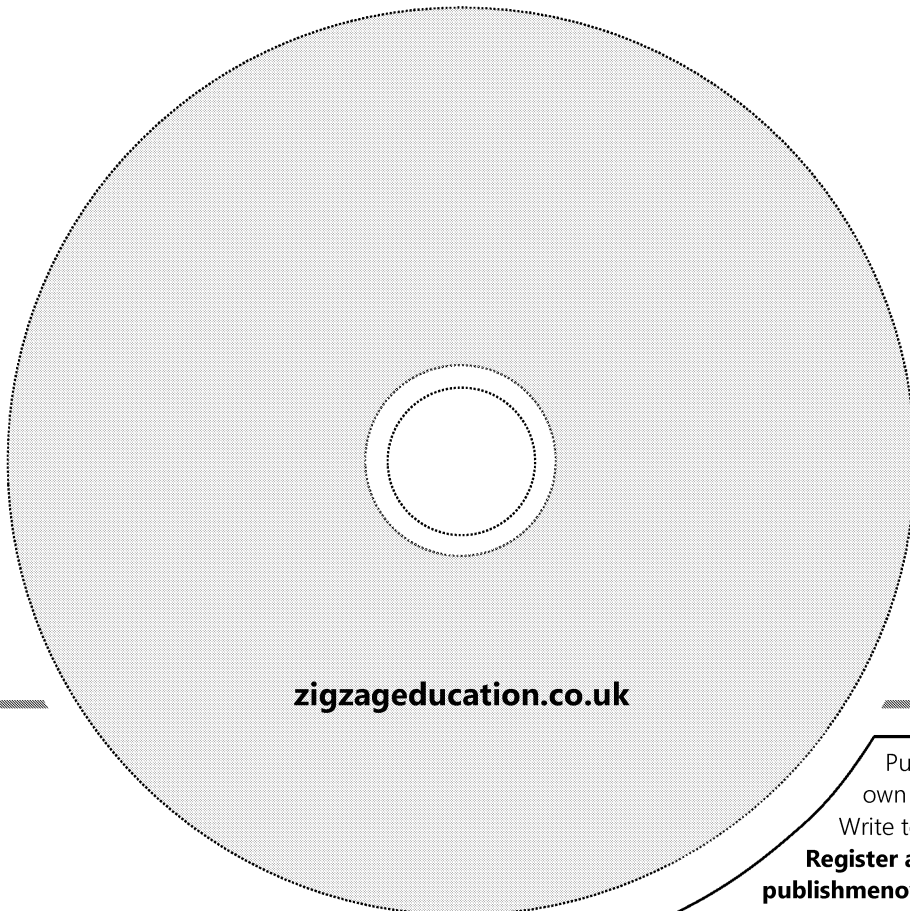


2016 specification
first exams in 2018

GCSE AQA Keyword Activities

Natural Hazards



**AY4/
6609**

**POD
6609**

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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.

