

SOLT French Module 2 Lesson 3
Student Manual



Hobbies

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to talk about hobbies.

Discuss Hobbies

- Ask and answer questions about different hobbies
- Discuss your favorite hobbies and interests
- Talk about different games

Discuss Equipment and Training Needs for Leisure Activities

- Ask and answer questions about leisure activities
- Name the equipment you need for each activity
- Discuss where and how to use the equipment

Tip of the day: The Paris-Dakar Rally

The Dakar Rally is a desert race that goes on in January every year. Dakar was originally the Paris-Dakar, and the course originally went from, yes, Paris, to Dakar in Senegal. The race originated in 1978, a year after racer Thierry Sabine got lost in the desert and he decided this would be a good location for a regular rally. However due to politics and other factors, the course, including origin and destination, have been varied over the years.

The last route from Paris to Dakar was organised in 1994; this was also the only time the rally went from Paris to Dakar and back to Paris.

Les Sports-Loisirs:

The following sports and pastimes are very popular in certain parts of Africa. Senegal is one of the major destination sports for fishing. Mauritania also welcomes tourists wishing to discover the desert or be initiated into the joys of sport fishing.

Vélo • Escalade • Golf • Surf • Plongée • Quad • Equitation • Chasse • Football



Scenario:

Quel est ton passe-temps favori ?



John: Quel est ton passe-temps favori ?	<i>Favorite leisure activity</i>
Amadou: J'aime beaucoup jouer au foot . J'aime les sports d'équipe . Et toi, quel est ton passe-temps préféré?	<i>Play soccer / team sports</i>
John: Moi, je préfère le football américain.	<i>Why?</i>
Amadou: Pourquoi?	<i>When</i>
John: J'aime les sports assez violents. Quand joues-tu au foot?	
Amadou: Le week-end, avec mes amis. Et toi?	
John: Je joue au football le vendredi soir chez moi avec mes frères. Où est-ce que tu joues au foot?	
Amadou: Au stade .	<i>Stadium</i>
John: Est-ce que tu joues bien ?	<i>Well</i>
Amadou: Oui, je joue assez bien .	<i>Quite well</i>

Exercise 1 (Pair Work)

The class will be divided into pairs for this exercise. Working with your partner, read the scenario one more time. Then fill in the following information in French about the conversation between John and Amadou. Compare your results with those of your classmates.

	Favorite sports	Why?	With whom	When / Where?
John				
Amadou				

Discuss Hobbies

Study the pictures and the name of the hobbies below. There are many other sports and hobbies listed on the following pages. Look ahead.



La chasse



L'escalade



Le VTT



Le surf

Ask and answer questions about different hobbies

The following samples show the format of asking and answering questions relevant to leisure activities, and hobbies. Repeat each question and answer after your instructor. Use the vocabulary, if you need to.

Examples:	Time / frequency:	Ways to respond:
Qu'est-ce que vous aimez faire?	quand? toujours, souvent, parfois? Pourquoi? le soir, le samedi, le week-end, le matin, etc. souvent? chaque jour?	J'aime / J'adore faire ...
Qu'est-ce que vous n'aimez pas faire?		Je n'aime pas ...
Qu'est-ce que vous allez faire ce soir ?		Ce soir, je vais ...
Faites-vous du sport ?		Je fais du / de la Je joue au

Exercise 2 (Class Work)

Circulate around the room asking each one of the questions above. Add a time or adverb of frequency. Your classmates will respond and ask you in turn. Use either "tu" or "vous".

Exercise 3 (Group Work)

Interview other students (groups of 4) in the class to find out who [qui]... Share your answers with the class.

1. listens to the radio écoute la radio?
2. plays the guitare joue de la guitare?
3. [...] lit un journal le matin?
4. [...] va sortir vendredi prochain?
5. [...] ne sort jamais le dimanche soir?

Exercise 4 (Class Work)

Listen to the instructor and repeat after him/ her aloud once and review the meanings of the statements in the table above.

Exercise 5 (Pair Work)

Study the following dialogue with your partner, and then perform the dialogue in front of the class when the instructor calls on you.

Es-tu libre samedi matin?

Oui, pourquoi ?

Ahmed et moi, nous allons jouer au tennis. Veux-tu jouer avec nous ?

Je veux bien. Mais, je n'ai pas de raquette.

Je vais apporter la raquette de Sophie.

Alors, c'est entendu. Samedi matin... à quelle heure et où?

Viens chez moi vers onze heures. Je vais emprunter la voiture de mon copain.

D'accord. A samedi, alors.

Oui, a samedi.

Faire de or Jouer à?

As a general rule, use the verb *faire* + *de* (*du*, *de la*, *de l'*, *des*) for individual sports. When you want to express a team sport, use the verb *jouer* + *à* (*au*, *à la*, *à l'*, *aux*). There are many cases when either verb would work—it just depends upon context. For example, “*je fais du tennis*” could imply that you are serious about the game while “*je joue au tennis*” suggests that you play tennis for fun (on occasion).

Sports with *faire*:



Elle fait du ski



Il fait du cyclisme



Il fait de la musculation



Il fait de la planche à voile



Il fait une randonnée



Elle fait de la natation

With *jouer*



Elle joue au tennis



Elle joue au foot



Ils jouent au football américain

Exercise 6

Match the sports with the proper athletes.

