

LOOKING FOR A JOB

I learn how to report YES/NO questions**I. READ THE DIALOGUE.**

Abdou is a young Mauritanian who has graduated in tourism and hostelry field from the University of Nouakchott. He has submitted a handwritten application to a tourist company in which he is interested in getting a job as a tourist guide. Now he is having an interview with the manager of the company.

Manager: You are welcome in our company. First of all I have a few questions for you and I want from you clear and honest answers.

Abdou: Thank you and I'm ready. I will do the best I can to answer your questions.

Manager: Good! Are you Mauritanian?

Abdou: Yes, I am. I was born in Madrid, Spain while my parents were immigrants. But I grew up in Nouakchott. I did most of my schooling here.

Manager: Did you go to any foreign university?

Abdou: No, I didn't. I graduated from the University of Nouakchott 2 years ago.

Manager: Do you have any experience in the tourist area?

Abdou: Yes, I do. I've once worked as a tourist guide in Atar. I also worked in a fancy hotel in Dakar, Senegal in 2001.

Manager: Where do you live?

Abdou: I live with my parents in Arafat neighborhood.

Manager: Are you married?

Abdou: No, not yet. To get married you need a lot of money. So, I can't afford getting married now. As soon as I make enough money, I will get married, for sure.

Manager: Will you be ready to work out of Nouakchott?

Abdou: Sure, I will.

Manager: Do you speak a few languages?

Abdou: Yes, I do. I speak English, French very well and I can communicate in Spanish and Arabic.

Manager: Well, that's good. One more question, please. Do you drive?

Abdou: I'm presently taking some driving lessons. And I hope to get my driver's license in 2 months.

Manager: Well, thank you, young man for coming and we will call you at the end of this month. Good luck.

Abdou: Thank you.

New Words:

Honest – to look for – neighborhood – foreign – to graduate – driver's license – fancy – I can't afford – as soon as.

II. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY :

Choose the most appropriate answer:

a- This young man is looking for a job means:

1. he is giving a job.
2. he is searching for a job.
3. he is doing his job.

b- A driver's license is :

1. a work permit.
2. A permit that proves that someone can and is allowed to drive.
3. A fine that the driver must pay.

c- To make money means :

1. to earn money.
2. to lose money.
3. to manufacture money.

d- A fancy hotel means :

1. an old hotel.
2. a big hotel.
3. a luxurious hotel.

III. I UNDERSTAND THE DIALOGUE :

Exercise 1 :

Read the dialogue again and then answer the following questions.

1. Is this interview taking place in a bank?
2. What job has Abdou applied for?
3. Did Abdou grow up in Madrid?
4. Where did Abdou graduate from?
5. Has Abdou got any experience in tourism?
6. Why isn't Abdou married?
7. Has Abdou got the job from the tourist company?

IV. I CAN INTERACT

In pairs, S1 and S2 play roles.

S1 is the manager of a bank.

S2 has graduated in business management and accounting.

S2 has come to the bank for an interview. You can refer to the above dialogue to get some inspiration.

V. I CAN WRITE :

After the above interaction, write a short dialogue between S1, the bank manager and S2, the job applicant.

VI. I KNOW HOW:

To report **YES/NO** question: When the reporting verb is used at the present tense (ask (s), want (s) to know), the tense in the direct speech remains the same in the indirect speech.

Examples:

Direct: “Do you speak a few languages?” the manager asks me.

Indirect: The manager asks me if I speak a few languages.

To report YES/NO questions: When the reporting verb is used at the simple past (asked, wanted to know) in this case, the tense in the direct speech changes into another tense in the indirect speech. See the tenses correspondence in the chart below the example.

Examples:

Direct: “Are you Mauritanian?” the manager asked me.

Indirect: The manager asked me if I was Mauritanian.

Tenses correspondence from direct to indirect speech:

<i>direct</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>indirect</i>
Simple present	changes into	Simple past
Present continuous	changes into	Past continuous
Simple past	changes into	Past perfect
Present perfect	changes into	Past perfect
Simple future	changes into	Conditional present

VII. I DO MY HOMEWORK:

Report the following **YES/NO** questions. The tense of the reporting verb is determinant in changing or not the tense used inside the quotations.

1. “Are you going to the library?” they ask me.

