

Welcome! I hope you have enjoyed these special Easter holidays!  
Are you ready to work? Remember our motto:

**LET'S GO ON! TOGETHER IS BETTER!**

**5<sup>th</sup> SOCIAL SCIENCE ACTIVITIES (April 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>)**

¡Recordad, si somos buenos detectives seremos capaces de encontrar todas las respuestas!  
(You can use wordreference and spanishdict in case you need help) (Si necesitáis ayuda con el vocabulario podéis utilizar **wordreference** o **spanishdict**).

➤ We will start reading pages 62 and 63 of our Class Book.

### The population of Spain

Today, the **total population** of Spain is about 47 million people. This is the total number of people registered in the census. ①

#### Birth rate and death rate

The population of an area can change depending on:

- **Birth rate.** This is the number of babies born in a place in one year.  
Spain currently has a low birth rate. On average, 10 babies are born for every 1,000 inhabitants.
- **Death rate.** This is the number of people who die in a place in one year.  
Spain currently has a low death rate. Only 9 people die for every 1,000 inhabitants.
- **Natural growth.** This is the difference between the number of people who are born in an area in one year and the number of people who die.

#### Migration

Migration refers to people who move from one country to another. Migration influences the population of a place.

- **Emigrants** are people who leave their country to live in another country.
- **Immigrants** are people who come to live in a new country.
- **Migration rate.** This is the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants.

Some of the reasons people migrate to another place or country are:

- employment.
- education.
- better living conditions.
- war and natural disasters in their country.

#### Life expectancy

Life expectancy is the number of years that a person is expected to live.  
Life expectancy in Spain has increased. This is because of advances in medicine and improvements in living and working conditions. In Spain, there are more elderly people than young people. This is because the birth rate is low and people are living for longer. This is called an **ageing population**. ②

#### Population and employment

- The **active population** includes all adults who are able to work. These people are employed and working, or unemployed and looking for work.
- The **inactive population** includes different groups. There are people who are not of legal working age, people who have retired, students and people who do not want to work. It also includes those who are homemakers or disabled people who cannot work. ③

#### WORK WITH THE PICTURE

Look at the graph ②

- Which two countries have the most immigrants in Spain?
- Why do you think this is?

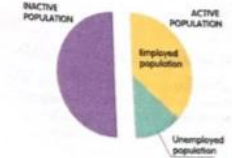
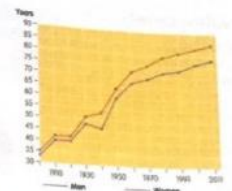
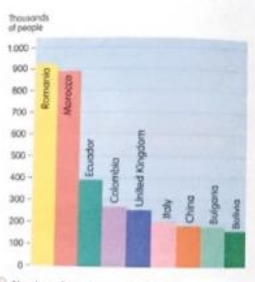
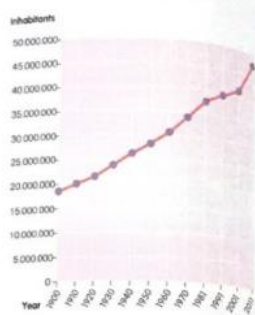
#### WORK WITH THE PICTURE

Look at pictures 3 and 4.

- How has life expectancy changed in Spain?
- Is life expectancy higher for men or women?
- What percentage of the Spanish population is inactive?

#### ACTIVITIES

- Use these facts to calculate natural growth in Spain in 2012.  
② • Births: 455,000 • Deaths: 403,000
- Use these facts to calculate the migration rate in Spain in 2012.  
② • Emigrants: 455,000 • Immigrants: 305,000
- Look at the graph.  
③ • Which age group is the smallest?  
④ • Using the graph, explain why the Spanish population is an ageing population.  
• Which age group is part of the inactive population?



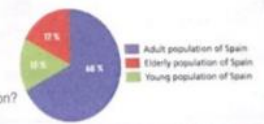
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- Then you open your activity book to pages 24 and 25 and you try to do the activities.

## 6 The population of Spain and Europe

**1** Circle the odd one out.

a. BIRTH RATE      babies – 10'1,000 inhabitants – male/female

b. DEATH RATE      9'1,000 inhabitants – gender – deaths per year

c. NATURAL GROWTH      47 million – slowly increasing – births minus deaths

**2** What kind of migration is this? Write emigration or immigration.

a. You leave Spain and go to live in France. \_\_\_\_\_

b. You come to Spain with your family from Ecuador so that your parents can find work. \_\_\_\_\_

• Write one more example of each kind of migration.

