the same for their imagined animal



The imagined animal can also be a cross or an extension of an existing animal if they chose to. Some of the questions to answer include:

- What is the name of the animal?
- Is it an air, water or land animal?
- Is it a domestic or wild animal?
- Is the animal a carnivore or an herbivore? E.g. a rabbit is a herbivore eating plants and is prey to a predator such as lion that is a carnivore
- What are the physical features of the animal that help it adapt to the climate, geography and predators e.g., has a hoof which protects against the hot sand and fur that can help in the colder winters in the desert; a camel stores water for long periods of time because it is not readily available, camouflage colour or sleeping standing to run away from predators, thick tongue to help it eat leaves with thorns etc.
- What are the specific traits and characteristics of the animal e.g. what does it do in the harsh weather: migration or hibernation; where does it live: in a tree or grasslands; how does it care for its young: hatch eggs etc.

10 minutes

Example of a country National Animal

40 minutes



Anatomical and behavioral adaptations

The National Animal for Australia is the Red Kangaroo. The red kangaroo has the following adaptation to the desert habitat:

- Always travel and feed in mobs as a protective measure from predators
- Are active mainly at dawn and dusk
- During hot weather, lick their forearms,
 which promotes heat loss by evaporation
- Young ones are carried in a pouch. This increases the chances of the young surviving
- The red fur, reflects 30% of sunlight- helping them to cool in the hot desert
- Hopping saves energy
- Their intestine reabsorb water as it passes through makes good use of the little water available
- The male fight for dominance in a mob and the female only mate with the dominant male

Source:

https://venngage.net/p/111751/red-kangaroo-a daptations-tess-kane



		many deer does one I same number of deer - If a rabbit runs at a sp (hint: distance = spee	st and consume a total of 10 deer per month, how lion eat per month? Assume that each lion eats the seed of 10 km per hour, how far can it go in 2 hours? d x time) Learners will draw their imagined animal and then write simal answering all the questions above
5	20	Learners will design the question and answer paper for a citizenship test Tip: An individual usually does a citizenship test to check whether they know important things about the country they are going to become a part of.	
	20 minutes	Example of citizenship test The United States naturalizati questions to pass to become a	on test has 20 questions. One must answer at least 12 a United States citizen



	20	Sample questions:
	20 minutes 20	 Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States? What is the highest court in the United States? What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?
	minutes	4;
		Learners will need to write 10 questions based on everything they designed about their imagined country and assign marks / points to each question e.g. 1. What is the national animal of X? (1 point) 2. What makes this national animal different? (2 points) etc.
Learners will determine how many marks people need to get on the test to		Learners will determine how many marks people need to get on the test to pass
	Learners will now share the study booklet they designed with any member of family and ask them to study or present the information to them.	
the family member marks		Learners will ask family members to sit for the test and then grade the test by giving the family member marks Do they pass and can they become the first citizens of your country?
		- Design of the map
Assessment Criteria:		- Understanding of the impact of weather and climates on animal adaptations and clothing choice
		- Logical progression and explanations and justifications of their choices - Innovativeness of design and choices
		- Clarity of thought and presentation of the study booklet - Ability to summarize the information for the question test

Inspiration:	
Additional enrichment activities:	
Modifications to simplify the project tasks if need be	 - Learners can work on adaptations of their own country for each of the different categories - Learners can remove the activities related to vegetation and crops if they do not have this background information

Ages 11 to 14 (Level 3)

Description:	Learners will design their own country focusing on the geographical features and cultural features. They will produce a study book about their imagined country. They will then design and conduct a citizenship text for their first citizen!	
Leading question:	How are countries and their culture formed?	
Age group:	11 – 14 years	
Subjects:	Geography, Social Sciences, Literacy and Numeracy	
Total time required:	5 hours over 5 days	
Self-guided / Supervised activity:	Medium	
Resources required:	Paper, Pen, Colours (Preferred to have an Atlas / Globe for reference)	

Learning outcomes:	 Understanding of the impact of a country's location and climate on elements of culture, vegetation and animal life Understanding animal anatomical and behavioral adaptations Able to design of maps and representation of geographical and political features Understanding what it takes to create a new country Understanding the features which create a national identity (national flag, national animal, national food, national dress etc) Understanding what is involved in becoming a citizen of a country by naturalization
Required previous learning:	It is preferred for learners to know some of these facts about their own countries including: the map of their country, the geographical features, the climate, the vegetation etc.

