obook assess

SAMPLE CHAPTER

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WESTERN AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM

skills and activities book 7

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Skills survey: Civics and Citizenship
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Glossary grab

chapter **2**

word wizard

Water in the world

Word search

In this word wizard, you will search for key terms used in the study of water in the world. By the end of the activity, you will be familiar with important terms used in this chapter.

G	H	N	N	V	O	Y	B	G	U	G	J	T	T	A	G	G	N	B	E
W	R	Q	O	C	G	X	T	Y	C	J	N	H	E	R	J	O	I	C	V
J	Z	B	I	N	R	R	I	I	Q	O	G	I	O	N	I	O	H	W	A
H	F	P	T	G	I	S	V	A	L	U	N	U	L	T	O	D	I	D	P
E	L	B	A	W	E	N	E	R	O	I	N	S	A	C	N	N	K	N	O
U	H	Q	V	Y	U	H	E	R	H	D	B	N	U	Y	Y	J	J	P	R
N	E	R	R	S	G	H	D	Y	W	M	I	A	L	M	K	C	M	I	A
Y	B	M	E	V	A	B	W	A	R	L	W	V	N	C	P	Q	E	A	T
K	N	E	S	E	H	D	T	R	A	X	X	J	C	I	O	T	Q	R	I
M	E	T	N	D	M	E	E	S	F	L	O	O	D	N	A	Q	I	W	O
F	A	A	O	I	R	R	E	I	N	F	I	L	T	R	A	T	I	O	N
R	K	M	C	G	E	D	N	V	E	Y	V	L	U	U	O	U	S	Q	N
Y	T	I	C	I	R	T	C	E	L	E	O	R	D	Y	H	T	E	U	O
R	A	L	U	W	O	D	F	P	U	Q	L	Z	N	S	J	R	C	J	S
U	S	C	L	L	N	X	A	J	W	Q	X	W	J	P	A	V	S	Z	U

Climate
Conservation
Consumption
Desalination
Drought
Evaporation
Flood
Groundwater
Hydroelectricity
Infiltration
Non renewable
Recycling
Renewable
Sustainability
Water scarcity

Nuts and BOLTSS

The bell has rung in skill school! In this activity, you will develop your understanding of key features of a map. By the end of the activity, you will be able to interpret, understand and apply BOLTSS.

Part A

1 Do you know your way around a map? Fill in the blank cells in the table in Source 1 to complete the meaning of BOLTSS.

B		An outline or box drawn around the map
O		
L	Legend	
T		
S		A way of indicating what distances on the map represent in the real world
S	Source	

Source 1

Part B

Water is a natural resource. It is used in many ways, including drinking (domestic use), irrigating farms (agricultural use) and producing power (industrial use).

Source 3 is a topographic map of the Three Gorges Dam in China, which is the largest dam in the world. Built across the Yangtze River, the Three Gorges Dam captures water and uses it to generate hydroelectricity. Hydroelectricity is the largest source of renewable, non-polluting energy in the world.

Using your knowledge of BOLTSS, interpret the map and answer the questions below.

(B) **2** Fill in the blanks in the paragraph below to demonstrate your understanding of the map's **border**.

The numbers around the border are used to locate features on the m . The numbers along the bottom are called E as they increase in an easterly direction. The numbers along the side are called N as they increase in a northerly direction.

(O) **3** Using the compass in Source 2, determine the direction below to practise your **orientation** skills.