1. Greg LeMond
2. Arnold Schwarzenegger
3. Stephe Graff
4. Mia Hamm
5. Michael Jordan
6. Tiger Woods

- a. Le basket-ball
- b. Le golf
- c. Le football
- d. Le cyclisme
- e. La musculation
- f. Le tennis

Exercise 7 (Class Work)

List the sports you have just learned under the appropriate column. Next, list other sports that could fit under each category. Look ahead for some additional sports activities. Compare your answers with your classmates.

Sports d'équipe	Sports individuels
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••••••••	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••••••••

Exercise 8 (Pair Work)

Look at the legend below that highlights particular sports in the Dakar area. What would you choose to do as a leisure activity? Discuss at least 3 different things you could participate in.

Légende	
	Piscine
	Minigolf
	Pêche
	Pirogue
	Plage
	Chasse
	Cheval
	Excursions
	Golf
	Voile
	Vélo
	Tennis

Leisure Activities

Read the following dialogue between Amadou and John. Answer the questions that follow.

Amadou: Qu'est-ce que tu fais pendant ton temps libre?

free time

John: Je joue de la guitare et je lis des romans policiers.
Et toi, quels sont tes loisirs préférés?

read novels

leisure activities

Amadou: Je passe mon temps libre avec ma famille. Nous jouons aux cartes et aux dames. Parfois, nous regardons un film à la télé. Parfois, je vais jouer au football avec mes amis ou je les invite à prendre du thé avec moi.

Vrai ou Faux?

1. John enjoys romance novels during his free time.
2. Amadou enjoys playing cards.



jouer
aux échecs



jouer aux cartes



jouer du piano



jouer de la
guitare



jouer du
saxophone



regarder la télé



lire un livre

Les Passe-temps / Les Sports / Les Jeux

You have already learned how to express certain activities in Module I. Here are some ways to express other common activities. Notice the different ways to indicate **to play** or **to do** each hobby, sport or game. Sometimes a verb alone can be used. In many cases, there is a corresponding noun: *pêcheur* (fisherman), *chasseur* (hunter). Read over the following list and repeat after your instructor. Pay attention to the contraction used for each verb.

<p>au à la à l' aux</p>	}	<p>Jouer + à</p>	}	<p>du de la de l' des</p>	}	<p>Faire + de</p>
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Le cyclisme, le vélo		faire du cyclisme / vélo
Le jardinage	jardiner	faire du jardinage
Le jogging		faire du jogging
La lutte / le catch		faire de la lutte / du catch
Le hockey		jouer au hockey
La voile		faire de la voile
La pêche	pêcher	aller à la pêche
La chasse	chasser	faire la chasse
La musique		jouer de la musique
Un tour (en voiture / à moto / à vélo)		faire un tour...
Le surf		faire du surf
Le ski nautique		faire du ski nautique
Le VTT (vélo tout terrain)		faire du VTT
La moto		faire de la moto
La lecture	lire	faire la lecture

Exercise 8 (Class Work)

Which activity do you associate with the following people?

1. Mozart
2. Boris Kasparov
3. Elvis Presley

Exercise 9 (Group Work)

Prioritize the following list of leisure activities. Discuss your list with your group.

- ❖ partir en week-end
- ❖ donner une soirée
- ❖ passer une soirée avec de bons amis
- ❖ prendre des photos
- ❖ faire de la moto
- ❖ jouer au billard
- ❖ aller voir des amis

Exercise 4 (Class Work)

Answer the following questions in French.

1. De quel instrument de musique jouez-vous?
2. Qu'est-ce que vous regardez à la télé?
3. Quel livre lisez-vous en ce moment?

Exercise 10 (Pairs)

Describe to your partner which hobbies and pastimes you like and dislike. Explain why. Make a list of all of the activities from this lesson which you have done in the past two weeks. Make another list of all those activities which you did on your last vacation.

Exercise 11

Fill in the blanks with the verb *faire* or *jouer* and the proper preposition and / or article.

1. Nous _____ randonnée.
2. Michel Platini _____ foot.
3. Je _____ cyclisme en été.
4. Vous _____ natation.
5. Ils _____ très bien base-ball.
6. Tu _____ en hiver?
7. Je _____ tennis au printemps.
8. Vous _____ football américain.

Exercise 12 (Pair Work)

Everyone has a partner. One partner acts out a pastime, sport, hobby or form of entertainment while the other tries to guess which one it is. Then roles are reversed.

Exercise 13 (Pairs)

Prepare oral answers for the following questions. Take turns asking each question, using the “tu” form. Share your answers with the class.

- 1) Ask your partner what s/he usually does on the weekends
- 2) Find out what s/he is doing next Saturday
- 3) S/he will say s/he is not doing anything
- 4) Ask if s/he wants to go out
- 5) Give information as to where and at what time

Equipment








Amadou is taking John hunting. Read their conversation to yourself and be prepared to role-play a part in front of the class.

<p>Amadou: Bonjour John. John: Bonjour Amadou. Amadou: Je suis désolé d’arriver en retard John: Ce n’est pas grave. Amadou: Tu es prêt? John: Je pense. J’ai mon fusil, des balles et mon permis de chasse. Amadou: Très bien. Allons-y.</p>	<p><i>Sorry It doesn’t matter Ready? I think so / rifle / bullets, hunting permit</i></p>
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Vrai ou Faux?

