

UNIT TWO LESSONS

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UNIT TWO

LESSON 1

THE JOB APPLICANTS

I LEARN HOW TO ASK FOR AND GIVE OPINIONS

1. I READ THE DIALOGUE.

Oumou, Hassan and Cheikh run a fishing company. They are looking for an accountant. In their office, they're studying some job applicants' cases.

Oumou: Here are two applicants, Samba and Zeinab. According to their resumé, they are both good but my preference goes to Zeinab. How do you feel about giving her the job?

Hassan: Let's hire Samba. Zeinab is good but Samba can work faster than her.

Cheikh: I am sorry but I don't agree with you. Anyway, how do you know? May be Zeinab can work better.

Hassan: In my opinion, Samba is younger than Zeinab

Cheikh: That's not important as far as Zeinab has more education.

Hassan: Samba has also a good training and besides, he is more intelligent than Zeinab.

Cheikh: Samba may be intelligent; however, Zeinab has more experience than him.

Oumou: Okay! Okay! Enough! What do you think about Ethmane? He seems good too, doesn't he?

Cheikh: I don't know very much about him.

Oumou: It's almost five o'clock. Let's talk about him tomorrow. Okay?

New words and expressions

Accountant
 To hire
 According to
 How do you feel about...?
 As far as
 Besides
 Enough
 However

2. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY

Complete the sentences with the following words and expressions:

Hired, however, according to, how do you feel about, besides?

1.doctors, we should eat more vegetables and less meat.
2.women's liberation in the Islamic society?
3. I slept early last night.....I am still sleepy.
4. Mustafa is nice with his friends.....he is very intelligent.
5. Last month, my neighboursa new maid.

3. I UNDERSTAND THE TEXT

Read the text silently and answer the questions:

1. Give another title to the text.
2. What do Omou, Hassan and Cheikh do?
3. What are they doing?
4. Between Hassan and Cheikh, which one do you think is right? Why?
5. Do you think it is a good idea to hire Ethmane? Why?

4. I CAN INTERACT

You have to choose a class representative.

In groups, discuss about which of your friends is the most qualified to represent your class.

5. I CAN WRITE

In a few lines, give your opinion about your choice.

6. I KNOW HOW TO USE

Main clause + connector + subordinate clause

Examples:

1. It began to rain

And

I didn't bring my umbrella

It began to rain and I didn't bring my umbrella.

2. We didn't have class

Because

The teacher was absent.

We didn't have class because the teacher was absent.

3. She is very kind with everybody.

Besides

She is intelligent.

She is very kind with everybody besides she is intelligent.

Examples of sentences connectors:

And, but, because, however, besides...

7. IDO MY HOMEWORK

Give sentences using the following connectors.

And, but, because, however, besides.

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UNIT TWO

LESSON 2

SUMMER HOLIDAYS

PLAN

I LEARN HOW TO ASK FOR AND GIVE OPINIONS

1. I READ THE DIALOGUE.

Mohamed and Haroun are close friends. In summer, after they have successfully passed their exams, they have sat together to successfully decide on where to spend their summer holidays.

Mohamed: Are we going to spend our holidays in Nouakchott this year?

Haroun: Not at all. Did you forget about last year? It was a mess.

Mohamed: Actually we had been penniless, and in Nouakchott unless you've got a lot of money you can't afford good holidays. Nouakchott has become a consumer society where everything costs money.

Haroun: I agree with you on that. With the money we have managed to spare this year, we can afford reasonable holidays outside Nouakchott. Tell me; honestly, what is your favourite destination?

Mohamed: Frankly speaking, I'd love to go to the countryside where one can breathe pure fresh air, eat delicious traditional food, drink mineral spring water, admire quietly the beautiful landscape, and walk on the grass and above all, money is not everything there.

Haroun: Ok then! Let's go to the countryside.

Mohamed: Where exactly in the countryside?

Haroun: Let's say to the South-East, I mean the Hodhs.
Mohamed: We have to prepare carefully this trip.
Haroun: Do you mean that we have to visit the two regions. In this case we have to define the main stages of the trip. We have to think about the issue of accommodation, food, transportation and so on.
Mohamed: Don't worry much about these questions. People in the countryside are very hospitable and helpful. So, let's get ready and leave on Monday if God's willing.

New words and expressions

- Mess
- Can afford
- To manage
- To spare
- Countryside
- Frankly
- Landscape

2. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY

Complete the sentences using the following words appropriately:

Mess, can't afford, managed, landscapes and hospitable.