a Tai Ping Xi Zhen to Yang Gui Dian: _____

b Yang Gui Dian to San Duo Ping: _____

c San Duo Ping to Jin Gang Cheng: _____

d Jin Gang Cheng to Sha Ping: _____

e Sha Ping to Long Tan Ping: _____

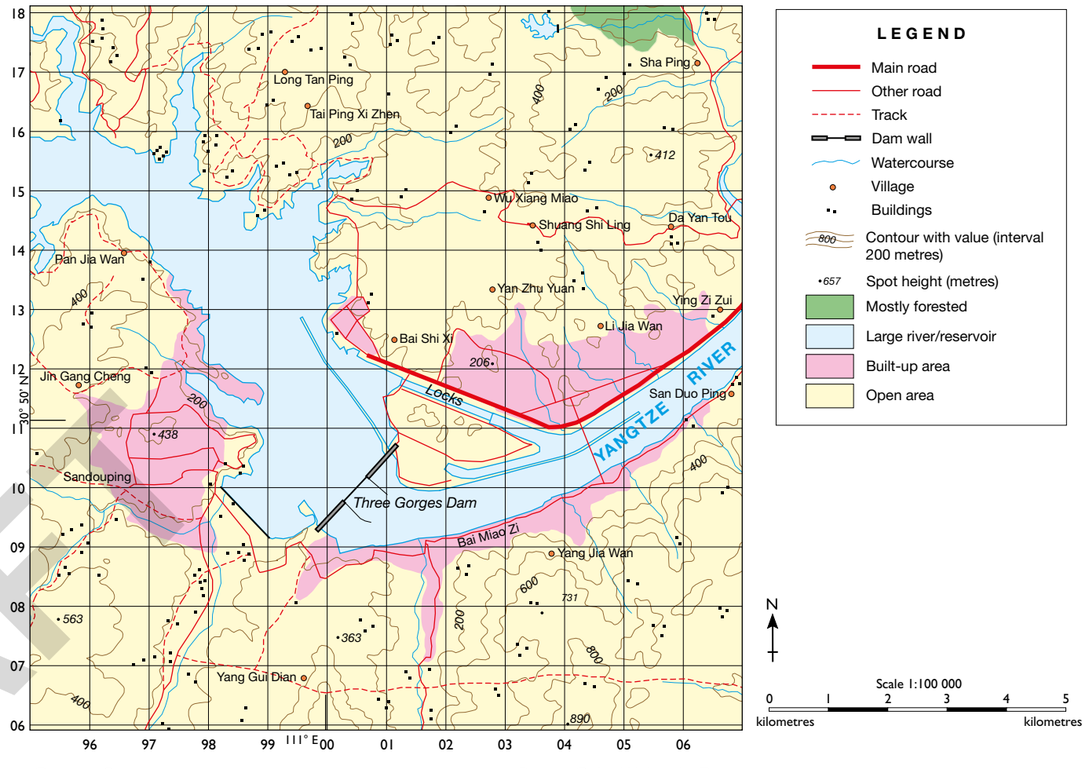
Source 2

(L) **4** Answer the questions below to demonstrate your knowledge of the map's **Legend**.

a What does the blue shading on the map represent? _____

b Is this blue area a natural or cultural feature? _____

THE THREE GORGES DAM, CHINA



Source 3 Source: Oxford University Press

c What does the pink shading on the map represent? _____

d Is this pink area a natural or cultural feature? _____

e Draw the symbols for:

i a main road

ii a village.

(T) **5** What is the **title** of the map? _____

(S) **6** Use the map's **Scale** to answer the questions below.

a What is the straight line distance from Bai Shi Xi to Yang Gui Dian? _____

b What is the length of the Three Gorges Dam? _____

c What is the length of the main road on the northern bank of the Yangtze River? _____

(S) **7** What is the **source** of the map? _____

Displaying data differently

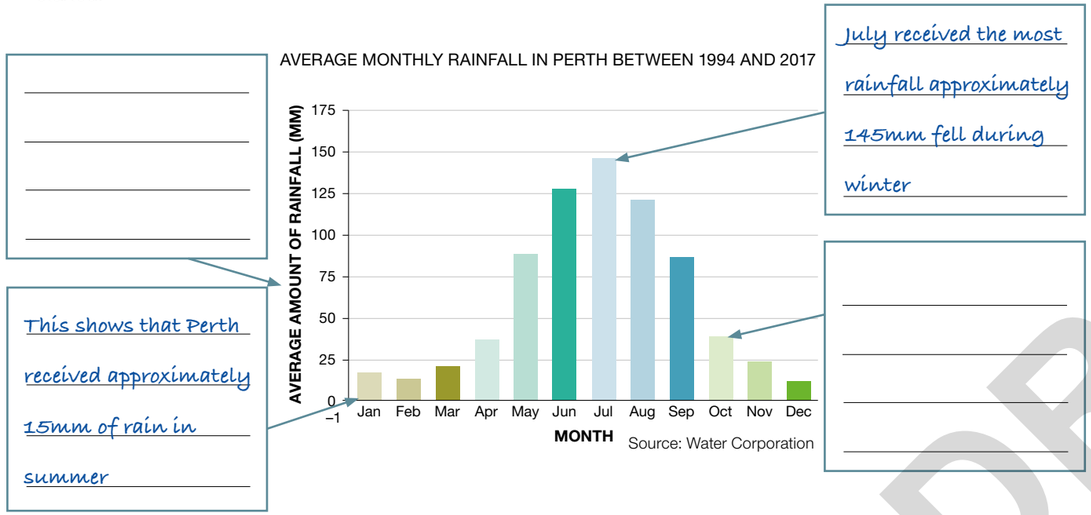
You're the analysis ace! In this activity, you will compare different representations of the same data in order to gain an understanding that geographical data can be represented in many ways. By the end of the activity, you will be able to make simple interpretations of these representations.

