



*Exercices
d'entraînement
–
Corrigés*

VII. Go wild at the Kruger National Park

1. Prepare

→ How well do you know South Africa?

- 1) In 2015, the number of inhabitants was:
✓ 54.77 million. ☒
- 2) South Africa is...
✓ ... twice as large as France. ☒
- 3) South Africa is...
✓ ... the ninth largest African country. ☒
- 4) Capital city
✓ Pretoria is the administrative capital city. ☒
- 5) South Africa's economy is...
✓ ... the largest one in Africa. ☒
- 6) According to the Gini index that defines the degree of inequality in societies:
✓ South Africa is the most unequal society among the G20 countries and the third one in Africa. ☒
- 7) Languages:
✓ There are five languages in the South African national anthem. ☒
- 8) National parks:
✓ There are twenty-two national parks in South Africa. ☒
- 9) The current South African national flag dates back from...
✓ ... 1994. ☒

→ The South African geography

- A) South Africa's neighbouring countries
 - 1) Namibia
 - 2) Mozambique
 - 3) Zimbabwe
 - 4) Botswana
- B) South Africa's main cities
 - 1) Pretoria
 - 2) Durban
 - 3) Johannesburg
 - 4) Cape Town



2. Listen

1. Mrs. Jenkins has been trying to get in touch with Rosie by sending her text messages.
2. She has been talking to Mr. Marshall, one of the Kruger Park sales representatives.
3. The Big Five comprise the most difficult African animals to hunt on foot - the elephant, the lion, the rhino, the leopard and the buffalo.
4. Rosie says the Kruger National Park is as large as the state of Israel.
5. According to Rosie, the park is so huge that she is worried about not being able to see any of the Big Five.
6. After visiting the London Zoo, Rosie has been dreaming of watching giraffes in the wild.

4. Answer

1. No, she didn't. She wanted to but it was too hot for her to walk to the seaside.
2. She called Mr. Marshall because she wanted to know how they could best take advantage of their safari tour.
3. **a)** An experienced park ranger will show them around.
b) There is a high number of animals in the national park.
4. She is astonished because she thought that the giraffe was part of the Big Five.

Exercise 1

- 1) You don't sound enthusiastic / excited any more.
- 2) My phone's battery has been running out in a few hours.
- 3) I have been dreaming of such a safari for ages.
- 4) We will be really disappointed if we don't see any giraffes.

Exercise 2

Verbs in the present perfect continuous	
1)	How have you been doing today?
2)	I've been sending you text messages...
3)	My phone's battery has been running out ...
4)	I've been walking for a few miles...
5)	We have been talking for the last two hours.
6)	I've been trying to know more about...
7)	I have been dreaming of such a safari...
8)	I've been wondering about it...
9)	They have been studying their everyday habits...
10)	I've been dreaming of watching giraffes...

Exercise 3

- 1) I have read somewhere that if you visit the Kruger Park, you collect memories for life.
- 2) Waow but Mum, are we guaranteed to see any of these animals if we drive around for five days or so?
- 3) According to Mr. Marshall, if we spend five nights in the park with a park ranger, we will have plenty of chances to come across the Big Five on several occasions.
- 4) I will be very disappointed if I don't see any giraffes.

Exercise 4

The Kruger National Park is a **truly** fascinating institution which **definitely** holds a unique position for both environmental specialists and tourists.

Located in the northeast of South Africa, the Kruger National Park is a **highly** attractive destination that often ranks in the top most interesting South African attractions. Along with Tanzania's Serengeti National Park, it is the world's most famous game reserve. It is also the best-known South Africa's park among the twenty-one that are managed by an institution called 'the South African National Parks'.

Named after Paul Kruger, one of the Presidents of the Transvaal Republic (1883 – 1902), the Kruger National Park is **undoubtedly** the oldest one in South Africa since it was created in 1898 and consequently became South Africa's first national park in 1926.

It also owes its **really** solid reputation to the fact that it is an **extremely** vast territory. It is the largest one in South Africa with **nearly** 20,000 square kilometers, making it **roughly** the size of Wales.

The Kruger National Park is also a **very** popular destination since it is **probably** one of the most visited tourist attractions in South Africa, with more than one million three hundred thousand visitors in 2014.

Please note that the most appropriate period to visit the park is **certainly** winter, from June to September, since this is when vegetation is at its lowest level, which helps visibility, and when the risk of malaria is the **least likely**. And don't forget – there are too many animals for you to miss them!

6. Think, le present perfect progressif ou continu

a) Dans quelle phrase le locuteur insiste-t-il sur le processus d'une action récente ? Phrase **2**

Dans ce cas, on utilise l'auxiliaire **have + been + un verbe en « -ing »**.

b) Dans quelle phrase le locuteur insiste-t-il sur le résultat d'une action récente ? Phrase **1**

Dans ce cas, on utilise l'auxiliaire **have + le participe passé (du verbe)**.

c) Dans quelle phrase le locuteur fait-il référence à une action susceptible de continuer ? Phrase **2**

Dans ce cas, on utilise l'auxiliaire **have + been + un verbe en « -ing »**.

Exercise 5

- 1) Look how red Julia is! She **has been lying** (lie) in the sun for hours.
- 2) Hey! The saucepan is empty. The water **has been boiling** (boil) since 10am.
- 3) I'm very impressed by Caroline. She **has been revising** (revise) all day.
- 4) The road is very slippery because it **has been snowing** (snow) a lot lately.
- 5) We **haven't (= have not) been practising** (not/practise) chess hard enough so that we don't feel ready for the tournament.

Exercise 6

- 1) "Totsi" is by far my favourite South African film. I **have seen** (see) it about seven times.
- 2) It **hasn't (= has not) been snowing** (not/snow) for five hours. Only about two hours.
- 3) How many homemade jewels **has** Julia **sold** (sell) so far?
- 4) It smells of grilled meat. Who **has been cooking** (cook)?
- 5) What? The Collins **have not finished** (not/finish) redecorating their house yet even if they **have been doing** (do) so for three months now.

6. Think, les structures hypothétiques

- | | Vrai | Faux |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Dans les phrases « 1 » et « 2 », « if » est toujours suivi du présent simple. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) La phrase « 1 » exprime une conséquence inhabituelle. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) La phrase « 1 » propose un verbe au présent simple dans la proposition principale qui tient lieu de conséquence. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) La phrase « 2 » exprime une conséquence considérée comme possible si la condition est réalisée. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) La proposition principale de la phrase « 2 » contient un verbe au conditionnel. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Exercise 7

- 1) If the sun **shines** (shine) tomorrow, we **will go (= 'll go)** (go) to the beach.
- 2) If I **get** (get) good grades at school, my parents **will be** (be) happy.
- 3) If you **go** (go) trekking in the mountain, you **will not wear (= won't wear)** (not/wear) sandals.
- 4) If you **wait** (wait) a minute, we **will watch (= we'll watch)** (watch) the end of the game.
- 5) **Don't be** (not/be) astonished if Jane **needs** (need) a break tonight.