1. Amadou est à l’heure.
2. John et Amadou vont à la chasse.
3. John a un fusil et un permis de chasse.

Below is a list of items needed for certain activities. Go over the list and repeat after your instructor.

Pour ...	on a besoin ...	*avoir + besoin + de / d’
Faire du ski	de skis et de bâtons	
Faire de la natation	d’un maillot de bain	
Faire de la planche à voile	d’une planche à voile	
Faire du cyclisme	d’un vélo et d’un casque	
Jouer au tennis	d’une raquette et d’une balle	
Jouer au foot	de chaussures et d’un ballon	
Jouer aux cartes	de cartes	

Jouer du piano

d'un piano



Aller à la chasse / chasser

d'un fusil et de balles



Aller à la pêche / pêcher

d'une canne à pêche



Exercise 14

Class activity. Your instructor will pick an activity (from this lesson and the previous one) and ask a student to mime it. The first student who guesses and names it in French will then mime another activity for the class to guess.

Where to use the gear / equipment

Exercise 15

Where will you use the following equipment? Match the equipment and the location.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Une canne à pêche | a. la montagne |
| 2. un permis de chasse | b. un lac |
| 3. des skis | c. une piscine |
| 4. un maillot de bain | d. une forêt |

Exercise 16 (Pairs)

Form sentences with the 4 matches from above: J'ai besoin d'un maillot de bain quand je vais à la piscine. Quand je joue au tennis, je prends toujours ma raquette.

Exercise 17

Practice reading the dialogue below with your partner. After a few times, prepare your own dialogue (without paper), using the practice conversation as a guide.

- A: Tu es sportif (sportive) ?
 B: Oui, je fais du sport.
 A: Quels sports est-ce que tu pratiques ?
 B: Je fais du jogging et du judo.
 A: Est-ce que tu cours (run) beaucoup ?
 B: Oui, je cours 20 kilomètres par jour (a day).

Exercise 18 (Class Work)

Make a list of equipment needed for one of your favorite leisure activities. Report your list to the class. You may use the table on the following pages or your dictionary if necessary.

Exercise 19 (Group Work)

In groups of 3, discuss the details in each block and match these popular game titles with their descriptions. Do any of you play these games? Do not be too concerned with the lengthy texts. Find words that you know and be prepared to discuss equipment words that you find in the blocks.

1. Pacific Fighter	_____	a. Ce jeu renouvelle avec talent la série en mariant la profondeur des managers sportifs à la tactique des simulations de sport en 3D. 1500 cyclistes parfaitement modélisés, 43 équipes officielles, les plus grandes courses et classiques de la saison et 20 championnats nationaux jouables à travers 450 étapes entièrement modélisées... Il est possible de jouer en solo et en multijoueurs jusqu'à 20 managers virtuels en LAN et sur Internet.
2. Close Combat : First to Fight	_____	b. Les petits vers débarquent à nouveau pour s'adonner au massacre hilarant au tour par tour que l'on aime tant. Cette fois, ils sont plus méchants et plus forts que jamais !
3. Pro Cycling Manager	_____	c. Le télégraphe ne relie pas encore la côte Est à la côte Ouest. Une équipe part de l'ouest, une autre du Middle West. La première arrivée à Salt Lake City gagnera 100 000 dollars. Les équipes rencontrent une série d'épreuves, les Daltons tendent des embuscades et un traître rôde. Fidèle à la BD et à l'humour de Goscinny, le jeu présente deux niveau de difficulté.

<p>4. Colin McRae Rally 2005</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>d. Sur un théâtre d'opérations actuel et dans un environnement urbain, vous êtes à la tête d'un commando de 4 US marines. Votre mission : envahir des zones ennemies, en prendre le contrôle puis les sécuriser. Vous utilisez les tactiques militaires réelles et avez la possibilité de coordonner vos attaques en bénéficiant de l'aide de supports aériens (hélicoptères Cobra) et terrestres (tanks, véhicules d'assaut amphibie et véhicules légers armés).</p>
<p>5. Worms 4 : Mayhem</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>e. Dans la peau du scientifique devenu culte Gordon Freeman, vous n'avez pas d'autre choix que de vous emparer du pied de biche et de sauver la Terre de la horde d'Aliens effrayants que vous avez malencontreusement "libérés" à Black Mesa.</p>
<p>6. Lucky Luke - Le fil qui chante</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>f. Empoignez le manche d'avions mythiques anglais, américains, australiens ou japonais (plus de 40 modèles pilotables : F6F Hellcat, Zero, Supermarine Seafire, sans compter de nombreux bombardiers dont plusieurs versions du B-25 Mitchell). Investissez ensuite les fronts aériens du Pacifique en survolant 16 cartes différentes et prenez part aux plus célèbres batailles aériennes de la Seconde Guerre mondiale (Midway, Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima, Pearl Harbor...).</p>
<p>7. Half-Life 2</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>g. Prenez le volant de 34 des plus performantes voitures de rallye : Golf MK5, Lancia Stratos, Alfa Romeo 147 GTA, Peugeot 206, 205 T16 Evo2 ou encore VW Beetle Rsi, tous véhicules modélisés à la perfection. Disputez ensuite plus de 300 spéciales et 9 rallyes internationaux (Suède, USA, Grèce, Finlande, etc.), dans des décors photoréalistes et des environnements aux conditions climatiques variées qui respectent l'alternance jour/nuit. Comme si vous y étiez !</p>