Emigration: \_\_\_\_\_

Immigration: \_\_\_\_\_

**3** Define these terms.

a. Ageing population: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Life expectancy: \_\_\_\_\_

**4** Look at the population graph and answer the questions. Make hypotheses.

a. Why do women have a longer life expectancy than men? \_\_\_\_\_

b. Why do you think the gap in life expectancy is growing between men and women? \_\_\_\_\_

c. Why do you think men's life expectancy fell between 1930 and 1960? \_\_\_\_\_

**1** Use the words to label the diagram.

active population – inactive population – unemployed population – employed population

**2** Complete the mind map. Use these words.

not of legal working age – of legal working age – employed / unemployed

people who do not receive a salary – people who are too ill to work – healthy

```

    graph TD
      Population[Population] --- Active[Active]
      Population --- Inactive[Inactive]
      Active --- A1[ ]
      Active --- A2[ ]
      Active --- A3[ ]
      Inactive --- I1[ ]
      Inactive --- I2[ ]
      Inactive --- I3[ ]
    
```

**3** Look and circle the correct words.

a. This is a photo of an urban / a rural population.

b. The people / population density in this place is probably very low / high.

c. There are many / few inhabitants per square kilometre.

## ➤ THE POPULATION OF SPAIN AND EUROPE

### (WORKSHEET)

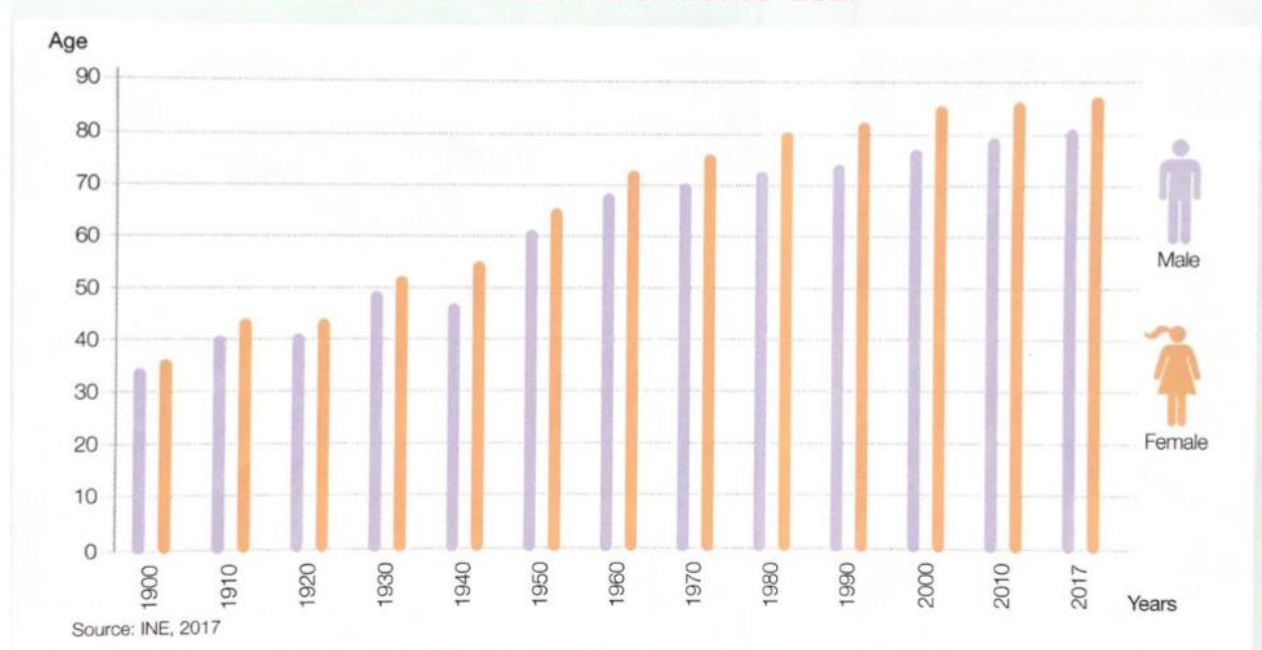
(You can do it on your notebook, but please write the title of the unit using capital letters).  
(Puedes hacer la ficha en tu cuaderno, pero por favor escribe el título de la unidad con letras mayúsculas).

