

Unit VIII

The Comparative

There are two sorts of comparative: Short adjective and long adjective.

VIII The Comparative of short adjectives

Here are some short adjectives: Cheap – good – big – pretty – old – nice – long – calm – wide – great – happy – small – tall – high – fat - dirty – fast – quick – bad etc.

– Here is a structure: Short + er + than

Example: Dolisie is calmer than Pointe – Noire

Chicken is cheaper than meat

The plane is quicker than the train

Djoue is smaller than Alima.

Note: { Good → We use better to compare
Bad → We use worse to compare

Irregular comparative

a- a) Better

Use: Better + than

Example: The boat is better than the canoe.

the bee is better than the fly

Irregular comparative

b- b) Worse

Use: worse + than

Example: Hitler was worse than Mobutu
the snake is worse than the snail

b)- The Superlative of short adjectives

Example: South Africa is the richest country in Africa.

The Congo river is the biggest river in central Africa

c)- The Equality: comparative of short adjectives

Use: as..... short adjectives as

Example: A stone is as hard as a cement.

English is as easy as Spanish.

Rwanda is as small as R.C.A

d)- The Inferiority comparative of short adjectives

Example: A tiger is less fast than cheetah

Bantsimba is less happy than Tati

The Superlative of irregular adjective

Use : { Good for Best
Bad for worst

a.a- a)- Best

Example: Nelson Mandela was the best president in South Africa.

the plane is the best means of transport.

b- b - b) Worst

Example: The Second world war was the worst thing in the world.

The snake is the worst reptile in the forest.

Applied exercise: Make the sentences with these words.

The rabbit		easier		the goat
The planes	is	faster		the village
The addition	are	better	than	Subway
The city		weaker		the cat
The lion		worse		the division

Correction.

- 1- The rabbit is weaker than the cat.
- 2- The planes are faster than the subway.
- 3- The addition is easier than the division.
- 4- The city is better than the village.
- 5- The lion is worse than the goat.

VIII The Comparative of long adjectives

Here are some long adjectives: Necessary – difficult – interesting – expensive – boring – polite – modern – mysterious – wonderful – important – powerful – dangerous – famous – useful – populated – delicious etc.....

a. a) Here is a structure:

More + long adj + than

Example: Brazzaville is more famous than Kinshasa.

Nigeria is more populated than R.D.C.

Ku Klux Klan was more dangerous than Boko haram.

b. b) The Superlative comparative of long adjectives

Example: The plane is the most important means of transport.

The lion is the most dangerous animal in my country

c. c) The Inferiority comparative of long adjectives

Example: The paper is less important than the book.

Fever is less dangerous than corona virus.

Africa is less modern than Europe.

d. d) The double comparative of long adjectives

Example: Life is more and more difficult in Africa

Raw materials are more and more seldom in Europe.

e. e) The equality comparative of long adjectives

Use: as long adjectives as

Example: Zinc is as necessary as iron.

In terms of travelling the boat is as important as train.

Chemistry is as difficult as Maths

Applied exercise: Scrambled sentences

- 1- Than / Maths / chemistry / is / difficult / less
- 2- Oil / less / zinc / and / wood / important / than / are
- 3- Less / Fox / Than / dangerous / Tiger / is
- 4- Fan / a / important / not / is / fridge / a / more / than
- 5- An exercise / more / than / a / useful / book
- 6- Less / day / a / useful / night / than / is / a

Correction.

- 1- Chemistry is less difficult than Maths.
- 2- Zinc and wood are less important than oil.
- 3- Fox is less dangerous than tiger.
- 4- A fan is not more important than a fridge.
- 5- A book is more useful than an exercise.
- 6- A night is less useful than a day.

Section I: Read the text

Text: what is the virus?

The virus which causes AIDS enters the white cells the blood and it eventually destroys them so that they can no longer defend the body. This may take several years to happen. Once these defences are lost the body is then open to all infections, and an everyday infection such as a cold can become serious. Not everybody who gets the virus will immediately become ill. They may remain perfectly healthy for a long time but can still pass the virus on to others. These people are carriers of the virus and although they are perfectly well, they can still infect others.

Taken from Go For ENGLISH 3° P.106

Question 1: Read the text again and say true (T), false (F) or Not (N) in the text.

- 1- AIDS is not caused by the virus.
- 2- This may take several years to happen.
- 3- Everyday infection such as a cold can not become serious.
- 4- They may remain perfectly healthy for a less time.
- 5- They can still infect others.
- 6- They can not any longer defend the body.
- 7- Malaria also kills many people.
- 8- The white cells do not destroy the body.

Question 2: Matching up

Matching up those halves of sentences.