Topics/concepts covered and skills developed

- Physical territory
- Geographical features
- Design of maps and representation of geographical and political features
- Climate and seasons
- Human activities and seasons



- National dish
- National flag
- National animal
- Citizenship test
- Critical thinking, creativity and drawing skills
- Interviewing and communication skills
- Design and drawing skills

Day	Time	Activity and Description
1		Learners will design their own country and all its features. They can imagine anything they want, but it all has to make logical sense. Learners will work towards designing a study book about their imagined country and a question paper as an immigration test for someone trying to become a citizen of their imagined country
	45 minutes	Page 1 of the study booklet: Learners will start by drawing a full geographical representation map of their country by answering some of the key questions. Learners need to keep in mind that these choices will determine the food, clothing and culture of their country.
		- Where on Earth is your country located? Which of the 7 continents (North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia and Antarctica) is it in? Is it in the southern or northern hemisphere? Is it close to the Equator (the line that equally divides the globe into two hemispheres and is at 0-degree latitude) or either of the North or South Pole?
		NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
		SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
		- Is it an island e.g. New Zealand, landlocked (other landmasses on either side) e.g. Afghanistan or a peninsula (surrounded by water on most of its borders but connected to the land on one side) e.g. India

Island



Landlocked:



Peninsula



- What are the neighboring countries or oceans?
- What are the major geographical features in the country e.g. mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, tropical forest etc.? Learners will need to mark, label and name these e.g. Goger Lake, Mala Mountain etc.

Learners will also get a chance to name their own country, pick and name a capital city and design the shape of the country based on their preference.



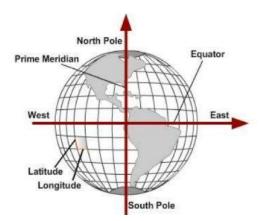
Learners will make a map of their country on a plain paper marking and labeling the neighboring countries, adjacent water bodies, their country, the capital, the geographical features,

Tip: Learners can refer to an atlas, a globe or a world map if they have access to it. Alternatively, they can assume and imagine aspects that they do not previously know or have access to for example: make up the neighboring countries, the water bodies etc.

Extension: Learners can also add a compass scale and mark the longitude and latitude of their country

Tip:

- The flat or horizontal lines that run through the Earth are lines of latitude.
 The Equator is the latitude line that divides the Earth into two hemispheres and is the 0-point latitude. Latitude lines north of the Equator are North Latitude and those South are South Latitude
- The vertical lines that run up and down the Earth are the lines of longitude. The Prime Meridian divides the Earth into the Eastern and Western hemisphere. Those longitude lines that are to the right of the Prime Meridian are West and those to the right are East.



source:

https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/storv.php?title=latitude-longitude-practice-1

Numeracy Extension: Learners can draw a grid, which includes the X axis which is the longitude lines and the Y axis which is the latitude lines. Learners can locate and mark some important cities on (3, 5) and (6, 2) and (2, 4)

In the case of a world map – this would imply (3-degree North/South, 5-degree West/East) and (6-degree North, 2-degree West) and (2-degree North/South, 4-degree West/East)

15 minutes

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Learners will explore and create the national food for their country based on the vegetation and climate

Learners will determine what the climate of their country is based on the geographical location, physical structure (island etc.), and physical features that they marked in their country e.g. a country close to the equator will have tropical weather which is hot and humid, a country with a jungle will get a lot of rain etc.

What are the main seasons and weather in your country e.g. is it snowy, dry, raining, hot etc.? What is the biggest natural disaster that happens in your country e.g. floods, heat waves, snowstorms etc.