Part A

Water is an essential, renewable resource that occurs naturally on Earth – in the ocean, rivers and lakes, but also through rainfall.

Source 4 depicts the average monthly rainfall in Perth from 1994 to 2017 as a column graph.

1 Annotate the source in the boxes provided by writing down your observations. We have provided examples to get you started.



Source 4

2 Fill in the blanks in the paragraph below to demonstrate your understanding of the column graph.

The approximate rainfall in June is _____. We can predict that it is so high because June falls in the season of _____. In contrast, the approximate rainfall in December is _____. This is probably because December falls in the season of _____. Understanding the seasons in Australia is important to interpreting a column graph like this one. The three months of summer are _____, _____ and _____, whereas the three months of winter are _____, _____ and _____.

3 How would you describe the pattern of this graph? Why do you think it is like this?

_____

_____

Part B

4 Source 5 also depicts the average monthly rainfall in Perth from 1994 to 2017, but this time the data appears in a table.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Monthly rainfall (mm)	16.7	13.0	21.0	37.2	88.7	126.9	146.6	122.1	87.0	38.7	23.2	11.7	732.8

Source 5 Average monthly rainfall in Perth between 1994 and 2017

a What is the average monthly rainfall in January?

_____

b What month receives the most rainfall? What amount of rainfall does it receive?

_____

c What month receives the least rainfall? What amount of rainfall does it receive?

_____

5 Compare the column graph in Source 4 with the table in Source 5. Which is easier to interpret data from, and why?

_____

_____

Part C

It is clear that geographical data can appear in many different forms.

6 Using the space provided, construct a column graph that shows Cairo's monthly rainfall based on the data given in Source 6.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Monthly rainfall (mm)	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	15

Source 6 Average monthly rainfall in Cairo, Egypt

7 Suggest one method that Cairo could use to overcome the problems caused as a result of a lack of rainfall.

_____

_____

Studying water scarcity in the world

In this case cracker, you will crack the case on water scarcity. By the end of the activity, you will understand how water scarcity impacts the domestic use of water (e.g. drinking water) in Australia and Africa.

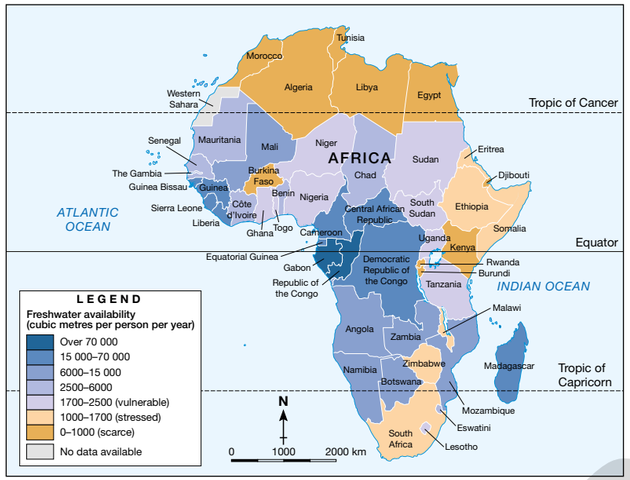
Water scarcity in North Africa

Water is an important resource that is used throughout the world for agricultural, industrial and domestic use. However, water becomes scarce when the demand for clean water exceeds the available supply of clean water.

Water is a fundamental human need, and without access to clean drinking water, people can suffer greatly. Approximately 1.8 million people die every year of diseases such as cholera as a result of drinking unclean water, and tens of millions of others get sick from a range of other water-related illnesses.

As shown in Source 8, water scarcity is a problem that has impacted North Africa. The most common solution to water scarcity in African villages is digging a well to reach groundwater. Having access to clean water from a well lessens the risk of people catching water-borne diseases. Global access to clean water and sanitation is one of the United Nation's sustainable development goals.

AFRICA: FRESH WATER AVAILABILITY PER PERSON PER YEAR



Source 8 Source: Oxford University Press

Part A

1 Fill in the blanks to determine some of the causes of water scarcity.

low | quantity | infrastructure | fast-growing

Some of the causes of this water scarcity can be attributed to:

a a large and _____ population

b large areas with _____ and variable rainfall

c poor water _____

d lack of water _____, such as pipelines.

2 Name three major uses of water in the world.

_____

3 Using the map in Source 8, identify two countries in Africa that experience water scarcity.

_____

4 Why is water scarcity is a serious problem for any country experiencing it?

_____

_____

_____

Part B

Log on to your obook and open the open the interactive map on deserts.

5 Using the toolbar at the top of the map, enlarge the full map and zoom into Western Australia and North Africa to answer the following questions.

a Circle the best description for Western Australia:

Mostly at risk of desertification | Mostly subtropical desert | Mostly cold winter desert

b What does this indicate about Western Australia's surface water quantity?

_____

c Circle the best description for North Africa:

Mostly at risk of desertification | Mostly subtropical desert | Mostly cold winter desert

d Briefly explain how you chose the answer to Question 4c:

_____

e What – if any – similarities do the landscapes of Western Australia and North Africa share?

_____

_____

f Compare the interactive map on your obook with Source 9. Why do you think North Africa experiences water scarcity, while Australia does not?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Part C

These are the five main methods that can be used to overcome water scarcity:

Source 9

6 Working with a partner, select one of the ways to overcome water scarcity shown in Source 9.

a One of you will research how one method is implemented in Western Australia, and the other will research how another method is implemented in a country in North Africa.

b Download the T-chart from your obook and use this to share your answers.

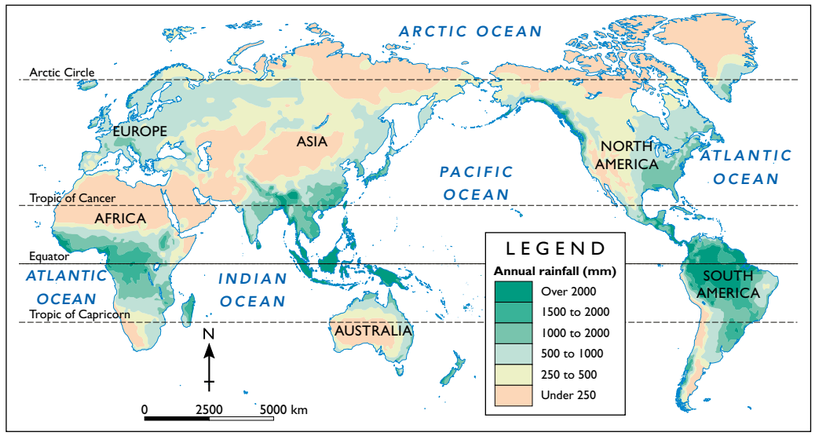
How to turn data into words

To be a writing winner, you should understand how to put your knowledge and understanding of geographical data (e.g. maps, tables and graphs) into sentences. By the end of the activity, you will be able to communicate geographical concepts in full sentences.

Part A

It can be overwhelming to interpret the information from a geographical source (e.g. a map, graph or table) and put it into your own words. First and foremost, it is important *look closely* at a source whenever you are asked about it. You cannot answer a question about a source without looking at it carefully.

WORLD: ANNUAL RAINFALL



Source 10 Source: Oxford University Press

Some of the questions you might be asked about a geographical source are *comprehension* questions. These questions (such as questions **1–3** below) want you to find the answer in the source and write it down in your own words. We have answered question **1** for you, as an example.

Even though you are being asked a basic question, it is important to write in *full sentences*. You can use the wording of the question ('What is *the title of the map*?') to start your answer.

1 What is the title of the map in Source 10?

The title of the map is 'World: annual rainfall'.

Fill in the blank.

2 Name the four oceans on the map.

The four oceans on the map are the Atlantic Ocean, Ocean, Pacific Ocean

Fill in the blank.

and Ocean.

