

# **Social Studies**

## **Topic 25: Major Sources of Wealth in Rwanda**

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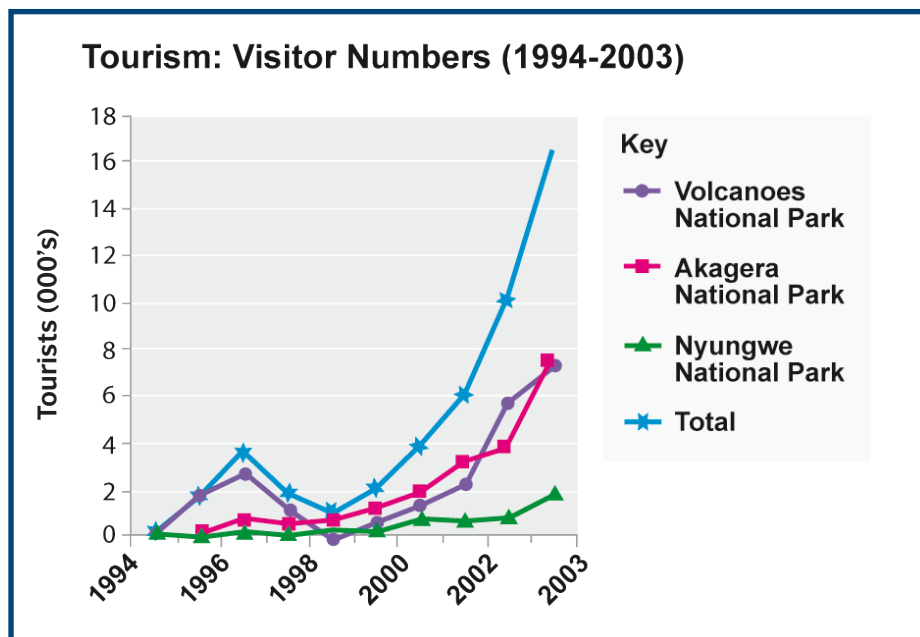
1. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about **agriculture**.

surplus	subsistence	markets	prices
plantations	production	dairy	exported

Nine out of every ten people in Rwanda work in agriculture. A very large number of these people are <sup>a)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ farmers. This means that they grow food to feed their own families. Any <sup>b)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ they have is traded for other goods and services that they need. Some of these are <sup>c)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to other countries.

Tea and coffee are the main cash crops. Recently world coffee <sup>d)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ have dropped sharply, but there are still big <sup>e)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe and North America for coffee. Most tea is grown on large <sup>f)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Rwanda's tea is known for its high quality, and it is important to develop tea <sup>g)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ further. As well as these crops, farmers keep sheep, cattle, goats and other animals, and produce meat and <sup>h)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ products to sell in the country and abroad.

2. Use the graph about **tourists visiting Rwanda's national parks** to decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the grid below.



- a) The Akagera National Park was the most popular park in 2000.
- b) Between 2000 and 2002, the number of visitors to national parks decreased.
- c) During 2002 the Volcanoes National Park became more popular than the Akagera National Park.
- d) The total number of visitors to national parks was lowest in 1996.
- e) The Nyungwe National Park is the least popular of all the parks.

Write your answers here:

	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)
True					
False					

3. Use the sentences to fill the gaps in the diagrams of suggestions for **solving the problem of the balance of trade**. Write your answers in the grid below.

- We buy food and goods produced in Rwanda.
- They bring their money into the country.
- Producers can invest more in their businesses and produce more food and goods.
- We export more goods and services.