20 minutes

Page 2 of the study booklet: Learners will draw a depiction of the different seasons and weather conditions that they have chosen with a short description of each of the seasons and the natural disaster that they have chosen

20 minutes

Example of a depiction for a season and weather condition

30 minutes

Season/ Natural disaster	Illustration (Drawing of scenery)	Short description
Winter		A white blanket of snow covering the tress, ground and houses
Natural disaster		

The learner will draw a depiction of the different seasons and weather condition for their imagined country

Season	Drawing	Short description



Page 3 of the study booklet: Based on the chosen geography and climate, what is the main vegetation in their country? What are the main crops that grow e.g. that require less or more rain, more sunlight etc. e.g. rice requires more water, apples grow in cooler climates etc.

Learners will draw the main vegetation crop in the seasonal elements

Page 4 of the study booklet: The crops that are available in the country will be the ingredients for a national dish. Learners will write the name of the national dish, draw an image of it, write the list of ingredients and steps of the recipe.

Example of a National dish

Stammpot Stammpot Netherlands National Dish Ingredients: Mashed potato Vegetables Smoked sausages

Learner will design the national dish for his/her imagined country

National dish of imagined country X

Name of national dish	Image of dish	Ingredients and steps of creating recipe



Learners will choose the national dress of their country as well as the national festival of their country

To design the national dress of their country, learners can research what is most appropriate for the weather and climate, some questions to think about:

- What is the climate like and what kind of crops grow that can be used to design fabric e.g. cotton, silk, wool etc.
- What is the climate like so what kind of clothing is required e.g. a hot place with direct sunlight, people might need to be covered to avoid sun-burn but wear light colours that do not absorb the heat and light fabrics
- Depending on the weather elements, what kinds of clothes make more sense? In deserts with a lot of dust and wind, people usually wear clothes that cover their head and hair – similarly in places with a lot of rain many of the clothes are up to the ankle to avoid getting wet in puddles

30 minutes

20 minutes

10 minutes

Page 5 of the study booklet: Learners can also let their imagination run free with the design and colours that are worn and draw the national dress and give it an appropriate name. Learners should describe their thinking behind the clothing. For learners that are interested, they can design winter and summer wear.

Example of a Country Dress based on weather and climate.

	Dressing in Canada		
Summer		Summer is hot and humid	
Winter		Winter in Canada is freezing cold with loads of snow	

Learners will design the National Dress for their imagined country and describe the reason behind the clothing



National Dress for the imagined country

Season	Design of dressing	Reasons behind the clothing
Summer dressing	Drawing	
Winter dressing	Drawing	

Learners will also design the flag of their imagined country. For this learners will think of the flag of their existing country, it usually has different colours, shapes and symbols or national symbolism e.g. the stars in the US flag represent the original states of the Union, the colours of the French flag represent the values of liberty, equality and fraternity, or the nine serrated (zig-zag) edges of the Qatari flag represent it's inclusion as the 9th member of Persian Gulf Reconciled Emirates etc.

Page 6 of the study booklet: Learners must draw and colour their flag and explain the colours, shapes and symbols used and the significance

Examples of country flags

Country Explanation and significance Black symbolizes African heritage and the fertile soil of Uganda Yellow symbolizes the sunny days characteristic of Uganda Red symbolizes red blood which forms a common bond to all humankind Uganda flag The crested crane is the National Bird of Uganda The light blue background symbolizes the sky and water a scarce and precious commodity in Botswana The central black stripe and its white bordering stripe symbolizes that black and white people can live together in peace Botswana flag