Answer this question yourself. Remember: write in a full sentence.

3 What colour is used to represent the lowest amount of rainfall?

Part B

You may also be asked questions that require you to *interact* with the source (e.g. using your ruler to find the distance between spaces, or using your atlas to find the location of places not already marked on the map).

4 Approximately how far is it from New Orleans to Santa Cruz?

Using the scale on the map, I can see that it is from New Orleans to Santa Cruz.

5 Where is the wettest region in Australia?

is the top of North Queensland and the Northern Territory.

6 Which region receives the least amount of rainfall per year? Explain your answer.

The region that receives the least amount of rainfall per year is . The map's legend shows that regions coloured in orange receive under 250 litres per year. This means that receives the least amount of rainfall per year, because it is on the map.

Part C

It is also important to know how to interpret geographical sources to use as evidence in the paragraphs that you write. A paragraph is a body of writing that is usually about one idea. The best paragraphs use evidence to support the ideas that the author writes about.

Handy hint
For more information on the TEEL method of paragraph writing, go to page XX.

7 Follow the prompts below to complete a paragraph response to the question:

How would you describe the pattern of Australia's annual rainfall?

T	Topic sentence	The first sentence of your paragraph introduces the topic or idea that you will write about.	The pattern of Australia's annual rainfall is uneven and as a result it varies across the continent.
E	Elaboration	The next few sentences expand upon your topic sentence by explaining the key ideas or themes that you want to write about.	
E	Example	In this part of the paragraph, use an example from the source to support your ideas.	
L	Link	To finish your paragraph, link back to your topic sentence. This is a strong way to reinforce the point that you have made throughout your paragraph.	Australia's rainfall annual pattern shows that areas around the continent receive different levels of rain. These uneven rainfall amounts impact the location of river, vegetation and population.

Hydroelectricity

To finish with fun, you will explore hydroelectricity and create your own source of hydropower.

Part A

Moving water has been used a source of energy for thousands of years and is still used today. In today's hydroelectric power stations, water from a reservoir is released through turbines. When the turbines spin, electricity is created.

1 Follow the instructions below to create a source of hydropower using basic household items.

Creating your own source of hydropower

Materials

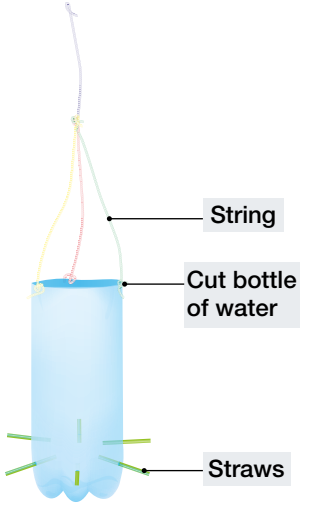
1 × two-litre plastic bottle
2 × plastic drinking straws
1 × roll of stick tape
1 × bundle of string
1 × jug or bucket of water
1 × pair of scissors

Handy hint

Instead of buying a new plastic bottle, check your recycling bin for a spare. The whole class can also share one packet of plastic straws to reduce waste.

Directions

1 Using your scissors, cut the top off the bottle, taking care not to create sharp edges in the plastic.
2 Using a pencil or pen, punch six holes around the base of the bottle.
3 Peel off the label on the bottle – you won't need it!
4 Cut your two straws into six equally long pieces.
5 Push one piece of straw into each of the six holes. Secure the straws with sticky tape.
6 Cut four equal lengths of string about the same length as your arm from wrist to elbow.
7 Use a pencil or pen to create three more holes around the top edge of your bottle.
8 Thread a piece of string through each of the holes and tie them to the bottle.
9 Hold all three strings together and let the model dangle freely from your hand. Adjust the length of the strings until the model hangs steadily in an upright position, then tie the three strings together using the end of the fourth piece of string.
10 Hold your model up using the fourth piece of string.
11 Pour water into your model and watch what happens.



Source 11 A diagram of your model

2 What happens to your model when you pour water into it? Why do you think this is?

Part B

3 Log onto your obook assess. A template has been provided for you to create a label for your hydropower model. Print out the label and fill it out to explain:

- how hydroelectricity works
- why hydroelectricity is an important source of renewable energy
- why we should embrace hydroelectricity as a power source for the future.

Stick your label on your water bottle and display your models in the classroom!

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