The plan of the seance

- Sequence 1: Phonetic symbols
- Sequence 2: Vowels
- Sequence 3: Diphthongs
- Sequence 4: Consonant clusters
Australia

How much do you know about Australia?
Read this text carefully to know more about this country.

50,000 BC nomads arrived on the continent, probably coming from Indonesia. Their descendants, the Aborigines, have tried to preserve their culture throughout the centuries.

In the early 1600s Dutch and Portuguese explorers discovered the Western coast of Australia and in 1770 Captain Cook, an English officer, discovered New Zealand and the eastern coast.

In 1788 the first colony of New South Wales was founded. Britain used to transport prisoners to Australia where they constructed roads and worked on the
lands which were given to the British soldiers. In 1868 transportation was abolished.

In the 1805s gold was discovered and the number of settlers from England, Ireland, America and China increased. The gold diggers used to push the Aborigines off the land they were living on, and even kill them.

In 1901 Australia became an independent nation composed of six states and two territories.

After the Second World War an immigration programme was set up to increase Australia’s population and more than a million European and Asian immigrants have come to live there.

The Aborigines, who used to be marginalised were finally recognized as full Australian citizens in 1962.

Activity 1:
How many paragraphs are there in this text?

Activity 2:
Complete this table writing the words in the appropriate column.
Activity 3:

Answer these questions:

1. When did Captain Cook discover New Zealand?  
   ……………………………………………………………

2. What did prisoners use to do in Australia?  
   ……………………………………………………………

3. Why did the gold diggers push the Aborigines off their lands?  
   ……………………………………………………………

Activity 4:

Write the questions for these answers.
1. .................................................................?
   In the early 1600s.

2. .................................................................?
   An English explorer.

3. .................................................................?
   To increase Australia’s population.

Activity 5:
Match the words in A with their opposites in B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. descendants</td>
<td>a. few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. early</td>
<td>b. ancestors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. first</td>
<td>c. reduce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. a lot</td>
<td>d. late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. increase</td>
<td>e. last</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activity 6:
What or who do the underlined words in the text refer to?

- where they constructed .... ....................
- they were living .... ............................
- to live there. .................................

http://www.onefd.edu.dz
Sequence 2  Structure Practice

Look at these examples:

Britain used to transport prisoners to Australia.
Britain transported prisoners in the past, but now it doesn’t.

The gold diggers used to push the Aborigines off their lands.
The gold diggers pushed the Aborigines off their lands in the past, but now they don’t.

Activity 1:

Reminder

- We use “used to” followed by an infinitive to say that an action regularly happened in the past but no longer happens, or a past routine.
  eg: He used to smoke. (He smoked in the past, but now he doesn’t).
- “Used to” has no present tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Interrogative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- He used to study hard.</td>
<td>- He didn’t use to study hard.</td>
<td>- Did he use to study hard?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- I used to play tennis a lot.</td>
<td>- I didn’t use to play tennis a lot.</td>
<td>- Did you use to play tennis a lot?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Do not confuse “used to” with the ordinary verb to use, meaning employ.
Rewrite these sentences using: “used to”

1. He lived in Tlemcen when he was a young boy.
   ............................................................

2. People travelled on horseback.
   ............................................................

3. She was a teacher before she retired.
   ............................................................

4. I had a cat.
   ............................................................

Activity 2:
Match these broken sentences.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Patrick used to play music in the underground,</td>
<td>a. but now there is a modern hotel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Lori used to be a cook in a small restaurant,</td>
<td>b. but now he plays in a big orchestra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Harry used to do a lot of hiking,</td>
<td>c. but now she owns her own restaurant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. There used to be nothing in this desertic place,</td>
<td>d. but now he has become lazy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Activity 3:**

*Complete these sentences with:* **used to, didn’t use to or did … use to …?**

http://www.onefd.edu.dz
1. We ……………… to go on holidays because our parents were not very rich.

2. ………….. you ………….. to drive when you were young? 
   No, I ……………….; I ………….. to ride a bicycle.