1. Mauritania has various beautiful.....
2. I.....buying this sophisticated computer.
3. The Mauritanian traditional society is
4. Ali is very weak however heto pass his exam.
5. The living room is in abecause of the kids were playing with their toys.

3. I UNDERSTAND THE TEXT

Read the text silently and answer the questions:

1. What did Mohamed and Haroun decide to do after the exams?
2. Why don't they want to spend their holidays in Nouakchott?
3. Why do they prefer spending their holidays in the countryside?
4. Where are they planning to go?
5. Do they need a lot of money in the countryside?
6. What does Mohamed think about the issue of accommodation, food and transportation?

4. I CAN INTERACT

Discuss about life in the city and life in the countryside.

5. I CAN WRITE

In a few lines, talk about your last summer holidays.

6. I KNOW HOW TO USE

A. Adverbs of manner: (*see lesson five*)

B. Superlatives:

- Short adjectives: the + adjective + est
Example: small: the smallest
Bocar is the smallest pupil of the class.
- Long adjectives: the + most + adjective
Example: comfortable: the most comfortable
The boss' office is the most comfortable in the company.

- Irregular superlatives:
Far: the farthest / furthest
Good: the best
Bad: the worst

7. I DO MY HOMEWORK

Give the superlatives of the following adjectives:

Short, successfull, intelligent, quick, meaningful, far, beautiful, young, good, shy and expensive.

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UNIT TWO

LESSON 3

A FRIGHTENING EXPERIENCE

I LEARN HOW TO EXPRESS SIMULTANEOUS PAST ACTIONS

1. I READ THE DIALOGUE.

Noura's visiting her friend Fatma. Fatma is telling her what happened to her the night before.

- Fatma:** I had a very frightening experience last night.
- Noura:** Oh, really! What happened?
- Fatma:** Well, I was watching a soap opera on TV when I heard a sharp scream and a loud crash.
- Noura:** Oh, no! Where was it coming from?
- Fatma:** It was my maid, Amy. Someone broke into our flat and surprised her when she was bringing me my dinner. She fell unconscious on the floor.
- Noura:** Oh, my God! What did you do?
- Fatma:** I called my neighbour Ali, the policeman. But while I was talking on the phone I heard someone's footsteps coming towards my room.
- Noura:** Good Heavens! But, may be it was your maid?
- Fatma:** I called her name but, in vain, there was no reply.
- Noura:** You must have been terrified.
- Fatma:** Extremely, but when I saw the face of my husband Salem, I was relieved
- Noura:** Salem! Wasn't he out of town?
- Fatma:** Yes, but while he was visiting his parents in the country, he missed me and came back home early.
- Noura:** Didn't he call when he changed his plans?
- Fatma:** He wanted to surprise me.

New words and expressions

Frightening
Soap opera
Sharp
Scream
Loud
Maid
Good heavens!

2. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate expression: in vain, loud crash, soap operas, broke into.

1. After the explosion we heard a.....
2. The burglar.....our neighbours' house last night.
3. The policeman tries to arrest the burglar.
4. Fatma is addicted to.....

Exercise 2:

Choose the right meaning:

1. Frightening: a. scary
 b. delighting
 c. encouraging
2. scream: a. loud song
 b. loud cry
 c. loud speech
3. maid: a. student,
 b. driver
 c. servant

4. plans: a. holidays
 b. arrangement
 c. school books

3. I UNDERSTAND THE TEXT

Read the text silently and answer the questions:

1. What happened to Fatma last night?
2. What was she watching on TV?
3. Who fell unconscious on the floor?
4. Why was Fatma relieved?
5. Why didn't Salem call his wife before he came home?

4. I CAN INTERACT

Imagine you're a reporter and your neighbour is a famous football player who was a victim of an accident in the stadium last week. Ask him / her to tell you how it happened.

5. I CAN WRITE

Having done the interview with that famous football player, try now to write it carefully in the form of a dialogue.

6. I KNOW HOW TO USE

- Use the past continuous to describe continuous actions: I was reading a book.(I was somewhere in the middle of doing it)
- Use the simple past to talk about a past event: I read a book. (I finished reading it.)
- Use while only to describe a continuous action: he slept while he was driving his car.
- To describe a past event always use **when**: I was sleeping when the phone rang.

- The use of:
 - **While + past cont.+ past cont.**
Example: While the teacher was explaining the lesson Ali wasn't listening.
 - **While + past cont.+ simple past**
Example: While we were having dinner the light went off.
 - **When + simple past + past cont.**
Example: When it began raining we were waiting for the bus.

