

Social Studies

Topic 11: Transport in Rwanda

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1. Use the information in the map and the words in the tables to write ten sentences about **transport in Rwanda**.



Use the combinations below to make the sentences:

There are (no)	main tarred untarred	roads	between...and... from...to... in...
People travel by	motorbike car truck bus boat minibus air	between...and... from...to... in...	

The best way to get from...to... is by	motorbike car truck bus boat minibus air		
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Write your sentences here:

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

2. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about the **importance of transport in Rwanda**.

landlocked	refrigerated	raise	living
efficiently	increasing	transported	produce
carry	link	lorries	sell

Transport enables people to buy and ^{a)} _____ things, so good transport helps the economic development of a district. Many people make a ^{b)} _____ from transport.

Bus drivers, taxi drivers, and cyclists ^{c)} _____ people and goods.

^{d)} _____ carry goods from rural areas to sell in the towns. There are plans to build new roads to ^{e)} _____ key centres of commerce. There are also projects in many districts to improve rural roads to help farmers take their ^{f)} _____ to markets. This enables people to increase their incomes and ^{g)} _____ their living standards.

Good transport systems are essential to development. Fresh produce needs to be

^{h)} _____ quickly and sold before it rots. Rwanda grows very good coffee but, in order for the industry to develop, the coffee must be transported quickly and

ⁱ⁾ _____. Because Rwanda is ^{j)} _____, the road system is important. ^{k)} _____ lorries should be used to allow vegetables and meat to be transported longer distances. In addition, tourism is important to Rwanda's development. A good highway network and good air transport are essential for ^{l)} _____ tourism.

3. Use the words in the table to write ten sentences about **comparing different forms of transport**.

Cost	It costs less/more It's cheaper/more expensive	to travel	on foot. by bicycle. by motorbike. by minibus. by car. by bus. by train. by boat. by canoe. by ship. by air.
Speed	It's faster/slower		
Environment	It's better for the environment		

Availability	There	is/isn't a are/aren't any	minibus(es) car(s) bus(es) train(s) river(s) tarred road(s) airport	in our village/town/ region.
	We	have don't have a/an/any		

Write your sentences here:

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

4. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the sentences about **transport problems**. Then match the problems with the correct solution and write your answers in the grid below.

runways	surfaces	maintenance	drivers
loads	accidents	market	engineers

Transport problems		Transport solutions	
a)	Inadequate _____ of roads causes problems, especially in the rainy season.	1	New roads should be built.
b)	There are not enough roads for farmers to get their goods to _____ quickly.	2	More engineers and mechanics need to be trained.
c)	Short, unpaved _____ mean that only small planes can land.	3	Women could be given credit to buy a donkey to carry their loads and donkeys could be owned co-operatively.

d)	There are not enough _____ to maintain roads and vehicles.	4	More existing roads should be tarred.
e)	Carrying _____ on the head is inefficient in time and people who continually carry heavy loads are often sick.	5	More money needs to be spent to bring airports up to standard.
f)	Accidents happen on roads because many do not have proper _____.	6	Fences should be built at key points.
g)	Animals walking on to the roads can cause _____.	7	There should be stricter laws against bad driving.
h)	_____ who are careless and drink alcohol can cause accidents.	8	Roads need to be regularly repaired.

Write your answers here:

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

5. Find the words about **transport** in the word search.

<p>F J S G H P J M I T R V R L U H</p> <p>G T U J H S R U N W A Y B M I G</p> <p>W E R G R S R E R E T Z I X R G</p> <p>E D F H E U D S W A Q H E I H R</p> <p>N O A R L I A I O M Y I L P S E</p> <p>B I C V C T M E B A D O O I F C</p> <p>O Z E C E A E P P E N B R K H F</p> <p>A A A H O B L D R I V E R T I S</p> <p>H I E J E L R R O O H G Y P N T</p> <p>F F E N C E A S D R V C E P C H</p> <p>F I T N C T U E U N B E Z E R R</p> <p>E D F D Y O V R C N Y H Q F E N</p> <p>A O P R O A S P E L A N D Q A S</p> <p>M E R H P O E S S O G O O D S N</p> <p>Z A Q N P D P T N A P C E M E G</p> <p>C R M A G F B A S D Z F E V L Y</p>	<p>accident</p> <p>carry</p> <p>driver</p> <p>fence</p> <p>goods</p> <p>improve</p> <p>increase</p> <p>land</p> <p>load</p> <p>lorry</p> <p>paved</p> <p>produce</p> <p>runway</p> <p>suitable</p> <p>surface</p> <p>tarred</p>
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6. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about **transport in Eastern Province**.

