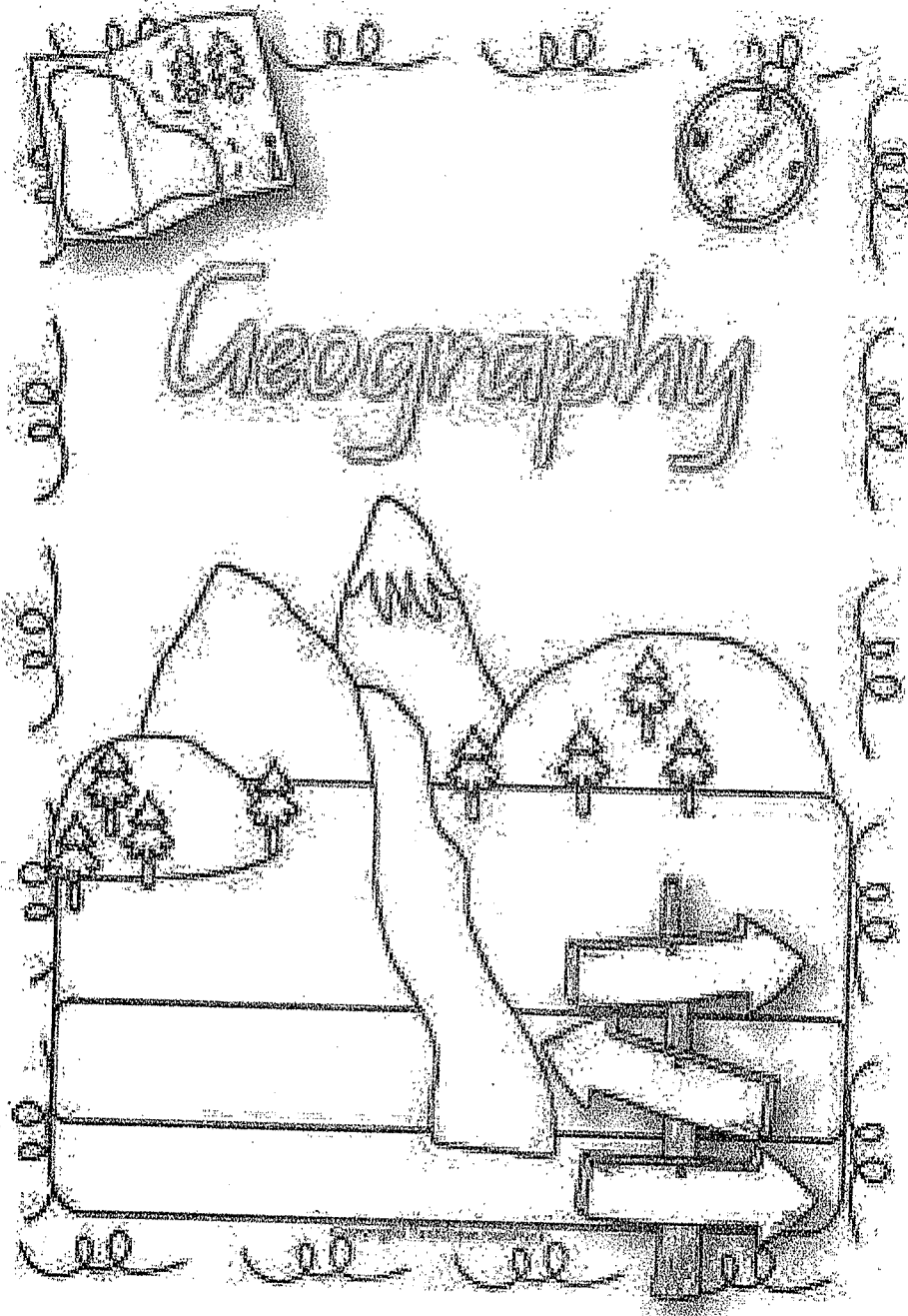


Social Sciences

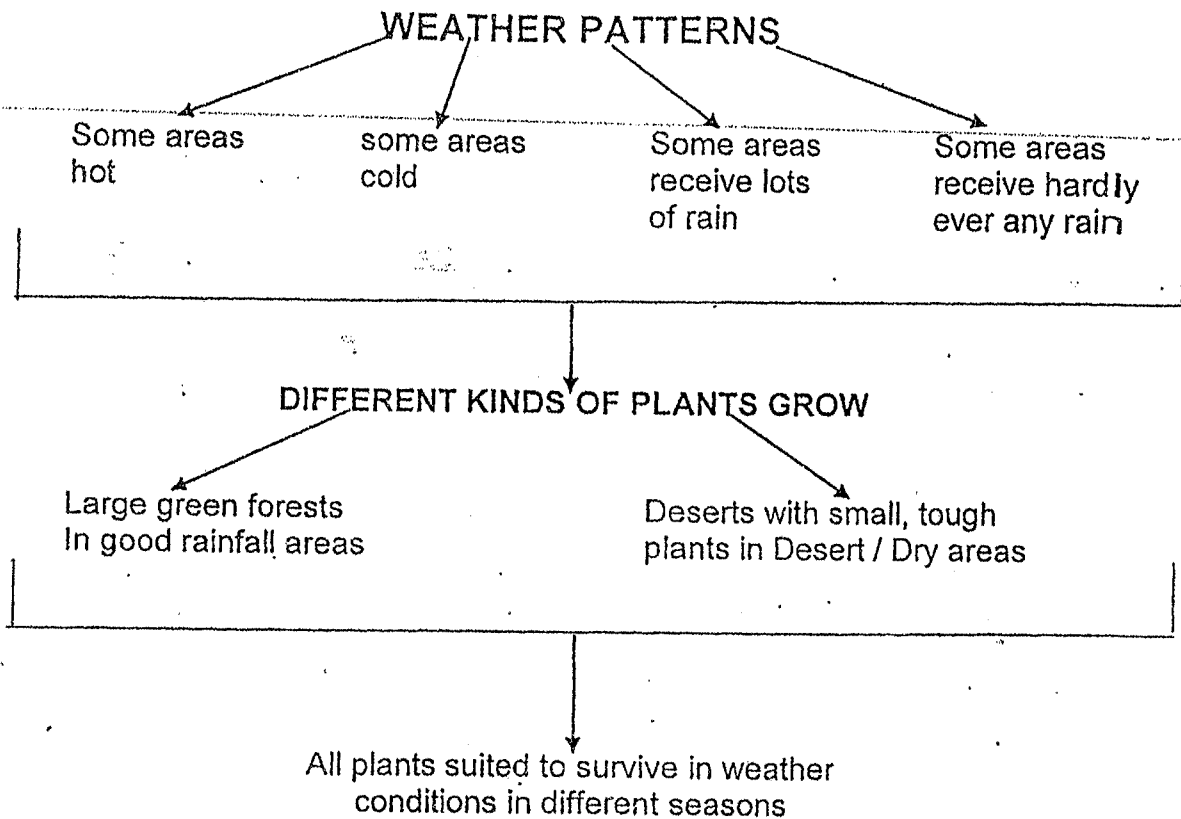


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Grade 6: _____

GEOGRAPHY GRADE 6

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION AROUND THE WORLD (PAGE 49)



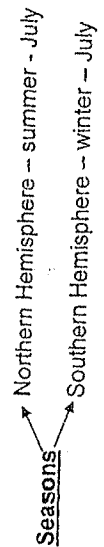
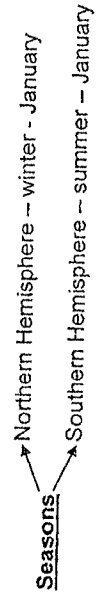
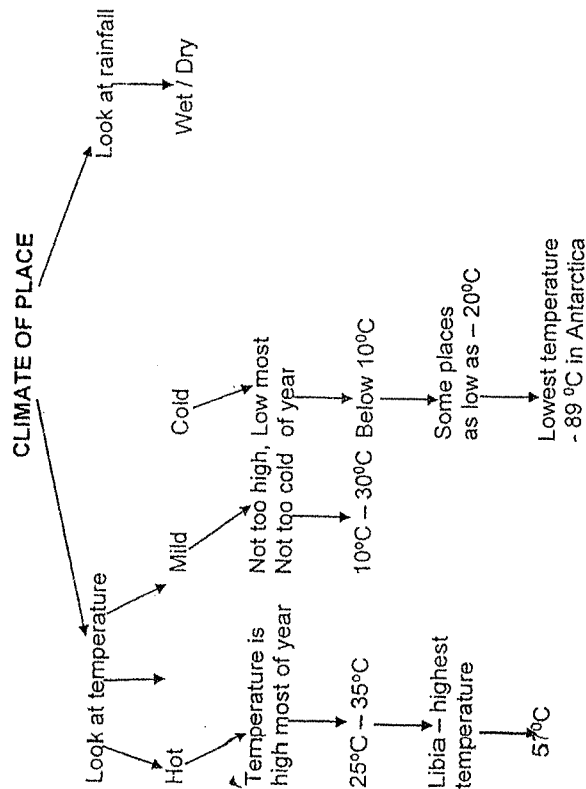
Answer these questions on the worksheet.

Activity 1 (Page 49) Look at photographs (Page 48)

1. Would you say it was (hot / cold) in the photographs on Page 48?
2. Do you think it is (hot / cold) in the pictures on Page 48, most of the year?
3. Do these places get (a lot / little) rain?
4. Can these plants on photographs store water in their stems? (Yes / No).
5. Do you see any animals? (Yes / No).
6. Would you say this area looks like a (forest / savannah / desert)?

GEOGRAPHY GRADE 6
CLIMATE AROUND THE WORLD (PAGE 50 – 53)
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WEATHER AND CLIMATE

WEATHER	CLIMATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature of <u>one</u> day – hot / cold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What weather is like over long period of time – months
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainy day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windy day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot / Cold for months



1. Complete these sentences:

In SA we have summer from _____ to _____.