The indefinite adjective *tout*

Tout (all, the whole, every) can be followed by the definite article, a possessive or a demonstrative adjective. It agrees in gender and number with the noun it modifies. Pay attention to nouns that end with an –s but are singular; le temps.

	masculine	feminine
singular	<i>tout</i> le monde <i>everybody</i>	<i>toute</i> la famille <i>the whole family</i>
plural	<i>tous</i> mes amis <i>all my friends</i>	<i>toutes</i> ces chaises <i>all these chairs</i>

- When used with a singular unit of time, *tout* means *all / the whole*:
 Je skie toute la journée *I ski all day long / the whole day*
 Je skie tout le temps *I ski all the time*
- When used with a plural unit of time, *tout* means *every*:
 Je skie toutes les semaines *I ski every week*
 Je skie tous les jours *I ski every day*

+ definite article

tous les jours
 tous les deux jours
 tous les dimanches
 toute la journée
 toutes les deux semaines (every other week)
 tous les trois mois
 tout le temps

Expressions of time,
 events of the day,
 week, etc.

+ possessive adjective

tous mes amis, tes amis, ses amis, etc.
 toute ma famille, ta famille, sa famille, etc.
 tout mon temps, ton temps, son temps, etc.

+ demonstrative adjective

toute cette gloire
 tout ce travail
 toutes ces personnes, toutes ces femmes
 tous ces enfants, tous ces gens

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of *tout*, and give the English translation for each sentence.

1. les étudiantes font leurs devoirs.
2. les Américains aiment le base-ball.
3. Je fais du sport les jours.
4. Il est le temps en retard.

Exercise 2

Choose the correct translation for each sentence.

1. Je fais de la natation tous les matins. *I swim every morning / all morning long*
2. Tous les ans, je vais à la montagne. *Every year / all year long, I go to the mountains*
3. Tu joues au foot tous les samedis. *You play soccer on Saturday / on Saturdays*

Exercise 3

Present to the class different activities or sports that you do all of the time, every weekend, etc. Write at least 10 sentences to present orally. The other students will ask you questions about your presentation.

The verb *préférer* (to prefer)

The verb *préférer* is conjugated according to the model of *-er* verbs, except for its accents. This type of verb has a closed –e (é) that changes to an open –e (è) when preceding a silent final syllable; je préfère (ends in a silent –e).

Note the changes in the second accent for all forms except *nous* and *vous*:

Je préfère	Nous préférons
Tu préfères	Vous préférez
Il/elle/on préfère	Ils/elles préfèrent

Here are some frequently used verbs that follow this pattern:

compléter	=	to complete
espérer	=	to hope for
gérer	=	to manage
considérer	=	to consider
posséder	=	to possess
répéter	=	to repeat
s'inquiéter	=	to worry
céder	=	to cease
protéger	=	to protect

Exercise 4

Discuss with your partner what you hope to do this weekend. Use the question, “Qu’est-ce que tu **espères** faire ce weekend?” to start the dialogue. Next, discuss what you wish to do this summer; “Et cet été?”

Verbs of preferences + definite article

Verbs that indicate likes and dislikes are followed by the definite article. Such verbs are:

aimer	<i>to like</i>
adorer	<i>to love</i>
préférer	<i>to prefer</i>
détester	<i>to hate</i>

J'aime le foot, mais je déteste le tennis. *I like soccer, but I hate tennis.*

If ne...pas (don't, not, etc.) is used with one of the verbs above, the definite article **does not** change:

J'aime le basket / Je n'aime pas le basket.

Verb + infinitive

When two verbs follow each other, only the first one is conjugated and the second is in the infinitive.

Example: J'aime jouer au tennis *I like to play tennis*



conjugated verb infinitive

Exercise 5

With the words below, reconstitute proper sentences. Make sure you conjugate the verbs and add articles / prepositions when necessary.

Example: je / aimer / jouer / foot / mais / je / préférer / basket

J'aime jouer au foot mais je préfère le basket

1. nous / adorer / faire / natation
2. vous / détester / football américain / mais / vous / adorer / jouer / foot
3. elle / aime / faire / ski / hiver
4. tu / préférer / faire / planche à voile / ou / jouer / tennis ?
5. je / détester / faire mes devoirs / mais / je / aimer / regarder la télé

Questions with interrogative words

You have already learned some of these common interrogative words:

Où	<i>where</i>	Où habites-tu? <i>where do you live?</i>
Quand	<i>when</i>	Quand est-ce que vous allez au cinéma? <i>When do you go to the movie theater?</i>
Comment	<i>how, what</i>	Comment allez-vous? <i>How are you?</i> Comment? <i>What?</i>
Pourquoi	<i>why</i>	Pourquoi Amadou aime-t-il le foot? <i>Why does Amadou like soccer?</i>

You can use inversion or *est-ce que* to construct questions with these interrogative words. With *où*, *quand*, and *comment*, you can use inversion without a pronoun: *Où habite John?* You must add a pronoun if there is a complement: *où John habite-t-il aux Etats-Unis?*

Exercise 6

Reconstitute the questions that elicited the underlined part of the following answers. Next use these sentences to help you ask someone about specifics when it comes to games or activities. Example: Pourquoi joues-tu au basket? Explain to your partner why, where, when etc. these activities or sports happen.

