

2016 specification
first exams in 2018



GCSE Edexcel B Keyword Activities

Topics 7, 8 and 9: People and Environmental Issues

**AU11/
6532**

**POD
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Teacher's Introduction

Overview

This resource has been produced to support teaching and learning of the **GCSE Edexcel B Geography** specification (1GB0), **Topics 7, 8 and 9: People and Environmental Issues**. The learning content is covered by the following sets of keywords with matching descriptions, which cover all of the Learning Aims for Topics 7, 8 and 9:

Topic 7

People and the Biosphere > Biomes
People and the Biosphere > Ecosystems
People and the Biosphere > Importance of the biosphere
People and the Biosphere > Uses and exploitation

Topic 8

Forests under threat > Ecosystems
Forests under threat > Tropical rainforests (properties)

Topic 8 (continued)

Forests under threat > Tropical rainforests (human activities)
Forests under threat > Taiga

Topic 9

Consuming energy resources > General
Consuming energy resources > Types of energy and fuel
Consuming energy resources > Energy issues
Consuming energy resources > Energy management

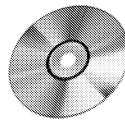
For each set, there are a number of different keyword activities on CD designed to give you a range of different options for classroom, homework and revision. This variety enables you to take a different approach to different topics – such as using the Crosswords as homework for one topic, and the Match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



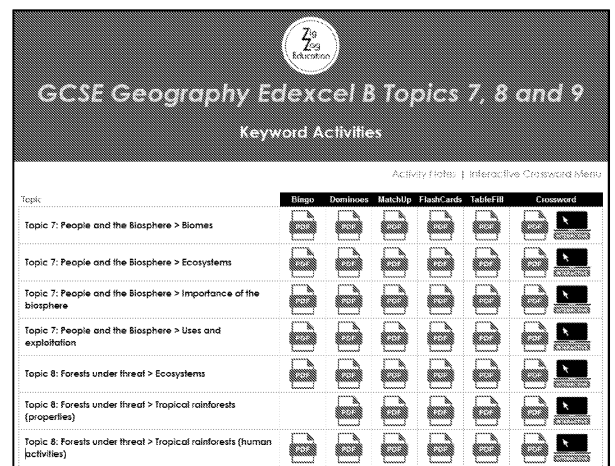
Providing easy access to the activities are two HTML menus:

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.

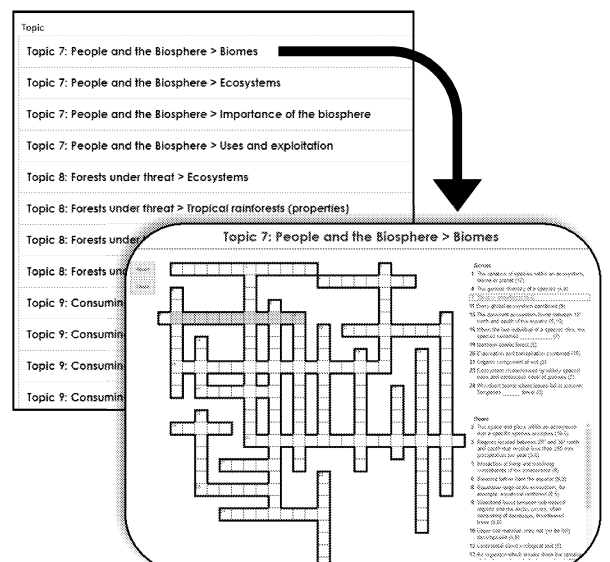
If you intend to give learners access to this menu, then be aware that it does include links to the solutions.



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

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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.

✓ PDF

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.

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 190 key terms.

Topic 8: Forests under threat > Tropical rainforests (human activities) (Table Complete)