We have autumn from _____ to _____.

It is winter from _____ to _____, and spring from _____ to _____.

2. Circle the correct word.

Summer temperatures in SA is (hot / cold).

Autumn is (cold / mild). In winter it is (cold / mild) and in spring it is (hot / mild).

ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY NUMBER 1 FOLLOWS! (20 Marks)

GEOGRAPHY GRADE 6 – (PAGE 54)

Wet and dry areas of the world.

<i>Descriptions of rainfall in areas</i>	
Over 2000mm rain	Very wet
1000 – 2000mm	Wet
500mm – 1000mm	Moderately wet
250mm – 500mm	Dry
Less than 250mm	Very dry

NBI

- Moisture clouds come from the oceans.
- Wet areas are found near the oceans.
(warm oceans are near the Equator).
- Dry areas are found more inland mainly because winds that bring rainfall does not reach there.
- Dry areas are found next to cold oceans.
- Cold oceans don't give the air enough moisture.

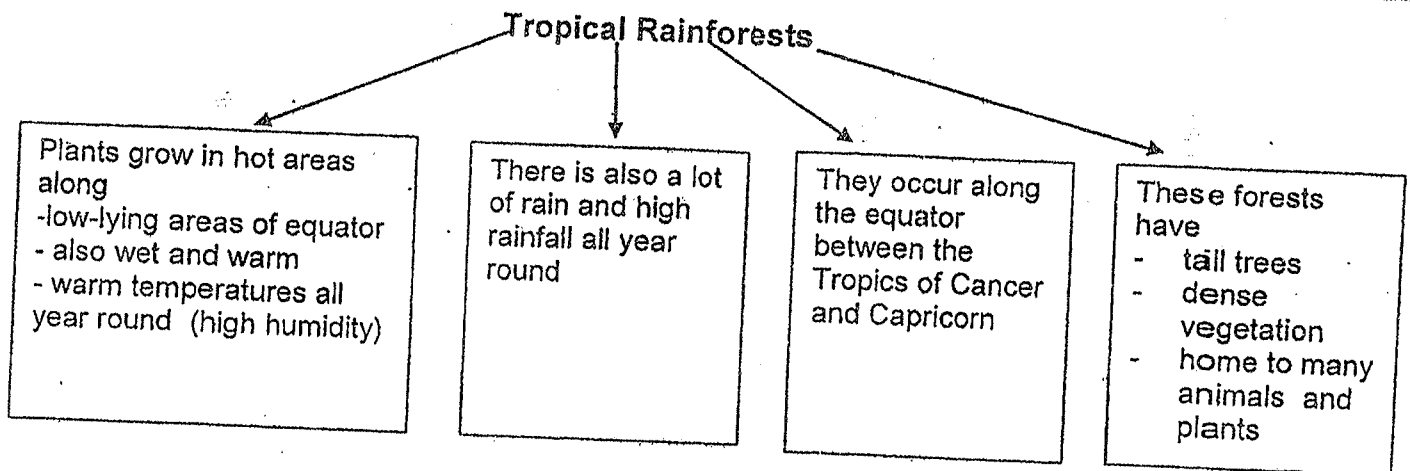
Activity 3 Annual rainfall maps – Page 54

1. Look at the rainfall map on Page 54.
 - a. Which two colours show the most rainfall?
 - b. Which colour shows the least rain?
 - c. Which colour shows 250 to 1000mm of rain?
2. Which areas get the most rain (over 3000mm)?
3. Close to which line of latitude are the areas in question 2?
4. On how many continents are these areas?
5. Are places marked A, B, C, D wet or dry (on the map Page 54)?

GEOGRAPHY GRADE 6

Tropical rainforests (Page 55 – 56)

Tropical rainforests is one of the many different forests you get on Earth.



- Tropical Rainforests called "Jewels of the Earth".
- Rainforests absorb ± 4,8 billion tons of carbon dioxide per year.
- Most well-known Tropical Rainforest is Amazon Forest in South America.
- Annual rainfall ± 1500mm – 3500mm per year.
- Humidity is ± 80% meaning almost all the air is filled with moisture (air feels sticky).
- Temperature is ± 28°C all year round.
- Almost no change in day and night temperatures

Activity 4 (Page 56) Maps (compare)

1. Which areas on the map on Page 55 shows where rain forests are?
(Choose from these answers)

Karoo in South Africa, Minna in Africa, Singapore in South-East, Asia,
Mananus in South America

2. Compare the world's rainfall statistics on Page 54 with the map on Page 55.

Is there a pattern and what is it?

3. Compare the map on page 52 about world temperatures with the map on Page 55.

Do the temperatures of rainforests change much during summer and winter?

