



UNIT 5 : CITY OR VILLAGE L 3: Rural Exodus

S1

Learning Context : The English Club of EAJP/ENS has been selected by the US embassy to take part in a campaign against rural exodus, but before, they listen to an expert who explains what the phenomenon is in order to convince other youngsters not to practice it.

LESSON CONTENT

Language function	Structure / Grammar	Vocabulary
Expressing cause and effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People move to cities because of the lack of better job opportunities. • Since there is • due to the 	Rural exodus, drought, lack of, living standards, manpower, overpopulation, , overcrowded, slum, to deal with,

A- Vocabulary

Rural exodus: when people leave their rural area for urban areas or cities for economic reasons →e.g: it is mainly youngsters who practice **rural exodus**.

Living standards: the conditions in which people live →e.g: people move to ameliorate their **living standards**.

lack of: absence or insufficiency of... →e.g: **The lack of** job opportunities is the most important cause of rural exodus.

drought: the long season in which there is no rain →e.g: During the **drought** season, plantations produce nothing.

manpower: the people who are able to work →e.g: during Rural exodus, the **manpower** leaves villages.

(over)crowded: a place that contains too many people or things →e.g: cities become **overcrowded** due to rural exodus.

slum: a very poor and crowded area in a city → e.g: ‘Gobelet’ is a popular **slum** in cocody.

To deal with: to treat →e.g: Governments should **deal with** the issue of rural exodus.

Overpopulation: when the population number is excessively high.
→e.g: overpopulation is a serious consequence of rural exodus.

B- Language function: Expressing cause and consequence

CAUSES

People move to cities / **lack of better job opportunities in cities.**

→ People move to cities **because of** the lack of better job opportunities.

→ **because of** the lack of better job opportunities. People move to cities

→ **Since** there is a lack of better job opportunities in villages, people move to cities

→ **due to** the lack of better job opportunities in villages, people move to cities.

CONSEQUENCE

There was no company in my village / **I moved to Abidjan**

- There was no company in my village, **so**, I moved to Abidjan.
- There was no company in my village, **as a result**, I moved to Abidjan.
- There was no company in my village, **consequently**, I moved to Abidjan.

PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

Activity 1 : Listen to the teacher then fill in the gaps of the passage below. No1 is done for you.

Abidjan is an 1. *overcrowded* city because there are too many people who live in it. Most of them came from their villages in search of a better life, that is 2.....
But we notice that some people's living 3..... have not changed, they live in misery in dirty 4..... that are sometimes dangerous and not healthy. They live there because they don't have any job, there is a 5..... job opportunities for them. They abandoned their village because of natural phenomenons like 6..... that destroys their plantations.

Activity 2: Reorder the words to make correct sentences expressing cause or consequence with the words between brackets

1. leave the village / People / poverty / (**because of**)

2. John / he went to Abidjan / had no job in his village (**so**)

3. The farmers / the drought/ stopped planting (**due to**)

4. he decided to go to Abidjan / Nobody wanted to help him / (**consequently**)

5. we are learning English / we want to travel to the USA (**since**)

6. they study their lessons / They have better marks (**as a result**)

S:2

Learning Context : The English Club of EAJP/ENS has been selected by the US embassy to take part in a campaign against rural exodus, but before, they listen to an expert who explains what the phenomenon is in order to convince other youngsters not to practice it.

LESSON CONTENT

Language function	Structure / Grammar	Vocabulary
Making suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest + verb (inf) • Let's + verb (inf) • Can/Could + verb (inf) • How about / what about + verb (ing)... ? 	unemployment, to increase, steps, to sensitize, policy, to tackle, to support, a green job, depopulation

A- Vocabulary

Unemployment: The situation in which people don't have any job →e.g: it is mainly youngsters who

To increase: to augment →e.g: the number of slums increases because of rural exodus.

steps: measures, actions →e.g: local leaders should take steps to stop rural exodus in their communities.

To sensitize: to make campaign to convince people →e.g: NGOs sensitize teenagers about the risks of rural exodus.

A policy: A plan of action of a government or an organization →e.g: the policy of the governments is to assist people in rural areas.

to tackle: to deal with, to treat →e.g: authorities should tackle rural exodus because it has a lot of consequences.

to support: to encourage, help and give assistance to → e.g: villagers usually support their neighbours .

B- Language function: Making suggestions

- 1- **Suggest + verb (inf)**→ I **suggest** governments **to create** a green job in your village
- 2- **Can/Could + verb (inf)** →The government **can / could help** youngsters in rural areas.
- 3- **Let's + verb (inf)** → **Let's convince** everybody to stay in their village.
- 4- **How about / what about + verb (ing).... ?**→**How about** creating more job opportunities in villages ?

PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

Activity 1 : The passage below is an extract of an interview. Listen to the audio band and fill in the gaps of the paragraph with the words you hear.

The government has decided to take 1. **steps** against the phenomenon of rural exodus. It has also made the decision to encourage the villagers who want to develop jobs that do not affect the environment because they are 2..... The objective is to 3..... this problem in order to find a good and efficient solution to it. I think that it's a good thing because, our villages are being abandoned and the number of unemployed people is also 4 The political measures or 5..... should be associated with campaigns to **sensitize** young people.

Activity 2 :

Read the situations below then make suggestion for each of them

- 1. Teenagers who don't go to school don't know what to do. (they /learn a job)

- 2. Authorities have abandoned rural populations. (governments / to help them)

- 3. Village women need support. (to empower them)

- 4. There are no job opportunities in villages. (to create green jobs)

- 5. Almost all the forests are destroyed. (I / to replant trees)

6. My sister wants to be good at English (I / her / to learn her irregular verbs)

S3

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITY

In order to be part of a campaign team that will visit Ivorian rural areas, the students of 3^e from EAJP/ENS are invited to a conference at the US embassy. They listen to a specialist talking about an aspect of rural exodus and discuss the issue. They also suggest solutions to the phenomenon

Task

1. Listen to the specialist and do the activities on the worksheet
2. Discuss the topic in order to suggest solutions to the phenomenon.

RESSOURCES

Transcript for activity 1-S1

Abidjan is an **overcrowded** city because there are too many people who live in it. Most of them came from their villages in search of a better life, that is **rural exodus**. But we notice that some people's living **standards** have not changed, they live in misery in dirty **slums** that are sometimes dangerous and not healthy. They l

ive there because they don't have any job, there is a **lack of** job opportunities for them. They abandoned their village because of natural phenomenons like **drought** that destroys their plantations.

Transcript of activity 1-S2

The government has decided to take **steps** against the phenomenon of rural exodus. It has also made the decision to encourage the villagers who want to develop jobs that do not affect the environment because they are **green**. The objective is to **tackle** this problem in order to find a good and efficient solution to it. I think that it's a good thing because, our villages are being abandoned and the number of unemployed people is also **increasing**. The political measures or **policies** should be associated with campaigns to **sensitize** young people

Transcript

Hey everybody !!! I'm the representative of an international NGO working for the promotion of youth development and I'm here today to talk about the consequences of rural exodus.

First, let's say that rural exodus is when people who can work decide to leave their village for cities. And the reasons for that are so numerous . There are for example, poverty, search for a better life, more happiness and so on and so forth. However, let me tell you that this phenomenon has a lot of negative effects. To start, let's say that the workforce abandon the village and that increase poverty, depopulation and famine there. In cities, problems like insecurity, lack of accomodation and even women prostitution may appear too mainly because there isn't enough work for everybody.

If I were you, I wouldn't leave my village because we have to create happiness wherever we are not move to another place. Thanks for your attention and I hope, you'll follow my advice.

