

# OUREACH SCHOOLS EXAMINATIONS BOARD

SOCIAL STUDIES

## SPECIAL PACKAGE (TOPICAL QNS)

2023-2024

SEMI-CANDIDATE CLASS

NAME:.....STEAM:.....

SCHOOL NAME:.....

### MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE ZONE

Mediterranean climate is described as dry summers with warm wet winters. This region has four seasons;

**Spring**-This is the season of the year between winter and summer.

**Summer**-This is the season between spring and autumn (hottest season).

**Autumn**-This the season that comes between summer and winter.

**Winter** -This is the season after autumn and before spring (too cold)

**N.B:** Mediterranean climate is also called warm temperate western margin.

### **Characteristics of Mediterranean climate**

- Hot and dry summers
- Warm and wet winters
- It receives moderate rainfall, mainly in winter season.
- It has moderate temperatures during winters.

### **Countries that experience Mediterranean climate**

- |                    |           |                                |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| ➤ Northern Morocco | ➤ Tunisia | ➤ South Africa (Cape province) |
| ➤ Algeria          | ➤ Libya   |                                |

### **Main economic activities carried out;**

- |  |           |                     |
|--|-----------|---------------------|
| ➤ Crop growing.<br>(citrus fruits growing) | ➤ Tourism | ➤ Industrialization |
|  | ➤ Mining  | ➤ Livestock farming |
|  | ➤ Trade   |                     |

### **Examples of citrus fruits**

- |           |              |              |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| ➤ Grapes  | ➤ Tangerines | ➤ Clementine |
| ➤ Dates   | ➤ Apples     | ➤ Limes      |
| ➤ Oranges | ➤ Vines      | ➤ Olives     |
| ➤ Lemons  | ➤ Peaches    |              |

### Other crops grown in Mediterranean climate

- Oats
- Barley
- Sorghum
- Wheat
- Millet

### Activity 1

1. Describe Mediterranean climate?

.....

2. State any two characteristics Mediterranean climate.

i.....

ii.....

3. Which type of climate is experienced in the northern parts of Algeria and Cape Town?

.....

4. Write down two crops grown in Mediterranean climate.

i.....

ii.....

### TEMPERATE CLIMATIC ZONE

- The climate in this zone is experienced in areas of high altitude, between latitudes  $20^{\circ}$  and  $30^{\circ}$  N north and south of the Equator.
- This region covers the Eastern part of South Africa to the East of the Drakensberg ranges.
- The temperate grasslands of South Africa are called **the high velds /velds**  
Areas that experience temperate climate in South Africa
- Transvaal
- Natal
- Orange Free State

Temperate climate has warm wet summers and cool dry winters.

### Characteristic of temperate climate

- It has warm - wet summers.
- It has cool dry winters.
- It receives moderate rainfall.
- It has moderate temperatures between  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  -  $19^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### **Countries that experience temperate climate**

- South Africa
- Botswana
- Lesotho
- Ethiopia
- Swaziland

### **Economic activities carried out in temperate zone**

- Crop farming e.g. tobacco, cotton, barley, wheat, maize, sugar cane.
- Animal rearing e.g. merino sheep, angora goats
- Mining e.g. coal and copper
- Tourism
- Lumbering

#### **Merino sheep**

Merino sheep is mainly kept for wool.

#### **Uses of wool**

- It is used for making blankets
- It is used for making clothes e.g. sweaters, coats, hats.
- It is used for stuffing furniture
- It is used for making insulators and sound proofs
- It is used for making furniture and carpet paddings
- It is used for making sandal pads

### **State the factors that favour sheep rearing in the temperate climatic region**

- Presence of pasture for animals
- Presence of cool climate
- They are free from vectors

#### **Uses of mohair**

- For making nets
- For making sweaters
- For making coats
- For making socks
- For making scarves

### **Activity 2**

1. What term is used to refer to the temperate grasslands of South Africa?

.....

2. State the factors that favour sheep rearing in the temperate climatic region

3. Describe temperate climate?

Give three examples of crops grown in the temperate climatic region

i.....

ii.....

iii.....

### **MOUNTAIN / MONTANE CLIMATIC ZONE**

- This climatic zone is experienced in high altitude areas.
- The temperature here reduces with altitudinal increase making the higher slopes experience cool temperature throughout the year.
- It is mostly experienced in mountain ranges ranging from altitude between 300m - 600m above sea level.

#### **Characteristics of mountain climate**

- It has cool temperatures.
- It receives relief rainfall.

