

GO

FOR ENGLISH

6^e

Workbook • Livret d'activités

par les auteurs du manuel



58, rue Jean-Bleuzen, 92178 VANVES Cedex

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Illustrations : Isabelle Calin

Mise en pages et photogravure : SG Production-Solévil

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ISBN Macmillan : 978-0-333-93272-8

ISBN EDICEF : 978-2-94129-705-4

1

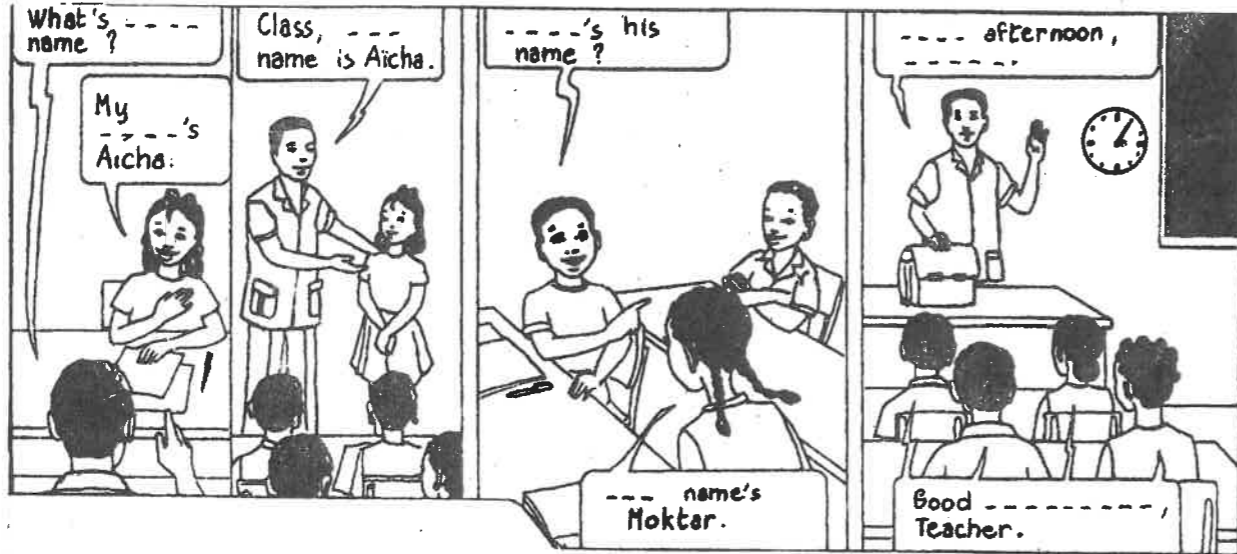
Names and numbers

Good morning, class.

Greetings
Saying names
The alphabet

3 Writing

Complete.



5 Listening and writing

Listen and write.

h _ _ ; h _ _ ; n _ _ ; y _ _ ; w _ _



THE ALPHABET

1. Write in each box a letter which contains the phonetic sound on the left. Refer to page 87 of this Workbook.

Ex: /eɪ/ a h j k

/i:/ [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

/a:/ [] []

/ɑ:/ []

/əʊ/ []

/e/ [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

/ju:/ [] [] []

2. a. Write the pronunciation of the following abbreviations. Refer to the phonetic chart page 87.

Ex: D.J. → /di:/ /dʒeɪ/

I.D.	K.O.	X.L.	C.D.
1 _____	2 _____	3 _____	4 _____
A.M.	U.N.O.	G.M.T.	U.S.A.
5 _____	6 _____	7 _____	8 _____

b. Write the abbreviations in full letters.

Ex: D.J. → Disc Jockey

1 → _____	2 → _____	3 → _____
4 → _____	5 → _____	6 → _____
7 → _____	8 → _____	

3. Re-order this sentence.

ENGLISH / MY / FOR / IS / GO / ENGLISH / BOOK

GREETING ONE ANOTHER

1. Match "good" with the right word to greet.

Ex: good bye.



2. To greet someone you can say... Refer to exercise 1:

- Good _____
- Good _____
- Good _____
- Good _____

3. After class, the teacher says:

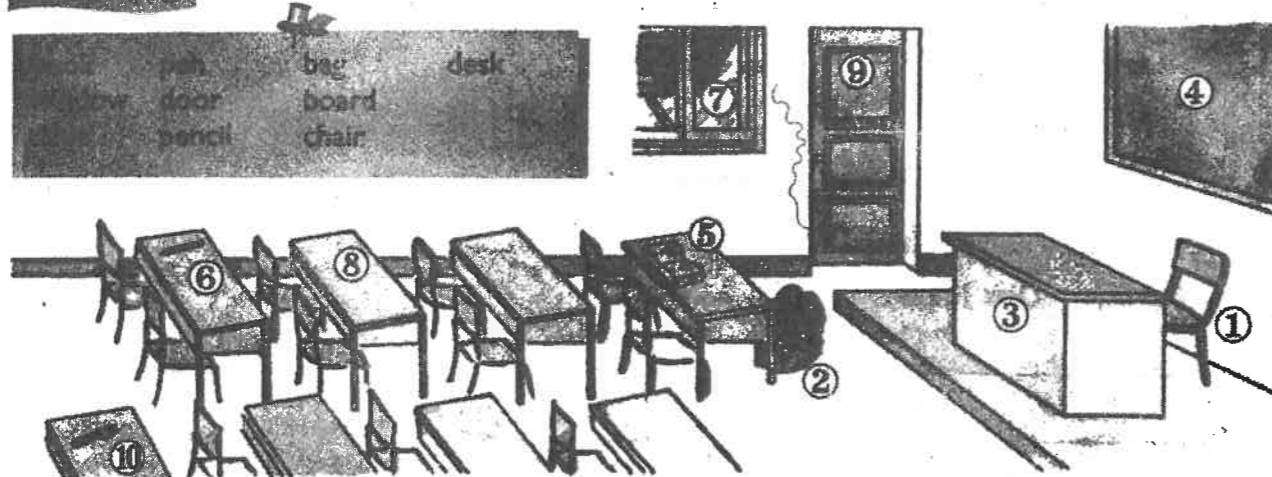
Good _____

1

What's number one?

Numbers 1-1
Classroom
vocabulary
Saying goodb

2 Writing



Match the words and numbers.
Write the word for each number.

- 1 → _____
- 2 → _____ 3 → _____ 4 → _____
- 5 → _____ 6 → _____ 7 → _____
- 8 → _____ 9 → _____ 10 → _____

4 Listening and writing: dictation

Listen and write.



CLASSROOM FURNITURE AND OBJECTS

1. Circle the hidden words. They are in all directions. Ex: desk.

bag - board - book - chair - door - pen - pencil - table - window.

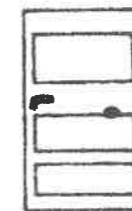
C	R	E	A	X	N	Z	O	N	E
A	I	L	S	D	O	O	R	A	Y
I	S	B	A	G	Y	O	F	K	E
H	P	A	P	U	K	C	D	O	P
R	W	T	X	W	O	D	N	I	W
B	O	A	R	D	O	N	G	B	O
K	Y	A	I	R	B	A	F	P	N
S	P	E	N	C	I	L	E	S	T
E	O	Q	A	X	E	N	S	L	A
D	O	U	R	T	R	I	A	H	C

6
six

2. Complete the following sentences.



Ex: This is a chair.



This is a _____.



This is a _____.



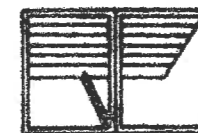
This is a _____.



This is a _____.



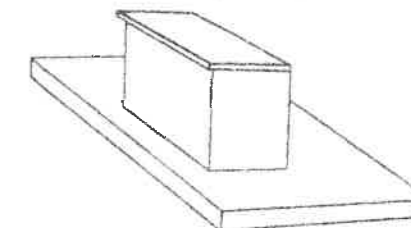
This is a _____.



This is a _____.



This is a _____.



This is a _____.

NUMBERS: ONE TO TEN

1. Write the corresponding numbers in letters and in figures.

Ex: X

ten 10

I

□ □

V

□ □

IX

□ □

III

□ □

VIII

□ □

X

□ □

VII

□ □

II

□ □

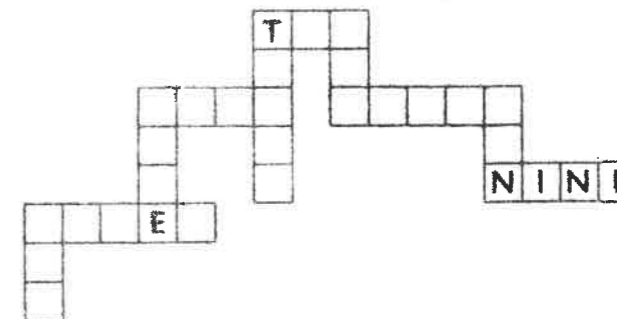
VI

□ □

IV

□ □

2. Complete the 10 first numbers in this puzzle.



7
seven

How many?

3 Writing (about a picture)

Look at the picture and write the answers.

Ex: How many books are there in the picture?

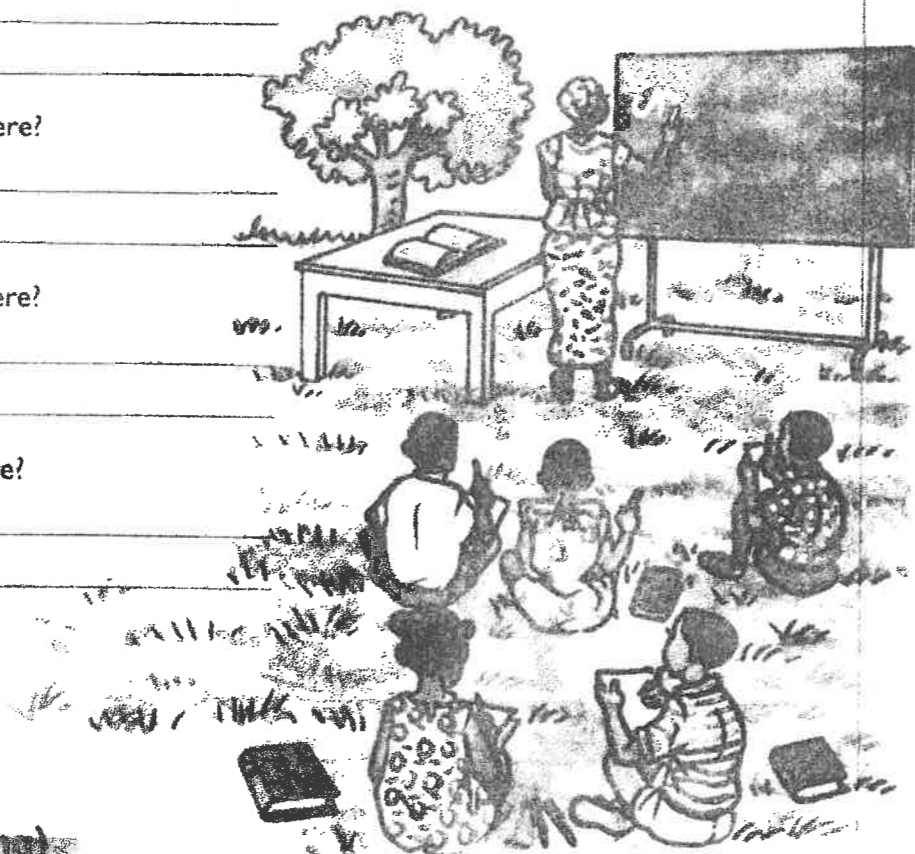
There are four books.

1 How many students are there in the picture?

2 How many tables are there?

3 How many chairs are there?

4 How many pens are there?



4 Writing (describing)

Complete.

In my classroom there	is	_____	door
	are	_____	doors
there	is	_____	window
	are	_____	windows
There	is	_____	board
	are	_____	boards
there	is	_____	table
	are	_____	tables

for the teacher.

8
eight



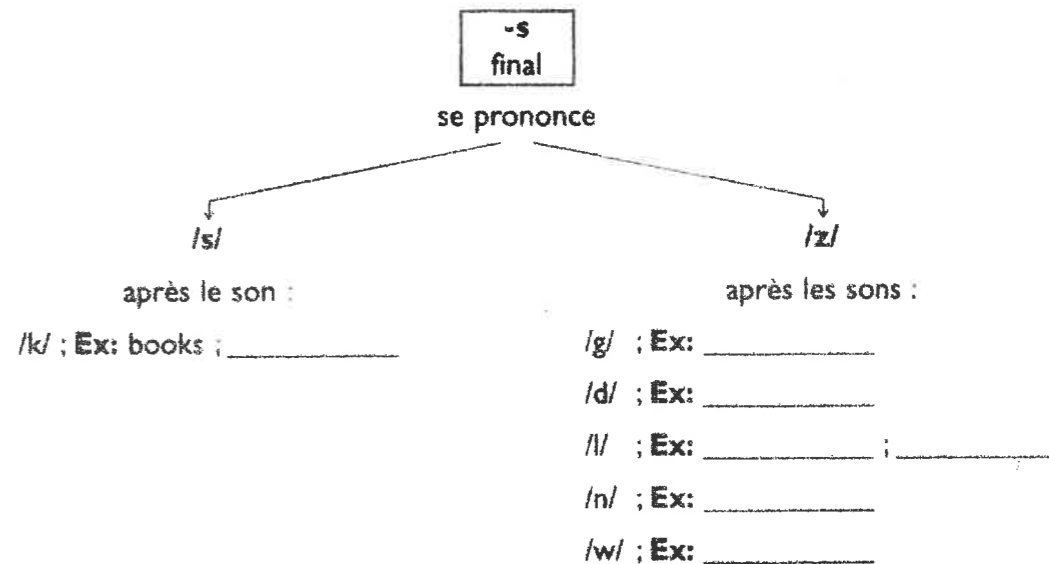
'THERE IS' OR 'THERE ARE'?

Complete the sentences with 'there is' or 'there are'.

- 1 _____ a table in the room.
- 2 _____ five pupils in the classroom.
- 3 _____ no desk for the teacher.
- 4 _____ pens and pencils on the table.
- 5 _____ no windows in the room.
- 6 _____ no chair for this table.
- 7 _____ seven books on the table.
- 8 _____ a pen for the teacher.
- 9 _____ a bag on the chair.
- 10 _____ two doors in the room.
- 11 _____ a board in the room.
- 12 _____ three books in the bag.

REGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

En anglais, le -s final n'est pas muet. Il se prononce d'après le schéma suivant :



Find the missing plurals with words from lesson 2. Try and pronounce them several times.

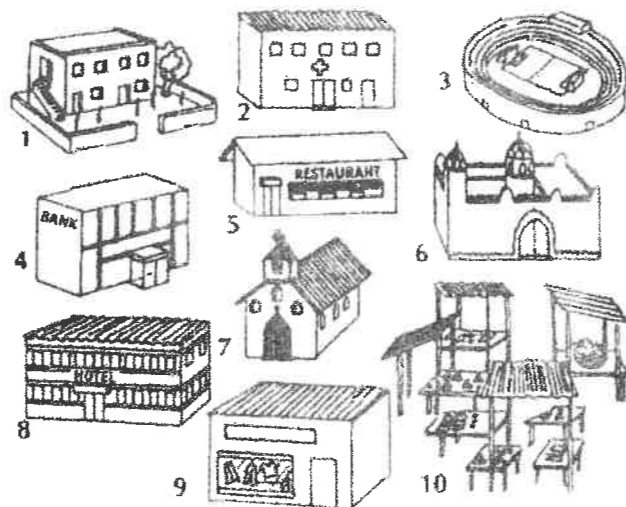
9
nine

Buildings

Names of buildings 'What' question

2 Writing

Match the words to the pictures.



- Number 1 is _____
- Number 2 is _____
- Number 3 is _____
- Number 4 is _____
- Number 5 is _____
- Number 6 is _____
- Number 7 is _____

- Number 8 is _____
- Number 9 is _____
- Number 10 is _____

2 Writing (about the town)

Look at the picture on page 10 in your book and complete.

- 1 There is _____ church.
- 2 There is _____ hotel.
- 3 There are _____ restaurants.
- 4 There is _____ market.
- 5 There _____ one hospital.
- 6 There is one _____.
- 7 There _____ two _____.
- 8 _____ is one bank.
- 9 There _____ stadium.
- 10 There _____ mosque.



PLACES

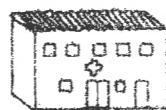
1. Identify these places.



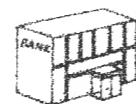
1 This is a _____



2 This is a _____



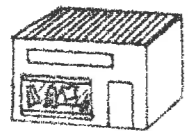
3 This is a _____



Ex: This is a bank.



4 This is a _____



5 This is a _____



6 This is a _____



7 This is a _____

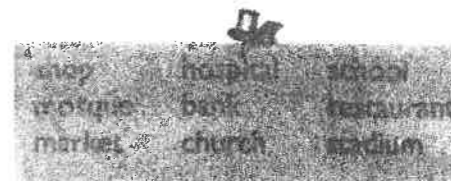


8 This is a _____

2. Match words from column A to words from column B.

A	B
church •	• Christians
hospital •	• customers
mosque •	• doctors
school •	• footballers
shop •	• Muslims
stadium •	• pupils

3. Put the words below in the right column.



Education	Working	Money	Religion	Food	Sport

QUESTION TIME

Re-order the words below and find the right questions.

1 is number what five ?

Question: _____

Answer: Number five is a restaurant.

2 a number stadium three is ?

Question: _____

Answer: Yes, it is.

3 in hotel village is your a there ?

Question: _____

Answer: No, there isn't.

4 many there are pupils

classroom your in ?

Question: _____

Answer: No, not many.

5 teachers your many there

in are how classroom ?

Question: _____

Answer: Ten

Ages

Numbers 11-20
How old
are you?
I am, you are,
he is
Irregular plurals

3 Writing (asking questions)

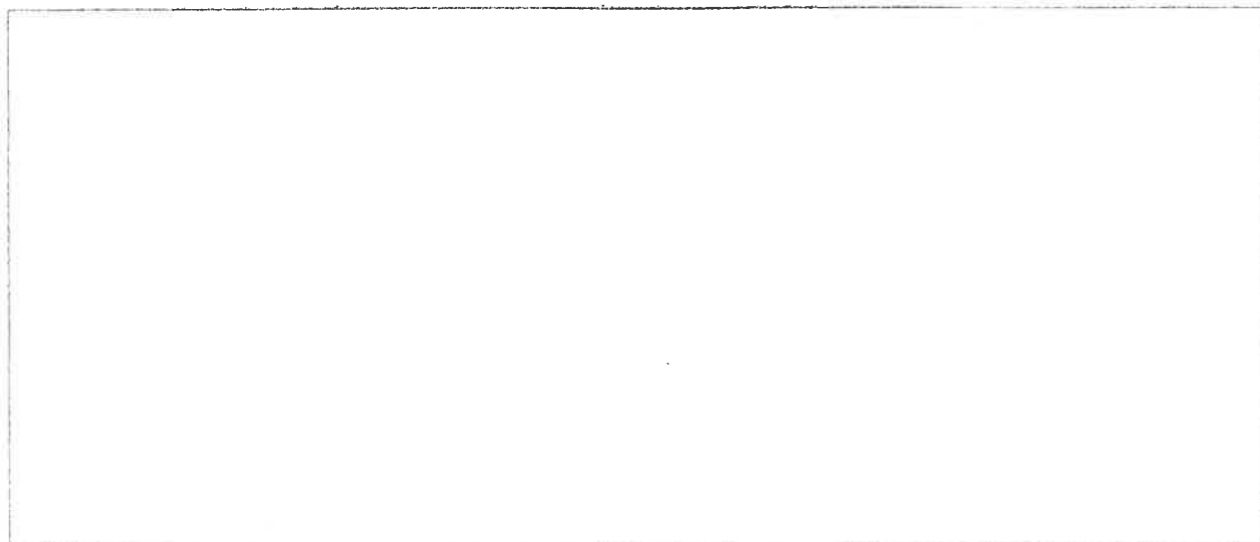
Write questions for these answers.

