

Social Studies

Topic 6: Important Places in Rwanda

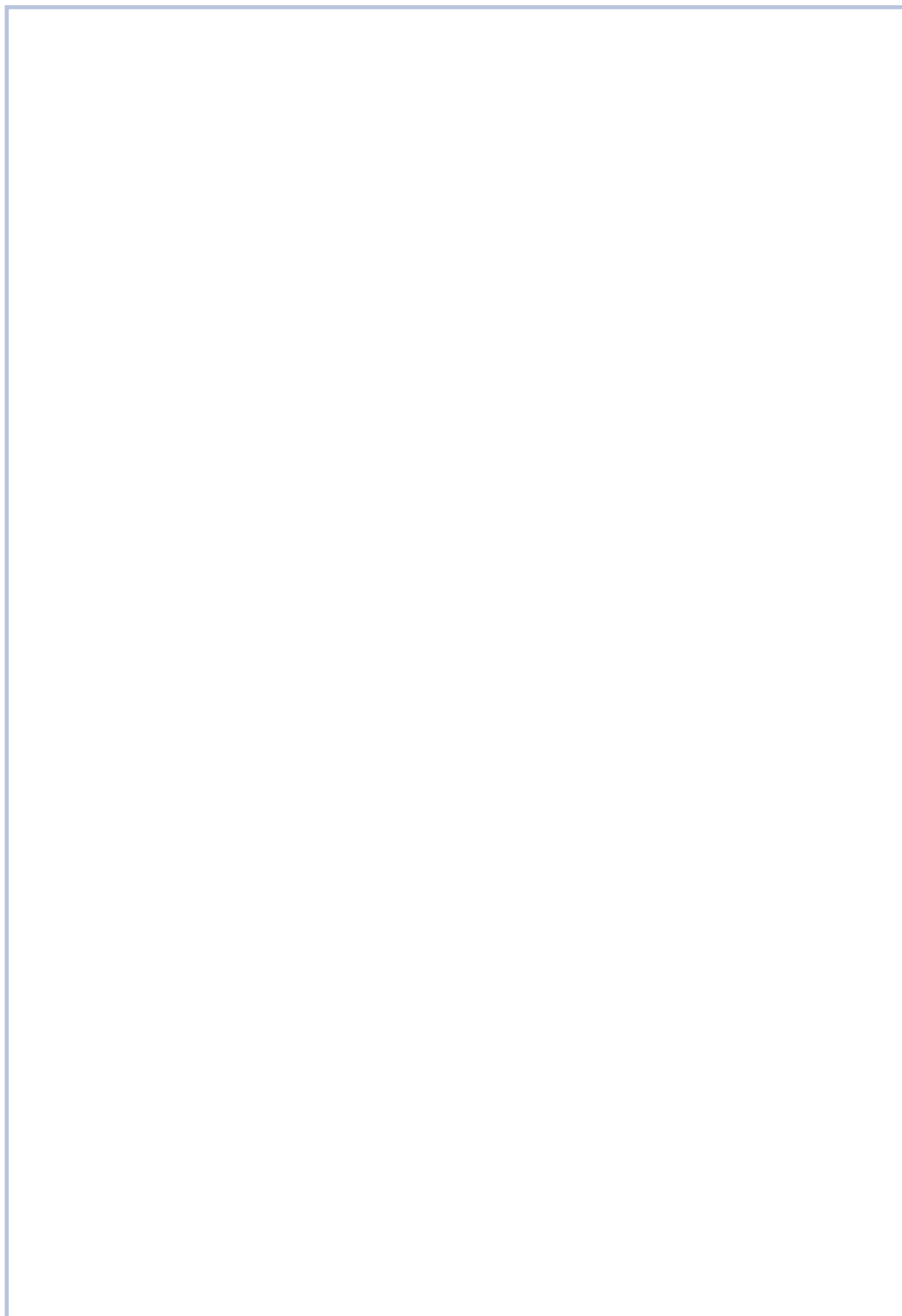
Topic 6: Important Places in Rwanda

- Complete the table by writing the **names of important places** in the appropriate box.

market, taxi stop, hospital, airport, mosque, petrol station, stall, lorry park, bank, health centre, shop, bus stop, forex bureau, government office, church, cyber café, post office, bus park, cathedral, clinic, hotel, school, police station, bridge

Accommodation	
Transport	
Money	
Communications	
Health	
Public buildings	
Religion	
Buying and selling	

2. In the space below, draw a map of **a place you know** and include symbols for the important places. Add a key of the symbols.



