



SUMÁRIO

DIXIPLINA INGLÉS

KLASE 9, P. 1

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UNIT 1/UNIDADE 1 (página no. 8-20)

A. FACEBOOK

The two friends, Bob and Justino, were eating *bakso* in a food stall. The long day at school made them hungry. Justino asked Bob how many friends he has made during his whole life. Bob answered that he can make over one thousand friends in only one day. Justino is shocked, but then Bob explains that these are only Facebook friends. Justino replied that in Timor-Leste not everyone has access to the internet so that they can make friends on social media.

A. I. Please write sentences that will answer the following questions, based on the above text:

1. How many people are talking together?

Ans. _____

2. What are Bob and Justino talking about in the food stall?

Ans. _____

3. How many friends does Bob make in a day?

Ans. _____

4. What is the topic of the above text?

Ans. _____

5. What can you learn about Facebook based on the text?

Ans. _____

A. II. Please choose the correct answer to the following statements:

1. Facebook is a good way to make _____ .

a. food

b. jokes

c. friends

d. fun

2. Bob and Justino were eating *bakso* in a _____ .

a. cabin

b. home

c. food stall

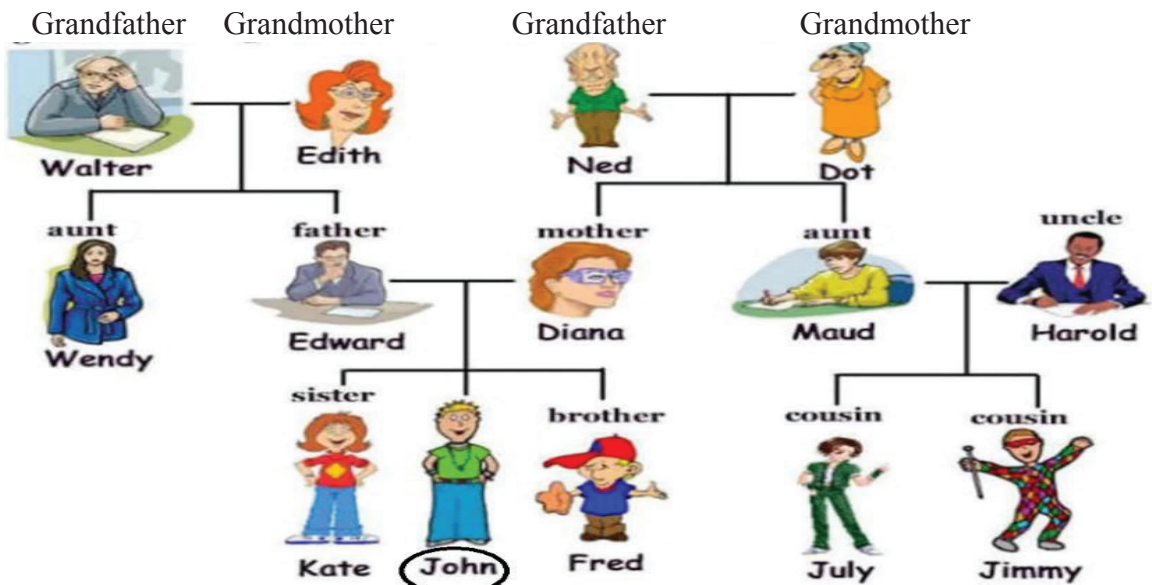
- d. school
3. In Timor-Leste not everybody has _____ to the Internet.
- a. got
 - b. use
 - c. virtual
 - d. access
4. In the past there were no social _____. It was easier for people to _____ life.
- a. networks . . . have
 - b. networks . . . enjoy
 - c. computers . . . learn
 - d. computers . . . enjoy
5. It makes Justino worried. This sentence is written in _____ tense.
- a. Simple present
 - b. Simple past
 - c. Present continuous
 - d. Past continuous
6. Bob is talking about Facebook friends. This sentence is written in _____.
- a. Simple present
 - b. Simple past
 - c. Present continuous
 - d. Past continuous
7. In the text above, Bob is talking about _____
- a. Virtual friends
 - b. Real friends
 - c. Fake friends
 - d. Close friends

A. III. Read the sentences and find the equivalent statement in the text:

(Lee fraze sira no bukahetan fraze ne'ebé hanesan iha testu):

1. Bob and Justino are having a snack. _____.
2. I have more than one thousand friends. _____.
3. Not all people have internet in Dili. _____.
4. Bob was upset. _____.

