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Ontario Geography

Global Settlement: Patterns & Sustainability – Grade 8

3-Part Lesson Format

Part 1 – Minds On!

- Learning Goals
- Discussion Questions
- Quotes
- And More!

MINDS ON

Global Settlement

LEARNING GOAL

We are learning to **explore how people choose where to live around the world** so we can **understand how geography, resources, and climate shape settlement patterns and human development.**

ACTION

Global Settlement

Read each factor and match it with the correct effect.

Factor (Cause)	Effect
Access to fresh water such as the Nile or St. Lawrence River	A
Modern technology like pipelines and irrigation systems	B
Nearby forests such as Canada's boreal forest	C
Access to trade routes such as seaports and river mouths	D
Flat land in areas like the Prairies or Mesopotamia	E
Harsh climates in deserts or northern Canada	F

Part 2 – Action!

- Surveys/Polls
- Matching
- Drag and Drop
- Videos
- And More!

DESCRIPTION

Consolidation

THINKING LIKE A SETTLER

If you were an early settler choosing where to live, which factor—water, flat land, fertile soil, forests, or climate—would influence you the most, and why?

Part 3 – Consolidation!

- Exit Cards
- Quick Draw
- 3-2-1 Reflection
- One-Sentence Summary



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Population Distribution

Can you answer these **True or False** questions?

1) Population distribution focuses on where people live, not how many.	
2) A country can have high population density but even distribution.	
3) The northern territories have the highest population densities in Canada.	
4) Most Canadians live within 200 kilometres of the U.S. border.	
5) Population density is always the same across every Canadian province.	
6) Population density tells us why people live in certain areas.	
7) Fertile land and fresh water encourage higher population distribution.	
8) Canada's overall population density is about four people per km ² .	
9) A place with high density always has a large land area.	
10) Canada's climate has little effect on population settlement patterns.	

True

False

Resource Towns and Ghost Towns

CROSSWORD

Do the crossword puzzle below using the key terms and clues.

Across

- Soil being carried away by wind or water.
- Animals eating too much grass, leaving soil bare.
- Fertile land turning into dry, desert-like land.

Down

- Cutting down trees and destroying forest cover.
- A long period with very little or no rain.
- Soil rich in nutrients and good for growing crops.
- Very dry land with little or no rainfall.



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Urbanization

Word Search – Megacities Edition

Tokyo	Delhi
Shanghai	Mumbai
Beijing	Cairo
Dhaka	Karachi
Lagos	Istanbul
Manila	Osaka

Land Reclamation

Put an X if the statement does not describe land reclamation.

<input type="checkbox"/> Land reclamation helps repair land damaged by mining or logging.	<input type="checkbox"/> Reclamation removes topsoil from growing again.
<input type="checkbox"/> It means destroying forests to make room for new highways.	<input type="checkbox"/> Syncrude reclaimed an oil sands site by creating a wetland ecosystem.
<input type="checkbox"/> Workers remove all vegetation and leave the land empty.	<input type="checkbox"/> Reclaimed land stays barren and unsafe for plants or animals.
<input type="checkbox"/> Reclamation can turn old mines into healthy ecosystems again.	<input type="checkbox"/> Reclamation in Canada helps prevent erosion and flooding.
<input type="checkbox"/> It increases pollution by adding more greenhouse gases to the air.	<input type="checkbox"/> Willows are planted in Alberta to create renewable biomass energy.

The Three R's

Sort the following items into the most appropriate category: Reduce, Reuse, or Recycle.

REDUCE

REUSE

RECYCLE



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Ontario Geography Curriculum

Economic Dev't & Quality of Life – Grade 8

3-Part Lesson Format

Part 1 – Minds On!

- Learning Goals
- Discussion Questions
- Quotes
- And More!

Quality of Life

LEARNING GOAL

We are learning to explain how quality of life is measured using different indicators so we can understand how people's health, comfort, and happiness differ across countries and living conditions.



MINDS ON

GEOGRAPHY

Quality of Life

Match each quality of life indicator to what it tells us.

1) High life expectancy
2) High infant mortality rate
3) Low literacy rate
4) High poverty rate
5) Low unemployment rate
6) High per capita income
7) Low death rate
8) High fertility rate

- A Few people can read or write because of weak schools.
- B Most adults have jobs and stable income.
- C People live longer because of strong health systems.
- D Women have many children, often due to less education.
- E Fewer people die because of good hospitals and safety.
- F Many babies die young from poor medical services.
- G Many citizens cannot afford basic needs or food.
- H Citizens earn more and enjoy better living conditions.