3. Match the **important places** with their functions.

Important places		Why they are important	
a)	markets	1	people can buy petrol so that they can travel
b)	hotels	2	people can get jobs and earn a living
c)	airports	3	people can buy things and sell their own produce
d)	post offices	4	people can visit Kigali and overseas
e)	petrol stations	5	tourists can visit and bring foreign currency
f)	banks	6	people can have coffee and use the internet to keep in touch with their homes and their friends
g)	cyber cafe	7	people can invest and withdraw money
h)	bus stations	8	goods can be delivered across the country
i)	national parks, forests, and tourists sites	9	people can send and collect letters and parcels
j)	economic centres	10	people can get medical care
k)	farming, industry, and commerce	11	visitors can stay overnight and bring revenue
l)	lorry parks	12	pupils can get an education
m)	hospitals	13	people can make money and pay taxes
n)	schools	14	people can travel by road to different parts of the country

Write your answers here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)	i)	j)	k)	l)	m)	n)

4. Use the words about **problems in towns and cities** to fill the gaps in the sentences.

poverty	overcrowding	neglect	sanitation
unsafe	litter	accommodation	destroy

- a) _____ occurs because there are not enough houses for people.
- b) Sometimes there is not enough work for everybody, so they cannot afford to pay for proper _____.
- c) In shanty towns, people live in very poor housing without clean water and good _____.
- d) Criminal behaviour may be caused by _____ and overcrowding.
- e) Sometimes, buildings, roads and bridges can become _____.
- f) Monuments can be damaged through _____.
- g) Heavy rain can _____ our traditional buildings.
- h) Our communal spaces can become dirty because of _____.

5. Match the words to do with **problems in towns and cities** with their definitions. Write your answers in the grid below.

a)	overcrowding	1	a place for someone to stay, live, or work in
b)	accommodation	2	a situation in which someone does not have enough money to pay for their basic needs
c)	sanitation	3	conditions and processes relating to people's health, especially the systems that supply water and deal with human waste
d)	poverty	4	dangerous
e)	unsafe	5	the failure to give someone or something the care that they need
f)	neglect	6	to damage or harm something so severely that it cannot exist as it was before
g)	destroy	7	things that people have dropped on the ground in a public place, making it untidy
h)	litter	8	unpleasant conditions that are caused by too many people or things being in the same place

Write your answers here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)

6. Match the **problems in towns and cities** with the solutions. Write your answers in the grid below.

Problems		Solutions	
a)	Lack of sanitation	1	We must not throw rubbish on the ground.
b)	Dirty communal spaces	2	Government must ensure that there is money to maintain clinics, schools and government offices.
c)	Unsafe roads and bridges	3	We must build better water and sewage systems.
d)	Overcrowding	4	Sufficient accommodation must be provided for everyone.
e)	Poor condition of public buildings	5	We must all repair our communal buildings.
f)	Churches and community meeting places in bad condition	6	Government must maintain our road network.

Write your answers here:

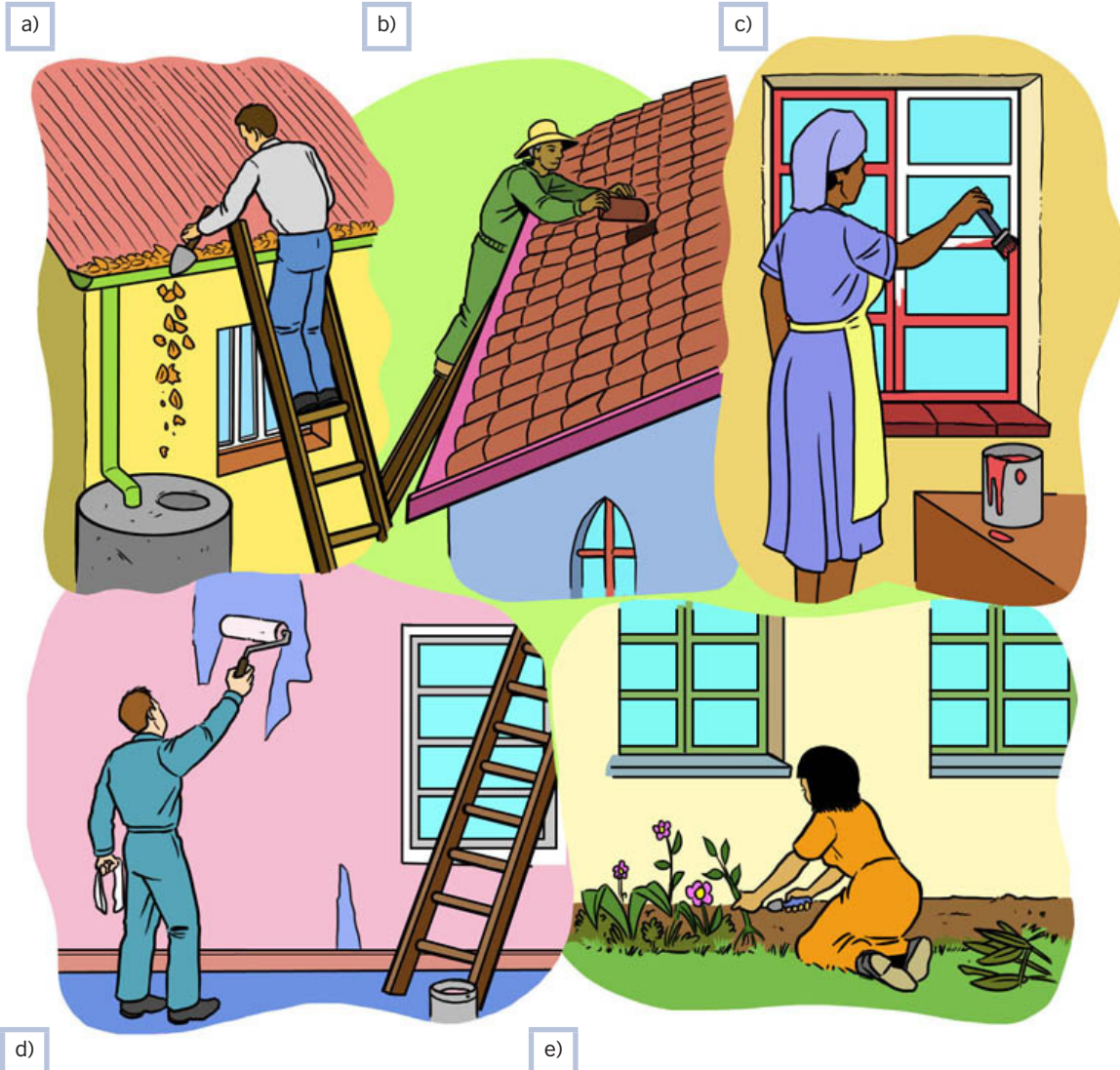
a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)

7. Use the words about **protecting important places** to fill the gaps in the text.

species	pick	litter	damaging	protect
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Wardens are employed in national parks to ^{a)} _____ the wildlife. Income from tourism can be used to employ more wardens. They can make trails to keep tourists from destroying endangered ^{b)} _____. They can teach them how to avoid ^{c)} _____ the environment. Visitors must learn not to ^{d)} _____ rare plants or make fires. They must not leave ^{e)} _____ or take anything away from our precious national parks.

8. Make sentences about **protecting important places** by using the words to describe the pictures. Write your sentences in the grid below.



clear	paint	repair	weed
roof	garden	window	wall
gutter			

Write your sentences here:

a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

9. Read the text about **problems in our national parks** to help you find words for the definitions in the table. Write your answers in the spaces given.

Sometimes there are problems in our national parks. Tourists can destroy endangered species and pick rare plants. Animals can also be killed for their meat. Trees can be lost: loggers burn forests to clear the trees for farming, and forests are sometimes burned by poachers to scare the animals into a trap. Sometimes people cut down trees for building and to use as firewood.