3. I ………………… to drink coffee, but now I drink 3 cups a day.

4. Things have changed in our street; there ………………. to be a small shop here; 
   now there is a supermarket.
Australia is also called the Commonwealth of Australia with 6 states and 2 territories:

- New South (N.S.W) [njū:sauθ wailz]
- Northern Territory (N.T) [nɔːːθəntərəri]
- Queensland (Qld) [ˈkwiːnzlənd]
- South Australia (S.Aus) [ˈstreɪliə]
- Tasmania (Tas.) [təˈziːmɛniə]
- Victoria (Vic.) [ˈvɪktəriə]
- Western Australia (W. Aus) [ˈwestən]

Activity 1: Quiz. Circle the correct answer.

1. Australia is bordered by
   a- the Atlantic ocean and the Mediterranean.
   b- the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean.
   c- the Arctic Ocean.

2. There are
   a- 20 million inhabitants.
   b- 14 million inhabitants.
   c- 100 million inhabitants.
3. The capital of Australia is:
   a- Sydney.
   b- Melbourne.
   c- Canberra.

4. The official language in Australia is:
   a- German.
   b- English.
   c- Chinese.

5. The Australian currency is:
   a- the US dollar.
   b- the pound.
   c- the Australian dollar.

Reminder

We form some adjectives of nationality with these suffixes:
ish (British) an (Canadian) ese (Japanese)

Activity 2:
Write the adjectives of nationality for these countries:

Vietnam - Brazil - Finland - Greece -
----------- ----------- ----------- ---------
Turkey - Nigeria - Hungary - France
----------- ----------- ----------- ---------
Portugal - Ireland - Indonesia - China
Reminder

- We use the **passive** instead of the active when the object is more important than the subject.
- We form the passive in this way:

  Object + auxiliary be in the same tense + past participle of the verb in the active.

**Active:** Britain **founded** the first colony in 1788.  
**Passive:** The first colony **was founded** in 1788 (by Britain)

Look at these examples.
**Activity 3:**

*Turn these sentences into the passive.*

1. They grow a lot of fruit in the Mitidja.
   ........................................................................

2. Somebody has stolen my wallet.
   ........................................................................

3. Negligence causes accidents.
   ........................................................................

4. The police arrested the criminal yesterday.
   ........................................................................

**Activity 4:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. They <strong>have discovered</strong> a new cure for diabetes.</td>
<td>A new cure for diabetes <strong>has been discovered.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. People <strong>speak</strong> English everywhere.</td>
<td><strong>English is spoken</strong> everywhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ibn Khaldun <strong>wrote</strong> “ElMoukadima” in the 16th century.</td>
<td><strong>“El Mukadima” was written</strong> in the 16th century by Ibn Khaldun.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://www.onefd.edu.dz
**Reminder**

We can add the suffixes *er, or, ian, ist* to some verbs and nouns to form names of jobs.

eg: 
- settle: *settler*
- magic: *magician*
- dig: *digger*
- psychology: *psychologist*
- conduct: *conductor*

**What is the job for .......?**

1. geology: ............
2. mathematics: ...........
3. carve: ............
4. ophtalmology: ...........
5. construct: ............
6. biology: ............
7. paint: ............
8. music: ............
Kakadu National Park

Kakadu National Park is located in the Northern Territory of Australia. It is approximately 200kms long and 100kms wide with swamps, rainforests and eucalyptus forests. Many species of reptiles, frogs and birds live in that park.

This whole area belongs to the Aborigines. Some years ago they agreed to lend some of their land as a National Park for all Australians, but they run the park. They keep tourists away from some sacred areas to preserve the rock paintings which their ancestors used to draw.

Most of the Aborigines live in small communities, called “outstations”. These settlements are very far from towns.

There are two seasons in that area: the wet and the dry. From December to March, there are violent storms. During this wet season the roads to outstations are flooded because of the heavy rains.

In Kakadu people still eat bush food. They hunt kangaroos, goannas and many other animals or insects which in other places are not considered food. This traditional diet is very healthy!

Adapted from “Working in Kakadu N.Park

http://www.onefd.edu.dz
A) Answer these questions.

1. How big is Kakadu National Park?

2. Who manages the park? Why?

3. What is the dry season?

B) Find in the text words whose definitions follow:

1. areas of soft wet land: ………………

2. inundated, covered with water: ………………

Activity 6:

A) What are the animals and birds that can be found in Australia?