Questions	
EX: How old are you?	I am thirteen.
1 _____?	You are fourteen.
2 _____?	He is fifteen.
3 _____?	She is sixteen.

5 Writing (about the town)

a. Work in pairs. Listen and write.

b. Draw a picture with boys, girls, men and women. Don't show your partner.



With your partner, ask and answer questions like this.

How many men are there?

There are _____ men.

12
twelve



HOW OLD ARE THEY?

a. Look at the pictures and complete the questions and answers.



How old is she?
Ten years old.



_____?



How old is _____?
_____ years _____.



_____?



How old _____?
_____ years old.



_____?



_____ old _____ it?
_____ years _____.



_____?



_____?
_____ old.



_____?

PLURALS

Write the plural of the following words.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 a church → _____ | 6 a policeman → _____ |
| 2 a man → _____ | 7 a stadium → _____ |
| 3 a market → _____ | 8 a trader → _____ |
| 4 a mosque → _____ | 9 a woman → _____ |
| 5 a person → _____ | |

13
thirteen

Jobs

2 Writing (about jobs)

What are they? Complete.



1 He's a _____



2 She's a _____



3 They are _____



4 She's a _____



5 He's a _____



6 He's a _____



7 He's a _____

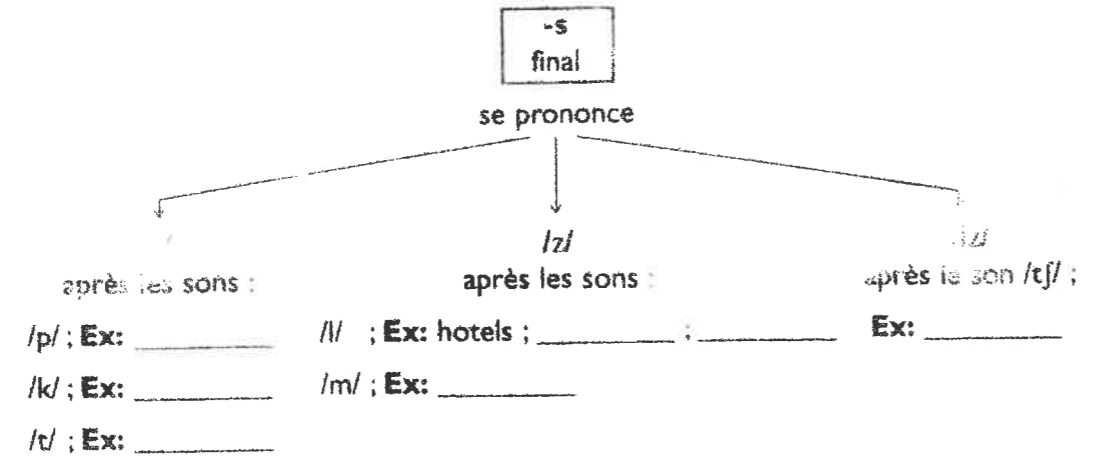


8 She's a _____



REGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

En anglais final n'est pas muet. Il se prononce d'après le schéma :



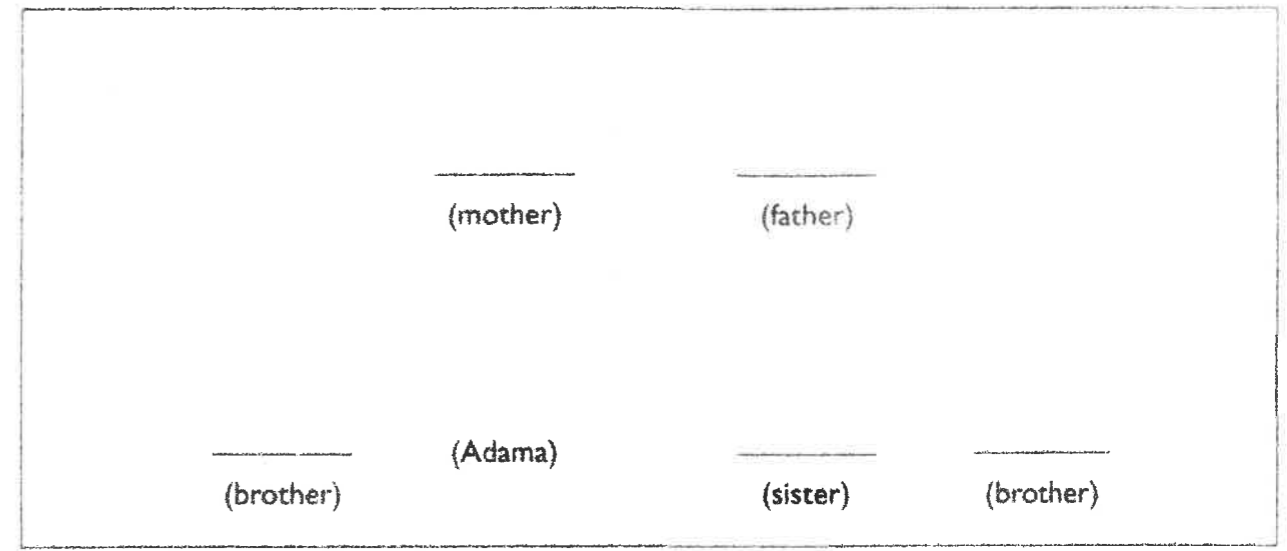
Give more examples.

14
fourteen

My family

2 Writing

Complete Adama's family tree.



4 Writing

Write about your family. Complete the text.

My name is _____, and I'm _____

My mother's name is _____, and my father's name is _____

I have _____ brothers and _____ sisters.



Awa 8 years old says :

"I have a brother. His name is Ali. He is 12 years old. He goes to the boys' school."

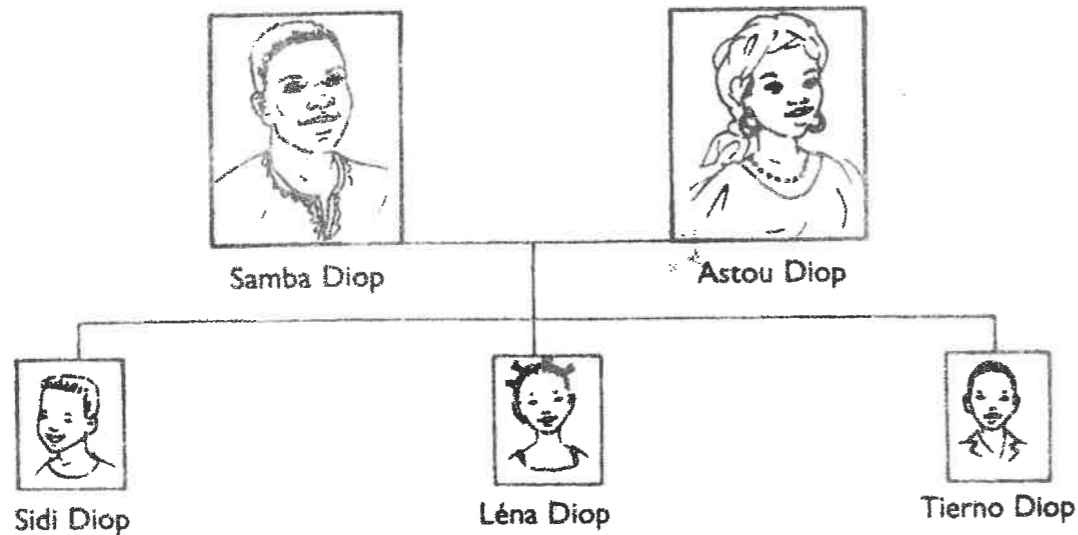
What does Ali say about his sister? Complete.

"I have _____ school."

15
fifteen

THIS IS THE DIOP FAMILY.

Refer to the examples and make sentences.



Ex: Samba → Tierno

Samba is Tierno's father.

1 Sidi → Tierno

2 Léna → Sidi

3 Astou → Léna

4 Léna → Tierno

5 Samba → Sidi

6 Astou → Tierno

7 Tierno → Astou

8 Samba → Léna

9 Samba and Astou → Léna

10 Sidi and Tierno → Léna

11 Léna → Sidi and Tierno

12 Samba and Astou → Sidi

16

sixteen

3

My body

Body
vocabulary
Numbers 30 -
100 in tens
Irregular plural

3

Match the numbers to the words.

seventy 40 thirty 50 eighty 30 ninety
80 one hundred 100 90 fifty 60 forty
sixty 70

4

a. Do the sums and complete this table.

① 30 + 40 = ?	② 30 + ? = 80	③ 50 + 50 = ?	④ ? + 30 = 100
------------------	------------------	------------------	-------------------

b. Listen to your teacher and write the sums in words.

Ex: 50 + 20 = 70 → Fifty and twenty are seventy.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____



LESS THAN A HUNDRED

Calculate and complete.

Ex: $2 \times 5 \times 10$ H U N D R E D

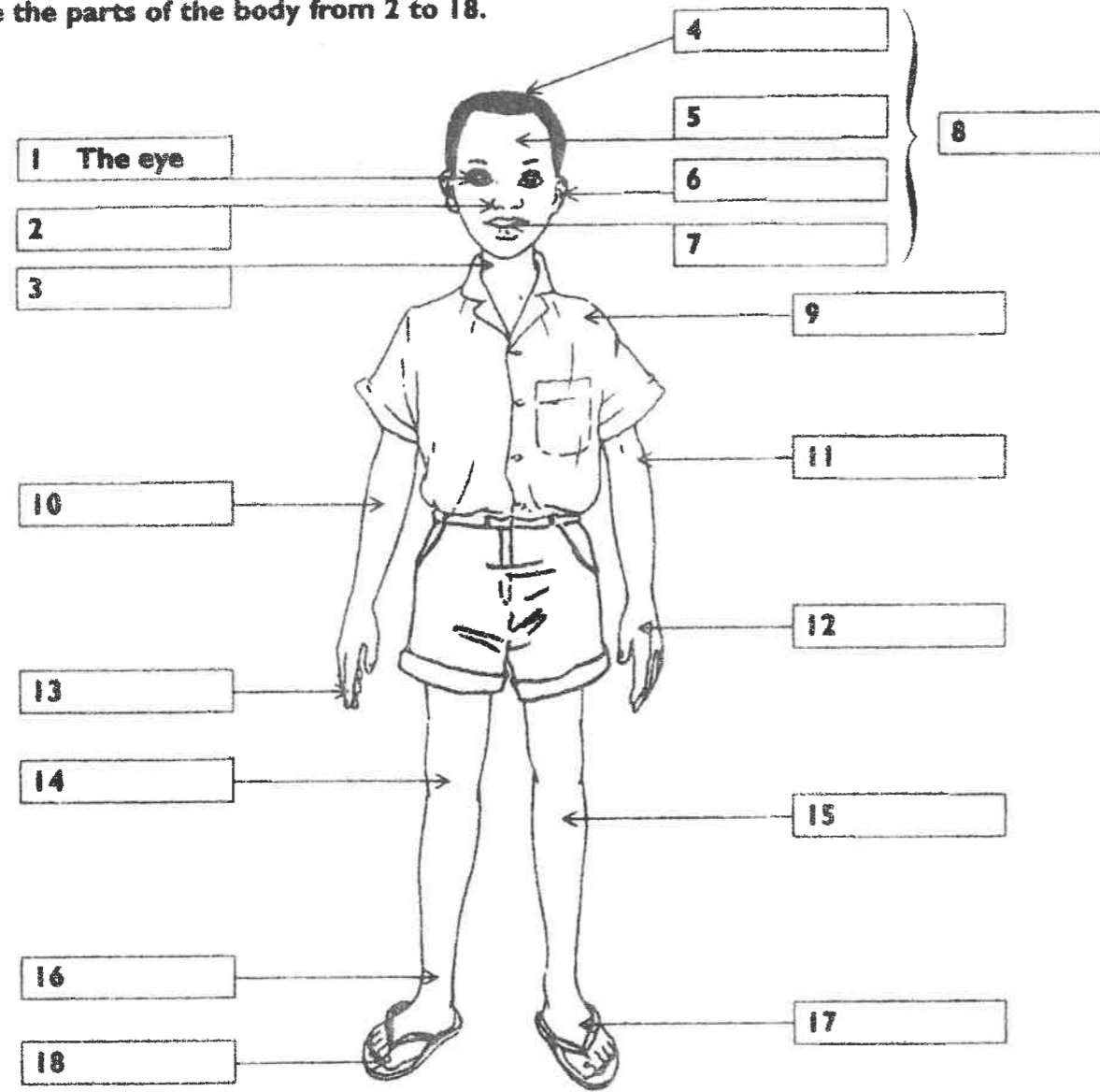
$2 \times 5 \times 2$						T	Y
$(3 + 4) \times (2 \times 5)$						T	Y
$(3 + 2) \times (4 \times 2)$						T	Y
$(2 + 2 + 2) \times (5 \times 2)$						T	Y
$(4 + 3 + 2) \times (5 \times 2)$						T	Y
$2 \times 5 \times 3$						T	Y
$(5 \times 2) + (30 + 40)$						T	Y
$(5 \times 2) + (20 + 20)$						T	Y

17

seventeen

PARTS OF THE BODY

Name the parts of the body from 2 to 18.



THE ODD ONE OUT

Circle the odd word.

- Ex: a. eighty - fifty - nineteen - thirty - twenty
 b. eleven - hundred - ten - thirteen - twelve
 c. arm - ear - eye - mouth - nose
 d. arm - ear - foot - hand - leg

18
eighteen

Simon says

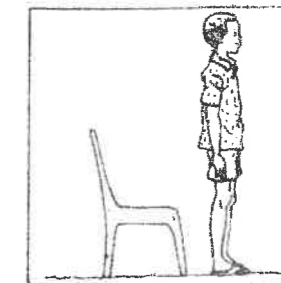


INSTRUCTIONS

Give orders to Moussa!

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

Ex: Moussa, look at the board!



4 _____ 5 _____



THE ODD ONE OUT

1. Circle the different word.
 bag - book - pen - pencil - teacher
2. Which action is different from the others?
 to draw - to point to - to stand up - to touch - to write

2 Counting

3. _____

3 Naming parts of the body

1. _____

19
nineteen

Colours

3 Writing (about a rainbow)

Look at your book (page 18) and complete.

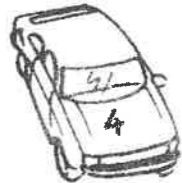
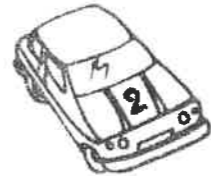


Number 1 is red, number _____ is orange, number 3 is _____ and number _____ is green.

Number 5 is _____, number _____ is indigo and number _____ is purple.

4 Writing

Here are five cars. Write a colour under each car (red, yellow or green). Don't show your partner.





NICE COLOURS!

1. What colours are your books?

Ex: My English book is green.

My maths book is _____.

My history book is _____.

My geography book is _____.

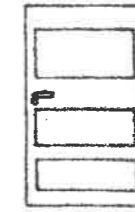
My science book is _____.

My French book is _____.

2. Put the right colour.



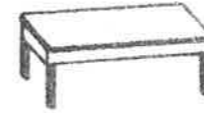
It's a white chair.



It's an orange door.



It's a black pencil.



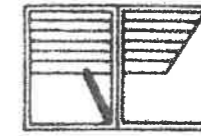
It's a yellow table.



It's a purple pen.



It's a red book.



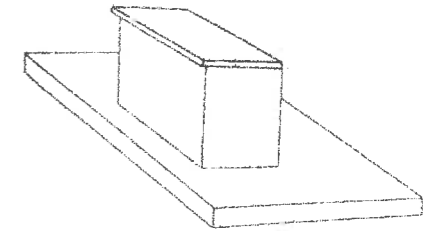
It's a blue window.



It's a black bag.



It's a green board.



It's a grey desk.

3. a. Circle the six colours in the box: blue - green - indigo - orange - purple - yellow.

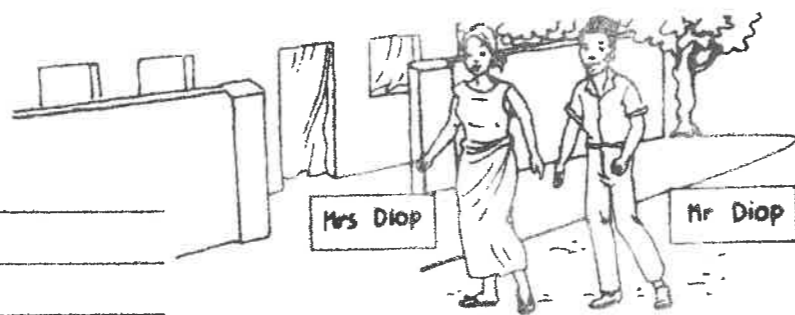
b. Put the right colour for each.

M	R	O	R	A	I	N	T	S	E
I	E	Y	E	G	N	A	R	O	W
S	D	A	G	E	S	C	I	G	O
O	U	T	N	O	Y	N	O	E	L
G	R	E	E	N	D	I	U	E	L
S	U	R	E	I	N	L	P	N	E
K	L	U	G	K	B	G	L	A	Y
D	E	O	S	P	U	R	P	L	E
Y	O	U	G	R	E	S	E	T	S
B	T	Z	Y	O	L	E	R	E	H

Clothes

2 Writing

Here are Mr and Mrs Diop.
Write the colours of their clothes.
Don't show your partner.



5 Writing (describing people)

a. Complete the table.

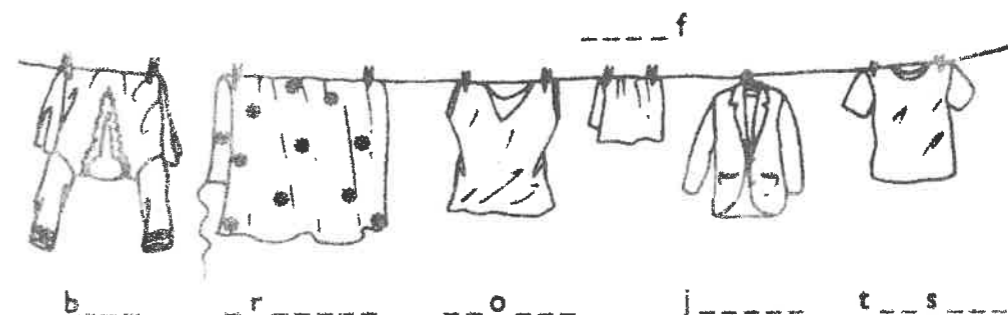
My picture			My partner's picture		
person	clothes	colour	person	clothes	colour
Mr Diop	hat				

b. Write about your partner's picture of Mr and Mrs Diop.