1.
Je m'appelle Kim.
2.
J'habite à Miami.
3.
J'habite à Miami parce que j'aime la mer.
4.
Je joue au tennis le week-end.

Adverbs

You already know many adverbs in French, and how they can be combined: *bien, mal très bien, assez bien, très mal*. Adverbs give information on the action expressed by the verb. Adverbs of manner that end in -ly in English, usually end in -ment in French. They can be formed from adjectives:

ADJECTIVE → FEMININE FORM → MENT
NORMAL → NORMALE → MENT

Regular adverbs	Add <i>ment</i> to the feminine form of the adjective: lent (m) – lente (f) actif (m) – active (f) naturel (m) – naturelle (f)	Adverb = lentement activement naturellement Exceptions: gentil – gentiment, poli – poliment
Adjectives ending in <i>e</i>: rapide	Add <i>ment</i>	rapidement
Adjectives ending in <i>ant</i>: brillant	Replace <i>ant</i> by <i>amment</i>	brillamment
Adjectives ending in <i>ent</i>: intelligent * lentement (above) is an exception	Replace <i>ent</i> by <i>emment</i>	intelligemment

The adverbs for *bon* and *mauvais* are the following:

<u>ADJECTIVE</u>	<u>ADVERB</u>
bon (bonne) <i>good</i> ⇨	bien <i>well</i>
mauvais (e) <i>bad</i> ⇨	mal <i>badly</i>

Exercise 7

Transform the following adjectives into adverbs and use each one to describe hobbies.

1. courant
2. heureux
3. actif
4. exceptionnel
5. nouveau

The verb lire

The verb *lire* (to read) is irregular and is conjugated in the present tense as follows:

Je lis	Nous lisons
Tu lis	Vous lisez
Il/elle/on lit	Ils/elles lisent

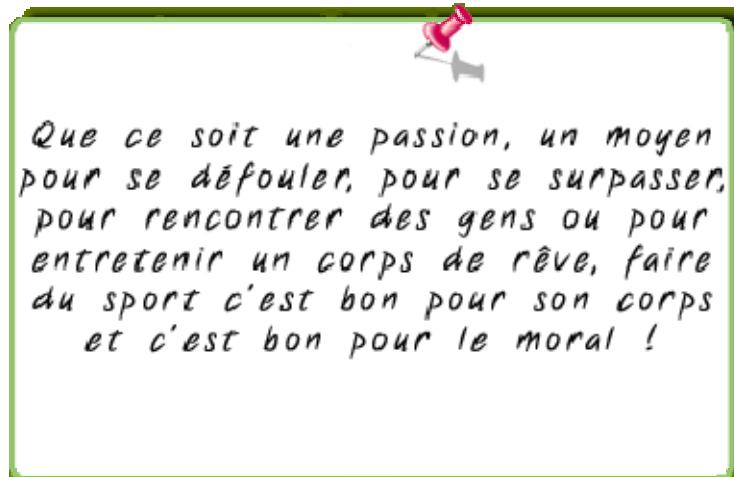
The verb *relire* (to reread) is conjugated in the same way.

Exercise 8

Ask your partner if s/he reads. If so, what type of book does s/he like and how often s/he reads. Are there some books or articles that your partner usually rereads? Be ready to report your findings to the class.

Exercise 9

Use the vocabulary and new grammar information in this lesson to discuss this “motto” in French? What does it mean? Do you agree or disagree with the ideas expressed in these sentences? Your instructor will go over difficult words that are not presented in the vocabulary section.



Aller à la pêche	<i>To go fishing</i>
Assez	<i>Quite, pretty, rather</i>
Balle (n.f.)	<i>Bullet, Ball</i>
Ballon (n.m.)	<i>Ball</i>
Cartes (n.f.p.)	<i>Cards</i>
Club (n.m.)	<i>Club, team</i>
Comment	<i>How</i>
Déjà	<i>Already</i>
Échecs (n.m.pl.)	<i>Chess</i>
Entraînement (n.m.)	<i>Training</i>
Équipe (n.f.)	<i>Team</i>
Faire beau temps	<i>To have good weather</i>
Favori (te) adj.	<i>Favorite</i>
Guitare (n.f.)	<i>Guitar</i>
Jouer aux dames	<i>To play ordinary checkers</i>
Journée (n.f.)	<i>Day</i>
Lire (verb)	<i>To read</i>
Livre (n.m.)	<i>Book</i>
Loisir (n.m.)	<i>Leisure, Spare time</i>
Lunettes (n.f.pl.)	<i>Eyeglasses</i>
Maillot de bain (n.m.)	<i>Bathing suit</i>
Marcher	<i>To walk</i>
Mer (n.f.)	<i>Sea</i>
Moment (n.m.)	<i>Moment</i>
Monopoli (n.m.)	<i>Monopoly</i>
Musculation (n.f.)	<i>Muscle development exercises (lifting)</i>
Musique (n.f.)	<i>Music</i>
Ou	<i>Or</i>
Où	<i>Where</i>
Passe-temps (n.m.)	<i>Hobby</i>
Permis de chasse (n.m.)	<i>Hunting license</i>
Plage (n.f.)	<i>Beach</i>
(En) plein air	<i>Outdoors</i>
Pourquoi	<i>Why</i>
Prendre du thé	<i>To have, drink tea</i>
Promenade (n.f.)	<i>A walk</i>
Quand	<i>When</i>
Raquette (n.f.)	<i>Racket</i>
Retard (n.m.)	<i>Lateness</i>
Saison (n.f.)	<i>Season</i>
Stade (n.m.)	<i>Stadium</i>
Tournoi (n.m.)	<i>Tournament</i>
Violent (e) adj.	<i>Violent</i>