B. John's family tree



Family members		Activities according to age group	
Grandfather	Avó-mane	Chat on the net	Konversa iha rede internet
Grandmother	Avó-feto	Go to the cinema	Báhareefilem iha sínema
Grandparents	Avó-feto no mane	Respect older people	Respeita ba ema boot
Mother	Inan	Study	Estuda
Father	Aman	Play	halimar
Parents	Inan-aman	Listen to music	Rona múzika
Aunt	Tia	Take a nap	Deskansa/toba
Uncle	Tiu	Work	serbisu
Sister	Biin/Irmã	Rest	Deskansa
Brother	Maun kaalin-mane	Provide for the children	Fornesebuat ne'ebé oan sira presiza
Cousin	Primu/ Prima	Verbs	

		To talk	Ko'alia
Wife	feen	To walk	La'o
Husband	laen	To drive	Lori karreta
Daughter	Oan-feto	To vote	Vota
Son	Oan-mane		
Age/ Gender groups		To work	servisu
Baby/ Babies	Bebé/ Bebésira	To go to a party	bá festa
Child/ Children	Labarik/labarik sira	To go to school	Bá eskola
Teenager	Adolexente	To go back home	Fila ba uma
Adult	Adultu	To cook	Te'in
Elderly	Katuas-ferik	To make his/ her bed	Arruma toba-fatin
Woman/ Women	Feto/feto sira	To travel	Halo viajen
Man/ Men	Mane/mane sira	To remain	hela
Female	Feto nian	To spread	habelar
Male	Mane nian	To trust	fíar

B.I.

1. Write the name of the family members.

1. Hakerek ema sira iha familia laran sira-nia naran.

- a. Your father's mother is your
- b. Your aunt's daughter is your
- c. Your mother's son is your
- d. Your father's sister is your
- e. Your grandfather's daughter is your



2. Choose the odd one out from each group:

2. Hili ida ne'ebé la tama iha grupu ida-idak:

mother father teacher cousin sister	culture religion politics language farmer	doctor mountain farmer teacher fisherman	age children teenagers adults elderly	acquaintances friends neighbours colleagues couple
---	---	--	---	--

B.II. Select the activities for each group!

- Play
- Listen to music
- Take a nap
- Work
- Rest
- Chat on the internet
- Study
- Go to the cinema
- Provide for the children
- Respect older people

ADULTS

CHILDREN

TEENAGER

ELDERLY

B.III. At what age do you think someone does the following things?

- a. Talk
- b. To walk
- c. To drive
- d. To vote
- e. To work
- f. to go to a party with no family member
- g. to go to school and back home alone
- h. to cook
- i. to make his/her bed
- j. to travel alone

B.IV. Complete the text with the words below.

Portuguese - male - structure - countries- farmers - women - society - happy - king -
women - culture - independence

East Timor ^{1.} _____ is actually a combination of different cultures and religions. From the early days, many other ^{2.} _____ invaded this small piece of land and when they left, there remained some influences of their ^{3.} _____ and religion. Society here in Timor-Leste is ^{4.} _____ dominated. This is not something unusual, but there is something more interesting. Though it is a male dominated society, in some remote corners of Timor-Leste, ^{5.} _____ are economically independent and the main sources of income of the family.

In earlier times most of the East Timorese were mainly ^{6.} _____. The rest were fishermen. They kept themselves isolated from the outer world and were far away from foreign influences. They were ^{7.} _____ with their own culture and society and in spite of the hard work of the Catholic missionaries, they rarely capitulated. Catholicism was brought by the ^{8.} _____. People like Bishop Manuel de Santo António, Bishop António de Castro and Friar António Taveirawere chiefly responsible for spreading Catholicism in Timor-Leste. However, the Timorese ^{9.} _____ was still the only person the East Timorese trusted. The mountains at the heart of the country helped them to stay isolated.