Example: 1 – e. Now continue.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1- HIV stands for | a - become serious |
| 2- This may take several | b - and destroys them. |
| 3- Each infection can | c – the body is the open to all infection |
| 4- These people are ‘‘carries’’ | d – in sexual contact |
| 5- The white cells in the blood | e – Human Immunodeficiency virus |
| 6- When these defences are lost | f – for people already infected |
| 7- Health education is very important | g – several years to happen |
| 8- They can still infection others | h – the virus. |

Section II: Blank filling

Fill in the blanks the following words: Against – health – adults – be – ourselves – it – in.

.....(1)..... education is very important. We must know how to protect(2).....(3).....AIDS, and how to avoid spreading(4).....to others. Everybody(5).....the community should.....(6).....educated, not just(7).....

Section III: Guided Writing

Write these sentences in indicated forms.

- a) Affirmative form ; b) Negative form ; c) interrogative form ; d) Interro- negative form.

Example: 1 – b. Now continue

- 1- On Sunday all the pupils never go to school.
- 2- Don't they read their lesson?
- 3- They would like to drink juice.
- 4- My sister does not study in Brazzaville.
- 5- Are you a spirit?

The Active voice and the Passive voice

X- 1 The Active voice

It is when a subject makes an action. Here are some action verbs: to eat – to bring – to pick – to play – to speak etc.....

Example: I eat a banana.

They bring a wheel barrow.

We speak five languages.

Malonga plays basketball.

X- 2 The Passive voice

It is when a subject undergoes an action. We transform

Active voice	→	Passive voice	→	Reflexive pronouns
I	→	me	→	myself
He	→	him	→	himself
She	→	her	→	herself
We	→	us	→	ourselves
You	→	you	→	yourselves
They	→	them	→	themselves

Use : to be + past participle of the verb + by

Example: A banana is eaten by me.

A wheelbarrow is brought by them.

Five languages are spoken by us

Basketball is played by Malonga.

Applied exercise: Scrambled sentences

Example: These animals are killed by a hunter.

Now continue

- 1 – Killed / hunter / these animals / a / by / are
- 2 – Switched off / light / him / is / by / the .
- 3 – Son / by / broken / chair / his / A / is
- 4 – Built / a mason / houses / by / these / are
- 5 – Punished / the teacher / by / oko / is
- 6 – Written / my / letters / are / are / by / friend / the

CORRECTION

- 1 – These animals are killed by a hunter.
- 2 – The light is switched off by him.
- 3 – A chair is broken by his son.
- 4 – These houses are built by a mason.
- 5 – oko is punished by the teacher.
- 6 – The letters are written by my friend.

XI 1 Prefixes

A prefix is an ending which is placed before a word.

We use: im, in, re, ir, il, dis, be, inter, etc

<u>Example:</u>	<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Radical</u>
	im	possible
	in	direct
	re	write
	ir	regular
	dis	like
	be	come
	inter	national

XI 2 Suffixes

A suffix is an ending which is placed after a word.

We use: ing, s, ed, ful, less, y, al, etc...

<u>Example:</u>	<u>Radical</u>	<u>Suffix</u>
	Accept	ing
	Exercise	s
	play	ed
	care	ful
	use	less
	person	al

Applied exercise: a) Use the prefix or suffix with the following words: careful – home – love – stand – take – regular – condition – correct – eat – calm.

b) ir – al – by – less – be – under – able.

CORRECTION

Prefix

irregularly

becareful

understand

undertake

Suffix

homeless

lovely

conditional

correctly

calmly

eatable

Description of the environment

When we make a description of something, we use these words: ‘singular’ and ‘plural’

there is (present tense) or there are (present tense)

there was (past tense) or there were (past tense)

what is the environment?

It can be seen as what is surrounding us for example: people, trees, forest, rivers, plains, mountains etc....

They constitute all these facts or elements.

XII- 1 Singular (there is or there was)

Example: There is a big forest in my village
There is a small river in my village
There is a big mountain in my village
There is a big plain in my village
There is a mysterious tree in my village.

XII- 2 Plural (there are or there were)

Example: There are many forests in Africa.
There are many rivers in Africa.
There are many mountains in Congo
There are many plains in Congo
There are many people in Africa.

Applied exercise Fill in these sentences by using ‘there is’, ‘there was’, ‘there are’ or ‘there were’.

- 1-The teacher and the pupil in the classroom.
- 2-many streets in Brazzaville.
- 3-one president in Congo.
- 4-a big forest in central Africa.
- 5-many wild animals in Africa.
- 6-a big river in Africa.
- 7-a great mountain in Congo.
- 8-independence in Congo in 1960.
- 9-many presidents in these former years.
- 10-a main airport in Congo.

