

**COURS
D'ANGLAIS
8^{ème} ANNEE
PREPARE
PAR :KAROUNGA DIANÉ
MAITRE D'ANGLAIS
DU SECOND CYCLE**



PREFACE :

Cette brochure est faite dans le but d'aider les jeunes maitres d'Anglais du Secon Cycle et les élèves du Second Cycle Fondamental plus précisément les élèves de la 8^{ème} Année à mieux comprendre les cours de la Langue Anglaise (élèves) ou à mieux dispenser leurs cours (Maitres).

N.B : Cet ouvrage ne peut en aucune manière remplacer les deux livres que le maitre doit toujours travailler avec c'est-à-dire les deux EFSA BOOKS (Teachers' Book et Pupils' Book) . Il ne peut en cas remplacer les cours actifs du maitre.



THEME : SURVIVAL DIALOGUE

I. **VOCABULARY :**

To have a look at them: Regarder, jeter un coup d'œil sur....

An injection : Une piqure

II. **DIALOGUE :**

Policeman: Let's have a look at them

Driver: Don't push me

Nurse: Oh yes. They were here this afternoon.

I remember now. The big one cut his leg i gave him an injection.

Policeman: Well, what do you want?

Namondo: Can we sleep here, please?

THEME: FUNCTIONS

PRACTICE A :

Moussa: Where were you yesterday ?

Ali: I was in the market

Moussa: Where was your mother yesterday ?

Ali: She was at home

PRACTICE B :

Fanta : Why were you absent yesterday ?

Aminata : Because i had a headache

Fanta : Why was your neighbor absent ?

Aminata : Because he was ill

PRACTICE C :

yemi : How old were you last year ?

Ali : I was 15

Yemi : How old was your sister ?

Ali : She was 14

THEME : TEXT STUDIES

VOCABULARY :

The top ≠ the bottom : le premier est ≠ le premier

The report : Le bulletin



To look angry : avoir l'air fâché ?

Between : Entre

Full : Rempli

Easy : Facile

Term : Trimestre

TEXT : KOFFI' SREPORT

1) **Koffi** : Oh , it's nice to be home agrain

David : was the bus full ?

Koffi : Yes , it was . There a lot of people from lagos on it . I was between two very fat women.

2)

David : what about your exams ? Were you top of your class ?

Koffi : We had them last week . They weren't easy.....

David : Were you top of your class ?

Koffi : Well, no,Iwasn't top... ermhhh. I had a stomuch- ache

Ebun : Have you got your report ?

Koffi : Ermhh, no,... Dad's got it

Ebun : Here's Dad now . He looks angry !

Father : look at this report, Koffi you were bottom of your class last term . You had 15 in English , 6 in French , and nought in Maths. David , bring me my big stck

Koffi : Oh no ; Dad i'm sorry , Dad ! I was ill.....

My teachers don't like me Don't hit me, Dad , no

I. PRE – QUESTIONS

1) **Who was the bottom of his class ?**

Koffi was the bottom of his class

2) **Was koffi's bus full ?**

Yes , it was

II. COMPREHENSION – QUESTIONS

A. ANSWERWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BASED ON THE TEXT :

1. **Was koffi the top of his class ?**

No, he wasn't



2. Why was koffi 's Dad angry ?

koffi' s Dad was angry because koffi was the bottom of his class

3. Where was koffi on the bus ?

Koffi was between two very fat women

4. When were koffi' exams ?

Koffi 's exams were last week.

5. Were his exams easy ?

No, they weren't

6. Was, koffi ill in the exams ?

Yes , he was

7. Where is his report ?

His report is with his Dad

8. Was koffi the bottom in Maths ?

Yes,he was

B. **TRUE/ FALS STATEMENTS**: put (T) in front of the true sentences and (F) in front of the false ones.

- 1) Koffi's bus was not full
- 2) Koffi was between three very small women
- 3) Koffi had his exams last week and he was the bottom of his class
- 4) Koffi had 15 in English
- 5) David brings the big stick to koffi's dad

THEME GRAMMAR : THE PAST OF TO BE AND TO HAVE



I. THE PAST OF TO BE :

A. THE AFFIRMATIVE FORM

I was

You were

He / she /It was
wasn't

We were

You were

They were

B. THE NEGATIVE FORM

I was not

You were not

He/She/It was not

We were not

You were not

They were not

I wasn't

You weren't

He/She /It

We weren't

You weren't

They weren't

C. THE INTERROGATIVE FORM

Was I?

Were You?

Was he she It?

Were We?

Were You?

Were They ?

II. THE PAST OF TO HAVE

A. THE AFFIRMATIVE FORM

I had

You had

He/She / It had
hadn't

We had

You had

They had
hadn't

B THE NEGATIVE FORM

I had not

You had not

He/ She / It had not

We had not

You had not

They had not

I hadn't

You hadn't

He / She / It

We hadn't

You hadn't

They

B. THE INTERROGATIVE FORM



Had I ?

Had you ?

Had He / She / It ?

Had we ?

Had you ?

Had They ?

NB : The past is used with these expressions: yesterday , last week, last month, last year, last Monday.....

Exemple Yesterday i was at home

Exercise : Complete this passage . Use these words : Had ,was , were

Kuassi at home last Friday and Saturday . It half term

On Saturday Kuassi and his friend , a party . There ... a lot of food to eat , rice , meat ,okra, soup, pounded yam, chicken. They ... A lot of beer and coca cola to drink.

On Saturday kuassi ... ill . He A stomach – ache . His brother A headache

On Monday morning they At school. They In bed.

UNIT 20 : READING TWO

THEME : TEXT STUDIES

VOCABULARY :

A ball : Un ballon

A tree : Un arbre

A kid : Un enfant

To catch : Attraper

To climb : Grimper

To run : Courir

To wait : Attendre

Hight : Haut

Up : En haut

Young : Jeune



TEXT : UP A TREE.

A. Last Sunday morning Yemi was outside her house

1) **Ali** : What's wrong, Yemi ?

Yemi : My ball 's in this mango – tree . Come and help me, Ali. You've got long arms.

Ali : I'm not very tall. It's too high for me

Yemi : Oh , good . Here 's Amadou

2) **Amadou** : Hello . What's the matter ?

Yemi : Please help me , Amadou . My ball's in this tree . It's on that branch up there

Amadou : All, right . Let's climb the tree . Come on Ali . Help me

3) **Yemi** : Have you got it ?

Amadou : Yes. It's all right. Here it is . Catch

Yemi : Well done , Amadou ! Thank you very much.

Old man : Hey , you kid ! What 's going on ? That 's my mango – tree .Don't That 's my mangoes !

Ali : Quick ! climb down , Amadou !

Old man : Stay there . I'm going to get my stick.

4) **Yemi's Father** : Come one , Yemi . We're going to church in a minute

Yemi : Wait a minute , Dad

Ali : Hurry up, Amadou ! Why are you up that tree ?

Old man : Hey , young man ! are these your children ?

Yemi : Come on , Dad Run !

