



U5: CITY OR VILLAGE - L3: Zoko leaves his village to the city.

S1

Learning context: After listening to an audio recording broadcast on VOA Africa about African village life, the students of 4eme 6 of lycée moderne Beoumi write a report in order to discuss village realities and their consequence at the next English club meeting.

LESSON CONTENT

Language function	Structure/Grammar	Vocabulary
Expressing consequence, result	Use of ' so + adjective +that ' He was <i>so lazy that</i> he failed his exam.	employment , rural exodus , juvenile delinquency, tiring work, youngsters, attractive places, overcrowded

A-Vocabulary

Employment: the act of working, job.

Rural exodus: Phenomenon when people leave the village to go and stay in the city.

Juvenile delinquency: when young people commit crimes.

A tiring work: a job that causes fatigue.

Youngsters: young people.

Attractive places: interesting places where people want to go.

Overcrowded: too many people.

B- Language function: Expressing consequences.

Farm work is **so difficult that** many young people prefer city life.

Rain is **so rare that** all the plants die.

Cities are **so attractive that** many young villagers are tempted.

PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: Listen to the teacher and fill in the following paragraph about village life.

African cities attract people. The majority of the people coming from the rural areas are the..1..... They refuse to do the same occupation as their parents. They find farming too...2..... . They leave the farms and look for better..3..... in the city. As a consequence many African cities are..4..... today. Without any job, some young people face the temptation of .5..... . Another consequence of ..6..... is the depopulation of the villages.

Activity 2: Write correct sentences following the example.

1. The towns /crowded/people live in bad conditions= The towns are so crowded that people live in bad conditions.
2. Working in the village/ tiring/ youngsters go to town.
3. In towns, some places/ attractive/ youngsters refuse to go back to the village.
4. Employment /rare/ many people fall into temptation.
5. Rural exodus /dramatic / the government is going to take decisions.
6. The dangers in the cities/ big/ parents refuse to let children go to town.

Activity 3: Rewrite the sentences using **so..... that**

Example: 1. John is tired. He sleeps on the chair. =John is so tired that he sleeps on the chair.

- 1- The plantation is distant. The farmers have to walk for 2 hours.
- 2- The village is lively. The visitors refuse to go.
- 3- The movement of youngsters to the city is massive. The village is depopulated.
- 4- Life in the city is difficult. Many young people return to their village.
- 5- Clean water is rare. Women fetch water from rivers.

S 2

Learning context: After listening to an audio recording broadcast on VOA Africa about African village life, the students of 4^{eme} 6 of lycée moderne Beoumi write a report in order to discuss village realities and their consequence at the next English club meeting

LESSON CONTENT

Language function	Structure / Grammar	Vocabulary
Expressing consequence, result	Use of 'so + adverb + that He worked so well that he passed his exam.	Depopulation, drug addiction, poverty, bad living conditions, temptations

A-Vocabulary

Depopulation: the fact of reducing the population.

Drug addiction: dependency on drugs.

Poverty: having no money, being poor.

Bad living conditions: (picture). Many poor people live in bad living conditions.

Temptations: strong desire to do something

B - Language function: Expressing consequence.

- He worked **so well that** he passed his exam.
- Population grows **so quickly that** the planet will be overcrowded soon.

PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: Listen the teacher and complete the sentences below with the correct phrases from the box.

Taking drugs everyday - difficult to do as an activity - which is not good for living – where people can enjoy themselves - moving massively from village to town - wrong doing of young people

- 1- Drug addiction istaking drugs every day.
- 2- Rural exodus is.....
- 3- Juvenile delinquency is.....
- 4- Attractive places are.....
- 5- Bad living condition is
- 6- Tiring work is

Activity 2: Complete the text below with words from the box.

so high so rapidly so important so monotonous

The migration of people from village to town reduces the number of inhabitants. The depopulation is (1) that villages are empty. Food production is decreasing (2) that people are getting hungry. The problem is (3) that the government has taken decisions against rural exodus. But life in villages is (4) that youngsters want to leave.

ACTIVITY 3 : Circle the right option.

- 1- The forest is destroyed (so quick/ so quickly) that people get angry.
- 2- The plane is (so comfortable/ so comfortably) that many people prefer this means of transport.
- 3- Ali drives the bus (so dangerous/ so dangerously) that the passengers complain.
- 4- The living conditions in some cities were (so bad/ so badly) that the government decided to help.
- 5- The cock sings (so loud/ so loudly) that everybody wakes up.

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITY

A / For your English club magazine write a report about rural exodus.

-say what rural exodus is.

-list two the reasons why young people leave the village to go to town.

- give some consequences of rural exodus.

B / Your English teacher asks you to make a presentation on the impact of rural exodus.

- Say what makes life difficult in the village.

- Mention two dangers people can face in the city.

- Say what the government can do to stop rural exodus.

CONSOLIDATION ET APPROFONDISSEMENT DES ACQUIS

I. EXERCICES

HOMEWORK: Describe your village life.

(rural exodus, tiring, employment , juvenile delinquency , youngsters , overcrowded)

II. DOCUMENTS (Ressources pour approfondir la compréhension de la leçon)

- **ENGLISH FOR ALL 4è**