

Unit I :

The Regular and Irregular plural

I-1- The Regular plural

It consists of adding an “s” at the end of a word.

Example : A pen → the pens
A cat → the cats
A school → the schools
A building → the buildings.

Note : There are some particular cases in the following words ending in “s”, “sh”, “o”, “x” ⇒ we add “es” at the end of a word.

Example : A bus → the buses
A sex → the sexes
A dash → the dashes
A mango → the mangoes.

But “fe”, “y”, ⇒ we change them in “fe” ⇒ ves, “y” in “ies”.

Example : A life → the lives
A baby → the babies
A knife → the knives.

I-2- The irregular plural

We do not add an ‘s’ at the end of a word.

Example : A foot → the feet
A child → the children
A tooth → the teeth
A louse → the lice.

Applied exercise 1 : Put the following words in plural.

Example : 1- The families. Now continue

- 1- A family
- 2- A case
- 3- A child
- 4- A pen
- 5- A foot
- 6- A baby.

Applied exercise 2 : Matching up these words. Example : 1-C. Now continue

- 1- A penny
- 2- A tooth
- 3- A mouse
- 4- A knife
- 5- An information
- 6- A book

- a- The knives
- b- The books
- c- The pence
- d- The teeth
- e- The mice
- f- The information

Correction.

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

Unit II :

If clauses

If clause is a sentence which contains two tenses “Present tense” and “Future tense”.

If clause

Present tense → Future tense

Example : a- If I go to school, I will see my teachers.

b- If they work hard, they will be in another class next year.

c- if I am quiet in the classroom, I will understand my lessons.

If clause is a sentence which contains two tenses “Past tense” and “Conditional”

If clause

Past tense → Conditional.

Example : a-a- If we called them, we would go to the party.

b-b- If I were an actor, I would travel everywhere.

c-c- If you fished in the Congo river, you would have a lot of fish.

Applied exercise : Complete these verbs in these sentences. Use If clause “Present tense”.

Example : 1- If I **am** rich, I **will help** many people. Now continue.

1- If Irich, Imany people. (To help-to be)

2-If youa good pupil, youyour exam. (To succeed-to be)

3- TheyEnglish, If theyin England. (To speak-to arrive)

4- If wequiet in the classroom, wethe lesson. (To be-to understand)

5- If Ia lot of money, Ia new car. (To buy-to have)

6- If Malandato Paris, Hethe eiffle tower. (To go-to visit)

Unit III : The Direct speech and the Indirect speech

III-1- The direct speech

It is a style of conveying an information.

Use : inverted commas (“ ”) to report a message or a speech.

Example : 1- Present tense

Samba : I go to school.

Itoua : what does Samba say ?

Oko : Samba says : “I go to school”.

2- Past tense

Tendra : you spoke Latin

Ulrich : what did Tendra say ?

Dorian : Tendra said : “ you spoke Latin”.

III-2- The indirect speech

It is also a style but, here we change everything, such as : the tenses, the personal pronouns, the adverbs.

Note : Present tense \longrightarrow Past tense

Present continuous \longrightarrow Past continuous

Future tense	—————>	Conditional
I	—————>	He/She
We, you	—————>	They
Today	—————>	Tomorrow.

Example : Oko : I like English subject.

Malonga : what did Oko say ?

Elenga : Oko said that : He liked English subject.

Applied exercise : Turn into indirect speech these sentences.

Example : Oko said that he was a student.

- 1- “ I am a student’’, said Oko.
- 2- “ They will live in Ouesso’’, said Ngolo.
- 3- “You are reading an exercise’’, said Ruth.
- 4- “ We spoke French in Congo’’, said an American.
- 5- “ He has got a pen’’, said Youlou.
- 6- “ Are you at home ?’’, asked Malonga.

