

Social Studies

Topic 7: Public Assets and Their Preservation

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1. Choose from the list of **public assets** which are **human assets** and which are **physical assets**. Write them in the first row of the correct table below.

family	farmers	weather	craftsmen
landscape	rivers and lakes	social services	mining and quarrying
government workers	towns and cities		

Human Assets					
Assets					
Uses					

Physical Assets					
Assets					
Uses					

2. Use the sentences about **the uses of human and physical assets** to complete the table in Exercise 1. Write your answers in the second row to correspond with the correct public asset.

Human assets

- They give us love and security.
- They educate us at school.
- They make sure services are provided for us.
- They grow food for us.
- They help us build our houses.
- They repair our houses.
- They make sure we have food and clothing.
- They provide the furniture we use.
- They keep us healthy.
- They make sure we go to school.
- They protect us and ensure law and order.

Physical assets

- It gives us our rain and warmth.
- It provides forests and wildlife.

- c) They provide us with government and social services, shops, employment, and entertainment.
- d) They provide materials for building.
- e) They provide water for us, our plants, and animals.
- f) It provides our land for buildings, crops, and grazing.
- g) They provide products we can manufacture or sell to other countries.

3. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the sentences about **assets of Northern Province**.

savanna	industry	vegetation	power
fuel	altitude	reserves	wildlife
deposits	variety		

Climate

There is sufficient rainfall throughout the year and the temperatures do not get too high because of the ^{a)} _____.

Vegetation

It has the greatest variety of ^{b)} _____ in Rwanda: mountain forest, high altitude marshland, high altitude grassland, bushland, savanna, and grassland

c) _____.

Agriculture

Because Northern Province has different types of vegetation, it also has a

d) _____ of agriculture: cattle, goats, pigs, bees, maize, wheat, potatoes, beans, pyrethrum, and coffee.

Energy

Mountain rivers and lakes are used for hydro-electric ^{e)} _____.

There are also ^{f)} _____ of peat in the marshlands that are used for

g) _____.

Minerals and industry

There are several wolframite mines and ^{h)} _____ of kaolin. Northern

Province also has a chemical and pharmaceuticals ⁱ⁾ _____ and a lime works.

Wildlife

Some people say that the biggest asset of Northern Province is its ^{j)} _____.

People come from all over the world to see the rare mountain gorillas.

4. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about **protecting wildlife in Northern Province**.

crops	habitats	asset	harmony
benefits	wildlife	vegetation	species
diseases	rare	dying out	

Volcanoes National Park is a very important ^{a)} _____ that needs to be protected. This can only be done if people understand its importance and gain some ^{b)} _____ from it. Several organisations work to protect the wildlife and ^{c)} _____ in the park and also the economic development of the province. They encourage the following activities outside the park:

- bee-keeping
- tree planting
- training in modern farming methods for farmers in areas next to gorilla ^{d)} _____. This training teaches the farmers to grow good ^{e)} _____ in ways that protect the forests.
- school programmes such as Virunga Wildlife Clubs that organise field trips and environmental weeks. The National Curriculum teaches pupils about how they can live in ^{f)} _____ with the gorillas and their habitat.

Tourists come from all over the world to visit the gorillas and other ^{g)} _____ such as the golden monkey. Both these animals are so ^{h)} _____ that they have been classified as endangered ⁱ⁾ _____. That means that they will receive special protection because they are in danger of ^{j)} _____. The income from tourism benefits the province. However, it is important to protect the gorillas from human ^{k)} _____ and there are strict controls on the number of tourists allowed to see them.

5. Use the information below to find words and phrases about threats to **public assets in Rwanda** that match the definitions in the table. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- a) The infant mortality rate is very high.
- b) People often cut down vegetation to plant crops.
- c) When vegetation is cut down in mountain areas, soil erosion can occur and there is no fertile soil for farmers to plant their crops.
- d) In some provinces the rainfall is unreliable and there is drought.
- e) Because the main source of energy in Rwanda is firewood, people cut down trees to provide firewood for cooking.
- f) Life expectancy is very low.
- g) There is sometimes illegal logging in the National Parks.
- h) Some farmers in Rwanda do not have enough land, so they use the edges of the national parks for farming or grazing land.
- i) Poachers take baby gorillas or kill adult animals for meat.

the number of deaths in a particular area in one year	
the length of time that someone is likely to live	
a long period of time when there is little or no rain	
the process by which soil is gradually removed by the rain, wind, or sea	
someone who illegally catches or kills animals, birds, or fish on someone else's property	
wood that is used as fuel for a fire	
land on which animals eat grass	
a source from which energy can be obtained to provide heat, light, and power	
not allowed by the law	
the act of cutting down trees for wood, usually to sell it at a profit	

6. Put the **threats** from Exercise 5 into categories in the table below. Write the letters under the correct heading.

Threats to health	Threats to farming	Threats to animals	Threats to vegetation

7. Put the **solutions for the threats** to public assets into categories in the table below. Write the letters under the correct heading.

