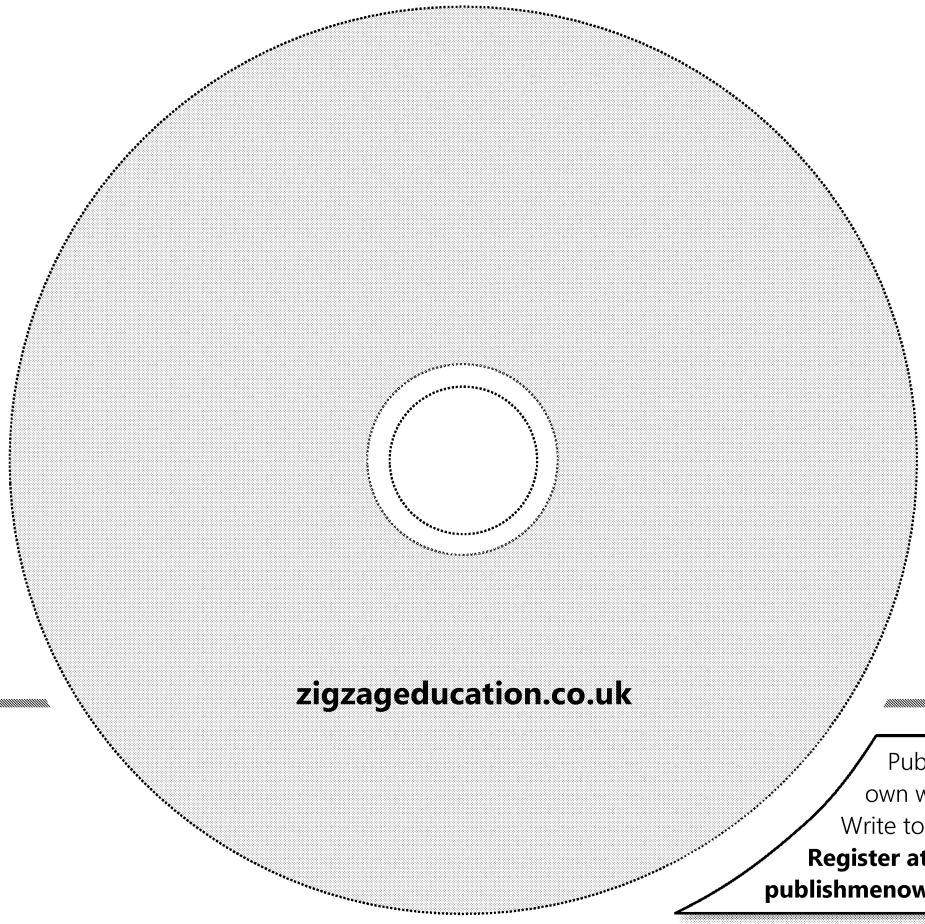
Zig Zag Education

Geography

GCSE (9-1) | Edexcel B | 1GB0

GCSE Edexcel B Keyword Activities

Topic 4: The UK's Evolving Physical Landscapes



AU9/ 6530

POD 6530

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Contents

Teacher's Introduction

Overview

This resource has been produced to support teaching and learning of the **GCSE Edexcel B Geography** specification (1GB0), **Topic 4: The UK's Evolving Physical Landscapes**. The learning content is covered by the following sets of keywords with matching descriptions, which cover all of the Learning Aims for Topic 4:

1. *General Landscapes*
2. *UK Coastal Landscapes: Breakdown of material and movement (1)*
3. *UK Coastal Landscapes: Breakdown of material and movement (2)*
4. *UK Coastal Landscapes: Landforms of erosion and deposition*
5. *Coastal Landscapes in the UK: Engineering*
6. *River Landscapes in the UK (Part 1)*
7. *River Landscapes in the UK (Part 2)*
8. *River Landscapes in the UK: Erosion types*
9. *River Landscapes in the UK: Landforms*
10. *River Landscapes in the UK: Management*
11. *Glacial Landscapes in the UK: Glacial processes*
12. *Glacial Landscapes in the UK: Glacial landforms*

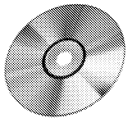
For each set, there are a number of different keyword activities on CD designed to give you a range of different options for classroom, homework and revision. This variety enables you to take a different approach to different topics – such as using the Crosswords as homework for one topic, and the Match Up as a starter for another.