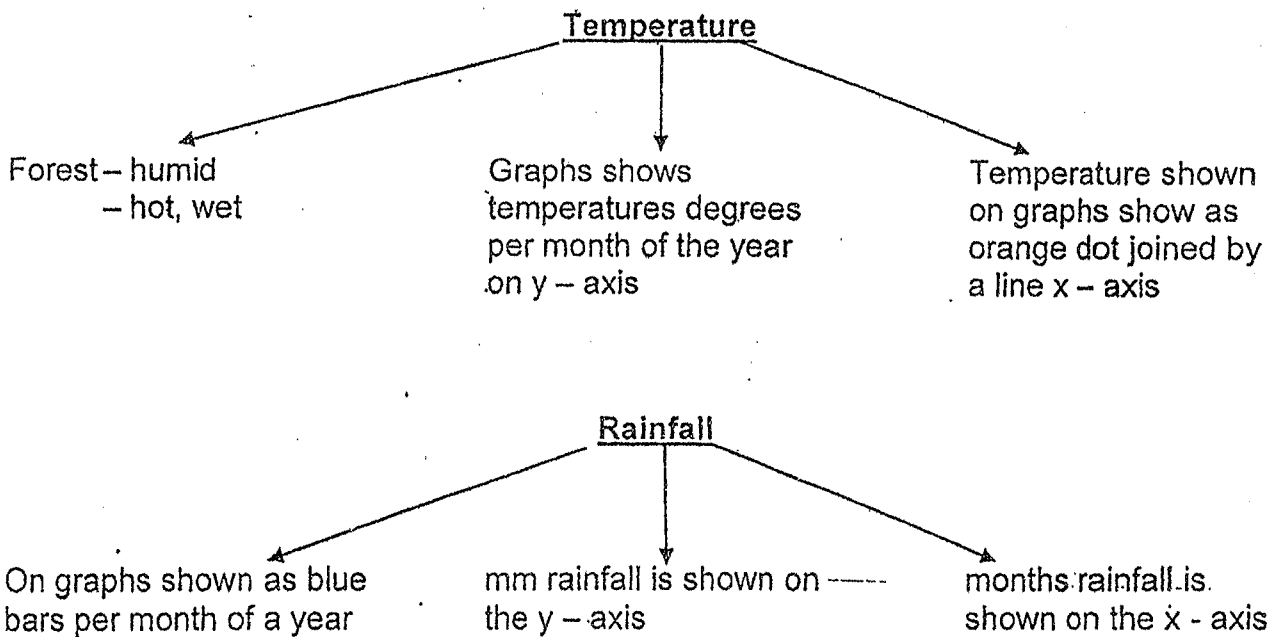
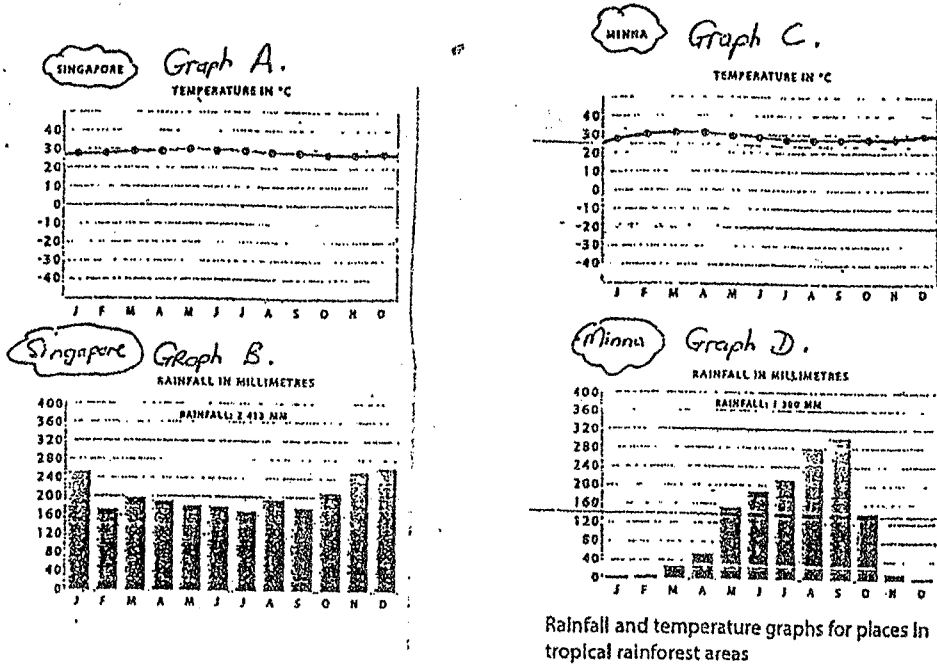
4. Why are rainforests called tropical rainforests?