#### **Countries that experience mountain climate**

- |          |                |            |
|----------|----------------|------------|
| ➤ Uganda | ➤ Tanzania     | ➤ Cameroon |
| ➤ Kenya  | ➤ South Africa | ➤ Morocco  |

#### **Some areas that experience mountain climate**

- |                 |                   |                       |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| ➤ Mt. Ruwenzori | ➤ Mt. Kilimanjaro | ➤ Ethiopian highlands |
| ➤ Mt. Mufumbiro | ➤ Mt. Elgon       | ➤ Fouta Djallon       |
| ➤ Mt. Kenya     |                   |                       |
| ➤ .             |                   |                       |

#### **Economic activities carried out on mountain climate**

- |             |                  |                |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| ➤ Mining    | ➤ Animal grazing | ➤ Crop growing |
| ➤ Lumbering | ➤ Tourism        | ➤ quarrying    |

#### **NB**

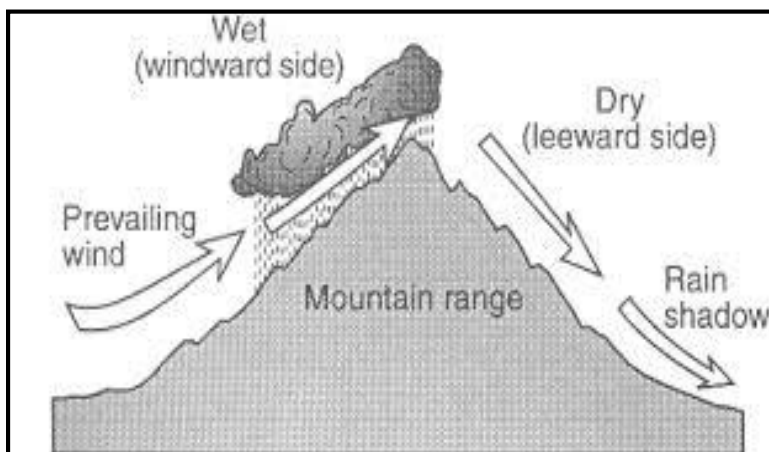
1. It is very cold at the peak of very high mountains with snow throughout the year.

2. Rainfall increases with the increase in altitude.



3. Wind ward side of the mountain receives reliable rainfall because it receives warm moist winds/air
4. Lee ward side of the mountain receives little rainfall because it receives cold dry winds.

### Diagram



## **FACTORS AFFECTING AFRICAN CLIMATE**

### **1. Altitude;**

Altitude is the height of land above sea level.

Altitude affects the climate by changing the temperature

How does altitude influence climate

Areas at a higher altitude are cooler than areas at lower altitude.

**NB .altitude is measured using altimeter and units are metres.**

### **2. Latitude**

Latitude is the distance in degrees of a place North or South of the equator.

**How latitudes influences climate**

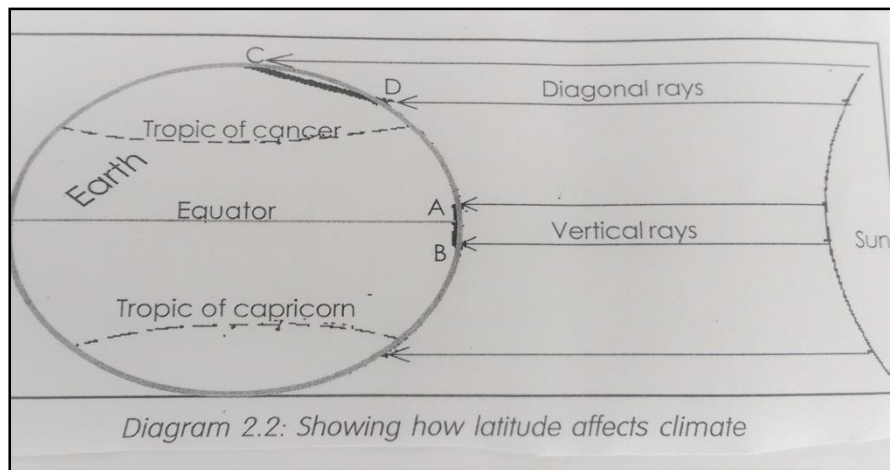
- Areas along the equator receive more rainfall than those far away from the equator.
- Areas near the equator are hotter than areas far away from the equator.

**Reasons why areas near the equator are hotter than others.**

- The sun's rays heat the areas near the equator directly than other areas.
- They rays of the sun travels a shorter distance to the equator than to the pole.