Correction

- 1- Oko said that he was a student.
- 2- Ngolo said that you would live in Ouesso.
- 3- Ruth said that they were reading an exercise.
- 4- An American said that they had spoken French in Congo.
- 5- Youlou said that I had got a pen.
- 6- Malonga asked Were they at home.

Unit IV : **The Expressions of duration**

Here are some expressions of duration :

- a) Ago
- b) Since
- c) For

IV-a) Ago

We use “ago” in Past tense and at the end of a sentence.

Here are some expressions of time : two days, ten months, twenty years, one week, etc.

Example : 1- They went to Pointe-Noire three months ago.

2- I stayed at the primary school four years ago.

3- Ngono smoked cigarettes many weeks ago.

IV-b) Since

We use “since” in Present perfect/ Past perfect/ Present continuous/ Past perfect continuous.

Here are some expressions of time : 2 p.m , 1945, o'clock, 7.45, etc.

Example : 1- I have been in Angola since 2000.

You have been learning French since 1994.

They were speaking English since 9.30.

The teacher is explaining the lesson since eight o'clock.

IV-c) For

We use “for” in Present perfect/ Past perfect/ Present continuous/ Past continuous/ Past tense.

Here are some expressions of time : ten weeks, thirty years, two days, one month, etc.

Example : 1- I ate some fast food for two months.

2- The teacher was at university for ten months.

3- We have been walking for one week.

4- They have played basketball for two days.

Applied exercise : Scrambled sentences.

Example : 1- You and me lived in the same house four days ago. Now continue.

1- Me/ lived/ house/ ago/ you/ and/ the/ days/ in/ same/ four.

2- They/ two days/ ago/ went/ village/ to.

- 3- We/ English/ five/ learnt/ ago/ months.
- 4- Ten thieves/ were/ three days/ there/ ago : in/ house/ my.
- 5- Ate/ days/ ago/ I/ mangoes/ six/ many.
- 6- Massamba/ caught/ the birds/ twenty/ Malonga/ and/ ago/ months.

Applied exercise : complete “Since” or “For” in these sentences.

Example : 1- You have bought two belts since 2001. Now continue.

- 1- You have bought two belts....2001.
- 2- They are fighting at home.....five days.
- 3- We have been learning the Second World War.....2 p.m.
- 4- My uncle arrived in Brazzavillesix months.
- 5- My friends were playing footballtwenty days.
- 6- He has sold goods at market2 hours.

Correction.

- 1- since
- 2- for
- 3- since

- 4 - for
- 5 - for
- 6 - for

Correction

- 1 – You and me lived in the same house four days ago.
- 2 – They went to village two days ago.
- 3 – We learnt English five months ago.
- 4 – There were in my house.
- 5 – I ate many mangoes six days ago.
- 6 – Massamba and Malonga caught the birds twenty months ago.

Unit V :

Reading comprehension

Read the following text and answer question one and two below.

Text : In another country

It is interesting to visit another country, but there are sometimes problems when we don't know the language very well. It may be difficult to talk with the people there. We may not know to use the telephone in the country we are visiting. We may not know to buy the things we need.

In a foreign country we might not know where to eat or what to order in a restaurant. It is not easy to decide how much to tip waiters or taxi drivers. When we need help, we might not know how to ask for help. It is not pleasant to have an experience like that. After a short time, however, we learn what to do and what to say. We learn to enjoy life in another country, and then we may be sorry to leave.

From "A Progresssive Reader". Virginia French Allen, 1983, P49.

Question 1 : Read the text carefully and say if the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

If you cannot find the answer in the text say Not (N) in the text. The answer to sentence one has been done for you as an example.

Example : 1- T. Now continue

- 1- The text is about visiting a new country.
- 2- It is not good to visit another country.
- 3- It is easy to visit another country when we don't know the language very well.
- 4- If we know the language we will buy the things we need.

- 5- Learning Lingala and Kikongo is necessary to travel to Pointe-Noire.
- 6- It is difficult to ask for help when we don't know the language.
- 7- Learning what to do and what to say comes after a short time.
- 8- It is not easy to visit the United States of America.

