

RESOURCE SHEET – LISTENING MATERIAL – ENGLISH**Title:** Cajun part 4– Cajun expressions (2025)**Short description:**

Clothilde and Carla talk about Cajun expressions – expressions that come from Cajun French and which Cajun people use in their everyday English.

Vocabulary support:

bayou = a branch of a river in the southern US that moves very slowly and has many plants growing in it (from Oxford Learner's Dictionaries)

joy de vivre = joy of life, a Cajun expression. You can hear more about it in audiotext called Cajun part 3 – Cajun expressions.

Questions for Comprehension:

1. What Cajun expressions does Clothilde mention? What do they mean?
2. Other than the expressions in the previous question, what are some specific ways the French heritage of the Cajun people is visible in their culture?
3. Why did the Cajun French language remain so unchanged for two hundred years?
4. When a boy is called T-Albin, what is his father's name?

Tasks for reflection/discussion:

1. What would one call a young Olav or Claude in the (non-Cajun) USA, UK or in Norway?
2. Find some more Cajun expressions and make a sentence to show how the expressions can be used.
3. In pairs, write an everyday conversation, use as many Cajun expressions as you can manage.
4. Research Cajun surnames and their meaning – take notes of what you find. Are there any famous people with Cajun names?
5. The expression 'boo' is widely used in English and has several meanings. Can you find an example of it being used as an expression of endearment?
6. The expression 'cher' has come from French into Cajun English as 'sha'. Can you think of a Norwegian word that is close to 'cher' in both meaning and pronunciation?

Kompetansemål:

- utforske og reflektere over mangfold og samfunnsforhold i den engelskspråklige verden ut fra historiske sammenhenger
- lese, diskutere og reflektere over innhold og virkemidler i ulike typer tekster, inkludert selvvalgte tekster
- uttrykke seg nyansert og presist med flyt og sammenheng, idiomatiske uttrykk og varierte setningsstrukturer tilpasset formål, mottaker og situasjon
- bruke mønstre for uttale i kommunikasjon