

Social Studies

Topic 8: Meeting People's Needs in Rwanda

Topic 8: Meeting People's Needs in Rwanda

1. Put the words about **people's needs** into the correct category in the table below.

bread	brothers	buses	cattle	councillors
district council	doctors	drinking water	fish	fruit
grandparents	lorries	maize	meat	medicine
ministers	nurses	parents	rivers	school uniforms
seeds	sheep	shirts	shoes	trains
sisters	skirts	streams	taxis	trousers
vaccination	vegetables	washing facilities		

Write your answers here:

Clothes	Family	Food	Government
Health	Transport	Water	

2. Make sentences about the **things we need in our daily lives** by matching the beginnings and endings. Write your answers in the grid below.

a)	We need housing	1	to generate hydroelectricity.
b)	We need refuse removal	2	to keep the environment clean.
c)	We need tree-planting	3	to maintain our equipment.
d)	We need repair shops	4	to prevent the spread of disease.
e)	We need dams	5	to provide food.
f)	We need local government	6	to provide local services.
g)	We need quarries	7	to provide raw materials.
h)	We need vaccination	8	to provide shelter.
i)	We need farming	9	to reduce soil erosion.

Write your answers here:

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

3. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about **meeting needs**.

part	needs	health	crops
dirty	wool	love	refuse
roof	keep	shelter	

We all have the same basic ^{a)} _____. We need food, water, clothes,
^{b)} _____, and other people to look after us. We need different kinds of food to give
 us energy and ^{c)} _____ us healthy. We can grow ^{d)} _____ and we
 need money to buy some other foods. We need water to drink, wash, and water our crops. We have
 to collect it and prevent it from getting ^{e)} _____. We need clothes to protect us
 from the weather. ^{f)} _____ comes from sheep or goats, cotton is grown on farms.
 A ^{g)} _____ keeps us dry when it rains, warm when it is cold, and cool when it is hot.
 We need a family to ^{h)} _____ and guide us. We also need many other people to
 help us outside the family. We need teachers to prepare us to work and to play our
ⁱ⁾ _____ in the community. We need ^{j)} _____ workers to look after

us when we are ill. We need people who protect us, run our churches, and clear the

k) _____ from our streets.

4. Write ten sentences about **meeting needs** using the words below.

<i>We Individuals Families Farmers Communities Government</i>	<i>need</i>	<i>food. drinking water. seeds.</i>	
		<i>to</i>	<i>grow... provide... give...</i>
		<i>gardens seeds water</i>	<i>so that we can... to...</i>

Write your sentences here:

5. Find the words about **meeting needs** in the word search.

<p>E T N R O S S V P L E I K S H M</p> <p>O K I N S U R A N C E I N H H O</p> <p>M Q S C O U N C I L L O R F N F</p> <p>N G O G T T F C I B A H I O J T</p> <p>G X I N K Y F I S H I N G O Q I</p> <p>O I F A R M I N G W N L N D E H</p> <p>B J S A N I T A T I O N O P P A</p> <p>R C H H C L O T H E S O H A P I</p> <p>I E O M E D Q I W A I G L R E T</p> <p>F C P T N L G O V E R N M E N T</p> <p>H I K A T Y T N D T I P S N N P</p> <p>Y E E T I O E E R Z V L N T R W</p> <p>R P E P X R N E R R E F U S E O</p> <p>W E P E S E K I I C R C I P Q T</p> <p>G L E E L G N E A O S Q G E P G</p> <p>C N R E V E A I O N E R D I U J</p>	<p>clothes</p> <p>cotton</p> <p>councillor</p> <p>farming</p> <p>fishing</p> <p>food</p> <p>government</p> <p>insurance</p> <p>parents</p> <p>refuse</p> <p>repair</p> <p>rivers</p> <p>sanitation</p> <p>shelter</p> <p>shopkeeper</p> <p>vaccination</p> <p>wool</p>
---	--

6. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about **preserving resources**. Write your answer's number in the grid below.

1. cause soil erosion
2. Rwanda becomes less attractive to tourists
3. houses
4. plant trees around the classrooms and school compound
5. furniture
6. cut down trees without a licence
7. prevent soil erosion
8. help to keep the air clean
9. organise the distribution of trees for planting
10. provide food and shelter for wildlife
11. firewood
12. tree-planting programmes for pupils
13. permission to cut down trees

Trees are a very important resource. It is the responsibility of everyone to see that they are used carefully.

