

Grade 4 Geography Term 3 Worksheets

Food that people eat

Date: _____

Word bank:

Source - the places, people or things from where something comes

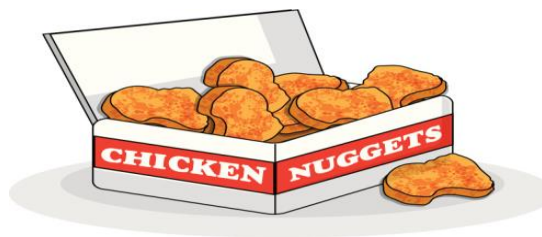
Processed food - food from plants and animals that is changed in some way

Study the pictures and answer the questions

Picture 1:



Picture 2:



Picture 3:



Picture 4:



1. Place the correct picture under the correct heading

<u>Food from animals</u>	<u>Food from plants</u>

2. Paste pictures of four products of milk and name it:

Word bank:

Farmer: Grow crops or look after animals

Study the pictures and answer the questions.

Picture 1:



Picture 2:



Picture 3:



Picture 4:



Picture 5:



Picture 6:



1. Fill in where the picture 1-6 belong:

Buying food/selling food	Getting food, keeping animals	Hunting/ fishing food from nature

2. Which picture shows a person buying a lot of processed food? _____

3. Which picture shows that the food is fresh? _____

4. Write down a caption for each picture: **buying, growing, fishing, collecting, hunting, and selling**

Picture 1 :	Picture 4:
Picture 2:	Picture 5:
Picture 3:	Picture 6:

FIGURE A: Types of farming

Picture 1:

Subsistence farmer - A farmer who grows just enough food and keeps just enough animals to feed his or her family.



Picture 2:

Commercial farmers - farmers who produce enough food to sell to factories, shops and markets



Picture 3:

Growing food in towns and cities- people grow plants for food in backyards, on rooftops, in old car tyres and in used tin cans. People also grow plants for food in some school, hospital and prison grounds.



Picture 4:

Stock farmer - a farmer who keeps animals



Picture 5:

Specialise - to concentrate on doing one thing, like growing only one crop or keeping only one type of animal.



Study FIGURE A and answer the following questions:

1. List 5 types of crops that we can find on a subsistence farm.

2. To who do commercial farmers sell their products? (Name 3) _____

3. Name 4 places where people grow food in towns and cities? _____

4. Does a subsistence farmer sell the food they grow or animals they keep? _____

Give a reason for your answer. _____

5. Why would it be beneficial for you to grow your own vegetables if you live in a town or city?

FIGURE B

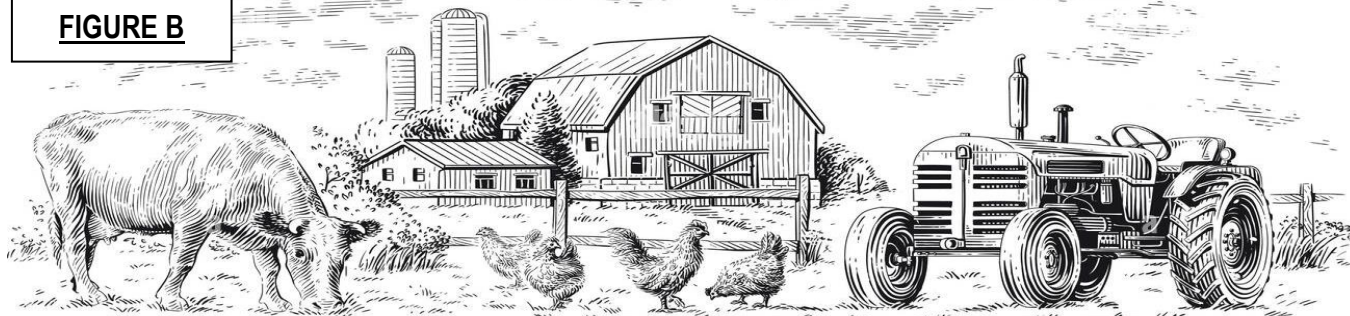


FIGURE C



Make use of FIGURE B and C to answer the following questions:

1. Which of the two FIGURES is an example of commercial farming? _____

2. What extra expenses do the farmer have in FIGURE C. (Name any 3)

3. Name three differences between commercial and subsistence farming.

<u>Subsistence farming</u>	<u>Commercial farming</u>

Locations of main crop and stock farming in South Africa

Date: _____

Word bank

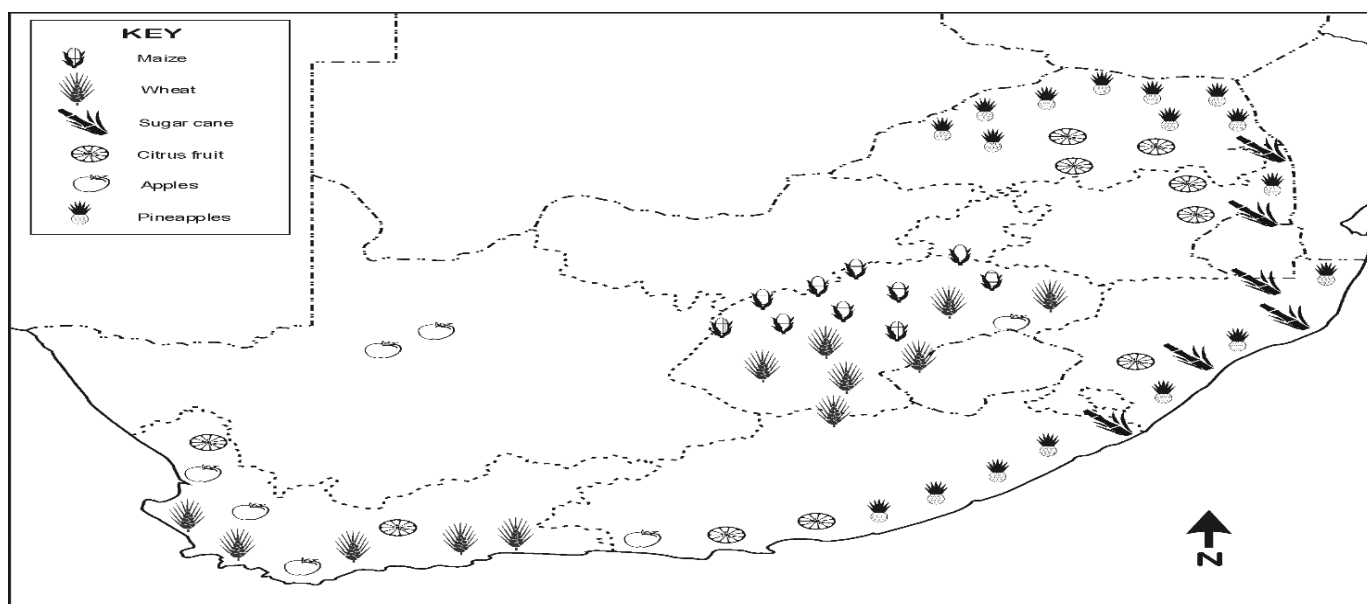
Cash crops: Crops are grown to be sold to generate cash.

Climate: Type of weather a place experience over the years.

Hail: Water drops of rain turn ice to form ice drops

South Africa is a big country and there is different farming in different areas of the country. There are certain plants and animals that flourish in certain places. Farmers must keep climate and hail in mind when they want to cultivate a certain type of fruit. Farms are near cities and towns to transport their fresh products to shops daily.

FIGURE D: Different kinds of crops in South Africa



Study FIGURE D and answer the following questions:

1. Look for your province. What is grown in your province?

2. What food can we make from:

a. Sunflowers: _____

b. Wheat: _____

c. Sugar cane: _____

3. Why do you think are milk farms and vegetable farms close to towns and cities?

4. Name **two** farm animals that are on the map. _____

5. Which **two** provinces cultivate wheat? _____

6. Which **two** provinces cultivate sugar cane? _____

7. **Are the following statements true or false:**

a. Vegetable farms are near cities, because there isn't hail near cities : _____

b. The North-West province is famous for his tropical fruits: _____

c. There are lots of cows in the Eastern Cape: _____

d. The Western Cape has grape- and ostrich farms: _____

e. Corn is not cultivated in the Free State: _____

Case study: Story of a mango farmer

Makgoro Mannya has a farm in Limpopo Province. Read this story.