Definitions		Words
a)	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	
b)	to cut through the trunk of a tree in order to make it fall to the ground	
c)	to get flowers or fruit by breaking them off their stems	
d)	people who illegally catch or kill animals or fish on someone else's property	

10. Make compound phrases about **important places** by matching the words in each column. Some words can be used more than once. Write your answers in the grid below.

a)	petrol	1	stop
b)	taxi	2	park
c)	coffee	3	behaviour
d)	communal	4	station
e)	lorry	5	stall
f)	shanty	6	office
g)	criminal	7	road
h)	health	8	building
i)	historical	9	town
j)	bus	10	centre
k)	railway	11	plantation
l)	market	12	site
m)	post		
n)	commercial		

Write your answers here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)	i)	j)	k)	l)	m)	n)

11. Find the words about **threats to important places** in the word search.

<p style="text-align: center;"> F I R E W O O D T W G H H N T I R T E N D A N G E R E D O K M N L R O V E R C R O W D I N G M H R O A I E U R A U E T O N F E L M I G R A T I O N A I S D S A C I A S O E E F T T T E K S N T O X Q H N R A M I A L N C I E R V L E A M R P N D P K L M D S R I U I N E P A O P A E I A E V O K M E T N S M T A D R O M S Y Z N B S Y T M C C K C E J K T T C L E N R O E K F V G H C R R A A M R M C L R R R A W I E A O G G E M C G O H J I L P V U R Y F V V A E W O R K L Q O H O U S I N G N E D E S I A P T K A D R C A I </p>	<p> accommodation criminal decay destroy endangered environment firewood housing litter lumberman meat migration neglect overcrowding pick poachers poverty rare sanitation shanty work </p>
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12. Use the words in the boxes to make a poster with instructions about **protecting national parks**. Illustrate your poster.

trees	cut down	light	plant	throw away
endangered	animal	pick	fire	kill
species	litter	damage		

Please don't...

Protect...

Glossary

accommodation	/ə,kəmə'deɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] a place for someone to stay, live, or work in: The hotel provides accommodation for up to 100 people.
aeroplane	/'eərə,pleɪn/ noun [C] a plane: an aircraft with wings and an engine or engines: Most of the passengers got off the plane in Dublin.
airport	/'eə(r),pɔ:(r)t/ noun [C] a place where planes arrive and leave
asset	/'æset/ noun [C] useful or valuable quality, person, or thing; an advantage or resource.
bank	/bæŋk/ noun [C] a financial institution where people can keep their money, or can borrow money: I need to go to the bank this morning.
beach	/bi:tʃ/ noun [C] an area of sand or small stones beside the sea or a lake
benefit	/'benɪt/ verb [I/T] to get an advantage, or to give someone an advantage: The system mainly benefited people in the cities.
boat	/bəʊt/ noun [C] a small vehicle for travelling on water: The only way to get there was by boat.
bridge	/brɪdʒ/ noun [C] a structure that supports a road, railway, or path going over a river, over another road etc: Go over the bridge and then turn right.
building	/'bɪldɪŋ/ noun [C] a structure such as a house that has a roof and walls: The town hall was a large impressive building.
burn	/bɜ:(r)n/ verb [T] to damage or destroy something with fire: The old part of the city was burned to the ground.
bus park	/bʌs pɑ:(r)k/ noun [C] a place reserved for parking buses.
bus station	/bʌs 'steɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [C] a building where buses start and finish their journeys.
business	/'bɪznəs noun [U] the work of buying or selling products or services: We have been in business since 1983.
carelessness	/'keə(r)ləsnəs/ noun [U] lack of concern about the consequences of an action.
cathedral	/kə'ti:drəl/ noun [C] the most important church in the area that a bishop controls.
church	/tʃɜ:(r)tʃ/ noun [C/U] a building that Christians go to in order to worship.
clean	/kli:n/ adj not dirty or polluted: clean water.
clear	/kliə(r)/ verb [T] to remove something: They cleared the forest to make farmland.
clinic	/'klnɪk/ noun [C] a place where people go to receive a particular type of medical treatment or advice
clothes	/kləʊðz/ noun [plural] shirts, dresses, trousers, and other things that people wear: a pile of dirty clothes; a clothes shop.
commerce	/'kɒmɜ:(r)s/ noun [U] the activity of buying and selling goods and services.
commercial	/kə'mɜ:(r)ʃ(ə)l/ adj relating to the business of buying and selling goods and services: commercial centre.