I. PRE –QUESTIONS

1. Who is going to climb the tree ?

Amadou is going to climb the tree

2. Who's ball is up the tree,

Yemi 's ball is up the tree

COMPREHENSION – QUESTIONS

A. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION BASED ON THE TEXT



1. What's Yemi problem,

Yemi's problem is that his ball is in the mango tree

2. Who does she ask first ?

She asks Ali first

3. Can Ali help her ? Why not ?

No, he can't because he is not very tall

4. Has Ali got long or short arms ?

Ali has got short arms

5. Who is going to climb the tree, Amadou or Ali ?

Amadou is going to climb the tree

B. TRUE / FALSE STATEMENTS : Put (T) in front of the true sentences and (F) in front of the false ones.

1. Yemi's ball is in the mango – tree .

2. Ali is not very tall

3. Amadou climbs in the tree

4. Old man is going to get his stick

5. Yemi's father and Yemi are not going to church in minute.



UNIT 21 : A LETTER FROM KOFFI

THEME : SURVIVAL DIALOGUE

I. VOCABULARY :

Right, here we are :voilà ; on arrive

A case : une visite

The handle : la poignée

A letter : une lettre

A compound :une concession

To be tired : être fatigued

To pick : cueillir

To dance :danser

II. DIALOGUE

Taxi – Driver : Right. Here we are . Ge tous every body.

Manga : That' s my handle is broken.

Taxi – Driver : Well, it is not my fault. I didn't bread it.

THEME : TEXT STUDIES

TEXT : A letter from Koffi

DIAFOUA

5 , 7 , 82

DEAR ALI,

How are you ? I arrived home last Tuesday. I showed dad my report. It wasn't a very good one, and he was very angry.

Last week we had a lot of things to do . On Monday I worked on the farm and on Tuesday I cleaned the compound. On Wednesday we were very tired and



we stayed at home . On Thursday we picked some rained all day and in the evening.

We danced in village . We had a very good time . My father and my uncle played the drums.

What did you do last week ?

Please write to me soon.

Have a good holiday

Yours,

I. **PRE- QUESTIONS :**

1. When did koffi arrive home ,

Koffi arrived home last Tuesday

2. When did it rain ?

It rained on Friday

II. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BASED ON THE TEXT**

1. Where is koffi now ?

Koffi is at home now

2. Did koffi have a good report ?

No ;he didn't

3. Why was his father angry ?

His father was angry because koffi's report wasn't very good one

4. Was koffi busy last week ?

Yes, he was

5. What did he do on Monday ?

On Monday he worked on the farm.

6. Who played the drums ?

His father and his uncle played the drums.

7. What did they do in the evening ?

In the evening they danced in village

B. **TRUE / FALSE STATEMENTS :** Put (T) in front of the true sentences and (F) in front of the false ones .



1. Yemi wrote the letter
2. Koffi was very tired and he didn't stay at home
3. On Monday he worked on the farm
4. Koffi had a very good time

THEME: GRAMMAR: The past of the regular verbs

I. **CORPUS** :

Amadou played football very well last Sunday .

Mamadou stayed at home last week

II. **FORMATION**

A. **AFFIRMATIVE FORM** : **S + Verb(ed) + O**

In the affirmative form we only put « ed » at the end of the verb in the past

Examples : To work Worked

To play played

To look Looked

Yesterday it rained a lot

B. **Negative form**: in the negative form we use an auxiliary (did not) before the verb and we mustn't put « ed » in the verb again.

S + did not + V + O

Examples : yesterday it did not rain a lot

Last week i did not work on the farm

C. **INTERROGATIVE FORM** :

In the interrogative form we use « did » before the subject and after the subject the verb in this case we must not put « ed » at the end of the verb

Did + Subject + Verb + O +?

Example : Did you work in a bank ?

The list of some regular Verbs .

(d) ending Pronunciations		
Infinitive	Past tense	Meaning



To arrive	Arrived	Arriver
To clean	Cleaned	Nettoyer
To stay	Stayed	Rester
To pull	Pulled	Tirer
To listen	Listened	Ecouter
To climb	Climbed	Grimper
To copy	Copied	Copier
To answer	Answered	Répondre
To live	Lived	Habiter
To play	Played	Jouer
To rain	Rained	Pleuvoir

(T) ending Pronunciations

Infintive	Past tense	meaning
To walk	Walked	Marcher
To cook	Cooked	Préparer
To wash	Washed	Laver
To push	Pushed	Pousser
To dance	Danced	Danser
To kick	Kicked	Donner un coup de puce
To help	Helped	Aider
To stop	Stopped	Arrêter
To touch	Touched	Toucher
To ask	Asked	Demander
To pick	Picked	cueillir

(id) ending pronunciations		
To wait	Waited	Attendre
To want	Wanted	Vouloir
To visit	Visited	Visiter
To point	Pointed	Pointer



To pound	Pounded	Piler
To start	Started	Commencer
To repeat	Repeated	Répéter
To complete	Completed	Compléter
To suggest	Suggested	Suggerer
To add	Added	Ajouter
To mend	Mended	Réparer



UNIT 22 : WHERE ARE KOFFI 'S TROUSERS ?

THEME : SURVIVAL DIALOGUE

I. VOCALARY :

To get to : Arriver à . To get ogtenir

To get a number : 33 Prendre un numero 33 (bus)

A factory : Une usine

II. DIALOGUE

MANGA :Where does your cousin work ?

Namondo : In a factory in apapa

Manga : Excuse me , how do we get to Apapa ?

Stranger : Goodver there and get a number thirtythree

Manga : sorry . I don't undestand . Can you say it slowly , please ?

Stanger : Go over there and get a number 33

THEME TEXT STUDIES

VOCABULARY :

A monkey : un signe

To jump down : jumped down : sauter en bas

To be afraid : avoir peur

The sun : le soleil

Funny : drôle

To laugh : rire

Poor ≠rich : pauvre ≠ riche

Dirty : sale

Expensive : cher

The trousers : le pantalon

To look for : looked for : chercher

TEXT : WHERE ARE KOFFI 'S TROUSERS ?

Koffi : Ebum ! Where are my blue trousers ?

Ebum : Your new ones ?



Koffi : Yes, Where are they ?

Ebun : I washed them yesterday . They were very dirty .

Koffi : Where did you put them ?

Ebun : Over There , in the sun , near that tree,

Koffi : Well, they aren't there now

David : Oh ,Koffi , I saw a monkey in that tree yesterday

Koffi : well

David : It jumped down and sat over there

Ebun : What did you do David ?

David : It was afraid and I went indoors

Koffi : What about my trouvesrs ?

Ebun : What did the monkey do then ?

David : It didn't stay long . It went back up the tree

Ebun : Perhaps it took your trousers , koffi !

David : Of course. We didn't take your trousers the monkey took them

Ebun : Ha,ha ! Poor koffi ! very expensive trousers . Go and look for the monkey . Go on ! Hurry up !

I. **PRE – QUESTIONS :**

1. When did Ebun wash Koffi's blue trousers ?
- **Ebun washed Koffi's blue trousers yesterday.**
2. Where did the monkey go back ?
- **The monkey went back up the tree.**

II. **Comprehension Questions**

A. **Answer the following questions based on the text**

1. Did David soeak to the monkey ?
No, he didn't
2. What did the monkey do ?
The monkey jumped and sat
3. What did Ebun wash ?
Ebun washed the trousers



4. Why did she wash them ?

She , washed theme because they were very dirty

5. Where did she put them ?

She put them ;in the sun

6. What did David see in the tree yesterday ?

David saw a monkey in the tree yesterday ?