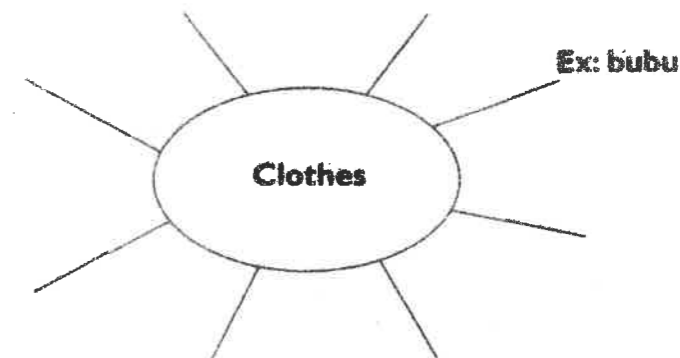
CLOTHES

1. Identify the following clothes.



b. r. o. j. t. s.

2. Find as many clothes as possible.



WHAT ARE THEY WEARING?

Put the right word on each picture.

- Awa is wearing a yellow _____ and a blue _____.
- Kalidou is wearing grey _____ and a green _____.
- Moussa is wearing a white _____ and a white _____.
- Mr Diop is wearing a red _____.
- The teacher is wearing a white _____ and black _____.
- Mr Sidibé is wearing a black _____ and a blue _____.





PAINTING

What do you get from?

blue + yellow =

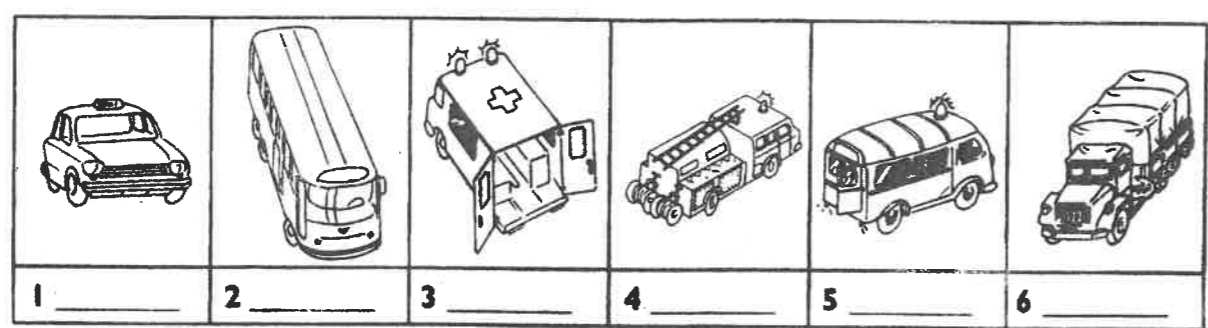
+ yellow = orange

purple = +

= black + white

DIFFERENT COLOURS

What colour are these vehicles in your town?



THE MISSING WORD

a. Find the missing word in each sentence.

1 What colour your bag?
- It's black.

2 Are trousers yellow?
- No, Ali's trousers are black.

3 Is a skirt?
- Yes, it is.

4 Is a board in your classroom?
- Yes, there is.

5 What is your classroom?
- It's white.

6 Is your green or yellow?
- It's green, not yellow.

b. Rewrite 3 of the 6 questions correctly.

-
-
-

3 Listening and writing

a. Listen and complete.

	APPLES	ORANGES	COCONUTS	BANANAS	STRAWBERRIES
Amina	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Robert					
Yvonne					
Sékou					

b. Write the sentences about the four children.

- Amina _____
- Robert _____
- Yvonne _____
- Sékou _____

4 Writing and speaking

a. Look at the picture in exercise 1, page 22 in your book.

Find two things you like and write them down.

I like _____ and _____

Find two things you don't like and write them down.

I don't like _____ and _____

b. Tell your partner what you like and what you don't like.

c. Ask your partner what he/she likes and doesn't like and write it down.

(Name) _____ likes _____ and _____

He/She doesn't like _____ and _____



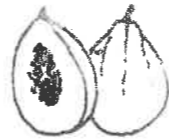
What is this?



Ex: This is a coconut.



1 This is a _____.



2 This is a _____.



3 This is a _____.



4 This is a _____.



5 This is a _____.



6 This is a _____.



7 This is a _____.



8 This is a _____.



9 This is a _____.



10 This is a _____.



11 This is an _____.



12 This is an _____.



13 This is a _____.



14 This is an _____.

THE ODD ONE OUT

Circle the odd one.

- banana – cabbage – orange – pineapple – pawpaw
- cabbage – carrot – eggplant – mango – onion

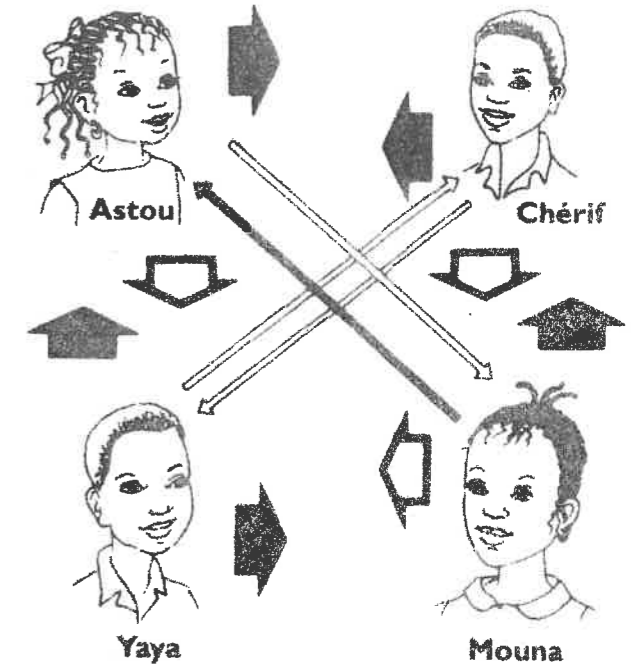
I LIKE YOU!

Look at the pictures. Who likes? Who doesn't like?

→ like. ⇨ doesn't like.

Ex: Astou likes Chérif.
Astou doesn't like Mouna.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



I LIKE IT!

Look at this chart. Who likes what? (✓ = like ; ✗ = doesn't like).

	Ali	Sophie	Aimé	Laurent
Basketball	✓	✗	✗	✗
Football	✓	✗	✓	✓
Handball	✗	✓	✗	✓
Volleyball	✗	✓	✓	✓

Ex: Ali likes basketball and football, but he doesn't like handball and volleyball.

- _____
- _____
- _____

Where is it?

Prepositions
in / under
'Where' question
Take and Put

2 Writing

Look at the picture and answer the questions.

Ex: Where is the English book? → On the table.

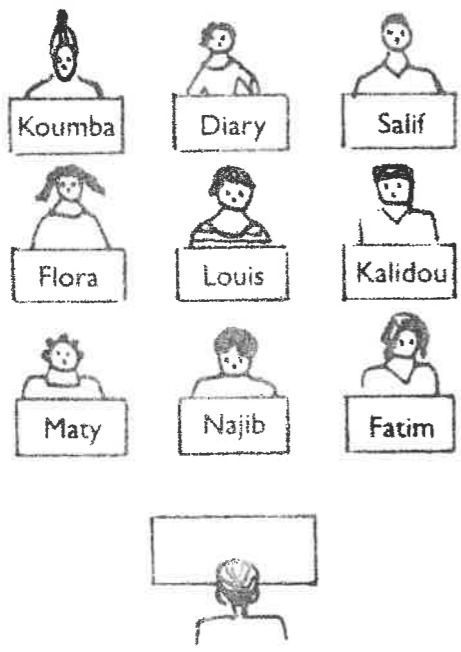
- Where is the school bag? _____
- Where is the jacket? _____
- Where is the pen? _____
- Where is the exercise-book? _____
- Where is the hat? _____
- Where is the boy? _____



Use the prepositions to situate 4 of the pupils.



Ex: The teacher is *in front of* the pupils ; Najib is *between* Maty and Fatim ; Kalidou is *behind* Fatim and *next to* Louis.



- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Where are they?

Prepositions
next to
in front of/
behind
Pronunciation
of -s/-es

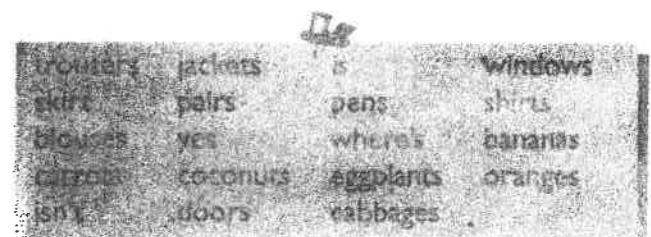
2 Writing

Look at the picture on page 24 in your book. Are these sentences true or false? Tick (✓).

	True	False
1 The guavas are behind the carrots.		
2 The oranges are next to the mangoes.		
3 The eggplants are behind the onions.		
4 The coconuts are in front of the pineapples.		
5 The cabbages are in front of the oranges.		
6 The yams are behind the pineapples.		
7 The potatoes are behind the tomatoes.		
8 The plantains are next to the oranges.		
9 The mangoes are in front of the bananas.		
10 The pawpaws are next to the coconuts.		

4 Writing

Look at the words in the box.
Is the sound of the *s* /*l* or /*z*?
Copy the words in two columns.



<i>s</i> / <i>l</i>	<i>s</i> / <i>z</i>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



WHERE?

Look at the pictures and complete the questions and the answers.

1 Where is the table?

_____ the window.

2 Where _____ books?

They're on the _____.

3 _____ is the bag? It's _____ the _____.

4 _____ trousers?

_____ the door.

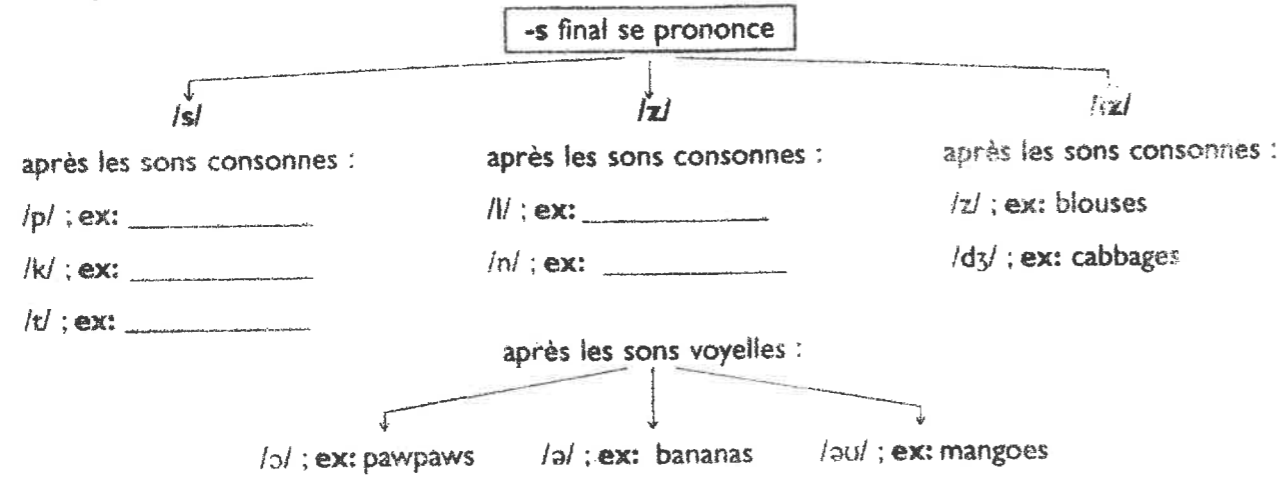
5 Where _____ the girl's brother?

He's _____ the table and _____.



REGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

En anglais, le -s final n'est pas muet. Il se prononce d'après ce schéma :



Give more examples.

CHECK 3

4 Writing regular plurals and plurals in -oes

Write the plural of these nouns.

cabbage : _____ ; mango : _____ ; potato : _____ ;

banana : _____ ; tomato : _____ ; coconut : _____

Countries of West Africa

Names of West African countries
North/South
East/West
North of/South of
'Which' questions

3

Which countries are north, south, east and west of your country?

4

a. Find Benin on the map (page 26 in your book). Complete.

Benin is south of _____, and west of _____.

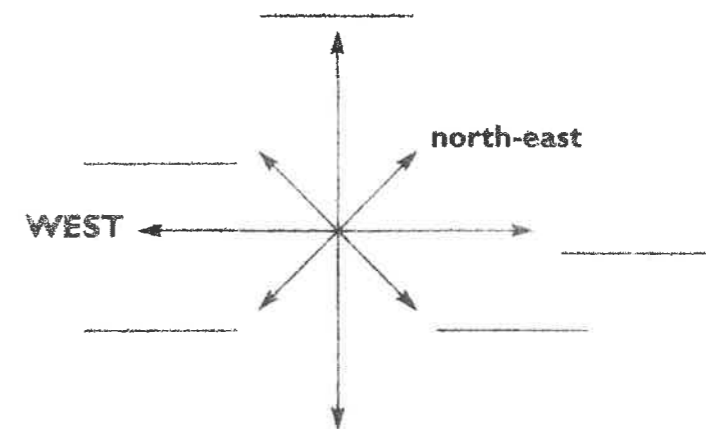
Burkina Faso and _____ are _____ of Benin.

b. Find Senegal on the map. Write two sentences about Senegal.



WHICH WAY?

Complete the cardinal points.



WHERE IS YOUR COUNTRY?

1. True or False. Tick (✓) the right box.

	True	False
1 Nigeria is east of Benin.		
2 Mali is south of Niger.		
3 Niger is south of Nigeria.		
4 Mali is north of Burkina Faso.		
5 Côte d'Ivoire is west of Mali.		
6 Mauritania is west of Mali and north of Senegal.		
7 Togo is east of Benin and south of Ghana.		
8 Côte d'Ivoire is south of Burkina Faso and east of Guinea.		

2. Complete these answers and find the corresponding questions.

- _____ is south of Mali. _____ ?
- _____ is north of Nigeria. _____ ?
- _____ is west of Benin. _____ ?
- _____ is east of Côte d'Ivoire. _____ ?

3. With the cardinal points, situate your district, your town, your country.

- My district is _____
- My town is _____
- My country is _____

Flags of Africa

Where does... live?
Where do... and ... live?
"Which" question
To live (present simple)

4 Writing

a. Read the questions. Look at the picture on page 27 in your book. Complete the answers.

Where does Ebi live?

He lives in _____.

Where do Fatima and Sara live?

They live in _____.

b. Look at the map on page 26 and the flags on page 27 in your book. Answer these questions.

1 Where does Habou live?

2 Where does Afi live?

3 Where does Modibo live?

4 Where does Sica live?

5 Where do you live?



THE FLAG!

Tell what are the colours of the flags.

Ex: Gabon's flag is green, yellow and blue.

1 Burkina Faso : _____

2 Togo : _____

3 Niger : _____

4 Mali : _____

5 Benin : _____

Describe the flag of your country. _____

INFORMATION

1. Look at the form and complete with 'to be' and 'to live'.

NAME: Abou Dramé
 AGE: 12
 COUNTRY: Mali
 OCCUPATION: Pupil
 ADDRESS: BP 10, Bamako (Mali)
 FATHER'S OCCUPATION: Farmer
 MOTHER'S OCCUPATION: Trader
 HOME ADDRESS: BP 6, Gao (Mali)

My name _____ Abou Dramé. I _____ 12 years old. I _____ from Mali.
 I _____ a pupil and I _____ in Bamako. My father _____ a farmer and my
 mother _____ a trader. They _____ in Gao.

2. Fill out your own form and write a paragraph.

NAME: _____
 AGE: _____
 COUNTRY: _____
 OCCUPATION: _____
 ADDRESS: _____
 FATHER'S OCCUPATION: _____
 MOTHER'S OCCUPATION: _____
 HOME ADDRESS: _____

Languages of Africa

Names of languages
To speak
(present simple)

5 Writing

- a. Complete these sentences about the people on page 27 in your book.
- 1 Ebi speaks _____
 - 2 Habou _____ French.
 - 3 Afi _____
 - 4 Modibo _____
 - 5 Fatima and Sara speak _____
 - 6 Sica _____
- b. Look at the children on page 27 in your book and complete.
- Ebi _____ in Liberia. He _____ English. Liberia is _____
 _____ Côte d'Ivoire, and _____ Guinea.
- Fatima and _____ in Burkina Faso. They _____ French. Burkina
 Faso is _____ Côte d'Ivoire, and _____ Mali.



DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH?

1. Answer with True or False and correct the false statements.

- 1 People in Nigeria speak French. _____
- 2 People in Sénégal speak English. _____
- 3 People in Mali speak French. _____
- 4 People in Côte d'Ivoire speak Spanish. _____
- 5 People in Guinea Bissau speak Portuguese. _____

2. Answer the following questions.

- a. How many African and European languages can you speak? List them. _____
- b. How well can you speak them? Complete the table.

NOT VERY WELL	WELL	

Talking about time

Telling the time
What time is it?
It's...
Expressions of time

3 Writing

Look at the watches. What's the time?

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

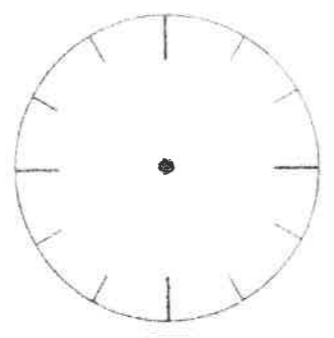
7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

4 Speaking

1. Fill in the time. Don't show your partner.



36
thirty-six



WHAT TIME IS IT?

Tell the time of the day.

Ex: It is six o'clock in the morning.

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

WHAT TIME?

Answer the following questions using 'between ... and ...'.

Ex: - What time do you go to the market?
- I go to the market *between five and six.*

- What time do you go to school in the morning?

- What time do you go home from school?

- What time do you learn your lessons at home?

- What time do you go to church / the mosque?

37
thirty-seven

Days of the week

Days of the week
Quarter past
Quarter to
Half past

4 Writing

Write answers.

Ex: 1 What day is it today?

Today is _____

2 What day is it tomorrow?

3 What's the day after tomorrow?

4 What's the day before Wednesday?

5 What's the day after Saturday?

6 What's the day after Tuesday?

7 What's the day before Friday?

6 Writing

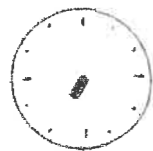
Complete.



1 It's half past three.



2 It's _____



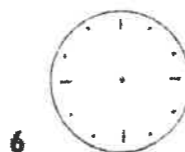
3 It's half past seven.



4 It's _____

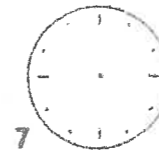
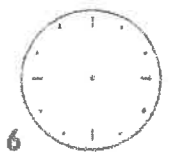
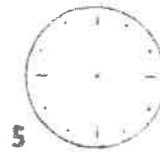
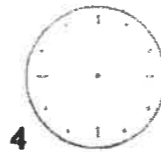
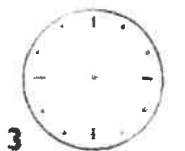
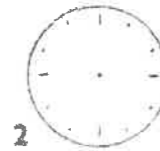
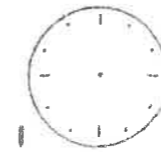


5 It's _____



6 It's half past nine.

Listen to your teacher and draw the hands of each clock at the correct time.



Write the following times in the chronological order.

- 1 six o'clock in the morning
- 2 half past eleven in the morning
- 3 half past seven at night
- 4 half past four in the afternoon
- 5 quarter past nine in the morning
- 6 half past seven in the morning
- 7 quarter past two in the afternoon
- 8 quarter past nine at night
- 9 quarter to nine in the morning
- 10 twelve o'clock at night
- 11 quarter to two in the afternoon
- 12 quarter to seven at night

1 _____	2 _____
3 _____	4 _____
5 _____	6 _____
7 _____	8 _____
9 _____	10 _____
11 _____	12 _____

He gets up at 6 o'clock

Adverbs of frequency
Prepositions: from, to, over, through, along

3 Writing

Read about Mr Sall's job (page 32 in your book). Write full answers to these questions.

1 Does Mr Sall work on Sundays?

2 What time does Mr Sall leave his flat?

3 Where does Mr Sall drive people? Name three places.

4 What time does Mr Sall get up?

5 What days does Mr Sall usually work?



Complete the following paragraph with the right prepositions.

On Mondays Mr Sall goes _____ the station first. He drives _____ his flat _____ the bridge. Then he drives _____ the bridge, turns right at the market, and turns left at the mosque. The station is _____ the mosque and the hospital. He takes people _____ the bank, the market.

CHECK 7

4 Using some adverbs of frequency and prepositions

1.

	often	sometimes	never	Monday
Monday	✓			
Tuesday	✓	✓		✓
Wednesday	✓			✓
Thursday	✓			
Friday	✓			✓
Saturday		✓		
Sunday				

Study the chart and write a paragraph about Mr Sall's work, using the adverbs often, sometimes, never.

Come and buy!

3 Writing

What clothes do men wear? What clothes do women wear? What clothes do boys and girls wear? And what clothes does everybody wear?

Make lists. Begin like this:

men women girls boys everyone

dresses dresses

hats

4 Reading and writing (about clothes)

a. Read this description.

At work, Mr N'dong wears a white shirt and a grey tie. He wears black trousers and a black jacket. And he wears black shoes and white socks.

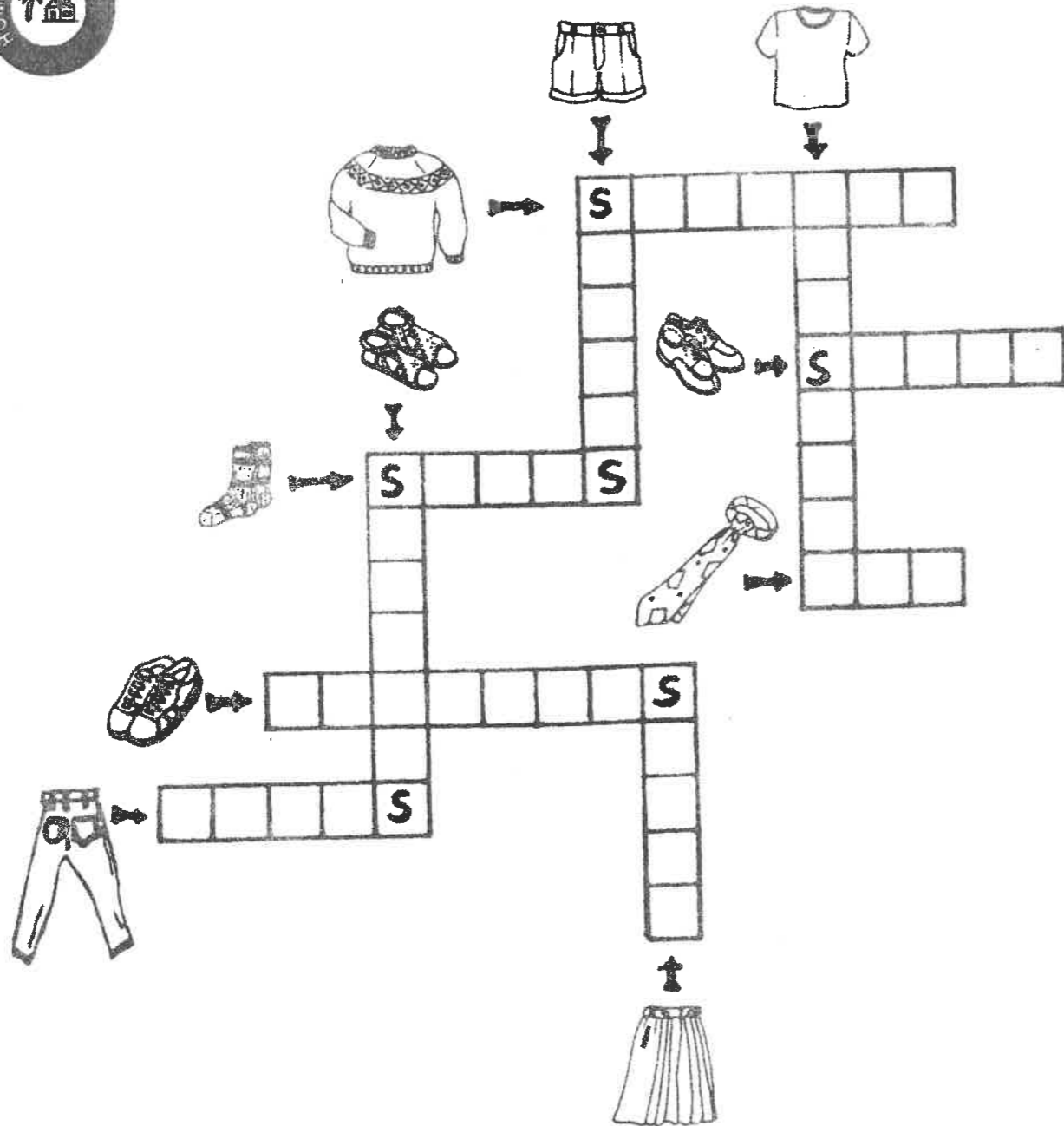
b. Write two descriptions. Begin like this:

At school, I wear _____

At work, my mother / father wears _____



1. Look at the pictures and fill in the wardrobe.



2. How many pairs can you find?

Ex: a pair of trousers

Who comes first?

Ordinal numbers:
1st - 12th
Months of
the year

4

Complete each sentence with a month of the year or an ordinal number.

Ex: 1 November is the eleventh month of the year.

- 2 May is the _____ month of the year. 3 The _____ month of the year is January. 4 The _____ month of the year is September. 5 December is the _____ month of the year. 6 _____ is the second month of the year. 7 _____ is the tenth month of the year. 8 The _____ month of the year is March. 9 The _____ month of the year is August. 10 June is the _____ month of the year. 11 _____ is the fourth month of the year. 12 _____ is the seventh month of the year.



SCHOOL REPORT

1. Look at the report card and classify.

	NAME	ENGLISH		MATHS		FRENCH	
		MARK/20	RANK	MARK/20	RANK	MARK/20	RANK
1	ADJ Florence	12.25	fifth	09	ninth	09	eighth
2	AW Maxime	14		12		15	
3	AGNE Moussa	11.75		07		10	
4	DIARRA Sita	13.25		15		08	
5	DIOP Abbass	10.50		11.50		14.3	
6	FALL George	09.75		14		13	
7	JABER Hassan	10.25		13		07	
8	KA Léa	12		10.50		08.2	
9	KODJO Clément	15.50		11		12.5	
10	NDIAYE Louis	08.50		12.75		09.7	
11	SAKHO Mariam	14.25		08.25		12	

2. Quels rangs occupent ces élèves ?

Ex: Adj Florence is fifth in English, ninth in maths and eighth in French.

- 1 Aw Maxime _____
- 2 Diarra Sita _____
- 3 Diop Abbass _____
- 4 Jaber Hassan _____

Vehicles: in or on?

Names of vehicles
Prepositions
in/on

2 Writing

Look at the six pictures in your book on page 36.
Where are the people? Write a sentence about each picture.

Ex: 1 They are on a train.

- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____



'IN' OR 'ON'?

Tick (✓) the right preposition.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Mr N'dong works | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | a bank. |
| Moussa is | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | his bicycle. |
| People are getting | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | the bus. |
| Mrs Sakho is | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | her car. |
| The food is good | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | this restaurant. |
| There are many people | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | the train today. |
| The teacher is sitting | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | a chair. |

5 Using prepositions (in/on) with vehicles

Are these words used with 'in' or 'on'?

	in	on
car		
bicycle		
bus		
boat		
plane		
train		

Fishing
and
farming

Fishing

Vocabulary
on fishing
Present
continuous
Into/out of

3 Writing

Use the verbs in the box to complete the descriptions of the pictures in your book, page 38.

- 1 The fishermen _____ their nets into the river.
- 2 They _____ the nets into their boats.
- 3 They _____ the fish out of the nets.
- 4 They _____ the fish to the girls.
- 5 The girls _____ the fish.
- 6 The boys _____ the fish into the baskets.
- 7 The women _____ the fish to the market.
- 8 The traders _____ the fish.



FISHING

Draw the following objects.

a boat	a net	a fish	a basket
--------	-------	--------	----------

OUT OF THE RIVER INTO THE BASKET

Fill in the gaps with the right word.

How do we get fish? First, the 1 _____ throw their 2 _____ into the river and catch* many 3 _____. Then they give them 4 _____ the girls. The girls 5 _____ the fish and the boys put them 6 _____ the 7 _____. After this, the 8 _____ take the fish 9 _____ the market and the traders 10 _____ them.

to catch : prendre, attraper.

Growing tomatoes

3 Writing

Write full answers to these questions.

1 When does Alpha pick the tomatoes?

2 When does he sow the tomato seeds?

3 When does he put fertilizer on the plants?

4 When does he clean the weeds from the fields?



VEGETABLES ARE GOOD FOR YOU

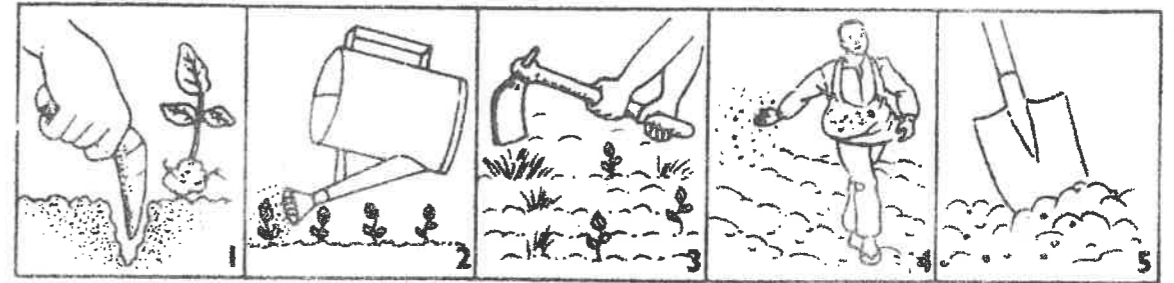
Look for documentation and write a poster on how to grow maize.

Vegetables are good for you
Grow maize

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

THE GOOD FARMER

1. Find the verbs corresponding to each picture.



to _____ to _____ to _____ to _____ to _____

2. What does a good farmer do? Match each verb with the right ending.

The good farmer

- digs •
- waters •
- sows •
- puts •
- plants •
- cleans •

- fertilizer on the fields and next to the plants.
- the weeds from the field.
- his seed bed.
- plants.
- his seeds.
- the small plants.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Answer the following questions.

- 1 How many months have 31 days? List them. _____
- 2 How many months have 30 days? List them. _____
- 3 Which month has less than 30 days? _____
- 4 In what month does the Harmattan begin? _____
- 5 In what month does the rainy season (*saison des pluies*) begin? _____
- 6 In what month does the rainy season end? _____
- 7 In what month does the dry season (*saison sèche*) begin? _____
- 8 In what month does the dry season end? _____
- 9 In what month does your school year begin? _____
- 10 In what month does your school year end? _____

Crops in West Africa

Revision Questions with 'What', 'Where', 'Who', 'When', 'How many'

3 Writing

Write a question for each answer, beginning with a word or words from the box.

who who what
 when how many

Ex: Her name is Aissatou. → What's the name of Daouda's mother?

- 1 She grows onions.
- 2 He works in Dagana.
- 3 His name is Ali.
- 4 She sells them in the market.
- 5 She has two children.
- 6 Everybody.
- 7 In a small village in the north of Sénégal.
- 8 She digs the onions up when they are big.
- 9 In the south of Sénégal.
- 10 Daouda and Ali help her.
- 11 In the fields.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____



DAOUDA

Read Daouda's story again and tick (✓) the right box.

Statements	True	False	I don't know
Daouda lives in a small town.			
Daouda's mother is a farmer.			
Daouda's father is a farmer.			
Daouda lives with his father and mother.			
Daouda's sister lives in Dagana.			
Daouda helps his mother in the field.			
Daouda lives in Dagana.			
Daouda's father doesn't live with Daouda's brother.			
Daouda's sister is a farmer.			
Daouda lives in the south of Sénégal.			
Daouda's mother grows tomatoes.			
Bonoua is in the south of Sénégal			

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Complete the answers and find the questions. Refer to page 38 of your book.

Ex: The women go to the market in the _____

Answer: The women go to the market in the morning.

Question: When do the women go to the market?

1 Answer: The traders sell the _____

Question: _____?

2 Answer: The _____ throw the nets into the river.

Question: _____?

3 Answer: The women take the fish to the _____

Question: _____?

What do you eat and drink?

Food and drink vocabulary
Recipe vocabulary

4 Writing (about food and drink)

Name three things you drink.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

Name six things you eat.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____
4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

6 Writing (a recipe)

Write a recipe you know. Use the Meat Stew recipe (page 42 in your book) to help you.



LET'S MAKE AN OMELETTE!

1. Complete the list of the necessary ingredients to make an omelette.

I need _____ eggs.

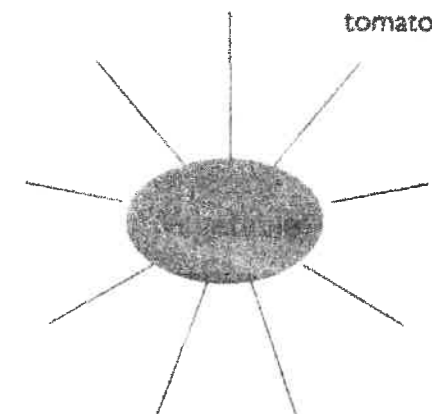
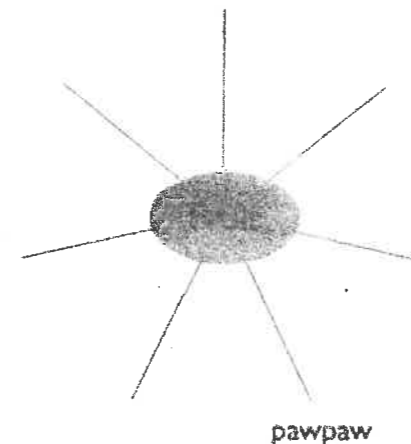
2. Give the recipe of an omelette using the appropriate verbs and the good ingredients.

Ex: 1 Beat the eggs.

- 2 _____ the onions and _____
- 3 _____ the eggs and _____
- 4 _____ salt.
- 5 _____ oil for 1 minute.
- 6 _____ the omelette for 1 minute.

FOOD FROM WHERE?

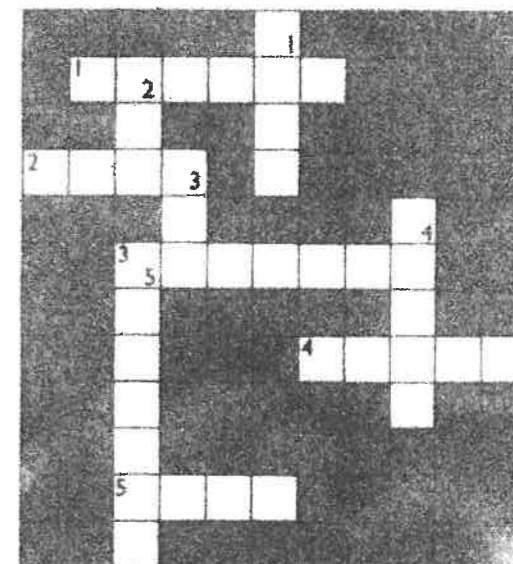
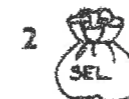
Complete the following drawings with names of fruit or vegetables.



CROSSWORD

Do the puzzle.

ACROSS



DOWN



What do you like?

2 Writing

Answer these questions.

- Do the children like Anna's meat stew? _____
- There are four things Anna does not do. What are they?

Anna does not _____

4 Listening and writing

Listen to your teacher and complete the chart.

		meat	fish	vegetables	fruit	chicken	eggs	ground nuts
Mrs Fall							✓	
Mr Fall								x
Karim								
Mai								

5 Speaking and writing

Your chart!

		meat	fish	vegetables	fruit	chicken	eggs	ground nuts
Myself								

Look at the completed chart. What does everybody like? What does everybody dislike?
Complete these sentences.

I like _____ and _____

I don't like _____

(Name) _____ likes, _____ and _____

_____ doesn't like _____

(Name) _____ likes, _____ and _____

_____ doesn't like _____

(Name) _____ likes, _____ and _____

_____ doesn't like _____



I LIKE IT!

Study the chart and say what people like (✓ = like ; x = doesn't like).

	Bécaye	Agnès	Kassim	Miriam
Basketball	✓	x	x	x
Football	✓	x	✓	✓
Handball	x	✓	x	✓
Volleyball	x	✓	✓	✓

Ex: Kundé likes basketball and football, but he doesn't like handball and volleyball.
Bakaye and Agnès don't like basketball but they like volleyball.

1 Bécaye _____

2 Agnès _____

3 Miriam _____

4 Kassim/Bécaye _____

5 Kassim/Miriam _____

6 Kassim/Agnès _____

7 Kassim/Bécaye/Agnès _____

DO YOU LIKE THIS?

Answer the following questions saying what you like and what you don't like.

a. What sports do you like?

b. What (kind of) food do you like?

Shopping

MARKET
vocabulary
Countable /
uncountable
words
a/an

2 Writing

a. Read the text (page 44) carefully and complete this list.

b. Add these food items to the list.

orange guava mango coconut sugar
pineapple egg banana plantain tea
potato bread coffee rice

Countable onion	Uncountable salt
--------------------	---------------------

c. 'a' or 'an'?

Add all the countable nouns you know to the lists.

a cabbage	an orange
a yam	an egg
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



THE ODD ONE OUT

Circle the odd one.

- coffee – oil – rice – tea – water
- bread – chicken – egg – meat – salt
- coconut – mango – orange – pineapple – plantain

'A' OR 'AN'?

Complete with 'a' or 'an'.