The position of women in East Timorese Society is an important aspect of the country's culture. Even within the patriarchal social structure, in some places of Timor-Leste women have experienced the taste of economic ^{10.} _____. They do not just earn their own bread and butter, but they often also play the role of main breadwinner of the family. This change shows that the social ^{11.} _____ in Timor-Leste is gradually changing.

Source: <https://www.mapsofworld.com/timor-leste/culture/society.html>

C. Grammar.

Simple present (*Presente simples*)

Affirmative Afirmativa	Negative Negativa	Interrogative Interrogativa
<p>Main verb in the infinitive without <i>to</i> 3rd person singular (he, she, it) add <i>-s</i> Verbu prinsípál iha infinitivu laho <i>to</i> Ema datoluk singlar (<i>he, she, it</i>) tau tan <i>-s</i></p> <p><i>I live</i> <i>You live</i> <i>He, she, it lives</i> <i>We live</i> <i>You live</i> <i>They live</i></p>	<p>Verb <i>to do</i> in the Present Simple + <i>not</i> + main verb in the infinitive without <i>to</i></p> <p>Verbu <i>to do</i> iha Presente Simples + <i>not</i> + verbu prinsípál iha infinitivu laho <i>to</i></p> <p><i>I don't live</i> <i>You don't live</i> <i>He, she, it doesn't live</i> <i>We don't live</i> <i>You don't live</i> <i>They don't live</i></p>	<p>Verb <i>to do</i> + subject + main verb in the infinitive without <i>to</i></p> <p>Verbu <i>to do</i> + sujeitu + verbu prinsípál iha infinitivu laho <i>to</i></p> <p><i>Do I live?</i> <i>Do you live?</i> <i>Does he, she, it live?</i> <i>Do we live</i> <i>Do you live?</i> <i>Do they live?</i></p>

Past Simple Pasadu Simples

Affirmative Afirmativa	Negative Negativa	Interrogative Interrogativa
<p>Regular verbs Add <i>-ed</i> to the infinitive without <i>to</i> Verbu regulár sira Tau tan <i>-ed</i> ba infinitivu laho <i>to</i></p> <p><i>I lived</i> <i>You lived</i> <i>He, she, it lived</i> <i>We lived</i> <i>You lived</i> <i>They lived</i></p> <p>Irregular verbs These forms have to be memorized.</p>	<p>It's the same rule for regular and irregular verbs. Tuir regra hanesan ba verbu regulár no irregulár sira.</p> <p>Verb <i>to do</i> in the Past Simple + <i>not</i> + main verb in the infinitive without <i>to</i> Verbu <i>to do</i> iha Pasadu Simples + <i>not</i> + verbu prinsípál iha infinitivu laho <i>to</i></p> <p><i>I didn't live</i> <i>You didn't live</i> <i>He, she, it didn't live</i> <i>We didn't live</i> <i>You didn't live</i> <i>They didn't live</i></p>	<p>It's the same rule for regular and irregular verbs. Tuir regra hanesan ba verbu regulár no irregulár sira.</p> <p>Verb <i>to do</i> in the Past Simple + subject + main verb in the infinitive without <i>to</i> Verbu <i>to do</i> iha Pasadu Simples + sujeitu + verbu prinsípál iha infinitivu laho <i>to</i></p> <p><i>Did I live?</i> <i>Did you live?</i> <i>Did he she, it live?</i> <i>Did we live</i> <i>Did you live?</i> <i>Did they live?</i></p>

Exercise I

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb (simple present or simple past):

(Kompletafrazesira tuirmaihoforma verbune'ebé loloos - presente simples kapasadu)

1. She (to walk) to school every day.
2. Yesterday Lukas (to have) lunch at school.
3. António (to ride)his horse every weekend.
4. Last week the five friends (to watch) a film together.
5. Maria and Joana usually (to help) their mothers at home.

2. Please rewrite the following sentences in the negative and interrogative form.

1. He eats an apple everyday.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

2. Yesterday Anita went to the store.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

3. Every month Sílvia cuts her hair.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

4. Yesterday they ate a big lunch together.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

5. Jonas and Felix always feed the chickens in the morning.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

Simple Past vs. Past Continuous

Simple Past

We use the **simple past** to talk about:

Completed actions, **habits** and **facts** in the past.