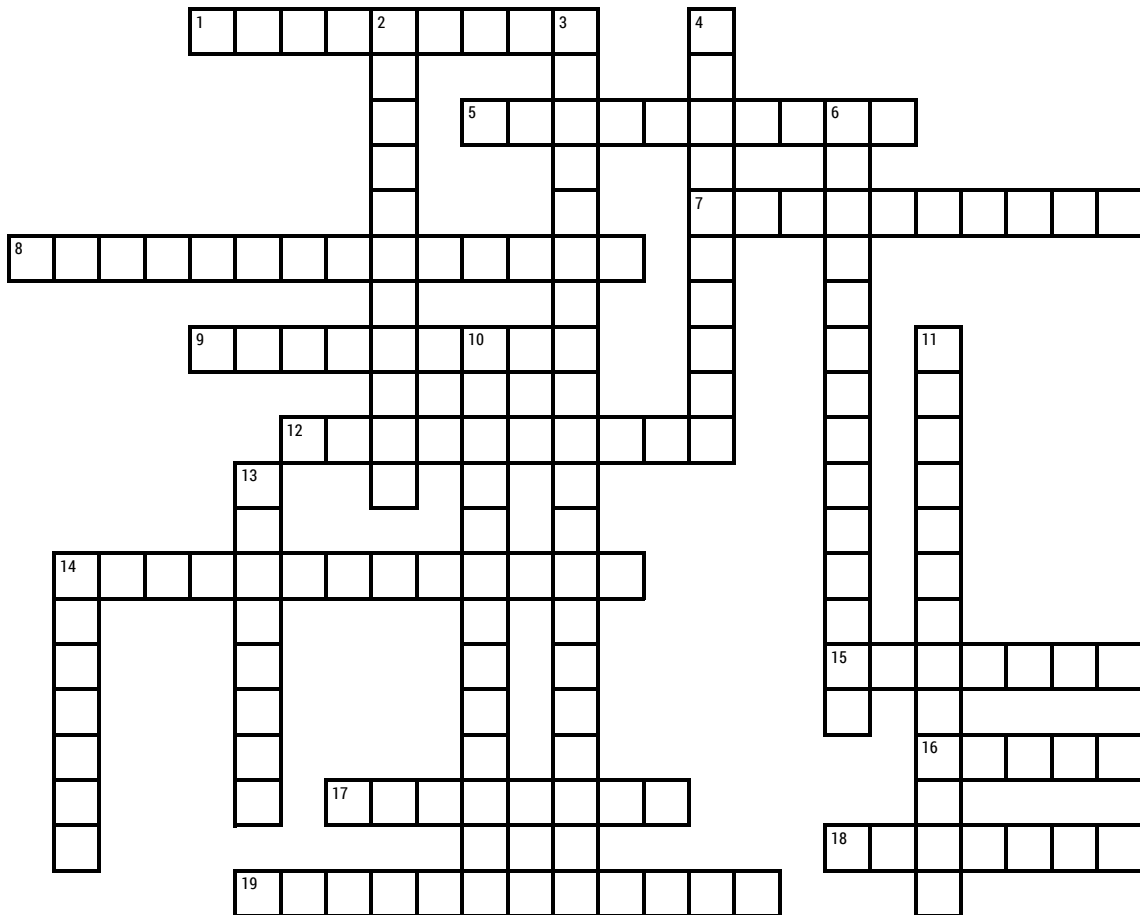
✓ PDF

Selected Activities and Completed Glossary Page

This sample shows one example of several activities.
The whole resource contains approximately 50 activities –
6 or 7 activities for each of the 7 topics.

The resource covers 115 key terms.

Natural Hazards



Across

- 1 Precipitation event of large, solid ice balls. (9)
- 5 Data collection to spot irregularities. (10)
- 7 Sudden movement of the ground. (10)
- 8 Strong atmospheric conditions which may be unexpected or above the normal range for a particular time of year. (7,7)
- 9 Rapid, dangerous movement of snow down the side of a mountain. (9)
- 12 An estimate of the likeliness that an event will occur in the future, often based on past data. (10)
- 14 Generic term for a hurricane, cyclone or typhoon. (8,5)
- 15 Lack of precipitation. (7)
- 16 May occur after intense rainfall. (5)
- 17 A contingency for future events. (8)
- 18 Producer of lava, ash and gases. (7)
- 19 Unstable weather system created by convective uplift of hot and humid air (associated with electrical activity). (12)

Down

- 2 Strong winds. (6,5)
- 3 Preparation of actions to reduce the impact of a hazard. (10,10)
- 4 Defence against or damage limitation of a disaster's effects. (10)
- 6 Earthquakes, volcanoes and hurricanes are all examples of _____. (7,7)
- 10 The natural trend and variation in the earth's temperature and weather patterns over time. (7,6)
- 11 Intense or long event that leaves a deep layer of solid precipitation on the ground. (5,8)
- 13 A windy snowstorm. (8)
- 14 Wall of water. (7)

Natural Hazards

Natural Hazards	Physical events that can endanger life without human control.
Earthquake	Ground shaking caused by the sudden release of pressure between two tectonic plates.
Flood	Water bursts a river's banks, causing the inundation of the surrounding land.
Volcano	A rupture or opening in the earth's surface through which lava, ash and gases are erupted.
Severe Gales	Very strong winds, force nine on the Beaufort scale.
Heavy Snowfall	Intense or long event that leaves a deep layer of solid precipitation on the ground.
Blizzard	A snowstorm which lasts for several hours, accompanied by strong winds, often over 35 mph.
Hailstorm	Precipitation event of large, solid ice balls.
Thunderstorm	Turbulent, unstable weather system created by convectional uplift of hot and humid air, characterised by violent and heavy precipitation, thunder and lightning.
Tsunami	Giant sea wave caused by the displacement of large volumes of water, either by underwater earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, underwater debris slides, or landslides into the sea.
Drought	Occurs when there is less precipitation than expected; can last for several years, causing severe water shortages.
Avalanche	Fast-moving mass of snow, ice and debris, which moves downhill under the influence of gravity. Triggered by a failure in the snowpack as the result of ground shaking during an earthquake, or can be accidentally triggered by skiers.
Tropical Storm	Intense low-pressure systems, such as hurricanes, cyclones and typhoons, which form over warm bodies of water. Found between 5° and 20° north and south of the equator. Associated with high wind speeds (over 120 km/hr) and torrential rainfall.
Climate Change	The natural trend and variation in the earth's climate over time.
Extreme Weather	Strong atmospheric conditions which may be unexpected or above the normal range for a particular time of year.
Management Strategies	Preparation of actions to reduce the impact of a hazard.
Monitoring	A record of events or data, so that irregularities can be picked up.
Prediction	An estimate of the likeliness that an event will occur in the future, often based on past data.
Protection	Defence against or damage limitation of a disaster's effects.
Planning	A contingency for future events.

