Exercise 01

Nhoma Safari Camp is a tented camp in the remote northeast of Namibia, the ancestral land of the Ju/’hoansi Bushmen, offering an intensive and authentic Bushman experience.

The accommodation is comfortable and consists of ten safari tents with bathrooms and hot-water showers.

In the mornings guests go hunting with the tribal hunters, looking for springhare and porcupine or foraging for veldt foods if there are no tracks.

They will even learn how to make arrow poison and traditional hunting equipment.

Afternoons can be spent watching the Ju/’hoansi make their traditional crafts, such as ostrich eggshell jewellery, and playing traditional games.

In the evenings there are elephant or giraffe dances, which have been performed by healers to cure the sick and relieve tension within the community for thousands of years.

The local community benefits economically from sharing their activities with the guests, and the camp provides them with medicines and transport to a clinic 90km away.

Exercise 02

America Reads is a national service program that was established after the results of a number of research studies revealed that American students who cannot read well by the fourth grade have higher drop-out rates and more difficulty achieving success in their lives.

The goal of America Reads is to make certain that every child in the United States can read well by the end of the third grade.

America Reads trains volunteers as reading tutors.

Volunteers can be parents, teachers, students, senior citizens, and other professionals.

These volunteers help individual children and families, support classroom activities, and organize community reading initiatives.

America Reads tutors can be involved in classrooms, after-school programs, Head Start programs, early childhood programs, and reading with children at home.

In addition, America Reads supports nondirect service programs that support and benefit literacy activities, including book drives, coordinating parental involvement projects, and fixing up school libraries.

Exercise 06

Fennel, a member of the carrot family, was cultivated in Europe throughout ancient times and the Middle Ages.

The fennel whose stalk and seed were eaten by the Greeks and Romans was the original wild form native to southern Europe, and is known as “bitter fennel.”

Its seeds were used in seasoning mixtures and its stalks in stews and pickles.

As early as the ninth century A.D. a distinction was made between bitter and sweet fennel, with the latter being the one especially favored in medieval cookery.

The stalk was frequently added to vegetable and meat dishes, and the seed dried, sugar-coated, and eaten as a breath freshener at the end of a meal.

Physicians classified fennel as dry and warm, and described it as good for the eyes, for the movement of the bladder and bowels, and for the flow of milk.

It was recommended for colds and digestive problems.

Exercise 07

Werner Bischof is regarded as one of the foremost international photojournalists of the post-war era.

In 1942, he joined the editorial staff of the Swiss magazine *Du*, working primarily as a fashion photographer.

In 1945, he travelled all over Europe to document the destruction left by war.

He joined the “Magnum” group in 1949.

Although the change to photojournalism forced Bischof to alter his work methods, he nonetheless retained his sensitivity for technical perfection.

In 1951 he received an assignment from the American *Life* magazine to travel to the hunger-stricken areas of Bihar and to north and central India.

The resulting photographic essay *Famine* *in India* brought Bischof his first international success.

In later years Bischof travelled to places such as Japan, Hong Kong, Indochina and Korea, where he was fascinated by children who, despite poverty and war, demonstrated remarkable resilience.

One of Bischof’s best-known children’s photographs is *Boy Playing the Flute near Cuzco, Peru*.

Bischof made that photograph only a few days before his fatal accident in the Peruvian Andes.