#### 1.- Complete the following definitions:

- Birth rate (Índice de natalidad)
- Death rate (Índice de mortalidad).
- Natural growth (Crecimiento natural).
- Emigrants (Emigrantes).
- Immigrants (Inmigrantes).
- Migration rate (Índice de migración).
- Life expectancy (Esperanza de vida).
- Ageing population (Envejecimiento de población).

#### 2.- Compare the life expectancy of men and women in Spain.

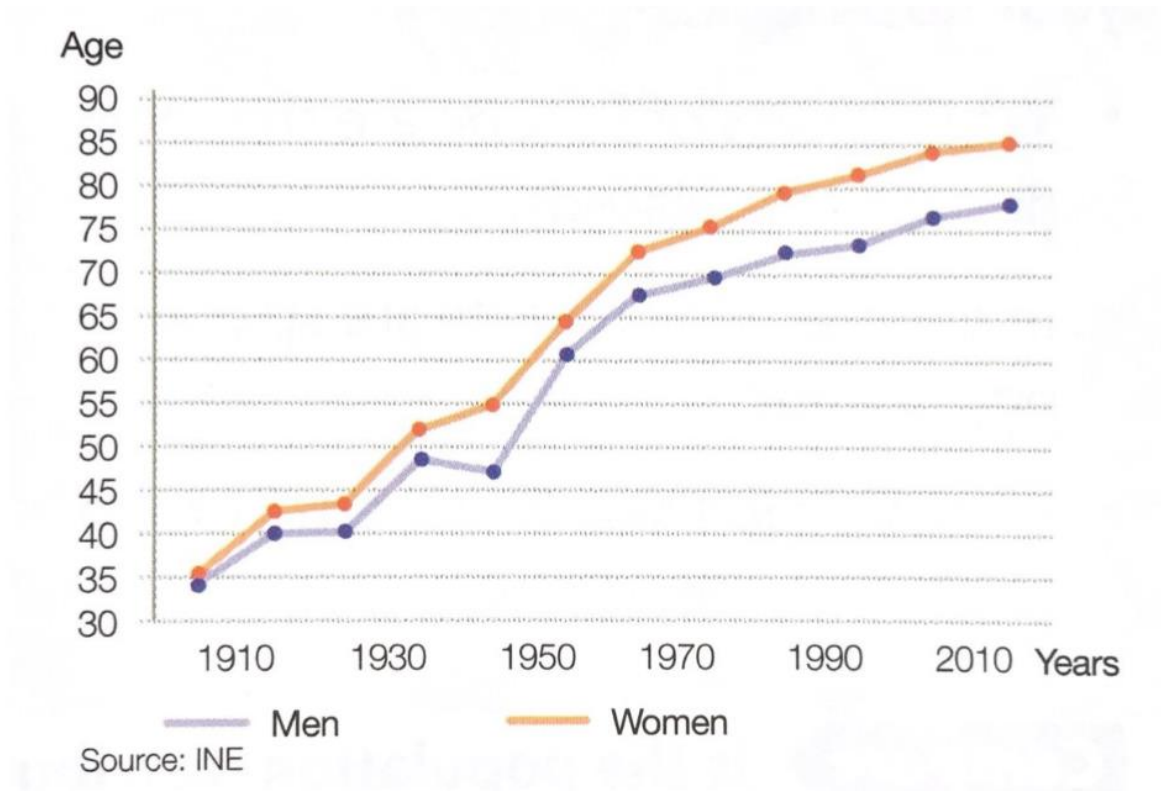
#### SPAIN: LIFE EXPECTANCY BY AGE AND SEX 1900–2017



Look at the bar graph. Answer the questions.

- What is the title of the bar graph?
- Look at the key. What do the two colours mean?
- Look at the vertical axis. What does it show?
- Look at the horizontal axis. What does it show?
- Who lives longer? Men or women?
- In general, did male and female life expectancy increase or decrease between 1910 and 2017?

3.- Look at the graph. Choose the sentence that describes what it shows.



- a) People in Spain live longer than before.
- b) There are more elderly people in Spain than young people.

4.- Calculate the population density.

$$\text{Population density} = \frac{\text{Number of people}}{\text{Surface area (km}^2\text{)}}$$

PROVINCE	POPULATION	AREA	POPULATION DENSITY
Soria	90,040	10,306 km <sup>2</sup>	
Valencia	2,544,000	10,807 km <sup>2</sup>	
Madrid	6,477,000	8,030 km <sup>2</sup>	
Málaga	1,629,000	7,308 km <sup>2</sup>	