


What's the word?

- 1.  Tim wanted to shoot a bear.
- 2. Er übte mit großem Einsatz. He practised with great commitment.
- 3. Er lernte, seinen Mund zu halten. He learnt to keep his mouth shut.
- 4. Ein guter Jäger beobachtet die Brise. A good hunter watches the breeze.
- 5. Er muss die Tiere tauschen und darf sich nicht bewegen. He has to fool the animals and mustn't move.

34 Make sentences. Put the words in the right order.

- 1. in • danger • was • The • man • her • she • fooled • and
The man fooled her, and she was in danger.
- 2. scared • mouth • She • her • kept • was • and • shut.
She was scared and kept her mouth shut.
- 3. is • violence • town • There • in • fighting • our • great • to • commitment
There is great commitment to fighting violence in our town.
- 4. of • our • yesterday • One • wild • a • neighbours • shot • dog
One of our neighbours shot a wild dog yesterday.

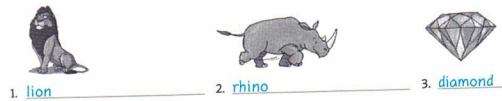
35 Complete the words.

- al -ility -ing -ly -ment -ment -ness -ship -ty -ty
- 1. solidarity _____
- 2. responsibility _____
- 3. arrival _____
- 4. punishment _____
- 5. couch surfing _____
- 6. commitment _____
- 7. honesty _____
- 8. obviously _____
- 9. happiness _____
- 10. friendship _____

What's the word?

- 1. Englisch ist eine offizielle Sprache in Südafrika. English is an official language in South Africa.
- 2. Der Sitz der Regierung ist in Pretoria. The seat of government is in Pretoria.
- 3. Nur wenige Menschen sind gemischter Abstammung. Only a few people are of mixed race.
- 4. Südafrika macht eine große Summe an Geld mit Tourismus. South Africa makes a large amount of money in tourism.
- 5. Das Land hat aber auch viele Diamantminen. But the country also has many diamond mines.
- 6. In Südafrika kann man auf Safari gehen. Das ist der Hauptgrund, warum die Leute das Land besuchen. You can go on a safari in South Africa. It's the main reason why people visit the country.
- 7. Viele Touristen gehen auf Safari, um Löwen zu sehen. Many tourists go on a safari to see lions.
- 8. Die meisten von ihnen wollen auch Nashörner sehen. Most of them want to see rhinos too.
- 9. Der bekannteste Nationalpark ist der Kruger-Nationalpark. The most famous national park is Kruger National Park.


1 Look at the pictures and write the words.



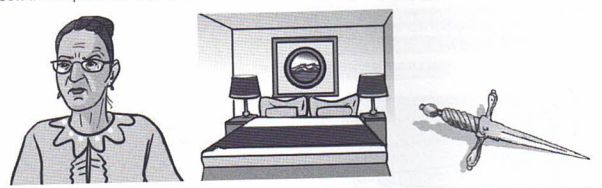
2 Make sentences. Put the words in the right order.

- 1. South • in • capitals • three • are • There • Africa.
There are three capitals in South Africa.
- 2. in • Many • Africa • English • people • South • speak
Many people speak English in South Africa.
- 3. per • cent • Nine • race • of • population • of • is • the • mixed
Nine per cent of the population is of mixed race.
- 4. is • The • for • its • national • parks • country • famous
The country is famous for its national parks.

What's the word?

- 1. Die Gouvernante war eine Gefangene auf dem Schiff. The governess was a prisoner on the ship.
- 2. Sie musste in der Kabine warten. She had to wait in the cabin.
- 3. Man konnte sie durch das Bullauge sehen. You could see her through the porthole.
- 4.  One of the pirates entered the cabin and held a dagger to her throat.
- 5. Sie warf ihm einen bösen Blick zu. She gave him an angry look.
- 6. Sie brauchte einen Moment, um zu erkennen, dass sie sterben würde. It took her a moment to realise she would die.

36 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.




- 1. In the past a governess taught children of rich families to read and write.
- 2. You can book a cabin on a cruise ship.
- 3. In the past people fought with swords and daggers.

37 Complete the sentences.

- kept kept her mouth shut took her a moment walk the plank
- The pirates wanted to kill the governess. She had to walk the plank. The governess was not scared. Her faith kept her strong. She did not cry but kept her mouth shut. She waited on the plank. It took her a moment to make a decision. Then she jumped into the cold water.