communal	/ˈkɒmjʊn(ə)/ adj owned or used by everyone in a group: communal building.
communication	/kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] the process of giving or exchanging information or of making emotions or ideas known to someone.
criminal	/ˈkrɪmɪn(ə)/ adj relating to illegal acts: criminal behaviour.
currency	/ˈkʌrənsi/ noun [C/U] the money that is used in a particular country: Russian currency.
cut down	/kʌt daʊn/ phrasal verb [T] to cut through the trunk of a tree in order to make it fall to the ground.
cybercafé	/ˈsaɪbə(r),kæfeɪ/ noun [C] a café with computers for using the Internet.
damage	/ˈdæmɪdʒ/ verb [T] to harm something physically: Many buildings had been severely damaged in the storm.
decay	/diˈkeɪ/ verb [I] if a building or an area decays, its condition gradually gets worse because it has not been looked after.
destroy	/diˈstrɔɪ/ verb [T] to damage or harm something so severely that it cannot exist as it was before: An earthquake destroyed the town.
development	/diˈveləpmənt/ noun [U] change, growth, or improvement over a period of time: urban development
economic	/ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪk/ adj relating to the economy, business, and trade: economic development
edge	/edʒ/ noun [C] the part of something that is furthest from its centre: The railway station was built on the edge of town.
electricity	/ɪˌlekˈtrɪsəti/ noun [U] a form of energy that can produce light, heat, and power for computers, televisions etc.
empty	/ˈempti/ adj containing no things or people: The room was empty.
endangered	/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.
enjoy	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/ verb [T] to get pleasure from something: Did you enjoy your meal?
environment	/ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt/ noun [singular] the natural world, including land, water, air, plants, and animals: Industrial development is causing widespread damage to the environment.
equipment	/ɪˈkwɪpmənt/ noun [U] the tools, machines, or other things that you need for a particular job or activity: camping equipment.
facilities	/fəˈsɪlətɪz/ noun [plural] places, services, or pieces of equipment that are provided for people: Does the company offer any facilities for employees with young children?
farming	/ˈfɑː(r)mɪŋ/ noun [U] the business of being a farmer.
fire	/ˈfaɪə(r)/ noun [C/U] flames and heat from something that is burning in an uncontrolled way: Lightning may have started the fire.
firewood	/ˈfaɪə(r),wʊd/ noun [U] wood that is used as fuel for a fire.
foreign	/ˈfɔɪn/ adj from another country, or in another country: It takes time to get used to working in a foreign country.
forest	/ˈfɒrɪst/ noun [C/U] a large area of land that is covered by trees and other plants growing close together.

forex bureau	/ˈfɒrɛks ˈbjʊərəʊ/ noun [C] a place where you can buy or sell foreign currency.
funding	/ˈfʌndɪŋ/ noun [U] money that a government or organization provides for a specific purpose.
go out	/gəʊ aʊt/ phrasal verb [I] to leave your house and go somewhere, especially to do something enjoyable: I wanted the evenings free for going out with my friends.
government	/ˈgʌvə(r)nmənt/ noun [C/U] the people who control a country or area and make decisions about its laws and taxes: The government has announced plans to modernize the railway system.
gutter	/ˈgʌtə(r)/ noun [C] the edge of a road, where water flows away.
ground	/graʊnd/ noun [singular/U] the top part of the earth's surface: People were sitting on the ground in small groups.
harbour	/ˈhɑː(r)bə(r)/ noun [C] an area of water next to the land where boats can stop.
health centre	/helθ ˈsentə(r)/ noun [C] a building where people can go to see a doctor or nurse.
heavy	/ˈhevi/ adj used for saying that there is a lot of something, or that something is done a lot: Traffic is very heavy on the roads tonight. Heavy rain and strong winds.
historical	/hiˈstɒrɪk(ə)l/ adj. connected with history or with the past: The painting depicts an actual historical event.
household	/ˈhaʊsˌhəʊld/ adj used in homes, or relating to homes: household goods.
human	/ˈhjuːmən/ adj relating to people: the human brain; the study of human behaviour.
information technology	/ˌɪnfə(r)ˈmeɪʃ(ə)n tekˈnɒlədʒi/ noun [U] the use of computers and electronic systems for storing information.
isolated	/ˈaɪsəˌleɪtɪd/ adj an isolated place is a long way from other places and is often difficult to get to: isolated mountain villages
job	/dʒɒb/ noun [C] work that you do regularly to earn money: a part-time job; Andy got a holiday job at a factory in Bristol.
keep	/kiːp/ verb [I] 1 to stay in a state, position, or place without changing or moving, or to make someone or something do this: People kept quiet because they were afraid. Keep her warm and give her plenty to drink. 2 to prevent
letter	/ˈletə(r)/ noun [C] a piece of paper that you write a message on and send to someone: Most of the soldiers wrote long letters home.
litter	/ˈlɪtə(r)/ noun [U] things that people have dropped on the ground in a public place, making it untidy.
located	/ləʊˈkeɪtɪd/ adj. existing in a particular place: The centre is conveniently located close to many historical sites. The hotel is located in Wolverhampton town centre.
logger	/ˈlɒgə(r)/ noun [C] someone whose job is to cut down trees.
lorry park	/ˈlɒri paː(r)k/ noun [C] a place reserved for parking lorries.
lumberman	/ˈlʌmbə(r)mæn/noun [C] someone whose job is to cut down trees.
maintain	/meɪnˈteɪn/ verb [T] to make regular repairs to something, so that it stays in good condition: The car had been very well maintained.