7. What did he do ?

He went in doors

8. Were the trousers expensive ?

Yes , they were

B. TRUE / FALSE STANEMENTS : PUT (T) in front of the true sentences and (F) in front of the false ones

1. Ebun washed Koffi's blue trousers yesterday.

2. Koffi's trouvers were not very dirty.

3. Koffi saw the monkey in the tree yesterday.

4. David was afraid and he went indoors.

THEME : GRAMMAR : The past of irregular verbs.

I. Corpus

I went to Kayes last year.

Ali bought a new bag yesterday.

Moussa ate a lot of rice last Sunday.

II. FORMATION

A. AFFIRMATIVE FORM :

In the affirmative form, we don't have a general rule about it so we have to learn the it so we have to learn the irregular verbs by heart.

B. NEGATIVE FORM

In the form , we use an axiliary (did not) before the verbs and the verg (s) must be in the infinitive form without (to)



S + did not + verb + o

Exemple : Balla did not drink beer

C. INTERROGATIVE FORM :

In the interrogative form, we did before the subject after that the infinitive form of the verb without(to) plus object and plus the question mark (?)

Did + Subject + V + O + ?

Exemple : did you come to school last Monday ?

LIST OF SOME IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past	Meaning
To break	Broke	Casser
To buy	Bought	Acheter
To come	Come	Venir
To drink	Drank	Boire
To eat	Ate	Manger
To fall	Fell	Tomber
To get	Got	Obtenir
To give	Gave	Donner
To go	Went	Aller
To do	Did	Faire
To hit	Hit	Frapper
To leave	Left	Partir/ quitter
To make	Made	Faire
To meet	Met	(Se) rencontrer
To see	Saw	Voir
To sell	Sold	Vendre
To sit	Sat	S'asseoir
To stand	Stood	Se lever
To wake up	Woke up	Se reveiller



To weep	Wept	Pleurer
To write	Wrote	Ecrire
To put	Put	Mettre
To take	Took	Prendre
To say	Said	Dire

HOMEWORK : Put the verbs in the brackets into the past form.

1. They(to go) to Bamako last week.
2. Amadou (to play) football yesterday.
3. Fanta and Moussa (to see) the monkey last Sunday.
4. You (to stay) at home last month.
5. Mamdou (to give) me a present last time.
6. Ali (to study) English in USA last year.

UNIT 23 : BACK TO SCHOOL.

THEME : SURVIVAL DIALOGUE

I. VOCABULARY

Two to : deux pour

Two tickets to : Deux billets pour/ deux tickets pour.

To get off : Descendre

Awful : affreux

Boring : ennuyant

Great : merveilleux



II. DIALOGUE

Manga : Is this the bus for Apapa ?

Driver : Yes, that's right.

Manga : Two to Sokode Street, please.

Driver : We don't go to Sokode Street.

Manga : Oh no, this is the wrong bus.

Namondo : Let's get off.

Driver : No, you can go to the station, Sokode Street is near there.

THEME : FUNCTIONS

A week ago Ali and his father invited a lot of people to a big party at their house. His mother wasn't there. The next day she came back.

Mother : Hey, Ali. Where's the rice ?

Ali : Sorry, Mum. We ate it all yesterday !

Mother : Hey, Ali. Where are the records?

Ali : Sorry, Mum. We broke them all yesterday !

THEME : GRAMMAR : The past+ ago.

I. CORPUS

I woke up at 6 o'clock I woke up 3 hours ago.

I came to Mali 1977... I came to Mali 40 years ago

1. AGO : « Il y a » au sens temporel. C'est un adverbe qui se place toujours après l'expression de temps.

Exemples Two days ago : Il y a deux jours. six weeks ago . Il y a longtemps

2. Ago : Il s'emploie normalement avec le preterit.

Exemples : I met him six weeks ago

He went home a long time ago

Exercice : Translate into English

1. Il y a une semaine
2. Il y a des années
3. Il y a quatre jours



4. J'ai vu Amadou il y a cinq minutes
5. Il est arrivé il y a 2 heures
6. Je me suis levé il y a longtemps

THEME : TEXT STUDIES

TEXT : BACK TO SCHOOL

Yemi : Hallo, Ali ! How are you ?

Ali : Hi, Yemi ! Did you have a good holiday ?

Yemi : No ,I' m sorry . I had a great time we had a wonderful party last week .

Fatima : What did you do , Ebum ?

Ebum ;I worked every day . It was boring !

Ali : What about you , Fatima ?

Fatima : I had an awful time ! It didn't rain and there wasn't any water in our village

I. PRE – QUESTIONS

- 1) What did Ebum do every day ?

Ebum worked every day

- 2) Who had an awful time ?

Fatima had an awful time

II. COMPREHENSIONS – QUESTIONS

A. Answer the following questions based on the text

1. Who was ill ?

Yemi was ill

2. Was Ali ill ?

No, he wasn't

3. Did Ali have a great time last week ?

Yes, he did

4. Did Ebum work everyday ?

Yes, he did

5. Where did Fatima go ?



Fatima went to the village

6. Did it rain there ?

No, it didn't

B. TRUE / FALSE STATEMENTS : Put (t) in front of the false ones.

1. Ali was ill
2. Ali had a great time
3. Ebun didn't work every day
4. There was some water in Fatima 's village
5. Fatima had an awful time.

UNIT 24 : REVISION TWO

THEME : TEXT STUDIES

I. VOCABULARY :

A bridge : un pont

Over : Sur

A river : un fleuve

Narrow : étroit

Quiet : tranquille

Noisy : bruyant

Primary : primaire

Secondary :secondaire



TEXT 1 : NIAMDOUGOU IN 1950

Niamdougou is a small town . It is very quiet . There is one narrow bridge over the river . There is a small market . The streets are narrow . The town has got two primary schools and a small secondary school for boys , but it hasn't got a clinic or a cinema. There is a small garage near the bridge . There one mosque , but there aren't any churches.

I. Pre-Questions

1. How many markets were there in Niamdougou in 1950 ?
 - **There was a small market in Niamdougou in 1950.**
2. Did it have a church in 1950 ?
 - **No, it didn't.**

II. Comprehension Questions

A. Answer the following questions based on the text

1. How many schools were there in Niamdougou in 1950?
 - **There were three (3) schools in Niamdougou in 1950.**
2. How many churches were there in Niamdougou in 1950 ?
 - **There weren't any churches in Niamdougou in 1950.**
3. Were there a lot of markets ?
 - **No, there weren't.**
4. Was there a secondary school ?
 - **Yes, there was.**
5. Was there a mosque ?
 - **Yes, there was.**
6. Where was the garage ?
 - **The garage was near the bridge.**
7. Did it have a clinic ?
 - **No, it didn't.**
8. How many bridges did it have?
 - **It had one bridge.**

B. True/False Statements : Put(T) in front of the true sentences and (F) in front of the false ones.



1. Niamdougou is a small village.
2. Niamdougou is very noisy.
3. The Street of Niamdougou is narrow.
4. There weren't any churches in Niamdougou in 1950.

TEXT 2 : NIAMDOUGOU IN 1950.

In Niamdougou it is very hot from November to March, but in June and July it rains all the time. There are storms in September too. People in Niamdougou eat a lot of cassava and yams. They grow cotton and take it to a factory. Some people work in that factory, but a lot of people work on their farms. A lot of women sell food in the markets.