Threats to health	Threats to farming	Threats to animals	Threats to vegetation

- National parks have rangers to look after the animals and protect them against poachers.
- Our health care services must be improved.
- The government can protect the natural environment by helping people to escape from poverty, so that there are no more land shortages.
- Medical staff should be paid well so that they can do their work effectively.
- We should recycle our waste so that it can be made into fertiliser and fuel.
- We should plant more trees: they provide food and shelter for wildlife.
- Trees help to keep the air clean.
- Doctors, nurses, and teachers should educate people about how to look after their health and prevent disease.
- National parks protect forest and savanna vegetation from damage by farmers and grazing animals.
- Planting trees prevents soil erosion and maintains soil fertility.

8. Find the words about **threats to public assets** in the word search.

<p>A E E S H O R T A G E J P M A Q</p> <p>G A K A I O D C N B K J D P X E</p> <p>T M O R T A L I T Y V O R Z J F</p> <p>E U P E X O Y S S J D G P M O F</p> <p>P R E S E R V E O E N D R N A N</p> <p>W S V L R T A N J I A M O Y I O</p> <p>G P O A C H I N G T T S T H T T</p> <p>E C U N J Q A G G T T E E I A I</p> <p>C Q E D P I O B C E I Y C I R P</p> <p>E E U S X L X N I R R N T X C S</p> <p>E E H C C X I F A T N I D N W A</p> <p>N N R A O T M V U F A R P V G L</p> <p>T F E P X T T H R E A T L G E U</p> <p>E P R E V E N T K T L O H D O Q</p> <p>I E M A O D P D F G Y I N H E O</p> <p>L B D T R P L E E B D D N E P O</p>	<p>disease</p> <p>extinct</p> <p>fuel</p> <p>habitat</p> <p>landscape</p> <p>logging</p> <p>mortality</p> <p>peat</p> <p>poaching</p> <p>preserve</p> <p>prevent</p> <p>protect</p> <p>quarrying</p> <p>ranger</p> <p>shortage</p> <p>threat</p> <p>variety</p>
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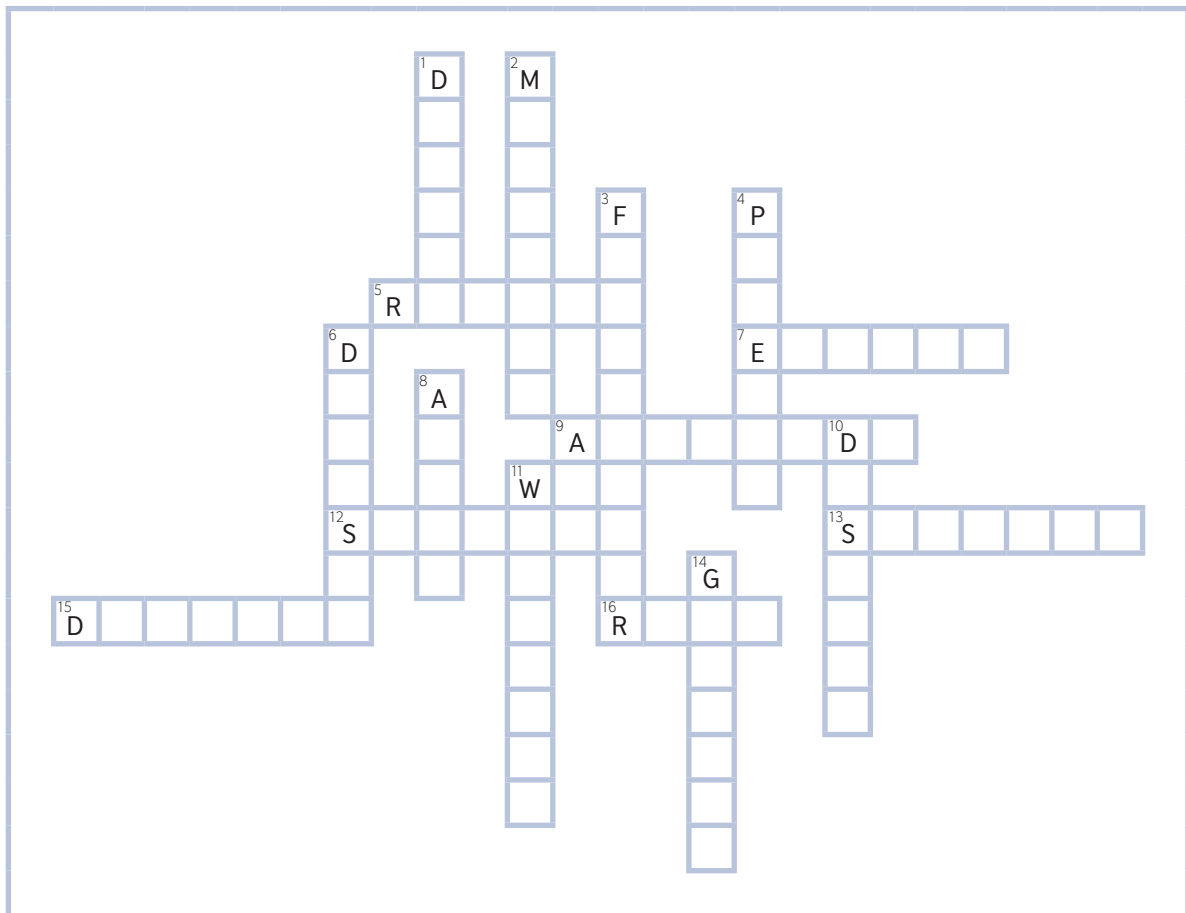
9. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words about **public assets in Rwanda**.