Uses of trees

Individuals and families use trees to burn as ^{a)} _____. Trees are used for building ^{b)} _____ and making ^{c)} _____. Our goats like to eat fresh leaves from trees. Trees are important because they ^{d)} _____ as their roots go deep into the ground. Trees ^{e)} _____ and

this attracts tourists to Rwanda. Trees also ^{f)} _____.

What happens when trees are damaged?

Cutting down trees can ^{g)} _____. The soil becomes infertile and cannot be used for farming. In addition, the habitat of wildlife is destroyed. This means that ^{h)} _____.

How can trees be protected?

Our community has a duty to protect our local trees. Local councils can ⁱ⁾ _____. People should have to apply to their local council for ^{j)} _____. Government can pass laws that make it illegal to ^{k)} _____.

What can schools do?

Schools can teach pupils why trees are important. Schools can organise ^{l)} _____. At school, pupils learn about the importance of trees for their families and the environment of our province. They can ^{m)} _____.

Write your answers here:

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

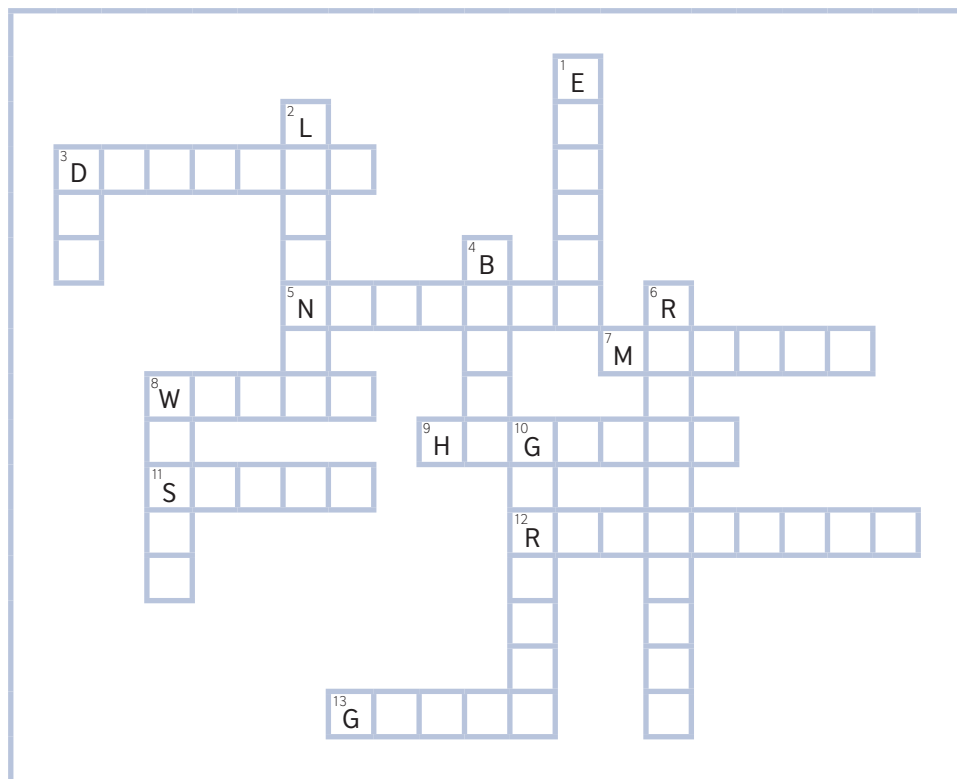
7. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words about **preserving resources**.

Across

3. A layer of something that is formed by natural or chemical processes.
5. A place where young trees and other plants are grown.
7. Solid waste from farm animals.
8. To pour water on plants in order to keep them healthy.
9. The practice of keeping yourself and the things around you clean.
11. A piece of equipment that provides heat for cooking or for heating a room.
12. Things that exist in nature and can be used by people.
13. To put an animal in a place where it can eat grass.

Down

1. A supply or source of electrical, mechanical, or other form of power.
2. An official document that gives you permission to do or use something.
3. A wall built across a river in a valley in order to produce electricity.
4. A small fruit that does not have a stone inside it.
6. A forest in a tropical region of the world where it rains a lot.
8. The useless materials, substances, or parts that are left after you have used something.
10. Waste material that is thrown away.