I. Pre-Questions

1. Is it very hot in Niamdougou from November to March?

- **Yes, it is.**

2. Who sells food in the markets?

- **Women sell food in the markets.**

II. Comprehension Questions

A. Answer the following questions based on the text

1. What do people eat in Niamdougou ?

- **People in Niamdougou eat a lot of cassava and yams.**

2. Where do people work in Niamdougou ?

- **People in Niamdougou work in the factory and on the farm.**

3. When is it very hot in Niamdougou ?

- **It is very hot in Niamdougou from November to March.**

4. When does it rain there ?

- **It rains there all the time in June and July.**

5. What do people grow in Niamdougou ?

- **They grow cotton.**

6. When are there storms in Niamdougou ?

- **There are storms in September.**



B. True/False Statements : Put (T) in front of the true sentences and (F) in front of the false ones.

1. In Niamdougou it is very cold from November to March.
2. It rains in Niamdougou all the time in June and July.
3. There are storms in September.
4. People in Niamdougou grow cotton and take it to a market.

UNIT 25 : HOT PEPPER SOUP.

THEME : SURVIVAL DIALOGUE

I. VOCABULARY

A Stranger : un étranger, un inconnu

To turn : Turned : tourner



Straight : tout droit

A cross road : un carrefour

This way : par là

II. **DIALOGUE**

Manga : Excuse me . Where's sokode street ?

Stranger : I don't know. I'm a stranger here. Go straight down that street, turn left at the cross – roads, than turn right .

Manga : Sorry . I can take you there . Come on, this way .

Theme : Founction

Ali : can you swim ?

Yaya : Of course i can ./No, i can't

Ali : Well , go and help him !

Amadou : Help ! I can't swim !

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOUR.

Can you ? Of course I can . No , I can't ;

USE THESE WORDS : Play football play drums, cook some rice, speak English, iron clothes.

THEME : TEXT STUDIES

VOCABULARY

Hot : chaud , pimenté

More : plus

TEXT : HOT PEPPER SOUP

One day Nzewe and Kuassi were hungry. They bought some rice and soup from a wome in the market.

Kuassi : Can we have some rice and pepper soup, please ?

Woman : Yes , here you are What's the matter ? Is it too hot for you ?

Kuassi : Wow- Yes , it's too hot for me. I can't eat that.

Woman : Here – have some more rice . The soup isn't too hot . I can eat it . Your friend can eat it too.

Nzekwe : Yes, kuassi, that soup's very good. I like it.

Woman : Come on, kuassi , have some more rice.



Kuassi : No, I don't want to eat a lot of rice.

Nzekwe : Why not ?

Kuassi : Because there's an important football match this afternoon. When i eat a lot of rice, i can't play football well.

Nzekwe : Well, look at gbaguidi ! He can play football well, and he eats two bowls of rice everyday !

I. **PRE – QUESTIONS :**

1) Who does not like the food ?

Kuassi does not like the food

2) How many rice does gbaguidi eat ?

Gbaguidi eats two bowls of rice everyday

II. **COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS :**

A. **Answer the following questions based on the text**

1. Does kuassi like food ?

No, he doesn't.

2. What is kuassi going to do in the afternoon ?

He is going to play football

3. What is kuassi going to buy ?

He is going to buy some rice

4. What's wrong with the soup ?

It is too hot

5. Does Nzekwe like the soup ?

Yes , he does

6. Is kuassi going to have more rice ? Why not ?

No , he isn't . Because he's going to play football this afternoon

7. Does , kuassi want to eat a lot of rice ?

No, he doesn't.

8. Can gbaguidi play football well ?

Yes, he can

B. **TRUE/ FALSE STATEMENTS : Put (T) in front of the true sentences and (F) in front of the false ones.**



- 1) The soup is too hot for kuassi
- 2) Nzekwe and kuassi bought some rice and soup from a woman in the market..... not
- 3) The sou pis not very good for Nzekwe
- 4) Gbaguidi can't play football very well

THEME : GRAMMAR : Can and can't

I. CORPUS :

I can speak English well

They pupils of the 8th form can't speak English well

Madou can swin in the swimming pool

II. FORMATION :

Can is a modal verb and it expresses the capacity of doing of some thing. It is always followed by the main verb.

A. THE AFFIRMATIVE FORM

I can speak french well she can play tennis well

B. THE NEGATIVE FORM

I Can 't (cannot) speak french well she can't (can not) play tennus well.

C. THE INTERROGATIVE FORM :

Can i speak french well ?

Can she play tennis well ?

N.B : « Can » ne prend pas un « s » à la 3^{ème} personne du singulier au present simple et un auxiliaire n'intervient pas pour la forme négative et interrogative.



UNIT 26 : THE FOOTBALL MATCH

THEME : SURVIVAL DIALOGUE

I. VOCABULARY :

Gateman : le gardien

To feel : **felt** : sentir

Fast : rapide

Mine : le mien

Yours : le tien

Torn : déchirée

To hope : souhaite

II. DIALOGUE

Manga : Here's the factory

Gateman : What do you want ?

Namondo : We want to see Mr Alande

Gateman : You can't . He 's not in

Namondo : Please , we must see him .It's important

Gateman : All right . Go and see his secretary

THEME : TEXT STUDIES

TEXT : THE FOOTBALL MATCH

Teacher : Now remember, everybody,it 's an important game today, so run fast and play well

Gbaguidi : I fell ill , sir

Teacher : Oh no, Gbaguidi, not you again . I hope you didn't eat a big lunch. How many plates of yame did you have ?

Gbaguidi : I didn't eat any yam,sir

Teacher : No,yam ?

Gbaguidi : No, sir . I ate some rice . Four plates of rice

Teacher : Sit down over there , Gbaguidi . Now, everybody , here are you shirts . Here's yours, kakpo . Who is this dirty one ?



Hunkanrin : It's mine , sir

Teacher : Where's yours , Nzekwe ?

Nzekwe : No ; sir that's Gbaguidi's it is too big for me !

Koffi : Come on, Gbaguidi ! Kick the ball, man ! run !

Ali : He can't run fast. He's too fat !

Koffi : come Nzekwe ! It 's nearly time

Yemi : What's the score ?

Ali : four – all . come on, Nzekwe, kick the ball . We want to win !

Koffi : There 's a player behind you . Now , shoot . Yes , goal, goal !!!

Yemi : And there 's the whistle !

I. **PRE –QUESTIONS**

1. Who feels ill ?

Gbaguidi feels ill.

2. Where's Nzekwe's shirt?

Nzekwe can't see it

II. **COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS**

A. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BASED ON THE TEXT**

1. What did Gbaguidi have for lunch ?

Gbaguidi had rice for lunch

2. Who has a torn shirt ?

Gbaguidi has got a torn shirt

3. What are the boys going to do ?

The boys are going to play football

4. What's wrong with Gbaguidi ?

Gbaguidi feels ill .

5. Did he eat a big lunch ?

Yes,he did

6. How many yams did he eat ?

He didn't eat any yam.

7. Who has got a dirty shirty ?



Hunkarin has got a dirty shirty

B. TRUE / FALSE STATEMENTS : Put (t) in front of the true sentences and (f) in front of the false ones .

1. Gbaguidi ate four plates of yam
2. Gbaguidi ate some rice , four plates of rice for rice for lunch
3. Nzekwe can't see his shirt
4. Hunkanrin has got a torn shirt

THEME : FUNCTIONS

PRACTICE :

Koffi : Whose shirt is that ?

