

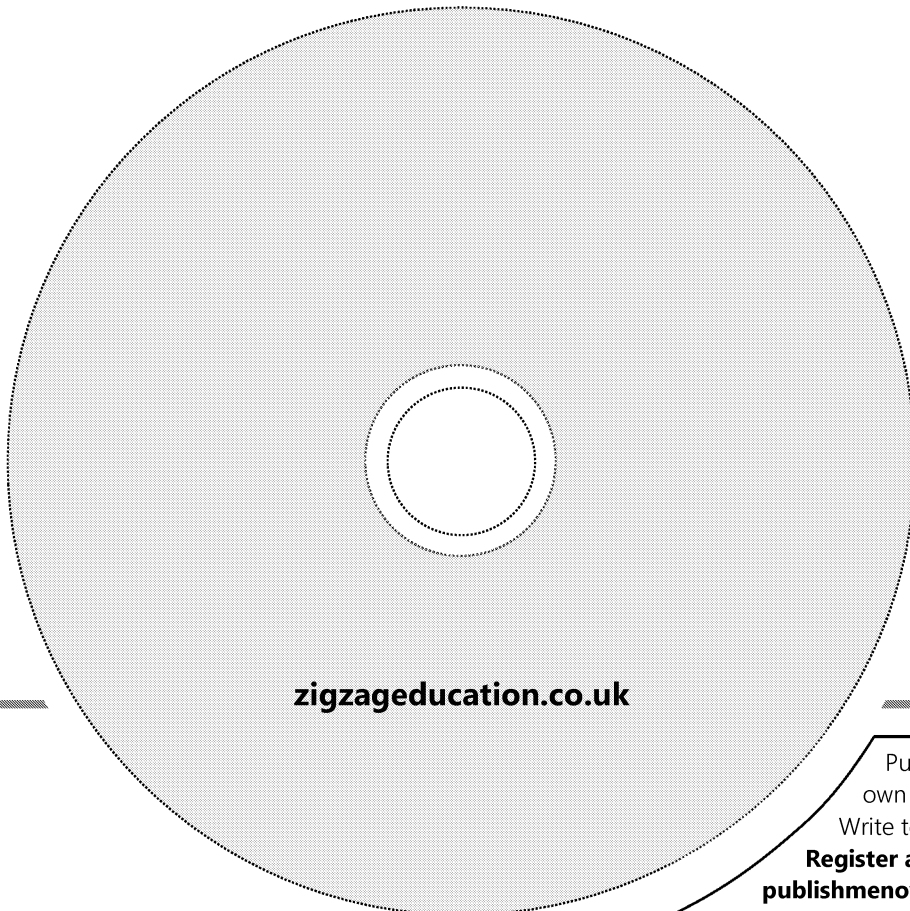


GCSE AQA Keyword Activities

Urban Issues and Challenges

AY7/
6612

POD
6612



zigzageducation.co.uk

Publish your own work...
Write to a brief...
Register at
publishmenow.co.uk

Contents

Thank You for Choosing ZigZag Education.....	ii
Teacher Feedback Opportunity	iii
Terms and Conditions of Use	iv
Teacher’s Introduction.....	v
Activity Types	vi
Crosswords.....	5 pages
Match-Up Activities	5 pages
Table-Fill Activities	5 pages
Keyword Answers.....	5 pages
Crossword Solutions	5 pages

Teacher's Introduction

Overview

This resource has been produced to support teaching and learning of the **GCSE AQA Geography specification 8035 – Urban Issues and Challenges**. The learning content is covered by the following sets of keywords with matching descriptions, which cover all of the Learning Aims for the topic:

- *Urban Processes*
- *Urban Areas*
- *Urban Issues*
- *Managing Urban Areas*
- *Sustainability*

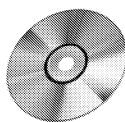
For each set, there are a number of different keyword activities on CD designed to give you a range of different options for classroom, homework and revision. This variety enables you to take a different approach to different topics – such as using the Crosswords as homework for one topic, and the Match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

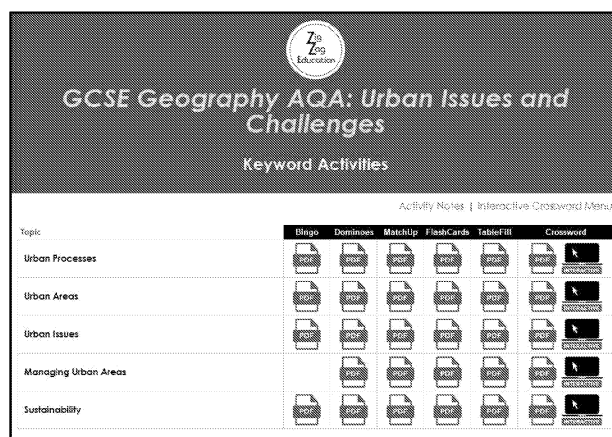
1. Access All Menu



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](#)