What's the word?

- 1. Viele Tiere leben in Naturreservaten. Many animals live in nature reserves.
- 2. Die Landschaft im Kruger-Nationalpark ist unglaublich. Kruger National Park has amazing scenery.
- 3. Südafrikaner lieben ihr Land und ihre Tiere. South Africans love their country and their animals.
- 4. Die Holländer kamen vor langer Zeit nach Südafrika. The Dutch came to South Africa long ago.
- 5. Nelson Mandela bekämpfte die Apartheid. Nelson Mandela fought against apartheid.
- 6.  Apartheid strictly separated black and white people.
- 7. Mandela wollte, dass alle Menschen als eine Nation leben. Mandela wanted all people to live as one nation.
- 8. Er wollte eine „Regenbogenation“ für alle Menschen in Südafrika gründen. He wanted to build a 'rainbow nation' for all the people of South Africa.


3 Match the words and the explanation.

- 1. apartheid — e) people from the Netherlands
- 2. nation — f) a wildlife area that is protected
- 3. The Dutch — c) people who live in South Africa
- 4. nature reserve — b) all the people who live in one country
- 5. South Africans — a) put into different groups
- 6. separate — d) when black and white people are separated by law

4 Put in the right words.

- apartheid the Dutch nature reserves scenery
- 1. Apartheid officially ended in 1994.
- 2. The English went to South Africa after the Dutch had arrived.
- 3. Kruger National Park is famous for its wildlife and beautiful scenery.
- 4. Nature reserves were created to protect wild animals.

What's the word?

- 1. Reiche Leute leben in bewachten Wohnanlagen. Rich people live in gated communities.
- 2. Dort gibt es viel Schutz. There is a lot of security.
- 3. Aber die Townships sind sehr arme Gegenden. But townships are very poor areas.
- 4. Südafrika ist ein demokratisches Land. South Africa is a democratic country.
- 5. Alle fünf Jahre finden Wahlen statt. There are elections every five years.
- 6. Europäische Siedler suchten ein neues Gebiet, als sie nach Südafrika kamen. European settlers wanted to find new territory when they went to South Africa.
- 7. Es gab Krieg auf südafrikanischem Territorium. There was a war on South African territory.
- 8.  But now South African soldiers help to keep peace in other countries.
- 9. Die südafrikanische Verfassung erlaubt elf offizielle Sprachen. The South African constitution allows eleven official languages.

5 Complete the words.

A A A E E E E E I I I I I O O O
O U U


- 1. democratic
- 2. constitution
- 3. peace
- 4. war
- 5. territory
- 6. security

6 Find the words. Write them in English and German.

elections democratic townships gated communities apartheid

- elections - Wahlen
- democratic - demokratisch
- townships - Townships
- gated communities - bewachte Wohnanlagen
- apartheid - Apartheid

What's the word?

- 1. In Südafrika müssen Familien für Privatschulen zahlen. In South Africa families have to pay for private schools.
- 2. Normalerweise brechen sehr wenige Schüler eine Privatschule ab. Usually very few students drop out of private schools.
- 3. Schüler, die die Schule abbrechen, denken oft nicht an die Folgen. Students who drop out of school often don't think about the consequences.
- 4. Aber einige sind Opfer einer schlechten Familiensituation. But some are the victims of a bad family situation.
- 5. Ihre Familien sind arm und sie haben keine Krankenversicherung. Their families are poor, and they don't have health insurance.
- 6. Die meisten Kinder in Südafrika gehen auf öffentliche Schulen. Most children in South Africa go to state schools.
- 7.  The rich are usually the only ones who can afford private schools.
- 8. Einige Familien, die zur Mittelschicht gehören, schicken ihre Kinder manchmal auch auf Privatschulen. Some families who are middle class send their children to private schools too.

7 Match the opposites.

- 1. drop out
- 2. state school
- 3. war
- 4. township
- 5. victim
- a) gated community
- b) murderer
- c) apply
- d) peace
- e) private school

8 Put in the right words.

consequence drop out health insurance private schools state

- 1. Many poor people don't have health insurance, and their kids go to state schools.
- 2. Their children often drop out of school because they have to earn money for the family.
- 3. In consequence it is hard for them to find good jobs.
- 4. The rich go to private schools and have good health insurance.

What's the word?

