🖢 🛑 🛑 Comparing Places – a Scandinavian Country and the UK 👫

In the last Geography task, you were asked to find out about a Scandinavian country (Denmark, Finland, Finland or Norway). We have created a similar table for the UK. Using this table and the information about your chosen country, we would like you to write down in a paragraph: one similarity and one difference for the LANDSCAPE, CLIMATE and PLACE for the UK and your chosen country. You must write about each section, but do not need to include all areas, e.g. you may talk about the area and coastline length for LANDSCAPE, you wouldn't need to also talk about the longest river, largest lake or highest area of land. You should have one similarity and one difference for Landscape, one similarity and difference for Climate and one similarity and one difference for Place. You could use the sentence starters below to help you get started:

The UK is similar to ... as/because

The UK is different to as/because

	Name of area	Area (square miles)	Longest river	Other important features
Landscape	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) – consists of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland	93,410	River Severn 354km (Mid Wales)	The geography of the UK varies greatly. England mainly consists of lowland terrain, with increasing more mountainous terrain found in the NW of England. Scotland the most mountainous country in the UK, including the Cairngorm and Grampian Mountains. Similar to Scotland, Wales is mostly mountainous but the south of Wales is noticeably less mountainous that north and mid Wales. Northern Ireland consists of mostly hilly landscape.
	Coastline (miles)	Largest lake	Highest area of land	
	19,491	Lough Neagh (by area) N. Ireland Loch Ness (by volume) Scotland	Ben Nevis (1,343m) Scotland (mountain)	
Climate	Average Annual Temperature (°C)	Warmest month	Coldest month	Other important information about the climate
	6–14°C	July (16.5°C)	February (5.3°C)	The UK has a temperate climate – it has cool, wet winters and warm, wet summers. The UK does not usually experience extremes of cold or heat, draught or wind but the weather conditions are changeable. The same climate is not experienced throughout the UK, for example, London and the South East tend to have a dry and warm climate in the summer and cold and dry climate in the winter.
	Average Annual Precipitation (rainfall and/or snow) (mm)	Month with Highest Precipitation	Average number of days of rain per year	
	885	October – January	133	
	Population	Main language(s) spoken	Religions represented	Other important information about this area
Place	66.65 million (2019) ~55.98 million (England) ~5.45 million (Scotland) ~3.14 million (Wales) ~1.88 million (N. Ireland)	English (98% of population) Scots (Ulster Scots in N. Ireland 2.6%) Welsh (1.7%) British Sign Language (0.23%) Scottish Gaelic (0.1%) Irish (0.1%) Cornish (0.01%)	Christianity (~51%) Islam (~5%) Hinduism (~2%) Sikhism (~1%) Judaism (~1%) Other religions (~2%) No religion (~39%)	The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and England – these are sometimes referred to as the home countries or home nations. Around the world there are other places which are not part of the UK but the UK has sovereignty over. Most of the population live in built-up areas including Greater London, Greater Manchester and the West Midlands. Each of the countries are split into
	Main types of land use	Major Towns/Cities	Landmarks/buildings	smaller sections/divisions: in England, Wales and Northern Ireland these
	Agriculture – ~56% Business & retail – ~5.3% Industrial – ~1.3%	London (capital) Edinburgh (capital of Scotland) Cardiff (capital of Wales) Belfast (capital of N. Ireland) Birmingham Manchester Glasgow Leeds Liverpool Newcastle Sheffield Bristol Nottingham Southampton Leicester	Tower of London London Eye Buckingham Palace Stonehenge Loch Ness Giant's Causeway St Michael's Mount Angel of the North White Cliffs of Dover Edinburgh Castle	are called counties; in Scotland they are called counties or shires. Each of these are used for geographical and political demarcation, including for democratic voting. The majority of the land in the UK is not built upon as 83% of the population live in urban / built-up areas.