

# **Social Studies**

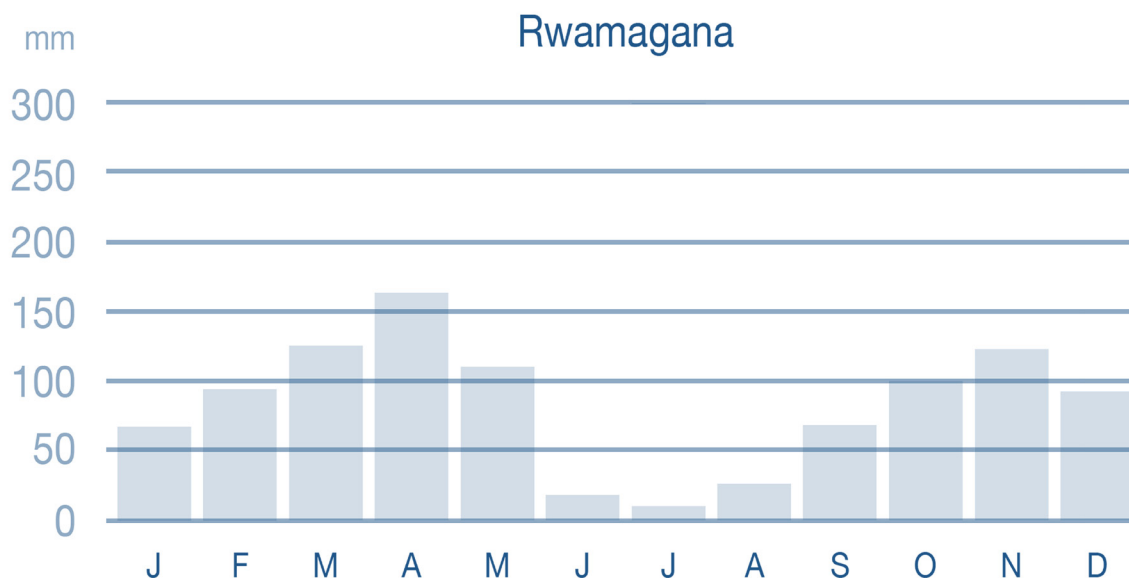
## **Topic 3: Climate**

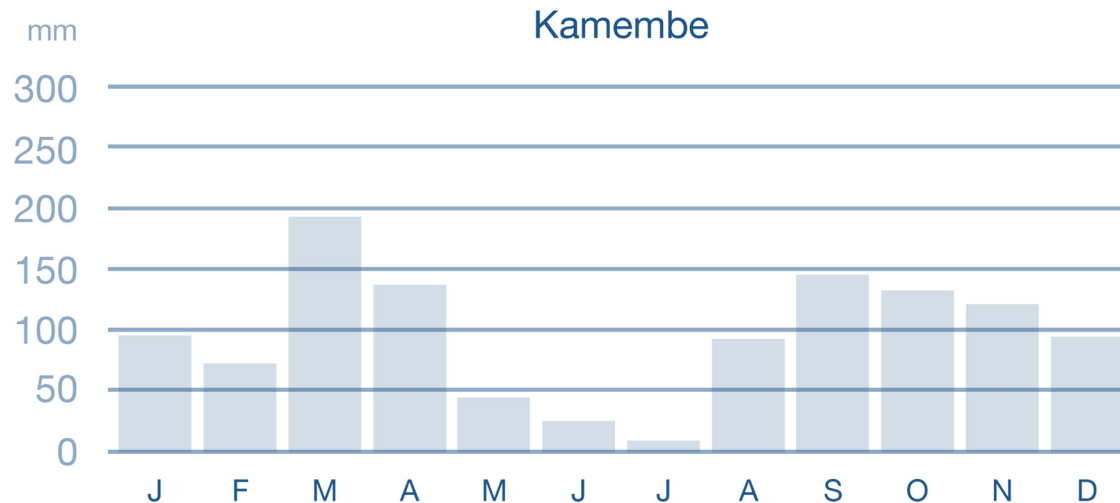
## Topic 3: Climate

1. Find the words about **weather** in the word search.

<p>R F Y A E S Q W Z B O E</p> <p>W A R M T H W C M M G P</p> <p>E R W A I S L O N H P B</p> <p>A O E I E D R L G O L T</p> <p>T H T H U M I D I T Y T</p> <p>H R S O I W I N D M F T</p> <p>E C L I M A T E O X T K</p> <p>R C N O M O I S T U R E</p> <p>A E M P S U N S H I N E</p> <p>I W M M T C I D U R S F</p> <p>N A B I N I N A M L S I</p> <p>D R Y I S S I T M K O T</p>	<p>climate</p> <p>cloud</p> <p>coldness</p> <p>damp</p> <p>dry</p> <p>heat</p> <p>hot</p> <p>humidity</p> <p>moisture</p> <p>rain</p> <p>sunshine</p> <p>warmth</p> <p>weather</p> <p>wet</p> <p>wind</p>
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2. Use the information from the graphs to fill the gaps in the text about **rainfall**.

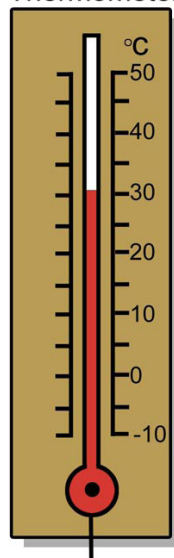