1.	a) We encourage tourists to visit.	b) _____ _____	c) We pay our debts and buy goods from abroad.
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2.	a) _____ _____	b) Producers receive more income.	c) _____ _____
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3.	a) _____ _____	b) We earn foreign exchange.	c) We invest in local industries such as mining, gas, manufacturing.
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Write your answers here:

1 b)	2 a)	2 c)	3 a)

4. Using the information in the table below, choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the sentences about **exports from Rwanda**. The words can be used more than once.

more	less	largest	smallest
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*Value of exports in millions of US dollars*

Export	2000	2001 (est.)
Cassiterite	1.0	1.1
Coffee	22.5	19.4
Coltan	8.5	41.5
Pyrethrum	0.0	1.8
Tea	24.3	22.7
Electricity	0.1	1.0

*Source: Rwanda in Figures, 2002*

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ cassiterite was exported in 2001 than in 2000.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ tea than coffee was exported in 2000.
- c) The \_\_\_\_\_ export in 2001 was coltan.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ pyrethrum was exported in 2001 than in 2000.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ tea was exported in 2001 than in 2000.
- f) Electricity was the \_\_\_\_\_ export in 2001.

5. Find the words about **sources of wealth** in the word search.

<p>C N P D O O C A S P E S T D E A</p> <p>X G O F Y S K P S R N U B C A P</p> <p>Y A P K H A G R D O V B V G Y X</p> <p>P X L J S B N I N D U S T R Y L</p> <p>L M A N U F A C T U R I N G Q G</p> <p>Y U N H R I Y E P C O S V F Q C</p> <p>E T T K P A N N S E N T S H H M</p> <p>E R A E L R I D G R M E E S E K</p> <p>G M T L U E P N U E E N A V O Q</p> <p>A O I C S C A R L S N C R N A I</p> <p>T I O F I H O G O S T E Z E A Z</p> <p>N Q N D C N O N I D S R U I E E</p> <p>S B I X S E V G N E U S Y J S A</p> <p>D A E L K V S E R V I C E S U O</p> <p>E D P A D S E P S D E B T E M G</p> <p>L I E H C E T T I T V N L E N T</p>	<p>cash</p> <p>debt</p> <p>environment</p> <p>exchange</p> <p>goods</p> <p>industry</p> <p>invest</p> <p>manufacturing</p> <p>plantation</p> <p>preserve</p> <p>price</p> <p>producer</p> <p>product</p> <p>services</p> <p>subsistence</p> <p>surplus</p>
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6. Complete the words in the text about **co-operatives, post offices, and banks**.

a)	Co-operatives are groups of businesses, families, or individuals who are working in the same type of <b>indust</b> _____.
b)	Co-operatives offer <b>loa</b> _____ to buy equipment or seeds.
c)	Co-operatives help with the sales and <b>market</b> _____ of goods.
d)	At the post office you can send a letter, or a packet, or a <b>tele</b> _____ to someone.
e)	Current <b>acco</b> _____ allow us to put money into the bank and take it out freely.
f)	<b>Sav</b> _____ accounts pay interest on the money we leave in the bank.
g)	<b>Cheq</b> _____ are a good way of transferring money from one person's account to another account.
h)	Banks make their profits by <b>invest</b> _____ their customers' savings in local businesses.

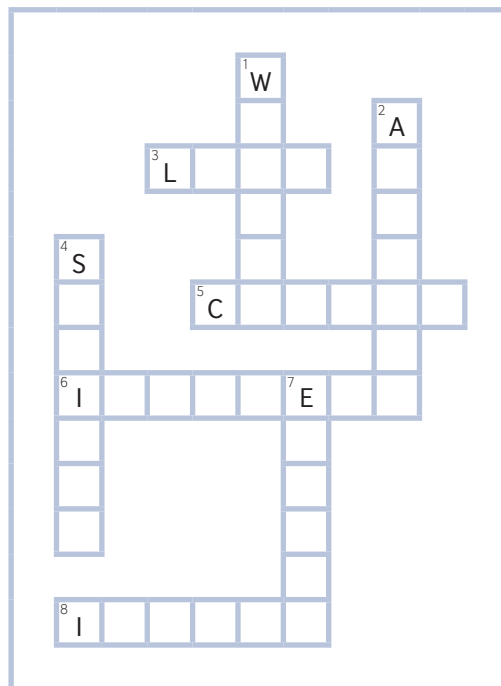
7. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words about **sources of wealth**.