- 1. Es gibt große soziale Unterschiede in Südafrika. There are big social differences in South Africa.
- 2. Einige Menschen haben viel Geld und sind privilegiert. Some people have a large amount of money and are privileged.
- 3. Ihre Kinder sind gebildet. Their children are well-educated.
- 4. Aber viele schwarze Familien können sich die Schule nicht leisten. Ihre Kinder sind benachteiligt. But many black families can't afford school. Their children are underprivileged.
- 5. Die Verfassung sagt, dass alle Menschen gleich sind. The constitution says that all people are equal.
- 6. Aber im echten Leben sind reiche und arme Menschen sehr ungleich. But in real life rich and poor people are very unequal.
- 7. Ich denke, dass das nicht gerecht ist. I don't think that's fair.
- 8. Gleiche Rechte für alle stehen im Mittelpunkt der meisten Verfassungen. Equal rights for all people are a central idea in most constitutions.

9 Put in the right words.

The Social Blogger


Life is not fair.

Hi everyone,

Before I became a blogger, I had been a waiter in a street restaurant in Pretoria. Dad had left the family, so I dropped out of school to find a job. After Mum had had my little brother Thato, she couldn't find work and didn't have enough money to buy food for seven children. Some people call us underprivileged.


Mr and Mrs van Betuw are very rich. They have a large amount of money. In the morning their driver takes the two kids from the gated community to their private school. I wish I were privileged too. Equal rights are a central idea in our constitution, but real life is very unequal.

Mbeki, your social blogger



- central
- dropped out
- fair
- equal
- gated
- large amount of
- private school
- privileged
- social
- underprivileged
- unequal

What's the word?

- 1. Meine Mutter ist im Krankenhaus, weil sie schwere Verletzungen erlitten hat. My mum is in hospital because she suffered bad injuries.
- 2.  She was hurt in a car crash.
- 3. Ich wurde zum Verhör ins Polizeirevier gebracht. I was taken to the police station for questioning.
- 4. Die Polizeibeamten stellten viele Fragen. Aber ich konnte mich nicht erinnern, wie das andere Auto außer Kontrolle geraten war. The police officers asked a lot of questions. But I couldn't remember how the other car went out of control.
- 5. Nach ihren schweren Verletzungen kann Mama vielleicht nicht mit ihrer Arbeit weitermachen. Mum might not be able to go on working after her serious injuries.
- 6. Entweder müssen wir in ein Township umziehen oder ich muss die Schule abbrechen. Either we'll have to move to a township, or I'll have to drop out of school.
- 7. Mama ist immer noch für weitere Untersuchungen im Krankenhaus. Mum is still in hospital for further tests.

10 Match the sentence parts.


- 1. My dad had an accident at work
- 2. On a sandy road the car
- 3. The reason for the
- 4. The doctors told me that
- 5. One of the men my father works with
- 6. The police officers went on to
- 7. Either my dad will find a new job,
- a) was taken to the police station for questioning.
- b) crash is still not clear.
- c) ask him questions the next day.
- d) went out of control.
- e) and suffered leg injuries.
- f) or we will have to move.
- g) further tests were necessary.

11 Put in the right words.

out of out of on of

- 1. go on
- 2. drop out of
- 3. out of control
- 4. a large amount of

What's the word?

- 1. Das Krankenhaus ist sehr alt, aber ein neues befindet sich im Bau. The hospital is very old, but a new one is under construction.
- 2. Mein Papa ist nicht im Krankenhaus erschienen. My dad didn't show up at the hospital.
- 3. Daher schrieb ich einen Brief an die Versicherungsgesellschaft beginnend mit „Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren, ...“. So I wrote a letter to the insurance company starting with 'Dear Sir or Madam, ...'.
- 4. Ich beendete den Brief mit „Mit freundlichen Grüßen, Iminathi Mthembu“. I ended the letter with 'Yours faithfully, Iminathi Mthembu'.
- 5. Ich habe oft Rückblenden und sehe Mama mit ihren Verletzungen nach dem Unfall. I often have flashbacks and see Mum hurt after the crash.
- 6.  These flashbacks usually come at night.
- 7. Ich schwöre, ich werde mich besser benehmen, wenn Mama wieder zu Hause ist. I swear I will behave better when Mum gets back home.

12 Put in the right words.

- at night construction crash Dear Sir or Madam further
- suffered Yours faithfully

Iminathi Mthembu
8 Main Street
7550, Cape Town

YourLIFE Health Insurance
57 Milton Road
7925, Cape Town

25th May 2018

Car crash

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to you because on 20th May my mother was hurt in a car crash. I saw the accident and suffered from flashbacks. Now I have bad dreams at night. My mother is still in hospital, and my father works in construction in Johannesburg. Would you pay for further medical help?

Yours faithfully,

Iminathi Mthembu

What's the word?

- 1. Nachts habe ich oft Alpträume. At night I often have nightmares.
- 2. Die erschrecken mich zu Tode. They frighten the hell out of me!
- 3. Ich wünschte, es gäbe im Schlaf „Traumwächter“. I wish we had 'dream guards' when we sleep.
- 4. Mama denkt, dass der Autounfall ihre Schuld war. Sie fühlt sich schuldig. Mum thinks the car accident was her fault. She feels guilty.
- 5. Aber es war die Schuld des anderen Fahrers. Ein Journalist hat gesehen, dass er gerade telefonierte. But it was the other driver's fault. A journalist saw him talking on the phone.
- 6. Der Fahrer muss für Mamas Behandlung zahlen. The driver has to pay for Mum's treatment.
- 7. Ich kann nicht glauben, dass irgendein Idiot auf diese Weise eine Familie zerstören kann. I can't believe that someone stupid could ruin a family like that.

13 Put in the right words.

- fault frighten the hell out of guards guilty journalist unusual
- National Park nightmares lions suffered treatment

A trip to Kruger National Park


Dark nights, strange noises, rhinos, lions and elephants - we were taken on a class trip to Kruger National Park by our English teacher on 24th September.

We went to Kruger National Park by bus. Then we were taken on an evening tour by the guides. It was very dark, and the noises were very unusual. Wouldn't that frighten the hell out of you? Although many guards protected us, some of us still had nightmares.

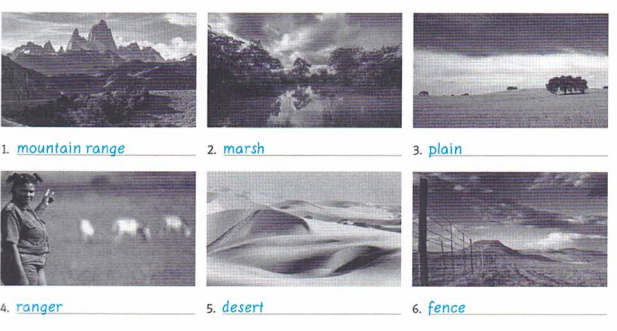
There was also an American journalist on the bus who reported for New York City Radio. He suffered some small injuries when the bus suddenly stopped. But he didn't need any treatment.

The bus had to stop because a baby elephant ran into the road. The bus driver felt a bit guilty after that because he hadn't seen the animal earlier. But we don't think it was his fault.

What's the word?

- 1. Die Namib ist eine Wüste. Ihr Name bedeutet „endloser Ort“. The Namib is a desert. Its name means 'endless place'.
- 2. Nahe der Küste ist sie ein riesiges, flaches Gebiet aus weiten Sandebenen. It is a huge flat area of wide sand plains near the coast.
- 3.  A fence was built around some of the nature reserves.
- 4. In der Namib gibt es auch eine Bergkette. Der höchste Berg ist 2.600 Meter hoch. There is also a mountain range in the Namib. The highest mountain is 2,600 metres high.
- 5. Es ist dort sehr trocken, daher gibt es in der Namib keine Sümpfe. The climate is very dry, so there are no marshes in the Namib.
- 6. Im Namib-Nationalpark arbeiten viele Ranger. A lot of rangers work in Namib National Park.
- 7. Er wurde als einer der besten Parks in der Kategorie „Nationalparks“ bewertet. It was rated one of the best parks in the category 'national parks'.

14 Look at the pictures and write the words.



- 1. mountain range 2. marsh 3. plain
- 4. ranger 5. desert 6. fence

15 Put a circle around the odd one out and write it in German.

- 1. lion - ranger - rhino - elephant Ranger
- 2. mountain - skyscraper - tower - plain Ebene
- 3. dry - hot - endless - windy endlos

What's the word?