Natural Hazards (Table Complete)

A contingency for future events.	
A record of events or data, so that irregularities can be picked up.	
A rupture or opening in the earth's surface through which lava, ash and gases are erupted.	
A snowstorm which lasts for several hours, accompanied by strong winds, often over 35 mph.	
An estimate of the likeliness that an event will occur in the future, often based on past data.	
Defence against or damage limitation of a disaster's effects.	
Fast-moving mass of snow, ice and debris, which moves downhill under the influence of gravity. Triggered by a failure in the snowpack as the result of ground shaking during an earthquake, or can be accidentally triggered by skiers.	
Giant sea wave caused by the displacement of large volumes of water, either by underwater earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, underwater debris slides, or landslides into the sea.	
Ground shaking caused by the sudden release of pressure between two tectonic plates.	
Intense low-pressure systems, such as hurricanes, cyclones and typhoons, which form over warm bodies of water. Found between 5° and 20° north and south of the equator. Associated with high wind speeds (over 120 km/hr) and torrential rainfall.	
Intense or long event that leaves a deep layer of solid precipitation on the ground.	
Occurs when there is less precipitation than expected; can last for several years, causing severe water shortages.	
Physical events that can endanger life without human control.	
Precipitation event of large, solid ice balls.	
Preparation of actions to reduce the impact of a hazard.	
Strong atmospheric conditions which may be unexpected or above the normal range for a particular time of year.	
The natural trend and variation in the earth's climate over time.	
Turbulent, unstable weather system created by convectional uplift of hot and humid air, characterised by violent and heavy precipitation, thunder and lightning.	
Very strong winds, force nine on the Beaufort scale.	
Water bursts a river's banks, causing the inundation of the surrounding land.	

Natural Hazards (Match Up)

A contingency for future events.

A record of events or data, so that irregularities can be picked up.

A rupture or opening in the earth's surface through which lava, ash and gases are erupted.

A snowstorm which lasts for several hours, accompanied by strong winds, often over 35 mph.

An estimate of the likeliness that an event will occur in the future, often based on past data.

Defence against or damage limitation of a disaster's effects.

Fast-moving mass of snow, ice and debris, which moves downhill under the influence of gravity. Triggered by a failure in the snowpack as the result of ground shaking during an earthquake, or can be accidentally triggered by skiers.

Giant sea wave caused by the displacement of large volumes of water, either by underwater earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, underwater debris slides, or landslides into the sea.

Ground shaking caused by the sudden release of pressure between two tectonic plates.

Intense low-pressure systems, such as hurricanes, cyclones and typhoons, which form over warm bodies of water. Found between 5° and 20° north and south of the equator. Associated with high wind speeds (over 120 km/hr) and torrential rainfall.

Intense or long event that leaves a deep layer of solid precipitation on the ground.

Occurs when there is less precipitation than expected; can last for several years, causing severe water shortages.

Physical events that can endanger life without human control.

Precipitation event of large, solid ice balls.

Preparation of actions to reduce the impact of a hazard.

Strong atmospheric conditions which may be unexpected or above the normal range for a particular time of year.

The natural trend and variation in the earth's climate over time.

Turbulent, unstable weather system created by convectional uplift of hot and humid air, characterised by violent and heavy precipitation, thunder and lightning.

Very strong winds, force nine on the Beaufort scale.

Water bursts a river's banks, causing the inundation of the surrounding land.

Natural Hazards

Earthquake

Flood

Volcano

Severe Gales

Heavy Snowfall

Blizzard

Hailstorm

Thunderstorm

Tsunami

Drought

Avalanche

Tropical Storm

Climate Change

Extreme Weather

Management Strategies

Monitoring

Prediction

Protection

Planning

Natural Hazards

