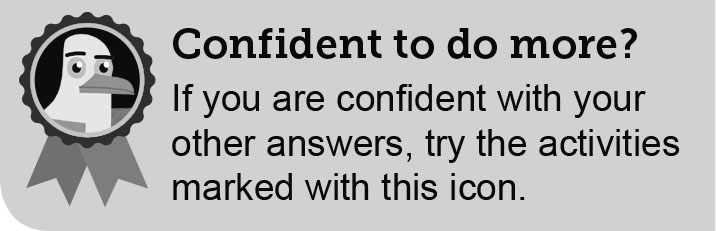
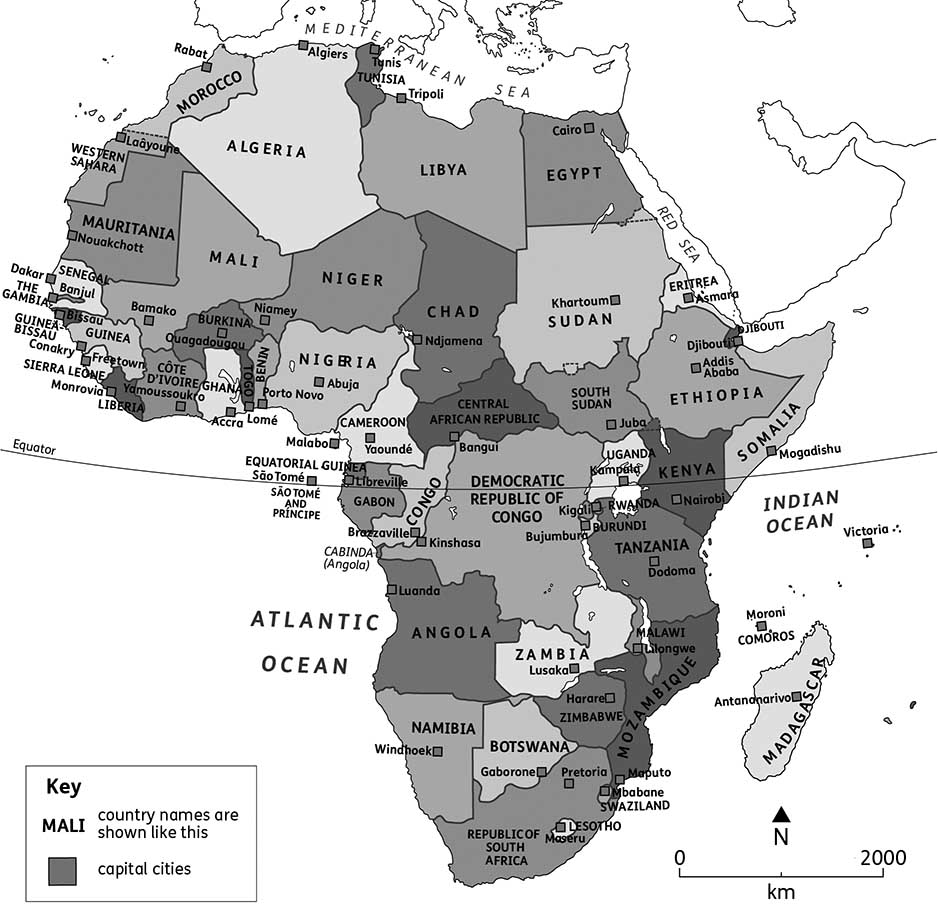
Name



Class



The countries in Africa and their capital cities

**1.** Which country am I? Use map **B** to **identify** each one below.

(a) I am the biggest country in Africa. My name begins with A.

(b) The Equator goes through me. My capital city is Libreville.

(c) I completely surround the country of Lesotho.

(d) I am a small country on the west coast and am surrounded by Senegal.

**2.** ‘In Africa, there is a lot of diversity.’ **Explain** what that sentence means. (You can use the Glossary to find a definition of ‘diverse’.) **Justify** your ideas with at least one example.

*Africa is described as having lots of diversity because*

Understanding command words is essential if you are to be successful in examinations. For example, **explain** is all about giving reasons – hence often using ‘because’ in the answer; and **justify** is about accounting for your answer. The evidence (examples) you use to support your answer is very important.

Tip!

**

Large areas of Namibia are desert and mountainous

**3.** Use photo **D** to **explain** why it would be difficult to live in this part of Namibia.

*It would be difficult to live in this part of Namibia because*

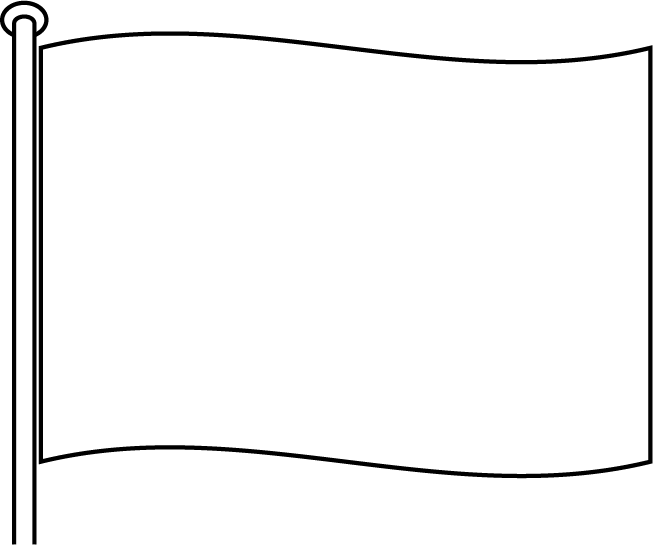


**4.** Each country in Africa has its own flag. The different parts of the flags all have a meaning.

Research the flag of **one** of these three African countries:

Botswana, The Gambia and Kenya.