Exercise 8

- 1) Today's excursion was **far / much / still / even** better than yesterday's because the weather was finer and we saw many more animals.
- 2) The tourists could **hardly / barely / scarcely** believe their eyes when they realized a baby buffalo was being born a few yards away.
- 3) The lioness was **very / extremely** hungry since she hadn't eaten anything at all for the last three days.
- 4) Because of the enduring drought, there was **little** vegetation for the zebras and buffaloes to feed themselves. The only vegetation left were drought tolerant plants.
- 5) The Kruger Park veterinarians had **hardly / barely / scarcely** finished operating on the young zebra when it starting waking up.
- 6) The tour guide was kind **enough** to drive an extra hundred miles for us to see more wild animals.
- 7) The cheetahs are generally **excessively / very / extremely** fast, even for the quick springbok that runs at a speed of 55 miles per hour.
- 8) On the second day, it was **almost / nearly** sunset when the tourists were driven back to their lodges. The sun was slowly disappearing on the savannah.

6. Think, les adverbes de probabilité

- a) Dans quelle phrase le locuteur est-il sûr que les éléphants sont en train de boire l'eau de la mare ?
Phrase 1
Quel mot t'indique le degré de certitude de cette affirmation ? « **certainly** »
- b) Dans quelle phrase le locuteur émet-il la relative probabilité selon laquelle les éléphants sont en train de boire l'eau de la mare ? Phrase 2
Quel mot t'indique le degré de certitude de cette affirmation ? « **possibly** »

Exercise 9

- 1) South Africa **certainly / surely / definitely / undoubtedly / undeniably / unmistakably / unquestionably / assuredly** has the highest number of national parks on the continent. (*beyond the shadow of a doubt, without question*)
- 2) Rosie was observing the elephants, **obviously / clearly / evidently** wondering what more could be done to protect them from the poachers. (*in all likelihood*)
- 3) The Jenkins have **supposedly / hypothetically** chosen to visit South Africa since it is an English-speaking country. (*theoretically, presumably*)
- 4) Kruger National Park is **logically / expectedly** one of the best conceived African wildlife reserves. (*to all appearances but without any substantial evidence*)

7. Speak

Exercise 10

Les lettres muettes sont en rouge dans les mots ci-dessous.



➤ knee	➤ darkness	➤ knock	➤ drought	➤ however
➤ folk	➤ write	➤ hurry	➤ brighter	➤
behaviour				

VIII. Fighting the Apartheid

1. Prepare

→ True or false

- 1) The white and black South African communities were developing separately at the time of Apartheid.
- 2) The whole organization of the South African society was based on race.
- 3) Discrimination was illegal in South Africa.
- 4) All the South Africans inhabitants used to live on equal terms.

True

False



→ Find the opposites

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| ➤ equality → inequality | ➤ fairness → unfairness | ➤ justice → injustice |
| ➤ aggregation → segregation | ➤ parity → disparity | ➤ inclusion → exclusion |
| ➤ partiality → impartiality | ➤ inclusion → seclusion | ➤ tolerance → intolerance |
| ➤ equity → inequity | | |

→ Find the words

➤ separation

➤ discrimination

→ Find the job of each of these South African anti-Apartheid figures

Steve Biko **STUDENT:** someone who is enrolled or attends classes at a school, college or university.

Nelson Mandela **LAWYER:** someone whose profession is to give legal advice and assistance to clients and to represent them in court or in other legal matters.

Desmond Tutu **CLERGYMAN:** someone who is a member of the Church.

→ Reconstruct the correct phrase

The anti-apartheid militants came from all **walks** of life, from all **segments** of society.

→ The mystery world

The mystery word is **MILITANCY**.

→ When was the Apartheid abolished?

We can deduce from the information provided that the Apartheid system was probably abolished before 1994, the year when Nelson Mandela was elected President of South Africa.

→ Insert the words

Under pressure from the international community and because of open resistance by the black population, President De Klerk **repealed** most of the legislation that formed the legal basis for apartheid in 1991. A new constitution, which **enfranchised** blacks and other racial groups, was **ratified** in 1994. Therefore, the first democratic elections were **held** that same year and they **resulted** in the election of Nelson Mandela as the first South African black president.

At that time, a new national flag was **designed** to symbolise the emergence of a new nation.

→ The three flags

We can infer that today's South African flag displays elements taken from both the Dutch and former South African flags. These elements include not only colours such as red, blue and white but also a very similar colour combination.

→ The two flags

We can infer that the left part of today's South African flag displays the same colours (yellow, black and green) as the ones found on the flags the political organizations.

→ The puzzle

By clearly associating the colours that are dear to both the Afrikaners (the South Africans descending from predominantly Dutch settlers) and the Black South Africans, the current South African flag intends to symbolize peace and unity and promote reconciliation and newfound harmony.

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

2. Listen

1. Robben Island's Section B was the building where the political prisoners like Nelson Mandela were kept.
2. There were thirty cells in Section B.
3. All in all, he stayed in prison for twenty-seven years.
4. He spent eighteen years on Robben Island.
5. In 1979, Mandela temporarily left Robben Island because he had to undergo heel surgery in Cape Town.
6. The title of Mandela's autobiography is "Long Walk to Freedom".

4. Answer

1. Mr. Franklin has been working on Robben Island for nine years now.
2. Every time Mr. Franklin walks into Section B, it makes his flesh creep.
3. Mandela's cell was uncomfortable because:
 - a) it was always damp.
 - b) it was sometimes cold.
 - c) both his head and feet almost touched the opposite walls.
4. Despite the solitary confinement, Mandela managed to know what was happening outside Robben Island thanks to the exchange of news and information between inmates.
5. The phrase that is synonymous with "by hearsay" or "through the grapevine" is "by word of mouth".
6. At the end of the nineteen sixties, Mandela lost his mother and his eldest son.
7. The three places where Mandela had to perform forced labour were:
 - a) the prison courtyard,
 - b) the lime quarry,
 - c) and the shore of the island.
8. ➤ criticized ☐ ➤ supported ☐ ➤ confronted ☒ ➤ ignored ☐

Exercise 11

- 1) Visiting Nelson Mandela's cell made my flesh creep.
- 2) His cell was so small that he could hardly lie down.
- 3) Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment before becoming the president of South Africa.
- 4) Mandela and other inmates were sent to Robben Island so that the system keeps a close eye on them.
- 5) They were standing up to the wardens all year round in a grim environment and harsh conditions.

Exercise 12

Adverbs of frequency		
1) always	2) always	3) sometimes
4) often	5) rarely	6) never
7) hardly ever	8) never	9) usually
10) sometimes	11) occasionally	12) always
13) always	14) often	15) always

Exercise 13

Demonstrative adjectives		
1) that	2) this	3) that
4) this	5) this	6) this
7) those	8) this	9) those

Exercise 14

- 1) But the problems didn't only arise from the solitary confinement – the inmates **had to** get up at 5.30 every day and the food was so bad that both the prisoner and the wardens started a hunger strike in 1966.
- 2) Actually, we can say that he hardly ever left it - the authorities let him out of Robben Island in 1979 when he **had to** undergo surgery on a painful heel in Cape Town but that lasted for a couple of days.