2. "Does Aziz work in an oil company?" My friend wanted to know.
3. "Will the teacher give a test after the holidays?" I asked my friend.
4. "Has the big plane landed?" Salma asked me.
5. "Did you watch the football game?" I ask Dahi and Demba.
6. "Is Cheikhna sleeping under the tent?" Coulibaly asked me.
7. "Do you have many friends at school?" we ask Isselmou.
8. "Have you drunk tea at work?" He asked us.

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NASREDDIN AND THE THREE WISE MEN

I learn how to report interrogative sentences beginning with WH-questions words.

I. READ THE TEXT.

One day some wise men, who were going about the country trying to find answers to some of the great questions of their time, came to Nasreddin's district and asked to see the wisest man in the place. Nasreddin was brought forward and a big crowd gathered to listen.

The first wise man began by asking, "Where is the exact centre of the world?"

"It is under my right heel," answered Nasreddin.

"How can you prove that?" asked the first wise man.

"If you don't believe me, answered Nasreddin, measure and see.

The first wise man had nothing to answer to that, so the second wise man asked his question.

"How many stars are there in the sky?" he said.

"As many as there are hairs on my donkey", answered Nasreddin.

"What proof have you got of that?" asked the second wise man.

"If you don't believe me, "answered Nasreddin, "count the hairs on a donkey.

"That's foolish talk," said the other. "How can one count the hairs on the donkey?"

"Well," answered Nasreddin, "how can one count the stars in the sky?" If one is foolish talk, so is the other." The second wise man was silent.

The third wise man was becoming annoyed with Nasreddin and his answers, so he said. "You seem to know a lot about your donkey, so can you tell me how many hairs there are in its tail?"

"Yes" answered Nasreddin. "There are exactly as many hairs in its tail as there are in your beard."

"How can you prove that?" said the other.

"I can prove it very easily", answered Nasreddin. "You can pull one hair out of my donkey's tail for everyone I pull out of your beard. If the hairs on my donkey's tail do not come to an end at exactly the same time as the hairs in your beard, I will admit that I was wrong."

Of course, the third wise man was not willing to do this, so the crowd declared Nasreddin the winner of the day's arguments.

New Words:

wise – to gather – heel – measure – what proof foolish talk – tail – pull out – to be willing arguments– winner.

II. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY :

Exercises:

A. Find a synonym for each of the words below from these six options.

	Gather	Heel	Measure	Proof	Foolish talk	tail
Nonsense						
Evidence						
Come together						
Part at the back of the foot						

B. Choose a, b or c in each question below. Only one choice is correct.

1. Some wise men were traveling around the country trying to find
 - a- answers to Nasreddin's questions.
 - b- answers to important issues of their age.
 - c- answers to issues on donkey's lives.

2. Some wise men thought that Nasreddin was trying
 - a- to answer their questions seriously.
 - b- to answer their questions stupidly.
 - c- to answer their questions by cheating them.

3. According to Nasreddin, donkey's tails and bears
 - a- have the same amount of hairs.
 - b- have similar amount of hairs.
 - c- have the same amount of stars.

III. I UNDERSTAND THE DIALOGUE :

Exercises:

1. *Answer the following questions using your own words but taking into account the information found in the text.*

- a- Who was Nasreddin?
- b- How many people were present at the discussion?

2. *Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE?*

- a- The wise men double – checked that the centre of the world was exactly under Nasreddin's right heel.
- b- The stars in the sky are calculated using donkey's measure.

c- Nasreddin and the wise men had a donkey.

IV. I CAN INTERACT

Try to tell your friend a short funny story that your parents or grandparents told you before. Words or expressions like (one day, one night, once upon a time ...) are good to use in telling stories.

V. I CAN WRITE :

Try to write a short paragraph in which you tell a short story.

VI. I KNOW HOW TO REPORT:

I know how to report interrogative sentences beginning with a WH questions words (what – where – how etc ...)

- With no tense change if the reporting verb is used at the simple present tense (ask (s) want (s) to know).

Direct: “Where is the centre of the Universe?” the first man asked Nasreddin.

Indirect: The first wise man asked Nasreddin where the centre of the world was.

- ♦ With tense change if the reporting verb is used at the simple past tense (asked, wanted to know).

VII. I DO MY HOMEWORK:

Report the following sentences. Look at the reporting verb first to see whether you should change tense are not.

1. “Where are you going?” Leila asks me.
2. “When do you sleep?” Brahim asked Ousmane.
3. “Why have you decided to stay?” I ask them.
4. “What did you eat for dinner?” Bilal asked us.
5. “What will you do during the weekend?” They ask Mariem.
6. “Who is the teacher talking to?” we asked Aly.

