

Contents – Tourism

In this section you will cover the following language and concepts:



1. Tourist attractions	<p>Vocabulary: History; underwater; natural habitat; climbing; canoeing; wild animals; volcanic crater; archaeological; origins; surf; diving (other activities mentioned by the students); tourist; requirements; attractive; attraction</p> <p>Structures: You/he/she can...; He/she will enjoy...</p>
2. Tourism and the economy	<p>Vocabulary: Sector; economy; government; supporting; natural resources; foreign exchange earnings; industries; agricultural exports; economic benefits; (tax) revenue; buildings; facilities</p> <p>Structures: Tourism brings...; The government is supporting...; Text sequencers – for example, another, finally, first, secondly, thirdly</p>
3. The Olduvai Gorge	<p>Vocabulary: Gorge; evolution; homo-sapiens; species; million; thousand; apes; ancestors; discover(ed); skull; tools; museum</p> <p>Structures: The passive voice (have been discovered, it is believed); You can...; You can't...</p>
4. The Ngorongoro Crater	<p>Vocabulary: Cows; cattle; herding; looking after; zebra; rhinoceros; elephant; gazelle; monkey; crater; lodge; rainy season</p> <p>Structures: Can... (Where can we see?); Have you ever been...</p>
5. Mount Kilimanjaro	<p>Vocabulary: Equator; volcano; active; dormant; easy; difficult; lowest; highest; domestic animals; wild animals; boring; exciting; north; south; few; many</p> <p>Structures: Superlative (highest, lowest); Simple present</p>
6. The Jahazi Festival	<p>Vocabulary: Festival; take place; is held; jazz; literary; poetry; musicians; writers; leaflet</p> <p>Structures: Question forms; Present simple</p>

7. The wildebeest migration of the Serengeti	<p>Vocabulary: Wildebeest; migration; migrate; move; movement; herd; mega herd; newborn; calves; return; grasses; settles; back and forth; shallow; north; south; amazing; incredible; awesome; massive; unforgettable; wonderful; terrible; boring</p> <p>Structures: Present simple for regular events</p>
8. Visiting Mbeya	<p>Vocabulary: Landscape; uninhabited; volcanic effects; waterfalls; indigenous; meteorite; butterflies; jungle; scenery; mammals; bridge; pottery</p> <p>Structures: You can... ; You will...</p>
9. The effects of poaching	<p>Vocabulary: Poach; poacher; poaching; ivory; tusks; valuable; increasing; decreasing; cheap; cheaply; protected</p> <p>Structures: Present simple for regular actions; present continuous for ongoing action (numbers are decreasing); passive voice (they are killed); 'if' sentences with future; relative pronouns 'which' and 'who'</p>
10. Conservation of tourist attractions	<p>Vocabulary: Sustainable; conservation; deforestation, pollution; contaminate; affect; waste; waste treatment; treat waste; environment; environmental</p> <p>Structures: Passive voice (water is needed, waste is not treated, wood is needed)</p>

Lesson 1: Tourist attractions

Activity 1



Match what the tourist wants to the name and features of the attraction.



Tourist requirements	Features of the attraction	Name of the place
<u>Paul</u> wants to watch animals but also learn about history.	a) This is Africa's highest mountain. You can walk to the top with a guide.	1. Lake Manyara National Park
<u>Elizabeth</u> wants to see fish underwater in their natural habitat.	b) This is the biggest national park in Tanzania and you can see many different animals here.	2. Mafia Island
<u>Susan</u> wants go walking and climbing.	c) These are islands with beautiful beaches where you can surf in some places.	3. Ngorongoro Conservation Area
<u>Christopher</u> loves any kind of boat, but he also wants to see some wild animals.	d) This is a volcanic crater with wonderful animals to see and also an important archaeological area where we can learn about the origins of humans.	4. Mount Kilimanjaro
<u>George</u> wants to lie in the sun and relax. He also likes water sports.	e) This area has a lot of water and thousands of flamingos as well as elephants, lions and hippos. You can go canoeing here.	5. Zanzibar beaches
<u>Judith</u> loves animals. She wants to go on safari and take photos of as many animals as possible.	f) This is a place where you can go diving and deep-sea fishing.	6. Serengeti National Park

Activity 2



Write sentences about Elizabeth, Susan, Christopher, George and Judith in your book like this one:

Paul will enjoy Ngorongoro Conservation Area because there he can see many animals and also learn about the history of man.



Reflect – What would you do to increase tourism if you were in Government?



Homework – Think about what you like about Tanzania and choose one destination that you will visit in the future. Write a few lines about where you will go and why you think you will like it.

Lesson 2: Tourism and the economy

Activity 1



Listen to your teacher talking about why the government is supporting tourism in Tanzania. Which of these things are mentioned?