Exercise 15

- 1) I have been working here for nine years now but watching it always **makes my flesh creep!**
- 2) The authorities didn't **let them know what was happening** outside Robben Island.
- 3) On the other hand, they rarely **let Mandela see his wife** and it is reported that he only saw her once during the first two years and a half he spent here.
- 4) Actually, we can say that he hardly ever left it - the authorities **let him out of Robben Island** in 1979 when he had to undergo surgery on a painful heel in Cape Town but that lasted for a couple of days.
- 5) But otherwise, they never **let him out**.
- 6) Thus, they didn't **let him bury** his mother in 1968 or his oldest son the following year.
- 7) Well, the authorities were always keeping a close eye on the inmates but they **let them read books and study** for higher degrees to further their academic education.
- 8) As a lawyer and a charismatic figure, he often stood up to the institutions to **make their living conditions better**.
- 9) Therefore, Mandela **made the prison warden give the black inmates long trousers**.
- 10) I know he also **made the system let them wear sunglasses** in summer.

6. Think, *les adverbes de fréquence*

- a) C'est l'action de la phrase 1.
- b) Devant le verbe, entre le sujet de l'action et le verbe.
- c) Après l'auxiliaire « be ».

Exercise 16

- 1) Mandela had never been called Nelson before going to school.
- 2) He very often / frequently played sport while he was in high school and college.
- 3) Mandela always cherished the ideal of a democratic and free South African society.
- 4) On Robben Island, Mandela hardly ever had access to newspaper clippings.
- 5) First convicted in 1952, Mandela was often sent to prison.

6. Think, *les adjectifs démonstratifs*

- a) Identifiez les quatre adjectifs démonstratifs apparaissant dans les phrases 1, 2, 3 et 4 : **this – that – those – these**
- b) Identifiez les adjectifs démonstratifs au singulier dans ces mêmes phrases : **this – that**
- c) Identifiez les deux adjectifs démonstratifs au pluriel dans les phrases 1, 2, 3 et 4 : **those – these**

Exercise 17

Use the demonstrative adjective that best fits in each of the following sentences.

Thomas – Hey, Rosie! **these** pictures from the Apartheid era are very interesting. What's wrong with you? Tell me, Rosie!

Rosie – I can't believe it. Could you please go and have a close look at the black and white photograph I have just discovered?

Thomas – Which picture are you talking about? **This** one right behind you or **that** one down the hall?

Rosie – I'm talking about the large one behind the pillar. Come **this** way and I'll show it to you.

Thirty seconds later

Thomas – Unbelievable! Look at **that** disgusting sign! It literally says – "Beach and sea, whites only!" I didn't know that segregation even affected the seaside in **those** days.

Rosie – **This** single picture is shocking in the sense that it would be impossible to put up such a sign at **this** time.

Thomas – **This** is very fortunate! It is quite difficult for me to imagine myself living in **that** violent society.

Rosie – You're right, Thomas but I'm not sure **those** people were fully aware of the violence you're talking about. As you know, the closer you live to something, the less aware you are.

6. Think, "*had to*"

- a) A quel temps est le groupe verbal « had to » ? **Au prétérit.**
- b) A quelle notion la structure « had to » renvoie-t-elle ?
☐ la capacité
☒ l'obligation
☐ la permission
- c) De quel type de mot cette structure est-elle suivie ? **D'une base verbale.**

Exercise 18

- 1) What **did** Mandela **have to** do to bring Apartheid to an end?
- 2) Basically, he **had to** leave most of his personal life behind, including his own family. In his autobiography, he explains that he **had to** complete a mission.
- 3) Did he know that he would probably **have to** sacrifice himself for his cause?
- 4) Yes, he did, but he also knew that the Apartheid system **had to** use violence to keep things together and that it **had to** come to an end sometime.

6. Think, les structures causatives avec « make » et « let »

- a) Dans les phrases 1, 2 et 3 quel sujet exerce une influence qui est à l'origine de l'action ?
☒ le premier sujet
☐ le second sujet
- b) Si les phrases 1 et 2 affichent la même structure causative, laquelle exprime une notion de contrainte ?
☐ la phrase 1
☒ la phrase 2
- c) A quelle notion la structure causative de la phrase 3 renvoie-t-elle ?
☐ l'interdiction
☐ l'obligation
☒ l'autorisation
- d) Dans les trois phrases, quelle est la forme verbale qui ponctue chaque structure causative ? **C'est une base verbale**

Exercise 19

- 1) The critical social situation in South Africa at the end of the nineties **made** President Botha leave power.
- 2) Once president, Nelson Mandela **made** all the South Africans reconcile with each other.
- 3) In the late 1980s, the international trade sanctions on South Africa **made** the country consider dismantling the Apartheid regime.
- 4) President De Klerk's administration **let** South Africa hold its first elections based on universal adult suffrage in 1994.
- 5) Mandela's inability to attend his eldest son's burial in 1969 **made** him deeply depressed.

7. Speak

- o Quelle règle de prononciation pouvez-vous ainsi énoncer ? **Les mots finissant en « -ion », « -ian » et « -ic(s) » sont accentués sur leur avant-dernière syllabe.**

Exercise 20

Souligne la syllabe accentuée de chacun de ces mots.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| ➤ segregation | ➤ electrician | ➤ dynamic | ➤ economics |
| ➤ discrimination | ➤ musician | ➤ phonetic | ➤ information |

IX. Invictus: from poetry to the cinema

1. Prepare

→ After reading the poem, insert each of the following terms for analysing a poem into the correct box.

1. The title
2. The author
3. A line
4. A rhyme
5. A stanza
6. The closing line

→ After looking up the unknown vocabulary in a dictionary, provide all the words and phrases that refer to or describe time and place.

TIME	PLACE
Out of the night that covers me	(...) as the pit from pole to pole
And yet the menace of the years	In the fell clutch of circumstance
	Under the bludgeonings of chance
	Beyond this place of wrath and tears

→ Now, provide all the elements and metaphors (images) of violence and suffering.

In the fell clutch of circumstance – the bludgeonings of chance – my head is bloody – this place of wrath and tears – the Horror of the shade – the menace of the years – how charged with punishments the scroll

→ When you read about these elements making up the chronological and geographical context, don't they make you think about a biblical location?

Yes they do. The biblical location the reading makes me think about is the inferno, also known as hell.

→ Who could provide help? Help could be provided by gods who are undefined and whose existence is not certain ("whatever gods may be").

→ How many people are speaking in this poem? **There is a single person talking in this poem.**

→ Therefore, this poem is: ☒ **a monologue** ☐ a dialogue

→ Select the three words in the first person that refer to the narrator. **The three words referring to the narrator are: "me", "I" and "my".**

→ List all the adjectives and verbs that are used in relation to these three words.

The adjectives and verbs that are used in relation to these three words are: "covers", "thank", "unconquerable", "not winced", "nor cried aloud", "bloody", "unbowed", "unafraid", "am".

→ Now, look at the words and phrases you have just listed above and complete the following sentence with a verb studied in the previous dialogue. Then, tick the correct box.

The narrator **stands up to** a dreadful situation that deeply affects him both physically ("head") and psychologically ("soul"). By doing so, he shows a strong sense of:

- defeat ☐
 ➤ resignation ☐
 ➤ resistance ☒
 ➤ nostalgia ☐

→ What are the specific parts of the poem that allude to the narrator's strength and determination? You can refer to "the vocabulary for poetry analysis", if necessary.