- 1. Der Namib-Nationalpark wurde 1979 erschaffen. Seitdem zieht er viele Touristen an. Namib National Park was created in 1979. It has attracted many visitors ever since.
- 2. Die afrikanische Tierwelt wird in Nationalparks bewahrt. African wildlife is conserved in national parks.
- 3. Es gibt Belege dafür, dass die Zahlen bestimmter Tiere wieder steigen. There is evidence that the numbers of certain animals are higher again.
- 4. Die Menschheit ist verantwortlich, die Natur und Tierwelt zu schützen. Mankind is responsible for protecting nature and wildlife.
- 5. Der Wert der Tierwelt wurde vor einiger Zeit erkannt. The value of wildlife was recognised some time ago.
- 6. Leute jagten früher Elefanten wegen ihres Elfenbeins. People used to hunt elephants for their ivory.
- 7. Ranger waren mit vielen Gefahren konfrontiert, um die Tiere zu schützen. Rangers had to face many dangers to protect the animals.
- 8. Es ist eine Herausforderung des 21. Jahrhunderts, Tiere zu schützen. It is a challenge of the 21st century to protect animals.

16 Put a circle around the right words.

- 1. There is evidence - challenge that the roots of mankind lie in South Africa.
- 2. Teeth and fingers were (faced - conserved) in the desert just 50 kilometres north of Johannesburg.
- 3. They were very old and came from an early time of (mankind - evidence).
- 4. Some hunters were looking for (ivory - rangers) when they found the teeth and fingers.
- 5. The pieces were sent to Johannesburg Police Department, and police officers (saw - faced) the challenge of finding an answer to the mystery.
- 6. An expert at the University of Johannesburg first recognised their (value - consequence) many years later.
- 7. Students from Johannesburg University have found several human pieces in the area ever (for - since).
- 8. Three-million-year-old human pieces were found in 1947. Bringing them to the museum was a (chance - challenge) because the experts had to be very careful.



What's the word?

- Es gibt Gesetze, die die Zahl jagdbarer Tiere **regeln**. There are laws that **regulate** the number of animals that can be hunted.
- Tiere wie Leoparden und Büffel nennt man „Wild“. Animals like **leopards** and **buffaloes** are called 'game'.
- Die Ranger sind verantwortlich für das, was im Park **passiert**. The rangers are responsible for what **goes on** in the park.
- Sie **behandeln** die Tiere mit Respekt. They **treat** the animals with respect.
- Wild kann gefährlich sein und muss mit **Vorsicht** behandelt werden. Game can be dangerous and must be treated with **caution**.
- Im Jahr 2013 gab es so viel **Wilderei** wie nie zuvor. In 2013 there was more **poaching** than ever before.
- Deshalb** waren einige Parks einige Monate für Besucher **geschlossen**. **Therefore**, some parks were **closed** to visitors for a few months.
- Seit 2013 **greift** die südafrikanische Regierung gegen **Wilderei** ein. The South African government has **taken action** against poaching since 2013.

17 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- Game** has to be protected against poaching.
- Hunters killed elephants for their **ivory**.
- Rangers treat animals with **caution**.

18 Put in the right words.

- game poaching regulate take action therefore treated
- Many big **game** hunters went to Kruger National Park.
 - In 2013 there was a lot of **poaching**.
 - Wild animals must be **treated** with caution to avoid danger.
 - The government had to **take action**.
 - Now rules **regulate** how many animals can be hunted.
 - Therefore**, there is less poaching now.

What's the word?

- In der neuesten **Ausgabe** der „TIERWELT“ gab es einen Bericht über **Wilderei**. There was a report about poaching in the latest **edition** of *Animal World*.
- Am **Freitag** hatten sie einen Ranger im **Chatroom**. They had a ranger in the **chatroom** on Friday.
- Er erklärte, dass wenn die Elefanten getötet werden, auch die **Elefantenbabys** sterben. Sie können nicht ohne ihre Mutter **überleben**. He said that when elephants are killed, the **baby elephants** die too. They can't **live** without their mothers.
- Das Elfenbein wird **wiederverwert** und verkauft. Das Geld wird für den Tierschutz verwendet. The ivory is **recycled** and sold. The money is used to protect animals.
- Die Regierung **hat** die Wilderei seit 2013 **reduziert**. The government **has reduced** poaching since 2013.
- Der Ranger sagte auch, dass manche Touristen ihren Müll in den Parks **zurücklassen**, was schlecht für die Natur sei. The ranger also said that some people **leave** their rubbish in the parks, which is bad for the environment.
- Ich wollte auch eine Frage stellen, aber plötzlich war die Chatzeit **abgelaufen**. I wanted to ask a question as well, but suddenly the chat time was **up**.