We can draw <sup>a)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to show differences in the amount of rainfall. The <sup>b)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of our country has more rainfall than the <sup>c)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. In Kamembe, in the west near Lake Kivu, the annual <sup>d)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is over 1,200 mm. In Rwamagana, in the <sup>e)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ lowlands, it is less than 1,000 mm. These rainfall graphs show the <sup>f)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ rainfall: that is the pattern of rainfall over the year. You can see that there are two rainy <sup>g)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with dry months in between. In most places the second <sup>h)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ season, in October and November, brings less rain than the first rainy season in March and April.

3. Make sentences about the **thermometer** by matching the beginnings and endings. Write your answers in the grid below.

**Thermometer**



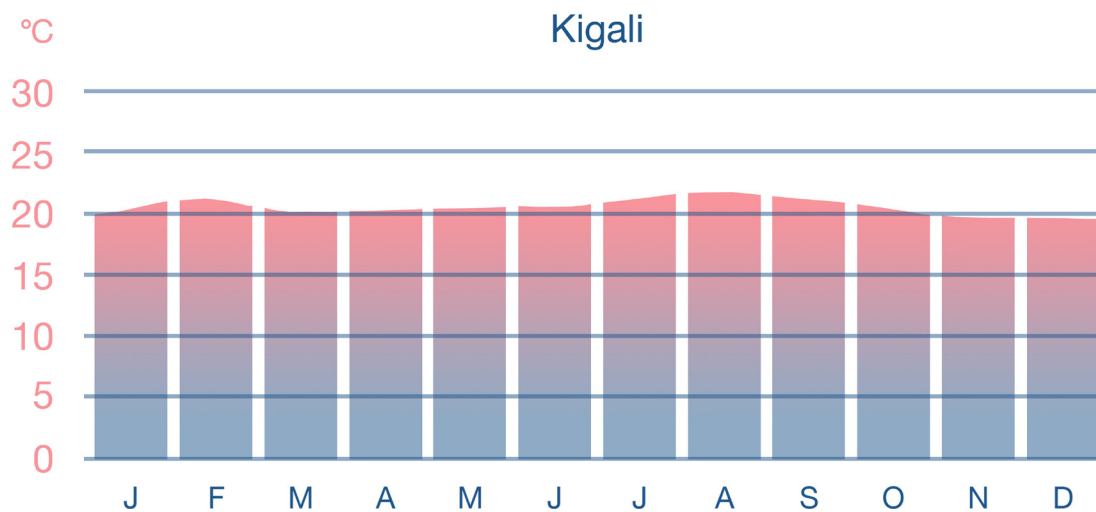
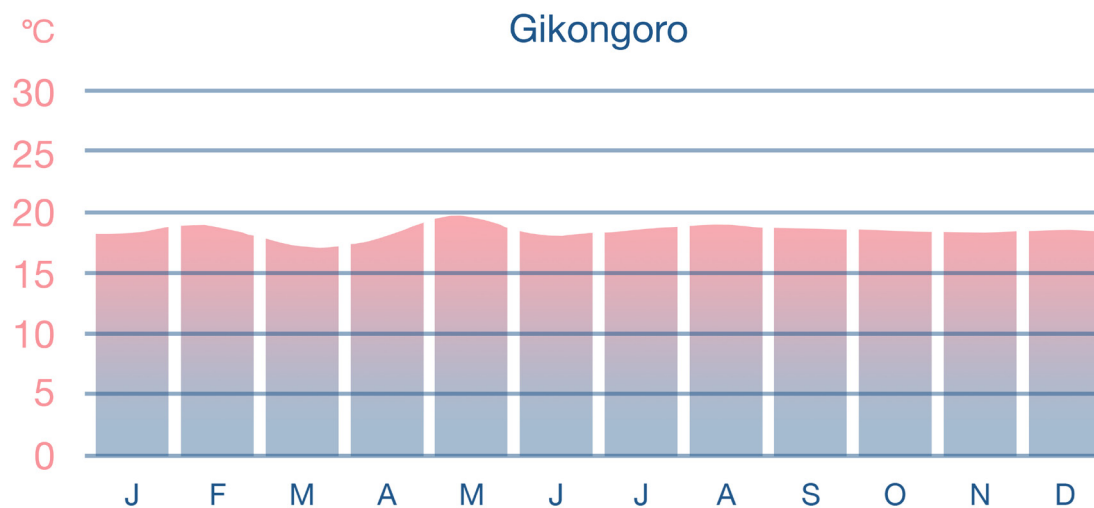
**Mercury**