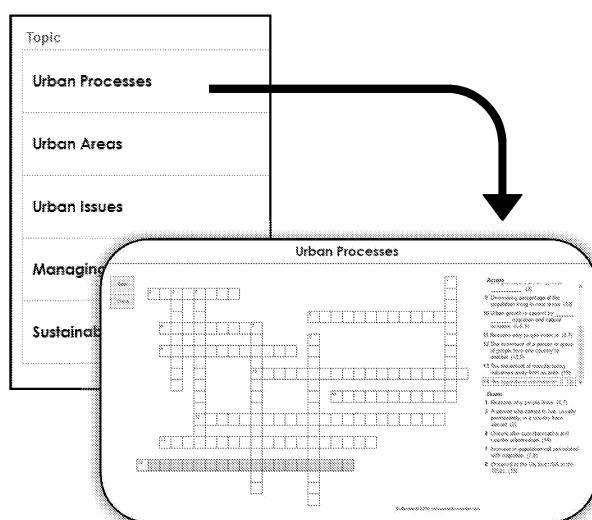
This menu, which can be accessed via the *Access All Menu* is included to allow learner access to just the interactive crosswords (without the answers).

Free Updates!

Register your email address to receive any future free updates* made to this resource or other Geography resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

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

[Go to zzed.uk/freeupdates](http://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.

✓ 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.

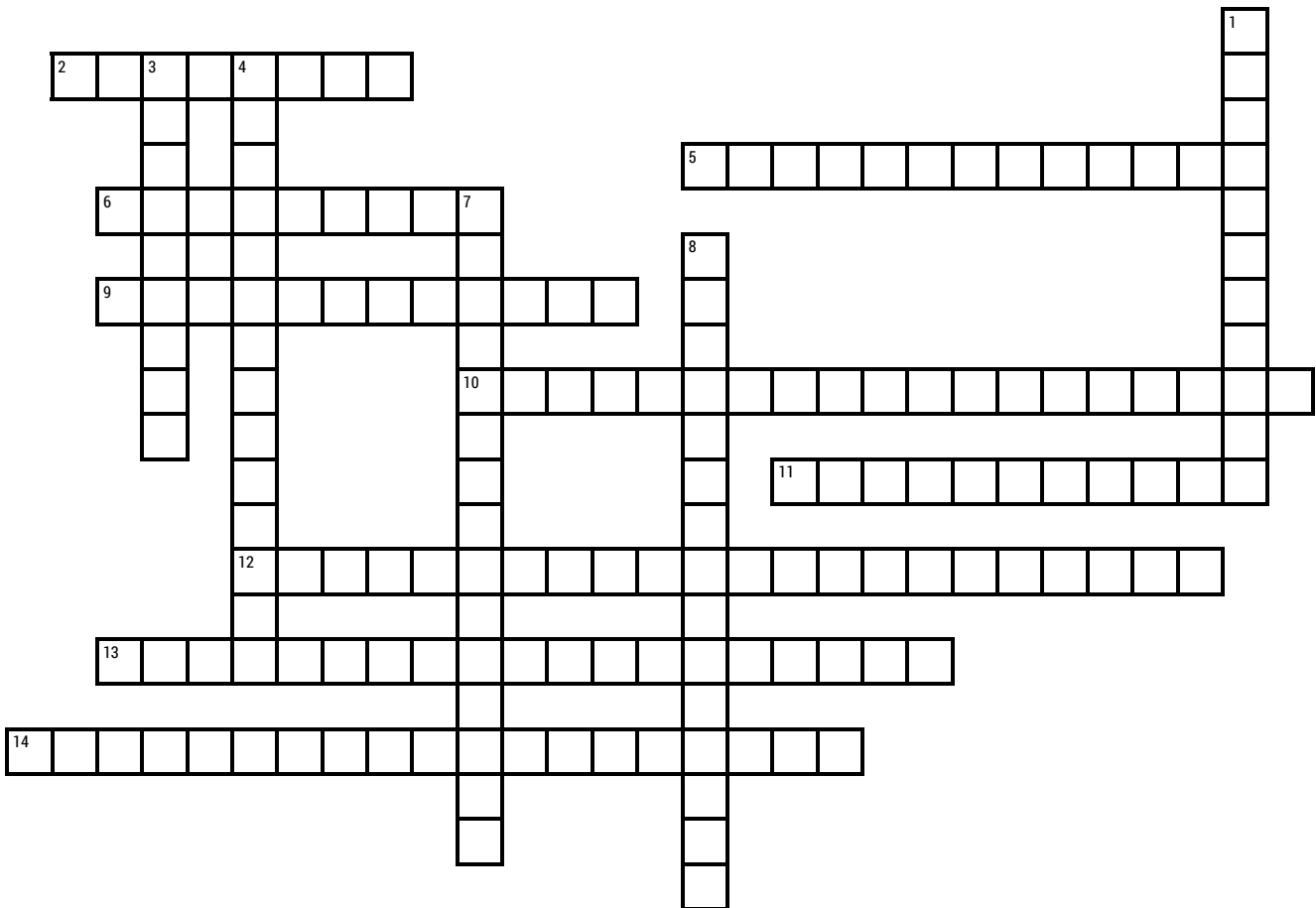
✓ PDF

Selected Activities and Completed Glossary Page

This sample shows one example of several activities.
The whole resource contains approximately 80 activities –
6 or 7 activities for each of the 40 topics.