1. New roads
2. More swimming pools
3. Natural resources and natural parks
4. Better hospitals
5. Foreign exchange money
6. New languages
7. More jobs
8. Different food
9. More tax revenue
10. More animals

Activity 2



Write a paragraph by filling in the gaps in this text.

Tourism in Tanzania is important for many reasons. For example, tourism gives us...

Another benefit of tourism is ...

Finally, tourism helps us because...

Lesson 3: The Olduvai Gorge

Activity 1



Read these sentences. Your teacher will read out a text about the Olduvai Gorge. Choose the correct word for each sentence.



1. The Olduvai Gorge has helped us understand human **reproduction/ evolution/ revolution**.
2. Species before humans lived there **1 - 2 million/ 1-2 thousand/ 1-2 hundred** years ago.
3. We think humans started living there **1,700/ 17,000,000/ 17,000** years ago.
4. **Arms/ legs/ skulls** have been discovered there.
5. Archaeologists have also discovered **stools/ mules/ tools** there.
6. In the **museum/ mausoleum/ memoriam** you can see the most important things that have been found there.
7. The Gorge is situated in the **Saadni/ Selous/ Serengeti** National Park.

Activity 2



Finish this sentence.

If you are visiting Tanzania you should go to the Olduvai Gorge because...

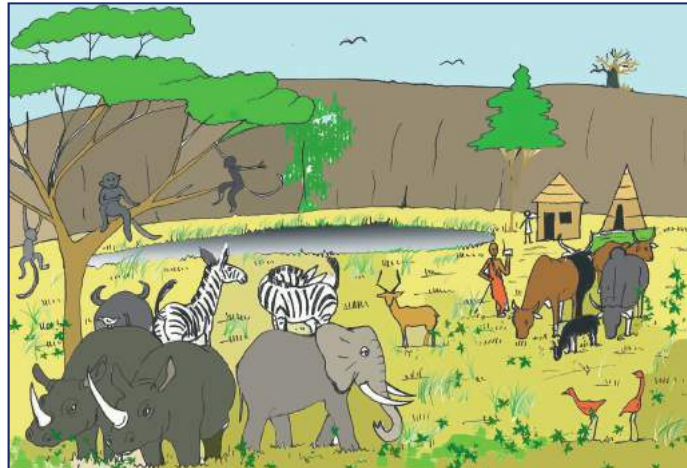
Lesson 4: The Ngorongoro Crater

Activity 1



The Ngorongoro Crater

Important Facts for Tourists



How to get there

You need to fly to Kilimanjaro airport, then take a taxi or a free bus to Arusha. From Arusha, the roads are difficult and you need a Jeep or something similar.

When to go

The rainy season is from November to April, so the best time to visit is between May and October. However, in the rainy season there are many animals to see!

Where to stay

There are many excellent hotels and lodges in the area.

