

# WILD ANIMALS TRACKERS

**I.** Decide if these statements are True or False:

In parts of South Africa there are still big herds of animals such as zebras or elephants.

Conservationists are people who protect wildlife and nature.

Conservationists know much more about animals in Africa than Bushmen do.

Conservationists and Bushmen use pictures to communicate.

There are pictures of animals and houses on the Cyber Tracker.

The Cyber Tracker shows where the Bushman was because it uses pictures, not words.

Modern technology is not enough to collect information about animals.

Cyber Tracker collects information about what the animals are eating.

The Cyber Tracker project started only a few years ago.

Cyber Trackers may be used by conservationists all over the world.


**II.** Listen carefully and write down what you hear.

1. In parts of \_\_\_\_\_ there are still \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Leobenberg reports \_\_\_\_\_. He says that people need to \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Leobenberg explains \_\_\_\_\_ that helps collect information \_\_\_\_\_ words.

4. According to Leobenberg, the cyber tracker \_\_\_\_\_ and it can do it \_\_\_\_\_.

5. These maps show \_\_\_\_\_ and what their health is like.

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Why should we protect the animals? Answer in a few sentences:

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In parts of **South Africa** there are still **big herds of wild animals like zebras elephants and giraffes.**

Leobenberg reports **that people need to know more about animals.** He says that people need to **understand what happens to plants and animals over time.**

Leobenberg explains **that the cyber tracker is a small computer** that helps collect information **about animals with pictures called icons instead of words.**

According to Leobenberg, the cyber tracker **can collect very detailed and complicated information** and it can do it **very quickly.**

These maps show **where the animal herds are what they are eating** and what their health is like

### Wild animals trackers – video

In parts of South Africa there are still big herds of wild animals like zebras elephants and giraffes. But today many of these animals are in danger because people are taking the land that animals need. Conservationists are people who protect wildlife and nature and many of them are now leading a fight to save these animals. Luis Leobenberg is one of these conservationists. It's the most important thing is to try and get an understanding of what's happening out there. Leobenberg reports that people need to know more about animals he says that people need to understand what happens to plants and animals over time. Are they increasing or decreasing in numbers? What plants are the animals eating for hundreds of years? African Bushmen have been very good wild animal trackers. They know what the animals eat where they go and where they sleep. But they don't always speak the same language as the conservationists so it can be difficult to communicate. Now Leobenberg has brought an invention to the Kuru National Park. It's called the cyber tracker. He hopes that together the cyber tracker and the Bushmen can help protect the animals. Leobenberg explains that the cyber tracker is a small computer that helps collect information about animals with pictures called icons instead of words. That way the Bushmen can record what they see even without words according to Leobenberg, the cyber tracker can collect very detailed and complicated information and it can do it very quickly. The cyber tracker also contains a global positioning device. Each time a Bushman sees something interesting about an animal or plant he pushes a button the cyber tracker records exactly where the man is that way even if the man can't read or write he can record what he sees and where. Leobenberg explains that the cyber tracker uses icons or pictures to communicate. There are pictures for drinking, walking, fighting, sleeping, eating, and other things the user can report whether an animal is sick or dead. The Bushmen can also record other meanings by pushing different buttons. With this option

they can name about different plants. Leobenberg adds that the human factor is very important. A big part of using the cyber tracker is the Bushman's ability to understand and record what he sees. When the trackers return to their base they connect the cyber tracker to a personal computer then Leobenberg uses the information to make maps. These maps show where the animal herds are what they are eating and what their health is like. The cyber tracker project started several years ago. At first the idea was to help a few animals in danger. Now more and more people have started using the cyber tracker in African parks and with different animals. Recently Leobenberg put the cyber tracker software on the Internet. Many conservationists around the world have started adding the technology to their conservation programs. Soon the cyber tracker may be able to help wild animals everywhere.