Alternatively, differentiate the activity for a given topic; for example, you might want to give your stronger students the **Crosswords** early on while you start weaker learners on the **Match Up** (where terms and definitions are both available). **Domino** and **Bingo** activities add an element of fun and reinforcement, as well as potential for pair and group work. Finally, the **Flash Cards** come into their own for revision and the **Table Fill** and **Write Your Own Glossary** allow students to test their understanding by correctly filling in keywords or definitions.

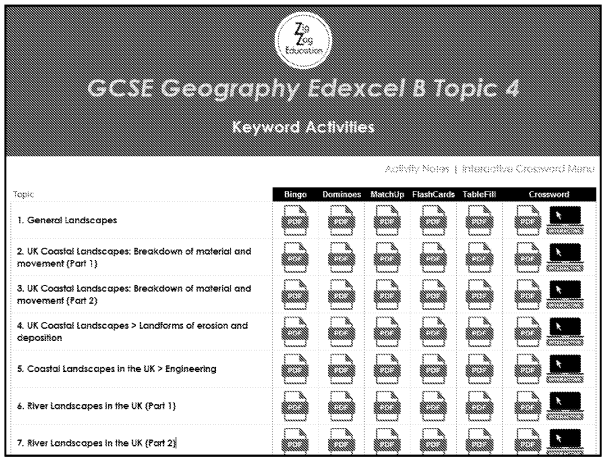
For more information about the different activities included, see overleaf →

Digital Format!

All of the activities are provided electronically on the accompanying CD. To use on a school network, the entire contents of the CD needs to be copied and pasted into an accessible location.



Providing easy access to the activities are two HTML menus:



1. ***Access All* Menu** →

   Location: index.html

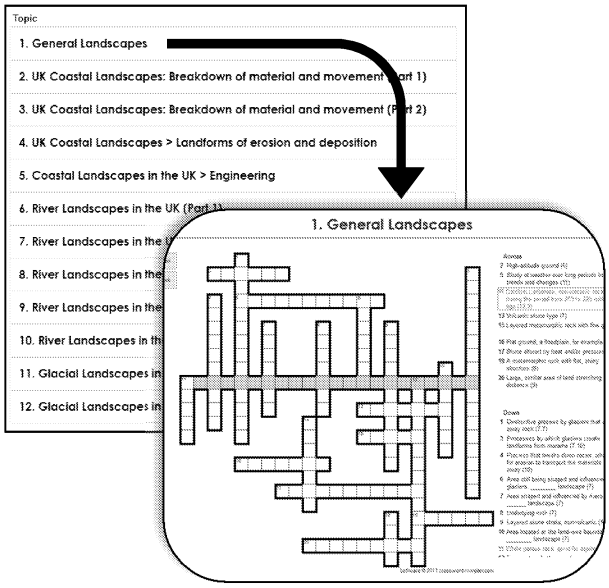
   This menu, designed primarily for teacher use, includes links to everything on provided on the CD – allowing you to easily select what you need when preparing your lessons.

   If you intend to give learners access to this menu, then be aware that it does include links to the solutions.

2. ***Interactive Crossword* Menu** →

   Location: interactive-crosswords/index.html

   This menu, which can be accessed via the *Access All* Menu is included to allow learner access to just the interactive crosswords (without the answers).



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** resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers*

Go to **zzed.uk/freeupdates**

Activity Types

All activities are provided as PDF files, allowing for easy printing and sharing on your school's internal network or VLE. In addition, each of the single-page activities (*crosswords*, *match up* and *table fill*), as well as the solutions, are provided on paper too.

The activities included in this resource are as follows:

Bingo

Each student is given a different bingo card containing a selection of words from the set. The teacher reads the definitions using the Keyword Answers and the student must match the definition to the words on their card to complete rows, columns, and the full bingo card.

✓ PDF

Crosswords

These traditional keyword activities are equally effective as lesson or homework activities – and are also an excellent way to ease students into their revision programme.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER

In addition to the photocopiable worksheets and pdf, the crosswords are provided in interactive format on the accompanying CD-ROM. These are web-based (HTML5) and will run straight from your Internet browser.

Dominoes

This is essentially another match-up activity, but this one is designed to be used in a more active way to engage students. It is recommended that students work in pairs or small groups.

✓ PDF

Half of each card contains a keyword, and the other contains a description. To complete the activity, students must align all the cards in the correct order. There is a 'Start' and a 'Finish', meaning that if any cards are left outside of the chain, then students have gone wrong somewhere.

