Read the following passage and answer the questions in Part One:

In 1824, Egypt’s ruler, Muhammad Ali, gave a special gift to the king of France. Muhammad Ali hoped to create a friendship between the two countries. But did the Egyptian ruler give the French king a treasure chest or an ancient Egyptian mummy? No, Muhammad Ali sent the king what no one in France had ever seen—a giraffe!

The giraffe was named Zarafa. She was captured as a young animal by Arab hunters near Sennar, a small village in Sudan. Her long trip from the African grasslands to Paris, France, was an odd one. It began with a camel ride! The camel carried her 320 kilometers from Sennar to Khartoum, the capital of the Republic of Sudan. There people took care of her until she was old enough to continue travelling. From this city she was transported by a big boat down the Nile river across the Mediterranean Sea to the shores of France. A large hole was cut into the boat’s deck so Zarafa could stand up straight. She was accompanied by three cows that provided her with 25 liters of milk to drink each day.

When they reached the shores of France on 31 October 1826, the distance to Paris was still 885 kilometers! So she stayed over winter in Marseilles. Naturalist Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire ordered a two-part yellow coat for her, to keep her warm, and shoes for her feet. On 20 May 1827 the scientist, then aged 55, and Zarafa, accompanied by her cows, set out for Paris. They had to walk for 42 days over dusty roads and rolling hills. Everywhere Zarafa went, she was a celebrity. In Lyon on 6 June she was applauded by a crowd of 30,000. By the time Zarafa reached Paris, it had been two years since she left Egypt.

Zarafa’s arrival in Paris caused a sensation. Over 100,000 people came to see her, approximately an eighth of the population of Paris at the time. The female giraffe took up residence in the Jardin des Plantes, the main botanical garden in France. The people of Paris adored Zarafa. Honoré de Balzac wrote a story about this giraffe. Spotted fabrics became very fashionable; porcelain and other ceramics were painted with giraffe images. Zarafa was also painted by a famous artist. Streets were named after her. Women piled their hair high on their heads to imitate her, and men wore giraffe-spotted hats and ties!

Zarafa remained in Paris for further 18 years until her death. Her dead body was filled with special material and displayed in the foyer of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris for many years. Later it was moved to the museum at La Rochelle, where it remains.

In 1998, Michael Allin, an American writer, documented the life of Zarafa in his interesting book “Zarafa: A Giraffe’s True Story, from Deep in Africa to the Heart of Paris” and in 2012 an animation movie was produced to praise the life of Zarafa. The movie was very popular and made Zarafa a famous celebrity all over the world.