

Preparation sheet N°1

UNIT19: Koffi's report.

First Session

Survival dialogue

Story: Hearing the nurse's shouts the policeman arrives and starts asking questions. (Unit18). Luckily the nurse remembers our friends. They explain why they have come to the village so late.

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?

Practise

Mr Camara: Where were you yesterday?

Aminata: I was at home.

Mr Camara: Why were you at home?

Aminata: I was in bed.

I had a headache my father was ill I had a stomach-ache

Second session

Text: Koffi's report

Koffi is a student in Lagos. Last Sunday he went to his village by bus. There were a lot of people from Lagos and Koffi was between two very fat women. Last week he had his exams. At home he showed his father his report. But his father was very angry because Koffi was bottom of his class last term. He got 16 in English, 6 in French and nought in Maths and biology. His father looked for his big stick and hit Koffi. Koffi said the exams were not easy and he had a stomach-ache.

Vocabulary

A report: This is my report; I'm top of the class. (un bulletin)

To be angry: The teacher is very angry today because many students don't learn their lessons. (être fâché)

Top # bottom (premier # dernier)

Easy # difficult (facile # difficile)

Example: 1+1 is easy to solve.

A stick: a long thin piece of wood. (un bâton)

Pre- questions

1- Was Koffi top of his class?

2- Was Koffi's father angry?

Comprehension questions

1- What did Koffi have last week?

2- Were the exams easy or difficult?

3- Was Koffi a good student?





















- 3- There was only one bridge in Niamdougou.
- 4- There was a big garage in Niamdougou.

Text: People at work

In Kita it is very hot from October to June. But in July and September it rains a lot. There are storms in August and September too. People in Kita grow groundnuts, maize, millet, rice, sweet potatoes and cotton. They eat a lot of cereals and take the groundnuts to the factories. Some people work in these factories. A lot of people are farmers and work on their farms.

A lot of women sell food and vegetables in the market.

Vocabulary

To rain: if it rains, drops of water fall from clouds in the sky. (pleuvoir)

Example: Is it still raining?

A storm: A period of bad weather when there is a lot of wind, rain etc. (une tempête/un orage)

To grow: To cultivate. (cultiver)

Example: In my village people grow millet.

I-Comprehension questions

- 1- When is it hot in Kita?
- 2- What are there in August and September?
- 3- What do people grow in Kita?
- 4- What do people eat in Kita?
- 5- Where do they take the groundnuts to?

II-True/False statements

- 1- In Kita it is very hot in April.
- 2- It rains a lot in August.
- 3- People don't grow cereals in Kita.
- 4- People in Kita don't eat millet.
- 5- The women are farmers and sellers.

Text: The old man Sidi

Sidi's family came to Tienfala in 1910. His father was a policeman and his mother sold bean cakes and clothes in the market. The village was very small and few people live in it. Sidi was born in 1920. He started school in 1929, but he didn't

like it. The teacher hit them with a big stick. He wasn't good at school, and he left in 1934. He worked in the Post-Office. In 1944 he married a girl from a village near Tienfala. He had four children and ten grand-children. The old man Sidi stopped work in 1978. Now he sits outside his house and talks to people about the old days.

Comprehension questions

- 1- When did Sidi's family come to Tienfala?
- 2- What was his father?
- 3- When did he get married?
- 4- How old was Sidi when he got married?
- 5- How many children had he got?
- 6- Where did he work?
- 7- Was his mother a seller?

Grammar: The simple past tense of irregular verbs (end)

Present	Preterit/ Past	Meaning
Hit	hit	frapper
Leave	Left	quitter
Meet	Met	rencontrer
Bring	brought	apporter
Read	read	lire
write	wrote	écrire
speak	spoke	parler
Say	said	dire
Cut	Cut	couper
become	became	devenir
Find	found	trouver

Play game: Look at these letters. Put one from the top with one from the bottom.

WO

FAR FRI GAR COU SCH OFF MOT SIS MAR FAM

OOL ICE SIN THER HER ILY MER END AGE KED KET KE

Example: WOR + KED = WORKED

Preparation sheet N°7UNIT25: Hot pepper soup.First SessionSurvival dialogue

Story: Manga and Namondo try to find Sokode Street. First they ask a man who does not know the town. Then a man gives them complicated directions at first, but finally says he will take them to Sokode Street himself.

Manga: Excuse me –where's Sokode Street?

Stranger: I don't know. I am a stranger here.

Man: Go straight down that street, turn left at the crossroads, then turn right...

Manga: Sorry- can you say that again, please?

Man: Look- I can take you there. Come on, this way.

Practise

Mamadou: Can you swim?

Oumar: Of course I can.

Ali: No, I can't.

Play football play drums cook rice speak English iron clothes

Second Session

Text:

One day Ali and Moussa were hungry. They bought some rice and soup from a woman in the market.

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

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

Moussa: 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.

Ali: Yes, Moussa, that soup is very good. I like it. Come on, Moussa, have some more rice.

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

Ali: Why not?

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

Ali: Well, look at Bouba! He can play football well, and he eats two bowls of rice every day!