- I **went** to the cinema **yesterday**.
- I **always visited** my grandparents in my summer holidays **when I was little**.
- I **lived** near Liverpool for a couple of years.



Past Continuous

The **past continuous** is used to express:

Interrupted actions, **specific time** as an **interruption** and **parallel** actions.

- I **was watching** TV **when** the phone rang.
- **Last night at 7pm**, I **was having** dinner.
- **While** she **was doing** her homework her brother **was playing** football.

Simple past structure

		Past continuous form	
		I / he / she / it	you / we / they
+		I was playing .	You were playing .
-		He wasn't playing .	We weren't playing .
?		Was she playing?	Were they playing?
short answer		Yes, she was . No, she wasn't .	Yes, they were . No, they weren't .

test-english.com

Past continuous structure



Source: <https://englishfortheworld.site123.me/news/past-continuous>

POSITIVE	I		went	to office .
	You		worked	very hard.
NEGATIVE	She	did	not go	in the bank.
	We	did	not work	yesterday.
Interrogative?	Did	you	go	to London of business?
	Did	they	work	at home on saturday?

Exercise II

1. Complete the sentences. Use the past simple tense of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) My sister _____ (go) to the beach yesterday.
- 2) He _____ (not like) football, so he _____ (play) volleyball.
- 3) He _____ (break) the window when he _____ (be) five years old.
- 4) My mum _____ (be) very angry because we _____ (come) home very late.
- 5) She _____ (tell) me the problem with her mum and I _____ (help) her.
- 6) They _____ (not visit) the museum; they _____ (prefer) going to the park.
- 7) _____ they _____ (visit) their grandparents yesterday?



2. Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.



- 1) He _____ (do) his homework while his sister was playing outside.
- 2) _____ they _____ (listen) to music when you opened the door?
- 3) She _____ (go) to the cinema, but her friends didn't come.
- 4) That boy _____ (play) the guitar very well.
- 5) Jane, David and Polly _____ (watch) TV when the lights went off.



3. Complete the text. Use past simple and continuous tenses.

It ¹ _____ (be) a beautiful day in May. The sun ² _____ (shine) and the birds
³ _____ (sing). I ⁴ _____ (walk) along the street when I ⁵ _____ (meet) an old friend.

Future (going to/ will)

Will vs. Be Going To

Will

Express future actions decided at the moment of speaking (Immediate Decisions)

I'll have salad now.



Express a prediction based on personal opinions or experiences (Predictions without Evidence)

I think United will win the game.



A future fact

The sun will rise tomorrow.



A promise

I promise I won't tell anyone you broke the glass.



An offer

I'll take you to the airport tomorrow.



A threat

I'll tell your parents what you did.



A refusal

No, I won't cook your dinner, you can cook it yourself.



Be Going To

Express future plans decided before the moment of speaking (Prior Plans)

I'm going to visit my aunt next Friday



Express a prediction based on present evidence (Predictions with Evidence)

Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.



Something is about to happen

Get back! The bomb is going to explode.



Both Will and Be Going to can be used for making future predictions without having a real difference in meaning.

I think it will be foggy tomorrow.
= I think it is going to be foggy tomorrow.



ESLBUZZ

Exercise 9:

1. It's Julieta's birthday next week, so we _____ (buy) her some flowers.
2. Will you lend me \$10? I promise I _____ (give) it back to you tomorrow.
3. We _____ (have) a barbecue tomorrow. It's all planned, so I hope it won't rain.
4. 'Jim is starting university tomorrow.' 'What _____ he _____ (study)?'
5. You _____ (not like) that film. It's very frightening. Let's choose another one.
6. Do you think they _____ (like) the presents we got for them?
7. Look! The bus _____ (leave)! Run or we'll miss it.

Exercise 10.

1. Build the sentences using the future structure verb **to be + going to**:
 - a. I / to travel / next summer. _____.
 - b. Bob and his family / not / to buy / a house. _____.
 - c. Ana / to cook / dinner. _____.
2. Build the sentences using the future with **will**.
 - a. I / to travel / next summer. _____.
 - b. Bob and his family / not / to buy / a house. _____.
 - c. Ana / to cook / dinner. _____.