Arriver (verb)	<i>To arrive</i>
Bâton (n.m.)	<i>Stick</i>
Beaucoup (+ de)	<i>Many, much, a lot</i>
Bien sûr	<i>Of course</i>
Bohème (adj.)	<i>Arty-crafty</i>
Casque (n.m.)	<i>Helmet</i>
Cher (chère) adj.	<i>Expensive</i>
Chose (n.f.)	<i>Thing</i>
Désolé (e) adj.	<i>Sorry</i>
Gant (n.m.)	<i>Glove</i>
Intéresser / S'intéresser à (verb)	<i>To interest, to be interested in</i>
Masque (n.m.)	<i>Mask</i>
Meilleur (e) adj	<i>Best</i>
Mieux	<i>Better</i>
Moins	<i>Less</i>
Oublier (verb)	<i>To forget</i>
Parachutisme (n.m.)	<i>Parachuting</i>
Parfois	<i>Sometimes</i>
Piano (n.m.)	<i>Piano</i>
Pierre	<i>Stone</i>
Portefeuille (n.m.)	<i>Wallet</i>
Porter	<i>To wear/to carry</i>
Prêt (e) adj.	<i>Ready</i>
Quoi d'autre	<i>What else</i>
Saxophone (n.m.)	<i>Saxophone</i>
Temps (n.m.)	<i>Time</i>
Vraiment	<i>Really</i>

Sports – a cultural reference in Senegal

The Senegalese people love to refer to their country as “the sports country *par excellence*” because a large number of sports are practiced in the country and each of them draws huge and loyal crowds. Despite a notable lack of infrastructure and funding for sports activities, Senegalese athletes have been very competitive at the continental as well as at the international levels. While the absence of professional sports has limited the country’s potential, many Senegalese athletes from the country’s semi-professional league, however, get recruited on a yearly basis by other African or European teams. In fact, the past success of Senegalese soccer players such as Jules Bocandé, Thierno Youm and Roger Mendy, to name a few, and the fame that Ibou Ba and others are enjoying in Italy (Europe’s toughest soccer league) and in other professional leagues have been real inspirations for upcoming Senegalese athletes, most of whom now view sports as a genuine means of making a decent living. Hence the motivation that drives many of these young athletes to perform to the best of their abilities in order to join the professional rank.

Soccer is certainly the most popular and most widely practiced sport in Senegal. Its relatively easy nature in terms of infrastructure requirements (a ball and a small space) has made it the favorite of younger boys in popular neighborhoods. Currently, there exists a regular soccer league in every major Senegalese city and, in the summer, various villages create leagues of their own thanks to the returning students.



Basketball is a growing sport in Senegal and a semi-professional league also exists. However, it is mainly confined to Dakar and its vicinity. Both Senegalese men's and Women's national basketball teams (Lions and Lionesses) rank among the best in Africa, and there is a sizeable number of Senegalese playing in various European professional basketball teams.



The Lionesses (Senegal's Women's Basketball team)

Next to soccer, traditional wrestling certainly enjoys the greatest popularity among sports events in Senegal. Traditional wrestling has managed, against all odds, to forge itself a professional status in Senegal. On certain weekends, traditional wrestling takes the glare of publicity completely away from soccer. Wrestlers like Tyson, Mohammed Ali, (names taken from American boxers), Tapha Gueye and Balla Beye have become household names on Sunday afternoons in many stadiums in Dakar and through radio and TV coverage.

Horse and boat racing also get their due attention, but because they are not featured daily or weekly, their impact is less perceptible.



**Traditional Wrestling:
LAAMB in Wolof**

Tennis and golf are burgeoning sports in Senegal. For tourists, the Golf de Sally is the favorite golf course. The general population, however, has not caught the golf fever that seems to be spreading in Europe and America. This is partly due to the lack of adequate infrastructure for this sport and the accompanying perception by many Senegalese that golf is not really a sport.

Traditionally, fishing and hunting are not viewed as sports in Senegal. Rather, they constitute a livelihood system. However, there are a number of tourist sites in Senegal that propose these two activities as recreation sports. Visitors can have a great time practicing them at very affordable prices.

Hobbies in Senegal

In Senegal, it is hard to tell whether certain activities are undertaken because they are hobbies or because they constitute a way to kill time. While many Senegalese remain busy with work all day long (mostly in the informal sector), there also exist a large number of people who are unemployed and, therefore, remain idle. For the latter group, days and nights are spent doing what would be considered, in normal circumstances, as leisure time activities.