5. Which important line of latitude runs through most tropical rainforests?

GEOGRAPHY GRADE 6 - PAGE 56 - 57

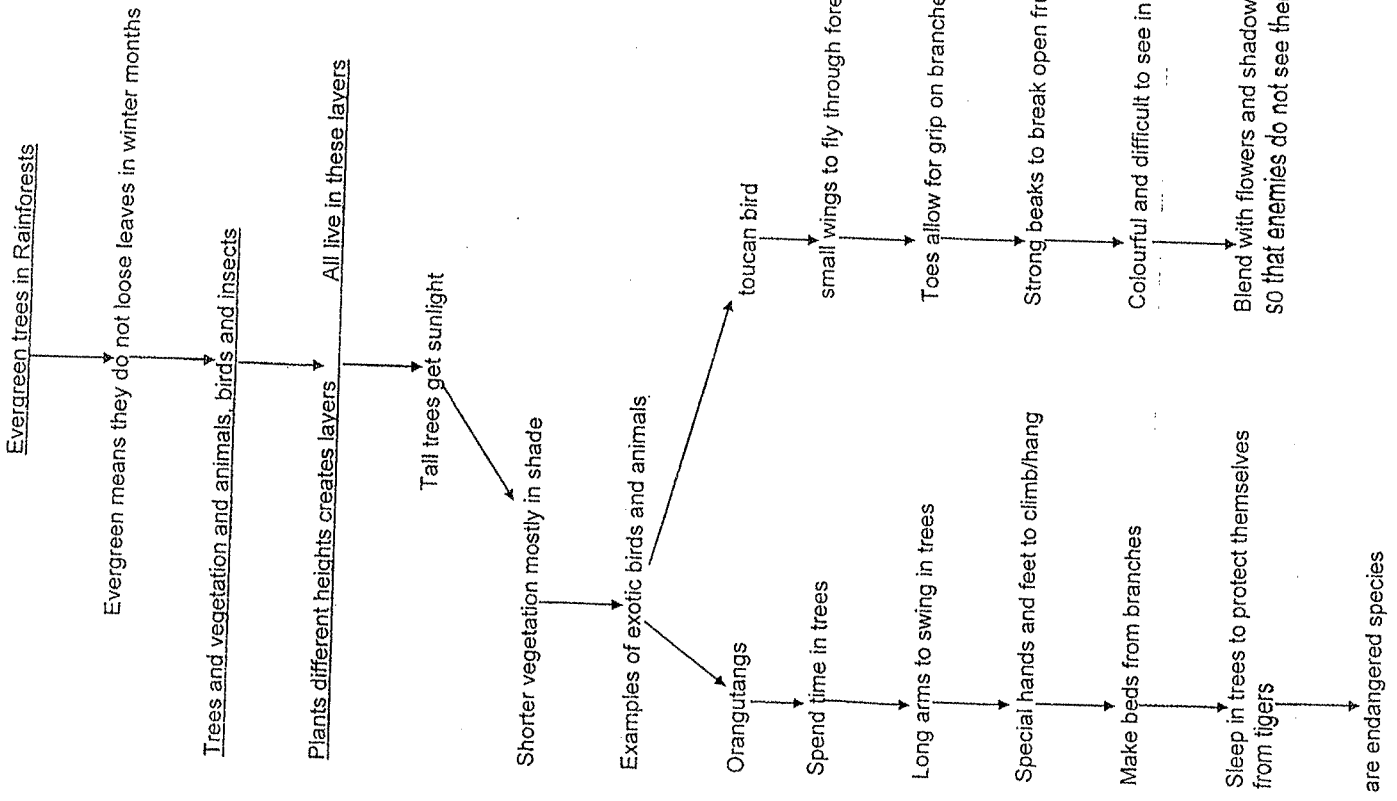
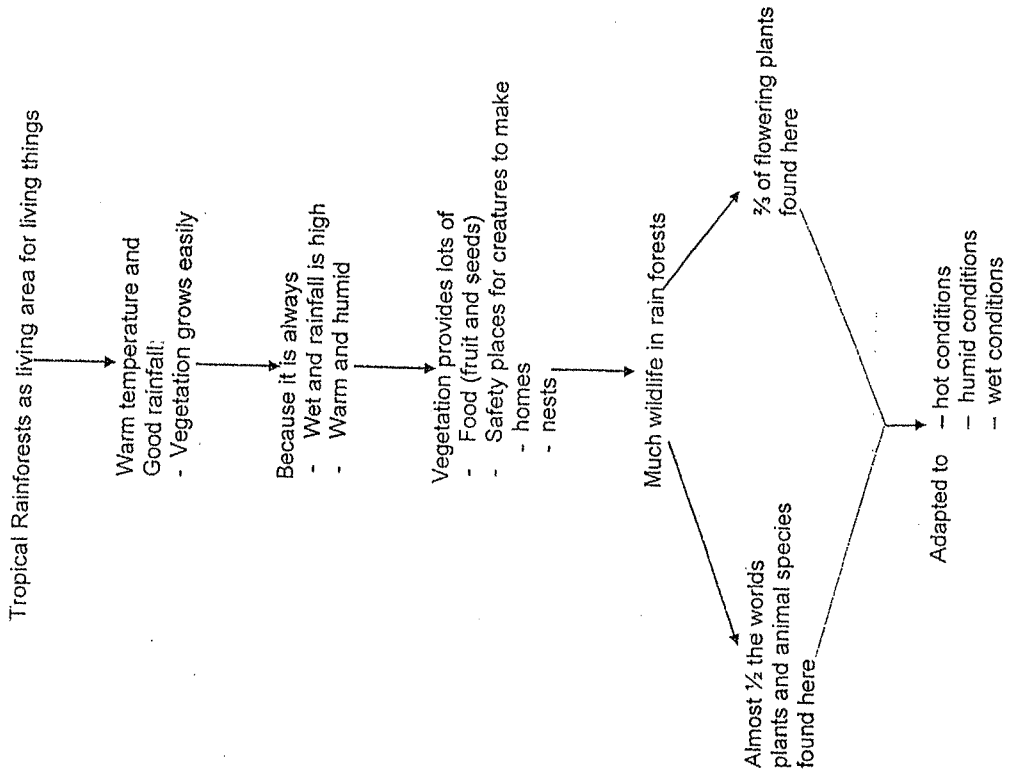
Climate – temperature and rainfall patterns