Makgoro Mannya grew up in a village north of Polokwane, in Limpopo Province. To make a little money, she cooked and sold mango chutney, which is also called atchar.

Makgoro Mannya's atchar was good and people wanted to buy more of it. Makgoro could not get enough mangoes to make more atchar so she decided to grow her own mangoes.

Makgoro found a farm for sale. The



Makgoro Mannya



Atchar is a popular relish.

soil was good and there was enough water. She could grow tropical fruit on the farm. She went to the bank and got a loan to buy the farm.

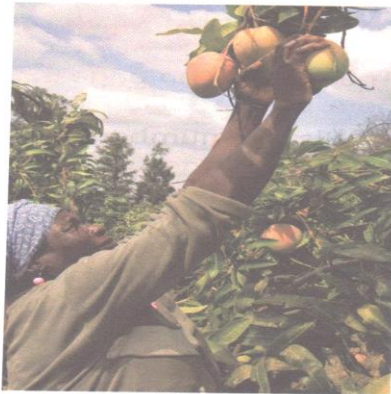
Now Makgoro is a farmer. Over 100 farm workers work on her farm. They grow mangoes, as well as avocado pears, guavas and litchis. There is a factory on the farm that makes mango atchar for all the shops. Makgoro sells the other fruit. The avocado pears are even sold in Europe!

(Adapted from *Finance Weekly*, 17 January 2008)

Study FIGURE E and answer the following questions.

ACTIVITY 6 Use information to complete sentences

1. Makgoro makes atchar from _____.
2. Makgoro decided to get a farm because _____.
3. Before Makgoro bought this farm she made sure that it had good _____ and enough _____.
4. Litchis, mangoes and guavas are examples of _____ fruits.
5. Avocado pears are sold to the continent of _____.
6. Makgoro is a _____ (subsistence/ commercial) farmer. I know this because _____. Another way I know this is that _____.



A farm worker picking mangoes.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

There are many different types of fruit in our country:

- **Subtropical fruit** grows in hot areas with lots of rainfall. Bananas, paw-paws, pineapples, mangoes and avocado are subtropical fruit.
- **Deciduous fruit** grows on plants that lose their leaves during winter. Apples, peaches, pears and grapes are deciduous fruit.
- **Citrus fruits** have thick skins that can easily peel off and ripens in the winter. Oranges, grapefruit, lemons and clementine are citrus fruits.

South Africa has different climates and that is why there is many different kinds of fruit. On a commercial farm there are usually apples, pears, prunes, pineapples, oranges and bananas.

FIGURE F : Case study of a Grape and wine farm in Western Cape

Mr. Andrew has a grape farm near Paarl in the Western Cape. Mr. Andrew has two-hectare land for table grapes and 20 hectares for wine grapes (one hectare is as big as one soccer field). The table grapes are huge juicy grapes for eating purposes and wine grapes are pressed to make wine. Mr. Andrew sells his wine grapes to a nearby wine company and exports his table grapes to other countries.

Grapes grow on plants that we call vineyards vines. To ensure all the vineyard vines get enough water, Mr. Andrew gives it water. Water leaks out of small pipes directly onto each vineyard vine.

Mr. Andrew spends a lot of money on fertilizer. There are 20 full time workers on the farm and during harvest season there is extra workers to help pick the grapes. Mr. Andrew has two tractors. He bought a spray machine to spray the vineyard vines with pesticides to protect against diseases. Mr. Andrew also has a truck to transport the grapes to the Paarl.