Senegalese love to engage in endless political and general information discussions. This usually takes place during a tea party that easily lasts three to four hours.¹ If you are a U.S. citizen who thinks that your state or hometown is unknown to the outside world, sit in these gatherings and you will be amazed at how wrong you are, judging from the amount of information, both real and outrageous, that will be provided. It is during these meetings that rumors are received, analyzed, and reshaped according to the general audience's fantasy, just to be disseminated again within the larger community.

In late afternoons, soccer fields become the main attraction points, especially during the summer vacation, when local and returning students organize soccer tournaments known as *Navetane*. While first confined to the popular neighborhoods, the *Navetane* tournaments have now caught the attention of Senegalese sports authorities and have become the most popular events in the summer in Senegal.

On certain afternoons, however, traditional wrestling and horse or boat racing manage to take center stage from soccer. Traditional wrestlers such as Double Less or Manga II have become real sports icons in Senegal and their fights are advertised weeks in advance, and are followed by people of all age groups. With certain classic match-ups, horse racing also commands an important following, especially among the middle to upper age Senegalese.

¹ It is a three round tea serving which in a normal situation would take 30 to 40 minutes. Mauritians, who have introduced this kind of tea in Senegal, usually prepare it in less than 30 minutes.

At night, most Senegalese stay at home glued to the T.V., which, on most nights, features diverse musical and educational programs. Some, however, prefer to sit in front of their houses around a teapot, playing endlessly the new Baaba Mall or Youssou N'Dour² hits and dancing occasionally. Others may go to a *Coledra* around the corner for serious fun.³

The favorite short term vacation spots for young Senegalese who cannot afford trips abroad are the *Lac Retba*, the only lake in the world with rose waters, and the beaches of M'Bour.



Lake Retba in Senegal: the only rose lake in the world



Playing cards is also one of the most popular hobbies in West Africa, as here in Mauritania

² Two of the most famous Senegalese singers with international reputations.

³ Paid house parties which are usually very affordable and casual.

Activity 1

Which response best answers the questions on the left?

1. Tu fais de la natation pendant ton temps libre?	a. Avec ma femme et mes enfants.
2. Mon passe-temps favori, c'est jouer du piano. Tu aimes la musique classique?	b. Environ 20 dollars.
3. Avec qui faites-vous du vélo?	c. Parce que c'est relaxant.
4. Quel est le meilleur moment de l'année pour faire du ski?	d. Oui, mais je préfère le rock.
5. Pourquoi aimes-tu lire?	e. Non, je préfère jouer aux cartes.
6. Il faut être patient pour jouer aux échecs?	f. En général, je regarde la télé.
7. Qu'est-ce que tu fais après le travail?	g. L'hiver, bien sûr.
8. Combien coûte une raquette de tennis?	h. Oui. J'habite à la mer et je nage tous les jours.
9. <u>E</u> Tu aimes les sports de plein air?	i. Oui, et il faut aussi rester très concentré.
	j. J'habite à New York.

Activity 2

Pair activity. Take turns asking each other whether you play certain sports or not.
Example: *Tu joues au football américain?*















Activity 3

Ask your partner questions about his preferences in leisure time activities. Your partner will tell you whether or not he likes a certain activity or whether he prefers a different one.

Example: *Tu aimes aller au cinéma le week-end?*
Oui, mais je préfère aller au restaurant.

Activity 4

Look at the pictures representing leisure time activities and match them with the appropriate sentences.

J'aime bien manger.	a. 	b. 
J'aime aller au cinéma.	c. 	d. 
J'aime bien danser.	e. 	f. 
J'adore sortir.	g. 	h. 
Je collectionne les pièces de monnaie (coins).	i. 	j. 
Je collectionne les timbres (stamps).	k. 	l. 
Je collectionne les insignes.	m. 	n. 
Je joue du piano.		
Je joue de la trompette.		
Je joue aux échecs.		
Je joue aux cartes.		
Je joue au tennis.		
Je joue au golf.		
Je joue au billard.		

Activity 5

Qu'est-ce qu'on ne peut pas faire aujourd'hui? Mark the activities that today's weather will not allow.

- Faire une randonnée
- Faire de la planche à voile
- Aller au cinéma
- Faire du ski
- Lire un livre
- Inviter ses amis à la maison
- Jouer du piano
- Faire du parachutisme
- Jouer aux cartes



Activity 6

Complete each vocabulary group by selecting the missing item from the Jumble box below. There are more items than needed.

lunettes	bâtons parachute	balles raquette	masque	casque
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1. skis chaussures de skis lunettes bâtons
2. fusil permis de chasse chien balles
3. short chaussures de tennis balle raquette
4. short gants vélo casque
5. palmes maillot de bain oxygène masque

Activity 7

Listen to the list of things needed and guess which activity each person is getting ready for

Activity 1

Class activity. Your instructor will ask each student whether he plays a certain sport. Listen and answer when your turn comes.

Activity 2

Read the following sports information about a soccer tournament between African teams and answer the questions.