7. I DO MY HOMEWORK

Exercise 1:

Put the verbs in parentheses into either the past continuous or the simple past.

1. While I (**take**) a shower, the doorbell (**ring**).
2. He (**watch**) TV when the light went off.
3. The burglar (**try**) to run away, when the policeman (**stop**) him.

Exercise 2:

*Form sentences with the following words. Use **when** or **while** appropriately with the past actions.*

Example:

Fatou /write a letter/ her pen/ break/:

Fatou was writing a letter when her pen broke.

1. Ahmed/ water/ the garden/ his sister/ turn the tap off/.
2. Hapsatou/ pray/ her mother/ call her/.
3. The guests/ sleep in their rooms/ the hotel catch fire/.
4. you/ not listen / the teacher/ speak/.

UNIT TWO

LESSON 4

AT THE DOCTOR'S

I LEARN HOW TO QUOTE AND REPORT SPEECHES

1. I READ THE DIALOGUE.

Today is a working day but Doudou doesn't go to work. Instead, he goes to see his doctor.

Dr Amadou: What's wrong with you Doudou?

Doudou: I hurt my foot during the blackout last night.

Dr Amadou: How did it happen?

Doudou: I fell over my son's toy truck.

Dr Amadou: Well you didn't break it, did you?

Doudou: The truck? Yes, I did.

Dr Amadou: No, your foot.

Doudou: It hurts so much. My wife says maybe there's a broken bone.

Dr Amadou: No, you haven't broken any. It's just a sprain.

Doudou: Are you sure doctor? Isn't an X-ray necessary?

Dr Amadou: No, it isn't necessary. I'll recommend you something which will calm the pain very soon, and all will be fine in a few days.

New words and expressions:

Instead

To hurt

Blackout

To fall over

Toy truck

Sprain

To recommend

2. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY

Complete the sentences with the following words:

hurts, blackout, toy, truck, falls (over).

1. She.....the plate and broke it.
2. There is a big.....blocking the street.
3. I did not watch the film because there was a.....
4. Fatou had a cut on her hand. It.....her.
5. I bought my son a nice.....for his anniversary.

3. I UNDERSTAND THE TEXT

Read the text silently and answer the questions:

1. What's wrong with Doudou?
2. What does his wife say?
3. Is it true what she says?
4. What happened to Doudou's foot?
5. Is an X- ray necessary to know what happened to Doudou's foot?
6. What does the doctor say?

4. ICANINTERACT

If you were Doudou would you follow Dr Amadou's recommendations or would you go and see another doctor? Why?

5. ICANWRITE

There was a blackout in your neighbourhood. What did you do?

6. IKNOWHOWTOUSE

Quoted speech / reported speech.

- When the reporting verb is in present=> no tense change in the verbs in the quotation marks
- Quoted speech refers to reproducing another person's exact words.
- Quotation marks are used.
Example: Moussa says, "I am hungry." / Fatou says, "I need my pen."
- Reported speech refers to reproducing the idea of another person's words.
- Not all of the exact words are used: verbs and pronouns may change. Quotation marks are not used.
Examples: Moussa says (that) **he** is hungry. / Fatou says (that) **she** needs **her** pen.

7. DO MY HOMEWORK

Change the quoted speech to reported speech.

1. Sidi says, "I am sleepy".
2. Salma says, "I don't like chocolate".
3. The man says, "I'm planning to take a trip".
4. The woman says, "I call my doctor".
5. My brother says, "I'll come to the meeting".
6. They say, "We can't afford to buy a new car".
7. Demba says, "I wrote the letter last night".
8. The students say, "Our teacher is late again".

UNIT TWO

LESSON 5

THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

I LEARN HOW TO DESCRIBE PEOPLE AND ACTIONS

1. I READ THE DIALOGUE.

Aicha and Leila are good friends. A week ago, Aicha attended a meeting related to the campaign of the presidential election. She paid a visit to her friend, Leila and talked to her about it.

- Aicha:** By the way, did you attend the opposition's meeting about the next presidential elections?
- Leila:** I wish I had but I couldn't because I wasn't feeling very well. And you, did you?
- Aicha:** Of course, I did. I couldn't miss such an important political event.
- Leila:** What was the atmosphere like?
- Aicha:** There were too many people and it was really exciting
- Leila:** Did the candidate perform well?
- Aicha:** Oh! yes, he was brilliant and, I think he will be a good president for our country.
- Leila:** What did he promise to do once he is elected?
- Aicha:** He promised many important things.
- Leila:** Like what?