- The rays of the sun on the equator heat a smaller area than the Polar Regions.

How the sun heats the earth



**NB**

Areas near the equator experience high temperatures because the sun's rays heat the areas directly.

Areas far away from the equator experience low temperatures because the sun heats them diagonally.

Areas near the equator receive a lot of rainfall due to high rate of evaporation and transpiration.

### 3. Drainage (Distance from water bodies).

- Areas near large water bodies receive a lot of rainfall than areas far away from large water bodies.

### 4. Ocean currents

An ocean is large area of salty water that covers most of the earth.

Ocean currents are masses of water which flow in a particular direction on the surface of an ocean.

#### Causes of ocean currents

- Rotation of the earth
- Difference in temperature of water.
- Wind
- Air pressure
- Salinity of water.

#### Types of ocean currents

- Warm/surface ocean currents

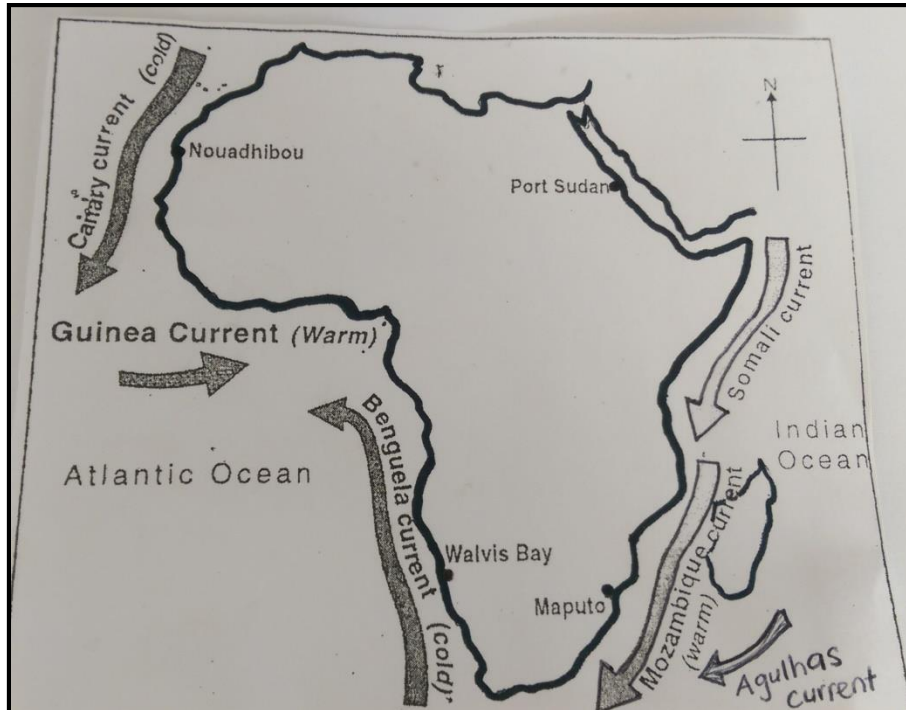
- Cold/deep ocean currents
- Examples of warm ocean currents**

- Somali ocean currents
- Mozambique ocean currents
- Guinea ocean currents
- Agulhas ocean currents

**Examples of cold ocean currents.**

- Canary Ocean current
- Benguela Ocean current.
- Equatorial Ocean currents

**Ocean currents in Africa**



**Influence of different ocean currents on the climate of Africa.**

Mozambique currents bring heavy rainfall to Eastern sides of South Africa.

Guinea currents bring heavy rainfall to West Africa.

Agulhas currents bring heavy rainfall to Madagascar.

Somali currents bring rainfall to the coastal areas of the horn of Africa.

Canary currents they bring dry conditions to North West Africa.

Benguela currents bring desert conditions to Kalahari and Namib Desert.

**How do ocean currents influence the climate of Africa?**

Warm ocean currents bring rainfall while cold ocean currents bring drought conditions.

**NB**

- warm ocean currents help to form rainfall because they have moisture
- Cold ocean currents do not form rainfall because they are dry.

### **5. Relief**

- Mountainous areas receive a lot of rainfall than low land areas
- Mountainous areas have cool temperatures than lowland areas.

### **6. Vegetation**

Areas with thick vegetation receive a lot of rainfall due to transpiration than areas with less/thin vegetation.