Study these temperatures and rainfall graphs



GEOGRAPHY GRADE 6

Natural vegetation and wildlife in a rainforest. (Page 57, 58)



Deforestation (Page 59) (Case Study):

Definitions → Deforestation: cut down of forest to clear large areas.
→ Logging: Cutting down of trees using it for wood

Rainforests are cut down (deforestation) because of:

- Logging
- Farming
- Mining
- Road building

Many times wood is sold to overseas countries.

Read this case study:

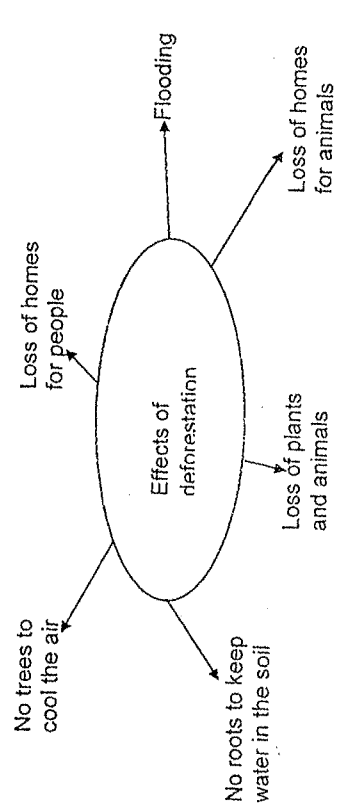
Case study: Logging in Gabon

Gabon is a country in West Africa. Logging in its rainforests has provided jobs and money for many people. However, most of Gabon's rainforests are now gone.

Logging has led to more roads being built through forest areas. More roads have made it easier for people to move into and through the forest. This has disturbed more natural areas. Roads have also made it easier for people to illegally hunt animals. Animals like the gorilla are in danger of disappearing from the Earth forever. The government has stopped logging in certain areas to protect the remaining rainforests in Gabon. But people break the laws and are still logging in these areas.

The importance of tropical Rainforests

Tropical Rainforests are important to the health of our planet, because they absorb carbon dioxide.
Tropical Rainforests are precious because of all the natural plant and animal life.



The Tropical Forest Action Plan (TFAP) was developed to try and stop the destruction of tropical rainforests.
The TFAP tries to:

- look after people living in tropical rainforests
- to make tropical rainforests a reserve to prevent it being cut down
- to plant back indigenous trees in deforested areas.
- to make people understand why tropical forests are important

PROBLEMS the TFAP experienced:

- Logging or wood provides money for people
- People need farming land and places to live

Activity 7 – Discuss deforestation (Page 59)

Read the case study again:

1. Why do the people log trees in Gabon?
2. Name two other things people do that cause deforestation.
3. Write down four effects of deforestation.
4. Write down two facts about the importance of tropical rainforests for our planet.

Read the next case study and answer the questions:

Case study: Deforestation in the Congo rainforest

The Congo rainforest is the second largest in the world, after the Amazon forest. About 70% of Africa's plant cover is found there. There are over 600 tree species and 10 000 animal species.

Since the 1980s, the Congo forests have been cleared faster than anywhere else. Several animals and trees that are only found there are at risk of becoming extinct. The Bonobo, for example, is only found in the DRC.



Figure 2.12: Location of the Congo rainforest



Figure 2.13: Bonobo



Figure 2.14: Pygmy hunter-gatherer

About 40 million people depend on the forest for food, firewood and medicines. The pygmy hunter-gatherers who live there have no other way of life.

Forest land is cleared for mining and farming, but the main reason for deforestation is logging. Big companies promise forest communities money, schools and clinics, but seldom give them. People lose the forest that provides them with food, shelter and medicines and gain very little in return. Many organisations are working to stop logging in the forests of the Congo.

Questions:

1. Use your atlas to find the biggest country in the Congo rainforest.
2. What is the main cause of deforestation in this forest?
3. What effect does deforestation have on local people?
4. Who do you think benefits from logging?
5. What losses could Africa experience if the forests disappear?