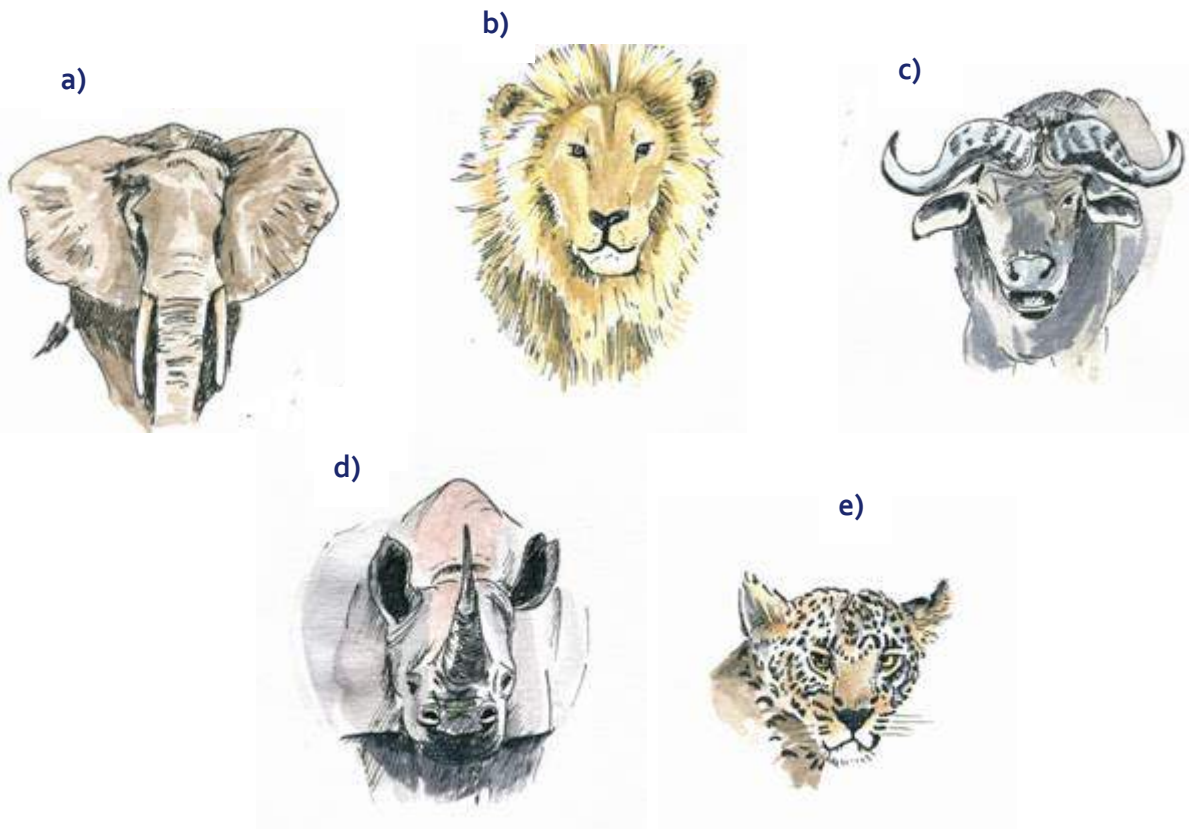
What to see

You can see many wild animals, such as cheetahs, leopards, elephants, buffalo, lions and black rhinoceros.

Activity 2



Look at these pictures and name the animals. Which of the animals are mentioned in the fact sheet?



Write a slogan in your exercise books to make people visit the Ngorongoro Crater.



Homework – Have you visited any other part of Tanzania? Have you been to another town or city? Think about the place you visited and write the important facts for tourists. If you haven't been to another town write the important facts about your own town.

Lesson 5: Mount Kilimanjaro

Activity 1



Listen and correct the sentences that your teacher reads out to you.



snow animals tourists climb volcanoes famous

Activity 2



Write sentences about Kilimanjaro using these words

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| a) big | mountain |
| b) highest | Africa |
| c) easy | climb |
| d) many | visit |
| e) north | Tanzania |
| f) near | Equator |
| g) volcanoes | dormant |
| h) wild | bottom |
| i) exciting | visit |

Lesson 6: The Jahazi Festival

Activity 1



Look at these answers. Write the questions for these answers.

1	The last weekend of August.
2	In Stone Town, Zanzibar.
3	Diving.
4	Jazz.
5	Poetry reading, literary discussions and stories.
6	Sailing in a dhow.
7	Around the historical streets.
8	Because musicians and writers from all over the world are there.

Activity 2



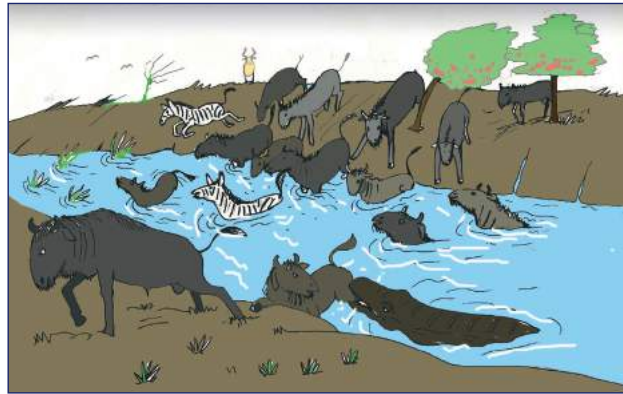
In your group, design a tourist leaflet for the Jahazi Festival.

Come to the Jahazi Festival!



Lesson 7: The wildebeest migration of the Serengeti

Activity 1



Read the text. Answer your teacher's questions.

From December to January the wildebeest start to move to the Ndutu region of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. The short grass plains are good for the wildebeest to eat, and it is a good place for them to raise their newborn. **Mid-February** is calving season when approximately 8,000 wildebeest are born every day for a period of approximately three weeks. This happens around Lake Ndutu.

From April to May, the herds migrate north but some wildebeest go directly up across the plains of the central Serengeti and the big herd starts to move to the Serengeti's Western Corridor. Then they continue north to the Mara and the first groups cross the Mara River **in late June or early July**. The mega herd is concentrated near the Grumeti River **at the end of May**.

The Grumeti is very shallow so the herds hardly get their feet wet! The Mara River is where the impressive crossings happen. **In early July** the crossings of the Mara River begin, with the first of the mega herd going across. These crossings are amazing to see.

River crossings at Kogatende start to happen every day **in August** as the mega herd settles into the area. **In August, September and October**, you can see many wildebeest crossing the river almost every day. There is no distinctive movement as the herds tend to cross back and forth over the river, following the rains and the fresh grass. It is common to see different herds crossing in different directions on the same day.

In November the herds go south again to the central Seronera area of the park.

Activity 2



A tourist asks you these questions. Write your answers.