Ali : It's mine

Koffi : Can i have it ?

Ali : Yes ; but it's torn

USE THESE WORDS : mine, yours, hers ,his ours, theirs ,torn dirty, too big for you , very ,dirty too small for you

THEME : GRAMMAR : the possession

I. THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

My (mon,ma mes)

Your (ton ,ta ,tes)

His (son, sa, ses)

Its (son, sa ses)

Our(notre)

Your (votre)

Her (son , sa, ses,

Their (leur)

II. THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Mine (le mien, la mienne , les miens , les miennes, à moi)

Your (le tien ,la tienne , les tiens , les tiennes à toi)

His / her (le sien ,la sienne , les siens ,les siennes ; à lui / elle)

Ours (le nôtre, les nôtres , à nous)



Yours (le leur , la leur ,les leurs , à eux)

Examples : That watch is mine : cette montre est la mienne

Yours is on the table : la tienne est sur la table

The possessive form of nouns

FORMATION

Singular noun + ' S

Example : Bob 's birthday : l'anniversaire de bob

Irregular plural + 'S

Example : The children's room : la chambre des enfants

Plural in – S + '

Example : My parents house : la maison de mes parents

N .B : Pour connaitre le possesseur en anglais on se sert du mot whose ?
(A qui ?)

Example : Whose book is this . A qui est le livre ?

It mine : C'est à moi , le mien

It' s Rokia's : C'est à Kokia's le sien

UNIT 27 : CAN YOU DO MY HOMEWORK DAD ?

THEME : SURVIVAL DIALOGUE

I. VOCABULARY :

To be busy : être occupé

Which : lequel, qui

The way : le chemin

The corridor : le couloir

To hear : heard : entendre

The well : le puits

Later : plus tard

II. DIALOGUE

Secretary : You can't see Mr Alande . He's busy



Namondo : Please , i'm his cousin

Secretary : Ok . Wait a minute . Mr Alande, some one to see you

Manga : Which way is it , please ?

Secretary : Go down the corridor . It's the last door on the left.

THEME : TEXT STUDIES

TEXT : Can you do my home work dad ?

Yesterday Yemi had a lot of home work todo . But it wasn't easy

Mother : Yemi Yemi ; can you hear me ? Go and get some water from the well

Yemi : Oh Mum, not now ! I've got a lot of work to do . I must do this exercise this evening

Mother : Look , you can do your home work later. You must help me now

Father : what home work have you got this evening , Yemi ?

Yemi : Geometry , Dad . But this question is too difficult for me . I don't understand it. Can you help me ?

Father : you mustn't ask me . You must do it

Yemi : Please , dad . The teacher 's going to mark this exercise tomorrow . I must do it this evening

Father : Well, all right . Show me you text book hmhhh..... yes Well hmhhh

Yemi : Can't you do it Dad ?

Father : Well, hmhhh, Yeslook Oh yes , look-first draw a line here, and then the other one there . It's easy.

Yemi : Oh , thank you , Dad . Now ! I can go to the cinema with Fatima !

I. PRE – QUESTIONS

1. When did Yemi have a lot of home work to do ?

Yemi had a lot of home work to do yesterday

2. What is going to do now ?

Yemi is going to the cinema with Fatima

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BASED ON THE TEXT



1) Who help yemi with her home work, her mother or her father ?

It's her father

2) Is yemi going to help her mother ?

No, she isn't

3) What does her mother want ?

Her mother wants her to go and get some water from the well

4) When must yemi do the home work ?

Yemi must do it this evening

5) Can yemi's do the home work?

Yes, he can

6) Was it easy ?

Yes , it was

B. TRUE / FALSE STATEMENTS :Put (t) in front of the true sentences and (f) in front of the false ones

1. Last week yemi had a lot of home work todo
2. Yemi 's mother wants her to go and get water from the tap
3. Yemi has got geo-metry home work
4. The teacher 's going to mark yemi's exercice tomorrow

THEME : FUNCTION

PRACTICE

Amadou : can you come to the cinema this evening ?

Fanta : No ; i can't . I must finich this home work

USE : do my exercice , learn my lesson , read a book , help my mother

THEME : GRAMMARY USE OF A MUST

I. **CORPUS** :

You mush finish it now

They must go to school

II. **FORMATION**

A. THE AFFIRMATIVE FORM :



In the affirmative form, the rule of formation is:

S + must + verb + O

Exemple : Ali must do his exercise now . He must go home

B. THE NEGATIVE FORM

In the negative form, the rule of formation is:

S+ must not/ mustn't + verb + O

Exemple : Balla must not / mustn't go home

The pupils must not / mustn't sleep in class

N.B : must not = mustn't

C. INTERROGATIVE FORM

In the interrogative form, the rule of formation is:

MUST + S+ VERB + O

Exemple : Must i learn my lesson ?

Must I eat in class ?

- III. **USE :** « Must is a modal verb which is always followed by the main verb and it expresses an obligation . It needn't an auxiliary verb to be in the negative and interrogative forms/

NB :Must ne prend pas « S » à la 3^{ème} personne du singulier au simple present.

UNIT 28 : INFORMATION THREE

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

THE NATIONALITIES

Benin	Beninese
Burkina fasso.....	Burkinabè
Cameroon.....	Cameroonian
Chad	Chadian
Congo.....	Congogolese
Gabon	Gabonese
Gambia	Gambian
Ghana	Ghanaian



Guinea Guinean
Ivory Coast Ivarian
Liberia Leberian
Mali Malian
Mouritania Mouritanian
Niger Nigerien
Nigeria Nigerian
Senegale Senegalese
Sierra Leone Sierra leonean
Togo..... Togolese
Zaire Zairean
America American
China Chinese
England English
Japan Japanese
Russia Russian



UNIT 29 : GOING TO ABIDJAN

THEME : SURVIVAL DIALOGUE

I. VOCABULARY :Ju

Please to see you : ravi de vous voir

To be tired : être fatigué

Nearly : presque

The crowd : la foule

The sea : la mer

To lose : lost : perdre

Huge very big : enorme

Silly : stupide

II. DIALOGUE :

Mr Alande : Namondo, Manga welcome to lagos !

Pleased to see you !

You look very tired. Do you want a drink ?

Namondo : Yes, please . We're very hungry and thirsty

Mr Alande : Well, let's go home . It's nearly five o'clock.

THEME : FUNCTION

Student 1 : Kuassi is very strong

Student 2 : Yes, but look at Nzekwe .He's stonger



USE THESE WORDS :

Big : bigger

Hot : hotter

Dirty : dirtier

Heavy : heavier

Noisy : noisier

THEME : TEXT STUDIES

TEXT : GOING TO ABIDJAN

Koffi : Are you going to the football match next Saturday

Ali : What match ? Where ?

Koffi : Look ! Ivory coast and kenya. In Abidjan

Ali : Oh, I see . No ,i can't go .I haven't got any money

Koffi : Don't be silly ! Look , there's an ? Arts festival too

Yemi and Fatima are going togo . It's not very expensive . Come on !

Yemi : What's Abidjan like ?

Koffi : Well, it's bigger than Niamdougou

Yemi : Yes, i know that . I 'm not stupid !