- the closing line of each stanza,
- the second line of the second stanza and the third line of the final stanza.

→ Can you guess what the word "invictus" means in Latin? Tick the correct boxes.

- fearful ☐ ➤ invincible ☒ ➤ subjected ☐ ➤ undefeated ☒

→ Apart from the parallelism (= the consecutive use of similar phrases or grammatical structures), there is something unique in the two closing lines of this poem. What is the word association that has never been previously used in the poem? **The word association appearing in the two closing lines of the poem and that has never been used before is "I am".**

→ Why has this word association been repeated here? **It has been repeated to insist on the narrator's self-reliance (= independence, autonomy).**

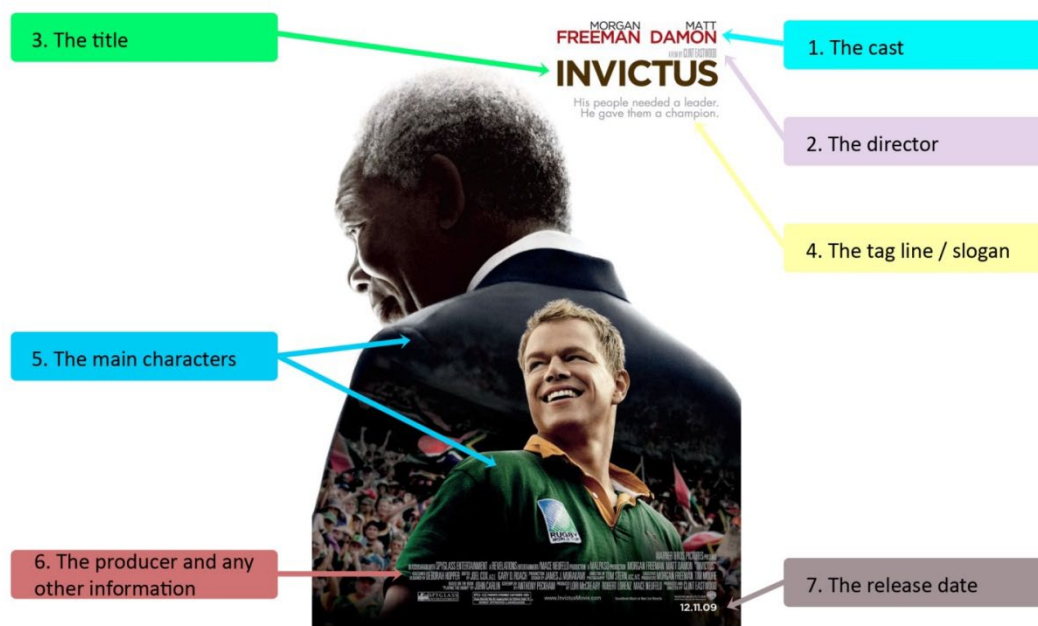
→ Why isn't the narrator's identity revealed in the poem?

- To make the poem:
 - theoretical ☐ ➤ rational ☐ ➤ universal ☒ ➤ patriotic ☐
- To make the reader feel:
 - sad ☐ ➤ compassionate ☒ ➤ uncomfortable ☐ ➤ distant ☐

→ Why aren't there any precise chronological or geographical references in the poem? To make the poem:

- ephemeral ☐ ➤ timeless ☒ ➤ momentary ☐ ➤ temporary ☐

→ After looking at the film poster, insert each of the following terms into the relevant box.



→ Complete the plot summary below with the corresponding words. Beyond their meaning, keep in mind that these words are intimately linked to another word in the text. Don't hesitate to look up the following words in a dictionary first.

"Invictus" tells the **inspiring** true story of **newly** elected President Nelson Mandela and his **considerable** efforts to help his countrymen unite at a time when South Africa was **bitterly** divided and torn by Apartheid. At the dawn of the 1995 rugby World Cup Championship **hosted** by South Africa, Mandela **craftily** convinces Francois Pienaar, the captain of their national rugby team, of **joining** their forces to make their underdog team a **wining** force that will eventually both **record** a historic sporting victory and achieve national reconciliation.

2. Listen

1. Yes, he did since he says it was a wonderful film.
2. Mrs. Jenkins says she is quite disappointed by the directing and the predictable plot but, on the other hand, she thinks the story and the format were rich and, therefore, interesting.
3. According to Mr. Jenkins, the main character of the film is South Africa's rebirth.
4. Mr. Jenkins's favourite scene is:
 - ✓ When President Mandela got rid of his predecessor's staff ☐
 - ✓ When President Mandela tried to retain his predecessor's staff ☒
5. The *sine qua non* condition to reconciliation for Mandela was:
 - forgetfulness ☐
 - open-mindedness ☐
 - forgiveness ☒
 - forcefulness ☐
6. The expression used by Mandela to refer to South Africa's new unity was the "Rainbow Nation".
7. Mandela and Pienaar became:
 - enemies ☐
 - rivals ☐
 - acquaintances ☐
 - partners ☐
 - friends ☒
8. The sport that was traditionally supported by black South Africans before the 1995 World Cup tournament was
 - rugby ☐
 - cricket ☐
 - football ☒
 - athletics ☐
9. The motto used by the South African rugby team during the 1995 World Cup tournament was "one team, one country".

4. Answer

1. Mrs. Jenkins thinks "Invictus" is such an original biopic because its plot relies on two characters, instead of being based on a single one.
2. She also found the film interesting since it deals with the encounter of two men who first don't have anything in common and who combine their forces to make their country a better place to live in.
3. According to Mrs. Jenkins, the changes made by Mandela would create tension with and among his followers.
4. This tension was created by the fact that Mandela advocated reconciliation and forgiveness with the white South Africans to implement the Rainbow Nation.
5. The Minister of Sport thought that the South African rugby team wouldn't go very far in the 1995 World Cup tournament.
6. The phrase that says that President Mandela couldn't miss that once-in-a-lifetime occasion to bring the South Africans together is "seize that golden opportunity to reconcile blacks and whites".
7. By artfully confronting pro-Apartheid white South Africa, Mandela was trying to change people's views and opinions.

Exercise 21

- 1) The historical context / background is vividly depicted / conveyed / rendered in this biopic (film).
- 2) A good preview / teaser heavily relies on the relevant selection of the highlights of a movie.
- 3) I am convinced that Mandela placed high value in setting the example.
- 4) I would like to make a fresh start in my life and resigning is often the *sine qua non* condition to a rebirth and to self-reliance.
- 5) It is obvious that President Mandela's political strategy echoes Gandhi's philosophy.

Exercise 22

Reported speech	
1)	(...) he said that the staff members could leave if they felt they couldn't work with their new government (...)
2)	(...) he craftily, artfully added they shouldn't resign for fear of being discriminated against.
3)	(...) he ordered his black bodyguards to cooperate with Special Branch white bodyguards (...).
4)	(...) he claimed that the Rainbow Nation started there.
5)	(...) the Minister of Sport innocently reported that the South African rugby team would not go further than the quarter finals (...)
6)	(...) Mandela answered that he and his fellow inmates would still be in jail if you only relied on the so-called experts.
7)	(...) he knew that that rugby tournament would have a significant effect on their country.
8)	As a captain, Pienaar knew that the team had to show unity to achieve success, (...).
9)	(...) he told his wife that he thought Mandela wanted the South African team to win the world cup.
10)	As Pienaar said at the end of the film, the South African players didn't have the support of 63,000 South Africans on that day but of 42 million
11)	(...) Pienaar stated that the South African rugby players had coined a motto in 1995 – "one team, one country".

