



Level: 6^{ème}

Skill: Listening

Unit 6: FOOD AND DRINKS

LESSON 2: FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

SESSION 1

Source: Learn it, do it 6^e

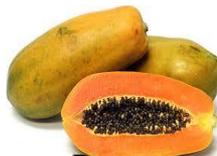
SITUATION D'APPRENTISSAGE

Après sa brillante victoire à un concours interclubs organisé par l'ambassade de la Grande Bretagne en Côte d'Ivoire, l'Ambassadeur de la Grand Bretagne invite les élèves de 6^{ème} du Collège Moderne Alassane Ouattara de Ouaninou à une réception. Le maître de cérémonie leur présente le menu du jour en anglais. Ils l'écoutent afin de choisir leur hors d'œuvre et leur dessert.

TEACHING POINTS		
<p><u>VOCABULARY</u> Orange-coconut-guava-apple-papaya-pineapple-mango-banana-avocado-lemon</p>	<p><u>LANGUAGE FUNCTION</u> Comparing with short and long adjectives</p>	<p><u>STRUCTURES</u> Oranges are cheaper than apples. Apples are more delicious than lemons.</p>

INPUT PHASE

Vocabulary

 Orange	 Coconut	 Guava	 Apple	 Papaya
 pineapple	 mango	 Banana	 Avocado	 Lemon

Language function: Comparing with short and long adjectives

A-Short adjectives

A mango= 100 CFA and an orange=75 CFA
Mango is **cheap**. An orange is also **cheap**.

To compare the price of the two items, we say:

An orange is cheaper **than** a mango.

Cheap is a short adjective / only 1 syllable

So, to compare with a short adjective, we use the following structure: **adjective+er+than**

B-Long adjectives

Papayas and bananas are **delicious** fruits. **But I prefer bananas.**

So, for me, to compare the two items, I say:

A banana is **more** delicious **than** a papaya.

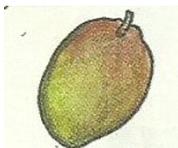
Delicious is a long adjective (more than two syllables)

To compare with long adjectives, we use the structure : **More + adjective + than**

PRACTICE PHASE

Activity 1 (6min): Put the letters into the correct order to form names of fruits. Number 1 is an example.

1- mango



n-g-m-o-a

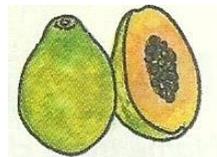
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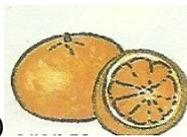
i-a-e-p-l-p-p-n-e

.....



a-p- y-a-p-a

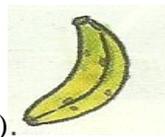
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4)

r-o-n-g-e-a

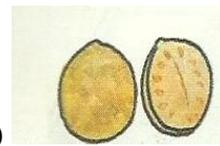
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5).

a-n-a-n-b-a

.....



6)

u-g-v-a-a

.....

Activity 2(10 min): Compare the following fruits. Number 1 is an example.

1- Lemon / papaya /(sweet) → *Papaya is sweeter than lemon.*

2- pineapple / mango / (cheap) →

.....

3- banana / orange / (delicious) →

.....

4- guava / orange / (juicy) →

.....

5- orange / lemon / (interesting) →

.....

6- lemon / orange / (small) →

.....

Activity 3: Choose the correct option.

Example: Oranges are *sweeter* than bananas. (sweet/sweeter/more sweet)

1. An orange isthan a lemon. (big/bigger/more big)
2. A pineapple isthan an papaya.(delicious/more delicious/deliciouser)
3. Guavas are than mangoes. (expensive/ more expensive/ expensiver)
4. Advocado isthan coconut (nice/nicer/more nice)

**CLASSE DE 6^e
ANGLAIS**

CÔTE D'IVOIRE – ÉCOLE NUMÉRIQUE



Level: 6^{ème}

Skill: Listening

Unit 6: FOOD AND DRINKS

LESSON 2: FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

SESSION 2

Source: Learn it, do it 6^e

SITUATION D'APPRENTISSAGE (Rappel)

Après sa brillante victoire à un concours interclubs organisé par l'ambassade de la Grande Bretagne en Côte d'Ivoire, l'Ambassadeur de la Grand Bretagne invite les élèves de 6^{ème} du Collège Moderne Alassane Ouattara de Ouaninou à une réception. Le maître de cérémonie leur présente le menu du jour en anglais. Ils l'écoutent afin de choisir leur hors d'œuvre et leur dessert.

TEACHING POINTS		
<u>VOCABULARY</u> Aubergine-cabbage-carrot-	<u>LANGUAGE</u> <u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>STRUCTURES</u>

beans-okra-lettuce-onion-tomato-eggplant	Expressing quantities with some / any / a lot of / many	Is there any carrots in the basin? Yes, there are some carrots in the basin.
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INPUT PHASE

Vocabulary

 Aubergines	 Cabbage	 Carrot	 Beans	 Okra
 Lettuce / Salad	 Onions	 peppers	 Tomatoes	 Eggplant

Language function: Expressing quantities with *some / any / a lot of / many*

Question: Are there any tomatoes in the basin?