a)	A thermometer	1	Mercury.
b)	The glass tube contains	2	the temperature.
c)	When the air is warm	3	to prevent it becoming too hot and giving a false reading.
d)	Numbers on the thermometer show	4	measures the heat or coldness of something.
e)	The thermometer is kept in the shade	5	the Mercury rises up the tube.

Write your answers here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)

4. Use the information from the graphs to fill the gaps in the text about **temperature**.



Temperature is measured in <sup>a)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Celsius. The temperature in most places in Rwanda does not <sup>b)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a great deal. It is warmer in the plateau in the east and <sup>c)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains in the west of our country. When we draw temperature graphs, we have to find the <sup>d)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ temperature each month. The graphs show that the average temperature in Gikongoro is <sup>e)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ than the average temperature in Kigali and the Eastern Plateau.

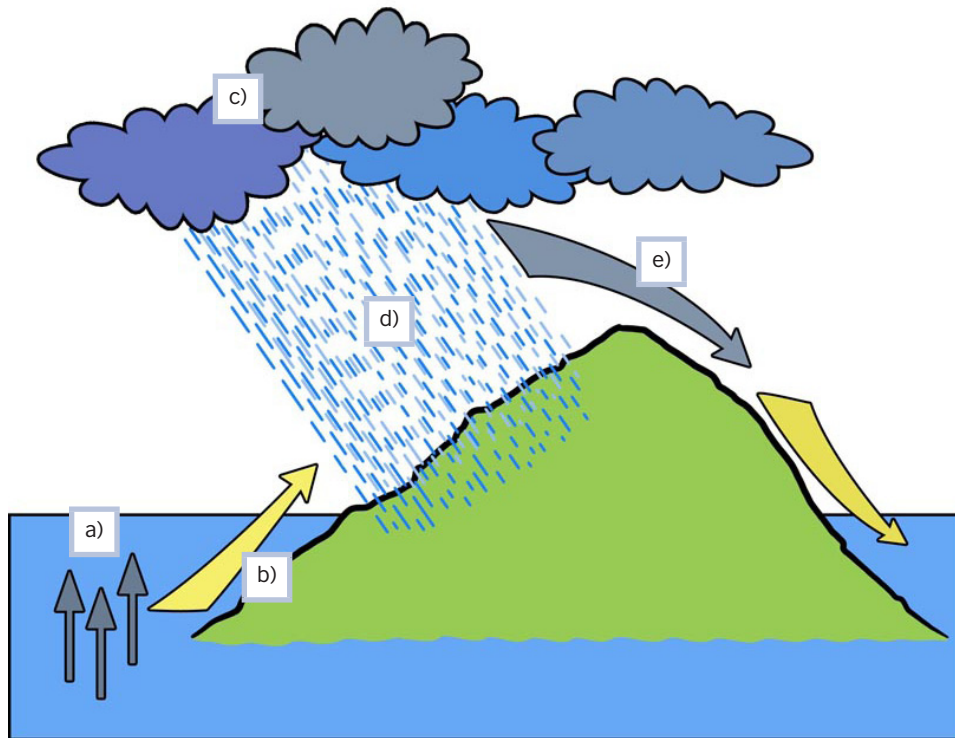
5. Use the words to describe what is happening in the **windy day** picture.