cycle	isolated	helmet	impassable	trucks
repairs	overseas	drove	land	unpaved
hitting	worn	signs	loads	landslides

There are tin mines throughout the province. The ore is heavy and ^{a)} _____ are used to transport it. Some of the mines are in ^{b)} _____ parts of the province and the roads leading to them are ^{c)} _____ when flooded in heavy rains. There are also several coffee plantations and trucks are used to transport the coffee for exporting ^{d)} _____.

Dusabe and his sister live in Nemba in the south-west of the province. Nemba has an airport and they enjoy watching the planes ^{e)} _____ and take off. The runway is ^{f)} _____ and so only small planes can use the airport. Their father has a bicycle and he uses it to ^{g)} _____ to work. He is a mechanic and ^{h)} _____ cars. He is very busy because there are not enough trained mechanics.

Sometimes, when they walk to school, Dusabe and his sister pass women carrying very heavy ⁱ⁾ _____ on their heads. They are also carrying sacks full of beans, cassava, or vegetables from their farms to sell.

The road surfaces are ^{j)} _____ through overuse and can be dangerous to traffic. ^{k)} _____ sometimes block the roads. Dusabe often thinks that they should be better maintained and that there should be more traffic ^{l)} _____.

One day a motorcycle ^{m)} _____ very fast past them and there was lots of dust. The next minute the motorcycle swerved to avoid ⁿ⁾ _____ a goat and the rider came off. The children could see him lying in the road and ran to help. He wasn't wearing a ^{o)} _____ and Dusabe was afraid he had hurt his head but he got up when they reached him. He said he was all right but his motorcycle was broken. Dusabe told him to take it to his father to fix.

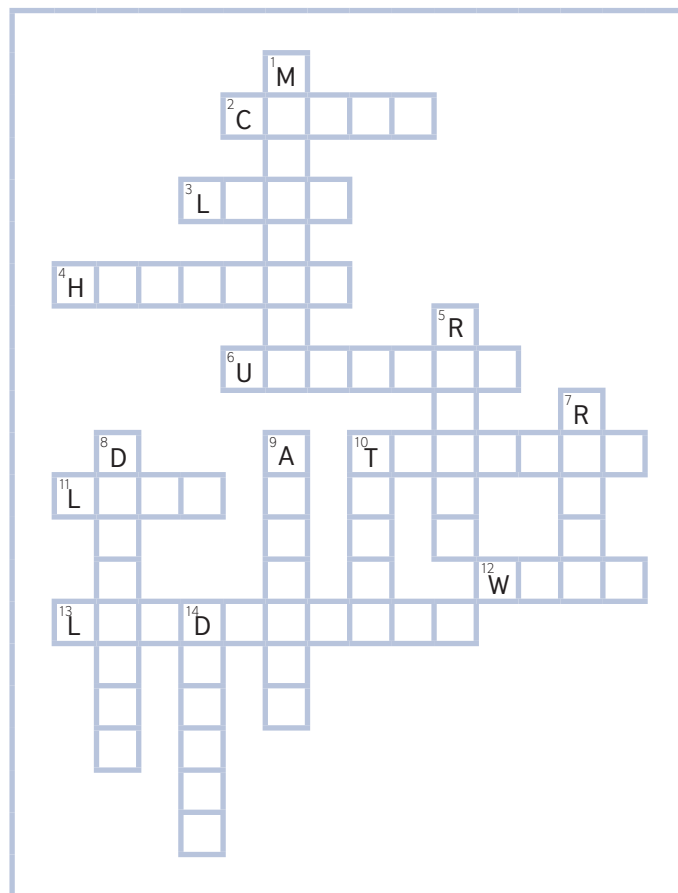
7. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words used in **transport**.