7. “When will the teacher give a test?” He wanted to know.
8. “How much did you buy the mobile?” I ask Binta.
9. “How will you get to the airport?” I asked them.
10. “How long has Omar lived in Senegal?” She wants to know.

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FUNNY PROFESSOR

I learn how to use relative pronouns

1. READ THE TEXT :

Mr. Jones woke early one morning, before the sun had risen. It was a beautiful morning, so he went to the window and looked out. He was surprised to see a neatly dressed, middle-aged professor, who worked in the university just up the road from Mr Jones's house, coming from the direction of the town. He had grey hair and thick glasses, and was carrying an umbrella, a morning newspaper and a bag. Mr. Jones thought that he must have arrived by the night train and decided to walk to the university instead of taking a taxi.

Mr. Jones had a big tree in his garden, and the children had tied a long rope to one of its branches, so that they could swing on it.

Mr. Jones was surprised to see the professor stop when he saw the rope, and look carefully up and down the road. When he saw that there was nobody in sight, he stepped into the garden (there was no fence), put his umbrella, newspaper, bag and hat neatly on the grass and took hold of the rope. He pulled it hard to see whether it was strong enough to take his weight, then ran as fast as he could and swung into the air on the end of the rope, his grey hair blowing all around his face. Backwards and forwards he swung, occasionally taking a few more running steps on the grass when the rope began to swing too slowly for him.

At last the professor stopped, straightened his tie, combed his hair carefully, put on his hat, picked up his umbrella, newspaper and

bag, and continued on his way to the university, looking as quiet and correct and respectable as one would expect a professor to be.

New Words:

Neatly – swing - in sight – step - comb

II. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY :

Exercise 1:

Match the words in column A with their explanations in column B
(group work)

A	B
1. neatly	a. foot movement.
2. swing	b. tidy one's hair.
3. in sight	c. in an ordered, arranged or tidy way.
4. step	d. move sideways.
5. comb	e. can be seen.

Exercise 2:

Build sentences using:

neatly, swing, in sight, step, comb.

III. I UNDERSTAND THE TEXT :

Exercise 1:

Read the text silently and answers the following questions:

1. What did Mr Jones see when he looked out of the window?
2. Why was Mr Jones surprised?

3. Was the man Mr Jones saw young?
4. What was the man's job?
5. What did the man do when he walked in Mr Jones' garden?

Exercise 2:

Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. When Mr Jones woke up, it was still dark. ()
2. The man was in a taxi. ()
3. Children often play in Mr Jones' garden. ()
4. There were many people near Mr Jones' garden. ()
5. The man climbed the fence of the garden. ()

IV. I CAN INTERACT

You have seen someone behaving in a strange, unexpected and suspicious way.

In group discuss about it take notes.

V. I CAN WRITE :

Use the notes you have taken from your group work and write about this experience in a short paragraph.

VI. I KNOW HOW TO USE :

He saw a professor. The professor worked at the university.

He saw a professor who worked at the university.

or

He saw a professor that worked in the university.

Their groups have a leader. The leader tells others what to do.

Their groups have a leader who tells others what to do.

or

Their groups have a leader that tells others what to do.

You read some books. Such books are not worth reading.

You read some books which are not worth reading.

or

You read some books that are not worth reading.

VII. I DO MY HOMEWORK :

Fill in the blanks with the correct relative pronouns. (who – which – that)

1. I met a man. The man was very funny.
I met a man
I met a man
2. I want this watch. This watch is waterproof.
I want this watch
I want this watch
3. The man was following us. The man disappeared.
The man
The man
4. We ate a cake. The cake was delicious.
We ate a cake
We ate a cake
5. She lives in a flat. The flat is very small.
She lives in a flat
She lives in a flat
6. They live in a village. The village is far from Nouakchott.
They live in a village
They live in a village

7. There is a man outside. The man wants to see you.
There is a man outside
There is a man outside
8. That is my cousin. My cousin was in England.
That is my cousin
That is my cousin

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RED PLANET RENAISSANCE

I learn how to use relative pronouns**1. I READ THE TEXT:**

Just five years ago, astronauts viewed Mars as an essentially dead world. Recent discoveries made by the Mars Global Surveyor spacecraft and gleaned from Martian meteorites have changed that opinion.

The new picture of a “youthful Mars” not only confirms that geological activity occurred abundantly in the first two thirds of Mars’s history, but also that it has continued until comparatively recently, and probably persists up to the present day. These findings will have a dramatic effect on the human exploration of Mars, and the quest to learn whether life ever existed there.

