



NASHVILLE SCHOOL
SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET – II PARCIAL
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A Land Of Differences.

Unlike ancient Egypt and Nubia, which are now several African countries, ancient China developed into modern China. China's borders have changed during its history, as well as its name. China is the largest country in Asia, and the third largest country in the world. Its landmass is almost as large as the entire continent of Europe. More people live in China than in any other nation. With its geographic size and the way it spreads across Earth, China is a land of contrast- in landforms, climate, and in the ways of life of the people who live there.

The North China Plain.

Historians trace human settlements and culture in China to the North China Plain. This plain is a center of agriculture and industry. A large portion of China's food comes from this region. Land is fertile on the plain because it is enriched by loess, or a yellow brown soil that blows in from the desert. Winters are cold and summers are hot on the plain. Soy bean, wheat, and cotton are grown in here. From the air you might see miles of crops on broad terraces or platforms.

Beijin (Bay Jing)

The countries Capital, is located on the northern tip of the plain and about 12 million people live there. Beijin has been a center of culture and government since the thirteen century. The Huang He (Hwahng Huh), or Huang River, cuts through the North China Plain about 3400 miles long. About 3000 B.C. early civilizations in China made their homes near the Huang River Valley. The great River picks up and carries a large amount of yellow silt reason why the river takes a distinctive yellow color and gives its name Huang "yellow" River onto the North China. When it floods, the swift river changes into a slugging one. Floods occur during heavy summer rains. The Huang has been called "China's Sorrow" because for centuries floods has wiped out crops and left people homeless. The started to build Levees or dikes.

Guangxi Zhungzu.

The region of Guangxi Zhungzu has one of the best climates for farming on China. The growing season is long in these lowlands. Farmers in this region use a cultivation system called double cropping, in which two crops are grown on the same land in the same year. They can double-crop rice and a vegetable or rice and sugar cane. Access to the sea makes fishing an important industry in this coastal region.

Geographic features:

As you travel the Guangxi Zhungzu you may come across sinkholes, where rain waters collects, and caves. Rugged peaks and small streams that suddenly flow underground. This region contains much limestone, a sedimentary rock that lies beneath the region's thin soil and eroded into fantastic shapes.

The Roof of the World.

The Tibetan Plateau it's a region with very rocky land with mountain ranges to the North and South. The Tibetan speaking people lives there. They are the largest minority group in China. They make their living by cultivating barely or herding sheep. Many of them are Nomads, who travel and live in tents alongside their livestock. Depending to where they travel their food supplies and weather may change. The Tibetan Plateau is sometimes called the roof of the World because it is located in the Himalayas, a mountain range located on the southern border of the Tibetan Plateau. The tallest peak on Earth is located in the Himalayas which are located in more than one continent.

I. Use the previous information to answer the following questions.

1. Describe the size of China.
2. What does people do to survive?
3. Why the Huang River was called like that?
4. Explain the meaning for Double-cropping.
5. Why does the Tibetan Plateau is called The Roof of the Sky?

II OBSERVE: Observe the following map. Drescribe the route for the Huang Zhungzu River.



III. Observe the following climatograph and answer the questions below.

A climatograph a place's average weather over a period of time, precipitation, and temperature also.

1. Which months have the least precipitation:

2. Which month has the most precipitation:

3. What is the average temperature for July:

4. Which months present precipitation below 10 inches:

5. Which months present temperature over 30 degrees:

