HCI Exam I Review, 2004

I. Greetings. Students should be familiar with the following greetings:
M byen > e ou menm?
M kontan > e ou menm?
M ap boule > e ou menm?
M pa pi mal > e ou menm?
M la > e ou menm?
M ap kenbe > e ou menm?nh
M pa byen > e ou menm?

I.b. Listening section. Students should be familiar with dialogues 5, 7 and 8
Tips:
• Read each dialogue several times
• Listen to the dialogue online at: http://www.clas.ufl.edu/llc/audio.htm
• Study the words and expressions in the dialogue
• Practice reading it out loud.

II. Family vocabulary.
Students should know all the family vocabulary presented on page 29 of Ann pale kreyòl
Tip:
Act. A, p. 29-30 is similar to the task you will be given.

III. General vocabulary: matching

IV. Supply the numeral or the time (1 pt. each) [10]

kenz _______   sèz _______
trèz _______   diznèf _______
katrè mwen ven ________ senkè mwennka ___________
minui edmi _______  uitè dis ____________

V. Use the progressive ap to describe what the people are doing in the pictures below
Students will be given scenes from Chapter 8 p. 40-41 and asked to describe what is happening in the picture.

Example: L ap kuit manje

VI. Use the name of the object + the definite article to answer the question: what is it?
Study the vocabulary on page 43. Know what definite article (la or a) goes with the word.

Example: Se kalbas la

VI. Use the name of the object + the possessive pronoun to answer the question: whose is it?

VI. Classroom objects and the definite and indefinite article. Insert the appropriate definite or indefinite article. Assume that the noun is singular unless shown otherwise by bracketed information.

Example 1: Li pale ak ______ fi. = Li pale ak yon fi.
Example 2: Li li kaye ______. = Li li kaye a.

Study ‘Gramè 1’ on page 10. Know when to use a or la.

VII. Use the verbs provided to describe what you will do with the clothes shown. You need to write complete sentences. You may only use a verb ONCE. Note: you may need to contract your pronoun in front of a vowel!

Verbs: mete / wete / boutonnen / deboutonnen / lave / siye / zipe / dezipe
You need to study pages 23 – 24 carefully.