Using Urban Blue Spaces To Benefit Health And Wellbeing



(Hall, K, Garrett, J K, White, M P, Grellier, J, Wuijts, S, Fleming, L E. <u>Using urban blue spaces to benefit population health and wellbeing</u>. 2020. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.4277346.

Outcomes:

Students

PD51 Assess their own and others' capacity to reflect on and respond positively to challenges

Refer to the article and respond to the questions below. Remember to structure your sentences and paragraphs.

1.	What is the name of this project? (1)
2.	What is the aim of this project?(3)
3.	What is the name of the book you would find synonyms?(1)
4.	Circle the closest synonym or definition for the following terms:

Make sure your response is in context of the article.

You can use these links to help you:

- www.thesaurus.com
- www.merriam-webster.com
- www.wordhippo.com
- **5.** Inclusive (1)
 - a) individual
 - b) include and integrate all people from different backgrounds in activities
 - c) discriminate against a group or individual
 - d) universal

- **6.** Deprivation (1)
 - a) everyone has equal opportunity to resources
 - b) loss
 - c) disadvantaged areas
 - d)advantaged
- **7.** Blue Space (1)
 - a) areas with lots of space to play
 - b) indoor environments which people can benefit from access to spaces with water
 - c) outdoor environments which people can benefit from access to water features
 - d) areas with green plants
- **8.** Cognitive resetting (1)
 - a) realign how we think and process ideas
 - b) reset how we move and act
 - c) emotional thoughts
 - d) becoming more sensible
- **9.** Biodiversity (1)
 - a) adversity
 - b) areas with many species of flora and fauna
 - c) monoculture
 - d) one type of species in an area
- **10.**Regulated temperatures (1)
 - a) large range between maximum and minimum temperatures
 - b) degree celcius
 - c) control the temperature in the urban environment better
 - d) control someone's body temperature
- **11.**Physical inactivity (1)
 - a) exercising
 - b) not exercising or moving around enough to improve your health
 - c) laziness
 - d) thinking about exercising
- **12.** Minimise (1)
 - a) expand
 - b) not improving risk
 - c) lessen risk
 - d) preserving

13. Evidence (1)	19. How has this project helped those who are
 a) statements that disprove what the author's argument b) data and scientific research that is used from different sources to support the author's argument c) Contradiction d) witness 	unable to access "Blue Spaces"? (2) 20. How has "virtual blue spaces" improved the
14.Social network (1)	health and wellbeing of those who can not access water environments? (3)
a) network of interactions and personal relationships with other peopleb) not having a relationship with othersc) Digital technologyd) loneliness	
15. Virtual blue spaces (1)	
 a) using virtual reality to experience digitalised "blue spaces" b) not having access to environments that feature water c) experiencing "real blue spaces" d) having spiritual connection to blue spaces 	
Respond to the following questions:	
16. Where was this research undertaken? (1)	
a) Australiaa) Chinaa) United States of Americaa) Europe	
17. Name 3 modern challenges to having a healthy wellbeing. (3)	
18. Describe the findings of the research undertaken. (5)	

Being and Advocate for Health, pation ity

Outcomes:					
Students					
PD51 assess reflect on and				-	
PD56 critique behaviours to wellbeing an	effectively	promote	health, s	safety,	
PD57 plans, promote hea in physical ac	lth, safety, w	ellbeing	and part	_	
Respond to	-				
structure yo	our sentenc	_	oaragra	pns.	
21. What is a	n "advocate	$\mathcal{L}(T)$			
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22. Name 2 I to "reset"	ocal "blue sp ' your physic	paces" th	-		
22. Name 2 le	ocal "blue sp ' your physic	paces" th	-		

23. Describe how these "blue spaces" help you to "reset" your health and wellbeing. (2)