In the next few decades the subsurface layers of Mars will be examined in a search for Martian microbes, either past or present. The test of whether life evolved on Mars is a major scientific problem because an answer either way would have profound consequences. If life did evolve on Mars, what was it like and what was its basis at the molecular level? If life never appeared on Mars, why didn’t it, and does this mean that humanity is alone in the universe?

New Words:

Spacecraft – meteorite – glean – confirm – abundantly –

dramatic – quest – evolve.

II. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY :

Exercise 1:

Match the words in column A to their explanations in column B.
(group work)

A	B
1. spacecraft	a. a long search for something difficult to find.
2. meteorite	b. develop gradually.
3. glean	c. plentifully.
4. confirm	d. a piece of rock from space that has landed on Earth.
5. abundantly	e. collect information.
6. dramatic	f. vehicle used for travel in space.
7. quest	g. make certain.
8. evolve	h. sudden and noticeable

Exercise 2:

Build sentences using: spacecraft glean, confirm, abundantly, dramatic, quest, evolve.

III. I UNDERSTAND THE TEXT:

Exercise 1:

Read the text silently and answer the following questions:

1. How did astronomers consider Mars five years ago?
2. What was the most recent finding about Mars?
3. Mention some of the researches that scientists are carrying out?
4. What will the new discoveries lead to?
5. Are scientists sure whether life exists on Mars?

Exercise 1:

Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. New discoveries have changed scientists' opinion about Mars. ()
2. The discoveries were gathered from big blocks of glass. ()
3. The new findings will influence the human exploration of Mars. ()
4. Scientists are sure life exists on Mars. ()
5. There are no other people in the universe.()

IV. I CAN INTERACT

All scientific discoveries are of great importance for human beings.

In groups, discuss about it.

Take notes.

V. I CAN WRITE :

Use your group work notes to write a short paragraph about the importance of scientific discoveries for human beings.

VI. I KNOW HOW TO USE :

You met a funny man. I know him.

I know the funny man whom you met.

or

I know the funny man that you met.

VII. I DO MY HOMEWORK :

Fill in the blank with the correct relative pronoun. (Whom or that)

The policeman caught a man / The man was a thief.

The man

The man

I saw a burglar climbing the wall. They also saw the burglar.

They also saw the burglar

They also saw the burglar

You invited some boys. The boys you invited are my classmates.

The boys

The boys

You saw a man. The man was looking for something to steal.

The man

The man

THE HUNTER

I learn how to use relative pronouns**I. READ THE TEXT:**

A certain hunter had found a piece of forest where there were plenty of animals to hunt. The only trouble was that the place was very difficult to get to.

He returned from his first visit to the place in late autumn, and could not get back until the snows melted in the following spring. Then he went to the pilot of a small plane, who earned his living by carrying hunters over parts of the country where there were no roads and no railways, and asked him to take him back to his favorite piece of forest.

The pilot did not know the place, so the hunter showed it to him on the map. "But there is nowhere to land there, man!" said the pilot. "I have flown over that part of the country on my way to other places, and I know that we can't land anywhere between this river and these mountains."

"I thought you were a wonderful pilot," said the hunter. "Some of my friends said you could land a plane on a postage stamp."
"That's right," answered the pilot. "I can land a plane where nobody else can. But I tell you there is nowhere to land in the place you are talking about."

"And what if I tell you that another pilot did land me there last spring?" said the hunter.

"Is that true?" asked the pilot.

"Yes, it is. I swear it."

Well, this pilot could not let himself be beaten by another, so he agreed to take the hunter.

When they reached the place, the hunter pointed out a small spot without trees in the middle of the forest, with a steep rise at one end. The pilot thought that there was not enough room to land there, but the hunter said that the other pilot had done so the year before, so down went the plane. When it came to the rise, it turned right over onto its back. As the hunter climbed out, he smiled happily and said, "Yes, that is exactly how the other pilot managed it last time."

New Words:

Hunter - plenty of – trouble – melted – earn - spot.

II. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY :

Exercise 1:

Match the words in column A to their explanations in column B. (*group work*)

A	B
1. hunter	a. receive money as a payment for work that you do.
2. plenty of	b. place.
3. trouble	c. turned into water.
4. melted	d. someone who tries to catch or kill animals.
5. earn	e. problem or difficulty.
6. spot	f. a large number of.