washing	breezy	strong	bend
trunk	blow	grass	tree
move	windy	direction	

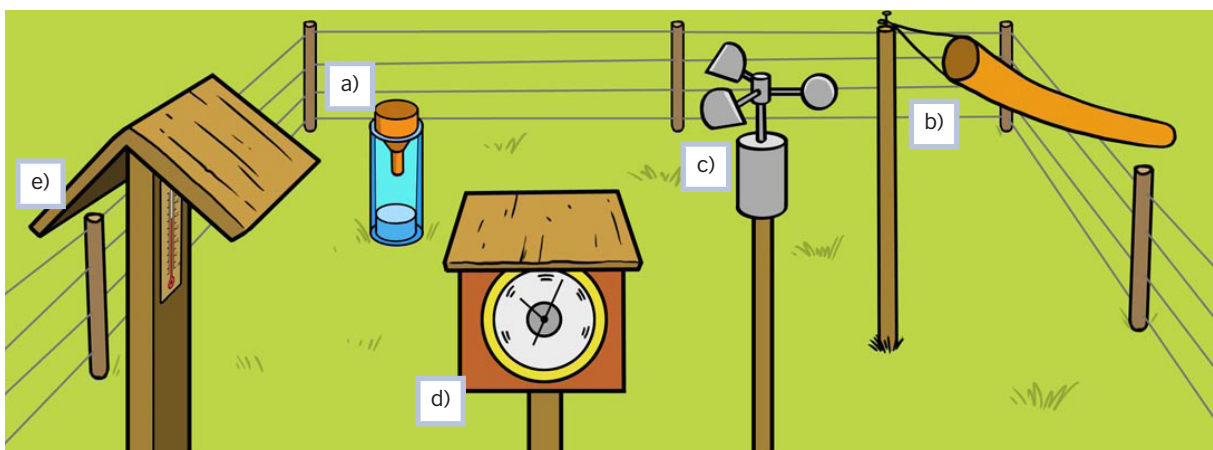
Write your description here

6. Use the phrases about the **water cycle** to label the diagram. Write your answers in the spaces.






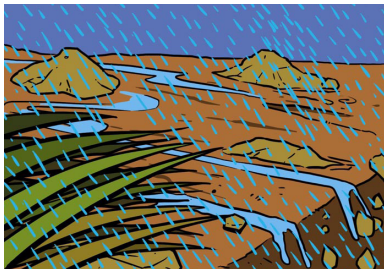


rain falls	warm air cools over high ground	warm air rises	water evaporates	water droplets form clouds

7. Fill the gaps in the text to describe the picture of **weather instruments**.



We measure rainfall using a <sup>a)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Wind <sup>b)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is shown by a windsock. An anemometer measures wind <sup>c)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Air <sup>d)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is measured by a barometer. A thermometer <sup>e)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ air temperature.

8. Match each picture about **climate** with its definition. Write your answers in the grid below.

1	2	3
		
4	5	6
		

- a) When the weather is very dry, the soils get hard and cracked.
- b) We build our homes to give us shelter from the weather.
- c) Strong winds and heavy rainfall can destroy our crops and wash the soil away.
- d) In very wet weather the soils may become full of water.
- e) We need dry weather and sunlight to ripen our crops.
- f) Rain gives water for our animals to drink and makes the grass grow well for them to eat.

Write your answers here:

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

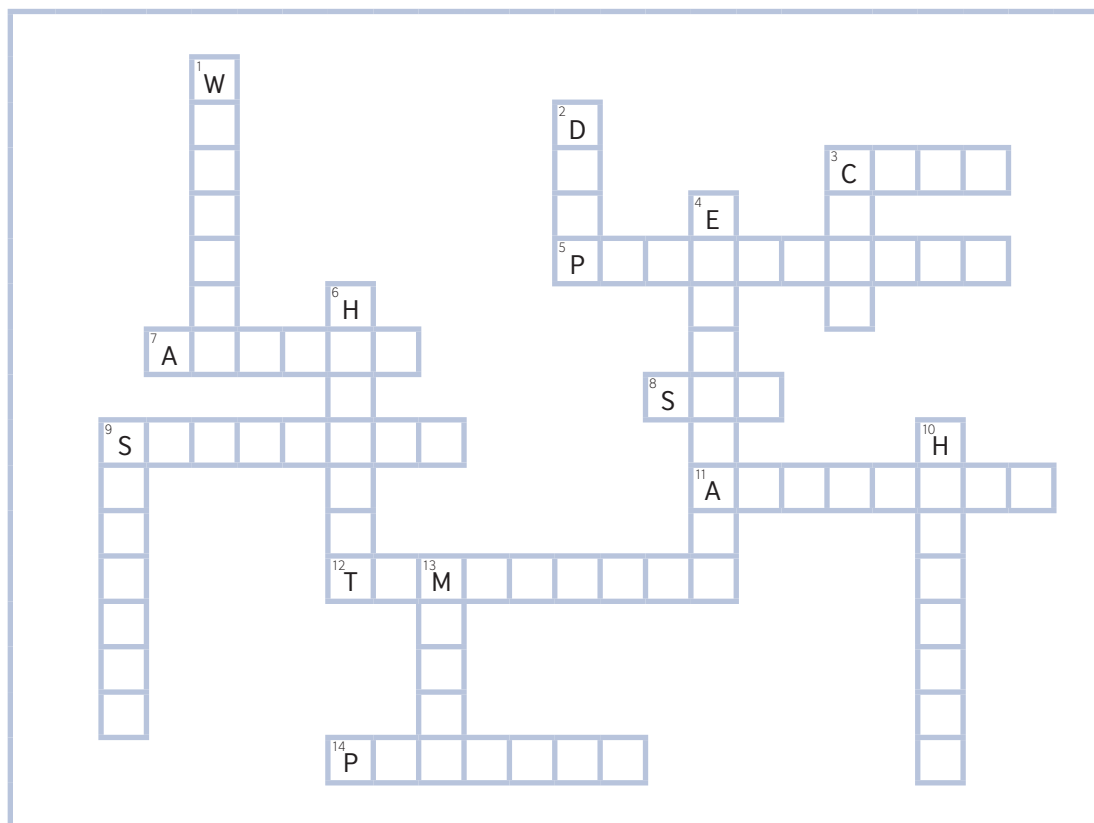
9. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words used in **climate**.

**Across:**

3. A plant that is grown for food.
5. A wind that blows in a particular area at a particular time of year.
7. Happening once a year.
8. To plant seeds in the ground.
9. The average level of the sea in relation to the land (3-5).
11. The height of a place or object above sea level.
12. Never having extremely hot or extremely cold weather.
14. A series of actions or events that together show how things normally happen or are done.

**Down:**

1. In the west of a place.
2. A small amount of liquid with a round shape.
3. Quality of weather when there is very little wind.
4. What happens when a liquid slowly changes into a vapour at a temperature below its boiling point.
6. The activity of collecting a crop.
9. One of the four periods into which the year is divided according to the weather.
10. Noun describing the amount of water vapour that is in the air.
13. Slightly wet.





## Glossary

air	/eə(r)/noun the mixture of gases that we breathe and that makes up the atmosphere of the Earth. She breathed in the cold air. I'd like to open the window: I need some air.
altitude	/ˈæltɪ.tjuːd/noun the height of a place or object above sea level
anemometer	/ˈænəˈmɒmɪtə/noun an instrument that measures the force and direction of the wind
annual	/ˈænjuəl/ adj happening once a year An annual holiday
average	/ˈæv(ə)rɪdʒ/ adj usual or ordinary: He's about average height.
barometer	/bəˈrɒmɪtə(r)/ noun a piece of equipment that measures atmospheric pressure (=pressure in the air) and tells you what kind of weather to expect
bend	/bend/verb to lean forwards and downwards: Helen bent down to pick up her pen
blow	/bləʊ/ verb if wind or air blows,the air moves: A strong wind was blowing across the island.
breezy	/ˈbriːzi/ adj with a lot of light wind
calm	/kɑːm/ adj if the weather is calm, there is very little wind
climate	/ˈklaɪmət/noun the average and usual weather conditions of a particular country or region, for example its temperature and how much rain it gets: Japan has a temperate climate, with cool springs and autumns.
cloud	/klaʊd/ noun a white or grey mass of drops of water in the sky: a few white clouds in the sky.
cold	/kəʊld/ adj with a low temperature, or a temperature that is lower than normal The water was too cold for a shower. A cold winter morning
coldness	/ˈkəʊldnəs/noun the degree of being cold
cool	/kuːl/ adj fairly cold : The water was wonderfully cool and refreshing.
crack	/kræk/ verb if something cracks, or if someone cracks it, a line or long narrow hole appears on its surface, The ice was starting to crack at the edges
crop	/krɒp/ noun a plant that is grown for food: They're all out planting the crops today.
damp	/dæmp/ adj slightly wet
degree	/diˈɡriː/ noun a unit for measuring temperature. It will probably be a few degrees colder by the weekend.
destroy	/diˈstrɔɪ/ verb to damage or harm something so severely that it cannot exist as it was before: An earthquake destroyed the town.
direction	/diˈrekʃ(ə)n/ noun the place that someone or something moves, faces, or points towards: Are you sure we're going in the right direction? The wind has changed direction
drop	/drɒp/ noun a small amount of liquid with a round shape: a tear drop