Glossary

add	/æd/ verb [T] to put something with another thing: <i>When the sauce has thickened, add the cheese.</i>
berry	/ˈberi/ noun [C] a small fruit that does not have a stone inside it.
breeding season	/ˈbrɪdɪŋ ˈsɪz(ə)n/ noun [C] the most suitable season for breeding among some wild animals and birds (wildlife).
brick	/brɪk/ noun [C/U] a small block used as a building material to make walls, houses etc: <i>The church was built entirely of brick.</i>
cassiterite	/kəˈsɪtəˌraɪt/ noun [U] a light yellow, red-brown, or black mineral that is an important tin ore.
citizenship	/ˈsɪtɪz(ə)nʃɪp/ noun [U] The status of a citizen with its attendant duties, rights, and privileges.
clay	/kleɪ/ noun [U] a type of heavy wet soil that becomes hard when it is baked in a kiln, used for making cups, plates, and other objects.
climate change	/ˈklaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ/ noun [U] the changes that are thought to be affecting the world's weather so that it is becoming warmer.
clothes	/kloʊðz/ noun [plural] shirts, dresses, trousers, and other things that people wear: <i>a clothes shop. I'm going to put on some clean clothes.</i>
collect	/kəˈlekt/ verb [T] to get things and keep them together for a particular reason: <i>A lot of families collect newspapers for recycling.</i>
compost	/ˈkəmˌpəʊst/ noun [U] a mixture of decayed plant material that is added to soil to improve it.
cotton	/ˈkɒt(ə)n/ noun [U] a plant grown in warm regions that has white fibres in its fruit that are used for making cotton cloth.
council	/ˈkaʊns(ə)l/ noun [C] the elected politicians who govern a city or local area, or the organization they work for.
councillor	/ˈkaʊns(ə)lə(r)/ noun [C] an elected member of the council that governs a local area.
dam	/dæm/ noun [C] a wall built across a river in a valley in order to create an artificial lake or to produce electricity.
dam	/dæm/ verb [T] to stop a river or stream from flowing by building a dam across it.
deposit	/dɪˈpəzɪt/ a layer of something that is formed by natural or chemical processes: <i>rich mineral deposits.</i>
diet	/ˈdaɪət/ noun [C/U] the food that a person or animal usually eats: <i>Try to eat a balanced diet. The bird has a diet of nuts and berries.</i>
dirty	/ˈdɜːti/ adj not clean: <i>piles of dirty washing.</i>
disease	/dɪˈziːz/ noun [C/U] a medical condition in humans or other animals and plants that can cause serious health problems or death: <i>liver disease.</i>
efficient	/ɪˈfɪʃ(ə)nt/ adj working well and producing good results by using the available time, money, supplies etc in the most effective way: <i>The new machine is far more efficient than the old one.</i>
energy	/ˈenədʒi/ noun [U] a supply or source of electrical, mechanical, or other form of power: <i>Switching off lights is a good way to save energy. Energy supplies.</i>
equipment	/ɪˈkwɪpmənt/ noun [U] the tools, machines, or other things that you need for a particular job or activity: <i>camping equipment.</i>
fetch	/fetʃ/ verb [T] to go and get someone or something: <i>He went to fetch his coat.</i>
fishing	/ˈfɪʃɪŋ/ noun [U] the activity, sport, or business of catching fish: <i>We're going fishing tomorrow.</i>

