

Topic: Identities and cohesion

Lesson: Diversity	KS or Year Group: KS3
<p>Resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resource 1 - Perceptions about the UK population 2. Whistle 3. Resource 2 - Factsheet about UK population 4. Resource 3 - 15 questions about factsheet 5. Resource 4 – Answers to 15 questions 6. Resource 5 - Fill in the gaps 7. Resource 6 - Answers to fill in the gaps 	<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will reflect upon their perception of the British public. • Students will find out statistics about the British public. • Students will recognise that it is important to know about statistics when talking about the British population. • Students will understand that there is much diversity within the British population.

National Curriculum

Key Concepts: 1.3a & 1.3c

Key Processes: 2.1a, 2.2a, 2.2b, 2.2c & 2.2d

Range and Content: 3i & 3j

Lesson

Students are given the chance to discuss their perceptions of the British population using prompt questions. They are then given some recent facts and statistics about the British population, after which they answer some true or false questions about what they have read. At the end of the lesson, there is a gap-filling activity and time for more discussion about the issues raised in the lesson.

Starter

- Lesson objectives and outcomes are shared with the students.
- Each student is given a copy of **Resource 1 – Perceptions about the UK population**.
- All students are asked to stand up with a partner. The teacher then signals that the pairs should start discussing Question A. After 30 seconds, the teacher blows the

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whistle to indicate that each student should find a new partner (quickly!) and discuss Question B with this new partner. This process continues until all ten questions have been discussed.

- Students should be encouraged to remember that some of the questions are difficult and that as such it is more important for students to justify their opinions than to give short 'right answers'.
- A few minutes are allocated for students to feed back to the class about their perceptions of the UK. They are also told that they will be given access to some statistics about the population shortly.

Main activity

Activity 1

- Students are put into groups of three or four (which should take literacy levels into account). Each group receives a copy of **Resource 2 – Factsheet about UK population**. It is explained that the information is taken from a government website (through the 'Office for National Statistics') which specialises in providing information for citizens.
- Students are encouraged to read through the sheet together and discuss their findings. For example, do any of the facts or statistics seem particularly surprising? How recently was the information gathered? Why are statistics about population available to the public?
- Each student is given a copy of **Resource 3 - 15 questions about factsheet**. It is explained that in each case, either 'true' or 'false' must be circled.
- Answers are peer-marked (after swapping sheets with someone on another table) through students feeding back the correct answers. Please refer to **Resource 4 – Answers to 15 questions**.
- NB: Some students may require guidance about the term 'ethnic minority' (which they might also have heard being referred to as 'minority ethnic')

Plenary

- Students are asked to work in mixed-gender pairs. Each pair is given a copy of **Resource 5 - Fill in the gaps**.
- Each pair is encouraged to work together in order to fill in all of the gaps correctly (all the gap-fillers are at the bottom of the sheet).
- Through use of **Resource 6 – Answers to fill in the gaps**, answers are once again peer-marked through student feedback.
- Five minutes at the end of the lesson is dedicated to open class discussion about the reasons why students feel that there is so much diversity in Britain, and what they feel are the implications of this. Prompt questions might include:
 - Do all British-born people live in Britain for their whole life?
 - Which kinds of ethnic groups can you name in your local community?
 - Would people in Britain miss out if everyone here was born and bred here?

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- Do newspapers seem fair to all ethnic groups when they write their stories?

Aim high

- During the starter, high-achieving students should be able to offer explanations about why lots of British people move abroad and why lots of non-British people move to Britain.
- During the main, high-achieving students should be able to show those students who didn't do well in the true or false exercise where the answers are to be found on the factsheet.
- During the plenary, high-achieving students should volunteer questions and opinions about the UK population.

Assessment

In order for students to achieve certain levels within the lesson, the following should be considered:

LEVEL FIVE:

Students can explain why the rights of certain ethnic groups might sometimes be in conflict in Britain. Students can present a clear argument about the fact that some students' perception of the UK population is proved to be incorrect by the statistics.

LEVEL SIX:

Students can appreciate that the media can shape the opinions of the British public about population. Students can challenge the ideas of other students in the class about population issues.

LEVEL SEVEN:

Students can argue persuasively about the benefits or disadvantages of Britain being a diverse place to live (even if they do not agree with what they are saying).

Students can compare the role of citizens in Britain with those outside of Britain in order to explain why some British people emigrate and why some non-British people immigrate.

LEVEL EIGHT:

Students can use personal experiences to explain to the class how misconceptions about the UK population can arise.

Students can plan and conduct a respectful questionnaire (focusing on immigration and emigration) within a local community group.

Check the web

<http://news.sky.com>

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_social/Social_Trends38/Social_Trends_38.pdf

Summary of key learning

- Students can explain what the words 'diversity' and 'ethnic' mean.
- Students can recall at least three facts from the factsheet without referring to it.

Resource 1 – Perceptions about the UK population

What are your *perceptions* (in other words, what do you *think*) about the UK and its population?

- a) Are most children in England happy at school?
- b) In England, are more people than before living alone?
- c) Is the UK population getting younger?
- d) Do most babies born here have British mothers?
- e) Do many UK citizens leave the UK to live abroad?
- f) Are most people who are living in the UK white?
- g) Which kinds of country do Asian people come from?
- h) Do all black people speak the same language?
- i) Do most people at your school share the same nationality?
- j) Which groups of people do the newspapers mention a lot?