Ex: a door ; an egg

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 _____ tee-shirt | 6 _____ onion | 11 _____ eggplant |
| 2 _____ orange | 7 _____ yellow guava | 12 _____ pair of sandals |
| 3 _____ mango | 8 _____ orange scarf | 13 _____ M |
| 4 _____ indigo wrapper | 9 _____ chicken egg | 14 _____ white blouse |
| 5 _____ G | 10 _____ S | 15 _____ R |

1 Talking about food and drink

3. Write nine things you eat and three things you drink.

3 Exercise using countable and uncountable nouns

1. Make a list of ingredients you need for your recipe.

2. Divide your list into two lists.

The Olympic Games

sport vocabulary
Gerunds used
as nouns

3 Writing

Read the text on page 46 in your book again and write full answers to these questions.

- 1 When do athletes go to the Olympic Games?

- 2 What do athletes win at the Olympic Games?

- 3 Name four outdoor sports.

- 4 How many circles are on the Olympic flag?

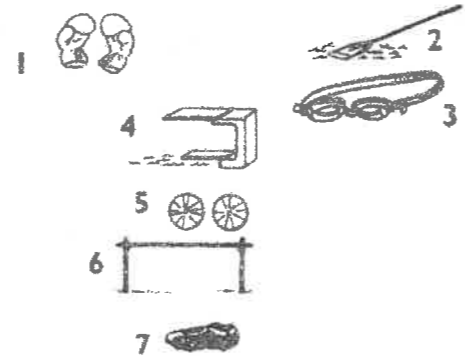
- 5 Name two indoor sports.



DIFFERENT SPORTS

Identify these sports using the pictures below.

1							I	N	G
2							I	N	G
3							I	N	G
4							I	N	G
5							I	N	G
6							I	N	G
7							I	N	G



LET THE GAMES BEGIN!

Complete the summary of page 46 of your book with the words in the chart.

beat	comments	country	first
gold	silver	west	years

Every four 1 _____ there are Olympic 2 _____ in a different 3 _____.
Athletes from the five 4 _____ compete to win medals: 5 _____ for the
6 _____, 7 _____ for the second, and bronze for the 8 _____ winner.
In general, African 9 _____ are 10 _____ at running.

56
fifty-six

Competing and comparing

Regular
comparatives
and superlative

2 Writing

a. Look at the pictures in exercise 1 on page 47 in your book and answer these questions in complete sentences.

- 1 Who is slower at rowing? _____
- 2 Who is faster at running? _____
- 3 Who is faster at cycling? _____
- 4 Who is slower at swimming? _____
- 5 Who is fast and who is slow? _____
- 6 Who is the winner? _____

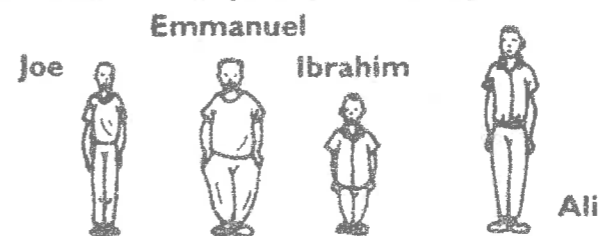
b. Are you fast at running? Are you slow at cycling?

Write true sentences about yourself and compare yourself with your partner.

Ex: I'm faster at running than (name).
I'm slower at cycling than (name).

5 Writing

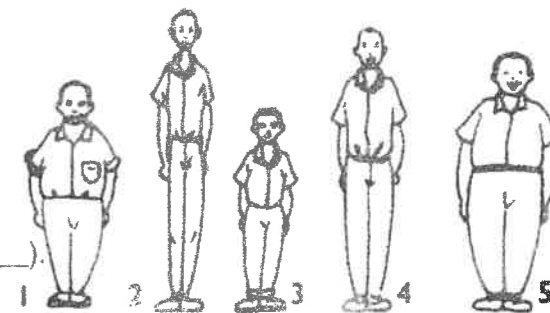
a. Look at these pictures and complete.



- 1 _____ is fatter than _____
- 2 _____ is thinner than _____
- 3 _____ is taller than _____
- 4 _____ is shorter than _____

b. Read about these five people. Match the pictures to the names.

Joseph () is the shortest.
Guy () is short and fat.
Moussa () is tall, but he is shorter than Amadou ().
Abou () is fatter than Guy.

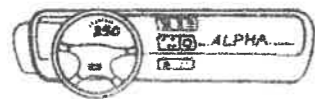


57
fifty-seven



LET'S COMPARE!

Observe the pictures below. Use the adjectives in the first sentence to compare.



The three cars are **fast**, but the 'Omega' is **faster** than the 'Alpha' and the 'Alpha' is faster than the 'Delta'. The 'Omega' is faster than the 'Alpha' and the 'Delta'.

Badou



Ousmane



Zidane



• The three men are **fat**, but _____



Moktar

Joe



Ali



• These people are **thin**, but _____

THE LONGEST OR THE SHORTEST?

Study the charts and make comparisons.

country	area
Burundi	27 800 km ²
Lesotho	30 000 km ²
Rwanda	26 300 km ²

The three countries are **small**, but the **smallest** is Rwanda. Lesotho is the **biggest** of the three.

snake	length
Boa	6 m
Grass snake	2.5 m
Viper	1.8 m

The three snakes are **long**, but _____

water birds	height
Flamingo	1.5 m
Heron	1 m
Ostrich	2.5 m

The three water birds are **tall**, but _____

Sports results

4 Writing (about sports results)

a. Study the sports results of these three students.

Jumping:	1.15 m
Running (100 m):	20 sec
Swimming (25 m):	29 sec
Diving (10):	8

Jumping:	1.00 m
Running (100 m):	15 sec
Swimming (25 m):	28 sec
Diving (10):	7

Jumping:	1.25 m
Running (100 m):	18 sec
Swimming (25 m):	31 sec
Diving (10):	4

b. Write full answers to these questions.

- Which student is best at running? _____
- Which student is better at jumping: Abdoulaye or Ali? _____
- Which student is not good at diving? _____
- Name Abdoulaye's best sports. _____
- Name Ali's best sport. _____



WHAT ABOUT YOU?

- Which sports are you good at?

- Which sports are you not good at?

- Compare one of your friends and yourself at sport.
Ex: I'm better than Ali at running but Ali is better than me at swimming.

- Are you good at dancing?

- What about cooking?

School subjects

4 Writing (about school subjects)

a. Read about Assita again (page 50 in your book). Write short answers to these questions.

- 1 Where does Assita go to school? _____
- 2 How many subjects does she do? _____
- 3 What does she study in science? _____
- 4 What does she study in geography? _____
- 5 Does she like science? _____
- 6 Does she like history? _____
- 7 What is her best subject? _____

b. Complete this text.

Karim _____ to school in Dakar. He _____ six subjects. In science he _____ chemistry, and in social studies he _____ about people from all over the world. He _____ science. He _____ French. Social studies _____ his best subject.

5 Speaking and writing

b. Tick the subjects you like. Then ask your friends which subjects they like and complete the table.

students	science	mathematics	geography	history	chemistry	physics	social studies	technology
Myself								
2								
3								

6 Writing (about yourself)

Write about yourself. In your paragraph, say: your name, where you go to school, how many subjects you do, the names of the subjects, the names of the subjects you like, the names of the subjects you don't like, what your best subject is.



SCHOOL SUBJECTS

Circle as many subjects as possible.

I	N	S	C	I	T	A	M	E	H	T	A	M	I	T	A	K	E
N	O	C	O	P	Y	I	N	G	I	W	R	I	T	E	G	I	X
T	C	I	U	S	P	R	A	Y	S	C	I	E	N	C	E	N	A
E	L	S	N	T	I	S	M	E	T	I	M	X	I	F	O	D	M
L	A	Y	S	A	S	Y	E	D	O	T	H	A	T	O	M	S	E
L	S	H	E	M	T	H	I	S	R	E	A	C	H	R	E	P	T
I	S	P	B	I	O	L	O	G	Y	C	H	T	E	E	T	E	H
G	R	O	W	D	L	T	B	G	H	R	C	L	E	A	R	A	I
E	O	L	O	G	Y	S	O	X	P	I	T	Y	G	D	Y	K	S
N	O	R	M	A	L	L	Y	S	A	N	W	S	E	E	R	S	O
C	M	E	P	L	O	O	T	I	R	E	D	N	I	R	Y	U	R
E	R	R	A	N	E	W	O	T	G	O	F	A	R	M	E	R	Y
B	I	A	M	E	L	A	Z	Y	O	R	I	G	I	N	A	L	S
V	S	C	H	Y	D	U	T	S	E	A	S	Y	E	A	R	H	A
Y	E	N	G	L	I	S	H	O	G	L	I	S	T	E	N	E	C
T	E	A	C	H	I	N	G	B	R	I	G	H	T	B	A	L	L

QUESTION TIME

Re-order these words to make questions.

SHE TO DOES SCHOOL WHERE GO ? _____

YOU DO FRENCH DO WHAT IN ? _____

LIKE SHE ENGLISH DOESN'T ? _____

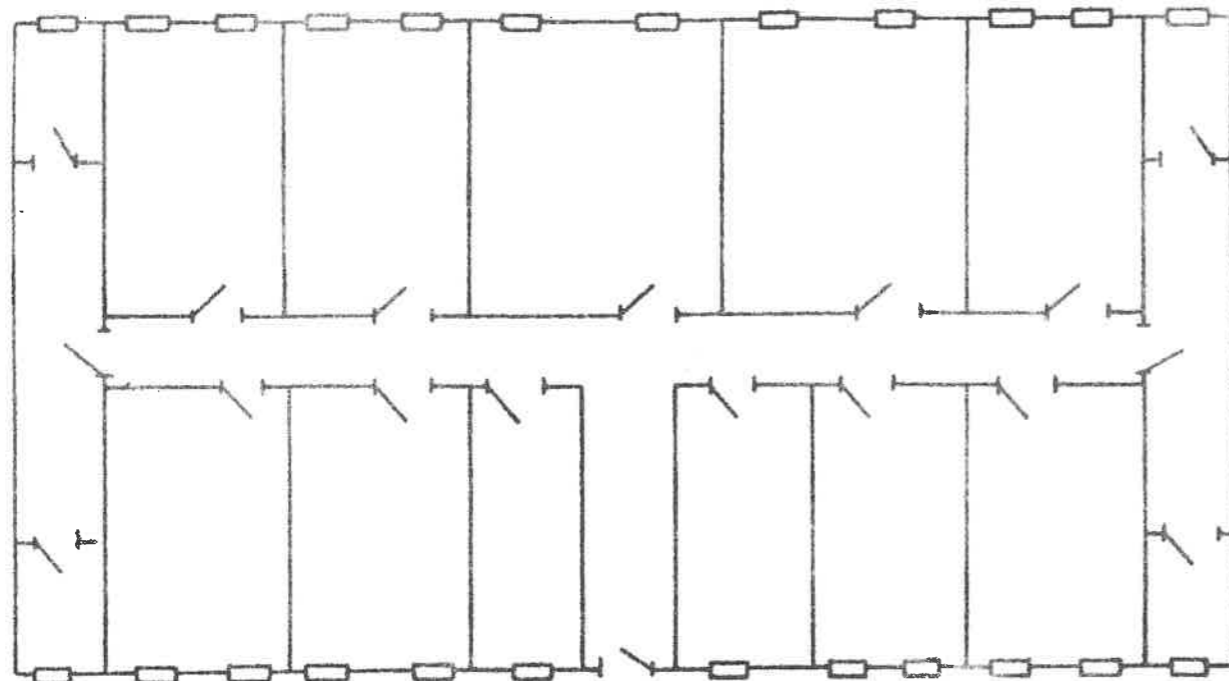
SUBJECT OR YOUR MATHEMATICS BEST IS PHYSICS ? _____

School rooms

Locating things
Right and left

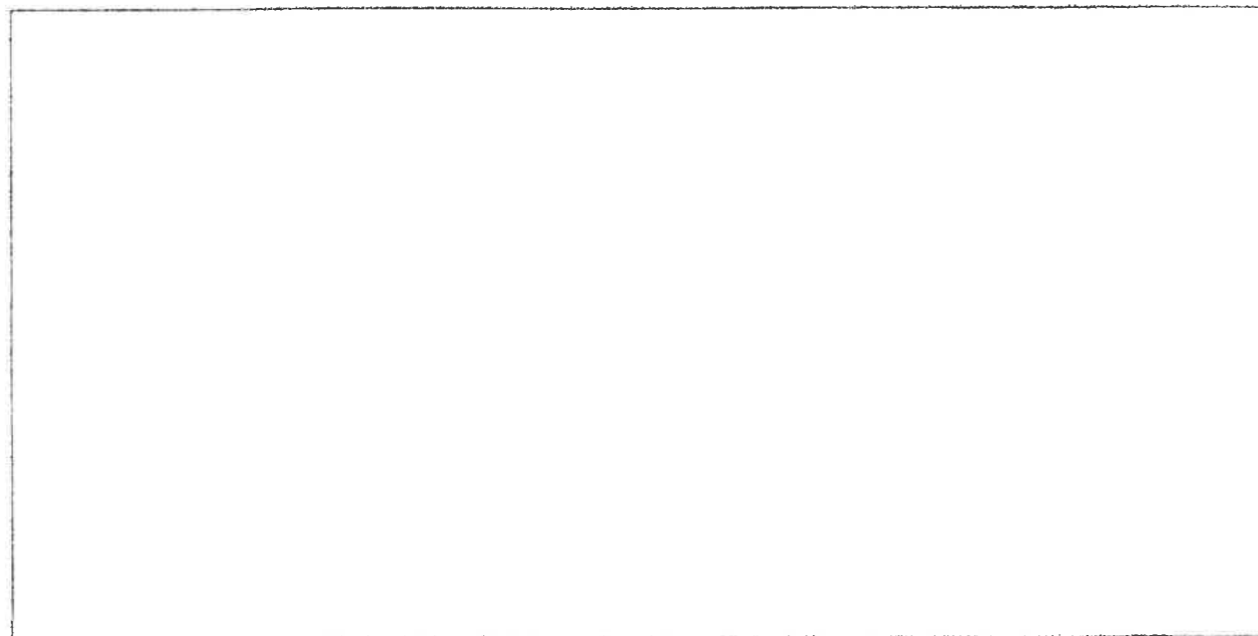
2 Listening and writing

Listen to your teacher and label the rooms.



3 Writing

Make a plan of your school and label all the rooms.



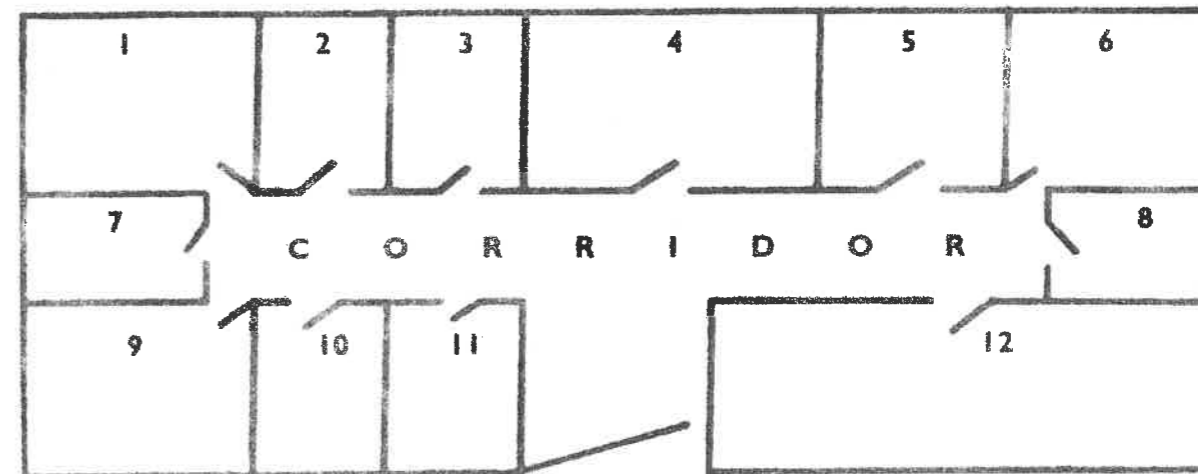
EVERYONE HAS A ROOM.

Match column A to column B.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------|
| There are many books to read in this room. | • | • classroom |
| The pupils make music in this room. | • | • science room |
| At school, you can eat in this room. | • | • corridor |
| The pupils and teachers work in this room. | • | • library |
| It is passage between different rooms. | • | • dining room |
| The secretary works in this room. | • | • music room |
| This room is a 'laboratory'. | • | • staff room |
| The pupils draw and paint in this room. | • | • office |
| At break, the teachers go to this room. | • | • art room |

WHERE IS IT?

Read the text and match the numbers with the right places.



When you go in through the front door, the room in front of you is the **dining room**. The first room on the left of the **dining room** is the **science room**, and the second and third are **classrooms**. The **staff room** is between the **dining room** and the **secretary's office**. The **boys' toilet** is at the end of the **corridor** on the right. When you come out of the **boys' toilet** facing the **corridor**, the **library** is on the left. The **girls' toilet** is on the left of the **library** at the other end of the **corridor**, and there's a **music room** next to it. The **art room** is between the **music room** and a **classroom**.

School rules

Must / mustn't

Writing (about rules)

What are the rules in your school? Write a paragraph about the things you must and mustn't do. Begin with your name and the name of your school.



IT'S THE RULE!

Rewrite the following sentences expressing the same idea. Change the verb form and the words in italics.

Ex: We must arrive *on time*. → We mustn't arrive *late*.

- We must walk *on the right*. _____
- We must walk *in the corridor*. _____
- We must be *silent* in the corridor. _____
- We must work *in class*. _____
- We must eat and drink *in the dining hall*. _____
- We must open the doors *when teachers are coming*. _____

THE RULES OF THE GAME

Write the rules of a game you know well.

In _____ (name of the game)

you must _____ you mustn't _____

Identifying animals

Identifying animals
Adverbs of frequency
(revision)

Writing (about animals)

Look at your book (page 54) and match the pictures to the descriptions.

- Ex: A is a whale. D _____
- B _____ E _____
- C _____ F _____

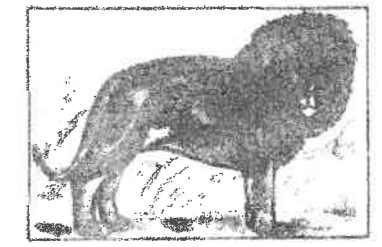
gorilla



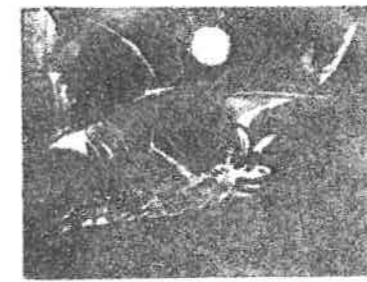
elephant



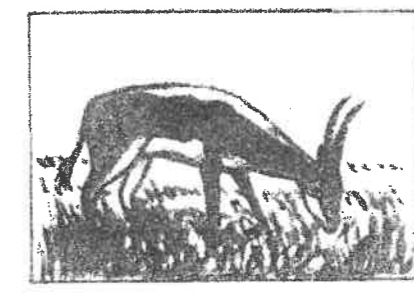
lion



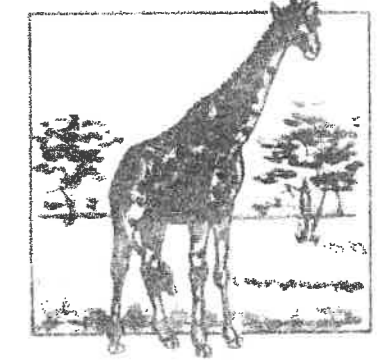
bat



gazelle



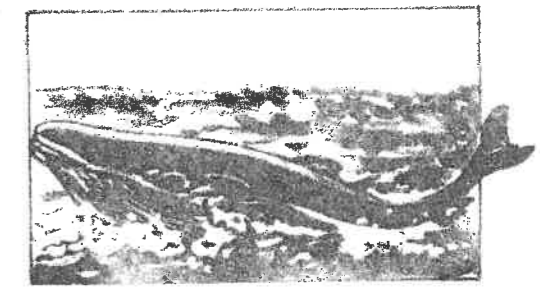
giraffe



hippopotamus



whale





STRANGE NAMES!