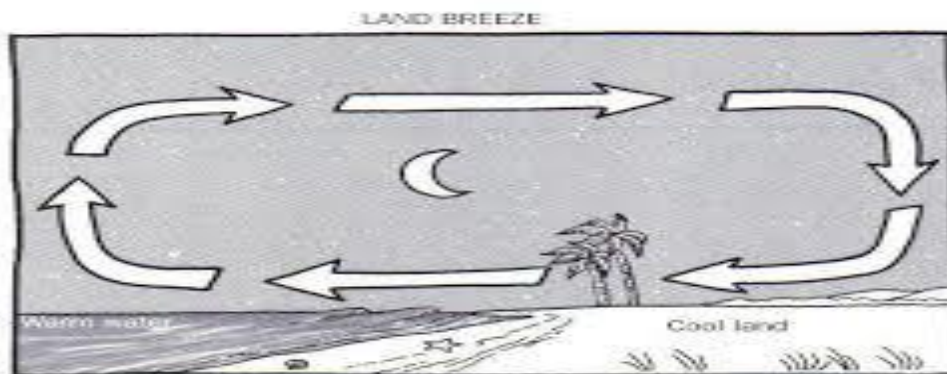
### **7. Prevailing winds**

- Wind is moving air
- Onshore winds-these are winds that blow from sea to land.
- Offshore winds-these are winds that blow from the land to sea.
- Prevailing winds are winds that blow consistently in a given direction over a particular region on Earth
- Breeze is a gentle wind/a gentle, cool wind.

#### **Land breeze**

- This is the movement of cold air from the land to the sea to replace the warm air from the sea.
- Land breeze takes place at night.

#### **Diagram showing land breeze**



#### **Why does land breeze take place at night?**

- At night the land cools faster than the seas
- The warmer air from the sea where the pressure is low rises and the cooler air from the land blows towards the sea to replace the risen air.

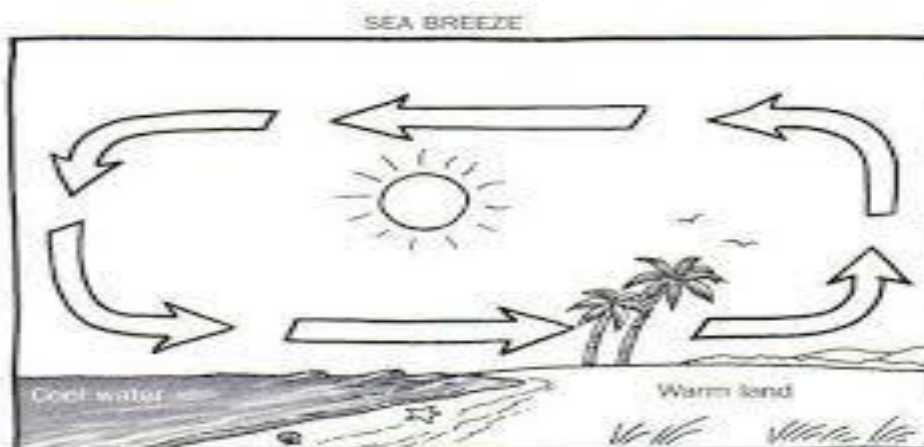
#### **Sea breeze**

This is the movement of cold air from the sea to the land to replace the warm air from the land.



Sea breeze takes place during day.

### Diagram



### Why does the sea breeze take place during the day?

- During day, the land heats faster than the water bodies
- The warm air on the land rises and cold air from the sea moves towards the land.

### NB

- The warm air rises because it is lighter and is replaced by cold air which is heavier.
- The sea breeze is moist therefore they bring convectional rainfall.

### How prevailing winds affect the climate.

- Warm moist winds bring rainfall while cold dry winds bring no rainfall.
- They influence the temperature of an area by being warmer or cooler.
- The winds can drive away the clouds that could have formed rain.

### Examples of prevailing winds that influence the climate of Africa.

- ✓ North East and South East monsoon winds
  - They blow from the Indian Ocean
  - They bring rainfall to east Africa because they carry a lot of moisture.
- ✓ South West monsoon winds.
  - They blow from the Atlantic Ocean to West Africa. They bring a lot of rainfall to West Africa.
- ✓ North East Trade winds
  - They blow from Saudi Arabia
  - They bring no rainfall to North East Africa (horn of Africa).
- ✓ Harmattan winds

- These winds blow from the Sahara desert.
- They bring no rainfall to West Africa because they carry no moisture from the desert.