Question 2 : Matching up

Matching up each half of sentence in part A with its corresponding in part B to make complete and meaningful sentences. As an example the first sentence as been done for you.

Example : 1- d. Now continue.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1- Visiting another country | a- to do many things |
| 2- But if you don't know the language | b- might not know where to eat. |
| 3- It will be difficult for you | c- you might not know how to ask for help |
| 4- You may not know | d- is interesting |
| 5- In a foreign country | e- how to use the telephone |
| 6- When you need help | f- you might have some problems |
| 7- It is not pleasant | g- you might enjoy life |
| 8- After learning what to do and say | h- to have an experience like that. |

Section I : Blank filling

Fill in the blanks using the following words. Use one word only once. The first blanks has been done for you as an example.

Example : 1-Pavement. Now continue.

Here are the words to fill in the blank :

In – town – passed – pavement – eyes – Gatima – her – asked.

Text :

Bena has left her village and has just arrived at Mara, a town in East Africa. She is looking for her friend Gatima. She walked up down the ... ⁽¹⁾ ... and looked every man who ... ⁽²⁾ ... , but she did not see ... ⁽³⁾ ... she was alone in that strange ... ⁽⁴⁾ ... Gatima has not come to meet ... ⁽⁵⁾ ... where would he be ? She went in a bar all ... ⁽⁶⁾ ... turned towards her as she entered ... ⁽⁷⁾ ... the bar. The barman came and ... ⁽⁸⁾ ... her politely. ‘‘What can I do for you lady? I need bottle of beer’’ she answered.

Section II : Guided writing

Make comparatives of superiority with short and long adjectives to have meaningful paragraph.

- 1- Life in village is cheap-----in the city.
- 2- Because many things in the town are ----- expensive ----- in the village.
- 3- But money in the village is ----- difficult -----in the city.
- 4- Because the work in the village is hard -----in the city.
- 5- Reason why villagers are -----muscular -----townsmen.
- 6- For villagers and townsmen health is ----- important ----- any other thing.

Unit VI :

Reading comprehension

Read the following text and answer questions.

Text : The traditional medicines.

People over the world use the traditional medicines. These medicines are often made from parts of tree or plants. Sometimes, animal bones or mineral from the earth are used. The ingredients are often ground into powder and mixed with water or oil. Some medicines are for internal use. For drinking or for eating. Others should only be used externally as ointment or balm. These are usually put on wounds or rubbed into the skin and medicines are for inhaling.

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

Example : 1- F. Now continue.

- 1- People use the modern medicines around world.
- 2- Medicines used externally are also for drinking .
- 3- Traditional medicines are not made from plants.
- 4- Some traditional medicines are not for inhaling.
- 5- People in the Congo Brazzaville use modern medicines.
- 6- Animal bones are not used as traditional medicines.
- 7- All over the world people use traditional medicines.
- 8- The text is about modern traditional medicines.

Question 2 : Matching up

Matching up these halves of sentences from part A with part B.

- 1- A lot of people around the world do
- 2- Traditional medicines
- 3- Do you like traditional medicines ?
- 4- Not any plant or animal
- 5- People in the country side
- 6- Some traditional medicines are
- 7- Others should only
- 8- In all part of the world

- a- used for inhaling and drinking.
- b- is used as traditional medicine
- c- often use traditional medicine
- d- are made from some trees and animals.
- e- no, I don't
- f- not like using traditional medicines
- g- people use traditional medicines
- h- be used externally

Section I : Blank filling

Fill in the blanks by using one of the words from the list below :

Bones- suffer – leaves – and – herbs – have – give – medicines.

Example : 1- medicines. Now continue.