Part 2 – Action!

- Writing
- Matching
- Drag and Drop
- Drawing
- And More!

Part 3 – Consolidation!

- Exit Cards
- Quizzes
- Reflection
- And More!

Consolidation

MY QUALITY OF LIFE

How would you rate your own quality of life using indicators like health, education, income, safety, and happiness? Explain which areas are strongest and weakest.



CONSOLIDATION

GEOGRAPHY



Ontario Geography Curriculum

Economic Dev't & Quality of Life – Grade 8

Scatter Plots and Quality of Life

Answer each yes or no question based on what you observe in the scatter plot

Infant Mortality and GDP per Capita (Simulated 2025 Trend)

1) Does the graph show a relationship between GDP per capita and infant mortality rate?

2) Does the infant mortality rate increase as GDP per capita increases?

3) Are most countries clustered at the lower GDP per capita range?

4) Are countries with very high infant mortality rates generally low in GDP per capita?

5) Are there any countries with high GDP per capita and high infant mortality rates?

6) Do any data points appear as outliers far from the main cluster?

YES

NO

Human Development Index (HDI)

Read each number on the left and match it with the correct meaning on the right

Numbers	Meaning
Norway's HDI score is 0.957...	A Shows poor access to health care, schooling, and income
Niger's HDI score is 0.394...	B Limited hospitals and disease outbreaks reduce average lifespan
Norway's life expectancy is 82.91 years...	C Widespread poverty and low earnings reduce overall HDI score
Niger's life expectancy is 62.43 years...	D Citizens enjoy long lives, strong education, and high incomes
Norway's GNI per person is \$66,000...	E Citizens have a high standard of living and financial security
Niger's GNI per person is \$1,200...	F Reflects advanced medical care and healthy living conditions

Demography

Sentence scramble: Rearrange the words to make the complete sentence in the box.

studies how human grow or why populations change and Demography

data and to public Governments housing use plan services population

affects development care, jobs, Population urban and growth health



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Child Labour

Word Search – Children's Rights Edition

U	B	Z	Z	U	V	P	L	K	S	O	R	T	M	A	R	C	H	M	G	S
S	E	R	W	C	A	U	V	Y	O	S	N	I	L	N	D	Z	R	B	A	
C	Z	F	T	B	E	I	S	T	A	W	R	E	N	S	N	F				
R	I	U	O	S	V	L	Y	P	Y	E	A	D	J	U	Y	X	C	A	E	
I	R	U	N	F	A	X	J	T	C	H	I	L	D	R	E	N	H	T		
G	R	F	E	V	U	A	R	Q	T	E	D	U	C	A	T	O	N	Y		
H	Y	T	E	E	G	E	H	A	E	J	N	T	F	Z	J	Q	O	Q		
T	O	R	I	I	V	F	U	N	D	R	A	I	S	E	B	W	L	J		
S	Y	I	U	O	G	Q	N	G	L	O	B	A	Z	L	K	R	Q	Q		
L	U	I	P	H	G	Y	Y	R	D	T	W	Q	S	J	J	D	O	F		

Labour Poverty
 Children Education
 Global March
 Safety Rights
 School Awareness
 Fundraise Slavery

Drag and place the terms into the blanks to complete the sentence.

1) UNICEF was created by the [] .
 2) UNICEF's work focuses on helping [] around the world.
 3) UNICEF works with [] to make health systems better.
 4) Every child deserves to be [] from harm and danger.
 5) The goal of [] means having good health and care.
 6) The goal of [] means giving every child access to school.
 7) The goal of [] means letting kids share their ideas and opinions.
 8) UNICEF was created in []

1945
 United Nations
 learning
 governments
 children
 participating
 thriving

Water for People Organization

Read each scenario and decide if it **supports Water for People's mission (Good)** or **harms it (Bad)**.

1) A community builds wells but never trains anyone to maintain them.	
2) Students collect donations to help install clean water systems in Malawi.	
3) A company dumps waste into rivers that nearby villages use for drinking.	
4) People leave broken toilets unrepairs, letting waste contaminate water sources.	
5) Local engineers learn how to repair water pumps for their communities.	
6) Volunteers teach families about hygiene and clean water safety.	
7) A town cuts funding for sanitation programs that protect public health.	
8) A government supports NGOs working to bring clean water to rural schools.	
9) Factories waste large amounts of water instead of recycling it.	
10) A village organizes to keep their wells and taps clean and safe.	

Good
 Bad