The resource covers 64 key terms.

Urban Processes



Across

- 2** Sometimes referred to as 'expats'. (8)
- 5** The expansion of cities as the result of an increase in natural population growth and net migration. (7,6)
- 6** International, domestic, temporary and permanent are all types of _____. (9)
- 9** Decreasing percentage of the population living in rural areas. (12)
- 10** Urban growth is caused by _____ migration and natural increase. (5-5,9)
- 11** Reasons why people move in. (4,7)
- 12** The movement of a person or group of people from one country to another. (13,9)
- 13** The movement of manufacturing industries away from an area. (19)
- 14** The opposite of urbanisation. (7,12)

Down

- 1** Reasons why people leave. (4,7)
- 3** A person who comes to live, usually permanently, in a country from abroad. (9)
- 4** Occurs after suburbanisation and counter urbanisation. (14)
- 7** Increase in population not associated with migration. (7,8)
- 8** Occurred in the UK and USA in the 1950s. (15)

Urban Processes

Urbanisation	An increase in the proportion of the population living in towns and cities.
Deindustrialisation	The movement of manufacturing industries away from an area.
Suburbanisation	Movement of people to the outsides of cities facilitated by the growth of public transport systems and the increased use of the private car.
Reurbanisation	The movement of people back to urban areas which they might have left.
Counter Urbanisation	The migration of people from major urban areas to smaller urban settlements and rural areas.
Spatial Growth	The expansion of cities as the result of an increase in natural population growth and net migration.
Natural Increase	Birth rate is higher than death rate.
Migration	The change in residence of an individual or group of people, which can be either permanent or semi-permanent.
Immigrant	A person who comes to live, usually permanently, in a country from abroad.
Emigrant	A person who leaves the country, usually permanently, to live abroad.
International Migration	The movement of a person or group of people from one country to another.
Rural–Urban Migration	The movement of people from the countryside to cities as a result of different push and pull factors.
Push Factors	Influences which cause people to move away from areas, e.g. population growth, agricultural problems, disease and natural disasters.
Pull Factors	Influences which attract people to areas, e.g. employment, better-quality social provisions and perceived quality of life.

Urban Processes *(Table Complete)*

A person who comes to live, usually permanently, in a country from abroad.	
A person who leaves the country, usually permanently, to live abroad.	
An increase in the proportion of the population living in towns and cities.	
Birth rate is higher than death rate.	
Influences which attract people to areas, e.g. employment, better-quality social provisions and perceived quality of life.	
Influences which cause people to move away from areas, e.g. population growth, agricultural problems, disease and natural disasters.	
Movement of people to the outsides of cities facilitated by the growth of public transport systems and the increased use of the private car.	
The change in residence of an individual or group of people, which can be either permanent or semi-permanent.	
The expansion of cities as the result of an increase in natural population growth and net migration.	
The migration of people from major urban areas to smaller urban settlements and rural areas.	
The movement of a person or group of people from one country to another.	
The movement of manufacturing industries away from an area.	
The movement of people back to urban areas which they might have left.	
The movement of people from the countryside to cities as a result of different push and pull factors.	

Urban Processes *(Match Up)*

A person who comes to live, usually permanently, in a country from abroad.

A person who leaves the country, usually permanently, to live abroad.

An increase in the proportion of the population living in towns and cities.

Birth rate is higher than death rate.

Influences which attract people to areas, e.g. employment, better-quality social provisions and perceived quality of life.

Influences which cause people to move away from areas, e.g. population growth, agricultural problems, disease and natural disasters.

Movement of people to the outsides of cities facilitated by the growth of public transport systems and the increased use of the private car.

The change in residence of an individual or group of people, which can be either permanent or semi-permanent.

The expansion of cities as the result of an increase in natural population growth and net migration.

The migration of people from major urban areas to smaller urban settlements and rural areas.

The movement of a person or group of people from one country to another.

The movement of manufacturing industries away from an area.

The movement of people back to urban areas which they might have left.

The movement of people from the countryside to cities as a result of different push and pull factors.

Urbanisation

Deindustrialisation

Suburbanisation

Reurbanisation

Counter Urbanisation

Spatial Growth

Natural Increase

Migration

Immigrant

Emigrant

International Migration

Rural–Urban Migration

Push Factors

Pull Factors

Urban Processes