CORRECTION

- 1- there are
- 2- there are
- 3- there is
- 4- there is
- 5- there is

- 6- there is
- 7- there is
- 8- there was
- 9- there were
- 10- there is

X III – 1 Synonyms

It is defined as a word which has the same meaning but different from writing. We have many synonyms in English such as: nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs as synonyms.

<u>Example:</u>	girl = daughter	} when exploiting a text, that is a question from the text = T etc ...
	Woman = wife	
	happy = glad	
	to love = to like	
	to dislike = to hate	

X III – 2 Antonyms

It is defined as a word which has not the same meaning. It is opposite from one to another but different from writing. We have many antonyms in English such as: nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs as antonyms.

<u>Example:</u>	short ≠ tall	} when exploiting a text, that is a question from the text = F etc ...
	more ≠ less	
	happy ≠ sad	
	village ≠ city	
	to live ≠ to die	

Applied exercise: Here are some different words. Use Antonyms or Synonyms: sickness – false – blue – man – History – stair – easy – chase – zero – program – warm – sleep – sit down – principal – indirect – irregular – snap – inferiority – main – direct – photo – superiority – exercise – unique – old – wonderful – reply – money – select – drill – sole – young – marvellous – answer – choose – boat – great – light – ship – small – switch on – purchase – hunt – nil – schedule – hot – wake up – stand up – build – difficult – silver – disease – hard – true – red – woman – story – farm – peasant – escalator – soft – regular – shopping – field – citizen – day – moon – night – sun.

Correction.

a) Synonyms

Sickness = disease

History = story

Stair = escalator

Chase = hunt

Nil = zero

Program = schedule

Warm = hot

Main = principal

Snap = photo

Exercise = drill

Unique = sole

Wonderful = marvellous

Answer = reply

Choose = select

Money = silver

Boat = ship

Switch on = light

Purchase = shopping

b) Antonyms

false ≠ true

blue ≠ red

man ≠ woman

easy ≠ difficult

sleep ≠ wake up

stand up ≠ sit down

inferiority ≠ superiority

direct ≠ indirect

old ≠ young

small ≠ great

build ≠ destroy

hard ≠ soft

regular ≠ irregular

field ≠ farm

citizen ≠ peasant

moon ≠ sun

day ≠ night

Unit XIV

**Producing and Building
a paragraph**

X IV – 1 Producing

Here, we choose many words which will allow us to build a small paragraph.

Name: Patrick Malonga

Date of birth: 1994

Place of birth: Brazzaville

Nationality: Congolese

Profession: student

School: Marien Ngouabi

Subject: French

Hobbies: T.V, Basketball, books.

X IV – 2 Building

Thanks to these words that we can build a paragraph.

Use: certain verbs, certain prepositions, certain personal pronouns etc....

Example: Let's write a paragraph about Patrick Malonga. Use 'Past tense'

Patrick Malonga was born in 1994 in Brazzaville.

Patrick Malonga was Congolese and a student at Marien Ngouabi University. He learnt French, Patrick Malonga liked watching T.V, he liked playing basketball and at last he liked reading many books at home.

Applied exercise: Here is some information about a very famous singer, Yvonne Chaka Chaka then write a couple of paragraphs about Yvonne Chaka Chaka. Use ‘Past tense’.

Name: Yvonne Chaka Chaka

Date of birth: 1965

Place of birth: Soweto, South Africa.

Nationality: South African

Number albums:7

Best song: Unquomboti

Concerts: two in Brazzaville,
 one in Pointe Noire.

Attendance: A lot people

Appreciation: Very successful

CORRECTION.

Yvonne Chaka Chaka was born in 1965 in Soweto, South Africa. She was a South African. She made seven albums and her best song was Unquomboti. Yvonne Chaka Chaka made three concerts: two in Brazzaville and one in Pointe – Noire. There were a lot of people and it was very successful.

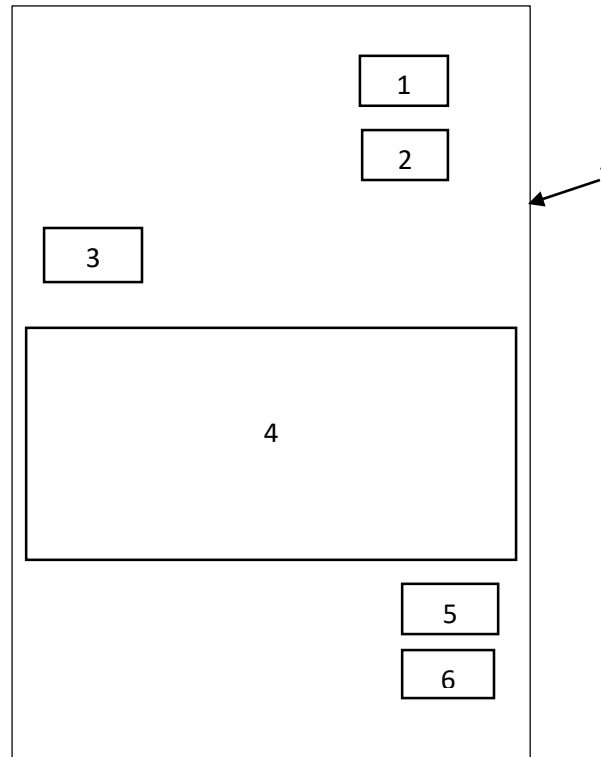
The English letter

The English letter is different from the French letter.