GEOGRAPHY GRADE 6

Hot Deserts – Location on Earth (Page 60)

Hot Deserts - dry areas

- Receive less than 250mm rainfall per year.
- Very hot climate
- Largest hot desert is Sahara in North Africa

There are also Cold Deserts in the world.

Locations of Hot Deserts on Earth.

See map on page 60.

Deserts on continents of:

- North America is the Mojave Desert
- South America is the Atacama Desert
- North Africa is the Sahara Desert which is the largest desert in the world.
- South Africa is the Kalahari Desert.
- India and Pakistan is the Thar
- Australia is the Australian Desert
- Middle East is the Arabian Desert

Most Deserts are on the Western coasts of Continents.

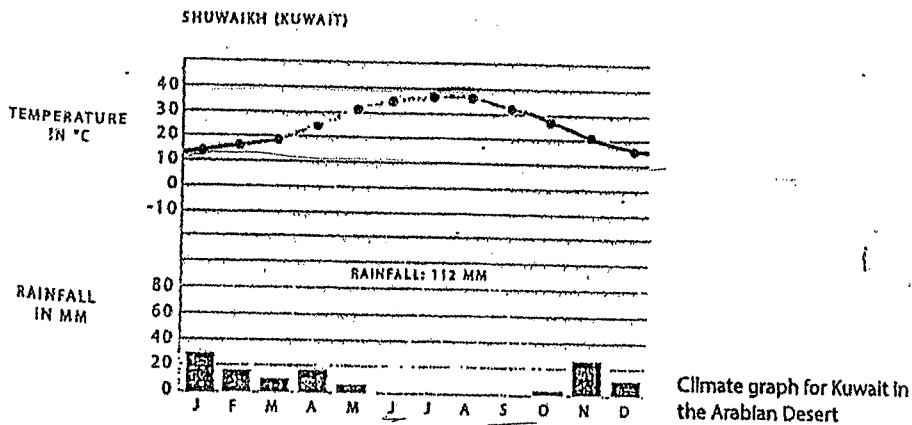
Activity 8 – Hot Deserts on a map (own questions)

- Name the largest desert in the world.
- Name two types of deserts in the world.
- Which line of Latitude goes through the Arabian Desert and Sahara Desert?
- Which line of Latitude goes through the Australian Desert and Kalahari Desert?
- Name the Deserts in the Western Hemisphere.
- Which Deserts are in the Eastern Hemisphere?
- How many deserts are in the Northern Hemisphere?
- List the Deserts in the Southern Hemisphere.

Climate – temperature and rainfall in Hot Deserts (Page 61).

<i>Hot Desert Temperature</i>	<i>Hot Desert Rainfall</i>
Between 20°C to 25°C	Little rainfall
Some places as high as 50°C	Often no rain for months
Nights very cold	

Study this graph which is showing the temperatures and rainfall in the hot deserts. Shuwaikh in Kuwait in the Middle East.



Activity 9 – Read climate graphs of a hot desert (Page 62).

1. What shows the temperature figures?
What shows the rainfall figures?
2. What is the hottest temperature?
3. How much rain falls for the whole year?
4. What do you notice about the rainfall when the temperature is at its highest?
5. Match these sentences to the month you think it falls in.
Redraw these columns in your book.
(Use the graphs on Page 61)

<i>Sentences / Statements</i>	<i>Months</i>
a. Coldest day of year	
b. Rained for 15 weeks	
c. It's very hot and rainy	
d. Cold and rainy	

GRAPHY GRADE 6 – (Page 62 – 64)

ral vegetation and wildlife in a desert

Plants	Animals
<p>Few plants – little rain</p> <p>Type of plants – need little water</p>	<p>Dig holes in sand to rest in cool, dark holes when hot.</p> <p>Example Dromedary Camel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ One – humped camel ❖ Arabian Desert ❖ Stores fat in hump ❖ Go without water for 3 – 4 days ❖ Tough mouth allows it to eat thorny desert plants
<p>Some found other ways to survive</p>	<p>Example Meerkats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kalahari Desert ❖ Long claws which help them to dig for insects to eat ❖ Live in groups ❖ Warn another of danger ❖ Large birds prey on them ❖ Snakes and scorpions poisons can't harm meerkats
<p>Plants have long roots – search for water</p> <p>Plants store water in stems / leaves</p> <p>Some have spikes / poisons to protect themselves from being eaten</p> <p>Example Barrel Cactus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Flowering cactus ❖ Found in North American deserts ❖ Native Americans drank water if stored in leaves ❖ They used the spikes – fish hooks sturts. <p>Example Desert Pea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Australian Desert ❖ A seed most of year ❖ Sprouts in rainy season ❖ Then makes new seeds for next rainy season 	

Activity 10 – Table of desert plants and animals (Page 64)

Copy this table and complete it in your exercise book

Animal / Plant	Where is it found?	How is it suited for a desert?
1. _____	1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
etc. _____	etc. _____	etc. _____

GEOGRAPHY GRADE 6

How people live in a desert (Page 64 – 66)

Oasis – place in desert where water is permanently found.