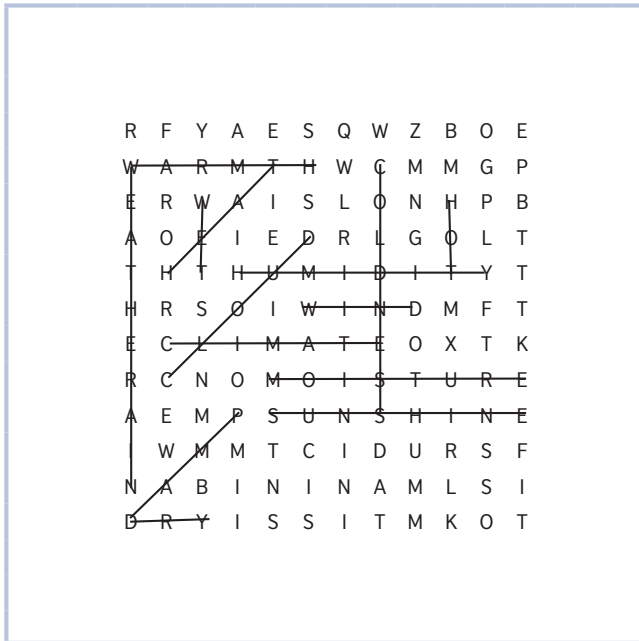
droplet	/ˈdrɒplət/ noun a very small drop of liquid
dry	/draɪ/ adj something that is dry has little or no water or other liquid inside or on it. Vegetables should be stored in a cool dry place.
east	/i:st/ noun the direction that is in front of you when you are facing the rising sun: driving from east to west
eastern	/ˈi:stə(r)n/ adj in the east of a place: eastern Nigeria
evaporate	/iˈvæpəreɪt/ verb if a liquid evaporates, it slowly changes into a vapour at a temperature below its boiling point
graph	/gra:f/ noun a diagram that uses lines or curves to show the relationship between numbers or measurements that change. The graph on p.28 shows how earnings have declined
grass	/gra:s/ noun a very common plant with thin green leaves that covers the ground.
harvest	/ˈhɑ:(r)vɪst/ noun the activity of collecting a crop, or the time when crops are collected
heat	/hi:t/ noun the quality of being hot, or the degree to which something is hot: He could feel the heat of the sun on his back.
high	/haɪ/ adj large in size from the top to the ground Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa.
hot	/hɒt/ adj very high in temperature It's going to be hot again today.
humidity	/ˈhju:ˈmɪdəti/ noun the amount of water vapour that is in the air: Banana trees are well adapted to growing in areas of high humidity.
low	/ləʊ/ adj small in height, or not far above the ground: The water level was very low.
measure	/ˈmeʒə(r)/ verb to find the exact size, amount, speed, or rate of something: We measured from the back of the house to the fence
mercury	/ˈmɜ:(r)kjəri/ noun a very heavy silver metal element that is liquid at room temperature.
moist	/moɪst/ adj slightly wet
moisture	/ˈmoɪstʃə(r)/ noun very small drops of water or another liquid in the air, on the surface of something, or in a substance
pattern	/ˈpætə(r)n/ noun a series of actions or events that together show how things normally happen or are done: The study examined patterns of behaviour in young children.
pressure	/ˈprefə(r)/ noun the force that a liquid, air, or gas produces on a particular area
prevailing	/priˈveɪlɪŋ/ a prevailing wind is one that blows in a particular area at a particular time of year
rain	/rein/ noun water that falls in drops from clouds in the sky
rain gauge	/reinˈgeɪdʒ/ noun a piece of equipment used for measuring the amount of rain that falls
rainfall	/ˈreinˌfɔ:l/ noun the amount of rain that falls in a particular area during a particular period of time
rainy	/ˈreɪni/ adj a rainy day is one on which it rains a lot