Exercise 23

Adjective – noun collocations			
1) wonderful movie	2) historical background	3) new nation	4) predictable plot
5) rich plot	6) original format	7) historical event	8) interested viewpoint
9) decisive encounter	10) strong determination	11) high pressure	12) fresh start
13) favourite scene	14) presidential staff	15) new government	16) clear agenda
17) black bodyguards	18) white bodyguards	19) entrenched value	20) high value
21) achievable goals	22) unshakeable belief	23) uncompromising stance	24) undeterred figure
25) great admirer	26) clear and prophetic vision	27) significant effect	28) golden opportunity
29) mutual admiration	30) close friendship	31) favourite scene	32) white South African supporters
33) new flags	34) great achievement		

6. Think, le discours indirect

- a) Les trois changements opérés sont :
- ✓ l'absence des deux points et des guillemets
 - ✓ l'utilisation d'un verbe introducteur
 - ✓ la modification de l'adjectif possessif

- b) Les trois nouveaux changements opérés sont:
- ✓ le temps du verbe introducteur
 - ✓ le temps de la proposition relative
 - ✓ la référence temporelle (« that day »)

- c) ✓ oui ☐
 ✓ non ☒

Les traductions étaient les suivantes :

- « Mes parents arriveront aujourd'hui ».
- Bianca dit que ses parents arriveront aujourd'hui.
- « Mes parents arriveront demain ».
- Bianca dit que ses parents devraient arriver ce jour-là.

Exercise 24

- 1) Mandela said (that) he was very proud to serve his country.
- 2) Mandela thought (that) it always seemed impossible until it was done.
- 3) De Klerk admits (that), for many years, he supported the concept of separate states.
- 4) Reverend Desmond Tutu claimed (that) he had coined the phrase "Rainbow Nation".
- 5) De Klerk explained (that) he had made the most profound apology in front of the Truth Commission and on other occasions about the injustices which had been wrought by apartheid.
- 6) Mandela once stated (that) they couldn't afford to be killing each other.
- 7) Mandela revealed (that) his son had died of AIDS.
- 8) Desmond Tutu thinks (that) he wants them to see a resurgence, a revival, a renaissance of so many of the wonderful attributes and values that Africa has.

Exercise 25

Mr. Jenkins asked Thomas what he was doing. Thomas answered (that) he was packing since they were leaving South Africa the next day. Mr. Jenkins asked Thomas if he had enjoyed the country. Thomas replied (that) he loved South Africa. He added (that) the people were very nice and (that) the country was beautiful.

Mr. Jenkins answered (that) it was true. He also said (that) he had also appreciated South Africa a lot and (that) they could come back the following year. He added (that) they would visit some of the national parks they hadn't been to. Thomas answered (that) he would love that. He asked Mr. Jenkins if he knew what time their plane to Delhi would take off the following day. Mr. Jenkins replied (that) he needed to call the travel agency but (that) he thought it would be at 10.15 am. He then asked Thomas where Mrs. Jenkins had put that piece of paper where he had written the phone number of that travel agency. Thomas answered (that) he had no idea but (that) Mr. Jenkins could find the phone number on the internet.

6. Think, les collocations adjectif + nom

a)

- a vivid future ☐ ➤ a shining future ☐ ➤ a bright future ☒ ➤ a brilliant future ☐

b)

- thick traffic ☐ ➤ heavy traffic ☒ ➤ dense traffic ☐ ➤ compact traffic ☐

Exercise 26

For each series of collocations, choose the correct one.

1)	➤ to make a decision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2)	➤ the above floor <input type="checkbox"/>
	➤ to do a decision <input type="checkbox"/>		➤ the over floor <input type="checkbox"/>
	➤ to take a decision <input type="checkbox"/>		➤ the maximum floor <input type="checkbox"/>
	➤ to build a decision <input type="checkbox"/>		➤ the top floor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3)	➤ a grand room <input type="checkbox"/>	4)	➤ an outer language <input type="checkbox"/>
	➤ a big room <input type="checkbox"/>		➤ an external language <input type="checkbox"/>
	➤ a large room <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		➤ a foreign language <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	➤ a tall room <input type="checkbox"/>		➤ an abroad language <input type="checkbox"/>
5)	➤ a citizen area <input type="checkbox"/>		
	➤ an urban area <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	➤ a civic area <input type="checkbox"/>		
	➤ a city area <input type="checkbox"/>		

7. Speak

Sons voyelles simples	Diphtongues
brilliant	game
staff	quite
common	like
called	code
innocent	shape
attain	reconcile
opportunity	state
effect	wave
beginning	one
scene	
support	

- a) Lorsqu'une voyelle est placée devant **une double consonne**, cette voyelle se prononce avec un son voyelle simple.
- b) Lorsqu'une voyelle est placée devant **une seule consonne** suivie d'un « e » final, cette voyelle se prononce à l'aide d'une diphtongue.

Exercise 27

Sons voyelles simples	Diphtongues
fill	male
clubbing	winner
mall	dole
still	hate
hat	style
doll	robe
	file

X. Rajasthan: taste a slice of India

1. Prepare

→ Locate Rajasthan.



→ Define Rajasthan.

- ✓ Bollywood studios ☐
- ✓ royal palaces ☒
- ✓ cricket pitches ☐
- ✓ high-end restaurants ☐
- ✓ jewellery shops ☐

→ Discovering Rajasthan

- 1) Picture g – Picture i – Picture a
- 2) Pictures c and f
- 3) Pictures d and h – Pictures b and e

2. Listen

1. Rosie will be celebrating her birthday in ten days.
2. She is worried because she doesn't know what present her parents are going to offer her.
3. She mentions her friend Kate.
4. ➤ a beach resort hotel ☒ ➤ a rich result hard sell ☐ ➤ a cheap luxury motel ☐
 ➤ an elegant bride ☐ ➤ an elephant ride ☒ ➤ a triumphant drive ☐
5. Thomas's birthday is going to take place in six months.

4. Answer

- 1) Mrs. Jenkins hasn't bought Rosie her birthday present yet because she still hasn't come up with a satisfying idea.
- 2) ➤ the city centres ☐ ➤ the ancient ruins ☐ ➤ the monuments ☒ ➤ the main exhibitions ☐
- 3) ➤ fascinating ☐ ➤ captivating ☐ ➤ uninteresting ☒ ➤ hypnotic ☐ ➤ enchanting ☐
- 4) Rosie heard about Rajasthan's luxury train through her friend Kate who spent one week travelling through Rajasthan by train.
- 5) When Rosie expressed her desire to travel through Rajasthan by train, Mrs. Jenkins replied to had to check on the prices first.
- 6) Thomas suggests reminding their parents that his birthday is in six months so that they accept to make them an expensive present.

