

G R O U P I I

ANIMAL KNOWLEDGE

<u>Full Grown Animal.</u>	<u>The Young Animal.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1. Deer	Fawn	1. Drake	Duck
2. Hen	Chick	2. Stallion	Mare
3. Horse	Foal	3. Stag	Deer
4. Donkey	Foal	4. Tiger	Tigress
5. Duck	Duckling	5. Bull	Cow
6. Pig	Piglet	6. Cock	Hen
7. Sheep	Lamb	7. Dog	Bitch
8. Geese	Goslings	8. Ram	Ewe
9. Goat	Kid	9. Gander	Goose
10. Lion	Cub	10. Billy Goat	Nanny Goat
11. Dog	Puppy	11. Hippo Bull	Hippo Cow
12. Seal	Puppy	12. Rhino Bull	Rhino Cow
13. Cat	Kitten	13. Seal Bull	Seal Cow
14. Tiger	Cub	14. Whale Bull	Whale Cow
15. Cow	Cow Calf	15. Elephant Bull	Elephant Cow
16. Elephant	Elephant Calf	16. Lion	Lioness
17. Hippo	Hippo Calf	17. Peacock	Peahen
18. Rhino	Rhino Calf		
19. Bear	Cub		
20. Eagle	Eaglet		

N.B. These pairs of words can be used for the "Animal Knowledge" game for Group II.

WHAT THE EARTH IS MADE OF.

"Our earth is a great ball 25,000 miles round," said Henry. The earth is much bigger compared to the size of a person than your own house would seem to an ant.

"Probably at one time the earth was blazing hot, like the stars we see in the sky at night. Probably then it gave off light and heat and sparkled from far off, like a star. That was millions and millions and millions of years ago.

"Through the ages the earth has cooled. But there is still fiery hot rock deep inside. Towards the outside, the rock is cool and hard. There are layers and blocks of many different kinds of rock. Some are harder and heavier than others. And they are of many different colours.

"On the very outside of the earth is a bumpy crust of rock and soil. We look at those bumps - the mountains and valleys around us. We think of the deep lakes and oceans. And we think that the earth's crust is very uneven indeed. Actually even with its highest mountains and deepest ocean spots, the earth is as smooth for its size as a rubber ball.

"Covering much of the earth's surface is a blanket of water and all around the earth is a blanket of air, many miles thick. This air we call the atmosphere. We breathe it, and it also gives us our weather.

"The air is always moving. The movements of air make our winds. Tiny drops of water in the air form clouds. And as the clouds move about they bring us rain and snow and storms.

"We know that the air holds some of the warmth coming from the sun. Without the air to stop some of the sun's heat, every part of the earth would be burning hot during the day when the sun's rays strike it.

"But without the air to hold some of the sun's heat, the earth would be freezing cold at night, too cold for us to live."

HOW THE EARTH'S SURFACE CHANGES

"The shape of the earth's crust is always changing. Usually the change is so slow that we do not see it. Enough change for us to notice may take hundreds of thousands of years."

"How does the earth's surface change?" asked the children.

Water and wind are always at work. The waters of rivers and water falls carry away soil and wear down the rocks. Sometimes the water freezes and this helps to split the rocks. Wind blowing loose sand and ~~xxxk~~ earth, rubs down sharp edges bit by bit. It can even round off sharp mountain peaks. Wind can also build up hills of loose sand and earth.

"If wind and water had their way, someday all the surface of the earth would be flattened down almost to the level of the oceans.

"But there are also other forces at work, building up the land. Layers of new rock are formed, through long ages, at the bottom of the oceans. Then as parts of the earth's crust shift, some layers may be pushed up above the water. They may become a high flat tableland. Or they may be crumpled like paper into a great new sharp-peaked mountain range.

"It seems that slowly, slowly, some parts of the earth are always sinking," continued Henry. And others are just as slowly rising.

"Some changes are faster. Through a crack in the earth, hot gases and blazing hot melted rock may burst out. This melted or molten rock as it is called, spreads over the land. Molten rock is also ~~xxxxx~~ called lava. Sometimes it piles up around the hole from which it flows into a sharp-pointed hill or mountain. This is called a volcano.

Did you understand the story?

1. How many miles is it round our earth?
2. What was the earth like millions and millions of years ago?
3. Through the ages our earth has cooled, but what is it like deep down inside the earth?
What is it like on the surface of the earth?
4. Do you think the earth's crust is really uneven?
5. Covering the earth's surface is a blanket of.....?
6. What do we call the blanket of air around the earth?
7. What makes our winds?
8. What would happen to us if the air did not hold some of the sun's heat.
9. What would happen if the air stopped all the sun's heat from reaching us?
10. How long does it take for the earth's crust to change?
11. How does water and wind help to change the earth's surface?
12. What work does the wind do?
13. What would happen if the wind and the water had their way?
14. What other forces are there at work?
15. What is another name for molten rock?
16. What is a volcano?