Aicha: He said that he would help improve the populations' living conditions by reducing food price and increasing salaries, build more schools, roads, hospitals and reinforce security.

Leila: And what else did he plan to do?

Aicha: He told his supporters that he would reinforce the national unity, justice and equality between all the citizens.

Leila: Did he say anything about women?

Aicha: Sure he did. He promised that he would pay more attention to girls' schooling and insisted on the fact that women would actively participate in all sectors of development.

Leila: Well, all this is well said but I don't believe in politicians' promises.

Aicha: Why?

Leila: Because once they are elected, they never keep their promises, and even worse, they often forget their supporters.

Aicha: Come on, Leila, don't be so pessimistic. Some of them are honest and do respect their promises.

New words and expressions:

I wish I had
 To perform
 To improve
 To reinforce
 Citizen
 Pessimistic

2. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY

Use the words and expressions in meaningful sentences:

I wish I had, to improve, pessimistic, citizen and promise

3. I UNDERSTAND THE TEXT

Read the text silently and answer the questions:

1. What was the meeting about?
2. Did Leila want to attend the meeting?
3. Was the meeting crowded?
4. What did Aicha think of the candidate?
5. What did the candidate promise to the populations?
6. Why doesn't Leila believe in politicians' promises?

4. I CAN INTERACT

You attended the last presidential campaign. Discuss with your friend about it.

5. I CAN WRITE

In a few lines, write about a political election campaign in your village or neighbourhood.

6. I KNOW HOW TO USE

When the reporting verb is in the past, there is a tense change in the statement.

Quoted speech	Reported speech
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple present =====) Example: He said, "I am ready." • Present continuous=====) Example: He said, "My friend is revising his lessons." • Future=====) Example: She said, "I'll go home after the exams." • Present perfect=====) Example: They said, "We've already taken our breakfast." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple past Example: He said (that) he was ready. • Past continuous Example: He said that his friend was revising his lessons. • Conditional present Example: She said (that) she would go home after the exams. • Past perfect Example: They said (that) they had already taken their breakfast.

7. I DO MY HOMEWORK

Use the following sentences in reported speech.

1. Pennda said, "I am enjoying my new job."
2. Ahmed said, "My sister has gone to Nouadhibou."
3. Saly said, "I don't like the new boss."
4. Omar said, "I'll send you a postcard."

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INTEGRATION LESSON	LIFE IN THE SLUMS
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**I LEARN HOW TO ASK FOR AND GIVE OPINIONS,
EXPRESS SIMULTANEOUS PAST ACTIONS AND
REPORT SPEECHES.**

1. I READ THE TEXT

Abdou and his friend Demba live in a slum. Their parents established there after their arrival from their village in the remote South of our country. The severe droughts of the seventies had ruined the populations and provoked a rural exodus towards the urban centres. Abdou and Demba's families had lost everything. They agreed to abandon their village because they thought that life in the urban centres would be certainly better. They would be able, in their opinion, to find enough food to eat and maybe good jobs. Other families disagreed with such ideas and were against leaving their village. An old wise and very respected man was very critical of such behaviour. "You are wrong to think that life in urban centres will be better" he said. "Stay with us, God will help us and our life will improve" he added.

In Nouakchott, Abdou and Demba's families were leading a sad life with no money and no job. Meanwhile, with the boys of the slum, Abdou and Demba have learnt to beg in the street, to be violent and to smoke imitating the youngsters of the neighbourhood. Abdou who had a poor health has been profoundly affected by cigarette smoking and starvation. He started coughing during the night and got sick. Demba who was always with him asked him if he was

suffering. He replied that he was. "In this case we'll go to Chekh Zaid Hospital" Demba said.

While they were entering the hospital they met a good doctor. The doctor asked Abdou what the matter was with him. Abdou, coughing, said that he felt sick. The doctor said that he was certainly smoking. "Yes", answered Abdou. The doctor replied that while it was still time, he had to give up smoking, otherwise he would certainly die. The doctor added that smoking could cause deadly diseases like tuberculosis and lung cancer. Such diseases kill thousands of people every year around the world.

New words and expressions

Slum
Remote
Drought
Exodus
To beg
Starvation
Disease

2. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY

Choose the correct synonym.

