



U 3- TRAVELLING L3-My new life in the UK

S1

Learning context: After receiving a governmental scholarship to study in the UK, Kanga decides to write a letter to his former English club friends in Côte d'Ivoire to explain his new life and the difficulties he is experiencing in London.

LESSON CONTENT

Language function	Structure / Grammar	Vocabulary
Reporting what someone said.	He said that he was the first black student in that college.	to stand for, to settle in , to start, to travel, scholarship, means of transport, foreign

A-VOCABULARY (Related to tourism)

- 1- **To stand for** : to signify
- 2- **To settle in**: to live in a new place.
- 3- **To start** : to begin
- 4- **To travel**: to go to another place for a short or long time.
- 5- **Scholarship**: Money to support t a student to study)
- 6- **Means of transport**: methods we use to travel or to go somewhere.
- 7- **Foreign** : international

B-Language function: Reporting what someone said.

Example 1:

- **Direct speech:** ‘I always **visit** London with **my** parents’. Kadi said.
- **Indirect speech:** **Kadi said** that **she** always **visited** London with **her** parents.

Example 2:

- **Direct speech:** ‘ I **am** the first black student in **this** college’. **He told me.**
- **Indirect speech:** **He told me** that **he was** the first black student in **that** college.

PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

Stands for -settle in - start - travel - scholarships- means of transport - foreign

- 1- Planes, motorbikes, trains and cars are popular.....
- 2- The best students will receivefrom the government to pursue their studies in the UK.
- 3- USA United States of America.
- 4- Ghana, Mali, France and Great Britain arecountries.
- 5- When Paul visited London, he decided topermanently.
- 6- After two months of holidays we will school again.
- 7- It is impossible to to the UK by bicycle, you can only go there by plane.

Activity 2: Rewrite the sentences below into indirect speech.

Example: 1- ‘ ‘ Millions of tourists *visit* Britain every year ’’. The minister of tourism said.
The minister of tourism **said that** millions of tourists *visited* Britain every year.

- 2- ‘ ‘My new life in the UK is difficult’’. Aya said.
Aya said that.....
- 3- ‘ ‘British people like African students.’’ Kanga told me.
Kanga told me that.....
- 4- ‘ ‘I don’t like my life here at Manchester University’’. She informed her parents.
She informed her parents that.....
- 5- ‘ ‘We have many friends here in the UK’’. They told their mother.
They told their mother that.....

S2

Learning context: After receiving a governmental scholarship to study in the UK, Kanga decides to write a letter to his former English club friends in Côte d’Ivoire to explain his new life and the difficulties is experiencing in London.

LESSON CONTENT

Language function	Structure / Grammar	Vocabulary
Expressing past actions using the past simple	-I visited the UK last year. - My brother sent me a message yesterday .	wonderful, palace, queen, king, kingdom, rude, make out.

A- Vocabulary

- **Wonderful** : splendid,
- **A king** : a male royal chief
- **A kingdom** : a royal territory
- **A queen** : a female royal chief
- **A Palace** : the residence of the king
- **Rude**: impolite,
- **To make out** : to understand

B- Language function: Expressing past actions using the past simple.

Examples:

- 1- Kofi **was** in 5ème **last year**.
- 2- My father **arrived** in London **in 1990**.
- 3- Gnaoré **worked** in Daloa **in the past**.
- 4- **Two weeks ago**, I **went** to m village.

PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: Match each of the words in column A with its appropriate synonym in column B.

Example: 1 - f

COLUMN A

- 1- Wonderful
- 2- king
- 3- kingdom
- 4- queen
- 5- Palace
- 6- rude
- 7- make out

COLUMN B

- a – chief of a kingdom
- b – the residence of the king
- c- know
- d- not respectful
- e female chief of a kingdom
- f- territory governed by a king
- g - fantastic

Activity 2: Rewrite the paragraph below in the past simple tense.

When I first (1)- **arrive** in the UK, it (2)- **is** like being on a holiday. Everything (3)- **seems** so new and exciting to me. A friend (4) - **makes** me visit wonderful places. There (5) - **is** so much to see and it (6) - **is** such fun using the underground. We (7) - **get on** the red busses. The weather (8)-**is very** cold, but I (9)-**manage** to get myself warm and (10) **go** shopping. (11) **I (enjoy)** my stay in that country.

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S3

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITY

Letter writing

You went to London two months ago for your studies. Write a letter to your former English teacher.

- a) Tell him/ her three things you did when you first arrived.
- b) Inform him/her about problems you experienced in your new life.
- c) Explain how you adapted to this life.

HOMEWORK

A- Put these sentences into the direct speech.

Example: 1- She **told** me that she **wanted** to become an English teacher.

“ I **want** to become an English teacher”. She told me.

2- The teacher ordered us to revise our lessons for the exam.....

3- The secretary said that the headmaster was in the office.
.....

4- We told our uncle that we took a plane to go to the day before.....

5- He wanted to know if I liked travelling.....

B- Write short answers to the following questions

1- When did Côte d’Ivoire get its independence?

2- Who was the first president of Côte d’Ivoire?

3- Felix Houphouët Boigny

4- What did you eat yesterday?

5- Iplacali yesterday.

6- Were you at the meeting?

Yes, I..... !

7- When did you go to London?

I to London in 2012.

RESOURCES

CHANGES FROM DIRECT TO INDIRECT SPEECH

Direct speech	Indirect/reported speech
I- Verb forms modification	
am, is	was
are	were
will	would
can	could
may	might
shall	should
must	Had to
have, has	Had
had	Had had

Do, does,	did
Present simple: regular verbs : verb +s	Past simple:ed
Past simple :ed	Past perfect: Had.....ed
II - Time adverbs modification	
today	That day
Tomorrow	The following day
The day after tomorrow	2 days later
Yesterday	The day before
The day before yesterday	2 days before
now	that time, then
ago	before
next	Following..... , the.....to come
Last.....	The previous....., the.....before
III- Some other words modification	
This	that
These	those
here	there
IV- The Imperative forms modification	
Imperative (affirmative form)	To.....
Imperative (negative form) : don't	Not to
Imperative : let's	us to
V- Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives	
I	my
you	your
Alice, the girl, the woman.....(she)	her
Paul, the boy, the man.....(he)	his
The dog, taxi, school..... (it)	its
The boys, the men, women ... (they)	their
VI - Subject pronouns and complements	
I = me / you = you / he = him /she = her / it = it / you = you / we = us / they = them	
VI- Interrogative forms	
A-Wh - questions: where, when, what, why, who, which, whose, how + verb + subject ? Example: Where are you from?	Wh + subject + verb He asked me where I was from.
B- Yes/no questions: verb + subject +? Example: Are you a student? He asked me	If/ whether + subject + verb. He asked me if I was a student.

NB: Always get a list of irregular verbs to facilitate the learning of reported speech and perform your English because you cannot improve in English without them.