A non-native organism which is introduced to an area either deliberately or accidentally	
A short period when seasonal rains fail, leading to a climate that is drier than normal	
A threat to an ecosystem which is a side effect of exploitation, such as the introduction of pests and diseases, or pollution	
An area of land owned by the government where local people, not large corporations, can obtain resources, creating a commercial-activity-free zone.	
Binding protocols and regulations between different countries, some of which focus on the protection of rainforests	
Cultivation of land for the use of a single person, or exclusively for that person's family, with little surplus to sell	
Deforestation of a few key species leaving unwanted species behind. Those left may be damaged, e.g. from falling timber and during timber removal.	
Electricity generated by passing water stored in a reservoir through a turbine	
Energy resource which is not reliant on oil, gas, etc. Formed from biomass, or the fermentation of biomass to produce ethanol, for example.	
Factor which reduces the capacity of a habitat to function and recover from a disaster	
Felling trees for timber	
Land used for the production of beef	
Large-scale cultivation of land for crops and animal rearing with the purpose of making profit and creating employment	
Methods of stopping environmental degradation from taking place, e.g. creating reserves or reducing the impact of people	
Mitigating the damage of deforestation by promoting the growth of new trees in a previously unforested area	
Occurs when the exploitation of resources is above the sustainable yield of the ecosystem	
Process by which an environment deteriorates, reducing the capacity for a species or ecosystem to thrive	
Process by which harvestable trees or shrubs are planted on the same piece of land to protect, conserve and diversify important natural resources	
The mining of stone and metals from the ground	
The purposeful destruction or removal of forest	
The use of natural remedies by local residents, such as those from native plants	

Topic 8: Forests under threat > Tropical rainforests (human activities) *(Match Up)*

A non-native organism which is introduced to an area either deliberately or accidentally
A short period when seasonal rains fail, leading to a climate that is drier than normal
A threat to an ecosystem which is a side effect of exploitation, such as the introduction of pests and diseases, or pollution
An area of land owned by the government where local people, not large corporations, can obtain resources, creating a commercial-activity-free zone.
Binding protocols and regulations between different countries, some of which focus on the protection of rainforests
Cultivation of land for the use of a single person, or exclusively for that person's family, with little surplus to sell
Deforestation of a few key species leaving unwanted species behind. Those left may be damaged, e.g. from falling timber and during timber removal.
Electricity generated by passing water stored in a reservoir through a turbine
Energy resource which is not reliant on oil, gas, etc. Formed from biomass, or the fermentation of biomass to produce ethanol, for example.
Factor which reduces the capacity of a habitat to function and recover from a disaster
Felling trees for timber
Land used for the production of beef
Large-scale cultivation of land for crops and animal rearing with the purpose of making profit and creating employment
Methods of stopping environmental degradation from taking place, e.g. creating reserves or reducing the impact of people
Mitigating the damage of deforestation by promoting the growth of new trees in a previously unforested area
Occurs when the exploitation of resources is above the sustainable yield of the ecosystem
Process by which an environment deteriorates, reducing the capacity for a species or ecosystem to thrive
Process by which harvestable trees or shrubs are planted on the same piece of land to protect, conserve and diversify important natural resources
The mining of stone and metals from the ground
The purposeful destruction or removal of forest
The use of natural remedies by local residents, such as those from native plants

Commercial Farming
Deforestation
Logging
Mineral Extraction
Subsistence Farming
Selective Logging
Hydroelectric Power
Biofuels
Indirect Threat
Ecosystem Stress
Drought
Cattle Ranch
Overharvesting
Alien Species
Degradation
Protection
Afforestation
International Agreements
Extractive Reserve
Agroforestry
Green Medicine

Topic 8: Forests under threat > Tropical rainforests (human activities) (Flash Cards)

Large-scale cultivation of land for crops and animal rearing with the purpose of making profit and creating employment

Commercial Farming

The purposeful destruction or removal of forest

Deforestation

Felling trees for timber

Logging

The mining of stone and metals from the ground

Mineral Extraction

Cultivation of land for the use of a single person, or exclusively for that person's family, with little surplus to sell

Subsistence Farming

Deforestation of a few key species leaving unwanted species behind. Those left may be damaged, e.g. from falling timber and during timber removal.

Selective Logging

Electricity generated by passing water stored in a reservoir through a turbine

Hydroelectric Power

Energy resource which is not reliant on oil, gas, etc. Formed from biomass, or the fermentation of biomass to produce ethanol, for example.

Biofuels

A threat to an ecosystem which is a side effect of exploitation, such as the introduction of pests and diseases, or pollution

Indirect Threat

Factor which reduces the capacity of a habitat to function and recover from a disaster