Here is a layout of English letter:

the Address, the date, the greeting, the body of the letter, the ending, the signature.

Example: Here is a scheme



a- The Address

There are many ways to write an address.

b- The date

We use this model: 5th April 2020 or 2020/04/15th etc

c- The Greetings

There are many ways to greet someone in English letter while writing.

Example: Hello Sir, —————> formal

Hi Sir, —————> informal

Dear Sir —————> formal

Goodmorning etc.....

d- The Body of the letter

It is a core or a content, where you develop your ‘‘topic’’

e- The Ending

We use some expressions before ending an English letter.

Example: yours faithfully;

yours sincerely;

yours lovely etc.....

f- The Signature

It is not your bank signature, but here we sign your name.

Example: Samba

Let’s now write the English letter itself.

Sita Jerome street n°76 Bifouiti Makélékélé,
27th March 1999.

Dear friend,

I would like to inform you about my success, last year.

First of all, I failed three times my exam but this year,

I have got it and second of all, I would like to continue my studies. It was difficult but I fought and you have to

do the same, I feel like hearing some good news from you.

yours lovely friend Martial.

Applied exercise 1. Matching up these words.

- | | |
|----|---------------------------|
| 1- | a- the ending |
| 2- | b- the signature |
| 3- | c- the greeting |
| 4- | d- the address |
| 5- | e- the date |
| 6- | f- the body of the letter |

Correction

- 1- d
- 2- e
- 3- c
- 4- f
- 5- a
- 6- b

Applied exercise 2. In a short way write to Tati about your school year 2018 and 2019. Use any tenses of choice.

Exercises.

Exercise 1 Scrambled sentences

- 1- Harder / steel / iron / than / is
- 2- In / The Congo/ richest / country / Africa / the / is
- 3- My / bottle / a / by / sister / destroyed / is
- 4- Forest / many / they / the / cut / trees / in
- 5- And / French / at / like / school / I / English
- 6- The beach / will / If / go / they/ to / swim in / they
- 7- Going / Aline / that / the theatre / to / was / said / she

Exercise 2 Put the following sentences in these forms.

- 1- He does not like Latin at school. (Affirmative form)
- 2- Elenga and oko do not go to their village. (Interro-negative form)
- 3- You are an adult. (Interrogative form)
- 4- I do something at school. (Negative form).

Exercise 3 Answer these questions

- 1- What is your fullname?
- 2- Where do you live?
- 3- What is your favorite subjects at school?
- 4- What do you like ? About animals.
- 5- Who is the Minister of Education in Congo?

Exercise 4 Choose the best letters

- 1- Yesterday I my house
a- leave b- left c- have left d- are leaving

2- It is half past seven means

a- 7:30 b- 7:15 c- 7:00 d- 7:45

3- They have left Paris October.

a- for b- since c- ago d- to

4- Massa decides go to Mossaka.

a- at b- in c- for d- to

Exercise 5 Matching up

1- Chemistry

2- Drawing

3- Eraser

4- Corridor

5- Physical education

6- Drill

7- Slate

a- E. P. S

b- ardoise

c- exercice

d- Chimie

e- gomme

f- dessin

g- couloir

Correction

Exercise 1

1- Iron is harder than steel.

2- The Congo is the richest country in Africa.

3- A bottle is destroyed by my sister.

4- They cut many trees in the forest.

5- I like English and French at school.

6- If they go to the beach they will swim in.

7- Aline said that she was going to the theater.

Exercise 2

- 1- He likes latin at school.
- 2- Do not Elenga and Oko go to their village?
- 3- Are you an adult ?
- 4- I do not do some thing at school.

Exercise 3

- 1- My fullname is Albut Sita
- 2- I live in Poto Poto.
- 3- My favourite subjects at school are French, P. E and Maths.
- 4- I like two domestic animals the dog and the cat.
- 5- The Minister of Education is Mr collinet Makosso.

Exercise 4

- 1- b
- 2- a
- 3- c
- 4- d

Exercise 5

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1- d | 5- a |
| 2- f | 6- c |
| 3- e | 7- b |
| 4- g | |