Fatima : And it's noisier and dirtier too

Koffi : Yes, but Niamdougou is hotter . Abidjan is near the sea , so it's cooler

Ali : We're nearly there . Look ! There's the stadium

Yemi : Wow ! It 's huge !

Fatima : Look at the crowd ! Have you got the tickets ?

Koffi : Of, course .Here they are

Ali : Well, be careful ! Don't lose them



I. **PRE – QUESTIONS**

1. Where is the football match ?

The football match is in Abidjan

2. Is Abidjan hotter than Niamdougou ?

No, it isn't

II. **COMPREHENSION – QUESTIONS**

A. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BASED ON THE TEXT :

1. Where is koffi going on next Saturday ?

Koffi is going to Abidjan on next Saturday

2. Has Ali got a lot of money ?

No, he hasn't

3. Is Niamdougou near the sea ?

No, it isn't

4. What's Abidjan like ?

It's bigger , noisier , dirtier and cooler than Niamdougou

5. Are there a lot of people in the stadium ?

Yes, there are

6. Who has got the tickets ?

Koffi has got the tickets

B. TRUE / FALSE STATEMENTS : put (t) in front of the true sentences and (f) in front of the false ones .

1. Ivory coast and kenya are going to play the football match in Abidjan
2. Niamdougou is bigger than Abidjan
3. Abidjan is near the sea
4. Yemi and Fatima have got the tickets



UNIT 30 : AFTER THE MATCH

THEME : SURVIVAL DIALOGUE

I. VOCAGULARY :

That's enough : ça suffit/ c'est assez

I feel sleepy : j'ai sommeil

Exciting : passionnant

Draughts : les dames

Nonense : quelle bêtise

Lucky : chanceux

To argue : se disputer

II. DIALOGUE :

Mrs Alande : Do you want some more fufu ?

Manga : Yes, please Thank you . That's enough.

Mr Alande : Do you want beer or coca cola ?

Manga : Beer , please

Mrs Alande : Have some more.

Namondo : Ah ! I feel better now

Manga : I feel sleepy

THEME : TEXT STUDIES



TEXTE : AFTER THE MATCH

OUTSIDE THE STADIUM

Yemi : that was boring !

Fatima : It wasn't as boring as last year

Ali : Come on ,you two ! It was more exciting than an afternoon in school

Stranger : excuse me . Where's the bus-stop for the town centre ?

Ali : Over there . Where are you from ?

Stranger : I'm from Kenya a

Koffi : Oh ! We beat you easily !

Stranger : Easily ! You were lucky ! Our team was better than yours.

Koffi : Nonsense ! Our players were faster !

Ali : And our goal-keeper was better than yours too.

Stranger : But your players get more money and have a drink . Do you want a drink too ? Have you got time ?

Stranger : Yes, O.K . I can play . I 've got some money. Where can we go ?

I. **PRE – QUESTIONS**

1. Who had the football match ?

Ivory coast won the match

2. Who had the best team ?

Ivory coast had the best team

II. **COMPREHENSION – QUESTIONS**

A. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BASED ON THE TEXT :

1. Do yemi and Fatima like the football match ?

No, they don't

2. Where is the stranger from ?

The stranger is from Kenya

3. Where does he want to go ?

He wants to go to the town centre

4. Who had the goal – keeper ?

Ivory coast had the best goal- keeper



5. What does yemi want to do ?

Yemi wants to have a drink

B. TRUE / FALSE STATEMENTS : put(t) in front of the true sentences and (f) in front of the false ones.

- 1) Ivory coast had the best team
- 2) Kenya won the match
- 3) The stranger is from Nigeria
- 4) Yemi and Fatima like the football match

THEME : GRAMMAR : Comparatives

I. CORPUS :

Balla is stronger than Ali.

English is more important than French.

Kayes is as noisy as Bamako

Sikasso is not as big as Bamako

II. THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF COMPARATIVES AND THEIR FORMATION :

A. COMPARATIVE OF SUPERIORITY

A. Short adjectives

S + V + adj (er) + than + O

Exemple : Amadou is taller than Ali

B. Long adjectives

S + V + more + adj + than + O

Exemple : French is more difficult than English

B. COMPARATIVE OF EQUALITY

S + V + as + adj + as + O

Exemple : English is as interesting as German

Oil is as important as gold

C. Comparative of Inequality

S + V + not + as + adj + as + O

Exemple : Lagos is not as big as Bamako

Arabit is not as interesting as English

D. Comparative of inferiority

S + V + less + adj + than + O



Exemple : It is less cold in June than December

Segou is less noisy than Bamako

NB :

- a. Si l'adjectif se termine par consonne – voyelle – consonne , on double la consonne finale et on ajoute er



Exemple : Big

Bigger



Hot

Hotter

- b. Si l'adjectif se termine par Y , et que le Y est suivi d'une consonne , le Y se transforme en i et on ajoute er à i

Exemple :



Pretty

Prettier



Noisy

Noisier



Dirty

Dirtier



Heavy

Heavier

Exceptions :

Good = Better

Bad = Worse

Little = Less

Many = More

Exercice : Use these words in a sentences by using the comparative forms

Taxis/ Expensive / Buses

Exemple : Taxis are more expensive than buses

1. English / Difficult / French
2. Buses / Crowded planes
3. Oil / Important / Gold
4. Football / Exciting / Draught
5. Taxis / Dangerous / Trains
6. Match / Boring / Games



UNIT 31 : THE ARTS FESTIVAL



THEME : Survival Dialogue

I. VOCABULARY :

To go love : Faire les courses

I'd love to : J'aimerais beaucoup

To give a lift : Prendre en voiture

II. DIALOGUE :

Mrs Alande : I'm going shopping today . Do you want to come ?

Namondo : Yes, please. I'd love to . I want a new watch

Mr Alande : I can't give you a lift . I'm busy

Mrs Alande : That's all right . We can go by bus

THEME : FUNCTION

PRACTICE :

Koffi : Hallo. I Want to see Ali

Mother : you can't . He's busy

Koffi : What 's he doing ?

Mother : He' s sweeping the compound

USE THESE WORDS :

Fatima	Yemi	Amadou
Baloubi		
Do	Pound	Pick
Mend		
Exercise	Millet	Maize
Bike		

VOCABULARY :

To sweep = balayer

To pick = cueillir

To pound = piler

To mend = réparer

THEME : TEXT STUDIES

VOCABULARY :

The death : L'amort

The leaves : Les feuilles (d'arbre)

The small pox : La variole

To be asleep : S'endormir

To gether : Ensemble



Just a minute : Un instant

Text : THE ARTS FESTIVAL

BEFORE THE FESTIVAL

Ali : Come on, Yemi . What are you doing ? It's time to go

Yemi : Just a minute. Fatima is still doing my hair

Koffi : Well, hurry up ! We must go soon . It starts at 8 o'clock .

AT THE ARTS FESTIVAL

Fatima : Koffi, what dance is this ?

Koffi : The « dje » dance from the Ivory Coast

Ali : Oh yes, I saw this one two years ago

Fatima : What are the men doing ? They aren't dancing

Ali : No, they're asleep . In this dance men and women mustn't dance together

Koffi : What are the womensinging ?

Ali : Death is coming ' . It's a dance about smallpox

Yemi : Why are they putting leaves on the ground ?

Ali : They're putting them on the road . That stops the smallpox

AFTER THE SMALLPOX

Yemi : Hey, Koffi . We're going home now. Where are you going ?