Exercise 28

- 1) They made it crystal clear that elephant-riding is an unforgettable experience.
- 2) The northern part of the state of Rajasthan is spellbinding.
- 3) When I was in fourth grade, I remember going on a sightseeing tour of the Taj Mahal.
- 4) Jeff must have checked all the prices while she was shopping in the duty-free section of the airport.
- 5) Ah! I wish Bradley agreed to spend a month working in a beach resort hotel! (= Ah! If only Bradley agreed to spend a month working in a beach resort hotel!)
- 6) She came up with a brilliant idea when she saw the clues found in the luxury train.

Exercise 29

Gerund	
1) spending	2) arriving
3) choosing	4) telling
5) visiting	6) travelling
7) talking	8) elephant-riding
9) experiencing	

Exercise 30

The “-ed” and “-ing” suffixes	
1) amusing	6) satisfying
2) preoccupied	7) surprised
3) bored	8) spellbinding
4) interesting	9) interesting
5) surprising	10) satisfied

Exercise 31

Expressing wishes or regrets	
1) I wish they had let me know about it (...)	
2) I wish we could do both, though!	
3) (...) regrettably, she made it clear that it might be too expensive.	
4) If only we could visit Rajasthan!	
5) I wish we had the money too!	

6. Think, le gérondif

- a) Ces trois phrases contiennent des verbes avec une terminaison en « -ing ».
- b) Le gérondif se trouve dans les phrases 1 et 2.

Exercise 32

- 1) How are you **doing** (do) today, Jim?
- 2) I'm fine, Dorothy. Are you **heading** (head) for the post office?
- 3) Oh, no! I am **getting** (get) my car in a few minutes. I left it at the mechanic's because of a **deafening** (deafen) noise.
- 4) By the way, did you enjoy **travelling** (travel) across India, Jim? I am asking you this question because my sister considers **travelling** (travel) there.
- 5) Well, **discovering** (discover) a foreign country is always interesting but, as far as I am concerned, India is definitely worth **seeing** (see). I already dream of **going** (go) back there to visit other parts of the country. The **exciting** (excite) news is that I may buy myself a plane ticket in two weeks.
- 6) Come on stop **beating** (beat) around the bush and tell how you are **going** (go) to get the money?
- 7) I look so much forward to **spending** (spend) time in India that I don't mind **selling** (sell) my car.

Gérondif	Participe présent
travelling	doing
travelling	heading
discovering	getting
seeing	deafening
going	exciting
beating	going
spending	
selling	

6. Think, les suffixes en « -ed » et en « -ing ».

- a) disappointing ☒ disappointed ☐
 b) disappointing ☐ disappointed ☒
 c) disappointing ☐ disappointed ☒
 d) disappointing ☒ disappointed ☐

Exercise 33

- 1) Sandra looks very **tired** (tire). She doesn't sleep enough.
- 2) This piece of news is so **shocking** (shock) that no one is speaking at the moment.
- 3) The dogs were very **excited** (excite) to go out. They were barking very loudly.
- 4) The mayor will be highly **satisfied** (satisfy) if he is reelected.
- 5) The TV talk show was not very popular but we found it quite **amusing** (amuse).
- 6) The students were very **confused** (confuse) by the direction of the exercise. They simply didn't do it.

6. Think, l'expression du souhait et du regret.

- a) Les deux expressions sont accompagnées des mêmes temps verbaux. Il s'agit
 b) ➤ le past perfect ☐ ➤ le prétérit ☐ ➤ le conditionnel ☒
 c) ➤ le past perfect ☒ ➤ le prétérit ☐ ➤ le conditionnel ☐
 d) ➤ le past perfect ☐ ➤ le prétérit ☒ ➤ le conditionnel ☐

Exercise 34

- 1) I wish I had visited my mother last weekend!
If only I had visited my mother last weekend!
- 2) I wish Bob had locked the front door of my flat!
If only Bob had locked the front door of my flat!
- 3) I wish Wendy were here!
If only Wendy were here!
- 4) I wish I would meet Dr. Jones next Monday!
If only I would meet Dr. Jones next Monday!
- 5) I wish the taxi driver drove / could drive faster!
If only the taxi driver drove / could drive faster!

7. Speak

Sons voyelles courts		Sons voyelles longs	
remember	book	bored	agree
elephant	would	before	true
colour	crystal	through	far
six	surprising	clue	birthday
offer			

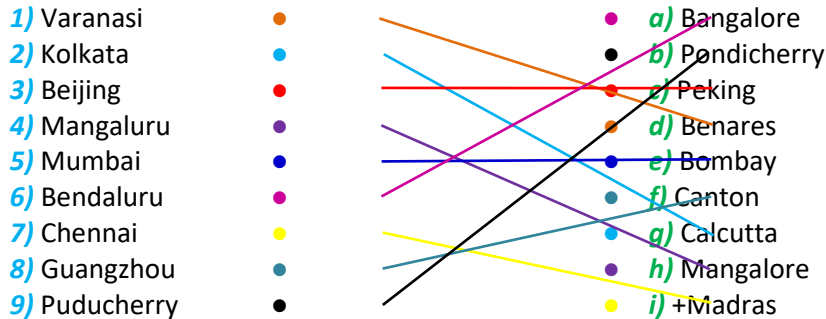
Exercise 35

Sons voyelles courts	Sons voyelles longs
luggage	thought
still	flaw
winning	girl
ended	straw
damage	feel
doll	taught
	chalk

XI. Mumbai, at last!

1. Prepare

→ City name changes



→ The world's ten most populated cities.

Rank	City	Population 2015	Population 1990
1	Tokyo, Japan	37,833,000	32,530,000
2	Delhi, India	24,953,000	9,726,000
3	Shanghai, China	22,991,000	7,823,000
4	Mexico City, Mexico	20,941,000	15,642,000
5	Mumbai, India	20,843,000	12,436,000
6	São Paulo, Brazil	20,831,000	14,776,000
7	Osaka, Japan	20,123,000	18,389,000
8	Beijing, China	19,520,000	6,788,000
9	New York / Newark, United States	18,591,000	16,086,000
10	Cairo, Egypt	18,419,000	9,892,000

→ Mumbai – the city that has it all.

1

1) tower blocks
2) high-rises
3) multi-storey buildings

2

1) golf course
2) greenery
3) park

3

1) slum houses
2) shanty town
3) corrugated iron houses

- a) The narrator lives in Mumbai and, more specifically, in a neighbourhood called Dharavi.
- b) Dharavi is described as a “swamp urban wasteland” where a million inhabitants live. The first four lines of the extract helps the reader understand that this neighbourhood is Mumbai’s poorest area and “Asia’s biggest slum”.
- c) ➤ packed with inhabitants ☒ ➤ filthy ☒ ➤ narrow streets ☐ ➤ hygienic ☐
 ➤ outside the city centre ☐ ➤ uncrowded ☐ ➤ noisy ☒ ➤ large streets ☐
 ➤ part of the city centre ☒ ➤ noiseless ☐
- d) The narrator compares himself and Dharavi’s inhabitants to animals. He says that they “live like animals and die like insects”.
- e) ● They have urban origins ☐ They have a rural background ☒
 ● They are very poverty-stricken ☒ They are affluent ☐
- f) ● Is Mumbai referred to as the city of lead? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 ● The modern skyscrapers and the neon-lit shopping complexes

- g) Dharavi is compared to “a cancerous lump”.
- h) The narrator uses this comparison because Dharavi “sits (...) in the heart of the city”, “cannot be stopped” and “kills with its slow poison”.
- i) The seven words that help describe Dharavi as a highly dangerous / hazardous environment are:
deadly – rusted – gangrenous – deadens – starving – kills – poison
- j) Dharavi is a productive place. The best illustration lies in the fact that a lot of Dharavi’s inhabitants work in “numerous illegal factories and illegal shops (...)”.
- k) The redundant adjective used to refer to Mumbai’s social segregation and exclusion is “illegal”.