READING MAPS AND TELLING DIRECTIONS

"To find our way from place to place," said Henry, "we need to know how to read maps. Any ~~xxx~~ map is a drawing which shows where the places are in relation to each other. A map usually looks a little like a picture which has been taken from up in the air.

"Of course a map is not really a picture. On a map of your neighbourhood, the houses would be little squares. Those little squares would not show what the houses looked like. They would just show where they were. Perhaps you could draw a map of your area showing all the streets and houses?

"On a larger map, cities and towns are shown by circles and dots. They do not try to show what the towns look like. They just show where they are.

"Rivers are lines on a map. Mountains are often shown by rows of zig zag lines, which tell us that at that place the land is piled up into ridges and peaks. The map does not try to show what the mountains look like; it just shows where they are.

"Hundreds of years ago, men were already making maps of the parts of the world they knew. In those days they thought the world was flat. They thought the ocean flowed all round the land to the edges of the world. They thought that if you sailed too far across that ocean in any direction, you would sail right off the edge of the world.

"Now we know that our earth is not flat but round. We know that if we kept travelling straight ahead in the same direction for thousands of miles, we would go all the way round the earth, and come back to our starting place.

"It is hard to show the roundness of the world on a flat paper map. That is why the best maps of the whole earth are not drawn on flat paper but are on round balls called globes.

"You can turn a globe round, just as the earth turns round every day. And you will see in turn every place on the earth, and how far each is from the others.

"A flat map can tell you many things, though. It can tell you where and how far apart places are, and the shape of the land and rivers and great bodies of water. A map can be planned to tell you many special things - how wet or dry the land is; how high above sea level it is; what roads or railways run across it; how large its towns and cities are.

Did you understand what Henry said?

1. Why do we need maps?
2. What is a map?
3. Do the maps tell you what a city or a mountain looks like?
- z 4. How do we draw rivers on a map.
5. How do we draw mountains on a map?
6. What did men think of the world hundreds of years ago?
7. What did they think would happen when a boat sailed to the edge of the ocean?
8. What do we know about the world today?
9. What is a better way of drawing a map so that the earth will look round and not flat?
10. What other things can a map tell you?

1. Where is Cyprus?
2. Add ten eggs to 18 eggs and then take away 9 eggs.
3. What is another name for an automobile?
4. What is a baby cow called?
5. Who was Abraham Lincoln? Where did he live?
6. Where do we get natural silk from?
7. What are guinea-pigs?
8. What does yeast do to dough?
9. What is a mother pig called?
10. How many is a baker's dozen?
11. If you went to Durban by train, which towns would you see? (Name)
12. Bring anyone whose name begins with L to your leader.
13. What does TJ stand for on a motorcar?
14. $3 \times 3 \times 3 \div 3$ makes how much?
15. How can we tell a moth from a butterfly?
16. What is a seal?
17. Where is Formosa? What is another name for it?
18. How many pennies in a £?
19. Name any flower that grows wild in our country.
20. Where are the Union Buildings?
21. What is a flag-pole?
22. What is an optician?
23. Who was Julius Caesar?
24. What do we call a group of birds?
25. What is a lake?

Group 3.

1. What mountains are in Basutoland?
2. Which river flows through Rome?
3. Name any rivers in the Transvaal.
4. Name any kind of jet aeroplane.
5. What is the highest mountain in the world?
6. Name two household tools beginning with B.
7. How many years make a century?
8. What are the seasons of the year?
9. What is a jacaranda? What does it look like?
10. Where are the Victoria Falls?
11. What is a jigsaw puzzle?
12. Name as many countries of Europe as you can. (at least 5)
13. How many days in a leap year?
14. How many columns are there in a page of a newspaper?
15. What do we call a large group of bees?
16. What is the main industry of the Transvaal?
17. Where and what is Zebediela?
18. What is the difference between a bus and a tram?
19. Where does wool come from?
20. Name three islands of the Dutch East Indies?
21. What is an overall?
22. Name any two animals that you see in the streets of the town?
23. What is a library?
24. Where do we grow mealies? What food comes from them?
25. What is a lawyer?

Collection Number: AD1137

FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN WOMEN 1954-1963

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

©2013

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document is part of a collection held at the Historical Papers Research Archive at The University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.