Match Up

Students match descriptions to their keyword by drawing lines between them. Because there are similar descriptions and keywords, students are likely to make the odd mistake while completing the activity, so it is recommended that they use a pencil to start with! By eliminating the keywords that they are familiar with, students can then think about and learn the ones that they are less confident with.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER

Flash Cards

These are a helpful revision tool. To make the cards, fold the page in half, then cut each card and stick together so the keyword is on one side and the definition the other. In addition, students could use these to play a game of pairs. Cut each card in two and place face down on the table.
Students will then take it in turns to turn over two cards with the aim of matching up a keyword to its definition. Matched up cards are removed and the game is finished when all the cards have been matched.

✓ PDF

Table Fill

Nothing fancy – students simply write the keyword which is being described, without any other help. Because this activity tests the students' own knowledge, it is best used as a homework activity at the end of each topic or during revision. This then acts as a check that they have grasped the key terminology for each topic. Alternatively, they could be given to students at the beginning of the topic, to see what they already know.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER

Write Your Own Glossary

Like the Table Fill, this activity can be used to test pupils before learning a topic, or as a revision tool after learning a topic. Students are given a list of the keywords and need to produce their own definitions. Using Table Fill and Write Your Own Glossary, lessons can be differentiated for all levels of learner.

✓ PDF

Selected Activities and Completed Glossary Page

This sample shows one example of several activities.
The whole resource contains approximately 90 activities –
6 or 7 activities for each of the 12 topics.

The resource covers 142 key terms.

1. General Landscapes *(Table Complete)*

A metamorphic rock with flat, shiny structure	
Area located at the land–sea boundary	
Area of high ground, often mountainous	
Area of often flat ground, often close to sea level	
Area shaped and influenced by rivers	
Area still being shaped and influenced by glaciers	
Calcium carbonate, non-volcanic rock formed during the period from 363 to 325 million years ago	
Destructive process by glaciers that wears away rock	
Large area, such as terrain or ecosystem, which is different to its surroundings	
Multi-layered metamorphic rock often made from mud, used for roofs because it easily splits across its bedding planes	
One of three main rock types formed by the physical and/or chemical alteration of sedimentary or igneous rocks under intense pressure and heat	
One of three main rock types formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava	
Processes by which glaciers create landforms from moraine	
Rock type produced from the layering of deposited material	
Soft, white form of calcium carbonate which makes good aquifers. Famous example: the White Cliffs of Dover.	
Soil or rock made from very small particles	
Study of rocks, or the underlying rock of an area	
Study of weather over long periods to identify trends and changes	
The in situ breakdown of rocks by the atmosphere, plants or chemicals	
Transport and other mechanisms which take place on steep land	
Very hard volcanic rock, made of large crystals, cooled slowly in an intrusion (e.g. batholith)	

1. General Landscapes (Match Up)

A metamorphic rock with flat, shiny structure	***Landscape***
Area located at the land–sea boundary	***Upland***
Area of high ground, often mountainous	***Lowland***
Area of often flat ground, often close to sea level	***Geology***
Area shaped and influenced by rivers	***Glacial Erosion***
Area still being shaped and influenced by glaciers	***Glacial Deposition***
Calcium carbonate, non-volcanic rock formed during the period from 363 to 325 million years ago	***Sedimentary***
Destructive process by glaciers that wears away rock	***Metamorphic***
Large area, such as terrain or ecosystem, which is different to its surroundings	***Igneous***
Multi-layered metamorphic rock often made from mud, used for roofs because it easily splits across its bedding planes	***Chalk***
One of three main rock types formed by the physical and/or chemical alteration of sedimentary or igneous rocks under intense pressure and heat	***Carboniferous Limestone***
One of three main rock types formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava	***Clay***
Processes by which glaciers create landforms from moraine	***Granite***
Rock type produced from the layering of deposited material	***Schist***
Soft, white form of calcium carbonate which makes good aquifers. Famous example: the White Cliffs of Dover.	***Slate***
Soil or rock made from very small particles	***Weathering***
Study of rocks, or the underlying rock of an area	***Climatology***
Study of weather over long periods to identify trends and changes	***Slope Processes***
The in situ breakdown of rocks by the atmosphere, plants or chemicals	***Glacial Landscape***
Transport and other mechanisms which take place on steep land	***Fluvial Landscape***
Very hard volcanic rock, made of large crystals, cooled slowly in an intrusion (e.g. batholith)	***Coastal Landscape***

