

SUMÁRIU DIXIPLINA INGLÉS

KLASE 8 PERÍODU 1

UNIT 1/UNIDADE 1: This is where I live

Present simple (Tempu prezente simples)

Use present simple for **general routines, facts, and opinions** that is **true at the present time**.

*Ita uza tempu prezente simples ba **rutina jerál, faktu** no **opiniaun** sira-ne'ebé loos iha tempu oras ne'e dadaun.*

Positive / affirmative

(+) Present simple	verb
I you we they	run
she he it	runs* *add -s or -es

Negative

(-) Present simple	do / does + verb	short form
I you we they	do not run	I don't run
she he it	does not run	she doesn't run

Question / interrogative

(?) Present simple	do / does + verb	short answer
I you we they	Do you run?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
she he it	Does she run?	Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

Special notes (positive forms only):

- Spelling: verbs ending with a consonant letter + y, change y to i and add es
fly → flies, try → tries, study → studies, copy → copies

Soletra: verbu sira-ne'ebé remata ho konsoante + y: troka y ba i no aumenta 'es'

- to have: I/you/we/they have; she/he/it has
- to do: I/you/we/they do; she/he/it does
- to go: I/you/we/they go; she/he/it goes

Present continuous

Use present continuous to talk about **activities and actions happening now** (in this moment).

Ita uza tempu prezente kontinua hodi ko'alia kona-ba atividade no asaun sira-ne'ebé akontese oras ne'e (iha momentu ida-ne'e)

Example: Now we are studying English. Form: present simple of *to be* + a verb + *ing*

Positive / affirmative

(+) Present continuous	to be	verb + ing	short form
I	am	studying	I'm studying
you we they	are	studying	you're studying we're studying they're studying
she he it	is	studying	she's studying he's studying it's studying

Negative

(-) Present continuous	to be + not	verb + ing	short form
I	am not	studying	I'm not studying
you we they	are not	studying	you're not studying -or- you aren't studying
she he it	is not	studying	she's not studying -or- she isn't studying

Question / interrogative

(?) Present continuous	to be + verb+ing	short form
I	Am I studying?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
you we they	Are you studying?	Yes, you are. No, you aren't -or- No, you're not.
she he it	Is she studying?	Yes she is. No, she isn't. -or- No, she's not.

Read the text: Helen's house

I live in an old terrace house. It has two floors with a big back garden full of flowers and trees. In my house there is a big hallway, a large kitchen, spacious living room and a small toilet. Upstairs, there is a master bedroom, two medium-sized bedrooms and a big family bathroom. My house is in a safe area with nice neighbours, but it is noisy because it is on a main road next to a petrol station.

Ha'u hela iha uma tuan ida. Iha andár rua ho jardín boot iha kotuk, ne'ebé nakonu ho ai-funan no ai-hun sira. Iha há'u-nia uma iha korredór naruk, dapur boot ida, sala luan ida no hariis-fatin ki'ik. Iha leten iha kuartu boot ida, kuartu rua natoon, no hariis-fatin boot ba família tomak. Ha'u-nia uma iha bairru seguru ho viziñu laran-di'ak sira, maibé iha barullu barak tanba iha dalan boot, iha fa'an-gazolina fatin nia sorin.

Complete the questions:

- 1) How many floors are there in Helen's house?
a) 3 b) 2 c) 5

- 2) What word does Helen use to describe her living room?
a) tiny b) small c) spacious

- 3) Why does Helen describe her neighbourhood as noisy? Because...
a) it is next to a park. b) it is on a main road. c) the neighbours play loud music.

- 4) How many nouns are there in the text? _____
Write them here:

- 5) How many adjectives are there in the text? _____
Write them here:

- 6) Write a short paragraph about your house or your room:

Exercise: Conjugate the following verbs in present simple and present continuous.

1. *Present simple – positive/affirmative:*

- a. **walk:** I _____, you _____, we _____,
she _____, he _____, it _____
- b. **have:** I _____, you _____, we _____,
she _____, he _____, it _____

2. *Present simple – negative:*

- a. **walk:** I _____, you _____,
we _____,
she _____, he _____, it _____

- b. **have:** : I _____, you _____,
we _____,
she _____, he _____, it _____

3. *Present simple – question/interrogative:*

- a. **walk:** _____ I _____, _____ you _____, _____ we _____,

_____ she _____, _____ he _____, _____ it _____

- b. **have:** _____ I _____, _____ you _____, _____ we _____,

_____ she _____, _____ he _____, _____ it _____

4. *Present continuous – positive/affirmative:*

a. **walk:** I _____, you _____, we _____
 _____,
 she _____, he _____, it _____

b. **have:** I _____, you _____, we _____
 _____,
 she _____, he _____, it _____

5. *Present continuous – negative:*

a. **walk:** I _____, you _____,
 she _____, he _____

b. **have:** I _____, you _____,
 she _____, he _____

6. *Present continuous – question/interrogative:*

a. **walk:** _____ I _____, _____ you _____, _____ we
 _____,
 _____ she _____, _____ he _____, _____ it

b. **have:** _____ I _____, _____ you _____, _____ we
 _____,
 _____ she _____, _____ he _____, _____ it

