



DISTANCE LEARNING PACKET

7TH GRADE

SOCIAL STUDIES

7th Grade Social Studies

Day 1 to Day 3

Africa Geography Study Guide. Students will complete from Notes

Day 3 and Day 4

Cross word puzzle from Africa

Day 5 and Day 6

Word Search and Label map of Africa Physical Features

Day 7 and Day 8

Label Environmental Issues from Notes and Political Map of Africa from Notes

Day 9 and Day 10

Article Analysis " Haunting Asia, A brown cloud blots out sun"

**Environmental
Issues of Africa**



Deforestation

A large, empty rounded rectangular box intended for notes or a diagram related to deforestation in Africa.

Desertification

A large, empty rounded rectangular box intended for notes or a diagram related to desertification in Africa.

Water Pollution

A large, empty rounded rectangular box intended for notes or a diagram related to water pollution in Africa.

Unequal Distribution of Water

A large, empty rounded rectangular box intended for notes or a diagram related to the unequal distribution of water in Africa.



The African Continent

Africa

Directions: Look at the numbered map and write the name of the country that corresponds to the numbered list.

Africa

Name the Country!

1 _____	15 _____	29 _____	43 _____
2 _____	16 _____	30 _____	44 _____
3 _____	17 _____	31 _____	45 _____
4 _____	18 _____	32 _____	46 _____
5 _____	19 _____	33 _____	47 _____
6 _____	20 _____	34 _____	48 _____
7 _____	21 _____	35 _____	49 _____
8 _____	22 _____	36 _____	50 _____
9 _____	23 _____	37 _____	51 _____
10 _____	24 _____	38 _____	52 _____
11 _____	25 _____	39 _____	53 _____
12 _____	26 _____	40 _____	54 _____
13 _____	27 _____	41 _____	
14 _____	28 _____	42 _____	

Name _____

Date _____

ARTICLE ANALYSIS

Headline _____

by _____ Date _____

Publication/Source _____

Local News

National News

World News

1. Summarize the article

2. What are three of the most important points in the article?

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

3. If this story was on a TV newscast instead of in written form, how would it be different? List three ways.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

Haunting Asia, a brown cloud blots out sun

By Andrew Jacobs
Published: November 13, 2008



*A satellite image shows a dense blanket of polluted air over central eastern China covering the coastline around Shanghai.
(NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center)*

BEIJING: A noxious cocktail of soot, smog and toxic chemicals is blotting out the sun, fouling the lungs of millions of people and altering weather patterns in large parts of Asia, according to a report released Thursday by the United Nations.

The byproduct of automobiles, slash-and-burn agriculture, wood-burning kitchen stoves and coal-fired power plants, these plumes of carbon dust rise over southern Africa, the Amazon basin and North America but are most pronounced in Asia, where so-called atmospheric brown clouds are dramatically reducing sunlight in many Chinese cities and leading to decreased crop yields in swaths of rural India, says a team of more than a dozen scientists who have been studying the problem since 2002.

Combined with evidence that greenhouse gases are leading to a rise in global temperatures, the report's authors called on governments rich and poor to address carbon emissions.

"The imperative to act has never been clearer," Achim Steiner, executive director of the United Nations Environment Program, said in Beijing, where the report, "Atmospheric Brown Clouds:

Regional Assessment Report With Focus on Asia," was released.

The brownish haze, sometimes more than a mile, or 1.6 kilometers, thick and clearly visible from airplanes, stretches from the Arabian Peninsula to the Yellow Sea.

In the spring it sweeps past North and South Korea and Japan. Sometimes the cloud drifts as far west as California. The report identifies 13 cities as brown-cloud hotspots, among them Bangkok, Cairo, New Delhi, Seoul and Tehran. In some Chinese cities, the smog has reduced sunlight by as much as 20 percent since the 1970s, the report says.

Rain can cleanse the skies, but some of the black grime that falls to earth ends up on the surface of the Himalayan glaciers that are the source of water for billions of people in China, India and Pakistan.

The result: The glaciers that feed into the Yangtze, Ganges, Indus and Yellow rivers are absorbing more sunlight and melting quicker, researchers say.