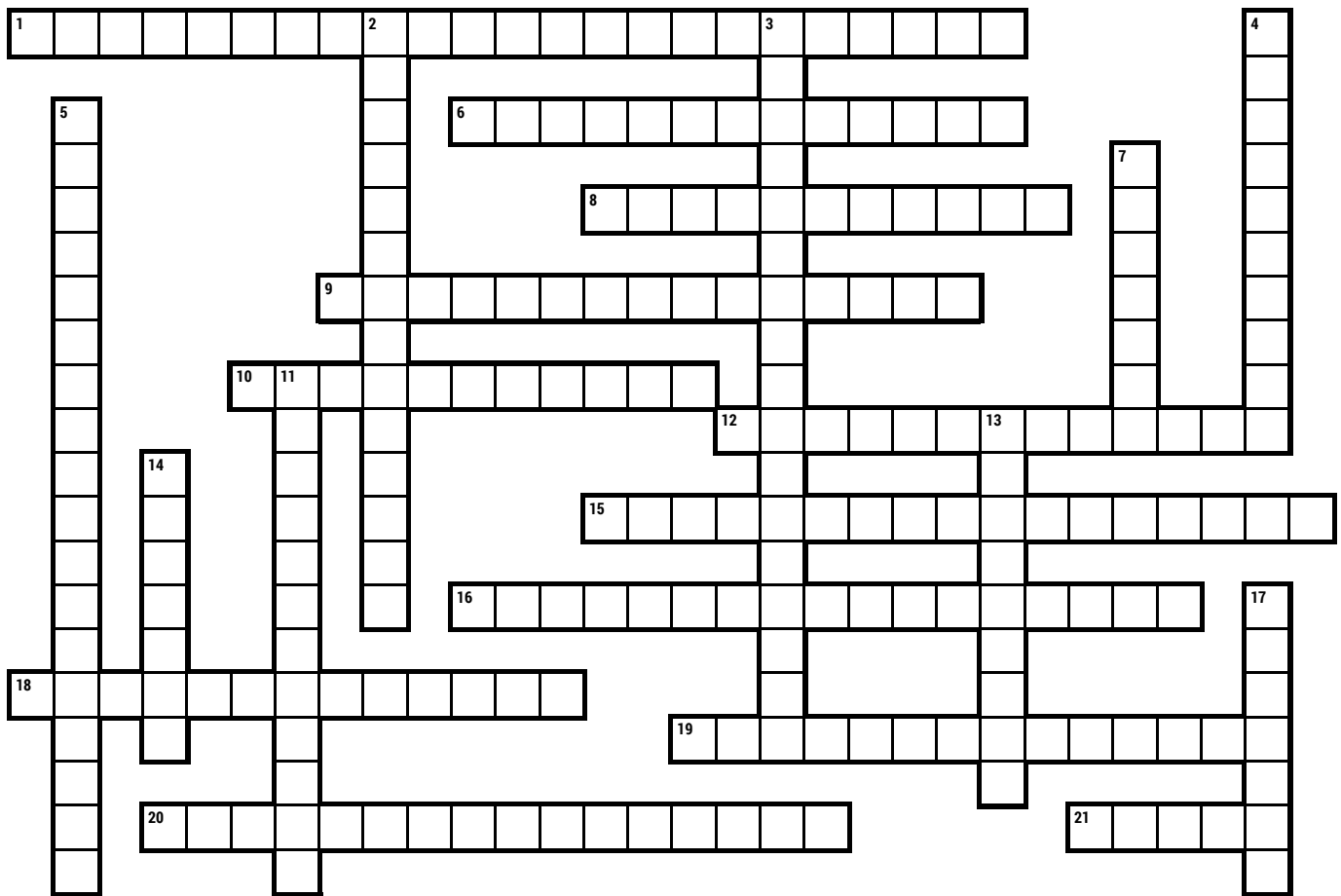
Ecosystem Stress

Topic 8: Forests under threat > Tropical rainforests (human activities)

(Dominoes)

– START –	Large-scale cultivation of land for crops and animal rearing with the purpose of making profit and creating employment	Commercial Farming	The purposeful destruction or removal of forest
Deforestation	Felling trees for timber	Logging	The mining of stone and metals from the ground
Mineral Extraction	Cultivation of land for the use of a single person, or exclusively for that person's family, with little surplus to sell	Subsistence Farming	Deforestation of a few key species leaving unwanted species behind. Those left may be damaged, e.g. from falling timber and during timber removal.
Selective Logging	Electricity generated by passing water stored in a reservoir through a turbine	Hydroelectric Power	Energy resource which is not reliant on oil, gas, etc. Formed from biomass, or the fermentation of biomass to produce ethanol, for example.
Biofuels	A threat to an ecosystem which is a side effect of exploitation, such as the introduction of pests and diseases, or pollution	Indirect Threat	Factor which reduces the capacity of a habitat to function and recover from a disaster

Topic 8: Forests under threat: Tropical rainforests (human activities)