food	/fud/ noun [U] the things that people or animals eat: <i>Prices of food and clothing have risen recently.</i>
furniture	/ˈfɜ:(r)nɪtʃə(r)/ noun [U] the chairs, tables, beds, cupboards etc that someone puts in a room or house so that they can live in it.
garbage	/ˈgɑ:(r)bɪdʒ/ noun [U] waste material that is thrown away, for example empty containers or food that is not wanted.
generate	/ˈdʒenəreɪt/verb [T] to produce power or heat: <i>75% of France's electricity is generated by nuclear reactors.</i>
graze	/greɪz/verb [T] to put an animal in a place where it can eat grass.
grow	/grəʊ/ verb [I] if children, animals, or plants grow, they develop and become taller or bigger: <i>She has grown at least four inches since I saw her last.</i>
guide	/gaɪd/verb [T] to help someone to do something or make a decision: <i>There was no research to guide them. His entire life was guided by his religious beliefs.</i>
health worker	/helθ ˈwɜ:(r)kə(r)/ noun [C] someone who works in a hospital or health centre.
hunting	/ˈhʌntɪŋ/ noun [U] the activity of catching and killing animals.
hygiene	/ˈhaɪdʒi:n/ noun [U] the practice of keeping yourself and the things around you clean in order to prevent infection and disease: <i>Hospitals need to have a high standard of hygiene.</i>
ill	/ɪl/ adj not healthy because of a medical condition or an injury: <i>She was too ill to travel. Her husband is seriously ill in hospital.</i>
improve	/ɪmˈpru:v/ verb [I/T] to become better, or to make something better: <i>Your English will improve with practice.</i>
income	/ˈɪnkʌm/noun [C/U] money that someone gets from working, or from investing money: <i>What is your approximate annual income?</i>
insurance	/ɪn ˈʃʊərəns/noun [U] an arrangement in which you regularly pay a company an amount of money so that they will give you money if something that you own is damaged, lost, or stolen, or if you die or are ill or injured: <i>health insurance.</i>
leadership	/ˈli:də(r)ʃɪp/noun [U] the qualities and skills of a good leader.
leaflet	/ˈli:flət/ noun [C] a printed sheet of paper that is provided free and gives information about something.
leather	/ˈleðə(r)/ noun [C] a strong material made from animal skin that is used for making shoes, clothes, bags etc: <i>a black leather jacket.</i>
license	/ˈləɪs(ə)ns/noun [C] an official document that gives you permission to do or use something: <i>He was charged with possessing a shotgun without a licence.</i>
livestock	/ˈlaɪv stɒk/noun [plural] animals such as cows, sheep, and pigs that are kept on farms.
make	/meɪk/ verb [T] cause to be or to become: <i>make laws.</i>
manure	/məˈnjuə(r)/ noun [U] solid waste from farm animals, often mixed with other substances and used on crops to help them to grow.
medical insurance	/ˈmedɪk(ə)l ɪn ˈʃʊərəns/ noun [U] insurance against expenses incurred through illness of the insured.
medicine	/ˈmed(ə)s(ə)n/ noun [C/U] a substance that you take to treat an illness: <i>cough medicine. You have to take the medicine three times a day.</i>
meet	/mi:t/ verb [T] to do what is necessary: <i>The water won't meet the needs of the local population.</i>
nurse	/nɜ:(r)s/noun [C] someone who is trained to look after ill or injured people, usually in a hospital.
nursery	/ˈnɜ:(r)s(ə)ri/ noun [C] a place where young trees and other plants are grown.

nutrition	/nju:ˈtriʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] the food that you eat and its effects on your health and growth.
poster	/ˈpəʊstə(r)/ noun [C] a large printed notice or picture that you put on a wall for decoration or to advertise something.
play a part	/pleɪ ə pɑː(r)t/ verb to contribute to something.
provide	/prəˈvaɪd/ verb [T] to give someone something that they want or need: <i>The hotel provides a playroom for children. Provide services.</i>
publish	/ˈpʌblɪʃ/ verb [T] to produce many copies of a book, magazine, or newspaper for people to buy: <i>Their company publishes a wide selection of books.</i>
quarry	/ˈkwɒri/ noun [C] a place where stone is dug up out of the ground.
quartz	/kwɔː(r)ts/ noun [U] a hard transparent mineral that forms inside rocks such as sandstone. It is often used inside electronic equipment and watches.
rainforest	/ˈreɪnˌfɒrɪst/ noun [C/U] a forest in a tropical region of the world where it rains a lot.
refuse	/nˈfjuːz/ noun [U] <i>formal</i> things that you throw away: <i>household refuse.</i>
repair	/nˈpeə(r)/ verb [T] to fix something that is broken or damaged: <i>The cost of repairing the damage will be high.</i>
resources	/nˈzɔː(r)sɪz/ noun [C] things that exist in nature and can be used by people: <i>Many of these countries are rich in mineral resources.</i>
roof	/ruːf/ noun [C] 1 the top outer part of a building or vehicle: <i>The roof is leaking again.</i> 2 a place to live.
sanitation	/ˌsæniˈteɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] conditions and processes relating to people's health, especially the systems that supply water and deal with human waste.
save	/seɪv/ verb [T] to make it possible for someone or something to avoid danger, harm, injury etc: <i>campaigns to save the planet. A cure for cancer would save thousands of lives each year.</i>
shelter	/ˈʃeltə(r)/ noun [C] a place where people are protected from bad weather or from danger: <i>We built a temporary shelter out of branches. a bus shelter.</i>
shopkeeper	/ˈʃɒpˌkiːpə(r)/ noun [C] someone who owns or manages a shop.
soil	/sɔɪl/ noun [C/U] the top layer on the surface of the Earth in which plants grow: <i>The dry rocky soil is suitable for planting vines.</i>
spread	/spred/ verb [I/T] to gradually affect a larger area or a larger number of people or things, or to make something do this: <i>Rain will spread from the west. Soldiers returning from the war spread the disease through the region.</i>
steel	/stiːl/ noun [U] a strong metal made from a mixture of iron and carbon
stock	/stɒk/ noun [C] an amount of something that is kept so that it can be used when it is needed: <i>Their stocks of ammunition were running low.</i>
stove	/stəʊv/ noun [C] a piece of equipment that provides heat for cooking or for heating a room.
tile	/taɪl/ noun [C] a flat piece of baked clay or stone that is used for covering a roof, floor, or wall.
treatment	/ˈtriːtmənt/ noun [C/U] the process of providing medical care, or a particular type of medical care: <i>the treatment of tropical diseases; She was receiving treatment for breast cancer.</i>
tungsten	/ˈtʌŋstən/ noun [U] a very hard metal element that is used for making steel.
vaccination	/ˌvæksɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [C/U] inoculation with a vaccine in order to protect against a particular disease.