Vocabulary

A pepper: This is a pepper. (un piment)

A hot pepper soup: La soupe pimenté

Example: My friend doesn't like a hot pepper soup.

Pre-questions

- 1- Does Moussa like hot food?
- 2- What is Moussa going to do in the afternoon?

Comprehension questions

- 1- What is Moussa going to buy?
- 2- What's wrong with the soup?
- 3- Does Ali like the soup?
- 4- Does Moussa want to eat a lot of rice?
- 5- Can Bouba play football well?
- 6- How much rice does he eat?

Grammar: Can

Examples:

- I can speak English and Fulani.
- Can you help me, please?
- This boy cannot come with us.
- She can cook "to".

Affirmative form Negative form

Interrogative form

I I I
You You you
He He he

Mr. CAMARA

e 15

TEACHING IS AN ART.

Pag

She can.... She cannot..... Can she ...?

It It (can't) it

We We we

They They they

Preparation sheet №8UNIT26: The football match.First SessionSurvival dialogue

Story: Manga and Namondo find the factory, but the gateman is difficult!

Manga: Here's the factory.

Man: What do you want?

Namondo: We want to see Mr. Alande.

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

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

Man: All right. Go and see his secretary.

Practise A

Mariam: Can you see Koffi's book?

Awa: Yes, I can.

Mariam: Can you see Ali's pen?

Awa: No, I can't.

Practise B

Binta: Hey, Moussa. Is this shirt yours?

Moussa: No, it isn't. It's Ali's.

Practise C

Youssouf: Whose shirt is that?

Ali: It's mine.

Youssouf: Can I have it?

Ali: Yes, but it's torn.

Second Session

Text: The football match.

It is Sunday. "Nafadji" is going to play against "DioumVI". It is a cup match. At 3 o'clock, the stadium is already crowded. At a quarter past four, the referee leads the two teams to the middle of the football ground and at half past four the game begins. The two teams play well. Now, Amadou has the ball, he dribbles past one, two players and passes the ball to Malick. Malick runs quickly with the ball and kicks it with all his strength. It is a goal. Dioum VI: **1** Nafadji: **0**

The referee blows his whistle for the end of the match. The score is One-Nil.

Vocabulary

The referee: is someone who leads a football match. (l'arbitre)

A team: A group of people who compete against another group in a sport. (une équipe)

Example: Our team plays well today.

To kick: donner un coup de pied/tirer.

A whistle: The referee uses a whistle to lead a match. (un sifflet)

I-Comprehension questions

- 1- What day is it?
- 2- Which teams are going to play?
- 3- When does the referee lead the two teams to the middle of the ground?
- 4- What time does the game begin?
- 5- Who has scored the goal for Dioum VI?
- 6- What is the score at the end of the match?

II-True/False statements

- 1- It's Saturday.
- 2- Nafadji and Dioum B aren't going to play.
- 3- The game begins at a quarter past three.
- 4- Amadou scores the goal for Dioum VI.
- 5- At the end of the match, Nafadji won the match

Grammar: Possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns

Examples:

- Issa's pen is in **his** bag.
- This is **my** copy-book. It is **mine**.
- This is not Aminata's money. It isn't **hers**.
- Don't touch it. It isn't **yours**.
- This car is for Bakary. It's **his**.

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my (mon-ma-mes)	mine: le(s)/la mien [(ne)s]
your (ton- ta-tes)	yours: le(s), la tien [(ne)s]
his (son- sa-ses) → masculin	his: le(s), la sien [(ne)s]
her (son- sa-ses) → féminin	hers: le(s), la sien [(ne)s]
it (son- sa-ses) → animal/ch	

ose	
our (notre- nos)	ours: le(s), la nôtre(s)
your (votre - vos)	yours: le(s), la vôtre(s)
their (leur - leurs)	theirs: le(s), la leur(s)

Exercise: Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1- La robe de Sitan est dans le sac d'Oumou.
- 2- La mienne est à la maison.
- 3- Leurs cahiers sont sur la table.
- 4- Les nôtres sont avec le maitre.
- 5- Ma sœur et son amie sont venues en retard.

Preparation sheet N°9

UNIT27: Can you do my homework, Dad?

First Session

Survival dialogue

Story: Manga and Namondo see Mr. Alande's secretary. She finally says they can go to his office and gives them directions.

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

Namondo: Please- I'm his cousin.

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

Manga: Which way is it, please?

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

Practise

Fatou: Can you come to the cinema this evening?

Sadio: No, I can't. I must finish this homework.

make fire learn my lesson read my book help my father

Second Session

Text:

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 homework later. You must help me now.

Father: No, Yemi's right. She can't help you. She must do her homework now.

Father: What homework 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.

Vocabulary

A homework: Work for school that a student does at home. (un devoir à domicile)

Example: The teacher gives us homework for tomorrow.

To help: This exercise is difficult. Please help me. (aider)

Pre- questions

- 1- What does Yemi want to do that evening?
- 2- Was it difficult or easy?

Comprehension questions

- 1- Is Yemi going to help her mother?
- 2- What does her mother want?
- 3- Can she do her homework?