rainy season	/ˈreɪni ˈsiːz(ə)n/ noun in some regions of the world, the season in which a lot of rain falls
reading	/ˈriːdɪŋ/ noun a number or amount shown on a piece of measuring equipment: compass readings
ripen	/ˈraɪpən/ verb to become ripe, or to make something become ripe
rise	/raɪz/ verb to move upwards or to a higher position: The aircraft rose slowly into the air.
sea level	/siː ˈlev(ə)l/ the average level of the sea in relation to the land.
season	/ˈsiːz(ə)n/ noun one of the four periods into which the year is divided according to the weather: My mood is often affected by the season of the year.
shade	/ʃeɪd/ noun an area where the light and heat from the sun do not reach, that is slightly darker and cooler than other areas: I spent the afternoon reading under the shade of an umbrella.
shelter	/ˈʃeltə(r)/ noun a place where people are protected from bad weather or from danger: We built a temporary shelter out of branches
soil	/soɪl/ noun the top layer on the surface of the Earth in which plants grow
sow	/səʊ/ verb to plant seeds in the ground
speed	/spiːd/ noun the rate at which someone or something moves, works, or happens: They were working with incredible speed.
sunlight	/ˈsʌn, laɪt/ noun the light from the sun: strong sunlight
sunshine	/ˈsʌn, ʃaɪn/ noun light from the sun: We set off in bright sunshine.
temperate	/ˈtemp(ə)rət/ adj never having extremely hot or extremely cold weather
temperature	/ˈtemprɪtʃə(r)/ noun a measurement of how hot or cold a place or object is. Temperatures dropped below freezing last night.
thermometer	/θə(r)ˈmɒmɪtə(r)/ noun a piece of equipment with a scale that measures temperature.
trunk	/trʌŋk/ noun the main part of a tree that the branches grow out of
tube	/tjuːb/ noun a long narrow object similar to a pipe that liquid or gas can move through: Nurses had to feed Dan through a tube.
vary	/ˈveəri/ verb to change according to the situation: People's reactions to the drug can vary widely.
warm	/wɔː(r)m/ adj fairly hot in a comfortable, pleasant way
warmth	/wɔː(r)mθ/ noun heat that is comfortable and pleasant: We sat near the warmth of the fire
water vapour	/ˈwɔːtə(r) ˈveɪpə(r)/ noun water in the form of a gas produced by evaporation below its boiling point
weather	/ˈweðə(r)/ noun the conditions that exist in the atmosphere, for example, whether it is hot, cold, sunny, or wet: The hot weather will continue through the weekend.
west	/west/ noun the direction that is behind you when you are facing the rising sun

western	/ˈwestə(r)n/ adj in the west of a place: the western United States
wet	/wet/adj covered with water or another liquid: You'd better come in or you'll get wet
wind	/wind/noun a natural current of air that moves fast enough for you to feel it: A cold wind blew.
wind speed	/wind spi:d/noun the speed at which the air is moving when the wind is blowing
windsock	/ˈwind ,sɒk/noun a cloth tube fixed to a pole to show which way the wind is blowing
windy	/ˈwindi/adj with a lot of wind: a windy day

## Key:

1.



2. a) graphs, b) west, c) east, d) rainfall, e) eastern, f) average, g) seasons, h) rainy

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

4. a) degrees, b) vary, c) cooler, d) average, e) lower

5. You might write, for example:

The washing is blowing in the wind.  
A strong wind is bending the tree/the tree trunk.  
The grass is moving in the wind.  
It's a windy/breezy day.  
The weather is windy/breezy.  
You can see the direction of the wind.

6.

rain falls	warm air cools over high ground	warm air rises	water evaporates	water droplets form clouds
d)	e)	b)	a)	c)

7. a) rain gauge, b) direction, c) speed, d) pressure, e) measures

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

9. **Across:** 3. crop, 5. prevailing, 7. annual, 8. sow, 9. sea-level, 11. altitude, 12. temperate, 14. pattern;  
**Down:** 1. western, 2. drop, 3. calm, 4. evaporate, 6. harvest, 9. season, 10. humidity, 13. moist