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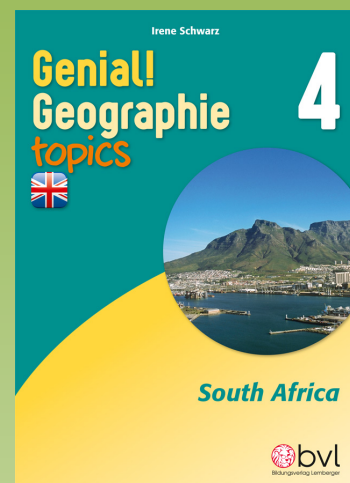
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Auszug aus:

Genial! Geography 4 - topics 2: South Africa

Das komplette Material finden Sie hier:

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Introduction

Genial Geografie Topics ist ein fächerübergreifendes Arbeitsprogramm, das bestimmte geografische Themen für den Englischunterricht anbietet und die Schüler zum selbstständigen Erarbeiten eines geografischen Themas in englischer Sprache anregt.

Viele differenzierte Arbeitsaufgaben, Puzzles, Rätsel, Lernspiele-Domino und Trimino tragen zur Festigung der Informationen und der neuen Vokabeln bei. Die Selbstkontrolle der einzelnen Aufgaben ermöglicht den Schülern das Lerntempo selbst zu bestimmen.

Ich wünsche Ihnen und Ihren Schülern viel Spaß mit „Genial Geografie Topics“.

Your students will find many possibilities to find out more about the country and people of South Africa.

Puzzles, crosswords and games like dominoes and many more will help your students to learn easily about South Africa's landscape, life and culture. All these activities can also be used in open learning.

I wish you and your students lots of fun using "Topics".

Irene Schwarz

🔍📄 Geography of South Africa

South Africa gets its name from its position at the southernmost point in Africa. It has 2,798 kilometres of coastline that stretches along the South Atlantic and the Indian Oceans.

Mountains, high flat areas called plateaus, grassland, and deserts are found in South Africa. .

The eastern range called "Drakensberg Mountains" is filled with jagged peaks. Some of them rise to 3,482 m.

To the north the neighbouring countries are Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe; to the east Mozambique and Swaziland; and right in the middle surrounded by South African territory lies the mountainous kingdom of L _ _ _ _ _ .

The major rivers are the L _ _ _ _ _ , the O _ _ _ _ _ River, and the V _ _ _ _ _ River

Look at the map and fill in the missing words.





The "Rainbow Nation"

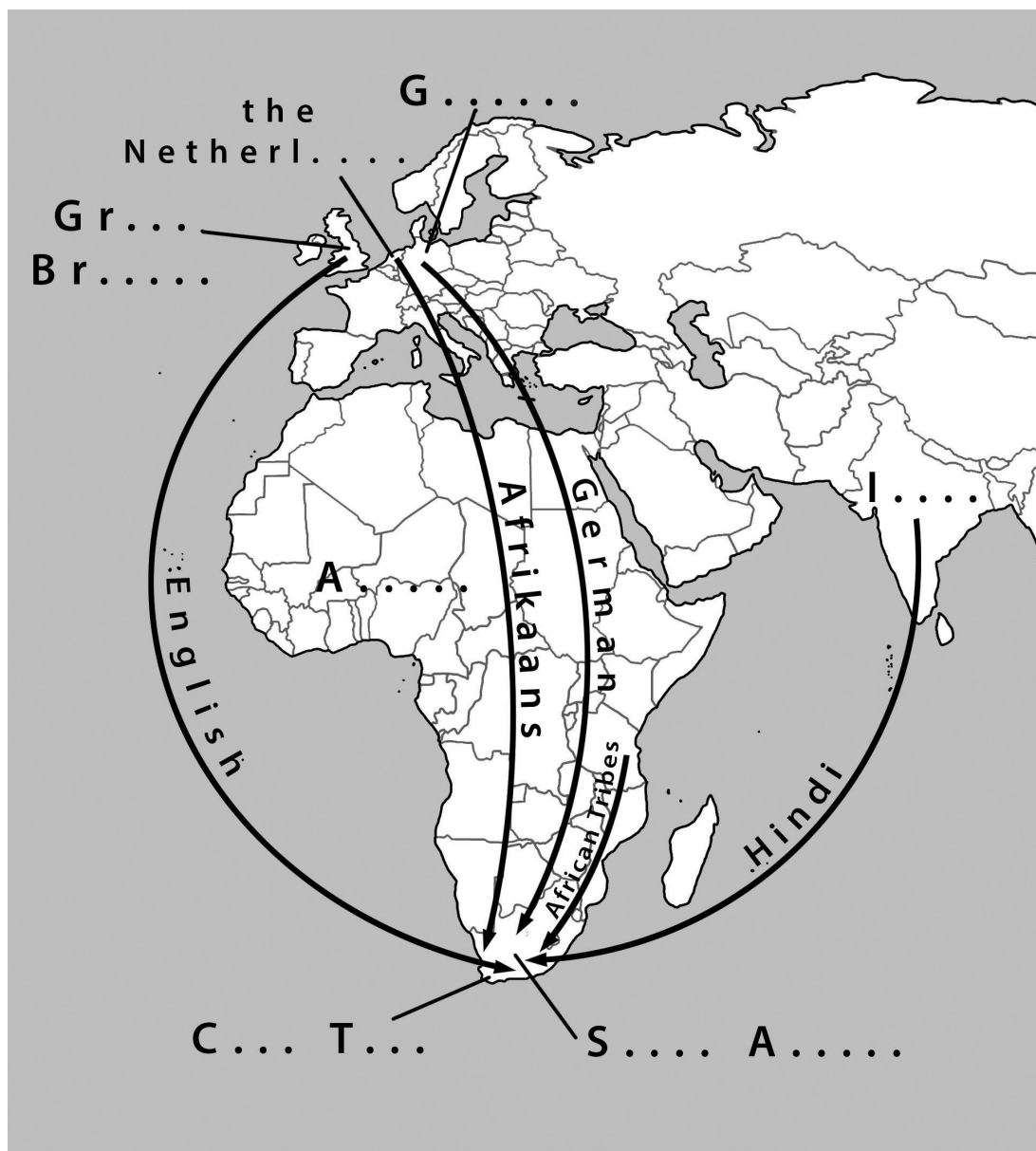
South Africa is often called the "Rainbow Nation" because many different groups of people live there, each with their own language and history.

The country has 11 official languages and many regional dialects.

Two of these official languages are of European origin, English and Afrikaans, which is similar to Dutch (the language spoken in the Netherlands - Holland).

English is commonly used in public and commercial life.

Look at the map below and find out which people settled in South Africa from the 17th century on. They came from:



In South Africa you can find four racial groups.

- a. NATIVE Africans or blacks (about 80 %)
- b. White people (10 %)
- c. Coloureds (9 %) - mixed group
- d. Asians (2.5 %)

The Whites are divided into Afrikaners (60%), the descendants from Dutch settlers who came to South Africa in the 17th century and people from Britain who arrived in the early 1800s. In the early 1900s the British made rules that separated the white from the black people.

From 1948 to 1994 these rules known as apartheid (separation of whites and non-whites) became stricter and the consequences were years of wars and fighting.

Under the **APARTHEID** system black and white people were not allowed to live together in one area, eat together in a restaurant, study in the same classroom or even ride on the same bus.

Nelson Mandela, who was involved in the anti-apartheid movement, was imprisoned as a political prisoner for 27 years, 18 on Robben Island near Cape Town.



Nelson Mandela



Robben Island prison

In 1991 President **Frederik Willem de Klerk** started to dismantle the laws of apartheid.

F. W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela shared the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.

This **APARTHEID** system ended in 1994 and after free elections were held.

Nelson Mandela became the country's first black president.

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