Resource 2 – Factsheet about the UK population



There are lots of facts about the UK population...

- **EDUCATION:** In 2005, over 80% of children said that they were happy at school.
- **LIVING ARRANGEMENTS:** In 2007, there was double the amount of people living alone than in 1971.
- **AGE:** By 2021, there will be more adults aged 65+ living here than children under 16.

There are so many facts about the UK that we need to focus on one issue, otherwise things will get confusing!

Your focus for today is **ethnic groups**. An ethnic group is usually a group of people who all have the same race or nationality, for example 'Welsh people'.

Look at the facts and table below about ethnic groups...

- In 2006, 20% of babies born in England and Wales had mothers who were born outside of the UK.
- Between 1996 and 2006, the amount of UK citizens leaving the UK to live abroad doubled.
- Most ethnic minorities in England have a younger average age than the white British population.
- Between 2001 and 2005, the fastest growing population in the UK was the Chinese population.

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The population in England in 2005.

Ethnic groups	Under 16 years old (%)	16 – 64 years old (%)	65 years old and over (%)	All people (thousands)
White				
White British	19	64	17	42,753
White other	13	78	9	1,623
White Irish	6	65	29	592
Mixed	46	51	3	791
Asian or Asian British				
Indian	19	74	7	1, 215
Pakistani	32	64	5	826
Bangladeshi	34	62	4	324
Other Asian	21	74	5	310
Black or Black British				
Black Caribbean	18	69	13	590
Black African	26	72	3	659
Other Black	35	62	4	110
Chinese	13	82	4	347
Other ethnic groups	15	82	3	325

Resource 3 – 15 questions about factsheet

Use your factsheet to decide which of these statements are true and which are false.

Circle the correct answer.

1. There are lots of ways in which the British population can be measured.
TRUE FALSE
2. In 2005, 20% of children were not happy at school.
TRUE FALSE
3. Since the 1970s, it has become more common to live alone.
TRUE FALSE
4. The English population is getting younger.
TRUE FALSE
5. An ethnic group is a group of people who all have the same job.
TRUE FALSE
6. Most babies born in England have mothers who were also born in England.
TRUE FALSE
7. On average, white English people are older than other people living here.
TRUE FALSE
8. The fastest growing population between 2001 and 2005 was Indian citizens.
TRUE FALSE
9. The white British population is the biggest group in England.
TRUE FALSE
10. There are over 42 million British white people in England.
TRUE FALSE
11. Most white Irish people living in England are under 16.
TRUE FALSE
12. There are more Indian people living in England than Pakistani people.
TRUE FALSE
13. In 2005, there were about 659, 000 black Africans living in England.
TRUE FALSE
14. More than 5% of Chinese people living in England are over 65.
TRUE FALSE
15. The table gives information about who lives in England.
TRUE FALSE

Resource 4 – Answers to 15 questions

The correct answers are in bold italics.

1. There are lots of ways in which the British population can be measured.
TRUE FALSE
2. In 2005, 20% of children were not happy at school.
TRUE FALSE
3. Since the 1970s, it has become more common to live alone.
TRUE FALSE
4. The English population is getting younger.
TRUE **FALSE**
5. An ethnic group is a group of people who all have the same job.
TRUE **FALSE**
6. Most babies born in England have mothers who were also born in England.
TRUE FALSE
7. On average, white English people are older than other people living here.
TRUE FALSE
8. The fastest growing population between 2001 and 2005 was Indian citizens.
TRUE **FALSE**
9. The white British population is the biggest group in England.
TRUE FALSE
10. There are over 42 million British white people in England.
TRUE FALSE
11. Most white Irish people living in England are under 16.
TRUE **FALSE**
12. There are more Indian people living in England than Pakistani people.
TRUE FALSE
13. In 2005, there were about 659, 000 black Africans living in England.
TRUE FALSE
14. More than 5% of Chinese people living in England are over 65.
TRUE **FALSE**
15. The table gives information about who lives in England.
TRUE FALSE

Resource 5 – Fill in the gaps

Think about everything that you have discussed today. Fill in the gaps below.

1. is a more formal way of saying ‘.....’.
2. Diversity is important in because
..... everyone would be the same.
3. An ‘ethnic’ group is a group in which people have the same
..... or
4. There are endless ways in which person is different
to the person to them.
5. Not allborn in the UK have
from the UK.
6. The of the British is white-
skinned.
7. The population here is
8. Most people who in the UK respect British
traditions and
9. of are spoken in the UK.
10. There many different forms of
in this country.

population	diversity	are	languages
getting	laws	england	one
older	mothers	race	nationality
differences	otherwise	majority	hundreds
babies	religion	next	live

Resource 6 – Answers to fill in the gaps

1. Diversity is a more formal way of saying ‘differences’.
2. Diversity is important in England because otherwise everyone would be the same.
3. An ‘ethnic’ group is a group in which people have the same race or nationality.
4. There are endless ways in which one person is different to the person next to them.
5. Not all babies born in the UK have mothers from the UK.
6. The majority of the British population is white-skinned.
7. The population here is getting older.
8. Most people who live in the UK respect British traditions and laws.
9. Hundreds of languages are spoken in the UK.
10. There are many different forms of religion in this country.