make money	/meɪk 'mʌni/ verb [T] to gain or acquire money or property.
man-made	/mæn meɪd/ adj something that is man-made has been made by people and does not exist naturally: Rayon is a man-made fibre.
market	/'mɑ:(r)kɪt/ noun [C] a place, especially outside, where people sell goods: a vegetable market; a street market.
market stall	/'mɑ:(r)kɪt stɔ:l/ noun [C] a large table or a small building that is open at the front, used for selling things. They used to run a market stall together.
meeting place	/'mi:tɪŋ pleɪs/ noun [C] a place where people usually meet.
memorial	/mə'mɔ:riəl/ noun [C] a structure that is built to remind people of a famous person or event: the Vietnam War Memorial.
migration	/maɪ'greɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] the process by which people or animals migrate to another place or country.
mine	/maɪn/ noun [C] a large hole or tunnel in the ground from which people take coal, gold etc.
monument	/'mɒnjəmənt/ noun [C] a structure that is built in a public place in order to celebrate an important person or event.
mosque	/mɒsk/ noun [C] a building in which Muslims worship.
move away	/mu:v ə'weɪ/ phrasal verb [I] to stop living in one place and go to live in another.
neglect	/nɪ'glekt/ noun [U] the failure to give someone or something the care that they need: Our roads have suffered from years of neglect.
office	/'ɒfɪs/ noun [C] a room or building where the people in an organization or department work: the company's Lusaka office. Our offices are on the third floor.
overcrowding	/,əʊvə(r)'kraʊdɪŋ/ noun [U] unpleasant conditions that are caused by too many people or things being in the same place
paint	/peɪnt/ verb [I/T] to put paint onto something in order to change its colour: Will you help me paint the kitchen?
parcel	/'pɑ:(r)s(ə)l/ noun [C] something wrapped in paper or in a large envelope so that it can be sent by post.
personnel	/,pɜ:(r)sə'nel/ noun [plural] the people who work for a company or organization.
petrol station	/'petrəl 'steɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [C] a garage that sells petrol for your car.
pick	/pɪk/ verb [T] to get flowers or fruit by breaking them off their stems: They spent the summer picking strawberries.
plant	/plɑ:nt/ noun [C] an organism that grows in soil or water and usually has green leaves.
plantation	/plɑ:n'teɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [C] a large farm where crops such as tea, cotton, and sugar cane are grown.
poacher	/'pəʊtʃə(r)/ noun [C] someone who illegally catches or kills animals or fish on someone else's property.
police station	/pə'li:s 'steɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [C] the building where the local police force works.
port	/pɔ:(r)t/ noun [C/U] an area of water where ships stop, including the buildings around it. A harbour is the same thing but smaller and is intended for smaller boats: At dusk they docked at the port of Monaco.

