

## Rules at Kruger National Park

There are rules for visitors at every zoo, park or national park. This is also true of Kruger National Park. The rules are important to protect the plants and animals, but also to keep visitors safe.



1. Work with a partner.
2. Follow the different steps to create a list of rules for visitors at Kruger National Park. Find at least ten rules and think about reasons why these rules are important. You can use a dictionary.
3. Present your rules in class and explain them.

### STEP 1

Which of these topics are important?  
Write down ten rules for visitors at Kruger National Park.

- rubbish
- speed limits<sup>1</sup>
- opening hours
- taking photos
- leaving the car
- making fire
- walking alone
- pets
- driving
- camping
- animals
- hunting
- barbecues
- ...

### STEP 2

Why are these rules important?  
Write down the reasons for each rule so that you can explain them during the presentation in class.

- safety
- protection<sup>2</sup>
- conservation<sup>3</sup>
- to save
- to protect
- to attack
- to recycle
- wildlife
- to respect
- nature
- animals
- to value<sup>4</sup>
- to reduce
- ...

### STEP 3

How can you present your rules in a creative way?

- Find a headline.
- Use visual elements<sup>5</sup> (e.g. pictures, signs or symbols).
- Think of a creative way to present your rules. Some ideas are ...
  - a poster
  - a brochure
  - a comic *Key note / power point presentation*
  - or a ~~short~~ film.
- Careful! You have to make sure you have enough time to make it.

### STEP 4

Make a first draft<sup>6</sup> of your product.  
Go through this checklist and make any final corrections<sup>7</sup>.

- Did you check the spelling?
- Did you check the grammar?
- Did you find ten rules?
- Did you use visual elements?
- Can you explain why the rules are important?

### STEP 5

Present your rules in class. Explain why each rule is important and give reasons. After you have presented your rules, ...

- ... ask the listeners if they have any questions.
- ... answer those questions.
- ... ask for feedback.

<sup>1</sup> speed limit – *Geschwindigkeitsbegrenzung*; <sup>2</sup> protection – *Schutz, Sicherung*; <sup>3</sup> conservation – *Naturschutz*;

<sup>4</sup> to value – (*wert*-)schätzen; <sup>5</sup> visual elements – *visuelle Elemente*; <sup>6</sup> draft – *Entwurf*; <sup>7</sup> correction – *Korrektur, Verbesserung*

## A man with many names

When people talk about Nelson Mandela, they sometimes use other names to refer<sup>1</sup> to him. Each name has a different meaning and there is a story for each name. Some of the names are very traditional and respectful. Other names reflect<sup>2</sup> how a speaker<sup>3</sup> thinks about Mandela.



1. Find information online about the different names for Nelson Mandela.

### Useful websites

<https://www.nelsonmandela.org/content/page/names>  
<https://www.nelsonmandela.org/news/entry/one-man-many-names>

2. Read the explanations<sup>4</sup> in the table. Fill in the right name and which language this name is in.

Explanation	Name	Language
This name is used by many people in South Africa. People usually use this name for their parent <sup>5</sup> . It means "father".		
Mandela was a member <sup>6</sup> of a clan <sup>7</sup> . This is the name of his clan. It is very polite and a sign of great respect to use this name for a person.		
When Mandela was a child and started going to school he was given this name by his teacher. It shows South Africa's history as a colony.		
This name has two meanings. It is a short form of "grandfather", but people also use it to say that Mandela is great.		
When Mandela was a child he was given this name by his father. One of its meanings is "troublemaker" <sup>8</sup> .		
Mandela was given this name as a teenager to show that he was becoming a man.		

<sup>1</sup> to refer to sth/sb – *sich auf etw/jmd beziehen, verweisen auf*; <sup>2</sup> to reflect – *wiederspiegeln, reflektieren*;

<sup>3</sup> speaker – *Sprecher/in*; <sup>4</sup> explanation – *Erklärung, Erläuterung*; <sup>5</sup> parent – *Elternteil*; <sup>6</sup> member – *Mitglied, Teil (von)*;

<sup>7</sup> clan – *Stamm, Klan*; <sup>8</sup> troublemaker – *Unruhestifter/in, Störenfried*

## Languages in South Africa

### Afrikaans

- 1 Many different languages are spoken in South Africa and there are eleven official languages. Afrikaans is one of these official languages.
- 5 It is spoken by about 13.5% of the South African population. This makes Afrikaans the third most common language in South Africa. On top of that, Afrikaans is not only spoken by about seven million people in
- 10 South Africa, but also by speakers in other African countries like Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

### A short history of Afrikaans

- What is the history of this language and where did it come from?
- 15 Afrikaans has its roots in the Dutch language. When settlers from the Netherlands came to South Africa in the 17th century they brought their dialect with them. It was called "Cape Dutch" or "African Dutch". Over time this Dutch dialect
  - 20 changed – new words were invented, expressions and phrases changed and the dialect was mixed with native languages as well as the languages of other settlers. Eventually, Afrikaans was so different that it was considered its own language.