Re-order the letters to find out names of animals.

Ex: K A S E N : SNAKE F A R I F E G : _____

N A L E T E P H : _____ N O L I : _____

L E Z A G E L : _____ L I R O G A L : _____

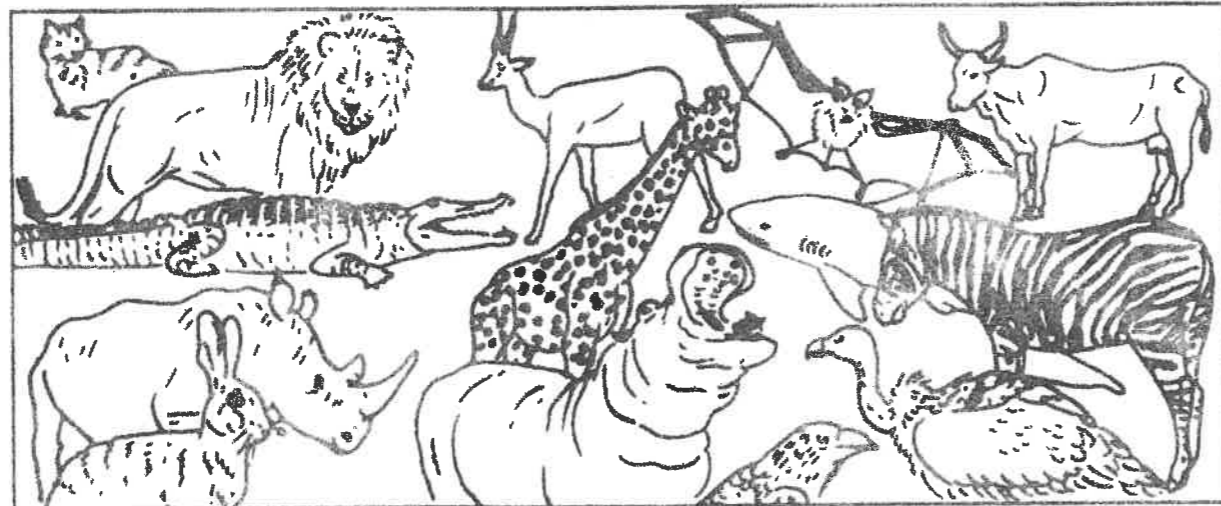
T A B : _____ B A R E Z : _____

WHAT A ZOO!

What are the animals in this zoo?

Use

there is there are on the left
on the right in the middle



Ex: There is a zebra in this zoo. It is on the right of the picture.

Classifying animals

more animals
Their
characteris
Has got

1 Reading and writing

b. Write short answers to these questions.

1 Name a mammal that often walks on four legs, but sometimes likes to swim.

2 Name a mammal that never eats meat.

3 Name a mammal that flies.

4 Name a mammal that often walks on two legs, but sometimes walks on four legs.

5 Name a mammal that always swims.

3 Writing a description

Write a description of three animals in exercise 2 (page 55). Answer these questions.

- What kind of animal is it?
- What colour is it?
- Is it big or small?
- Does it walk, fly or swim?
- How many legs does it have?
- What does it eat?

Ex: This animal is a bird. It is big and it is black. It flies and it walks on two legs. It eats meat.

1 _____

2 _____

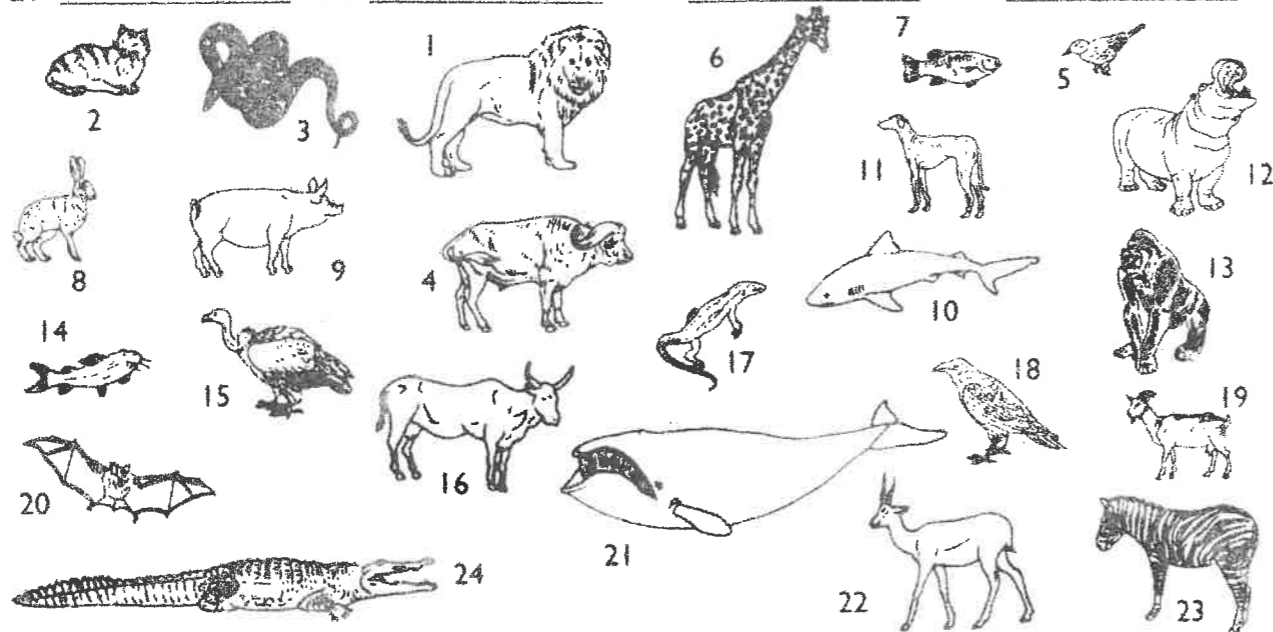
3 _____



THE ANIMAL KINGDOM

1 Find the names of the animals below. Refer to your book pages 55 and 56.

- 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____
- 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____
- 9 _____ 10 _____ 11 _____ 12 _____
- 13 _____ 14 _____ 15 _____ 16 _____
- 17 _____ 18 _____ 19 _____ 20 _____
- 21 _____ 22 _____ 23 _____ 24 _____



2. Tick (✓) the characteristics of these animals. Follow the example.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Bird																								
Mammal						✓																		
Reptile																								
Fish																								
Have babies						✓																		
Lay* eggs																								
Walk						✓																		
Fly																								
Swim																								
Crawl																								

* to lay eggs : pondre des œufs.

Farm animals

3 Writing

Read the text in your book (page 56) and write short answers to these questions.

- 1 What is the name for the meat from a pig? _____
- 2 What animals do dogs hunt? _____
- 3 What do cats hunt? _____
- 4 What animals give us eggs? _____
- 5 What do we call the meat from a cow? _____
- 6 What do we call the meat from a sheep? _____
- 7 What animals give us milk? _____
- 8 What do donkeys carry? _____
- 9 What animals give us meat? _____
- 10 What is the name for the meat from a chicken? _____



'THE'

Circle 'the' when it is pronounced [ði:].

- 1 the building 2 Ex: (the) onion 3 the hospital 4 the orange
- 5 the hotel 6 the church 7 the eye 8 the head
- 9 the leg 10 the ear 11 the chair 12 the arm
- 13 the yellow banana 14 the eggplant 15 the white skirt 16 the brown tree

'A' OR 'AN'?

Complete with 'a' or 'an'.

- 1 _____ animal 2 _____ mammal 3 _____ elephant
- 4 _____ cow 5 _____ hippopotamus 6 _____ whale
- 7 _____ important problem 8 _____ interesting story 9 _____ intelligent dog
- 10 _____ ox 11 _____ goat 12 _____ hunting dog
- 13 _____ duck 14 _____ hen 15 _____ bat

HOW OFTEN DO YOU GO?

Complete the following chart.

Ex: theatre → I sometimes go to the theatre.

- Beach / River : _____
- Cinema : _____
- Museum : _____
- Parties : _____
- Stadium : _____
- Zoo : _____

3 Description

1. Write your description.

4 Classification



5 Grammar

Complete.

- 1 _____ bats fly.
- 2 _____ mammals walk, but _____ mammals fly.
- 3 _____ mammals walk on four legs, but _____ mammals walk on two legs.
- 4 _____ mammals swim.

70
seventy

Safety on the road

3 Writing (instructions)

a. Look at the road signs, page 58. Some signs tell you what you must do; other signs tell you what you must not do. Complete these sentences with 'must' or 'must not'.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 You _____ turn left. | 4 You _____ turn left. |
| 2 You _____ stop. | 5 You _____ turn right. |
| 3 You _____ go. | 6 You _____ turn right. |

b. Complete these sentences.



1 You _____ turn left, but you can turn right.

2 You _____ turn right, but you _____ turn left.



MAKE A LABEL

Follow the instructions. Use a pencil.

- 1 Write your name in the rectangle on the right.
- 2 Complete the rectangle between the fifth and the eighth line.
- 3 Make three other squares, one at each of the three other corners of the big rectangle.
- 4 Colour the squares black.
- 5 Write the name of your school in the big rectangle.
- 6 Put your school address under the name of your school and under the rectangle.
- 7 Draw a triangle on the left of the white circle.
- 8 Write your class number in the triangle.
- 9 Complete the small rectangle on the right.
- 10 Write the name of your town in the small rectangle.

71
seventy-one

Travelling

Means of transport
Numbers
10 - 100 in
tens, 1000
Can/can't

Writing

Look at the map of West Africa (page 59 in your book). Are the sentences true or false? Write 'true' or 'false'.

- You can go from Mali to Senegal by train. _____
- You can go from Niger to Guinea by car. _____
- You can go from Togo to Mali by car. _____
- You can go from Côte d'Ivoire to Benin by train. _____
- You can go from Guinea to Mauritania by train. _____
- You can go from Burkina Faso to Côte d'Ivoire by train. _____
- You can go from Senegal to Togo by car. _____
- You can go from Niger to Benin by car. _____



CAN YOU DO IT?

Study this chart and find out what Freddy can do. Complete the chart with what you can do (✓) and what you can't (X).

	cooking meat stew	playing football	speaking 4 languages	working in the field	singing well	drawing well
Freddy	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
You						

Ex: Freddy can't cook meat stew but he can play football.

Transport

Comparative and superlative (adjectives of more than 2 syllables)
Can / must
How long does it take (time)

1 Reading and writing

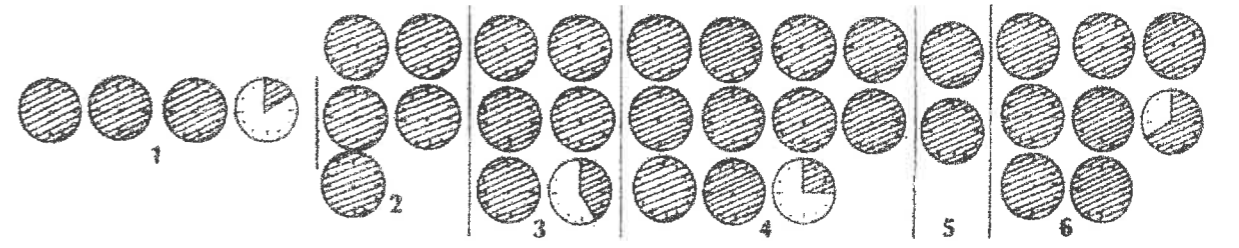
b. Read the text (page 60 in your book) and answer these questions.

Travel by coach is cheap – it costs 2,500 CFA to go from A to B, and 3,500 CFA from B to C. Plane travel is expensive – it costs 17,000 CFA to go from A to B, and 20,000 CFA from B to C. The train is cheaper than the plane, but more expensive than the coach. For example, it costs 3,200 CFA to go from A to B by train.

- How much does it cost to go from A to C by coach? _____
- How much does it cost to go from A to C by plane? _____
- Is it cheaper to go from A to B by train, or to go from B to C by coach? _____
- Is it more expensive to go from A to B by plane, or to go from A to C by plane? _____
- You can travel from A to B by plane, by coach, or by train. Which is cheapest? Which is the most expensive? _____

2 Writing

a. Write these times.



- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

b. Solve these problems.

- 1 A train goes at 60 kilometres an hour. It is 90 kilometres from A to D. How long does it take to go from A to D?
- 2 A car goes at 100 kilometres an hour. It is 150 kilometres from B to E. How long does it take to go from B to E?
- 3 A coach goes at 70 kilometres an hour. It is 210 kilometres from F to G. How long does it take to go from F to G?
- 4 A plane goes at 600 kilometres an hour. It is 800 kilometres from A to H. How long does it take to go from A to H?

1 _____ 3 _____
 2 _____ 4 _____



COACH EXPRESS

Study the chart and say how long these journeys take.

AIRPORT	DESTINATION	DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL
1 BAMAKO	MARSEILLE	10 H 20	15 h 10
2 GENEVA	NIAMEY	05 h 15	09 h 45
3 ABIDJAN	LOME	18 h 00	19 h 05
4 OUAGADOUGOU	PARIS	23 h 15	04 h 40
5 NEW YORK	DAKAR	00 h 05	07 h 25
6 LAGOS	LOME	17 h 00	17 h 45
7 LONDON	PARIS	09 h 00	10 h 00
8 COTONOU	BORDEAUX	15 h 30	21 h 10
9 N'DJAMENA	JEDDAH	21 h 00	00 h 40
10 DOUALA	BANGUI	06 h 10	07 h 50

Ex: 1 It takes four hours and fifty minutes to fly from Bamako to Marseille.

2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____
 7 _____
 8 _____
 9 _____
 10 _____

'CAN' OR 'MUST'?

Complete this dialogue with 'can', 'can't', 'must' or 'mustn't'.

MUM: I'm going to the market now. Here is some food for you. You 1 _____ have some of the cassava, but you 2 _____ touch the chicken : that is your father's lunch.

GIRL: 3 _____ I have some fish, Mum ?

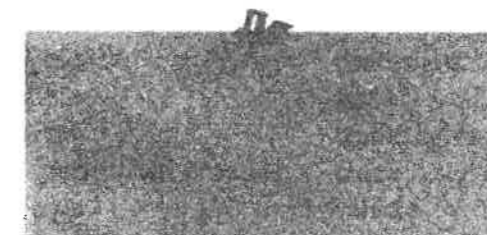
MUM: Yes, you 4 _____, but you 5 _____ eat it all ; your brother and sister 6 _____ also have some. You 7 _____ go and play after lunch but there is one thing you 8 _____ do first : wash your clothes. You 9 _____ wash your brother's also if you like.

GIRL: Oh, Mum, 10 _____ he wash his clothes? I 11 _____ go to the English Club meeting after lunch and I 12 _____ be late.



ON THE ROAD

Complete the text below using the following words.



You can ride your 1 _____ on the 2 _____ but it is important to follow the 3 _____ : turn left or right when they say so. You must stop when the 4 _____ are red.

When you get off a 5 _____, make sure no 6 _____, 7 _____, 8 _____ or other 9 _____ is coming before you cross the road.

Always walk on the 10 _____ when there is one.

Talking about houses

Types of houses
Names of rooms

2 Writing (about a flat)

Are these sentences true or false?

- 1 Yvette lives in a house. _____
- 2 Her flat hasn't got a garage. _____
- 3 Her flat has got a kitchen, a bathroom, a living room, and three bedrooms. _____
- 4 Yvette's flat hasn't got a garden. _____
- 5 The flat is on the second floor. _____

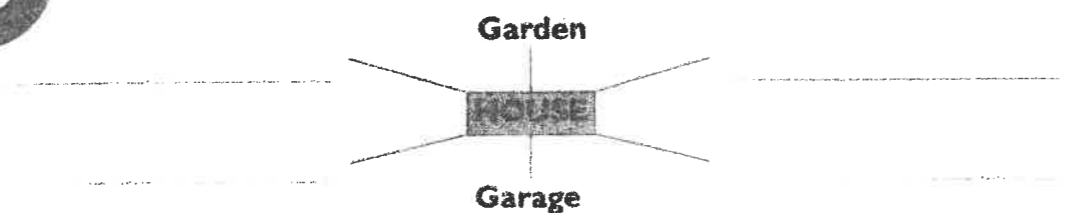
Correct the false sentences.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



MY HOUSE!

Complete this drawing with the different parts in a house.



WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

Complete this dialogue.

- You: _____ ?
 MOUSSA: I live in Bamako.
- You: _____ or _____ ?
 MOUSSA: In a flat.
- You: _____ floor?
 MOUSSA: The third.
- You: How _____ got?
 MOUSSA: Four : three bedrooms and a living room.
- You: _____ a garage?
 MOUSSA: No, my parents haven't got a car.
- You: _____ kitchen _____ or _____ ?
 MOUSSA: It's small, but the living room is very big.

LOOKING FOR A HOUSE

Study the chart and describe each house.

Ex. : The first house is on Republic Avenue.
 It has got three bedrooms,
 But it hasn't got a garden or
 It costs 150 000 F a month.