→ Mumbai – the city of contrasts

	National record	Continental record	World record
1) Dharavi – Surface area of a slum	X		
2) Dharavi – Population density in a slum			X
3) Dharavi – Economic dynamism of a slum			X
4) Antilia – Cost value of a private housing property			X
5) Mumbai Port – Size	X		
6) Sanjay Gandhi National Park – Surface area within a city			X
7) Bollywood – Number of films produced			X

2. Listen

- Mrs. Jenkins is sick.
- She caught a cold on her way to the hotel in an air-conditioned shuttle.
- The Jenkins were having a sightseeing tour of Mumbai.
- Ravi is a tour agency’s guide.
- At nine o’clock this morning, Ravi met the Jenkins in the lobby of their hotel.
- Mumbai’s former name was Bombay.
- They brought her Indian actor Amitabh Bachchan’s autograph.
- Film studio visit – lunch – Films stars’ places of residence ☐
 - Lunch – Films stars’ places of residence – Film studio visit ☐
 - Films stars’ places of residence – lunch – Film studio visit ☒

4. Answer

- Thomas thinks today’s excursion was the best one ever, even better than the Kruger Park’s one.
- its buildings ☒
 - its religious aspect ☐
 - its past ☒
 - its cooking ☐
- The specificity of Salman Khan’s house lies in the fact that it is a sea-facing property.
- expensive ☐
 - discreet ☐
 - chic ☒
 - original ☐
 - renowned ☐
- When Mrs. Jenkins says “you make my day”, she means that this present made this day a special one in her own eyes.
- They shot the same scene ten times.
- The excursion’s only cloud on the horizon was Mumbai’s congested traffic.

Exercise 36

- One week ago, I had such a temperature that I had no other choice but to stay in bed.
- The set was located (= situated) in air-conditioned mansion.
- Barbara drove me into a very fancy neighbourhood where we came across (= bumped into, met by chance) a former actor.
- We were sitting next to each other and were beside ourselves with joy.

Exercise 37

The twenty-six words and phrases expressing possession are: the Jenkins' next city of residence - their arrival - their current hotel - her hotel room - my nose - your day - today's excursion - in my view - the Park Kruger's one - the tour agency's guide - Mumbai's society - the world's fifth largest city - its former name - our travel guide - the best-known film stars' mansions - Whose mansions did you get to see then? - Shah Rush Khan's one - we saw his - its facade - Salman Khan's sea-facing residence - that actor whose name we have forgotten - you mean it's mine - you make my day - Bollywood's studios - Salman Khan's forthcoming film - Mumbai's congested traffic

Exercise 38

The reflexive and reciprocal pronouns	
1)	(...) almost sat next to each other (...).
2)	I am beside myself with joy!
3)	They kiss each other.
4)	This is when we definitely enjoyed ourselves.
5)	We also found ourselves on the set of an Indian urban (...)
6)	(...) you could imagine yourself acting (...).
7)	At one point, we all found ourselves singing.
8)	I don't want to feel sorry for myself (...).
9)	(...) but I hate keeping to myself.
10)	(...) Mumbai's congested traffic wouldn't have got on top of yourself!

6. Think, la possession

1. La possession.

- a) la phrase « 1 » ☒ la phrase « 2 » ☐
- b) 1. Sam's hotel
2. ours
- c) Dans l'expression « Steve's travel agency », on place d'abord le **possesseur** + 's + l'**objet possédé**.
- d) En anglais, on n'utilise pas l'article défini « the » après l'apostrophe « s ».

Exercise 39

- 1) Jonathan's house is bigger than theirs.
- 2) Delhi is the city whose population is the largest one.
- 3) Bianca went to the doctor's next to our house.
- 4) The technicians' involvement in the movie was amazing.

Exercise 40

Edgar – Jane, I have heard you don't have a ticket for the premiere of **Salman Khan's latest film** (the latest film starring Salman Khan). Would you like to take **mine** (my ticket)?

Jane – Do you mean you only have one? How could I accept **your** ticket, Edgar?

Edgar – Wait a minute! Are you familiar with Ishita Singh, Jane?

Jane – Yes, of course. She is **MBC Radio's main host** (the main host working for MBC Radio). **her** father (Ishita Singh's father) was a teacher of **mine** (my teacher) at university.

Edgar – Well! Actually, **yesterday's radio show broadcast** (the radio show broadcast yesterday) organized a promotional event **whose** awards consisted of five tickets for the premiere. And guess what?

Jane – You have won a ticket, Edgar!

Edgar – Yes, I did, Jane!

6. Think, les pronoms réfléchis et réciproques

- a) la phrase « 1 » ☐ la phrase « 2 » ☒
- b) « each other »
- c) la phrase « 1 » ☒ la phrase « 2 » ☐
- d) themselves
- e) « Each other » est invariable.
- f) Je remarque que les verbes anglais se traduisent tous deux par le verbe pronominal « se parler ».
- g) Le symbole « a » représente la réflexivité tandis que le symbole « b » désigne la réciprocité.

Exercise 41

Complete the following sentences with a reflexive or reciprocal pronoun. Then, write "reflexive" or "reciprocal" at the end of each sentence.

- 1) Jenna can't play football anymore because she seriously hurt **herself** during a game. → reflexive
- 2) During wars, people kill **each other**. → reciprocal
- 3) They weren't very proud of **themselves** after they had committed this mistake. → reflexive
- 4) Tina never went to an art school. She taught **herself** how to draw. → reflexive
- 5) Bradley and Maria have known **each other** for a little while now. → reciprocal
- 6) Egoistic people only think about **themselves**. → reflexive
- 7) Sam is a mechanic. You understand why he repairs his car **himself**. → reflexive
- 8) My grandparents lived on different continents for a few years but they wrote **each other** a lot. → reciprocal
- 9) After school, some pupils help **each other** with their homework. → reciprocal
- 10) My dog, Benny, always enjoys **itself** at the park. → reflexive

7. Speak

- a) ➤ la phrase 1 ☐ ➤ la phrase 2 ☐ ➤ la phrase 3 ☒ ➤ la phrase 4 ☐
- b) ➤ la phrase 1 ☒ ➤ la phrase 2 ☐ ➤ la phrase 3 ☐ ➤ la phrase 4 ☒
- c) Lorsque « have » a une fonction d'auxiliaire, il se prononce dans sa forme faible.
- d) Lorsque « have » est à la forme négative, il se prononce dans sa forme pleine.
- e) Lorsque « have » a une fonction de verbe, il se prononce dans sa forme pleine.