Across

2. To take someone or something somewhere in a vehicle.
3. To come down to the ground.
4. A wide road built for fast travel between towns and cities.
6. Not covered in paving.
10. The vehicles that are travelling in an area at a particular time.
11. To connect two or more places.
12. Old and damaged because it has been used a lot.
13. Surrounded by land.

Down

1. To make regular repairs to something, so that it stays in good condition.
5. To fix something that is broken or damaged.
7. Someone who rides on a vehicle such as a bicycle or motorcycle.
8. The amount of space between two people or things.
9. A place where planes arrive and leave.
10. A large road vehicle used for carrying goods.
14. A grey or brown animal similar to a horse, but smaller and with long ears.



Glossary

accident	/ˈæksɪd(ə)nt/ noun [C] a crash involving a car, train, plane, or other vehicle: He was killed in a car accident.
air transport	/eə(r) ˈtrænsˌpɔː(r)t/ noun [U] a method of transportation by which passengers, mail, and cargo are conveyed by air.
air travel	/eə(r) ˈtræv(ə)l/ noun [U] travel via aircraft: Air travel involves too much waiting in airports.
airport	/ˈeə(r),pɔː(r)t/ noun [C] a place where planes arrive and leave, consisting of runways and large buildings for passengers called terminals: Our flight arrived at Delhi airport over 2 hours late.
bicycle	/ˈbaɪsɪk(ə)l/ noun [C] a vehicle with two wheels that you ride by pushing pedals with your feet. A bicycle is often called a bike.
boat	/bəʊt/ noun [C] a small vehicle that people use for travelling on water. Boats are usually smaller than ships, and are moved by means of sails, oars, or motors: The only way to get there was by boat.
canoe	/kəˈnuː/ noun [C] a long narrow boat that you push through the water using a paddle.
car	/kɑː(r)/ noun [C] a road vehicle for one driver and a few passengers. Someone who drives a car is called a driver or a motorist: I'll take you to the station in the car.
careless	/ˈkeə(r)ləs/ adj a careless person does not think about what they are doing, so they make mistakes, hurt people, or damage things: Try not to be so careless next time!
carry	/ˈkæri/ verb [T] if a vehicle carries someone or something somewhere, it takes them there: A plane carrying 120 passengers has crashed in India.
distance	/ˈdɪstəns/ noun [C/U] the amount of space between two people or things: They started to walk the short distance to the camp.
donkey	/ˈdɒŋki/ noun [C] a grey or brown animal similar to a horse, but smaller and with long ears. In some countries it is used for riding and for pulling or carrying heavy loads.
driving	/ˈdraɪvɪŋ/ noun [U] the act of controlling and steering the movement of a vehicle.
efficient	/ɪˈfɪʃ(ə)nt/ adj something that is efficient works well and produces good results by using the available time, money, supplies etc in the most effective way: The new machine is far more efficient than the old one.
fence	/fens/ noun [C] a flat upright structure made of wood or wire that surrounds an area of land.
flooded	/ˈflʌdɪd/ adj covered or filled with water as a result of a flood: The basement is still flooded.
highway	/ˈhaɪ,weɪ/ noun [C] a wide road built for fast travel between towns and cities: the Pacific Coast Highway.
improve	/ɪmˈpruːv/ verb [T] to make something better: Our main objective is to improve educational standards.
inadequate	/ɪnˈædɪkwət/ adj not enough, or not good enough for a particular purpose: We are trying to provide basic education with inadequate resources.
increase	/ɪnˈkriːs/ verb [I/T] to become larger in number or amount, or to make something do this: We have managed to increase the number of patients treated.
land	/lənd/ verb [I] if an aircraft lands, it comes down to the ground: The plane landed a couple of hours before dawn.
landlocked	/ˈlæn(d),lɒkt/ adj a landlocked country or area is surrounded by land.