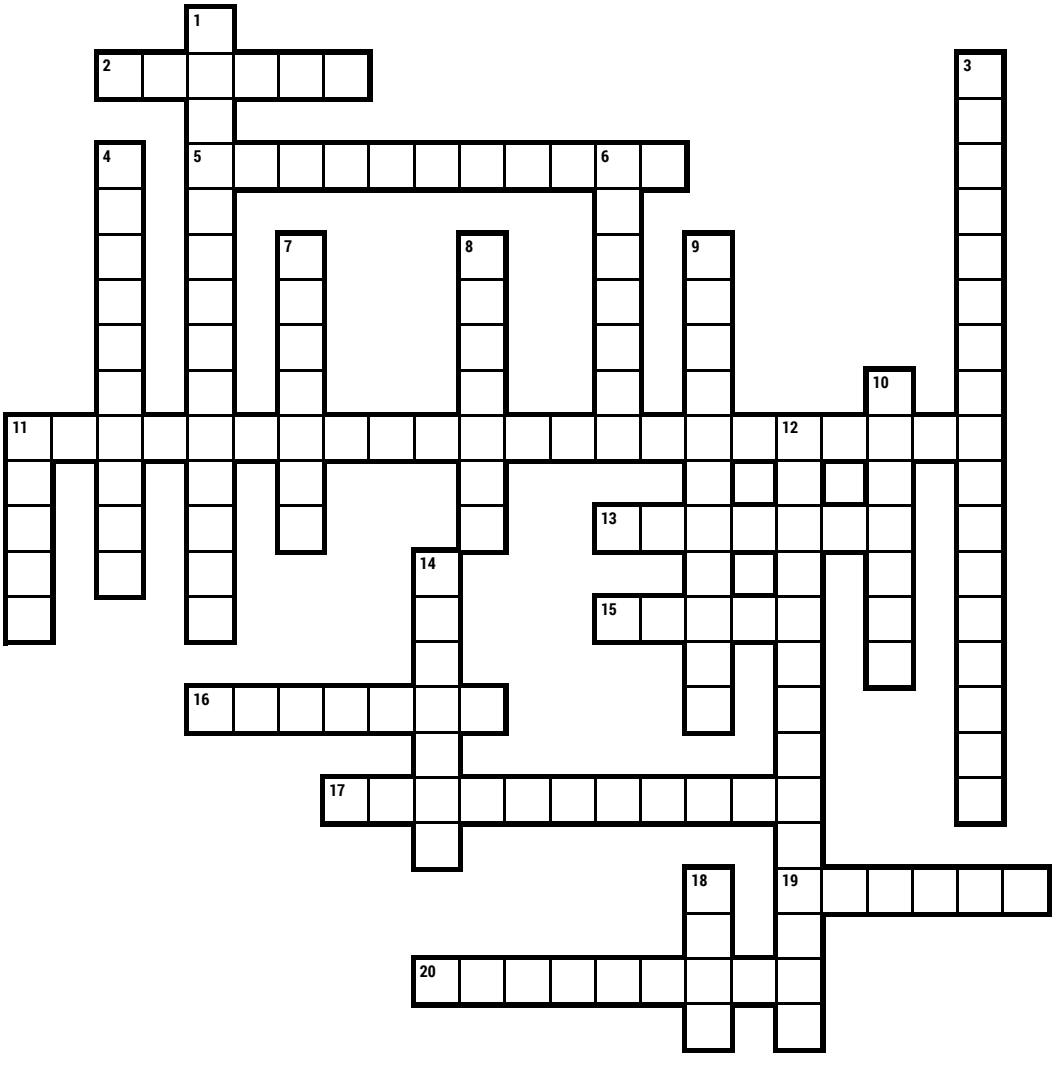
1. General Landscapes *(Flash Cards)*

Large area, such as terrain or ecosystem, which is different to its surroundings	***Landscape***
Area of high ground, often mountainous	***Upland***
Area of often flat ground, close to sea level	***Lowland***
Study of rocks, or the underlying rock of an area	***Geology***
Destructive process by glaciers that wears away rock	***Glacial Erosion***
Processes by which glaciers create landforms from moraine	***Glacial Deposition***
Rock type produced from the layering of deposited material	***Sedimentary***
One of three main rock types formed by the physical and/or chemical alteration of sedimentary or igneous rocks under intense pressure and heat	***Metamorphic***
One of three main rock types formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava	***Igneous***
Soft, white form of calcium carbonate which makes good aquifers. Famous example: the White Cliffs of Dover.	***Chalk***