Equipes nationales de football d’Afrique:

Vendredi

A Nouakchott: Mauritanie -Tunisie

A Djibouti: Djibouti - RD Congo

Dimanche

A Cotonou: Bénin - Sénégal

A Banjul: Gambie - Maroc

A Praia : Cap-Vert - Algérie

A Omdurman : Soudan Mozambique

A Maseru : Lesotho - Afrique du sud

Résultats des matchs de jeudi:

La Jeanne d’Arc de Dakar - le Mouloudia Club d’Alger (MCA) 5-1

CAVC 16e de finale aller - Ndiambour-ASEC 2-0

1. Contre quelle équipe le Bénin va-t-il jouer?
2. Contre quelle équipe la République Démocratique du Congo va-t-elle jouer?
3. Quel jour le match Mauritanie – Tunisie va-t-il avoir lieu?
4. Quelle équipe a gagné le match de jeudi: Dakar ou Alger?

Activity 3

Ask your partner:

1. how his family is doing.
2. where his family lives.
3. when he is going to go to his hometown.

Activity 4

Class activity. Go around the classroom and find someone who:

Trouvez quelqu'un qui...

- ...fait souvent des randonnées
- ...fait rarement de la planche à voile
- ...lit le journal tous les jours
- ...va au restaurant toutes les semaines
- ...ne joue jamais au foot
- ...joue très mal au tennis
- ...joue souvent au golf
- ...joue très bien du piano
- ...fait du ski tous les hivers
- ...va au bar tous les soirs
- ...va au café tous les matins

Activity 5

Group activity. Each student thinks of two activities he is interested in. Then go around the classroom and find other students who share one of your interests. Form a club, give it a name, decide on its agenda and schedule the first meeting or activity.

Vocabulary: match	<i>game</i>
tournoi	<i>tournament</i>
entraînement	<i>training</i>

Activity 6

Pair activity. Role-play the following situation at a sports store. Then switch roles.

A

You are the customer. Tell the salesman what kind of interest/hobby you pursue. Ask what s/he has as far as equipment and sportswear is concerned. You might also ask about the necessity of training or the existence of local clubs.

Je m'intéresse à ...

Est-ce que vous avez ...?

Est-ce qu'on a besoin ...?

Est-ce qu'il y a ...?

B

You are the salesman. Sell the customer as many suitable items as you can think of for his activity (clothing, equipment).

Est-ce que vous avez déjà ...?

Vous avez besoin de ...

Il y a un club de

Activity 7

Practice asking each other what you do during the various seasons of the year. The following phrases are suggestions to help you.

Que fais-tu au printemps?

... en été?

... en automne?

... en hiver?

... le matin?

... le soir?

... tous les jours?

... tous les week-ends?

... tous les lundis?

Je... .. fais du vélo

... fais de la natation

... fais le ménage

... fais la cuisine

... fais du ski

... fais une randonnée

... fais des courses

... fais mes devoirs

... regarde la télé

Activity 1 Track 25

CD. Listen to the dialogue and check whether the following statements are true or false.

1. In Dakar, one can visit museums. True / False
2. The tourist is interested in hiking. True / False

Activity 2 Track 26

CD. Listen to 5 short exchanges and say whether the first part of each is followed by an appropriate response or not.

appropriate	inappropriate

Activity 3

Write a paragraph about your hobbies and interests. Be sure to answer the following questions: Pourquoi? Quand? Où? Avec qui? Quel équipement avez-vous? A-t-on besoin d'entraînement? A-t-on besoin d'un permis?

Activity 4

The following exercise contains many words that you do not know. Skim the text and look for the clues that will enable you to do the exercises.

1) TIGER WOODS : PGA Tour 2000	a. Tu te réveilles au son de ta respiration oppressée. Tu cours, tu te caches, tu te bats pour survivre. Si tu parviens à rester en vie assez longtemps, peut-être pourras-tu trouver les coupables.
2) Manhunt	b. Jeu pc, déconseillé au moins de 16 ans. Neuf, mais pas emballé. "Bienvenue. une vaste zone urbaine s'étendant de la plage aux marais, sans oublier le luxe tapageur du ghetto. Une ville de plaisirs...décadents." Un jeu a très grand succès, d'un graphisme extra. Contient le plan de la ville, le guide touristique, un autocollant.
3) GRAND THEFT AUTO, Vice City	c. Admirez et ressentez l'incroyable système de jeu en incarnant ou en affrontant 9 joueurs professionnels du PGA tour! Ou défiez le plus célèbre des golfeurs amateurs, Michael Jordan ! Swinguez sur 8 parcours différents et extrêmement détaillés du championnat.
4) COMMAND & CONQUER: RED ALERT	d. Hitler n'a jamais pris le pouvoir, en revanche Staline est à la conquête de l'Europe. A vous de choisir votre camp... 40 nouvelles missions qui vont ravir les milliers de fans. Jeu en anglais, manuel d'utilisation en anglais sur le disque.

Activity 5

For the following situations, read over what one must do (il faut + infinitive) and then prepare an oral response indicating what each individual **prefers** (to do).

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| A. Il faut manger des légumes mais les enfants ... | préférer / des gâteaux |
| B. Il faut boire du lait mais tu ... | préférer / du café |
| C. Il faut appeler la serveuse mais je ... | préférer / le garçon |
| D. Il faut retourner maintenant mais nous ... | préférer retourner / plus tard |

Activity 6

Use Activity 5 as a guide and list 4 situations describing what you must or need to do and what you prefer to do. Use the verb **préférer** or **aimer mieux**.

A.

B.

C.

D.