**Across**

3. An amount of money that a person, business, or country borrows.
5. A piece of printed paper that you can use instead of money to pay for things.
6. Money that a person or institution such as a bank charges you for lending you money.
8. To use your money with the aim of making a profit from it.

**Down**

1. A large amount of money and other valuable things.
2. An arrangement in which a bank looks after your money.
4. Money saved.
7. A product that is sold to another country.



## Glossary

abroad	/ə'brɔ:d/ adv in or to a foreign country: <i>We try to go abroad at least once a year.</i>
account	/ə'kaʊnt/ noun [C] an arrangement in which a bank looks after your money: <i>There was only £50 in his bank account.</i>
ancient	/ˈeɪnʃ(ə)nt/ adj relating to people who lived thousands of years ago, and to their way of life: <i>recently discovered remains of an ancient civilization</i>
business	/ˈbɪznəs/ noun [C] an organization that buys or sells products or services for money: <i>A small family business. Matthew's little shop has turned into a thriving business.</i>
call	/kɔ:l/ noun [C] an act of telephoning someone: <i>Can you wait while I make another call?</i>
cash crop	/kæʃ krɒp/ noun [C] a crop that farmers grow so that they can sell it, rather than using it themselves.
cheque	/tʃek/ noun [C] a piece of printed paper that you can use instead of money to pay for things: <i>a cheque for £50. Can I pay by cheque?</i>
cooperative	/kəʊ'ɒp(ə)rətɪv/ noun [C] a business or other organization owned by the people who work in it who also share the profits: <i>agricultural/fishing cooperatives.</i>
current account	/ˈkʌrənt/ adj a bank account in which cheques may be written against amounts on deposit.
dairy	/ˈdeəri/ adj dairy products include milk and foods that are made from milk, for example butter and cheese.
drop	/drɒp/ verb [I] to fall to a lower amount or value: <i>Infant mortality has dropped dramatically in the last 50 years. In winter the temperature often drops below freezing.</i>
endangered species	/ɪnˌdeɪndʒə(r)d 'spi:ʃi:z/ 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.
equipment	/ɪ'kwɪpmənt/ noun [U] the tools, machines, or other things that you need for a particular job or activity: <i>camping/lifting/safety equipment. A computer is the most important piece of equipment you will buy.</i>
export	/ˈeksɒ:(r)t/ noun 1. [U] the practice or business of selling goods to another country: <i>They are now manufacturing more goods for export.</i> 2. [C] a product that is sold to another country: <i>Agricultural products are the country's largest export.</i>
export	/ɪk'spɒ:(r)t/ verb [I/T] to send a product to another country so that it can be sold there: <i>Their flowers are exported around the world.</i>
fax	/fæks/ noun [C/U] the system of sending documents using a fax machine: <i>Send me the details by fax.</i>
feed	/fi:d/ verb [T] to give food to a person or an animal: <i>We've been feeding the ducks on the river.</i>
foreign exchange	/ˈfɒrɪn ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ noun [C/U] a system or institution for changing the money of one country for the money of another country.
fragile	/ˈfrædʒaɪl/ adj used about a situation, agreement, or relationship that can easily be damaged or destroyed: <i>A fragile ceasefire is now in place. Fragile environment.</i>
handicraft	/ˈhændɪˌkrɑ:ft/ noun [C] 1 an activity in which people make beautiful objects using their hands. 2 an object made carefully by skilled hands.
increase	/ɪnˈkri:s/ verb [I] to become larger in amount or number: <i>Our costs increased dramatically over the last decade. The population has increased by 15 per cent.</i>
industry	/ˈɪndəstri/ noun [C] a particular industry, trade, or service and the people who work in it: <i>the fishing industry.</i>
interest	/ˈɪntrəst/ noun [U] money that a person or institution such as a bank charges you for lending you money: <i>You will repay the money with interest, as agreed in the contract.</i>