Make use of FIGURE F to answer the following questions:

1. Is this farm a commercial- or subsistence farming? Give a reason for your answer. _____

2. Name the crop that is cultivated on this farm. _____
3. List six expenses that Mr. Andrew have: _____

4. How does Mr. Andrew make money out of the farm? _____

5. How many workers are there on the farm? _____
6. Why are there extra workers sometimes?

7. Explain the difference between table grapes and wine grapes.

Stock Farming

Date: _____

In addition to growing food crops, South Africa also farms with animals for food. Livestock farmers also keep animals such as sheep, goats, cows and pigs. Some livestock farmers are poultry farmers. Poultry farmers keep animals such as chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks.

FIGURE G: Animals for food



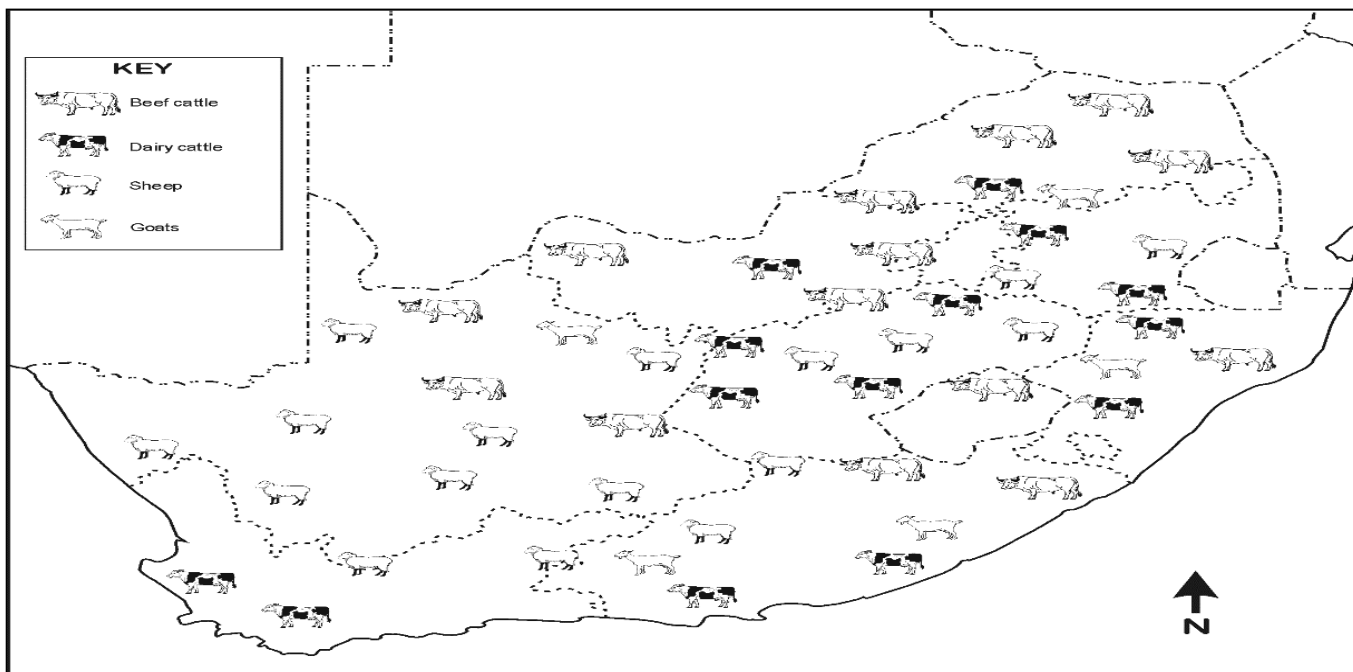
1. Make use of FIGURE G to complete the following table:

<u>Food product</u>	<u>Animal</u>
Milk	
Yogurt	
Cream	
Eggs	
Cheese	
Meat	
Polonies	
Chicken	
Sausage	

2. Complete the following tables. Name large stock animals, small stock animals and poultry animals

<u>Large stock</u>	<u>Small stock</u>	<u>Poultry</u>

FIGURE H : Different animals in every province



Make use of FIGURE H to answer the following questions

1. Which province has the most beef cattle farms? _____
2. Which province has the most dairy cattle farms? _____
3. Which province has the most sheep farms? _____
4. Which province has the most goat farms? _____