Across

5. To fix something that is broken or damaged.
7. To pay someone regularly to work for you.
9. The height of a place or object above sea level.
12. A plant or animal group whose members all have similar general features.
13. A Place where people are protected from bad weather or from danger.
15. A long period of time when there is little or no rain.
16. Not often seen or found, and therefore valuable.

Down

1. Physical harm.
2. To make regular repairs to something, so that it stays in good condition.
3. A substance that is added to soil to help plants grow.
4. A situation in which someone does not have enough money to pay for their basic needs.
6. A layer of something that is formed by natural or chemical processes.
8. Something that gives you benefits.
10. To damage or harm something so severely that it cannot exist as it was before.
11. Animals and plants that live in natural conditions.
14. Land on which animals eat grass.



Glossary

altitude	/ˈæltɪ.tjuːd/ noun [C] the height of a place or object above sea level.
asset	/ˈæset/ something that gives you benefits: He is a definite asset to the team.
beekeeping	/ˈbiː.kiːpɪŋ/ the activity of raising bees and collecting their honey.
burn	/bɜː(r)n/verb [T] to damage or destroy something with fire: The old part of the city was burned to the ground.
bushland	/bʊʃ lænd /heavily forested, lightly settled land.
catch	/kætʃ/ verb [T] to get a disease or illness: Brian caught chickenpox from his nephew.
climate	/ˈklaɪmət/ noun [C/U] the average and usual weather conditions of a particular country or region: Japan has a temperate climate, with cool springs and autumns. How will the change in climate affect food production?
craftsman	/ˈkrɑːftsmən/ noun [C] a man who makes beautiful or practical objects using his hands.
cut down	/kʌt daʊn/ phrasal verb [T] to cut through a tree and make it fall to the ground.
damage	/ˈdæmɪdʒ/ noun [U] physical harm: a new drug to treat nerve damage. Damage to the building could take six months to repair.
damage	/ˈdæmɪdʒ/ verb [T] to harm something physically: Many buildings had been severely damaged in the storm.
deposit	/dɪˈpɒzɪt/ noun [C] a layer of something that is formed by natural or chemical processes: rich mineral deposits.
destroy	/dɪˈstrɔɪ/ verb [T] to damage or harm something so severely that it cannot exist as it was before: An earthquake destroyed the town.
disease	/dɪˈziːz/ noun [C/U] a medical condition in humans or other animals and plants that can cause serious health problems or death: liver disease. Studies have revealed that fewer vegetarians suffer from heart disease.
drought	/draʊt/ noun [C/U] a long period of time when there is little or no rain.
dry up	/draɪ ʌp/ phrasal verb [I] if something dries up, all the water comes out of it: The land had dried up and no crops would grow.
edge	/edʒ/ noun [C] the part of something that is furthest from its centre: The railway station was built on the edge of town.
employ	/ɪmˈplɔɪ/ verb [T] to pay someone regularly to work for you: a large car factory that employs over 800 people.
endangered species	/ɪnˌdeɪndʒə(r)d ˈspiːʃiːz/ noun [C] a type of animal or plant that may soon become extinct, perhaps because its habitat is being destroyed or because it has been hunted or gathered too much in the past.
energy source	/ˈenə(r)dʒi sɔː(r)s/noun [C] a source from which energy can be obtained to provide heat, light, and power.
entertainment	/ˌentə(r)ˈteɪnmənt/ noun [C/U] performances that people enjoy: A jazz band provided entertainment for the evening.