invest	/ɪn'vest/ verb [I/T] to use your money with the aim of making a profit from it, for example by buying property or buying shares in a company: <i>He began investing in the stock market at an early age. Banks and private individuals invested £20 million in the scheme.</i>
letter	/'letə(r)/ noun [C] a message that you write on a piece of paper and send to someone: <i>a letter to a friend. I get letters from them every week.</i>
loan	/ləʊn/ noun [C] an amount of money that a person, business, or country borrows, especially from a bank: <i>an interest-free loan. How soon do you have to pay off the loan?</i>
machinery	/mə'ʃi:nəri/ noun [U] machines: <i>agricultural/industrial machinery.</i>
manufacturing	/.mænʃə'fæktʃəriŋ/ noun [U] the business of making goods in large quantities in a factory: <i>manufacturing industries.</i>
market	/'mɑ:(r)kit/ verb [T] to use advertising and other methods to persuade people to buy something: <i>The product has been marketed in a very clever way.</i>
member	/'membə(r)/ noun [C] someone who belongs to a club, organization, or group: <i>a trade union member. Members have to pay an annual subscription.</i>
mining	/'mainiŋ/ noun [U] the process of getting coal, gold etc from under the ground: <i>Mining is one of the country's main industries.</i>
nutrient	/'nju:triənt/ noun [C] a substance in food that plants, animals, and people need to live and grow.
packet	/'pækɪt/ noun [C] a small parcel or envelope containing a set of similar things: <i>A packet of brochures arrived in the post.</i>
pastoralist	[ 'pɑ:stəralɪst] noun [C] a grazier or land-holder raising sheep, cattle, etc., on a large scale.
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.
prehistoric	/.pri:'hɪstɔ:rk/ adj relating to the period of time before history was first written down: <i>prehistoric animals/carvings/remains/times.</i>
price	/praɪs/ noun [C] the amount of money that you have to pay in order to buy something: <i>They charge the same prices in all their restaurants. The cameras range in price from \$150 to over \$600.</i>
process	/'prəʊses/ verb [T] to add chemicals or other substances to food, for example to keep it fresh for a long time: <i>processed cheese/meat/tea leaves.</i>
producer	/prə'dju:sə(r)/ noun [C] a person or company that grows food or makes goods to be sold: <i>an oil/steel/livestock/cereal producer. The interests of producers and consumers may be in conflict.</i>
product	/'prɒdʌkt/ noun [C/U] something that is made, grown, or obtained in large quantities so that it can be sold: <i>dairy/pharmaceutical/software products.</i>
quiet	/'kwaɪət/ adj making very little or no noise: <i>Electric cars are quiet and pollution-free. Some quiet soothing music</i>
relax	/rɪ'læks/ verb to rest and allow yourself to become calm: <i>Just sit down and try to relax for half an hour.</i>
rise	/raɪz/ verb [I] to increase in size, amount, quality, or strength: <i>Salaries will continue to rise in line with inflation. Temperatures will rise steadily towards the end of the week.</i>
rural	/'rʊərəl/ adj relating to the countryside, or in the countryside: <i>people who live in remote rural areas. Rural areas/roads/schools.</i>
sale	/seɪl/ noun [C] a single instance of selling goods or services: <i>I'm willing to lower the price in order to make a sale.</i>
savings	/'seɪvɪŋz/ adj money saved: <i>savings bank account.</i>
services	/'sɜ:(r)vɪsɪz/ noun [C/U] A facility providing the public with the use of something, such as water or transportation.