1. -Slum: a. a nice house
 b. a hut
 c. a villa
2. Remote: a. far
 b. near
 c. behind
3. Exodus: a. trip
 b. voyage
 c. migration
4. Starvation: a. thirst
 b. hunger
 c. sickness

3. I UNDERSTAND THE TEXT

Read the text silently and answer the questions.

1. When did Abdou and Demba's parents establish in Nouakchott?
2. What did the severe droughts of the seventies do to the population?
3. What are the parents of the boys doing in Nouakchott?
4. Why did the doctor advise Abdou to stop smoking?

4. I CAN INTERACT

Discuss about the causes and consequences of the rural exodus.

5. I CAN WRITE

In a few lines, write on what is the best way to get rid of the slums.

6. I KNOW HOW TO USE

- Main clause + connector + subordinate clause
Example: I am sorry **but** I don't agree with you.
- The superlatives
Example: He was **the nicest** boy of the school.
- Adverbs of manner
Example: She was speaking very **quietly** while he was shouting at her.
- Reporting speech
Example: He said, "I 'm so happy,"
He said (that) he was so happy.

7. I DO MY HOMEWORK

Exercise 1:

Use the correct connector: however, but, because.

1. I'd like to go to the stadium.....I have no money.
2. She doesn't go on holidays.....she has no time.
3. He's very old.....he still works.

Exercise 2:

Turn the sentences into reported speech.

1. Mariem says, "I am going to the market."
2. The students say, "We will have a test."
3. Moctar said, "The teacher always gives me bad marks."
4. Mahjoub said, "I can't come because I am sick."

UNIT TWO

EVALUATION EXERCISES

Exercise 1:

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate connector:

Because, in spite of, but, nevertheless, besides, however, whereas, and.

1. I've intended to call you _____ I've been so busy.
2. The police checked the house they found some clues.
3. Saleck falls asleep in class he doesn't get enough sleep at night.
4. Fatou had worked hard in the exam.....she didn't succeed.
5. The teacher is severe with his students, he's arrogant.
6. I really don't like that guy his good appearance.
7. Amy was good at mathematics Ramata was good at literature.
8. You did an excellent work I'm still disappointed.

Exercise 2:

Turn the following sentences into reported speech.

1. Aly said, "I'm happy,"
2. Fatima said, "I don't agree with you,"
3. Salem says, "I have been to France,"
4. The teacher said, "I have already explained the rule,"
5. Mohamed says, "I'll help you"
6. Fall said, "I met my classmates,"
7. Aziza said, "I'm going to the market,"
8. The teacher says, "Everyone has to listen to me,"
9. Roughy said, "I will attend the ceremony tomorrow,"
10. Leila said, "I must do my homework today,"

Exercise 3:

- A. *Make up correct meaningful sentences expressing two past actions (one action in the past continuous and the other in the simple past) .*

Example: The students were playing soccer when the thunderbolt crashed on the stadium.

<u>First action</u>	<u>Second action</u>
1. We (to watch TV)	a- The plane (to hit) the twin towers
2. The passengers (to sleep)	b- The plane (to land)
3. China (to build) the Olympic sports facilities	c- The cyclone (to strike) its eastern coasts
4. The teacher (to explain) the lesson	d- The bell (to ring)
5. Aicha (to have) a shower	e- The water (to turn off)
6. My friends and I (to swim) in the river	f- It (to begin) raining

B. Form as many sentences as possible expressing simultaneity using the following verbs and subjects

Example: I was writing a letter while Alassane was drawing a picture.

- Amadou	- To look for his traces
- They	- To hide in a deserted house
- I	- To follow closely
- We	- To explain the lesson
- Fatimetou	- To draw a picture
- Salma and Penda	- To play scrabble
- The students	- To prepare tea
- Khady	- To serve dinner
- The teacher	- To watch TV
- The bold man	- To listen carefully
- The murderer	- To write a letter
- The police	- To drive back
	- To drive his car

Exercise 4:

Find the superlatives of the adjectives between brackets.

11. Tergit is (**nice**) place I've ever been to.
12. Leila is (**fat**) girl in our school.
13. She has (**beautiful**) voice in Mauritania.
14. Dramé is (**good**) student at mathematics.
15. This is (**interesting**) movie I've ever seen.
16. Diamonds are (**hard**) and (**precious**) stones.
17. That was (**bad**) experience I've ever had.
18. I think this is (**exciting**) novel I've ever read so far.
19. Akjoujt is one of (**hot**) towns in Mauritania.
20. The first exercise is (**difficult**) one in the exam.