Experience a Kruger Safari

The plan of the seance

- Sequence 1: Reading
- Sequence 2: Structure Practice
- Sequence 3: Consolidation
- Sequence 4: Writing
Experience a Kruger Safari

Read these two letters
A- letter 1

33 Garden Court
Mrs Sue Biggs  
Managing Director  
Kuoni  
84 Bishopsgate EC2N 4A4  
London.  
G.B

St Patrick Road,  
London.  
WX46 SLT,  
28th December 2005

Dear Mrs Biggs,
My wife and I are planning a trip to South Africa next month and would like to have information about that country and especially safari trip in the Kruger National Park.
We are much interested in seeing South African wildlife in game reserves and …..
84 Bishopgate EC2N 4A4
Mr Thomas Leaf
33Garden Court
St Patrick Road,
London,
WX46 SLT,
London,

Dear Mr and Mrs Leaf,

Thank you for thinking of us; we’d be honoured to help you plan your safari trip with our Tour Operator. The Kruger National Park is a haven for an amazing variety of animals with its numerous game reserves. The scenery is breathtaking.

As soon as you arrive at Johannesburg, you will fly to Hoedspruit where you will spend the night.

On the second day, you will go to Olifants in the Kruger National Park. You will visit this place which is in the magnificent Lebombo Mountains. Elephants and Zebras can be sighted along the Olifant and Lebaba rivers. You will rest at Olifants rest camp for the night.

The next day you will enjoy game drives through the park early in the morning and late in the afternoon. Game drives are in open four wheel vehicles.
On the fourth day, after you take your breakfast at the camp, you will drive through the forests where elephants and giraffes can be seen before you arrive at Satara. With a large number of waterholes there, you will see large populations of game including lion, cheetah and black rhino. After a rest for the night at Satara rest camp, you will drive through the southern plains, an area known for its large herd of zebra, lion and leopard and you will rest at Lower Sabi rest camp.

The next day you will depart for the south on another day game drive. The wet savannah is the home to an abundance of rhinoceros and hippopotamus. At the end of the day you, will return to Lower Sabi rest camp to spend the night.

The next day, you will fly to Nelspruit then to Heathrow Airport via Johannesburg.

We hope you will enjoy your safari trip with us and look forward to hearing from you soon.

On behalf of all of us here at KUONI, our warmest regards,

Sue Biggs, Managing Director.

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Activity 1:
Draw the itinerary which Mr and Mrs Leaf will follow during their stay in South Africa.

Activity 2:
Complete this table writing the information in the appropriate column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities/towns</th>
<th>Rest camps</th>
<th>Mountains</th>
<th>Rivers</th>
<th>Forests</th>
<th>Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
Activity 3:

Answer these questions.

1. What do the Leafs want to see in South Africa?

2. How will they travel through the Kruger National Park?

3. Do you think the Leafs want to hunt wild animals?
   What will they very probably do when going through game reserves?

Activity 4:

Match these words with their definitions.

| a. seen           | 1. haven            |
| b. wishes        | 2. numerous         |
| c. refuge        | 3. breathtaking     |
| d. speaking for  | 4. sighted          |
| e. many in number| 5. herd             |
| f. a number of beasts or cattle kept or driven together | 6. look forward to |
| g. astonishing, marvellous | 7. on behalf of |
| h. hope for with pleasure | 8. regards |

Activity 5:

Find in the text words or phrases whose definitions follow:

a. Wild animals or birds pursued or shot.
b. An area of land set aside for the protection of wild animals.

Activity 6:
Fill in each gap with one of the words from the box. There are more words than gaps.

than - great - heart - situation - area - reserve - game.

Ngala means lion. Ngala is the name of the first private game ...........located in the ............. of Kruger National Park. This covers over 36,000 acres. You can enjoy game drives in open........ and escorted walks. Ngala offers a ............ variety of wild animals and birds.
Look at these examples:

a) As soon as you arrive at Johannesburg, you will fly to Hoedspruit.
or You will arrive at Johannesburg, then you will fly to Hoedspruit.

b) After you take your breakfast, you will drive to Mopane forests.
Or You will take your breakfast, then you will drive to Mopane forests.

In English, we never use the future tense after a time conjunction; we use the present tense which has a future meaning.
The time conjunctions are: after - as soon as - before - until - when .

eg: She will take her exams. She will go to the countryside to rest.
or When she takes her exams, she will go to the countryside to rest.
**Activity 1:**

Match these broken sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 1</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. I will inform you</strong></td>
<td><strong>a. after she undergoes several examinations.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Tony will have to finish his work</strong></td>
<td><strong>b. as soon as the investigation is over.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. They will not come to the party</strong></td>
<td><strong>c. when I get their new address.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. She will leave hospital</strong></td>
<td><strong>d. before he goes home.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. They will open the road to traffic</strong></td>
<td><strong>e. until you apologize.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Activity 2:**

Rewrite these pairs of sentences using the time conjunctions in brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 2</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. I will see him. I will tell him the news. (when)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. He will get his salary. He will pay you back the money. (as soon as)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. She will get home tonight. She will have a bath. (after)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. They will not free him. He will finish his 3 years’ imprisonment. (until)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Activity 3:

Complete these sentences.