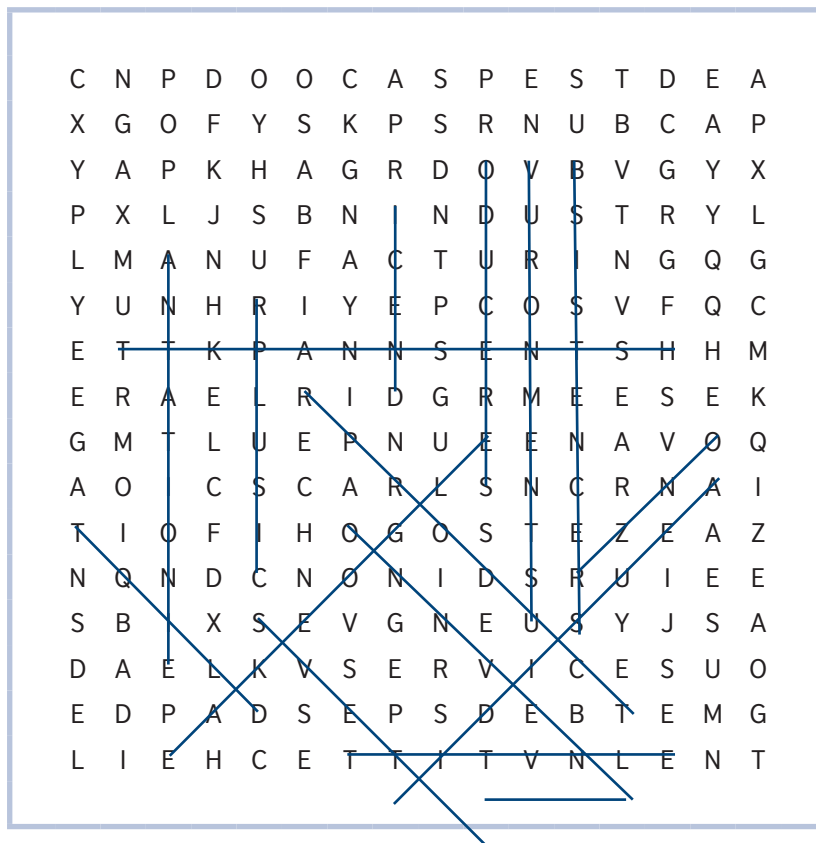


source	/so:(r)s/ noun [C] a person, place, or thing that provides something that you need or want: <i>a light/power/energy source. Source of wealth. The best sources of potassium are vegetables and fruit.</i>
subsistence	/səb'sistəns/ noun [U] the activity of growing just enough food to live on, but not enough to sell: <i>subsistence farming.</i>
surplus	/'sɜ:(r)ples/ noun [C/U] more of something than is necessary: <i>Keep one cup of the liquid and throw away the surplus.</i>
telegram	/'telɪ,græm/ noun [C] a message that you send by telegraph.
tourism	/'tʊərɪz(ə)m/ noun [U] the business of providing services for people who are travelling for their holiday: <i>The Caribbean is so dependent upon tourism.</i>
tourist	/'tʊərɪst/ noun [C] someone who is visiting a place on holiday: <i>The islands attract more than 17,000 tourists a year.</i>
wealth	/'welθ/ noun [U] a large amount of money and other valuable things: <i>They used some of their wealth to build magnificent town halls. People acquired wealth in the form of goods or animals.</i>
wild	/waɪld/ adj a wild animal or plant lives or grows on its own in natural conditions and is not raised by humans: <i>The wild rose is a familiar sight in woods and hedges. This trait is common to both domestic and wild dogs.</i>

## Key:

1. a) subsistence, b) surplus, c) exported, d) prices, e) markets, f) plantations, g) production, h) dairy
2. a) T, b) F (between 2000 and 2002, the number of visitors to national parks increased), c) T, d) F (the total number of visitors to national parks was lowest in 1994), e) T
3. 1b) 2, 2a) 1, 2c) 3, 3a) 4
4.  
More cassiterite was exported in 2001 than in 2000.  
More tea than coffee was exported in 2000.  
The largest export in 2001 was coltan.  
More pyrethrum was exported in 2001 than in 2000.  
Less tea was exported in 2001 than in 2000.  
Electricity was the smallest export in 2001.

5.



6. a) industry, b) loans, c) marketing, d) telegram, e) accounts, f) savings, g) cheques, h) investing
7. **Across:** 3. loan, 5. cheque, 6. interest, 8. invest; **Down:** 1. wealth, 2. account, 4. savings, 7. export