

Urbanization is	the movement of people into a different region of the same country or territory.
Population refers to	the process by which towns and cities grow bigger and more and more people go to live in them.
GDP or Gross Domestic Product is	the number of people who live in a particular area.
MEDCs are	the total value of goods and services a country produces in a year, without income from investments in other countries.
LEDCs are	more economically developed countries.
An explosion is	less economically developed countries.
Demographic means	a very large increase in the size, amount, or importance of something over a very short period of time.
Density is	relating to populations.
Immigration is	the amount of something in a place.

HISTORY

Overcrowded means	the process in which people come to a country in order to live there permanently.
A population pyramid is	containing too many people or things in one place.
Depopulation refers to	a graph showing the age and sex distribution of a group of people.
Growth means	a situation in which a lot of people leave a place in order to live somewhere else, leaving far fewer people in the original place.
A peak is	an increase in the size, number, or development of something.
A base is	when something is at its highest or greatest level.
Static means	the bottom part, edge, or surface of something.

HISTORY

Declining means	having no movement, fixed, staying in one place or position.
A trend is	a reduction in the amount or quality of something.
Family planning is	a gradual change or development that produces a particular result.
Infant mortality is	the practice of controlling the number of children that you have by using contraceptives.
Life-expectancy refers to	the number of deaths of children under a year old in a particular society.
To increase means	the length of time that someone is likely to live.
To decrease means	to become larger in amount or number.
Sparse means	to become less.
To emigrate means	existing in small amounts, or very spread out.

HISTORY

In-migration is

to leave your country in order to live in another country.



How to carry out a Question Loop activity

Procedure

You can do this fun interactive integrated speaking, reading and listening activity at any moment. It suits the beginning of a new topic like 'Population' to introduce new material, or the end of a topic to revise material already learned.

Cut up the strips of parts of sentences and hand out one strip to each student in the class. This means that each student will have one part of a sentence or one piece of information, or one sentence starter, which will not match with the ending. NB - print as many strips as you have students. If there are more students than strips, just print extra copies of repeated strips, or add some extra ones of your own.

- Ask one of the students to read the first half of their strip out loud. Stress the need to read out the text loudly and clearly so that everyone can hear. If others are talking, ask the student to read again until you have everyone's attention.
- Somewhere around the class, someone will have the answer/end of the sentence.
- The first time you try this, students may be a little unsure about what is expected.
- There may also be students who know the answer but don't have it written down on their strip. If the person who has the answer doesn't realise they have it, encourage others to say the answer and then ask who has ...
- Then ask the student to read out the 'answer' again.
- Then they read their 'question' and the process continues until all the strips have been read out and you come back to the beginning again.

You may like to repeat the task and this time tell students 'If you can do it in under a minute, you won't have any homework tonight!'