Write the names in front of their phonetic transcription:

[kəʊŋɡaːrʊːz] ............................
[iːˈmjuːz] ............................
[kouˈɑːlaiːz] ............................
[ˈfɛəri] [ˈpeŋɡwɪn] ............................
[ˈkrkədælz] ............................

B) Complete each sentence with one of the words in A.

"A" ............................
1. ………………. are tree climbing mammals, like small bears. They like eating leaves. They have a pouch like kangaroos, but it opens downwards.

2. ………………. are river reptiles with a long body and tail, covered with a hard skin. They hide underwater and attack humans.

3. ………………. are animals that jump along on their strong hind legs. The females have a pouch in which their babies are carried.

4. ………………. are sea-birds with wings to swim. These small birds have a parade at sunset everyday. At exactly the same time, they all pop out from the sea and march up the beach to their nests.

5. ………………. are large birds that run well but cannot fly.

**Improve your vocabulary**

- **buch** [bʊtʃ]: wild uncultivated land in Africa and Australia.

- **drought** [draʊt]: period of dry weather; want of rain.

- **cattle**: bulls, cows.

- **moosoon** [moʊsʊn]: the rainy season that comes with the wet wind blowind in the Indian Ocean.

- **tribe** [traɪb]: social group united by language and customs, living as a community under a chief.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz
**English measures - weights**

- **Long measure**
  1 foot = 12 inches
  1 yard = 3 feet
  1 mile = 1,760 yards.

- **Liquid measure**
  1 pint = 4 gills
  1 quart = 2 pints
  1 gallon = 4 quarts

- **Weight**
  1 pound = 16 ounces
  1 stone = 14 pounds
  1 short ton = 2,000 pounds
  1 long ton = 2,240 pounds

**The metric system**

- **Length**
  1 cm = 0.3937 inches
  1 m = 39.37 inches
  1 km = 0.6213 mile
  1 inch = 2.54 centimetres
  1 foot = 0.3048 metre
  1 yard = 0.9144 metre
  1 rod = 5.029 metres
  1 mile = 1,609 metres

- **Capacity**
  1 pint = 0.568 litre
  1 gallon = 4.55 litres

- **Weights**
  1 ounce = 28.35 grams
  1 pound = 0.454 kilogram
  1 short ton = 0.907 metric ton
  1 long ton = 1.016 metric ton
**Sequence 4  Writing**

**Activity 1:**
*Read this paragraph then write as many sentences as possible using “used to”.*

Andy Martins lived in a small flat with his mother in Tucson, Arizona, US. He worked as a clerk at the post office. As he didn’t have a car, he rode a bicycle to go to work. At lunch time he ate only a sandwich with cheese and salad. He never went to a tailor’s to have a suit made; he usually wore jeans, a white shirt and a jacket. But one day, he met Priscilla Benton, the daughter of a wealthy man. They married some years ago.

Now Andy works as the manager of one of the factories of Priscilla’s father. Of course, he wears very elegant suits now.

**Activity 2:**
*Lisa wants to know what her mother used to do at weekends when she was a girl.
Complete their conversation using:*

*used to/did you use to/ didn’t use to and : stay overnight/visit/ have/ do for fun/ travel/ go/ help.*

Lisa : What …….you …………………at the weekend, mom?
Mom : Well, I sometimes ………………… at home with the housework, and in the afternoon, I ……. ………………… my grandparents who lived in
the countryside, about 40 kms far away.

Lisa : …… you ………………… by car ?

Mom : No, my father ………………… a car. We ……
……………… by train. The trip was very exciting.
And at my grandparents’, I ………………… a lot
of fun.

Lisa : ……………………… at a friend’s house ?

Mom : No, I ………………… until I was 18 or 19.

Lisa : …… yo u ……………………… to the
cinema or the disco?

Mom : No, I ………………… but I ………………… museums as I was interested in
the history of art. This is how I met your father who ………………… as a
tourist guide at that time.

Activity 3 :
What did you use to do when you were younger?

........................................................................
........................................................................
........................................................................
........................................................................

........................................................................
........................................................................
........................................................................
........................................................................

...........