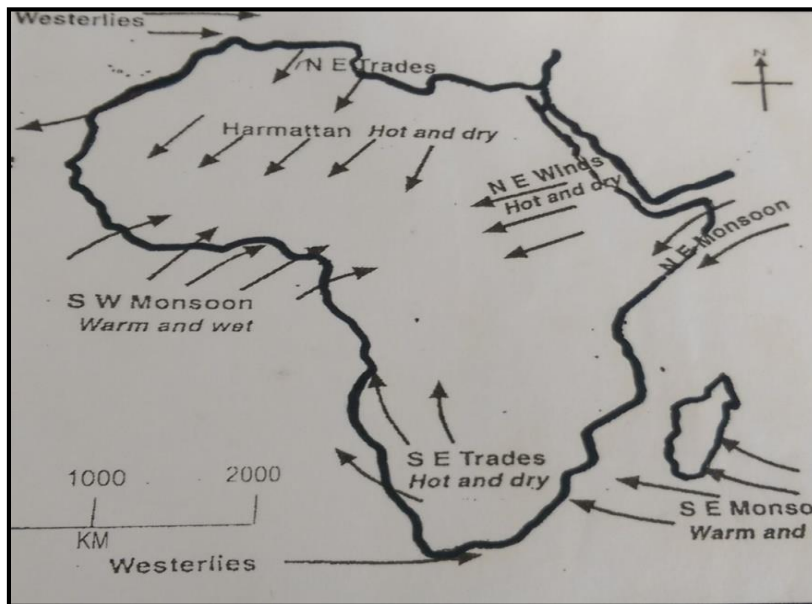
#### ✓ **Westerly winds**

- These winds blow during the winter only
- They blow to the cape regions of South Africa and the Mediterranean lands in North Africa.
- They bring rainfall in the winter.

NB.

The south east and north east monsoon winds bring rainfall towards the equator. This rain is received in the summer when the sun is directly overhead the equator.

### **MAP AFRICA SHOWING PREVAILING WINDS**



### **Human activities**

Human activities that conserve vegetation of an area encourage rain formation while those that destroy vegetation discourage rain formation.

### **Human activities that modify climate.**

- Afforestation
- Agro forestry
- Swamp conservation
- Bush fallowing
- Shifting cultivation

### **Human activities that destroy the climate of an area.**

- Deforestation
- Swamp drainage
- Bush burning
- Over grazing
- Industrialization

- In areas with plenty of rainfall, crops are grown and in those with little rainfall, pastoralism is practiced.
- Different crops do well in different climatic zones.
- Climate determines the way of dressing of people.
- Climate determines the types of houses built in different areas.
- It also determines the settlement patterns in different areas.

#### Influence of human activities on climate

- Deforestation-It leads to drought
- Afforestation-Leads to increased rainfall received
- Industrialization-This leads to the destruction of the ozone layer hence global warming.
- Swamp drainage-It leads to scarcity of rainfall (drought)

### Activity 3

1. Mention any four factors that influence climate of Africa
  - i.....ii.....
  - ii.....iv.....
2. Give the reasons why areas near the equator are hotter than others
 

.....

.....
3. What are ocean currents
 

.....

.....
4. State any two causes of ocean currents
  - i.....ii.....
5. Give two examples of the following types of ocean currents in Africa;
  - a) Warm ocean currents
    - i.....ii.....
    - iii.....
  - b) Cold ocean currents
    - i.....ii.....
6. How do ocean currents influence the climate of Africa
 

.....

.....
7. Why does the sea breeze take place during the day?



8. What is a land breeze?

9. Give two examples of prevailing winds that influence the climate of Africa.

i.....ii.....

10. Which prevailing winds are responsible for causing the Sahara desert

### Summary

Climate	Human activities
Equatorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-People carryout farming, lumbering, latex tapping.</li><li>-People put on heavy/thick clothes</li><li>-People build houses with slanting roofs to allow water runoff.</li></ul>
Tropical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-People practice farming, pastoralism and tourism.</li><li>-People put on light clothes</li><li>-Livestock farming e.g. ranching and dairy farming.</li></ul>
Temperate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-People practice sheep rearing</li><li>-Ranching for beef</li><li>-Growing of maize and barley.</li></ul>
Mediterranean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-growing of citrus fruits e.g. oranges ,grapes, lemons, lime</li></ul>
Desert/semi desert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-people carryout irrigation farming</li><li>-nomadic pastoralism by Fulani, Masai, Tuareg, Hausa.</li><li>-people build flat houses to control heat from the sun.</li><li>People wear light clothes, turbans.</li></ul>