19 Put in the right words.

- baby elephants chatroom edition ever since game national poaching ranger up

ANIMAL WORLD



August 2018

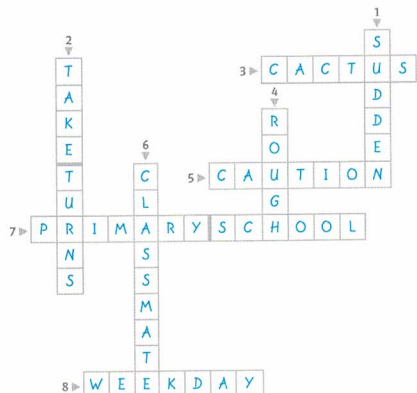
Welcome to the latest **edition** of *Animal World*. Today, we will continue our stories about **national** parks and big **game**. **Ranger** Piet Henle will be in our **chatroom** next Friday to answer all your questions about South Africa, its animals and **poaching**. When he started his work, he told hunters that time was **up** for poaching. He has never stopped working **ever since**. He and the other rangers have saved many **baby elephants**. Yours, Henry van Houten

Reading corner

What's the word?

- Am **Anfang** erscheint die Schule vielen Kindern **rau**. In the beginning school seems **rough** to many children.
- Im **Alter** von sechs Jahren beginnen die meisten Kinder die **Grundschule**. At the age of six most children start **primary school**.
- Am **ersten Tag** **wechseln** sie sich ab, sich der Klasse vorzustellen. On the first day they **take turns** introducing themselves to the class.
- Es ist wichtig, seine **Mitschülerinnen** und **Mitschüler** gut zu kennen. It is important to know your **classmates** well.
- Ich **erinnere** mich an meinem ersten Schultag. Der Schulhof war **belebt** von Rennen und Geschrei. I remember my first day at school. The playground was **alive** with running and shouting.
- I also remember the huge **cactus** growing behind the school building.
- Schule ist **gewöhnlich** an **Werktagen**. Samstags und sonntags ist frei. School is usually on **weekdays**. We have Saturdays and Sundays off.
- Einige Lehrer überraschen die Schüler mit **unerwarteten** Tests. Some teachers surprise students with **sudden** tests.

20 Complete the crossword.



Down ▾:

- If you do a ... action, people will be surprised.
- When students speak one after the other, they ...
- hard; not easy
- a student in your class

Across ▶:

- a desert plant
- When you do something carefully, you do it with ...
- school for six- to ten-year-old kids
- not a Saturday or a Sunday, but a ...

Reading corner

What's the word?

- The **lawn** in Ms van Betuw's garden was always perfect.
- Im **Herbst** **fegte** Frau van Betuw all die bunten Blätter vom **Rosen** auf. In the autumn Ms van Betuw **swept up** all the colourful leaves that had fallen on the lawn.
- Meine Schwester und ich spielten in ihrem Garten, wenn sie nicht da war. Eines Tages kam sie **früh** zurück. Das kam **ziemlich unerwartet**. My sister and I played in her garden when she was away. One day she returned early. That was quite **unexpected**.
- Dann waren plötzlich **überall** Wachleute. Then there were suddenly guards **all around** us.
- Wir versuchten **wegzurennen**, aber ich fiel auf den **Hintern**. We tried to run away, but I fell on my **bottom**.
- Mum came and sent us to church to **pray**.
- Wir wollten **protestieren**, aber Mama erlaubte das nicht. We wanted to **protest**, but Mum would not allow it.
- Die Kirche war voll mit Leuten. Die **Bürger** feierten das **Jahresende**. Es herrschte viel **Freude** und **Zufriedenheit**. The church was crowded. The **townsfolk** were celebrating the end of the year. There was a lot of **joy** and happiness.
- Neujahr** kam und kurz darauf war mein **Geburtstag**. The **New Year** arrived, and soon after was my birthday.

21 Complete Mrs van Betuw's life story. Put in the right words.

- all around bottom joy New Year lawns protested townsfolk unexpectedly sudden war swept

I'll never forget my tenth birthday. The **New Year** had already arrived. The streets and the **lawns** were covered with a lot of snow. The wind **swept** the snow up and around. The **war** had just ended. There was peace. The **townsfolk** were celebrating in the streets. I saw people singing and dancing **all around** me. The streets were filled with **joy** and happiness. I was happy too, and I danced. But my dance came to a **sudden** end when I fell on the ground **unexpectedly** and hit my **bottom**. I **protested**, but Mum took me home although I hadn't suffered any injuries.