1. They will celebrate their wedding when ........
   ........................................................................
2. As soon as I arrive home, I ......................
   ........................................................................
3. The crops will not be good until .................
   ........................................................................
Sequence 3  Consolidation

Activity 1:

How much do you know about South Africa?
Circle the right answer (a, b, c).

(a, b, c) ﻃﺒﻌﻲ ﺟﻮﺍﺏ ﺍﻟﺘﺨﺎﺭﱢﺭ

1. What is the capital of South Africa?
   a) Cape Town
   b) Johannesburg
   c) Pretoria

2. What oceans border South Africa?
   a) The Atlantic and the Antarctic
   b) The Atlantic and the Pacific
   c) The Pacific and the Indian.

3. Who were the first settlers in this country?
   a) the British
   b) the Dutch
   c) the French

4. How many official languages are there in South Africa?
   a) 11
   b) 7
   c) 3

Activity 2:

Reorder these words to write a coherent sentence.

his / campaign / won / Nobel Peace Prize / a / anti-apartheid / in /
Archbishop Desmond Tutu / for / 1984/

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Reminder

Word- order in a simple statement

S + V + O + M + P + T
subject + verb + object + manner + place + time

or

T + S + V + O + M + P
time + subject + verb + object + manner + place

Activity 3 :

Do the same as in activity 2.

"2" دببى 30 يار

a) tremendous / country / years / have / over / the / towns / undergone / change /
twenty / the / most / in / last/./

b) lack / in / education / too / access / housing / many / water / still / South Africa /
people / to / and./

Activity 4 :

What do you know about Apartheid?

Read this text

The Birth of Apartheid

In 1948 South Africa elected a new government, the National Party. It instituted
apartheid laws: the residential areas were separated, not only of Africans and whites, but
also of mixed race people and Indians. Of course, racially mixed marriages were
prohibited. The system decreed that black Africans should be unable to move freely in
urban areas. They had to carry internal passports.

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In the 1905s, the National Party came up with a plan to house the black population in the “Bantustans” or homelands which were located in South Africa’s most infertile territory.

Make a list of the restrictions that the apartheid system brought.

………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………

Activity 5:
Reorder these sentences to get a coherent paragraph.

a. Mandela was elected as president.
b. This decision signalled to the world that South Africa was ready to negotiate across the colour line.
c. In 1999 he retired and was succeeded by ANC leader Thabo Mbeki.
d. When President De Klerk took the power in South Africa in 1989, he released Nelson Mandela.
e. Five years later, with the end of the apartheid regime, the first democratic elections were held.
f. who has been in prison for 27 years.

………………………………………………………………………………
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Activity 6:
Rewrite this sentence using the alphabet letters.

[ a:p:teit waz a'bəlif in nai'ti:n 'nainti wən ]

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Improve your vocabulary.

- apartheid [əˈpɑːtɪd] (noun) policy of racial segregation (in South Africa).

- struggle [ˈstrægl] (noun verb) fight, combat.

- ethnic [ˈeθnɪk] (adjective): of race.


- epidemic [ˈɛpɪdɛmɪk] (noun) disease widespread among many people in the same place for a time

Activity 7: Read these facts about South Africa.

The first colony was set up in cape Town in 1652 by the “Boers” who were Dutch settlers.
In 1815 South Africa was ceded to the British.
In 1910 the Union of South Africa was founded.
The Constitution gave power to the Whites.
In 1912 the African National Congress was formed to protest against white domination.
In 1914 Afrikaners’ National Party was formed.
In 1948 this Party instituted Apartheid laws.
In 1961 South Africa became a Republic.
Sharpeville massacre marked the beginning of extreme state repression: in 1960 69 people were killed and nearly 2000 were wounded during a peaceful protest march against the pass laws. The ANC (African National Congress) was banned.

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In 1976 school children were shot and killed at Soweto as they were demonstrating against the use of the Afrikaans language in their schools and inferior education. When De Klerk took power in 1989 he released Nelson Mandela from prison and some years later apartheid was abolished.

A) **Answer these questions.**

1. What was the aim of the African National Congress?  
   2. What were the effects of the protest march in 1960?  
   3. Why did school children demonstrate in 1976? 

B) **Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to:**

- created = ………………….
- murdered = ……………….
- injured = ………………….
- freed = …………………

C) **Complete this table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>colony</td>
<td>to ..................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..........</td>
<td>to found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domination</td>
<td>to ................</td>
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<tr>
<td>..........</td>
<td>to ban</td>
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<tr>
<td>use</td>
<td>to ..................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..........</td>
<td>to release</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Sequence 4  Writing

Activity 1:  
Using these notes write the biography of Nelson Mandela.

Nelson Mandela -  
- 1918: born in Transkei, South Africa.
- Finish high school then go to Fort Hare University College.
- Take part in student strike obliged to leave university.
- Leave for Johannesburg - get a job as a policeman in a mine.
- Start studying law.
- Join the African National Congress.
- 1952: open first black law firm in South Africa/
- oppose the government’s policy toward the blacks/ sent to prison many times.
- 1964: accused of trying to cause a revolution/ sentenced to life imprisonment.
- 1990: finally released.
- 4 years later: become 1st black man president of South Africa.

Activity 2:  
Write a paragraph with the most important facts about Algeria.

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