

Kreyòl ayisyen I, HAI 1130

Egzamen II

I. *Ki*-sentences. Combine the two sentences provided into 1 complex sentence containing a “*ki*-sentence” (in grammatical terminology a “*ki*-sentence” is called a “relative clause”). Study the examples carefully and be sure to distinguish between INDEFINITE (*yon* + noun) and DEFINITE (noun + *la/a/lan/nan/an*) constructions. [3 pts each; 15 pts]

EXAMPLE: Li gen yon chen lakay li. Li mechan.
Li gen yon chen ki mechan lakay li.

EXAMPLE: Li aprann sijè a nan lekòl la. Sijè a difisil.
Li aprann sijè ki difisil la nan lekòl la.

STUDY PAGES 85-86, review your class notes

II. Days of the week and related words. In this section you will be asked to provide the appropriate day of the week. Based on the information provided, indicate what day is being asked about [2 pts; 8 pts]

EXAMPLE: Jodi a se lendi. Epi demen? **Se madi.**

STUDY PAGE 98. YOU NEED TO KNOW DAYS OF THE WEEK PLUS THE TIME EXPRESSIONS STARTING WITH *jodi*...

III. Using the past tense. Tell me what you *were* doing *when* the given action or event occurred. Make use of the past tense marker in the first clause. Study the example [6 pts; 2 pts each].

EXAMPLE: *Mwen t ap dòmi nan klas la* lè pwofesè a rele non mwen.

WE WILL REVIEW THIS IN CLASS ON WED.

IV. Listening. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the blanks with the expressions that you hear [10 pts; 1 pt each].

Study Ann Pale Kreyol CHAPTERS 13 - 14

YOU WILL NEED TO READ AND REREAD THOSE CHAPTERS. MEMORIZE VOCABULARY. BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE CONTENT.

V. Giving directions in Haitian Creole. Match the expressions in column 1 with their English equivalents [14 pts; 2 pts each].

Example, L ap pran lari Bònfwà = **She is taking the road Bònfwà.**

STUDY DIALOGUE 12 IN CHAPTER 12 OF ANN PALE KREYÒL. READ THE DIALOGUE SEVERAL TIMES AND BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE 'GIVING DIRECTIONS VOCAB.

VII. Where can you buy the following products? Write a COMPLETE SENTENCE based on the model provided [8 pts; 2 pts. each]

EXAMPLE: 1. manje kuit: Mwen achte l nan yon restoran.

STUDY THE VOCAB. ON PAGE 73. KNOW THE NAMES OF SHOPS AND WHAT THEY SELL IN THEM. THIS SECTION IS SIMILAR TO P. 74 ANNOU PRATIKE A. DO THE ACTIVITY FOR PRACTICE.

VIII. Emphatic *se...ye* construction. Your friend is asking you a question. Use the emphatic *se...ye* construction to provide confirmation [10 pts; 2 pts each].

EXAMPLE: Se yon ti gason? Wi, se yon ti gason li ye!

STUDY PAGES 87-88. DO ANNOU PRATIKE A TO GET READY. WATCH OUT FOR THE PRONOUN, i.e. mwen/ou/li/nou/yo:

Yo se timoun >> Se timoun yo ye
Nou se timoun >> Se timoun nou ye

IX. Caribbean Nationalities. Please indicate the nationality of the named country. Be sure to capitalize the nationality since it is being used as a noun here. [10 pts; 2 pts each].

EXAMPLE: Yo viv nan Trinidad, yo se Trinidadyen.

STUDY PAGES 82-84. YOU WILL HAVE TO MEMORIZE THEM AND BE ABLE TO WRITE THEM.

X. Writing. Yesterday was a busy day for Ti Djo. Describe Ti Djo's morning activities based on the pictures provided. Make sure you use the past tense marker *te* to place the description in the past. Try to be as descriptive as possible. Write at least 7 sentences [10 pts].

STUDY THE VOCABULARY ON PAGE 95. BY LOOKING AT A PICTURE, YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO DESCRIBE WHAT TI DJO IS DOING IN THE MORNING.