		The black and white stripes also represent the stripes of the zebra, the National Animal of Botswana	
	The learner will draw the flag for his/her imagined country and give explanation its colours, shapes, symbols and their significance		
		Drawing of flag Explanation and significance	
		Numeracy extension: Assume that 30% of the country wears the national dress, how would you represent this number in decimals or fractions? If 7/10 of the homes have a national flag, how would you represent this number in a percentage and a decimal?	
4	10 minutes	Learners will design the national animal of their country When designing their own animal learners will need to draw it, describe what this animal is on the food chain, share it's anatomical and behavioral features that help it adapt to the specific climate and context Learners will first describe 1-2 animal they know based on the questions listed below and then do the same for their imagined animal The imagined animal can also be a cross or an extension of an existing animal if they chose to. Some of the questions to answer include: - What is the name of the animal? - Is it an air, water or land animal? - Is it a domestic or wild animal? - Is the animal a carnivore or an herbivore? E.g. a rabbit is a herbivore eating	
		plants and is prey to a predator such as lion that is a carnivore - What are the physical features of the animal that help it adapt to the climate, geography and predators e.g., has a hoof which protects against the hot sand and fur that can help in the colder winters in the desert; a camel stores water for long periods of time because it is not readily available,	



- camouflage colour or sleeping standing to run away from predators, thick tongue to help it eat leaves with thorns etc.
- What are the specific traits and characteristics of the animal e.g. what does it do in the harsh weather: migration or hibernation; where does it live: in a tree or grasslands; how does it care for its young: hatch eggs etc.

10 minutes Numeracy Extension: Word problems:

- If 4 lions lived in a forest and consumed a total of 10 deer per month, how many deer does one lion eat per month? Assume that each lion eats the same number of deer
- If a rabbit runs at a speed of 10 km per hour, how far can it go in 1.5 hours? Hint: distance = speed x time

40 minutes

Page 7 of the study booklet: Learners will draw their imagined animal and then write a paragraph describing the animal answering all the questions above

Example of a country National Animal

National Animal for Australia



Anatomical and behavioural adaptations

The National Animal for Australia is the Red Kangaroo. The red kangaroo has the following adaptation to the desert habitat:

- Always travel and feed in mobs as a protective measure from predators
- Are active mainly at dawn and dusk
- During hot weather, lick their forearms,
 which promotes heat loss by evaporation
- Young ones are carried in a pouch. This increases the chances of the young surviving
- The red fur, reflects 30% of sunlight- helping them to cool in the hot desert
- Hopping saves energy
- Their intestine reabsorb water as it passes through makes good use of the little water available
- The male fight for dominance in a mob and the female only mate with the dominant male

Source:

https://venngage.net/p/111751/red-kangaroo-a daptations-tess-kane



		National Animal for Imagined	Natio jump deter	ed Kangaroo was chosen as Australia's nal Animal because it cannot move or backwards signifying Australia's mination to move forward as a nation
		National Animal for Imagined National Animal for imagined country Drawing		al and behavioral adaptations
		Loarnors will design the gues	on and an	ruar papar for a citizanship tast
5	20 minutes	Learners will design the question and answer paper for a citizenship test Tip: An individual usually does a citizenship test to check whether they know important things about the country they are going to become a part of. Example of citizenship test The United States naturalization test has 20 questions. One must answer at least 12 questions to pass to become a United States citizen Sample questions: 1. Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States? 2. What is the highest court in the United States? 3. What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?		
	20 minutes			
	20 minutes	 4; Learners will need to write 10 questions based on everything they designed about their imagined country and assign marks / points to each question e.g. 1. What is the national animal of X? (1 point) 2. What makes this national animal different? (2 points) etc. 		
			dy bookle	s people need to get on the test to pass et they designed with any member of their the information to them.



Learners will ask family members to sit for the test and then grade the test by the family member marks		Learners will ask family members to sit for the test and then grade the test by giving the family member marks	
		Do they pass and can they become the first citizens of your country?	
		- Design of the map	
Asses	ssment	- Understanding of weather and climates on vegetation, animal adaptations and	
Crite	Criteria: clothing		
	- Logical progression and explanations and justifications of their choices		
		- Innovativeness of design and choices	
		- Clarity of thought and presentation of the study booklet	
		- Ability to summarize the information for the question test	

Inspiration:	
Additional enrichment activities:	
Modifications to simplify the project tasks if need be	- Learners can work on adaptations of their own country for each of the different categories
	- Learners can remove the activities related to vegetation and crops if they do not have this background information