Koffi : I 'm going home , too . I 'm going to the bus – station

I. PRE – QUESTIONS :

1. Who is late ?

Yemi is late

2. What is the dance about ?

The dance is about the smallpox

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS :

A. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BASED ON THE TEXT

1) Where are the children going ?

They are going to the ARTS FESTIVAL

2) What is fatima doing ?

Fatima is doing Yemi's hair



3) What time does the festival start ?

The festival starts at 8 o'clock

4) Are the men dancing ?

No, they aren't

5) What are the women doing ?

The women are singing

6) Why are they putting leaves on the road ?

They are putting leaves on the road because that stops the smallpox

B. TRUE / FALSE STATEMENTS : Put (t) in front of the true sentences and (f) in front of the false ones

1. Koffi is late
2. The dance is about the smallpox
3. Ali ,Koffi, Yemi and Fatima are going to the cinema.
4. The festival stars at 8 o 'clock

THEME : GRAMMAR : The present progressive

I. CORPUS

Madou is clening on the board

They are going to school

II. RULE OF FORMATION :

A. THE AFFIRMATIVE FORM

S + to be (in simple present) + VERB (ing) + O

Exemples : Ali is spleeping in class

Balla is learning his lessons

B. THE NEGATIVE FORM

S + to be (in simple present) + not + verbe (ing) + O

Exemple :Amadou is not going home

Moussa is not cleaning on the board

C. THE INTERROGATIVE FORM

To be (in simple present) + S + Verb (ing) + O + ?

Exemple :Is Amadou going home ?



Are you learning your lesson ?

- III. **RULE OF USE** : We use the present progressive for an action which is happening at the moment we are speaking or which will happen very soon.

UNIT 32: WHO KILLED OUR TEACHER?

READING THERE

THEME: TEXT STUDIES

VOCABULARY:

A cat : Un chat

To drop : dropped : Laisser tomber

To kill : killed : tuer

Sad : Triste

The ant : La fourmi

To chase : chased : chasser

To runaway : se sauver

The hut : la case

The fire : le feu

The wife : la femme

TEXT : WHO KILLED OUR TEACHER ?

One day a boy met three of his friends

1st BOY : Where are you going ? You look very sad

2nd BOY : Don't you know ? Our teacher is dead. We are going to his house

1st Boy : Dead ! Who killed him ?

3rd Boy : He was under a coconut tree. A coconut hit him on the head and killed him

1 st Boy : Who dropped the coconut ?

Monkey (in the tree) : I did

4 th Boy : Why did you drop it ?

Monkey : Because the cat jumped on top of me . It wasn't my fault

2th Boy : let 's find the cat. It's his fault



3rd Boy : There he is . Come here , cat !

4th Boy : Did you jump on top of the monkey ?

Cat : Yes

2nd Boy : Why ?

Cat : Because the dog chased me . I was afraid of him

3rd Boy : Come here , dog .It' s your fault

1st Boy : Why did you chase the cat ?

Dog : I didn't chase the cat. The ants ran across the road. I was afraid of them. So i ran away . The cat saw me and climbed up the tree

2nd Boy : Where are the ants ? Come here , ants !

Ants : Oh dear, we are very sorry. It wasn't our fault. We were afraid of the fire

4th Boy : Fire ? What fire ?

3th Boy : Where was the fire ?

2nd Boy : Who made the fire ?

Ants : The teacher's wife made the fire

Boys : Let's go and see the teacher wife

1st Boy : There she is . Outside her hut

Wife : Oh dear ! Oh dear ! My husband is dead. That monkey killed him. He dropped a coconut on his head

4th Boy : No. It wasn't the monkey's fault

3rd Boy : The ants ran across the road, and the dog ran away

2nd Boy : Then the cat was afraid and climbed up the tree and jumped on top of the monkey

4th Boy : And the monkey dropped the coconut, and it hit your husband on the head

Wife :But why did the ants run across the road, ?

1st Boy : Because they were afraid of the fire

Boys : Why did you make the fire ?

Wife(crying) : Because my husband wanted his supper

Boys : And now he is dead !

I. **PRE – QUESTIONS :**

1. Who met three of his friends one day

A boy met three of his friends one day



2. Why did the teacher 's wife make the fire ?

She made the fire because her husband wanted his supper

II. **COPREHENSION QUESTIONS**

A. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BASED ON THE TEXT

1. Who looks very sad ?

The three boys look very sad

2. Who dropped the coconut ?

The monkey dropped the coconut

3. Why did the monkey drop the coconut ?

The monkey dropped the coconut because the cat jumped on top of him

4. Did the cat jump on top of the monkey ?

Yes, it did

5. Why did it jump on top of the monkey ?

It jumped on top of the monkey because the dog chased him

6. Who made the fire ?

The teacher 's wife made the fire

7. Who killed the teacher ?

The teacher killed himself

B. TRUE / FALSE STATEMENTS : put (t) in front of the true sentences and (f) in front of the false ones.

1. The teacher was under the coconut tree

2. The dog dropped the coconut

3. The dog chased the cat

4. The ants killed the teacher



UNIT 33 : THE CLASS TRIP (1)

THEME : SURVIVAL DIALOGUE

I. VOCABULARY :

A watch : une montre

Cheap : bon marché

Museum : le musée

The palace : le palais

A trip : une excursion

Great : grand

II. DIALOGUE :

Namondo : Sssssh ! I know. It 's good watch too. It's expensive !

Seller : How much do you want to pay ?

Namondo : 8 Naira

Seller : Give me ten

Namondo : All right

THEME : TEXT STUDIES

TEXT : THE CLASS TRIP (1)

Yemi : When is the trip, sir ?

Mr Babalola : Next Friday , after the exams

Koffi : Let's go to Ouidan, sir

Amadou : No, we went to ouidah last year

Fatima : Why don't we go to Abomey ?

Mr Babalola : All right. Everybody , let's vote

Hands up One, two..... Ok everybody wants to go to Abomey !

Koffi : How is far it to Abomey ?

Mr Babalola : About a hundred and fifty kilomètres

Yemi : How long does it take ?



Mr Babalola : It takes a long time because the road is very bad , so we must leave before seven

Koffi : What are we going to do in Abomey ?

Mr Babalola : We can go to the palace first, and the Museum

Fatima : And then we can go to the Motel . They have a great pop – group there !

I. PRE – QUESTIONS :

1. Why are they going next Friday ?

They are going next Friday because it's the end of the exams

2. Where did they go last year ?

They went to ousidah last year

II. COMPREHENSION – QUESTIONS

A. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BASED ON THE TEXT

1. Who wanted to go to ousidah ?

Koffi wanted to go to ousidah

2. Who wanted to go to Abomey ?

Fatima wanted to go Abomey

3. Is Abomey near Niamdougou ?

No, it isn't

4. Why must leave because seven ?

They must they leave before seven because it it's far and the road is very bad

5. Who want to go to the Motel ?

Fatima wants to go to the Motel

B. TRUE / FALSE STATEMENTS : put (t) in front of the true sentences and (f) in front of the false ones

1. The class trip is next Friday after the exams

2. They went to ousidah last year

3. From Niamdougou to Abomey ; it's about a hundred and sixty kilometres

4. They must leave before nine



UNIT 34 : THE CLASS TRIP (2)

Theme : SURVIVAL DIALOGUE

I. VOCABULARY

A stamp : un timbre

It isn't working : ça ne marche pas

To take back: retourner

Anywhere : nulle part

To put up : afficher

The notice : l'affiche

At last : Enfin

II. DIALOGUE :

Namondo : I must buy some stamps

Mrs Alade : The post office shuts at 12

Manga : What's the time now , Namondo ?