landslide	/ˈlænd(ɪ)slaɪd/ noun [C] a heavy fall of earth and rocks down the side of a mountain or steep slope.
link	/lɪŋk/ verb [T] to connect two or more places: Several new roads will link the southern and northern regions of the country.
living	/ˈlɪvɪŋ/ noun [usually SINGULAR] money that you earn to live on: She makes a living as a music teacher. Do you know what she does for a living?
load	/ləʊd/ noun [C] something that a person or animal carries, especially a large amount of things: The men were struggling with their heavy loads.
lorry	/ˈlɒri/ noun [C] a truck - a large road vehicle used for carrying goods.
maintain	/meɪnˈteɪn/ verb [T] to make regular repairs to something, so that it stays in good condition: The car had been very well maintained.
maintenance	/ˈmeɪntənəns/ noun [U] work that is done to keep something such as a building, machine, or piece of equipment repaired and in good condition: regular/routine maintenance; the aircraft maintenance crew.
market	/ˈmɑː(r)kɪt/ noun [C] a particular place or group of people that a product is sold to: overseas markets. Hong Kong is the main market for our shellfish.
mechanic	/mɪˈkænik/ noun [C] someone whose job is to repair vehicles and machines: a car mechanic.
minibus	/ˈmɪnɪˌbʌs/ noun [C] a small bus for about ten to fifteen people.
motorcycle	/ˈməʊtə(r),saɪk(ə)/ noun [C] a road vehicle that has two wheels and an engine and looks like a large heavy bicycle.
overseas	/ˈəʊvə(r)siːz/ adj happening or existing in a country across the sea from your country: a large number of overseas visitor.
paved	/peɪvd/ adj covered with a firm surface.
plane	/pleɪn/ noun [C] an aircraft with wings and an engine or engines: Most of the passengers got off the plane in Dublin.
poor	/pɔː(r)/ adj of low quality: poor light/soil. Poor health/eyesight/hearing. Poor transport systems.
produce	/ˈprɒdʒuːs/ noun [U] fruit, vegetables, and other things that farmers grow: Local people come to the market each day to sell their produce.
refrigerated	/rɪˈfrɪdʒəreɪtɪd/ adj made or kept cold by refrigeration: Keep the milk refrigerated. A refrigerated lorry.
repair	/rɪˈpeə(r)/ verb [T] to fix something that is broken or damaged: Little seems to have been done to repair the bridges.
rider	/ˈraɪdə(r)/ noun [C] someone who rides on a vehicle such as a bicycle or motorcycle.
road	/rəʊd/ noun [C] a way that leads from one place to another, especially one with a hard surface that cars and other vehicles can use: All roads leading into the village are flooded.
road sign	/rəʊd saɪn/ noun [C] a sign that gives information to drivers.
runway	/ˈrʌnweɪ/ noun [C] a long road used by planes when they land and take off, usually at an airport.
sack	/sæk/ noun [C] a large strong bag for storing and carrying things: The sack was too heavy to lift.