Text :

In some parts of Africa, traditional ...⁽¹⁾... is more popular than modern one, this is particularly true when people ...⁽²⁾... from poisoning , insanity or fractures ...⁽³⁾... are taken from trees branches and ...⁽⁴⁾... are picked. Sometimes, the ...⁽⁵⁾... of some big animals like gorillas are kept. It is useful to ...⁽⁶⁾... at home things like leaves ...⁽⁷⁾... honey to drink, to pay back, you just ...⁽⁸⁾... a cock or a few francs.

Section II : Guided writing

Here are some sentences into direct speech, turn them into indirect speech.

- 1- The doctor said : “bones of animals are important for traditional medicines”
- 2- The girl said : “The doctor discovers the disease”.
- 3- She said : “I go to see the doctor.”
- 4- She answered : “The doctor receives early in the morning”.
- 5- patients complained : “The doctor gives a prescription”.
- 6- They said : “Patients can support the disease”.

Unit VII :

Reading comprehension

Section I : Reading

Text : The Biggest hospital in Congo.

I am Elenga and I live in Congo, my country is located in Central Africa. In Congo there are many hospitals such as : Talangai hospital, Bacongo hospital and Makélékélé hospital. Indeed, the biggest hospital of Congo is called C.H.U de Brazzaville. When we are sick, we go there so as to treat. At C.H.U we find many specialities and many doctors, there they treat many diseases : AIDS, malaria, fever, diarrhea, tuberculosis, etc. At last, I like my country too much.

Question 1 : Read the text again and say true (**T**), false (**F**) or not (**N**) according to the text.

Example : 1-**F**. Now continue.

- 1- The Congo is located in Ouest of Africa.
- 2- The biggest hospital in Congo is not Makélékélé.
- 3- There are many doctors at C.H.U
- 4- People go to treat at C.H.U
- 5- We do not find many specialities at C.H.U
- 6- People go to learn and to sell at C.H.U
- 7- They treat many players and many wrestlers
- 8- The biggest hospital is located in Brazzaville.

Question 2 : Matching up

Matching up these short sentences.

Example : 1-d. Now continue.

- 1- There is a big
- 2- The Congo is not located
- 3- There are also many small
- 4- Many doctors and many specialities
- 5- People speak French
- 6- People are well treated
- 7- Today Oyo has also a big
- 8- Congolese people live in

- a- in Congo
- b- hospitals in the country
- c- in Asia
- d- hospital called C.H.U
- e- hospital as C.H.U
- f- Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Dolisie, Oyo
- g- at C.H.U de Brazzaville
- h- are found at C.H.U de Brazzaville.

Section II : Blank filling

Fill in the blanks these suitable words :

Language - village - road - South - fruit - Ocean du Nord - departments - rivers.

Example : 1- South. Now continue.

When someone decides to travel in ... ⁽¹⁾ ...

He meets such realities, for example he must take ... ⁽²⁾ ... like the best means of transport on ... ⁽³⁾ ... and by travelling, He crosses many ... ⁽⁴⁾ ... of South. But not at all, he also sees one ... ⁽⁵⁾ ... two or more, in each place he sees many ... ⁽⁶⁾ ... considered as a limit.

Ngolo likes travelling in South and he also likes hearing their ...⁽⁷⁾ Finally, travelling in South is a great discovery, sometimes he buys ...⁽⁸⁾ ... along the way.

Section III : Grammar

a) Turn into Negative form these sentences. (Present tense)

- 1- They arrive in Impfondo.
- 2- I do this exercise.
- 3- Malanda likes school.

b) Turn into interrogative form these sentences. (Past tense)

- 1- There are many teachers at school.
- 2- Itoua and Oko dance at home.
- 3- My friend takes my book.

c) Scrambled sentences

- 1- Came/ two/ ago/ my/ Brazzaville/ weeks/ uncle.
- 2- She/ days/ ago/ sold/ her/ four/ goods.
- 3- Months/ saw/ I/ ago/ daughter/ my/ many.