environment	/ɪnˈvaɪənmənt/ noun [singular] the natural world, including land, water, air, plants, and animals: Industrial development is causing widespread damage to the environment.
ensure	/ɪnˈʃʊə(r)/ verb [T] to make certain that something happens or is done: Our new system ensures that everyone gets paid on time.
escape	/ɪˈskeɪp/ verb [I] to get away from a dangerous or unpleasant place: She was shot while trying to escape from prison.
extinction	/ɪkˈstɪŋkʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] a situation in which something such as a type of animal or plant stops existing: Several species of monkey are in danger of extinction.
fertile	/ˈfɜː(r)taɪl/ adj fertile land is able to produce good crops or plants.
fertiliser	/ˈfɜː(r)təˌlaɪzə(r)/ noun [C/U] a substance that is added to soil in order to help plants grow.
fertility	/fɜː(r)ˈtɪləti/ noun [U] the ability of the soil to produce a lot of good crops or other plants.
firewood	/ˈfaɪə(r),wɒd/ noun [U] wood that is used as fuel for a fire.
fuel	/ˈfjuːəl/ noun [C/U] a substance such as oil, gas, coal, or wood that releases energy when it is burned: a shortage of food and fuel.
furniture	/ˈfɜː(r)nɪʃə(r)/ noun [U] the chairs, tables, beds, cupboards etc that someone puts in a room or house so that they can live in it.
gorilla	/gəˈnɪlə/ noun [C] a large strong African wild mammal that is similar to a monkey but much larger and without a tail.
grazing	/greɪzɪŋ/ noun [U] land on which animals eat grass.
habitat	/ˈhæbɪtæt/ noun [C] the type of place that a particular organism usually lives in, for example a desert, forest, or lake: Forest habitats tend to be dominated by birds and insects.
health	/helθ/ noun [U] the condition of your body, especially whether or not you are ill: Lola is 85 and still in very good health. My father has been in poor health for some time.
hunter	/ˈhʌntə(r)/ noun [C] a person or animal that catches and kills wild animals.
illegal	/ɪˈliːg(ə)l/ adj not allowed by the law: illegal drugs.
industry	/ˈɪndəstri/ noun [U] the production of goods in factories: The town was severely hit by the decline in industry.
kaolin	/ˈkeɪəlɪn/ noun [U] a white clay used for preparing some medicines and for making porcelain.
landscape	/ˈlæn(d),skeɪp/ noun [C] an area of land that has particular features: a green, rural landscape.
law and order	/lɔː ənd ˈɔː(r)də(r)/ noun [U] safe and peaceful conditions in society that result when people obey the law.
lime works	/laɪm wɜː(r)kz/ noun [C] a factory or furnace for making lime by calcining limestone.
life expectancy	/laɪf ɪkˈspektənsi/ noun [C/U] the length of time that someone is likely to live.
logging	/ˈlɒɡɪŋ/ noun [U] the act of cutting down trees for wood, usually in order to sell it at a profit: Illegal logging has led to widespread deforestation.