Exercise 2:

Build sentences using: hunter, plenty of, trouble, melted, earn, spot.

III. I UNDERSTAND THE TEXT :

Exercise 1:

Read the text silently and answer the following questions:

1. Why couldn't he get back from his hunting place until spring?
2. What was the problem the pilot was faced with?
3. Where was the hunting place located exactly?
4. Why did the pilot finally accept to fly the hunter to his hunting place?

Exercise 2:

Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. The pilot's job was to take hunters to places difficult to reach. ()
2. The pilot knew how to get to the hunting place. ()
3. The hunter's friends travelled with him. ()
4. The hunter was happy. ()
5. The pilot crashed the plane. ()

IV. I CAN INTERACT

In groups, discuss why people hunt and take notes.

V. I CAN WRITE :

Use the notes you have taken from your work group to write about the reasons that make people hunt.

VI. I KNOW HOW TO USE :

He received the letter. He had been expecting the letter.
He received the letter which he had been expecting.

or

He received the letter that he had been expecting.

VII. I DO MY HOMEWORK :

Fill in the blanks with the correct relative pronouns. (which or that)

They sent us the books/ We ordered such books.

They sent us the books

They sent us the books

My father bought a car/ The car is expensive.

The car

The car

You need something/ I have it.

You need something
.....

You need something
.....

We watch a film/ The film was very interesting.

The film

The film

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IMPORTANCE OF THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY TO PEOPLE

I learn how to make an argument

I. READ THE TEXT:

People need to be active in order to be healthy. Our modern lifestyle and all the conveniences we've become used to have made us sedentary - and that's dangerous for our health. Sitting around in front of the TV or the computer, driving a car for even a short trip to the store and using elevators instead of stairs all contribute to our inactivity. Physical inactivity is as dangerous to our health as smoking!

Add up your activities during the day in periods of at least 10 minutes each. Start slowly... and build up. If you're already doing some light activities move up to more moderate ones. A little is good, but more is better if you want to achieve health benefits.

Scientists say accumulate 60 minutes of physical activity every day to stay healthy or improve your health. Time needed depends on effort - as you progress to moderate activities, you can cut down to thirty minutes, four days a week.

Physical activity doesn't have to be very hard to improve your health. This goal can be reached by building physical activities into your daily routine. Just add up in periods of at least ten minutes each throughout the day. After three months of regular

physical activity, you will notice a difference - people often say getting started is the hardest part.

New Words:

Sedentary – lifestyle – convenience – achieve – accumulate – improve – routine – throughout.

II. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY :

Exercise 1:

Match the words in column A to their explanations in column B (*group work*)

A	B
1. sedentary 2. Lifestyle 3. conveniences 4. achieve 5. accumulate 6. improve 7. routine 8. Throughout	a. involving little exercise or physical activity. b. gather over a long period of time. c. in every part, or during the whole period of time. d. someone’s way of life. e. cause something to get better. f. habitual or fixed way of doing things. g. which operate quickly and needs little effort. h. reach an aim.

Exercise 2:

Build up sentences using: sedentary, lifestyle, conveniences, accumulate, improve, routine, throughout.

III. I UNDERSTAND THE TEXT :

Exercise 1:

Read the text silently and answers the following questions:

1. How can we get healthy?
2. What has made us sedentary?
3. Mention some of the things that contribute to our physical inactivity?
4. What should one do to stay healthy?
5. Should we do difficult physical activities to stay healthy? Justify your answer.

Exercise 2:

Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. Modern lifestyle helps become healthy. ()
2. Nowadays people are as sedentary as they used to be. ()
3. Smoking is less dangerous than physical inactivity. ()
4. Time needed for physical activities depends on money. ()
5. You need an hour of physical exercise to stay fit. ()
6. Physical activities shouldn't be hard to improve health. ()
7. Starting physical activity is difficult for most people. ()

I CAN INTERACT

In groups, discuss about the relationship between our modern lifestyle and physical inactivity.

Take notes.

IV. I CAN WRITE :

Use your group work's notes to write a short paragraph about the relationship between our modern lifestyle and physical inactivity.

V. I KNOW HOW TO:

Make an argument: I agree / disagree / think / in my opinion / point of view

Look at the statements below. Think about them and state whether you agree or not. Say why or why not.

1. People need to be active to be healthy.
2. Sitting around in front of the TV or the computer is healthy.
3. Smoking is as bad as physical inactivity.
4. You must practice hard to be fit.
5. Eating too much is unhealthy.