- People build settlements nearby
- Grow crops e.g. date palms, figs, olives
- Date palms useful:
 - ❖ fruits can be eaten
 - ❖ trunk provides wood
 - ❖ leaves used to make rope to be used on roofs of buildings

<i>Lifestyles of Tuareg of the Sahara</i>	<i>Lifestyles of Aborigini in Australia</i>
- Herd sheep, goats, camels	- Nomads
- Nomadic	- Hunted desert animals
- Moves as seasons change, looking for pastures and water	- Eat certain desert plants
- Been doing it for 100's of years	- Know when it will rain, to move to those areas
- Know which routes to travel	- Do not possess a lot of things
- Eat meat of animals	- They always carry hunting and gathering tools with them
- Drink milk of animals	- ± 200 years ago the land was taken over by European Settlers
- Use animals hides to make tents and other goods	- This forced Aborigines to change their way of life

Desert people knew ways to bring underground water to the surface:

- ❖ Dug wells
- ❖ Made waterways to lead water from a water source to their crops
- ❖ - Today they lay underground pipes
- ❖ - Build modern-day pumps
- ❖ - Use trucks to bring fresh water to areas needing water.

Activity 11 How people survive in a desert

Imagine you are living in a hot desert far away from a big city. Give examples of how you could get:

Water

Food

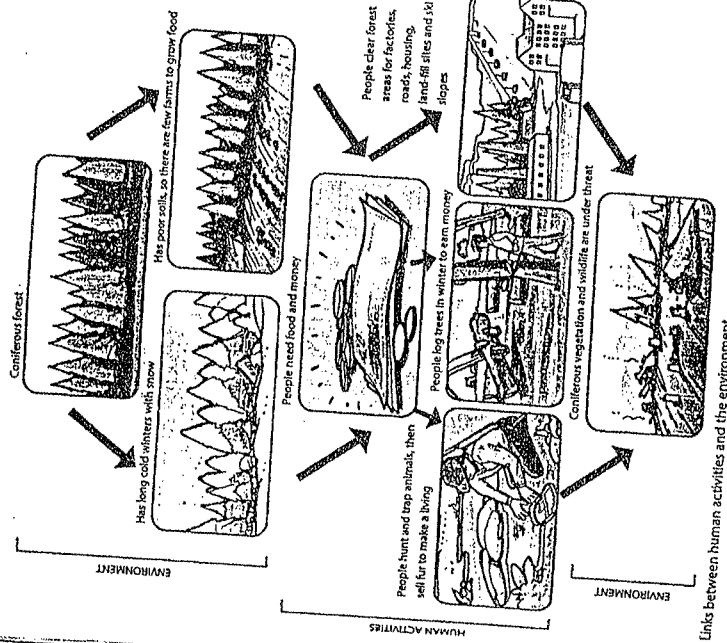
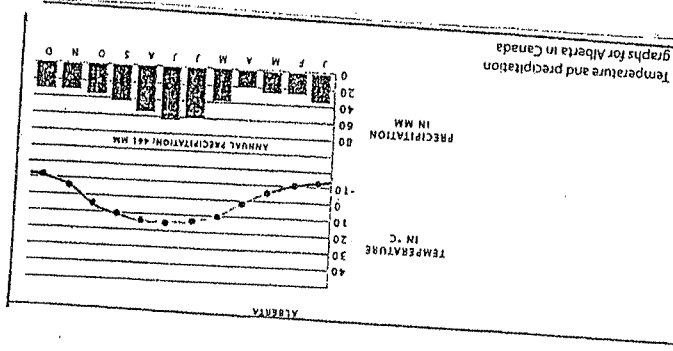
Shelter

GEOGRAPHY GRADE 6

Coniferous Forests (Page 67 - 71)

Location on Earth	Climate: Temperature and rainfall	Vegetation and wild life	Human activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ± 15% of Earth's land World largest forests Fewer kinds of plants and animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summer short Winters long + cold Heavy snowfall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tall, narrow coniferous trees Shrubs and herbs grow close to ground Some forests frozen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment effects the peoples work People activities also affects environment See the diagram of links between human activities and the environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Found in lake areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precipitation includes rainfall and snowfall (See graph) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plants grow slowly 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grow higher up mountains sides 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals walk far to find enough food 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Found in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North America Scandinavia Northern Europe Siberia (See map Page 67) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some animal hibernate to survive 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some migrate Some store food in winter e.g. of trees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pine trees spruce trees e.g. of animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> moose grey owl Russian flying squirrel 	

Temperature and rainfall (precipitation graph):



Facts about plant life

- Pine trees** - Bear cones, no flowers
 - Thin needle - like leaves
 - Helps to survive the cold weather
- Spruce trees** - Branches grow downwards
 - Prevents breakage under heavy snow
 - Snow easily slides off

Facts on animal life

- Moose** - Found in North America
 - Largest of deers
 - Special coat makes it keep warm in winter