Examples of present simple versus present continuous

	present simple	present continuous
I	I walk to school most days. <i>Dala barak ha'u la'o ba eskola.</i>	Today I'm walking to church. <i>Ohin ha'u la'o ba eskola.</i>

you / we / they	You wash your hands before you eat. <i>Ó fase ó-nia liman molok han.</i>	You are washing your clothes today. <i>Ó fase ó-nia roupa ohin.</i>
she / he / it	Normally she studies English at school. <i>Baibain nia estuda inglés iha eskola.</i>	Today she is studying English at home. <i>Ohin nia estuda inglés iha uma.</i>

Exercise: Write the correct form the verb – simple present or present continuous.

1. Tom usually _____ the guitar. (play)
2. John _____ his horse every weekend) (ride)
3. We _____ English at the moment. (study)
4. Now Tini _____ some new songs. (write)
5. I _____ television every night. (watch)

Compare with adjectives – Komparasaun ho adjetivu sira

Adjectives are words that describe nouns. A noun is a person, place or thing.

Adjetivu mak liafuan sira-ne'ebé deskreve substantivu sira. Substantivu mak ema, fatin ka sasán.

Example: Ana is clever.
 noun adjective

“Ana” is the noun (a person), and “clever” is the adjective (because it describes Ana).

‘Ana’ mak substantivu (ema) no ‘clever’ (neon-lais) mak adjetivu (tanba deskreve Ana).

We can compare two people (or places or things) to see if they are the same or different.

They can be the same in some ways and different in other ways.

Ita bele kompara ema na'in-2 (ka fatin ka sasán) atu haree se sira hanesan ka diferente – bele mós hanesan iha oin ida, maibé lahanesan iha oin seluk.

adjective <i>adjetivu</i>	more (+) <i>liu (+)</i>	equal (=) <i>hanesan (=)</i>	not equal (-) <i>la hanesan (-)</i>
<p>1 syllable <i>sílaba ida</i></p> <hr/> <p>small nice cheap</p>	<p>adjective+er + than</p> <hr/> <p>smaller than nicer than cheaper than</p> <p>Ex: The pencil is cheaper than a pen <i>Lapis ne'e baratu liu duké lapizeira</i></p>	<p>as + adjective + as</p> <hr/> <p>as small as as nice as as cheap as</p> <p>Ex: The blue shirt is as cheap as the red shirt. <i>Faru azúl ne'e baratu hanesan faru mean.</i></p>	<p>not as + adjective + as</p> <hr/> <p>not as small as not as nice as not as cheap as</p> <p>Ex: The blue shirt is not as cheap as the red shirt. <i>Faru azúl ne'e la baratu hanesan faru mean</i></p>
<p>2 or more syllables <i>sílaba rua ka liu</i></p> <hr/> <p>expensive interesting</p>	<p>more + adjective + than</p> <hr/> <p>more expensive than more interesting than</p> <p>Ex: This house is more expensive than that house <i>Uma ida-ne'e karun liu duké uma ne'ebá.</i></p>	<p>as + adjective + as</p> <hr/> <p>as expensive as as interesting as</p> <p>Ex: The blue shirt is as expensive as the red shirt. <i>Faru azúl ne'e karun hanesan faru mean.</i></p>	<p>not as + adjective + as</p> <hr/> <p>not as expensive as not as interesting as</p> <p>Ex: The blue shirt is not as beautiful as the red shirt. <i>Faru azúl ne'e la furak hanesan faru mean.</i></p>

<p>2 or more syllables ending in consonant+y <i>sílaba rua ka liu</i> <i>ne'ebé</i> <i>hotu ho</i> <i>konsoante+y</i></p> <hr/> <p>hungry tasty</p>	<p>adjective+ier + than</p> <hr/> <p>hungrier than tastier than</p> <p>Ex: The ham sandwich is tastier than the cheese one. <i>Paun ho fiambre morin liu duké paun ho keiju.</i></p>	<p>as + adjective + as</p> <hr/> <p>as hungry as as tasty as</p> <p>Ex: The chocolate cake is as tasty as the apple pie. <i>Bolu xokolate ne'e morin hanesan tarta masán.</i></p>	<p>not as + adjective + as</p> <hr/> <p>not as hungry as not as tasty as</p> <p>Ex: The sandwich is not as tasty as the chocolate cake. <i>Paun ho fiambre la morin hanesan bolu xokolate.</i></p>
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Remember, these adjectives are irregular/Keta haluha: adjetivu sira-ne'e mak irregular:

- good / well → better (di'ak → di'ak liu)
- bad → worse (aat → aat liu)
- far → farther (distance) (dook → dook liu)
- far → further (degree)

UNIT 2/UNIDADE 2 : Neighbours

Expressing preferences, likes and dislikes | Espresa preferénsia, gostu no la gostu

verb	form*	English	Tetun
like (gosta)	+ to + verb	You like to read .	Ó/imi gosta lee.
		They love to sing .	Sira gosta tebes kanta.
love (gosta tebes)		I hate to miss school.	Ha'u la gosta falta eskola.
		+ verb+ing	You like reading .
hate (la gosta tebes)	They love singing .		Sira gosta tebes kanta.
	I hate missing school		Ha'u la gosta falta eskola.

* Bele uza to + verb ka verb+ing, signifikadu hanesan.

Past simple

Use past simple to talk about **actions in the past that are finished**.

Uza pasadu simples atu ko'alia kona-ba asaun sira iha tempu pasadu ne'ebé hotu ona.

Regular verbs verbu regulár	Add <i>-ed</i> to verb (infinitive) ———— <i>Tau tan -ed ba verbu infinitivu</i>	talk → talked They talked yesterday. <i>Sira ko'alia horisehik.</i>
	Verbs ending in a consonant+y, add <i>-ied</i> ———— <i>Verbu hotu ho konsoante+y, tau tan -ied</i>	cry → cried The baby cried before breakfast. <i>Bebé tanis molok matabixu.</i>
Irregular verbs verbu la regulár	No rule. You must learn list of irregular verbs. ———— <i>Regra la iha) Tenke aprende lista verbu la regulár.</i>	eat → ate I ate ice cream yesterday <i>Ha'u han sorvete horisehik.</i> speak → spoke I spoke to my friends on Sunday. <i>Foin domingu ha'u ko'alia ho ha'u-nia belun sira.</i> have → had I had a lot of homework last week. <i>Semana liubá ha'u tenke halo TPC barak.</i> go → went I went to Singapore 6 years ago. <i>Tinan 6 liubá ha'u bá Singapura.</i>

Negative & Question negativu no pergunta	Replace <i>do</i> with <i>did</i> _____ <i>Troka 'do' ho 'did'</i>	I don't watch TV. → I didn't watch TV. Ha'u la haree TV → (hanesan iha pasadu) Do you sing? → Did you sing? Ita kanta, ne'e ka? → Ita kanta ona?
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Exercise: Write the verb in past simple. Use the list of irregular verbs.

1. Yesterday Anju _____ the cake. (eat)
2. Last week we _____ the Harry Potter novel. (read)
3. Last year I _____ to Spain and Germany. (go)
4. You _____ for the test last night. (study)
5. They _____ a new shirt for their mum. (buy)

Read the following postcard that Jessie wrote to her parents during her summer holidays in Australia. *Lee karta ne'ebé Jessie hakerek ba ninia inan-aman sira durante féria eskolár iha Austrália:*

Dear Mum and Dad,

The weather is fantastic here in Sydney, and we are on the beach. I can't help thinking of everyone in England freezing in the streets. I've taken a lot of photos and I'm having a brilliant time. I've made a lot of friends. I'd like to invite some of them to come and visit me back home. Is that OK? I miss you a lot, but I'll be back in two weeks.

Love, Jessie

Tradusaun:

Tabé Amá no Apá:

Tempu fantástiku iha ne'e iha Sydney, no ami iha tasi-ibun. Ha'u sempre tenke hanoin ema hotu iha Inglaterra ne'ebé malirin loos iha dalan. Ha'u hasai foto barak ona, no ha'u kontente tebes. Há'u halo belun barak ona. Há'u hakarak konvida sira balu atu mai vizita ha'u iha uma. Bele ka? Há'u hanoin loos imi hotu, maibé ha'u sei mai fali depois semana 2. Ho domin, Jessie

Choose the correct answer based on the text:

- 1) Jessie spent her vacation in:
a) Canberra b) Sydney c) Toronto d) England
- 2) She went to Australia to go to:
a) the beach b) the mountains c) the bush d) the lake
- 3) She thought that people in England were:
a) cold b) starving c) happy d) crying
- 4) Jessie had a / an:
a) bad time b) excellent time c) dark time d) awful time
- 5) She wants her new friends to go and visit her in:
a) Sydney b) England c) Australia d) New Zealand