VI. I DO MY HOMEWORK:

S1 - To stay fit you have to be sensible about what you eat and take some exercise daily.

S2 - Our great parents used to take a great deal of fat food and sweet drinks and they were healthier than we are.

Do you agree or disagree with S2? Say why or why not?

AN INVITATION TO THE RIVER

I learn how to express cause and effect.

I. I READ THE DIALOGUE :

Sidi is planning to go the river to have fun. He invites his friend, Moussa to go with him.

Sidi: Hey, Moussa! What are you doing today?

Moussa: I am going to class right now because I have a test. What about you?

Sidi: I'm going to class, too. After class, if it doesn't rain, I will go to the river. How about if we go together?

Moussa: I've got a lot work to do, thus I won't be able to make it.

Sidi: It will be for some other time since you're busy. See you then and have fun.

Moussa: Thank you.

New Words:

What about - how about – to make it – to have fun.

II. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY :

Exercise 1:

Match the words in column A to their explanations in column B (group work)

A	B
1.right now	a. to enjoy one self
2.to make it	b. to do it
3.to have fun	c. immediately

Exercise 2:

Build sentences using: right now, make it, have fun, test, invite.

III. I UNDERSTAND THE DIALOGUE :

Exercise 1:

Read the dialogue carefully and then, answer the questions:

1. Is Moussa going to the river?
2. Where will Sidi go after class?
3. Why can't Moussa go to the river?
4. Does Sidi have a test?
5. Who invites who?

Exercise 2:

Answer by: *True or False*

1. Sidi met Moussa in his way to school.
2. Moussa is going to the river.
3. Sidi wants to go to the concert.
4. Moussa doesn't have a test.
5. Sidi is going to class.

IV. I CAN INTERACT

You invite a friend of yours to a picnic, but, he declines the invitation and tells you why he can't accept it. Role-play the dialogue.

V. I CAN WRITE :

Use the notes you have taken from your group work, to write a short paragraph.

VI. I KNOW HOW TO USE :

Because – so – thus – therefore etc,... to express cause and effect.

Example:

I am going to class right now **because** I have a test.
I've got a lot of work to do, **thus** I won't be able to come.

VII. I DO MY HOMEWORK :

Connect these pairs of clauses with **because – so – therefore – thus**.

1. I'm walking fast / I don't want to be late.
2. You didn't study hard / You got bad marks.
3. The driver was absent minded / he hit a tree.
4. He put on his turban / It is dusty.
5. I can't fast / I'm sick.

STUDENT'S ASSESSMENT

Read the text carefully

We know in the old days before Europeans came to Africa, African traditional doctors were good at doing operations on patients. They even used to stop pain by placing herbs mixed with palm oil on the wound. Some traditional doctors make people live longer by using heat. Many men who lived up to eighty or a hundred years said it was because they used to sleep beside a fire all night.

Some diseases which Europeans trained doctors could not cure have been completely cured by traditional doctors. And in most West African countries lots of people like to go to traditional doctors because their medicines are much cheaper than the ones they purchase in a drugstore. Let's stop calling them stupid names. Many of them have died and their secrets have gone with them. But because of them, many modern hospitals are beginning to study the use of herbs and specific plants.

1. COMPREHENSION:

1. Answer the following questions.
2. Give a title to the text.
3. In what area were traditional doctors good at?
4. What did they do to stop pain?
5. How could many men live up to a hundred years?
6. Why do many West African people like to consult doctors?

A. Vocabulary:

1. Find in the text the synonyms of:

2. Next to – To buy – Pharmacy – Surgery.

2. GRAMMAR:

B. WH – Questions: Ask questions for the underlined words

1. Aly goes to see a traditional doctor in the morning.
2. Aly goes to see a traditional doctor in the morning.
3. Traditional doctors use herbs.
4. Hawa works in a hospital.

C. Report the following sentences:

1. “Do you go to the dentist every year?” Omar asks El Ghalia.
2. “Did Salem buy some aspirin?” Lemrabott asked me.
3. “What are you reading?” My friend asks me.
4. “Where has the doctor operated on the patient?” Bilal wanted to know.

D. Complete the sentences with: who – because – or which.:

1. Taleb has gone to the hospital _____ he doesn't feel well.
2. That man _____ is wearing a white blouse is a very good doctor.
3. The clinic _____ is next to our house belongs to a rich businessman.

3.

4. WRITING:

In a short paragraph answer this: “Is traditional medicine efficient? Why do people like to consult traditional doctors?”