maintain	/meɪn'teɪn/ verb [T] to make regular repairs to something, so that it stays in good condition: The car had been very well maintained.
manufacture	/ˌmænʃə'fæktʃə(r)/ verb [T] to make goods in large quantities in a factory: The firm manufactures women's clothing.
marshland	/'mɑː(r)ʃ.lænd/ noun [U] an area that consists of marshes.
mineral wealth	/'mɪn(ə)rəl welθ/ noun [U] a great amount of mineral deposits.
mining	/'maɪnɪŋ/ noun [U] the process of getting coal, gold etc from under the ground: Mining is one of the country's main industries.
mortality rate	/mə'ræləti reɪt/ noun [C] the number of deaths in a particular area in one year.
national park	/'næʃ(ə)nəl pɑː(r)k/ noun [C] a large area of countryside that is protected by the government to preserve its natural beauty.
natural	/'nætʃ(ə)rəl/ adj. existing in nature, and not produced by people: This cloth is made from natural fibres. Areas of great natural beauty.
patrol	/pə'trəʊl/ verb [I/T] to move regularly around a place in order to prevent trouble or crime.
peat	/pi:t/ noun [U] a type of soil that consists of decaying plants.
poacher	/'pəʊtʃə(r)/ noun [C] someone who illegally catches or kills animals, birds, or fish on someone else's property.
poaching	/pəʊtʃɪŋ/ noun [U] illegal catching or killing an animal, bird, or fish on someone else's property.
poverty	/'pɒvə(r)ti/ noun [U] a situation in which someone does not have enough money to pay for their basic needs: Half the world's population is living in poverty.
power	/'paʊə(r)/ noun [U] energy obtained from oil, coal, the sun etc, used for operating equipment and machines: electric power.
preserve	/prɪ'zɜːv/ verb [T] to take care of something in order to prevent it from being harmed or destroyed: The society works to preserve historic buildings.
prevent	/prɪ'vent/ verb [T] to stop something from happening: Rubber seals are fitted to prevent gas from escaping.
primate	/'praɪ.meɪt/ noun [C] a mammal belonging to the same group as humans, including monkeys and apes.
prison	/'prɪz(ə)n/ noun [C/U] an institution where people are kept as a punishment for committing a crime: He was sent to prison for armed robbery.
protect	/prə'tekt/ verb [T] to keep someone or something safe: The hat will protect his face from the sun.
provide	/prə'vaɪd/ verb [T] to give someone something that they want or need: The hotel provides a playroom for children.
quarrying	/'kwɔːrɪŋ/ verb [T] to obtain (stone) from a quarry, as by cutting, digging, or blasting.
ranger	/'reɪndʒə(r)/ noun [C] someone whose job is to look after a forest or an area of countryside.
rare	/reə(r)/ adj. not often seen or found, and therefore valuable: rare birds.
recycle	/rɪ'saɪk(ə)l/ verb [T] to treat waste materials so that they can be used again.

repair	/rɪˈpeə(r)/ verb [T] to fix something that is broken or damaged: The cost of repairing the damage will be high.
reserve	/rɪˈzɜrv/ noun [C] a supply of something that a country, an organization, or a person can use: Norway's oil reserves.
services	/ˈsɜː(r)vɪsɪz/ noun [C] a business that provides help, information, or advice for the public: financial services.
savannah	/səˈvænə/ noun [C/U] a large flat area of land covered with grass in a warm part of the world.
security	/sɪˈkjʊərəti/ noun [U] safety from attack, harm, or damage: A predictable routine gives children a sense of security.
shelter	/ˈfeltər/ noun [C] a place where people are protected from bad weather or from danger: We built a temporary shelter out of branches.
shortage	/ˈʃɔrtɪdʒ/ noun [C/U] a lack of something that you need or want: The villagers are facing serious food and fuel shortages. a shortage of clean water
social services	/ˈsoʊʃ(ə)l ˈsɜrvɪs/ noun [U] welfare activities organized by the state or a local authority and carried out by trained personnel
soil erosion	/soɪl ɪˈroʊʒ(ə)n/ noun [U] the process by which soil is gradually removed by the rain, wind or sea.
species	/ˈspɪʃɪz/ noun [C] a plant or animal group whose members all have similar general features and are able to produce young plants or animals together. the human species; a rare tropical species.
sufficient	/səˈfɪʃ(ə)nt/ adj as much as is needed: The wages were not sufficient for people to live on.
threat	/θret/ noun [C] someone or something that could cause harm or danger: She is not viewed as a threat by her former employer.
threaten	/ˈθret(ə)n/ verb [T] to tell someone that you will cause them harm or problems, especially in order to make them do something: The terrorists are threatening to kill the hostages.
unreliable	/ˌʌnrɪˈlaɪəb(ə)l/ adj someone or something that is unreliable cannot be depended on.
variety	/vəˈraɪəti/ noun [singular] a number of different people or things: Adults study for a variety of reasons. We've interviewed a wide variety of people.
vegetation	/ˌvedʒəˈteɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] plants
warmth	/wɔrmθ/ noun [U] 1 heat that is comfortable and pleasant: We sat near the warmth of the fire.
wildlife	/ˈwaɪldˌlaɪf/ noun [U] animals and plants that live in natural conditions.
wolframite	[ˈwʊlfrəˌmaɪt] noun [C] a black to reddish-brown mineral consisting of tungstates of iron and manganese in monoclinic crystalline form.