Extra practice—choose the correct answer:

- 6) She _____ at me.
a) is smiling b) smile c) is smiles d) is smile
- 7) Yesterday the two friends played football. The sentence is written in:
a) present simple b) present continuous c) past simple d) past continuous
- 8) Ana is wearing a red dress. The sentence is written in:
a) present continuous – negative b) present continuous – positive
c) past simple – positive d) past continuous – negative
- 9) The person _____ you met this morning was my uncle.
a) where b) that c) how d) when
- 10) There is _____ new kid in class. His name is Rio.
a) a b) an c) some d) (no article)
- 11) Who is that girl? Do you know _____?
a) they b) them c) she d) her
- 12) Where's your pen? I need _____.
a) her b) him c) it d) you
- 13) Here are my books. Take _____ with you.
a) its b) they c) them d) it

- 14) _____ and Sara are going to England tomorrow.
 a) He b) His c) Him d) Them
- 15) What do you think of this dress? _____ is beautiful.
 a) She b) He c) It d) They
- 16) Mary, Joanne and _____ decided to stay here a few more days.
 a) me b) I c) her d) it
- 17) I tried to contact _____, but I don't know where _____ are.
 a) they... them b) them...they c) them... them d) they...they
- 18) Jessie has got friends. The question form of this sentence is:
 a) Have she got friends? b) Has she got friends?
 c) Were she got friends? d) When she got friends?
- 19) have, do, eat are the examples of:
 a) regular verbs b) auxiliary verbs c) modal verbs d) irregular verbs
- 20) Mr. Wu: Hi, Mark. Where's your dad?
 Mark: Oh, he _____ to work because there was an emergency.
 a) had to b) had got to go c) have to d) don't had to
- 21) If Richard wants to become a professional musician. He _____ every day.
 a) have to practice b) had got to practice c) haves to practice d)
 has to practice
- 22) Beth is _____ than Eduardo.
 a) more short b) shorter c) short d) shortest
- 23) The blue dress is _____ than the yellow dress.
 a) beautiful b) most beautiful c) beautifuler d) more beautiful
- 24) My cat is _____ than your cat.
 a) big b) more big c) bigger d) most big
- 25) His kitchen is _____ than her kitchen.
 a) cleaner b) clean c) more clean d) most clean
- 26) This test is _____ than the test we took yesterday.
 a) difficulter b) difficult c) more difficult d) most difficult
- 27) The brown bird is _____ than the yellow bird.
 a) more little b) smaller c) small d) most small

28) His headache was bad yesterday. Today it is _____.

- a) worse b) worst c) bad d) more bad

29) Yesterday I was sick. Today I feel _____.

- a) more better b) good c) better d) more good

30) Yesterday John _____ an ice cream.

- a) ate b) eat c) eats d) ates

31) Last Summer my parents _____ to Australia on holiday.

- a) go b) gone c) went d) goes

32) You _____ for the test.

- a) didn't studied b) didn't study c) don't studied d) doesn't study

33) Last night I _____ television.

- a) don't watched b) didn't watched c) didn't watch d) doesn't watch

34) Look at the clock to the right. What's the time? It's:

- a) a quarter past twelve b) two o'clock c) half past two



35) Look at the clock. What time is it? It's:

- a) two o'clock b) twenty past two c) twenty to two d) half past two



36) It _____ a lot in the mountains.

- a) rain b) rains c) is rain d) was rain

37) I _____ pizza very much.

- a) like b) is like c) likes d) was like

38) She _____ English very well.

- a) speak b) was speak c) speaks d) is speak

39) Dalila _____ a red dress.

- a) don't wears b) aren't wearing c) doesn't wearing d) isn't wearing

40) My brother _____ TV every day.

- a) watches b) watch c) watche d) watchs

41) Jane makes her bed _____

- a) itself b) yourself c) himself d) herself

42) Look at these words: **Steve / to have a shower / before going to bed / always**

The correct sentence is:

- a) Steve always has a shower before going to bed
b) Steve have always a shower before going to bed
c) Steve going to bed always have always a shower before.
d) Steve going to bed always has a shower before.

43) I _____ understand

- a) don't b) doesn't c) does not) isn't

44) Anna's father has driven a hybrid car _____ three years.

- a) for b) since c) yet d) ever

45) This is a toiletry. It is:



- a) shaving cream b) a hairbrush c) toothpaste d) insect repellent

46) The dog is ... the table.



- a) on b) above c) behind d) under

47) I buy clothes in the:

- a) library b) bank c) post office d) shopping center