- 25 However, it is still very similar to Dutch and you can see influences from German and English too.


### Afrikaans during apartheid

- Even though Afrikaans was always
- 30 spoken by black and white people in South Africa, white people used the language as an instrument of segregation and discrimination during the period of apartheid. For this reason, Afrikaans was called "the language of racists and
- 35 oppressors" during and after this time. When apartheid ended, many people thought Afrikaans as a language would slowly die out because it was such a negative symbol of this time.

### Situation today

- 40 However, Afrikaans is still spoken today, especially in the Southern and Western parts of the country, and the number of
- 45 speakers has been growing in recent years. On top of that, six out of ten of the almost seven million speakers of Afrikaans are estimated to be black or coloured. Today, Afrikaans is seen as a language that reflects and shows different aspects of South Africa's culture and history.

1. Read the article.
2. Beantworte die Fragen.
  - a) Von wie vielen Menschen wird Afrikaans gesprochen?
  - b) Wo kommt diese Sprache her?
  - c) Warum wurde Afrikaans eine „rassistische Sprache“ genannt?
  - d) Wie ist die Situation heute in Südafrika?

-  3. Look at these pictures with a partner. Can you understand some of the words in Afrikaans? Can you explain why?



## Rock art



A group of tourists is visiting Kruger National Park and a guide is showing them rock art in the caves. The guide is explaining the history and background of the rock art and how it was discovered. A German tourist in the group doesn't understand everything the tour guide is saying and asks some questions.

1. Read the tour guide's speech bubbles.
2. Answer the German tourist's questions in your own words. You don't have to translate each word.

Here you can see one of the many examples of rock art at Kruger National Park. Rock art can be found in many mountainous regions in South Africa. Some of the rock art is more than 3,000 years old. Most of the rock art in South Africa comes from the San, the native people of South Africa. The San are also called 'Bushmen'. They were hunters and gatherers who lived in the bush. Scientists say they are one of the oldest groups of people in the world.

Wie alt sind die Zeichnungen? Und wer hat die Zeichnungen gemacht?

The San enjoyed talking, music and dancing in their free time. Actually, dancing was a very important part of their culture and religion. In this painting, for example, you can see a small group of people who are dancing. There is also an animal in the picture – that's typical of San rock art. The San believed that some animals had special powers and they danced around them to get those

Was kann man da sehen? Weshalb tanzen die Menschen?

This piece of rock art was discovered in 1911 by a ranger, but there are many more places in the country where you can see it. If you'd like to see some more rock art, you should visit the Iziko South African Museum in Cape Town. They have a wonderful collection there. Now we're going to look at ...

Wo kann man sich noch mehr *rock art* ansehen?

## A profile: South Africa

1. Find out some general<sup>1</sup> facts about South Africa.
2. You can use the information in your book or find information online.

### Useful websites

<https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/countries/south-africa>  
<https://www.natgeokids.com/za/discover/geography/countries/facts-about-south-africa>  
<https://www.kids-world-travel-guide.com/south-africa-for-kids.html>

## PROFILE

**Official name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Nickname<sup>2</sup>:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Capital(s):** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Other big cities:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Official language(s):** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Currency:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Which colours are in the South African flag?** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Other national symbols:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Famous South Africans:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> general – *allgemein*; <sup>2</sup> nickname – *Spitzname*

## A sports crazy nation

South Africans love sport and they have nicknames<sup>1</sup> for some of their national teams.

1. Match the sports (green boxes) with the national teams' nicknames (blue boxes). Use the internet to find the information.
2. Find the right picture for each nickname. (Attention: One of the sports doesn't have a picture!)

**Tip**  
Rugby union and rugby league are two versions of rugby.

3. Answer these questions. Find the information online.
  - a) Which sport doesn't have a picture?

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- b) What does the football team's name mean?

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- c) What is the cricket team's nickname? What does it mean?

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<sup>1</sup> nickname – Spitzname