warmth	/wɔrmθ/ noun [U] 1 heat that is comfortable and pleasant: <i>We sat near the warmth of the fire.</i>
waste	/weist/noun [C/U] the useless materials, substances, or parts that are left after you have used something: <i>nuclear waste.</i>
waste	/weist/adj waste substances are what is left of something after the valuable parts of it have been used.
water	/'wɔ:tə(r)/ verb [T] to pour water on plants in order to keep them healthy.
water pump	/'wɔ:tə(r) pʌmp/ noun [C] a mechanical device that raises or moves fluid or gas by pressure or suction.
water supply	/'wɔ:tə(r) sə'plai/ noun [C/U] water that is available for people to use in a particular area.
wool	/wʊl/ noun [U] fibre or cloth made from wool: <i>a ball of wool; a wool jacket.</i>

Key:

1.

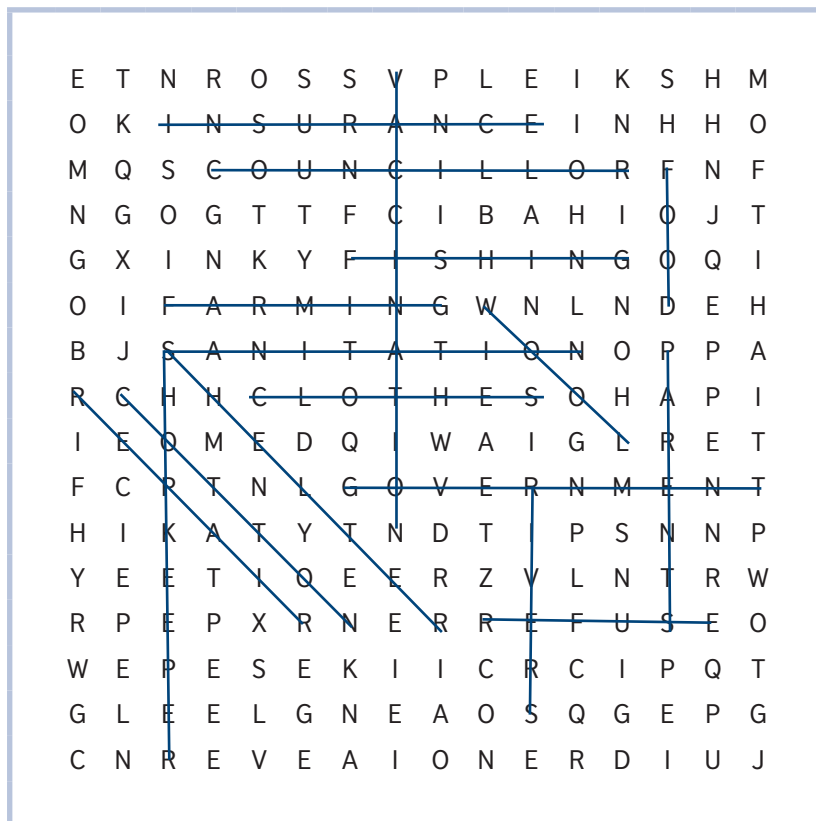
Clothes	Family	Food	Government
skirts, shirts, trousers, shoes, school uniforms	parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters	meat, bread, seeds, fish, cattle, maize, fruit, vegetables, sheep	district council, ministers, councillors
Health	Transport	Water	
nurses, vaccination, doctors, medicine,	trains, buses, taxis, lorries,	rivers, drinking water, streams, washing facilities	

2. a) 5, b) 2, c) 4, d) 8, e) 9, f) 6, g) 7, h) 1, i) 3

3. a) needs; b) shelter, c) keep, d) crops, e) dirty, f) wool, g) roof, h) love, i) part, j) health, k) refuse

4. N/A

5.



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

7. **Across:** 3. deposit, 5. nursery, 7. manure, 8. water, 9. hygiene, 11. stove, 12. resource, 13. graze;
Down: 1. energy, 2. licence, 3. dam, 4. berry, 6. rainforest, 8. waste, 10. garbage