

9 GK Englisch (Koch/Singh) - Aufgaben vom 11.05.-15.05.2020

Hallo ihr Lieben,

diese Woche passen eure Aufgaben inhaltlich zum Thema *South Africa*, welches wir zuletzt im Unterricht bereits ausgiebig behandelt haben. Solltet ihr euch nicht mehr so gut daran erinnern können, empfehlen wir euch die Vokabeln zu Unit 3 (S.192 - 195) noch einmal zu wiederholen.

Viel Spaß bei eurer Reise nach Südafrika - *also known as the rainbow nation!*

Frau Koch & Herr Singh

Diamond mining¹ in South Africa

1 People say that diamond mining in South Africa started when 15-year-old Erasmus Jacobs was collecting rocks on his family's farm in 1867. Next to a river he found a pretty rock that you
5 could almost see through. He showed it to his mother, she showed it to a neighbour, the neighbour showed it to a friend and the friend found out that the stone could cut glass so they sent the stone to a scientist. He tested it and
10 said it was a diamond. Soon many people heard the news of this diamond that young Erasmus had found next to a river.

At first the people looked for diamonds on the flat land next to the rivers and in the rivers.

15 By 1869 they had already found hundreds of diamonds in these areas in the middle of South Africa. Then people started to look further away from the rivers and they started to dig² under the ground. And they found even more
20 diamonds. In the 1870s and 1880s thousands of people left their homes and travelled to where the diamonds were. Shop assistants, farmers and business people all wanted to be the lucky ones and find diamonds. They travelled on
25 horses or even on foot for hundreds of miles. They all hoped to get rich quickly. Soon it wasn't only South Africans that were looking for diamonds. Experienced gold miners³ from Australia and California arrived. The British,
30 the Irish and the Germans came. Army officers who were on holiday stayed and crews left their ships. If the men were lucky, they could find ten to twenty diamonds a day.

Diamond mining has changed a lot since those
35 first days when people found diamonds with their hands and dug small holes. They soon learned that there were more diamonds under the ground. They had to dig big holes under the sand and rocks with heavy equipment. Today
40 these holes are so big that trucks can drive down into them.

In some places the diamonds were too far under the ground so they made mines with long tunnels. All of the rocks from the tunnels and
45 mines had to be brought to the top. Many years ago people looked for diamonds in the rocks, today machines do the work for them. There is still another way to find diamonds. Some diamonds are under the water. At first divers
50 went in the water and brought up rocks where they thought there were diamonds. Today, there are special ships with huge shovels⁴ that find diamonds under the water.

When thousands of people went to look for
55 diamonds in the 1870s and 1880s, the living conditions were very bad. There were no towns, no roads, no shops, no houses and no toilets. The people slept, cooked and worked outside. They didn't have many fruits or vegetables to
60 eat and often not even enough clean water to drink. They ate the animals they could hunt and cooked them over fires. The mining camps were smelly, dirty and full of dust and disease.

Have things changed since then? Miners today
65 still complain about low pay and bad working and living conditions. Often the miners are underprivileged people and there is a lot of inequality⁵. If the mining companies give them some money for a flat, the flats available for
70 that money are usually in very bad condition.

So to save money, the miners often choose to live in slums instead. When they work in the mines, they suffer from the heat. There is
75 always rock dust in the air and the miners breathe in this dust which causes many health problems. They can get treatment, but it is expensive and during the treatment they can't work. So the families suffer too not only because
80 there is no money but also because the miners might give them their illnesses or infections.

1 diamond mining [ˈdaɪəmənd ˈmaɪnɪŋ] - *Diamantbergbau*; 2 to dig, dug, dug [dɪg, dʌg, dʌg] - *graben*;

3 gold miners [ˈgəʊld ˈmaɪnəz] - *Goldgräber* - 4 shovel [ˈʃʌvl] - *Schaufel*; 5 inequality [ˌɪnɪˈkwɒləti] - *Ungleichheit*

1 Find the right order. Number the sentences. → ○ ☞

- People looked for diamonds in rivers.
- Ships get diamonds from under the water.
- A scientist said it was a diamond.
- Many people left home to look for diamonds.
- 1 Erasmus Jacobs found a pretty rock.
- Heavy equipment was used.

2 Using phrases → ○ ☞

a) Take one word from each box and make phrases from the text.

collect ✓ • see • cut • leave •
travel • get

rich • through • rocks ✓ • glass •
on foot • home •

- 1. collect rocks
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

b) Write a sentence with each phrase from a).

- 1. Erasmus was collecting rocks
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

3 Compare mining from the 1920s with mining today. Use the text and these pictures.



South Africa's famous tea – Rooibos



Rooibos, which means red bush, only grows in a small area in Western Cape province.



The bush only grows in dry, sandy ground on the plains around Cederberg. It doesn't need much rain.



When the leaves are dry, they become red. This gives the tea its color and its name.

Historic

Tribes who lived in what is today South Africa used the leaves¹ of this bush to make a drink for centuries before Dutch settlers 'discovered'² the plant in the 1700s. These settlers were especially happy because black tea sent from Europe was very expensive. It came by ship and they often had to wait for months for it. In 1904 a Russian immigrant, Benjamin Ginsberg, started selling the tea in South Africa. In the 1930s the Ginsberg family started the first rooibos farms because there was not enough wild rooibos for the growing market. Rooibos became especially important during World War II when it replaced tea from Asia around the world.

Healthy

In 1968 a South African woman, Annique Theron, gave some rooibos tea to her young daughter who often had bad stomach aches. Theron was lucky because it helped! She believed the tea caused the stomach aches to go away. This was the beginning of rooibos tea as a health drink. The list of problems that rooibos can solve is long. This is what people say: it helps you sleep better at night; it reduces allergies; it helps with stress or heart³ trouble; it's good for your skin⁴ if you have acne or if you don't want your skin to look old; athletes drink it after hard exercise or competitions. And it is delicious too!

Hip

In 2006 a South African company introduced 'red espresso' to coffee shops. It is the world's first tea espresso and is 100% natural. The company realised the importance of rooibos as an alternative to coffee. There is evidence that it is healthier and it has no caffeine. Rooibos has a stronger flavour⁵ and colour than espresso.



1 leaf, (pl) leaves [li:f, li:vz] – *Blatt, Blätter*; 2 to discover [di'skʌvə] – *entdecken*; 3 heart [ha:t] – *Herz*; 4 skin [skɪn] – *Haut*; 5 flavour ['flɛvə] – *Geschmack*

1 Fasse die Geschichte des Roibuschtees kurz zusammen. → ○ ☞

a) Beschrifte zuerst den Zeitstrahl.

1700

2006

b) Erkläre, was die Niederlande, Russland und Asien mit Roibuschtee zu tun haben.

2 Erkläre. → ○ ☞

1. Du möchtest Roibuschtee kaufen, aber deine Mutter sagt, er sei zu teuer. Erkläre ihr, warum er teurer als andere Teesorten ist.

2. Warum könnte Roibuschtee in Deutschland so beliebt sein?

3. Was macht den Roibusch so einzigartig?

3 Überlege und diskutiere.

Glaubst du, dass Roibuschtee wirklich so viele Gesundheitsprobleme heilen kann? Was spricht dafür und dagegen? Mache dir Notizen und diskutiere anschließend in einer kleinen Gruppe.