Across

- 1 Binding protocols and regulations between different countries, some of which focus on the protection of rainforests (13,10)
- 6 Planting new trees in an unforested patch (13)
- 8 Deterioration of an environment (11)
- 9 Factor which reduces the capacity of a habitat to function and recover from a disaster (9,6)
- 10 Land used for the production of beef (6,5)
- 12 Cutting down swathes of trees (13)
- 15 Large-scale crop and animal production for profit (10,7)
- 16 The mining of stone and metals from the ground (7,10)
- 18 The use of natural remedies by local residents, such as those from native plants (5,8)
- 19 Overexploitation of resources (14)
- 20 Clean source of power generated by water (16)
- 21 Non-native dweller which can upset the equilibrium of an area: ____ species (5)

Down

- 2 A danger to an ecosystem which is a side effect of exploitation, such as the introduction of pests and diseases, or pollution (8,6)
- 3 An area of land owned by the government where local people, not large corporations, can obtain resources, creating a commercial-activity-free zone. (10,7)
- 4 Reserves, preserves, limits, quotas, etc. are all forms of _____ (10)
- 5 Living off the land and not for profit (11,7)
- 7 State when expected rainfall does not arrive (7)
- 11 Process by which harvestable trees or shrubs are planted on the same piece of land to protect, conserve and diversify important natural resources (12)
- 13 Cutting down a few key tree species: _____ logging (9)
- 14 Ethanol, for example (7)
- 17 Felling trees for timber (7)

Topic 8: Forests under threat > Tropical rainforests (human activities)

(Bingo)

<i>Biofuels</i>	<i>Extractive Reserve</i>	<i>Mineral Extraction</i>
<i>Indirect Threat</i>	<i>Subsistence Farming</i>	<i>Drought</i>
<i>Logging</i>	<i>Ecosystem Stress</i>	<i>Protection</i>

Additional Terms:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

Topic 8: Forests under threat > Tropical rainforests (human activities)

(Bingo)

<i>Deforestation</i>	<i>Biofuels</i>	<i>Subsistence Farming</i>
<i>Drought</i>	<i>Logging</i>	<i>Indirect Threat</i>
<i>Selective Logging</i>	<i>Ecosystem Stress</i>	<i>International Agreements</i>

Additional Terms:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

Topic 7: People and the Biosphere > Biomes

Ecosystem	Dynamic system in which organisms interact with each other and non-living components of the surrounding environment
Nutrient Cycling	Flow of minerals through an ecosystem between the living and non-living elements
Biome	Continental-sized ecosystem with vegetation characteristics and growth influenced by the climate
Extinction	The death of all individuals of a species, either locally, or on a global scale
Temperate Deciduous Forest	A seasonal woodland biome where hardwood trees drop their leaves in the autumn and regrow in the spring
Tropical Biome	Large-scale ecosystem found close to the equator, where there is little seasonality
Temperate Forest	Woodland found between sub-tropical regions and the Arctic circles, often consisting of deciduous, broadleaved trees
Boreal Forest	Another name for the taiga biome, a swampy swathe of conifer forest only found in the northern hemisphere, in North America and Eurasia
Temperate Grassland	Savanna-type ecosystems further from the equator where climate is semi-arid and there are marked seasons
Tundra	Dry, high-latitude regions where the ground may be snow free, but is frozen all year round. Northern Canada and Siberia are areas of this type.
Taiga	Cold northern conifer forest spanning North America, northern Europe and Russia, dominated by pines, spruces, larches and some birch in Europe
Tropical Rainforest	A collection of dense, evergreen, multistorey trees which grow on and near the equator where it is hot, moist and humid all year round
Hot Desert	Regions located between 20° and 30° north and south that receive less than 250 mm precipitation per year
Biosphere	The combination of every ecosystem on Earth
Savanna	Ecosystem characterised by widely spaced trees and continuous cover of grasses
Leaf Litter	Surface layer of the soil comprised of dead material which has fallen from trees and plants
Humus	Organic component of soil
Biomass	Biologically produced material from living, or recently living, animal or plant life in a given area
Evapotranspiration	Total amount of moisture removed from a vegetated land surface by the combined action of evaporation and transpiration
Gene Pool	The genetic diversity of a species
Ecological Niche	The space and place within an ecosystem that a specific species occupies
Biodiversity	Usually taken to be the number of species within a defined area but can also be the number of ecosystems in an area
Consumer	An organism which eats other organisms, such as herbivores, which eat plants
Decomposer	An organism which breaks down the remains of dead animals and plants, e.g. fungi