post office	/pəʊst 'ɒfɪs/ noun [C] a place where you can buy stamps, send letters and parcels, collect money given to you by the government etc.
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.
precious	/'preʃəs/ adj very valuable: a precious jewel.
private	/'praɪvət/ adj. used only by a particular person or group, or available only to them: a private bathroom.
protect	/prə'tekt/ verb [T] to keep someone or something safe: The hat will protect his face from the sun. The jacket protected him against the cold.
provide	/prə'vaɪd/ verb [T] 1 to give someone something that they want or need: The government provides schools.
provincial	/prə'vɪnʃ(ə)l/ adj 1 in the parts of a country that are not the capital city or the large cities: a provincial government/election
railway	/'reɪlweɪ/ noun [C] the system of travelling by train: a railway station.
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.
renew	/rɪ'nju:/ verb [T] to replace something that is old or damaged.
repair	/rɪ'peə(r)/ verb [T] 1 to fix something that is broken or damaged: The cost of repairing the damage will be high.
responsibility	/rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti/ noun [C/U] something that you have to do as a duty or a job: She has a lot of responsibility as a nurse. She will have responsibility for marketing.
road	/rəʊd/ noun [C] a way that leads from one place to another that cars and other vehicles can use: They live in Lockwood Road.
run	/rʌn/ verb [T] to control and organize something such as a business, organization, or event: He was the man who ran Clinton's election campaign.
sanitation	/'sæni'teɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] conditions and processes relating to people's health, especially the systems that supply water and deal with human waste.
scare	/skeə(r)/ verb [T] to make someone feel frightened: I'm sorry, I didn't mean to scare you.
services	/'sɜ:(r)vɪsɪz/ noun [C] a business that provides help, information, or advice for the public: financial services
sewage	/'su:ɪdʒ/ noun [U] waste from people's bodies that is removed from houses and other buildings by a system of large underground pipes called sewers.
shanty town	/'ʃænti taʊn/ noun [C] an area where people live in houses made from sheets of wood, metal, or other thin material.
shop	/ʃɒp/ noun [C] a place where you buy things or where you pay for a service.
shortage	/'ʃɔ:(r)tɪdʒ/ noun [C/U] a lack of something that you need or want: The villagers are facing serious food and fuel shortages.
supplies	/sə'plaɪz/ noun [plural] things such as food, medicine, and equipment that you need to live or to perform a particular activity: The trucks carried medicine and other supplies across the border.
take off	/teɪk ɒf/ phrasal verb [I] if a plane takes off, it leaves the ground and starts to fly: The plane should take off on time.

tax	/tæksɪz/ noun [C/U] an amount of money that you have to pay to the government. It is used for providing public services and for paying for government institutions: The government has promised to lower taxes after the election.
taxi stop	/'tæksi stɒp/ noun [C] a place where taxis stop.
temporary	/'temp(ə)rəri/ adj existing, done, or used for only a limited period of time: a temporary job.
tourist site	/'tʊərɪst saɪt/ noun [C] a place to visit that is very popular with tourists.
transport	/'trænsɒ:(r)t/ noun [U] the system that is used for travelling or for moving goods from one place to another: road transport.
trap	/træp/ noun [C] 1 a piece of equipment that is used for catching animals:
unsafe	/ʌn'seɪf/ adj dangerous.
warden	/'wɔ:(r)d(ə)n/ noun [C] someone whose job is to be responsible for a particular place or thing, and to check that rules are obeyed.
weed	/wi:d/ noun [C] a wild plant that grows in a place where it is not wanted, and that blocks light or takes nutrients from other plants.
wildlife	/'waɪld laɪf/ noun [U] animals and plants that live in natural conditions.
workings	/'wɜ:(r)kɪŋz/ noun [plural] the parts of a mine where coal or another substance has been dug out of the ground.

Key:

1.

Accommodation	hotel
Transport	taxi stop, airport, petrol station, lorry park, bus stop, bus park
Money	bank, forex bureau
Communications	cyber café, post office
Health	hospital, health centre, clinic
Public buildings	government office, school, police station, bridge
Religion	mosque, church, cathedral
Buying and selling	market, stall, shop

2. N/A

3. a) 3, b) 11, c) 4, d) 9, e) 1, f) 7, g) 6, h) 14, i) 5, j) 13, k) 2, l) 8, m) 10, n) 12

4. a) Overcrowding, b) accommodation, c) sanitation, d) poverty, e) unsafe, f) neglect, g) destroy, h) litter

5. a) 8, b) 1, c) 3, d) 2, e) 4, f) 5, g) 6, h) 7

6. a) 3, b) 1, c) 6, d) 4, e) 2, f) 5

7. a) protect, b) species, c) damaging, d) pick, e) litter

8. Sentence examples: a) Clear the gutter., b) Repair the roof., c) Paint the window., d) Paint the wall., e) Weed the garden.

9. a) endangered species, b) cut down, c) pick, d) poachers

10. petrol station, taxi stop, coffee plantation, communal building/road, lorry park, shanty town, criminal behaviour, health centre, historical site, bus station/stop, railway station, market stall, post office, commercial building/centre

11.