1. When can I see wildebeest crossing the Mara River?
2. When can I see baby wildebeest being born?
3. Why should I go to see the wildebeest migration?



Reflect – How do you write down the vocabulary you want to learn? In the Kilimanjaro lesson you learned the words by putting them with their opposite. Was this a good way for you to learn? Did it help? What other ways do you use to learn new words in English?



Homework – If you managed to make a short paragraph plan in the lesson with the title 'Wildebeest migration' write it up on a piece of paper ready to display on the wall of the classroom. If you have not made your plan then do so and then write it up ready to display.

Use these headings:

- Where you can see it?
- When you can see it?
- What you can see?

Lesson 8: Visiting Mbeya

Activity 1



Read the text and say which section refers to this picture



What to see and do:

1. Mbeya is about 872 km southwest of Dar es Salaam and its landscape is the result of volcanic effects.
2. You can climb to the Mbeya peak (Loleza peak) (2,826m) and on the way you will see the indigenous flowers and colourful butterflies.
3. You can also go to Ngozi Crater Lake, which is 38 km south of Mbeya. You will walk through a dense tropical jungle full of bamboo and banana trees. You will see small mammals and colourful birds.
4. You can also see the Kiwira Bridge, which was created by the powers of a fast flowing river. The local people call this 'Daraja la Mungu' or 'Bridge of God'. Don't forget to visit the Kijungu waterfalls!
5. If you really like climbing, you can try the Rungwe Mountain, which at 2,960m is the highest peak in southern Tanzania. This area is wild and uninhabited.
6. Drive 130km from Mbeya to Matema beach and you will enjoy fantastic scenery. From Matema, you can sail by canoe with fishermen over the lake to the nearby village where women specialise in pottery and you can see hippos and crocodiles.
7. 40 km south of Mbeya, you will find the Mbozi meteorite. It weighs about 12 tonnes and fell to earth at least a thousand years ago. Nearby the stone, you can visit the Sisi kwa Sisi society to experience true African rural life.
8. If you want to visit this area, there are buses every day leaving from Ubungu bus stand in Dar es Salaam that take about 10 hours. You can also travel by train (Tazara).

Activity 2



To: Students

From: John

Date: 24th May

Time: 16.24

Title: Where should I visit?

Dear friends,

I am in Dar es Salaam and I want to visit somewhere different, a quiet place, with beautiful scenery and lots of walking. I want to take some photographs and learn about the African people. Where should I go?

Thank you and best wishes,

John.

Lesson 9: The effects of poaching

Activity 1



Read these questions and choose the correct answer for each one.

1. Do people kill elephants for food?	Yes , people are hungry so they kill elephants. No , they usually kill them for their ivory tusks.
2. Is ivory valuable?	Yes , you can get a lot of money for it. No , but you can sell it.
3. Do we have more elephants in Tanzania than before?	Yes , the number of elephants is increasing. No , the number of elephants is decreasing.
4. Do tourists like elephants?	Yes , tourists like all wild animals. No , tourists want the ivory.
5. Is the government trying to stop poaching?	No , the government wants all the elephants to die. Yes , the government knows that poaching is bad.

Activity 2



Work with your partner and say if these sentences are true or false and why.

1. We need our incredible animals in Tanzania to attract tourists.
2. Elephants are dangerous to tourists so we should kill them.
3. If we lose tourists, we will lose jobs and money.
4. If the tourists don't come, the elephants will have a better life. They don't like people taking their photograph.

Lesson 10: Conservation of tourist attractions

Activity 1



Match each problem to its cause/explanation.

Problem	Cause/ explanation
Deforestation	1. People need more animals for food but the animals eat the vegetation, and then nothing can grow there. Also, a lot of water is needed to grow food for the animals.
Poaching	2. In big cities, waste is not treated properly. This contaminates the water supply and the water is bad for sea creatures. Also, there is more traffic.
Animal farming	3. Timber (wood) is needed and sometimes it is sold illegally.
Pollution	4. In some places, animals such as elephants are killed for money. In other places, there are too many animals and they cause problems, so people kill them.

Activity 2



Look at these problems that tourism can cause. Work in groups of four and try to think of ways to limit these problems.

1. Tourists and tourist places use a lot of water.
2. Tourists visiting national parks affect the land in many ways, when they walk and drive on it and they burn wood and other materials.
3. Hotels and other buildings for tourists to use can destroy animals' habitats. They also use a lot of wood and forest land.
4. Tourists consume a lot of food, so we need more animals for meat and we need to grow more vegetables and grains.
5. Tourists create more waste, which is often not treated properly and pollutes our water. Also, they use cars and other methods of transport which cause air pollution.
6. Hotels and other places tourists stay use a lot of electricity and other fuels.



Reflect – Do you think that sustainable tourism is possible in Tanzania? Ask your family what they think about this important topic.