	NUMBER OF BEDROOMS	LIVING ROOM	DINING ROOM	NUMBER OF BATHROOMS	KITCHEN	GARDEN	GARAGE
HOUSE 1 Republic Avenue 150 000 F	3	✓	✓	2	✓ (small)	✗	✗
HOUSE 2 2nd Street (near Karamé market) 185 000 F	4	✓	✓	2	✓ (big)	✗	✓
HOUSE 3 Lamine Sissoko Avenue 80 000 F	2	✓	✓	1	✓	✓	✓ (for 2 cars)
HOUSE 4 Victoria Street (near the school) 180 000 F	4	✓ (small)	✓	1	✓	✓	✓



Talking about furniture

3 Writing (about a room)

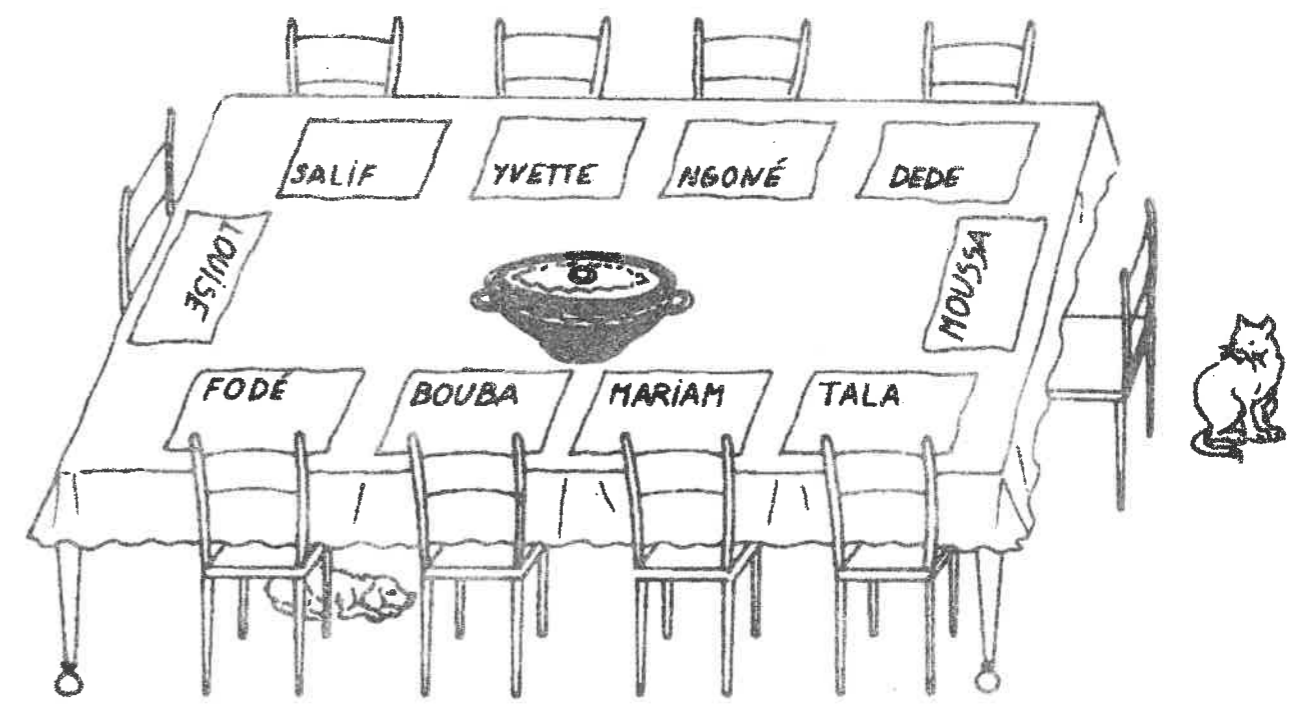
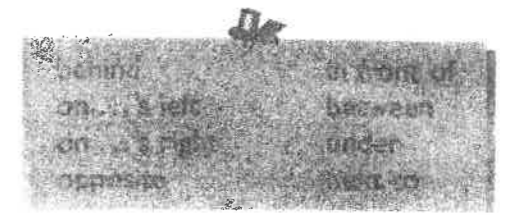
a. Draw your ideal living room and label all the furniture.

b. Now write a description of your ideal living room and read it to your partner.



ENJOY YOUR MEAL!

Study the picture and complete the sentences below using the words.



The food is in the middle of the table, 1 _____ everybody.

The dog is sitting 2 _____ the table 3 _____ Bouba and Fodé.

The cat is 4 _____ Moussa.

Tala is 5 _____ Moussa's _____ and 6 _____ Mariam's _____.

Yvette is 7 _____ Ngoné and 8 _____ Bouba.

Talking about dinner

Vocabulary of dinner-time Adverbs (first, then, next, finally)

3 Writing (a paragraph)

Now describe how you set the table at home. Write a paragraph using the words in the box. Begin like this: First I put...

next then at first

Handwriting lines for writing a paragraph.



HOW DO YOU CLEAR THE TABLE AT HOME?

Say how you clear the table. Use these adverbs: first, next, then and finally.

Handwriting lines for describing how to clear the table.

CHECK 15

4 Using adverbs

2. Write a paragraph about how you make a meat stew. Use the adverbs next, finally, first and then.

Handwriting lines for writing a paragraph about making a meat stew.

Fifty years ago

1 Listening and writing

b. Listen to your teacher and write the numbers in letters.

Handwriting lines for listening and writing numbers in letters.

4 Writing

Study these statistics for The Independence School, and complete the paragraph below.

The Independence School	25 years ago	today
numbers of students in class	27	34
teachers	2	11
classrooms	2	12
science rooms	0	2
libraries	0	1
staffrooms	1	2
offices	0	2

The Independence School _____ a small school 25 years ago.
 There were _____ teachers and 27 _____ in a class.
 Today the school _____ bigger.
 There are 11 _____ and _____ students in a class.
 25 years ago there _____ classrooms, but today there _____ 12.
 There weren't _____ science rooms, _____ now there are _____.
 There _____ one staffroom. Today there _____ two staffrooms, and also a library and two _____.



THE ODD ONE OUT

1. Circle the odd one.

- 1 Ex: twenty-seven ; sixty-five ; eighty-first ; thirty-two ; ninety-nine.
 2 forty-second ; seventy-one ; twenty-six ; fifty-five ; thirty-three.
 3 ninety-four ; one hundred ; thirty-one ; eighty-five ; twenty-six.

2. Rewrite the numbers except the odd ones.

- 1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____

THE HISTORY OF MY SCHOOL

Study the chart below and write a paragraph about "The United School". Refer to page 81, exercise 4.

The United School	25 years ago	today
numbers of students in class	40	32
numbers of teachers	3	20
numbers of classrooms	3	21
numbers of science rooms	0	3
numbers of libraries	0	1
numbers of staffrooms	1	2
numbers of offices	0	2



She killed the snake

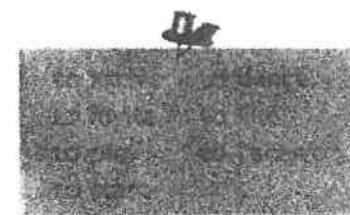
2 Writing (about the past)

Write the story of Mrs Diarra in the simple past tense. Begin like this: Yesterday, Mrs Diarra opened the door.



A NICE PARTY!

Complete the story with the verbs below.



Last Saturday was my birthday.

I _____ my friends home for a party.

The party _____ at four o'clock and everybody _____ on time.

My friends _____ the food and the music.

We _____ and _____ all evening.

I _____ many presents* and I was the happiest person in the world.

* to receive : recevoir.
* a present : un cadeau.

DATES AND EVENTS

Ask questions using the given cues and write the answers.

Ex: Soundiata Keita / to die* / 1225 .

When did Soundiata Keita die?

→ Soundiata Keita died in 1225.

• Christopher Columbus / America / to discover / 1492 .

• Martin Luther King / to die / 1963 .

• Neil Armstrong / moon / to walk / 1969 .

• The Second World War / to start / 1939 .

• My country / independence / to gain* / 1960 .

• Desmond Tutu / Nobel Peace Prize / to receive / 1985 .

• The Second World War / to end / 1945 .

* to die : mourir
* to gain : obtenir

Back from England

2 Writing

Complete the paragraph with the past of the following verbs:

Mrs Sylla _____ to the shop and _____ a fan, a mat, a lamp and a radio for her new house. The lamp _____ more than the mat and the fan _____ less than the radio. The television _____ too expensive so she _____ the radio. Then she _____ tired, so she _____ to a restaurant and _____ chicken Yassa. It _____ delicious. She _____ her shopping!



VERBS

Complete the empty boxes with the appropriate verb forms.

INFINITIVE		to go		to spend		to buy		to see		to write
PAST TENSE	was were		told		sold		cost		had	

WHY...? BECAUSE!

Match each beginning of sentence (A) with the right ending (B).

- 1 I don't like rugby
- 2 She bought this radio
- 3 I take a taxi
- 4 I must learn my lessons
- 5 Why are you running?
- 6 I gave a party
- 7 I must see this film
- 8 I didn't write to him
- 9 Why don't you phone them?
- 10 I can't buy these jeans
- 11 I'm inviting you

because

- a I haven't got his address.
- b it was my birthday.
- c tomorrow is my birthday.
- d they're too expensive.
- e I think it's interesting.
- f I haven't got their phone number.
- g I think it's violent.
- h it's faster than the bus.
- i we have a test next week.
- j I'm late for school.
- k it was the cheapest.

3

Complete.

Were there _____ bicycles a hundred years ago?

Yes, there were _____ bicycles, and there were _____ sewing machines too.

But were there _____ planes? No, there weren't _____ planes a hundred years ago.

The date of the first plane was 1903.

4

to walk: _____

to eat: _____

to send: _____

to open: _____

to drink: _____

to be: _____

to look: _____

to go: _____

to enjoy: _____

to help: _____

to see: _____

to do: _____

to start: _____

to buy: _____

to listen: _____

Phonetics and vocabulary

Le symbole (') indique qu'il faut faire porter l'accent sur la syllabe suivante.

Le symbole (*) indique qu'on doit prononcer le son /r/ à la fin du mot si le mot suivant commence par un son voyelle. Par exemple, « better » (/betə*/) se prononce /betər/ quand il précède « answer » : a better answer (/ə betər ɑ:nsə/), mais il se prononce /betə/ quand il précède « student » : a better student (/ə betə stju:dənt/).

/p/	pen	/s/	see
/b/	book	/z/	boys
/t/	table	/f/	fish
/d/	desk	/ʒ/	usually
/k/	desk	/h/	her
/g/	girl	/m/	man
/tʃ/	chair	/n/	no
/dʒ/	jeans	/ɹ/	morning
/f/	fish	/l/	leg
/v/	have	/r/	red
/θ/	thin	/j/	yes
/ð/	this	/w/	we

/i:/	see	/ə/	banana
/ɪ/	it	/eɪ/	grey
/e/	bed	/əʊ/	go
/æ/	at	/aɪ/	eye
/ɑ:/	arm	/aʊ/	house
/ɒ/	shop	/ɔɪ/	boy
/ɔ:/	draw	/ɪə/	ear
/ʊ/	pull	/eə/	chair
/u:/	spoon	/ʊə/	flower
/ɜ:/	girl	/ʌ/	son

a. an	1 /ə/, /æn/ or /ən/	un, une
add (to)	10 /æd/	ajouter
after	7 /ɑ:ftə*/	après
all	13 /ɔ:l/	tout, tous, toutes
along	7 /ə'lɒŋ/	le long de
alphabet	1 /ælfəbet/	alphabet
always	13 /'ɔ:lweɪz/	toujours
and	1 /ænd/ or /ənd/	et
animal	13 /'ænɪmə/	animal
answer	1 /'ɑ:nsə*/	répondre
any	16 /eni/	du, de la, des
April	8 /'eɪprəl/	avril
arm	3 /ɑ:m/	bras
armchair	15 /ɑ:m'tʃeə*/	fauteuil
ask	1 /ɑ:sk/	demander
at	7 /æt/ or /ət/	à
athlete	11 /'æθli:t/	athlète
August	8 /'ɔ:gəst/	août

baby (babies)	13 /'beɪbɪ (i:z) /	bébé(s)
bag	1 /bæg/	sac
banana	5 /bə'nɑ:nə/	banane
bank	2 /bæŋk/	banque
basin	15 /'beɪsən/	basine
basket	9 /'bɑ:skɪt/	panier
bat (n the animal)	13 /'bæt/	chauve-souris
bath	15 /'bɑ:θ/	bain
bathroom	15 /'bɑ:θru:m/	salle de bain
beak	13 /bi:k/	bec
bed	15 /bed/	lit
bedroom	15 /'bedru:m/	chambre à coucher
beef	13 /bi:f/	(viande de) bœuf
before	7 /bɪ'fɔ:*/	avant
behind	5 /bɪ'hænd/	derrière
best	11 /best/	(le) mieux
better	11 /'betə*/	meilleur
bicycle	8 /'baɪsɪkl/	bicyclette
big	9 /bɪg/	grand, gros

bird	13 /bɜ:d/	oiseau
black	4 /blæk/	noir
blouse	4 /blaʊz/	chemisier
blue	4 /blu:/	bleu
board	1 /bɔ:d/	tableau (noir)
boat	8 /bəʊt/	bateau
body	3 /'bɒdi/	corps
book	1 /bʊk/	livre
bookcase	15 /'bʊkkeɪz/	bibliothèque (meuble)
bookshop	12 /'bʊkʃɒp/	librairie
boxing	11 /'bɒksɪŋ/	boxe
boy	2 /bɔɪ/	garçon
bread	10 /bred/	pain
bridge	7 /brɪdʒ/	pont
bring (to)	12 /brɪŋ/	apporter
bronze	11 /brɒnz/	bronze
brother	3 /'brʌðə*/	frère
building	15 /'bɪldɪŋ/	bâtiment
bus	8 /bʌs/	bus
but	15 /bʌt/	mais
buy (to)	8 /baɪ/	acheter

C

cabbage	5 /'kæbɪdʒ/	chou
camel	13 /'kæməl/	chameau
can	14 /'kæn/	pouvoir
capital (city)	6 /'kæpɪt(ə)'sɪti/	capitale
car	4 /kɑ:*/	voiture
carefully	3 /'keəfəli/	prudemment
carrot	5 /'kærət/	carotte
carry (to)	13 /'kæri/	porter, transporter
cassava	10 /kə'sɑ:və/	manioc
cat	13 /'kæt/	chat
catfish	13 /'kætfɪʃ/	poisson-chat
change (over) (to)	1 /tʃeɪndʒ/	changer
chair	1 /tʃeə*/	chaise
cheap	14 /tʃi:p/	bon marché
chemistry	12 /'kemɪstri/	chimie
chicken (the animal)	10 /'tʃɪkɪn/	poulet
chicken (the meat)	13 /'tʃɪkɪn/	(viande de poulet)
child (pl children)	3 /tʃaɪld/	enfant(s)
choose (to)	2 /tʃu:z/	choisir
church	2 /tʃɜ:tʃ/	église
circle	11 /'sɜ:kl/	cercle
city	8 /'sɪti/	(grande) ville
classroom	12 /'klɔ:s ru:m/	salle de classe
clean (to)	9 /kli:n/	nettoyer
climb (to)	13 /klaɪm/	grimper

close (to)	7 /klaʊz/	fermer
clock	7 /klɒk/	horloge
clothes	8 /'kləʊðz/	vêtements
coach (n transport)	14 /'kəʊʃ/	car, bus
coat	12 /kəʊt/	manteau
coconut	5 /'kəʊkənʌt/	noix de coco
coffee	10 /'kɒfi/	café
coffee table	15 /'kɒfi teɪbl/	table de salon
colour (n)	4 /'kʌlə*/ (n)	couleur
come (to)	8 /'kʌm/	venir
compete (to)	11 /'kæmpɪt/	rivaliser
cook (to)	10 /kʊk/ (vb)	faire la cuisine
cooker	15 /'kʊkə*/	cuisinière
corridor	12 /'kɒrɪdɔ:*/	couloir
cost (to)	14 /'kɒst/	coûter
country	6 /'kʌntri/	pays
cover (to)	5 /'kʌvə*/	couvrir
cow	13 /kaʊ/	vache
crocodile	13 /'krɒkədaɪl/	crocodile
crop	9 /krɒp/	culture
crow	13 /krəʊ/	corbeau
cupboard	15 /'kʌbəd/	placard
cut up (to)	10 /kʌt ʌp/	couper
cycling	11 /'saɪklɪŋ/ (n)	cyclisme

D

damage (to)	12 /'dæmɪdʒ/	abîmer
dance (to)	11 /'dɑ:ns/	danser
dark	5 /dɑ:k/	sombre, obscur
daughter	3 /'dɔ:tə*/	filie (des parents)
day	7 /deɪ/	jour
December	8 /dɪ'sembə*/	décembre
dentist	2 /'dentɪst/	dentiste
desk	1 /desk/	bureau
difficult	16 /'dɪfɪkəlt/	difficile
dig (to)	9 /dɪg/	creuser, bêcher
dig up (to)	9 /dɪg ʌp/	déraciner (une plante), piocher
dining room	12 /'daɪnɪŋru:m/	salle à manger
diving	11 /'daɪvɪŋ/	plongée
do (to)	5 /du:/ ou /də/	(aux. verb) } faire
do (to)	12 /du:/ ou /də/	(ord. verb) }
doctor	2 /'dɒktə*/	médecin
dog	13 /dɒg/	chien
donkey	13 /'dɒŋki/	âne
door	1 /dɔ:*/	porte
down	3 /daʊn/	(mouvement vers le bas)

Ex: sit down

Ex: assieds-toi!

draw (to)	3 /drou/	dessiner
dress	8 /dres/	robe
dress (to)	8 /dres/	habiller
drink (to)	10 /drɪŋk/ (vb)	boire
drive (to)	7 /draɪv/	conduire
driver	7 /'draɪvə*/	conducteur
duck	13 /dʌk/	canard

E

ear	3 /iə*/	oreille
east	6 /i:st/	est
easy	16 /'i:zi/	facile
eat (to)	10 /i:t/	manger
egg	10 /eg/	œuf
eggplant	5 /'egplɑ:nt/	aubergine
eighth	8 /eɪtθ/	huitième
electric light	16 /'ɪlektɪk'lɑ:t/	lumière électrique
elephant	13 /'elɪfənt/	éléphant
eleventh	8 /'i:lev(ə)nθ/	onzième
English	6 /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/	anglais
enjoy (to)	16 /'ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	aimer
evening	7 /'i:vnɪŋ/	soir
everybody	9 /'evrɪbɒdi/	tout le monde
everyone	8 /'evrɪwʌn/	tout le monde
exercise	5 /'eksəsaɪz/	exercice
expensive	14 /ɪk'spensɪv/	cher
eye	3 /aɪ/	œil

F

family	3 /'fæmɪli/	famille
fan (n)	15 /fæn/	ventilateur
farmer	2 /'fɑ:mə*/	fermier
fast	11 /fɑ:st/	vite
fat	11 /fæt/	gros, gras
father	3 /'fɑ:ðə*/	père
February	8 /'februəri/	février
feet	3 /fi:t/	pieds
fertilizer	9 /'fɜ:tɪlaɪzə*/	engrais
few	13 /fju:/	peu de
field	9 /fi:ld/	champ
fifth	8 /fɪfθ/	cinquième
fight (to)	12 /faɪt/	se battre
finally	15 /'faɪnəli/	finalement
find (to)	5 /faɪnd/	trouver

finish (to)	8 /'fɪnɪʃ/	finir
first	8 /fɜ:st/	premier
first	8 /fɜ:st/	en premier
(to do something first)		
fish (n)	9 /fɪʃ/ (n)	poisson
fish (to)	9 /fɪʃ/ (vb)	pêcher
fisherman	9 /'fɪʃmən/	pêcheur
flag	6 /flæg/	drapeau
flat (n)	7 /flæt/	appartement
floor	15 /flɔ:*/	étage
flower	9 /'flaʊə*/	fleur
fly (to)	13 /flaɪ/	voler
follow	3 /'fɒləʊ/	suivre
foot	3 /fʊt/	pied
fork	15 /fɔ:k/	fourchette
fourth	8 /fɔ:θ/	quatrième
French	6 /frentʃ/	français
Friday	7 /'fraɪdi/	vendredi
from	7 /frəm/	de (provenance, origine)
fruit	13 /fru:t/	fruit