Answers: Yes, there are **some** tomatoes in the basin. (For example 5 tomatoes)

Yes, there are **a lot of** tomatoes in the basin. (For example 100 tomatoes)

Yes, there are **many** tomatoes in the basin. (For example 100 tomatoes)

Note that we don't use many with uncountable nouns.

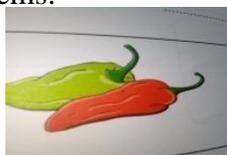
Example: a lot of water / any water / some water but ~~many water~~

PRACTICE PHASE

Activity 1: Write the names of the items.



1/ Cabbage



2/



3/



Activity 2: Listen to your teacher and complete the dialogue with the words from the box.

many; cabbage; carrots; any; some; tomatoes; onions; aubergines

Number 1 is an example.

1- onions

Aunty: What vegetables are there in the fridge, Akoua?

Akoua: There are some (1)-....., some (2)-.....and a lot of (3)-..... .

Aunty: Are there (4)-.....chillis and aubergines?

Akoua: No, Aunty. There aren't any. And there's no (5)-.....

Aunty: Look in the freezer. Is there any fish and meat?

Akoua: There's (6)-.....meat, but (7)-.....fish left.

Aunty: Oh, Dear! There are (8)-.....things to buy and I haven't got much money now.

Listening passage:

Aunty: What vegetables are there in the fridge, Akoua?

Akoua: There are some onions, some carrots and a lot of tomatoes.

Aunty: Are there any chillis and aubergines?

Akoua: No, Aunty. There aren't any. And there's no cabbage.

Aunty: Look in the freezer. Is there any fish and meat?

Akoua: There's some meat, but no fish left.

Aunty: Oh, Dear! There are many things to buy, and I haven't got much money now.

Activity 3: Choose the correct option. .

1. Is there ..any.. fruit in the fridge? (*any/ many*)
2. Yes, there are only(*any/some*)fruits and there aren't(*any/some*) vegetables on the market of Abidjan.
3. My father hasfruits in his farm. (*much/ a lot of*)
4. Doctors say it's very important to eat (*any /a lot of*) fruits because they contain Vitamins.

5. They also say we must drink water(*many/a lot of*), it's good for our body.

**CLASSE DE 6^e
ANGLAIS**

CÔTE D'IVOIRE – ÉCOLE NUMÉRIQUE



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SESSION 3

SITUATION D'EVALUATION (Communication activity)

Les élèves de la 6^{ème} 3 du Collège municipal de Koro téléphonent à leur correspondant Ghanéen avant de visiter son pays. Ce dernier leur donne la liste de fruits et légumes à acheter pour lui parce que ces fruits et légumes sont rares sur le marché Ghanéen. En écoutant attentivement la conversation entre lui et votre Chef de classe,

1- Compléter le tableau ci-dessous

Fruit	Vegetables
- avocados	-.....
-.....	-.....
-.....	-.....

2- Dites si les phrases ci-dessous sont vraies (V) ou fausses (F)

A- Kwesi likes vegetables

B-Fruits are expensive in Ghana

C-Avocados are vegetables

D-Avocados are more expensive in Côte d'Ivoire than in Ghana

E-There are some avocados in Côte d'Ivoire

3- Complétez le passage ci-dessous avec les mots manquants.

Example 1-fruit

Kwesi: Hello, Akpo, I'm waiting for you. When are you coming to Takoradi?

Akpo: Next Saturday

Kwesi : Great! You know, I'm fond of (1)..... Can you buy some for me. They are too expensive at Takoradi market.

Akpo: Sure, what type of fruit do you want?

Kwesi: Some (2)..... and juicy oranges. People say there are (3)..... pineapples in your country.

Akpo: No problem, avocados are really (4)..... but there aren't avocados here.

Kwesi: You are wonderful, Akpo. One last thing, my mother says she needs some carrots, (5)..... and (6).....

Akpo: Don't worry Kwesi. See you on Saturday

Listening passage:

Kwesi: Hello, Akpo, I'm waiting for you. When are you coming to Takoradi?

Akpo: Next Saturday

Kwesi : Great! You know, I'm fond of fruit. Can you buy some for me. They are too expensive at Takoradi market.

Akpo: Sure, what type of fruit do you want?

Kwesi: Some avocados and juicy oranges. People say there are delicious pineapples in your country.

Akpo: No problem, avocados are really cheaper but there aren't avocados here.

Kwesi: You are wonderful, Akpo. One last thing, my mother says she needs some carrots, aubergines and parsley.

Akpo: Don't worry Kwesi. See you on Saturday