Key:

1 and 2.

Human Assets					
Assets	family	farmers	craftsmen	social services	government workers
Uses	a), g), j)	d)	e), f), h)	b), i), k)	c)

Physical Assets					
Assets	weather	landscape	rivers and lakes	mining and quarrying	towns and cities
Uses	a)	b), f)	e)	d), g)	c)

3. a) altitude, b) vegetation, c) savanna, d) variety, e) power, f) reserves, g) fuel, h) deposits, i) industry, j) wildlife

4. a) asset, b) benefits, c) vegetation, d) habitats, e) crops, f) harmony, g) wildlife, h) rare, i) species, j) dying out, k) diseases

5.

mortality rate	the number of deaths in a particular area in one year
life expectancy	the length of time that someone is likely to live
drought	a long period of time when there is little or no rain
soil erosion	the process by which soil is gradually removed by the rain, wind, or sea
poachers	someone who illegally catches or kills animals, birds, or fish on someone else's property
firewood	wood that is used as fuel for a fire
grazing	land on which animals eat grass
source of energy	a source from which energy can be obtained to provide heat, light, and power
illegal	not allowed by the law
logging	the act of cutting down trees for wood, usually to sell it at a profit

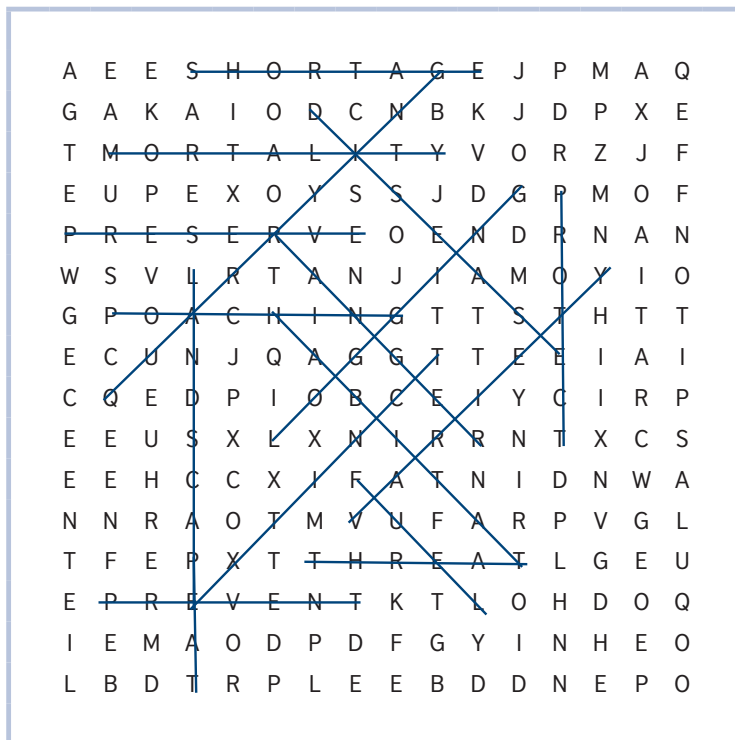
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Threats to health	Threats to farming	Threats to animals	Threats to vegetation
a), f)	c), d)	i)	b), e), g), h)

7.

Threats to health	Threats to farming	Threats to animals	Threats to vegetation
b), d), g), h)	j)	a), f)	c), e), i)

8.



9. **Across:** 5. repair, 7. employ, 9. altitude, 12. species, 13. shelter, 15. drought, 16. rare;
Down: 1. damage, 2. maintain, 3. fertiliser, 4. poverty, 6. deposit, 8. asset, 10. destroy, 11. wildlife, 14. grazing