ship	/ʃɪp/ noun [C] a very large boat used for carrying people or goods long distances: His ship sailed from Pearl Harbour on Monday. A cargo/cruise/supply ship
standard	/ˈstændə(r)d/ noun [C/U] a level of quality or achievement, especially one that people generally consider normal or acceptable: What can be done to raise standards in schools?
surface	/ˈsɜː(r)fɪs/noun [C] the top layer or outside part of something: Wipe the surface with a damp cloth. Road surfaces are slippery from the icy rain.
take off	/teɪk ɒf/ verb [I] if an aircraft takes off, it leaves the ground and starts flying: The plane should take off on time.
tarred	/tɑː(r)d/ adj having a surface made of tar.
taxi	/ˈtæksi/ noun [C] a car whose driver is paid to take you to a particular place, especially a fairly short distance: It's too far to walk, so I'll take a taxi.
traffic	/ˈtræfɪk/ noun [U] the vehicles that are travelling in an area at a particular time: At that time of night, there was no traffic on the roads.
transport	/ˈtrænsɒː(r)t/ noun [U] the business of moving people or things from one place to another, usually using buses or trains: road transport . Auckland's public transport system is excellent.
transport	/ˈtrænsɒː(r)t/ verb [T] to move people or things from one place to another, usually in a vehicle: We will need a big truck to transport all the boxes.
truck	/trʌk/noun [C] a large road vehicle used for carrying goods: a ten-ton truck. A truck driver
uneven	/ʌnˈiːv(ə)n/ adj not smooth or level: She walked carefully over the uneven ground.
unpaved	/ʌnˈpaɪvd/ adj not covered in paving.
untarred	/ ʌnˈtɑː(r)d/adj not having a tar surface.
water transport	/ˈwɔːtə(r) ˈtrænsɒː(r)t/ noun [U] the process of transport a watercraft, such as a barge, boat, ship or sailboat, makes over a body of water, such as a sea, ocean, lake, canal or river.
worn	/wɔː(r)n/ adj something that is worn looks old and damaged because it has been used a lot: a pair of worn blue jeans.

Key:

1. N/A

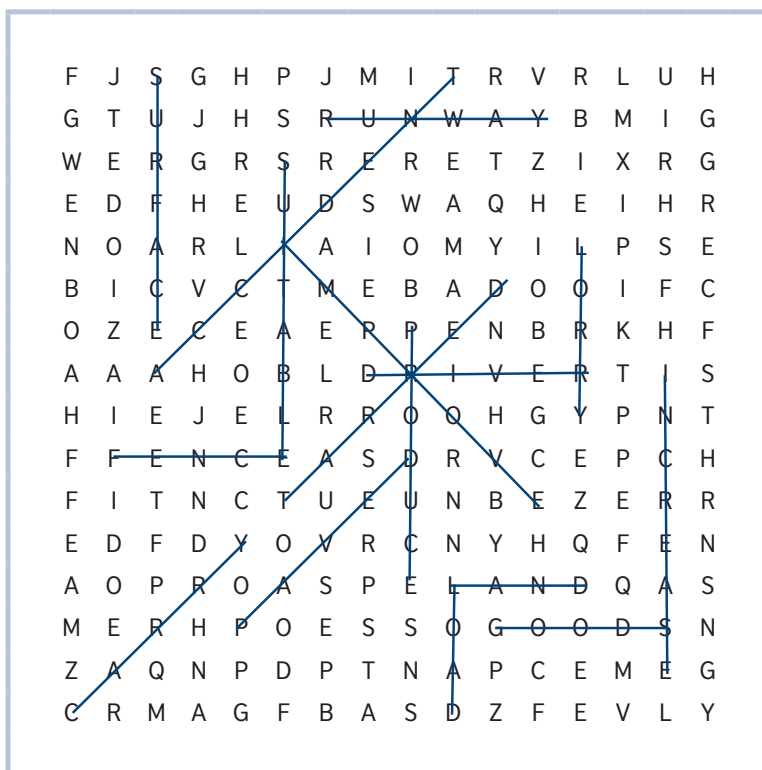
2. a) sell, b) living, c) carry, d) Lorries, e) link, f) produce, g) raise, h) transported, i) efficiently, j) landlocked, k) Refrigerated, l) increasing

3. N/A

4. a) maintenance, b) market, c) runways, d) engineers, e) loads, f) surfaces, g) accidents, h) Drivers

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

5.



6. a) trucks, b) isolated, c) impassable, d) overseas, e) land, f) unpaved, g) cycle, h) repairs, i) loads, j) worn, k) Landslides, l) signs, m) drove, n) hitting, o) helmet

7. **Across:** 2. carry, 3. land, 4. highway, 6. unpaved, 10. traffic, 11. link, 12. worn, 13. landlocked;
Down: 1. maintain, 5. repair, 7. rider, 8. distance, 9. airport, 10. truck, 14. donkey