Exercise 42

Forme pleine de « have »	Forme faible de « have »
Mrs. Jenkins was having (...)	(...) the best we have ever had.
I no longer have a temperature (...)	It must have been very different (...)
She had no other choice but to stay...	(...) that actor whose name I have forgotten.
I still have a sore throat (...)	I wish I had been there with you.
(...) the best we have ever had .	(...) Mumbai's congested traffic wouldn't have got on top of yourself!
We haven't been allowed to enter the property.	
We had a sumptuous lunch (...)	
We had such a great time !	

XII. Getting into Indian cooking!

1. Prepare

→ Get on top of the measure units.

• Length

Imperial unit	Abbreviation	Metric equivalent	French name
one inch	in.	2,54 cm	un pouce
one foot	ft.	30,48 cm	un pied
one yard	yd	0,91 m	un yard
one mile	mi.	1,609 km	un mile

• Volume

Imperial unit	Abbreviation	Metric equivalent	French name
one teaspoon	tsp.	5 ml	une cuillère à café
one tablespoon	tbsp.	15 ml	une cuillère à soupe
one cup	c.	250 ml	une tasse
one (fluid) ounce	fl. oz.	28,41 ml	une once liquide
one pint	pt.	568 ml	une pinte
one gallon	gal.	4,5 l	un gallon

• Mass

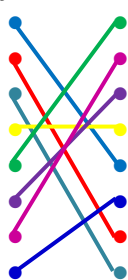
Imperial unit	Abbreviation	Metric equivalent	French name
one ounce	oz.	28,35 g	une once
one pound	lb	453,59 g	une livre
one stone	st.	6,35 kg	-

• Heat - oven temperatures

References	Farenheit	Celcius
very slow	250 - 300	120 - 150
slow	300 - 325	150 - 165
moderate	325 - 375	165 - 190
hot	375 - 425	190 - 220
very hot	425 - 475	220 - 250

→ Open yourself to Indian cuisine.

- 1) lassi
- 2) basmati
- 3) nan
- 4) tandoori
- 5) matka
- 6) samosa
- 7) paneer
- 8) tandoor



- a) Round earthenware pot used to freeze ice cream.
- b) Indian cottage cheese
- c) A triangular shaped deep fried meat or vegetable pastry
- d) A method of Indian cooking (North-western India) using a tandoor oven
- e) Sweet or salty flavored yoghurt with crushed ice drink
- f) Drum-shaped clay oven operating at very high temperatures (up to 600°F)
- g) Long grain rice from the Himalayan foothills
- h) Flat, oval leavened bread cooked in an oven

→ Did you say Chicken Biryani?

1 e → 2 d → 3 g → 4 c → 5 a → 6 b → 7 h → 8 f →

2. Listen

1. Peshawri is one of Mumbai's best traditional Indian restaurants.
2. They both prefer to stay at home and have dinner there.
3. Mrs. Jenkins suggests that they have some food delivered.
4.
 - ✓ They don't know how long it takes to cook it. ☐
 - ✓ They have no idea what the recipe is. ☒
 - ✓ They have forgotten what part of India this dish originated in. ☐
 - ✓ They ignore the name of the dish. ☒
5. According to Mrs. Jenkins, the name of the dish is "dal".
6. They consult the internet to get more information about this dish.
7. Last Monday, the local grocery store closed down.
8. According to Rosie, they have several tomatoes at their disposal.
9.
 - products ☐
 - producers ☐
 - produce ☒
 - production ☐

4. Answer

1. Mr. Jenkins was supposed to have an appointment with a businessman this evening.
2. They came up with the idea of cooking that main dish because they loved what their father had eaten at Peshwari last week.
3. They are choosing a specific recipe on the net because it displays the pictures of each stage of it.
4. Thomas seems to ignore everything about (Indian) spices.
5. They may get some help from the Mumbaikars while they will be buying the produce in town.

Exercise 43

- 1) In winter, we can't do without the Spanish produce.
- 2) Sandy feels like finding out what India's best spices are.
- 3) The stalls and the grocery stores where the Mumbaikars pick (out) their ingredients stand out.
- 4) First things first! I would like to bring up the fact that Indians love lentil-based dishes.
- 5) The Indian chefs hardly ever give their cooking secrets away.

Exercise 44

The sixteen words or phrases expressing quantity are: one of Mumbai's best traditional Indian restaurants – some food – a few bites – a few problems – a lot of recipes – none of you – both of us – most people willing to cook – there are enough pictures – the many stages – the little food we have – several tomatoes – too many words – any of these names – a few tips – all spices

Exercise 45

The three words or phrases expressing quantity are: nine ounces of peas – a three-fourth-inch piece of fresh ginger – three tablespoons of olive oil

Exercise 46

The phrasal verbs of the dialogue are: ate out – rung up – called off – eat in – feel like – stood out – work out – find out – figure out – cheer up – can't do without – come along – check out – try out – bring up – closed down – fill up – leave out – come along – pick out – look forward to – carry through

6. Think, la quantité

- a)
 - ✓ little + **nom indénombrable** (= singulier)
 - ✓ few + **nom dénombrable** (= pluriel)
- b) La seule différence que l'on puisse établir réside dans la présence ou l'absence de l'article indéfini « a ».
- c)
 - la phrase 1 ☒
 - la phrase 2 ☒
 - la phrase 3 ☐
 - la phrase 4 ☐

Exercise 47

- 1) I'm not worried about Philip. He knows **enough** Spanish to make his own way in Madrid.
- 2) How **much** homework does this teacher ask you to do everyday?
- 3) It's quite common to say that just **a little** help can make a huge difference.
- 4) John is overworked. He has **a lot of** problems to take care of.
- 5) Bill was dissatisfied because the chef gave him **little** information about the recipe.
- 6) John and Eric have scientific minds. **neither** likes studying languages.
- 7) Dana was very disappointed. The party that she had organized was supposed to be a success but **few** people came due to severe weather conditions.
- 8) There wasn't **any** flour in the cake and that explains why the dough didn't rise.

6. Think, les verbes à particule ou « phrasal verbs »

- a) la phrase 1 ☐ la phrase 2 ☒
 b) la phrase 1 ☒ la phrase 2 ☐

Exercise 48

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1) Anthony could only agree with you! | → prepositional verb |
| 2) Benny apologized for arriving so late! | → prepositional verb |
| 3) Mina gave up smoking last month. | → phrasal verb |
| 4) This client is complaining about the item. | → prepositional verb |
| 5) Could you please pull over the vehicle? | → phrasal verb |
| 6) I haven't heard from Tim today? | → prepositional verb |
| 7) Please, wait for me! | → prepositional verb |
| 8) Turn up the oven! The temperature is too low. | → phrasal verb |

7. Speak

- a) ➤ la phrase 1 ☐ ➤ la phrase 2 ☒ ➤ la phrase 3 ☐ ➤ la phrase 4 ☐
 b) la lettre « h »
 c) l ➤ la phrase 1 ☒ ➤ la phrase 2 ☐ ➤ la phrase 3 ☒ ➤ la phrase 4 ☒
 d) Lorsqu'un mot commence en « gh », la lettre « h » est muette.
 e) Lorsqu'un mot se finit en « -ght », cet ensemble de lettres est très souvent muet.

Exercise 49

« gh » silencieux	« gh » prononcé
neighbourhood	enough
tonight	laugh
though	
thought	
right	
although	
through	