Draw the flag using the correct colours, then **explain** what the parts of the flag mean using **either** annotations **or** writing your answer on the lines provided.



**5.** Look at the six landscape photos **E**–**J**. **Describe** the landscapes, using no more than three sentences for each photo.

**

**

The Sahara Desert Madagascar

*The Sahara Desert shows a landscape of* *Madagascar shows a landscape of*

**

**

Kruger National Park, South Africa Zanzibar, Tanzania

**

**

Kilimanjaro, Tanzania Victoria Falls, Zambia

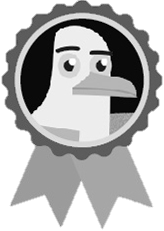
Landscape descriptions are all about putting into words what you see. Imagine describing the features, colours, conditions, vegetation (plants), etc. to a friend on the phone.

Tip!

**6.** **Give** the names of the two oceans that border Africa.

1

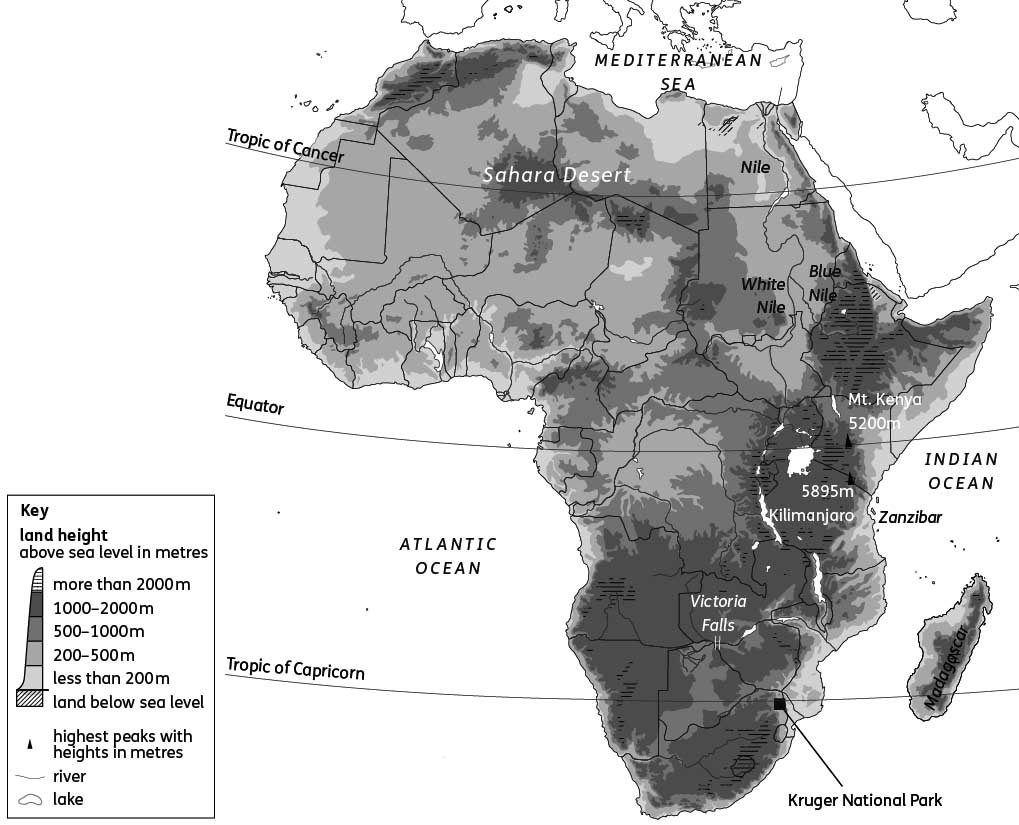
2



**7.** **Give** the names of the two deserts in the south of Africa.

1

2



The physical features of Africa

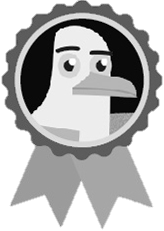
**8.** The River Nile starts in the south and flows north. Use map **K** to answer these questions about the Nile.

(a) Which sea does the Nile flow into?

(b) **Give** the names of the two tributaries that flow into the Nile.

*W B*

(c) Use map **B** to name three countries that the Nile flows through.



**9.** Produce a leaflet to **compare** two countries in Africa – one from the north and one from the south. Use a separate piece of paper for this. For example, South Africa and Algeria could be used. In your leaflet, describe six ways the countries are different. For example, consider:

landscapes

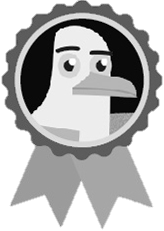
cultures

languages

religions

biomes

climates.



**10.** ‘Natural resources are important to Africa.’ **Evaluate** this statement, using information from this unit to support your answer.

**Evaluate** is a command word asking you to consider different options, ideas or arguments before coming to your own conclusion/opinion. Your conclusion, about how true you feel this statement is, must be supported by evidence.

Tip!

**Natural resources** are materials from Earth that can be used by people, such as gold or oil.

Tip!