1. General Landscapes *(Dominoes)*

– START –	Large area, such as terrain or ecosystem, which is different to its surroundings
Landscape	Area of high ground, often mountainous
Upland	Area of often flat ground, often close to sea level
Lowland	Study of rocks, or the underlying rock of an area
Geology	Destructive process by glaciers that wears away rock
Glacial Erosion	Processes by which glaciers create landforms from moraine
Glacial Deposition	Rock type produced from the layering of deposited material
Sedimentary	One of three main rock types formed by the physical and/or chemical alteration of sedimentary or igneous rocks under intense pressure and heat
Metamorphic	One of three main rock types formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava
Igneous	Soft, white form of calcium carbonate which makes good aquifers. Famous example: the White Cliffs of Dover.

1. General Landscapes



Across

2 High-altitude ground (6)

5 Study of weather over long periods to identify trends and changes (11)

11 Calcium carbonate, non-volcanic rock formed during the period from 363 to 325 million years ago (13,9)

13 Volcanic stone type (7)

15 Layered metamorphic rock with fine grains (5)

16 Flat ground; a floodplain, for example (7)

17 Stone altered by heat and/or pressure (11)

19 A metamorphic rock with flat, shiny structure (6)

20 Large, similar area of land stretching into the distance (9)

Down

1 Destructive process by glaciers that wears away rock (7,7)

3 Processes by which glaciers create landforms from moraine (7,10)

4 Process that breaks down rocks, allowing for erosion to transport the materials away (10)

6 Area still being shaped and influenced by glaciers: _____ landscape (7)

7 Area shaped and influenced by rivers: _____ landscape (7)

8 Underlying rock (7)

9 Layered stone strata, non-volcanic (11)

10 Area located at the land–sea boundary: _____ landscape (7)

11 White porous rock, good for aquifers (5)

12 Transport and other mechanisms which take place on steep land (5,9)

14 Slowly cooled intrusion of volcanic rock with large crystals (7)

18 A potter would use this (4)

1. General Landscapes

Landscape	Large area, such as terrain or ecosystem, which is different to its surroundings
Upland	Area of high ground, often mountainous
Lowland	Area of often flat ground, often close to sea level
Geology	Study of rocks, or the underlying rock of an area
Glacial Erosion	Destructive process by glaciers that wears away rock
Glacial Deposition	Processes by which glaciers create landforms from moraine
Sedimentary	Rock type produced from the layering of deposited material
Metamorphic	One of three main rock types formed by the physical and/or chemical alteration of sedimentary or igneous rocks under intense pressure and heat
Igneous	One of three main rock types formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava
Chalk	Soft, white form of calcium carbonate which makes good aquifers. Famous example: the White Cliffs of Dover.
Carboniferous Limestone	Calcium carbonate, non-volcanic rock formed during the period from 363 to 325 million years ago
Clay	Soil or rock made from very small particles
Granite	Very hard volcanic rock, made of large crystals, cooled slowly in an intrusion (e.g. batholith)
Schist	A metamorphic rock with flat, shiny structure
Slate	Multi-layered metamorphic rock often made from mud, used for roofs because it easily splits across its bedding planes
Weathering	The in situ breakdown of rocks by the atmosphere, plants or chemicals
Climatology	Study of weather over long periods to identify trends and changes
Slope Processes	Transport and other mechanisms which take place on steep land
Glacial Landscape	Area still being shaped and influenced by glaciers
Fluvial Landscape	Area shaped and influenced by rivers
Coastal Landscape	Area located at the land–sea boundary

1. General Landscapes *(Bingo)*

Glacial Erosion	*Glacial Landscape*	*Metamorphic*
Geology	*Slope Processes*	*Clay*
Slate	*Igneous*	*Sedimentary*

Additional Terms:

1. .....
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10. .....
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12. .....

1. General Landscapes *(Bingo)*

Upland	*Weathering*	*Slate*
Climatology	*Coastal Landscape*	*Sedimentary*
Fluvial Landscape	*Schist*	*Carboniferous Limestone*

Additional Terms:

1. .....
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