Namondo : Eleven..... This watch isn't working

Manga : Take it back to the market

Mrs Alade : Yes, let's go and see that man

Namondo : He was here !

Manga : I can't see him any where now

THEME: Text Studies

Text : THE CLASS TRIP (2)

It's Friday . It 's the day of the class trip. It 's eight o'clock , but everybody is still in Niamdougou . Why ?

Amadou : here she is , at last !

Fatima : Wait for me , Wait for me !

Mr Babalola : We are waiting for you , Fatima

Yemi : Didn't you listen to Mr Babalola yesterday ? He said six o'clock , not eight o'clock

Fatima : I'm sorry . I woke up at five o'clock this morning , but . I didn't get up till half past seven.

Mr Babalola : Hurry up , get in to the bus , evrybody . Oh no ,



what's the matter now ?

What are you all talking about ?

Ali : Koffi can't find his identity card, sir .

Mr Babalola : Oh dear. Well, look for it , Koffi, look for it . You can't come without your identity card . Come on now ; everybody , we must hurry

Koffi : Oh sir

Mr Babalola : Wait a minute . What's that over there near my car ? look on the ground . Pic kit up , some body

Ali : It's Koffi's identity card, sir .

Mr Babalola : You're very lucky, koffi . Come on , we must leave now. It's quarter past eight , and we're still in Niamdougou

I. **PRE – QUESTIONS :**

1. Who made them late ?

Fatima made them late

2. When did they leave ?

They left at half past eight

II. **COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS**

A. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BASED ON THE TEXT:**

1. Who are they waiting for?

They are waiting for Fatima.

2. Did Fatima see the notice?

No, she didn't.

3. Was it Mr Babalola's fault?

No, it wasn't.

4. When did Fatima wake up?

Fatima woke up at five O'clock.

5. What is Koffi looking for?



Koffi is looking for his identity card.

6. Where was his identity card?

His identity card was on the ground near Mr Babalola's car.

B. True/ False Statements: Put (T) in front of the true sentences and (F) in front of the false ones.

1. **Everybody is still in Niamdougou at eight O'clock.**
2. **Yemi made them late.**
3. **Koffi can find his identity card.**
4. **Koffi's identity card was on the ground.**

THEME: GRAMMAR: The Phrasal Verbs.

I. Corpus:

Amadou climbs up the tree.

Ali picks the mangoes up.

II. Place:

Sujet +Verbe+Particule+Nom

Sujet+Verbe+Nom+Particule

Sujet+Verbe+Pronom+Particule



Examples: He put **on his coat**.

He put his coat on.

He put it on.

Il a mis son manteau. Il l'a mis.

I picked up my glasses. J'ai ramassé mes lunettes.

I picked my glasses up. J'ai ramassé mes lunettes.

I picked them up. Je les ai ramassées.

N.B: Lorsqu'il y a un pronom à la place du nom comme la formule ci-dessus la particule vient toujours après ce pronom, jamais avant comme le nom. Dans une question la particule reste à la fin de la phrase.

Examples: What are listening to?

Qu'est ce que tu écoutes?

What are you looking for?

Qu'est ce que tu cherche?

Who are they waiting for?

Qui est ce qu'ils attendent?

Unit 35: The Visit

Theme: Survival Dialogue.

I. **Vocabulary**

To type: Taper (à la machine)

To drive: drove: Conduire

Both: Tous les deux



A job: un travail

II. **Dialogue:**

Namondo: We like Lagos. We want to stay here.

Manga: Where can we get a job?

Mr Alande: I don't know. What can you do?

Manga: I can drive.

Namondo: I can type.

Mrs Alande: They can both speak French.

Mr Alande: All right. Come to the factory tomorrow. I'll see what I can do.

Theme: Text Studies

Vocabulary:

A guide: Un guide

To put the light on: allumer la lumière

To take round: faire visiter

A king: un roi

To build: built: construire

To keep: kept: garder

A storey: un étage

To shout: shouted: crier

A ghosh: un fantôme

Text: The Visit.

A guide is taking Mr Babalola's class round the palace of Abomey.

Guide: The Kings lived here. King Guero built that house over there. It had two storeys, four large

rooms...

Koffi: I don't want to listen to this. It's too hot here.

Ali: Let's go and look at that room over there.

Koffi: It's cooler in here. Hey, what's that over there? BANK!!

Ali: What was that noise? Oh no, the door's shut.

Koffi: I can't open it. Where's the key?

Ali: It fell out. It's on the floor somewhere. Pick it up, somebody.



Koffi: I can't see anywhere. It's dark in here. We can't get out!

Yemi: Hey, something touched my ear.

Koffi: Perhaps it was a ghost. I'm afraid of ghosts!

Yemi: I think there somebody over there in that corner.

Koffi: Ooooooh, a ghost! Is...is there anyone there?

Ali: It's me, you idiots! Why don't we shout for help?

Everybody: HELP!

Koffi: At last! Someone's coming!

Guide: Follow me, Children. Put the light on. Thank you. Now in this room the King kept their

prisoners...

I. Pre-Questions:

1. Who lived in the palace?

The King lived in the palace.

2. Why was Yemi afraid in the other room?

Yemi was afraid in the other room because something touched her ear.

II. Comprehension Questions:

A. Answer the following questions based on the text:

1. Who doesn't like the museum?

Koffi doesn't like the museum.

2. Where does he go?

He goes into the other room.

3. Where is the key?

The key is on the floor.

4. What touched Yemi's ear?

Something touched Yemi's ear.

5. Was it a ghost?

Yes, it was.

6. Are there any ghosts in your village?

Yes, there are.

True/False Statements: Put (T) in front of the true sentences and (F) in front of the false ones.



1. The King didn't live in the palace.
2. Koffi liked the museum.
3. The Key is on the floor.
4. Something touched Yemi's ear.

Unit 36: Revision three.

Text: Fatima's letter.

P M B

1094,

**Niamdougou,
4th August,**

Dear Grandmother,

I hope you are very well. Everybody wishes you good health.

We had our class trip last week. We had a fantastic time! We left Niamdougou at 7.30 and drove to Abomey. We visited the Palace and the museum, but they weren't very interesting. There was a guide, but nobody listened to him.

The food in the Motel was too expensive for us, so we bought some fruit in the market. Then we went back to the Motel and stayed there hours and hours! We listened to the Afro-Cuban pop-group all the time. They were fantastic! They were more interesting than the guide and the Palace, and nobody was bored! A lot of Young people from Abomey were there, so we danced a lot. It was great!

I must stop now. See you soon.

Love,

Fatima.

I. Vocabulary:

The health: La santé

The people: les gens

To wish: Wished: souhaiter

For hours and hours: pour des heures et des heures



Nobody: personne

Love: les amités

II. Comprehension Questions:

A. Answer the following questions based on the text:

1. Did Fatima like the palace?

No, she didn't.

2. What did Fatima do at the Motel?

Fatima danced a lot at the Motel.

3. Did she buy food there?

No, she didn't.

4. Was the group at the concert good or not?

It was good.

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