G

game	3 /geɪm/	jeu
garage	15 /'gærɑ:ʒ/	garage
garden	15 /'gɑ:dən/	jardin
gazelle	12 /gə'zel/	gazelle
geography	12 /dʒɪ 'ɒɡrəfi/	géographie
get up (to)	7 /get ʌp/	se lever
giraffe	13 /dʒɪ 'rɑ:f/	girafe
girl	2 /gɜ:l/	filie
give (to)	9 /gɪv/	donner
glass (the container)	15 /glɑ:s/	verre
go (to)	12 /gəʊ/	aller
goat	13 /gəʊt/	chèvre
gold	11 /gəʊld/	or
good	11 /gʊd/	bon, bien
good	1 /gʊd ɑ:ftə'nu:n/	bonjour!
afternoon		(l'après-midi)
goodbye	1 /gʊd'baɪ/	au revoir
good morning	1 /gʊd'mɔ:ɪnɪŋ/	bonjour (le matin)
gorilla	13 /gə'rɪlə/	gorille
go to school (to)	12 /gəʊ'tə'sku:l/	aller à l'école
grass	1 /grɑ:s/	herbe
green	4 /grɪn/	vert
grey	4 /greɪ/	gris
groundnut	10 /'graʊnd'na:t/	arachide

grow (to)	9 /graʊ/	faire pousser
guava	5 /'gʌvə/	goyave
guess	3 /ges/	deviner
guinea fowl	13 /'ɡiːnɪfaʊl/	pintade

hair (of an animal)	13 /'heɪ*/	poils
half	7 /hɑːf/	moitié
hand	3 /hænd/	main
have (to)	4 /hæv/ ou /həv/	avoir
have got	13 /həv gɒt/	
hat	4 /hæt/	chapeau
he	2 /hiː/	il
head	3 /hed/	tête
headscarf	4 /'hedskɑːf/	foulard
hello	1 /'heləʊ/	salut ! bonjour !
help (to)	9 /help/ (vb)	aider
hen	13 /hen/	poule
her	1 /hɜː*/	son, sa, ses
hippopotamus	13 /'hɪpə'pɒtəməs/	hippopotame
his	1 /hɪz/	son, sa, ses
history	12 /'hɪstəri/	histoire
horn	13 /hɔːn/	corne
hospital	2 /'hɒspɪtl/	hôpital
hotel	2 /'həʊtel/	hôtel
hour	10 /'aʊə*/	heure
house	15 /haʊs/	maison
how long	14 /'haʊlɒŋ/	quelle longueur...
how many	1 /'haʊmeni/	combien (de)
how much	14 /'haʊmʌtʃ/	combien (prix)
how old	2 /'haʊəʊld/	quel âge...
hunt (to)	13 /hʌnt/	chasser

I	2 /aɪ/	je
in	5 /ɪn/	dans
indigo	4 /'ɪndɪgəʊ/	indigo
indoor	11 /'ɪndəʊ*/	à l'intérieur
in front of	5 /ɪn'frʌnt əv/	devant
instructions	3 /ɪn'strʌkʃn/	instructions
interrupt (to)	12 /ɪntə'rʌpt/	interrompre
into	9 /ɪntu/	dans, en
it	4 /ɪt/	elle, il, lui

jacket	4 /'dʒækɪt/	veste
January	8 /'dʒænjuəri/	janvier
jeans	8 /'dʒiːnz/	jeans
job	2 /dʒɒb/	travail
July	8 /dʒuːlaɪ/	juillet
jumping	11 /'dʒʌmpɪŋ/	saut
June	8 /dʒuːn/	juin

kill (to)	16 /'kɪl/	tuer
kitchen	15 /'kɪtʃɪn/	cuisine
knife	15 /naɪf/	couteau
knives	15 /naɪvz/	couteaux

lamb	13 /læm/	agneau
lamp	15 /læmp/	lampe
land	13 /lænd/	pays
language	6 /'læŋɡwɪdʒ/	langue (étrangère)
late	12 /leɪt/	en retard
learn (to)	3 /lɜːn/	apprendre
leave (to)	7 /liːv/	partir, quitter
left	12 /left/	(à) gauche
leg	3 /leg/	jambe
lesson	1 /'lesən/	leçon
library	12 /'laɪbrəri/	bibliothèque
light	5 /laɪt/	clair(e)
like (to)	5 /laɪk/	aimer
listen (to)	1 /'lɪs(ə)n/	écouter
live (to)	6 /lɪv/	vivre
living room	15 /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/	salon
lizard	13 /'lɪzəd/	lézard
look	1 /lʊk/	regarder
lots (of)	12 /lɒts/	beaucoup de
luggage	12 /'lʌɡɪdʒ/	bagages

M	Unit	
make (to)	10 /meɪk/	faire
mammal	12 /'mæməl/	mammifère

90
ninety

man (pl men)	2 /mæn/ (pl /men/)	homme(s)
mango	5 /'mæŋɡəʊ/	mangue
many	11 /'meni/	beaucoup (de)
map	6 /mæp/	carte
March	8 /mɑːtʃ/	mars
market	2 /'mɑːkɪt/	marché
mat	15 /mæt/	matte (de paille)
mathematics	12 /'mæθə'mætiks/	mathématiques
May	8 /meɪ/	mai
meat	10 /miːt/	viande
medal	11 /'medəl/	médaille
mice	13 /maɪs/	souris (pluriel)
milk	13 /mɪlk/	lait
mime (to)	2 /maɪm/	mimer
minute	10 /'mɪnɪt/	minute
mistake	10 /mɪ'steɪk/	erreur
Monday	7 /'mʌndɪ/	lundi
more	11 /mɔː*/	plus de
morning	7 /'mɔːnɪŋ/	matin
mosque	2 /'mɒsk/	mosquée
most	11 /məʊst/	le plus (de)
mother	3 /'mʌðə*/	mère
mouse	13 /maʊs/	souris (sing)
mouth	3 /maʊθ/	bouche
move (to)	5 /muːv/	déplacer
must	12 /mʌst/	devoir
mutton	13 /'mʌtən/	(viande de) mouton
my	1 /maɪ/	mon, ma, mes

N		
name	1 /neɪm/	nom
neck	13 /nek/	cou
need (to)	10 /niːd/	avoir besoin de
net	9 /net/	filet
never	7 /'nevə*/	jamais
next	10 /nekst/	prochain(e)
next to	5 /nekst/	à côté de
night	7 /naɪt/	nuit
ninth	8 /naɪnθ/	neuvième
no	2 /nəʊ/	non
north	6 /nɔːθ/	nord
nose	3 /nəʊz/	nez
not	5 /nɒt/	ne pas
November	8 /nə'vembə*/	novembre
number	1 /'nʌmbə*/	nombre, numéro
nurse	2 /nɜːs/	infirmière

O		
o'clock	7 /ə'klɒk/	heure exacte
(two o'clock)		(deux heures)
October	8 /'ɒktəʊbə*/	octobre
office	12 /'ɒfɪs/	bureau
often	13 /'ɒfən/	souvent
oil	10 /ɔɪl/	huile
on	5 /ɒn/	sur
onion	5 /'ʌnʃən/	oignon
on time	12 /ɒn'taɪm/	à l'heure
open	7 /'əʊpən/	ouvert(e)
opposite	15 /'ɒpəzɪt/	en face de
orange (colour)	4 /'ɒrɪndʒ/	orange (couleur)
orange (fruit)	4 /'ɒrɪndʒ/	orange (fruit)
outdoor	11 /'aʊtɔː*/	extérieur
out of	7 /'aʊt əv/	en dehors de
oven	13 /'ʌvən/	four
over	7 /'əʊvə*/	par-dessus, au-dessus
ox	13 /ɒks/	bœuf

P		
park	7 /pɑːk/	parc
partner	3 /'pɑːtnə*/	partenaire
past	7 /pɑːst/	passé
pawpaw	5 /'pɔːpɔː/	papaye
pedestrian crossing	14 /'pɪdestriən krosɪŋ/	passage pour piétons
pen	1 /pen/	stylo
pencil	1 /'pensɪl/	crayon
people	9 /'piːpl/	personnes, gens
person (pl people)	2 /'pɜːsən/	personne
physics	12 /'fɪzɪks/	physique
pick (to)	9 /pɪk/	choisir
picture	3 /'pɪktʃə*/	tableau, dessin
pig	13 /pɪg/	cochon
pineapple	5 /'paɪnæpl/	ananas
pink	5 /pɪŋk/	rose
plane	8 /pleɪn/	avion
plant (n)	9 /plɑːnt/	plante
plant (to)	9 /plɑːnt/	planter
plantain	5 /'plæntɪn/	banane plantain
plate	15 /pleɪt/	assiette
play (to)	3 /pleɪ/	jouer
point (to)	3 /pɔɪnt/	indiquer
policeman	2 /'pɒlɪsmən/	policier
pork	13 /pɔːk/	(viande de) porc

91
ninety-one

Portuguese	6 /pɔ:tju:gi:z/	portugais
pot	10 /pɒt/	pot
potato	5 /pə'teɪtəʊ/	pomme de terre
pull (to)	13 /pul/	tirer
purple	4 /'pɜ:pəl/	violet
push (to)	13 /pʊʃ/	pousser
put (to)	5 /put/	mettre

Q

quarter	7 /'kwɔ:tə*/	quart
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R

radio	15 /'reɪdiəʊ/	radio
rainbow	4 /'reɪnbəʊ/	arc-en-ciel
read (to)	1 /ri:d/	lire
recipe	10 /'resɪpi/	recette
red	4 /red/	rouge
repeat (to)	1 /ri'pi:t/	répéter
reptile	13 /'reptail/	reptile
restaurant	2 /'restərɒnt/	restaurant
result	11 /rɪ'zʌlt/	résultat
rice	10 /raɪs/	riz
right	12 /raɪt/	(à) droite
river	9 /'rɪvə*/	rivière, fleuve
road	7 /rəʊd/	route
road sign	14 /'rəʊd saɪn/	panneau indicateur
room	12 /ru:m/	pièce (de la maison)
rowing	11 /'rəʊɪŋ/	aviron (sport)
rule	12 /ru:l/	règle
run (to)	12 /rʌn/	courir
running	11 /'rʌnɪŋ/	course

S

salt	10 /sɔ:lt/	sel
sandal	8 /'sændəl/	sandale
Saturday	7 /'sætədi/	samedi
say (to)	3 /seɪ/	dire
scale	13 /skeɪl/	écaille
school	2 /sku:l/	école

school bag	5 /sku:l'bæg/	cartable
science	12 /'saɪəns/	science
second	8 /'sekənd/	deuxième
see (to)	7 /si:/	voir
seed	9 /si:d/	graine
seed bed	9 /'si:d bed/	(couche de) semis
sell (to)	9 /sel/	vendre
send (to)	11 /send/	envoyer
September	8 /'septembə*/	septembre
seventh	8 /'sev(ə)nθ/	septième
sewing machine	16 /'səʊɪŋ 'mɑ:ʃi:n/	machine à coudre
shark	13 /ʃɑ:k/	requin
she	2 /ʃi:/	elle
sheep	13 /ʃi:p/	mouton
shirt	4 /ʃɜ:t/	chemise
shoe	8 /ʃu:/	chaussure
shop	2 /ʃɒp/	magasin
short	11 /ʃɔ:t/	court
shorts	8 /ʃɔ:ts/	un short
sign	14 /saɪn/	signe
silver	11 /'sɪlvə*/	argent
sister	3 /'sɪstə*/	sœur
sit (down) (to)	1 /sɪt/	s'asseoir
sixth	8 /sɪksθ/	sixième
skirt	4 /skɜ:t/	jupe
slow	11 /sləʊ/	lent
small	9 /smɔ:l/	petit
snake	13 /sneɪk/	serpent
so	14 /səʊ/	aussi, donc
social studies	12 /'səʊʃəl'stʌdɪz/	sciences sociales
sock	8 /sɒk/	chaussette
sofa	15 /'səʊfə/	canapé
soldier	2 /'səʊldɪə*/	soldat
some	16 /sʌm/	du, de la, des, quelques
something	4 /'sʌmθɪŋ/	quelque chose
sometimes	7 /'sʌmtaɪmz/	quelquefois
son	3 /sʌn/	fil
south	6 /sauθ/	sud
sow (to)	9 /səʊ/	semmer
Spanish	6 /'spæɪnɪʃ/	espagnol
speak (to)	6 /spi:k/	parler
spoon	15 /spu:n/	cuillère
sport	11 /spɔ:t/	sport
stadium	2 /'steɪdɪəm/	stade
staffroom	12 /'stɑ:fɪrʊm/	salle des professeurs
stand (up) (to)	3 /stænd/	se lever
start (to)	8 /stɑ:t/	commencer
station	7 /'steɪʃən/	gare
stew	10 /stju:/	ragoût
stop (to)	14 /stɒp/	s'arrêter

student	1 /'stju:dənt/	étudiant
study (to)	12 /'stʌdi:/	étudier
subject (at school)	12 /'sʌbdʒekt/	matière
sugar	10 /'ʃʊgə*/	sucré
Sunday	7 /'sʌndɪ/	dimanche
sweater	8 /'swetə/	pullover
swim (to)	13 /swɪm/	nager
swimming	11 /'swɪmɪŋ/	natation

T

table	1 /'teɪbəl/	table
tablecloth	15 /'teɪbəlkləʊθ/	nappe
tail	13 /teɪl/	queue
take (to)	5 /teɪk/	prendre
tall	11 /tɔ:l/	grand(e)
taxi	7 /'tæksɪ/	taxi
taxi driver	7 /'tæksɪ'draɪvə*/	chauffeur de taxi
tea	10 /ti:/	thé
teacher	1 /'ti:tʃə*/	professeur
technology	12 /'tek'nɒlədʒɪ/	technologie
telephone	16 /'telɪfəʊn/	téléphone
tell (to)	5 /tel/	dire
tell the time (to)	7 /tel ðə taɪm/	donner l'heure
tenth	8 /tenθ/	dixième
then	9 /ðen/	alors
these	8 /ði:z/	ces
they	2 /ðeɪ/	ils, elles
thin	11 /θɪn/	mince
third	8 /θɜ:ð/	troisième
this	3 /ðɪs/	celui-ci, celle-là, ceci
through	7 /θru:/	à travers
throw (to)	9 /θrəʊ/	jeter
Thursday	7 /'θɜ:zdeɪ/	jeudi
tie	8 /taɪ/	cravate
tilapia	13 /tɪ'lɒpi:ə/	tilapia
time	7 /taɪm/	temps
to	3 /tu:/	à, au, en
toilet	12 /'tɔɪlɪt/	toilettes
tomato	5 /'təʊmæ:təʊ/	tomate
tomorrow	7 /tə'mɒrəʊ/	demain
too	10 /tu:/	aussi
touch (to)	3 /tʌtʃ/	toucher
town	2 /taʊn/	ville
trader	2 /'treɪdə*/	commerçant
traffic light(s)	14 /'træfɪk'laɪt(s)/	feu(x) de signalisation
train	8 /treɪn/	train

trainer (sport shoe)	8 /'treɪnə*/	chaussure de sport
travel	14 /'trævəl/	voyage
tree	13 /tri:/	arbre
trousers	4 /'traʊzəz/	pantalon
truck	14 /trʌk/	camion
trunk (of an elephant)	13 /'trʌŋk/	trompe
try again (to)	4 /traɪ'əɡen/	essayer encore
T-shirt	8 /'ti:ʃɜ:t/	T-shirt
TV	15 /'ti:vi:/	télévision
Tuesday	7 /'tju:zdeɪ/	mardi
turn (to)	14 /tɜ:n/	tourner
twelfth	8 /'twelfθ/	douzième
typewriter	16 /'taɪp raɪtə*/	machine à écrire

U

uncomfortable	13 /ʌn'kʌmfətəbl/	inconfortable
under	5 /ʌndə*/	sous
up	3 /ʌp/	vers le haut
use (to)	13 /ju:z/	utiliser
usually	7 /'ju:ʒuəli/	d'habitude

V

vegetables	13 /'vedʒ(ə)təbls/	végétaux, légumes
vehicle	14 /'vi:kl/	véhicule
vulture	13 /'vʌltʃə*/	vautour

W

walk (to)	13 /wɔ:k/	marcher
warm blood	13 /wɔ:m'blʌd/	sang chaud
water (to)	9 /'wɔ:tə*/	arroser
water (n)	10 /'wɔ:tə*/	eau
we	2 /wi:/	nous
wear (to)	8 /weə*/	porter (un vêtement)
weaver	13 /'wi:və*/	tisserin
Wednesday	7 /'wenzdeɪ/	mercredi
weed (n)	9 /wi:d/	mauvaise herbe

week	7 /wi:k/	semaine
west	6 /west/	ouest
whale	13 /weil/	baieine
what	1 /wɒt/	que, qui, quoi
when	9 /wen/	quand
where	5 /weə*/	où
which	6 /witʃ/	lequel, laquelle
white	4 /wait/	blanc (blanche)
who	3 /hu:/	qui
win (to)	11 /win/	gagner
window	1 /'wɪndəʊ/	fenêtre
wing	13 /wiŋ/	aile
winner	11 /'wɪnə*/	vainqueur
with	9 /wɪθ/	avec
woman	2 /'wʊmən/	femme
(pl women)	(pl /'wɪmɪn/)	
work (to)	7 /wɜ:k/	travailler

work (n)	7 /wɜ:k/	travail
world	11 /wɜ:ld/	monde
wrapper	4 /ræpə*/	jupe portefeuille
write (to)	1 /raɪt/	écrire

yam	5 /jæm/	igname
year	16 /jɪə*/	année
yellow	4 /'jeləʊ/	jaune
yes	2 /jes/	oui
you	6 /ju:/	tu, vous
your	1 /jɔ:*/	ta, ton, tes, votre, vos

Irregular verbs

Forme de base		Présent simple		Traduction courante
be	/bi:/	was (were)	/wɒz/ /weə*/	être
become	/brɪ'keɪm/	became	/brɪ'keɪm/	devenir
bring	/brɪŋ/	brought	/brɔ:t/	apporter
buy	/baɪ/	bought	/bɔ:t/	acheter
cost	/kɒst/	cost	/kɒst/	coûter
cut	/'kʌt/	cut	/'kʌt/	couper
dig	/dɪg/	dug	/dʌg/	creuser
do	/du:/	did	/dɪd/	faire
draw	/drɔ:/	drew	/dru:/	dessiner
drink	/drɪŋk/	drank	/dræŋk/	boire
drive	/draɪv/	drove	/drəʊv/	conduire
eat	/i:t/	ate	/et/	manger
fight	/faɪt/	fought	/fɔ:t/	se battre
get	/get/	got	/gɒt/	se lever
go	/gəʊ/	went	/went/	aller
grow	/grəʊ/	grew	/gru:/	faire pousser, grandir
have	/hæv/	had	/hæd/	avoir
leave	/li:v/	left	/left/	partir
run	/rʌn/	ran	/ræn/	courir
see	/si:/	saw	/sɔ:/	voir
sell	/sel/	sold	/səʊld/	vendre
sit	/sɪt/	sat	/sæt/	s'asseoir
speak	/spi:k/	spoke	/spəʊk/	parler
spend	/spend/	spent	/spent/	dépenser
stand	/stænd/	stood	/stʊd/	être debout
take	/teɪk/	took	/tu:k/	prendre
throw	/θrəʊ/	threw	/θru:/	jeter, lancer
wear	/weə*/	wore	/wɔ:/	porter (habits)
write	/raɪt/	wrote	/rəʊt/	écrire