



Disciplina Inglês

Sumário 9o ano - período 2

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Unit 2 (Unidade 2)

Summary (Sumário) - My Dream Job

Visit to the Doctor

Doctor Klein: Good morning, Cecilia, how are you feeling today?

Cecilia : I do not feel very well, Doctor Klein. I hope that you can help me.

Doctor Klein: I'm sorry that you feel sick. Tell me some of your symptoms so that I can give you a proper diagnosis.

Cecilia : I have not been feeling well since yesterday afternoon. The symptoms began with a headache and a gradual sore throat. I drank tea with lemon and honey, and I went to bed early. However, I am extremely exhausted, and I don't feel any better today.

Doctor Klein : I have seen these symptoms recently in some of my other patients. I'll check your temperature and examine your throat in order to give you a proper diagnosis.

Cecilia : Thank you, Doctor.

Doctor Klein: Open up and say "Ahhhhhh..."

Cecilia : "Ahhhhhh..."

Doctor Klein : Oh, my! I can already see that your throat is very red. Your temperature of 100 degrees indicates that you are running a mild fever. I am afraid that you might have the flu.

Cecilia : What is the best way to cure my symptoms?

Doctor Klein : You will need plenty of rest, and you should drink fluids frequently in order to stay hydrated. You've also just started to show symptoms, so I can prescribe you a medication that can reduce fever and shorten the duration of your illness.

Cecilia : Should I stay home from work as well?

Doctor Klein : Yes, you should remain in bed until the fever breaks. You should also wait until 24 hours after the fever has broken before you return to work. You do not want to risk getting your co-workers sick as well.

Cecilia : I suppose I will just take it easy and relax for a couple of days. Thank you, doctor, for all of your help!

Doctor Klein : No problem! Try your best to rest for a couple of days. I hope you feel better soon!

Vizita ba Doutór

Doctor Klein: *Bondia, Cecilia, Ita-Boot sente di'ak ka lae ohin?*

Cecilia : *Ha'u sente ladúndi'ak, Doutór Klein. Ha'u hein katak Sr. Doutór bele ajuda ha'u.*

Doctor Klein: *Ha'u sinte katak Sra. sente moras. Halo favór fó-hatene Ita-Boot nia sintoma sira, hodi ha'u bele halo diagnosis di'ak.*

Cecilia :*Ha'u moras dezde horisehik loraik. Hahú ho ulun moras no kakorok mós hahú sente moras. Nune'e ha'u hemu xá ho derok no bani-been, no ha'u toba sedu. Maibé, ha'u kole loos, no ha'u sente moras nafatin.*

Doctor Klein :*Ha'u haree sintoma sira hanesan ne'e iha paciente sira balu tan. Ha'u sei verifika Ita-Boot nia temperatura no haree Ita-Boot nia kokorok hodi bele fó diagnosis ida-ne'ebé loloos.*

Cecilia :*Obrigada, Doutór.*

Doctor Klein: *Loke ibun no hatete "Ahhhhhh..."*

Cecilia : *"Ahhhhhh..."*

Doctor Klein : *Ai ai! Ha'u bele haree ona katak Ita-Boot nia kokorok mean loos. Ita-Boot nia temperatura ho 100o indika katak iha isin-manas uitoan. Ha'u sente Sra. Cecilia karik sofre flu.*

Cecilia :*Maneiraida-ne'ebé makdi'akliuatukuraha'u-niasintomasira?*

Doctor Klein : *Presiza deskansa barak, no hemu bee barak hodi sei idratu nafatin. Foin hatudu sintoma sira, nune'e ha'u bele fó reseita ba ai-moruk ne'ebé bele hatún isin-manas no habadak durasaun moras ne'e.*

Cecilia :*Ha'u mós lalika bá serbisu ka?*

Doctor Klein : *Loos, di'akliu toba iha kama de'itto'oisin-manas tun ona. No mós di'akliu hein oras 24 hafoin laiha isin-manas ona molok fila ba serbisu. Ita lakohi da'et Ita-Bootnia moras ba kolega sira iha-ne'ebá.*

Cecilia :*Nune'e karik ha'u sei deskansa durante loron balu. Obrigada barak ba Doutór nia ajuda!*

DoctorKlein :*La iha buat ida! Koko deskansa durante pelumenus loron rua. Espera katak sente di'ak lalais!*

I. Answer the questions correctly based on the text above:

1. How many people are speaking in this text?

2. Who is treating Cecilia's illness?

3. What is the best way to cure her symptoms?

4. What symptoms did Cecilia feel when she began to feel ill?

5. Did the doctor tell her to go back to work quickly?

Grammar!

Modal Verbs – Expressing permission:

- **Can**----- The least formal form(forma menus formál)
- **Could**----- Medium formalty (forma meu-formál)
- **May**----- The most formal form (forma formálli)

Ask for permission

- We use **Can** to ask for permission to do something. **Can** is the least formal of the modal verb used to ask permission. *Ita uza 'can' atu husu lisensa atu halo buat ruma. 'Can' mak menus formal hosi verbu modal sira atu husu lisensa.*

Example: **Can** I open the window?

Can I ask a question, Please?

- **Could** is more formal and polite than **can**, but it is less formal than using may.
- *'Could' formal liu uitoan duké 'can', maibé menus formal duké 'may'*

Example: **Could** you I ask a question please?

Could I open the window?

- **May** is another more formal and polite way of asking for permission.
- **May** is the most polite modal verb use to ask for permission.
- *'May' mak forma formal liu hodi husu lisensa.*

Example: **May** I open the window?

May I ask a question please?

Give permission /Fólisensa:

Ita bele uza 'can', 'could' no 'may' atu fó lisensa mós. Hanesan husu lisensa, 'can' mak menus formál no 'may' mak formá lliu.

- We use **Can** to give permission:

Example: You **can** go home now if you like.

You **can** borrow my pen if you like.

- **May** is a more formal and polite way of giving permission.

Example: You **may** sit beside me.

You **may** go to the party.

- It is possible to **ask permission** for another person:

Example: **May** she bring a friend?

Could he try again?

Can they sleep here?

- You can also **give permission**.

Example: You **may** sleep on the sofa.

You **can** wear my jacket.

Exercise:

Complete the sentences with the right modal verbs.

Ask for permission

1. (The most formal form). _____ I come in?
2. (Medium formal form). _____ you help me, Please?
3. (The least formal form). _____ you run for along time?

GivePermission

1. (The most formal form). The students _____ participate in the contest.
2. (The least formal form). You _____ stay at my house.
3. (The most formal form). You _____ go.
4. (The least formal form). The class _____ watch a film in class.

Unit 3 (Unidade 3)

Summary (Sumário) – Who rules us? *Sémak ukun ita?*

Timor

The Island of Timor is currently divided in two parts: the West is part of the Republic of Indonesia with its provincial capital in Kupang; while the East, whose capital is Dili since its independence, had been a Portuguese territory since the 16th century. When the first traders and missionaries reached the coast of Timor in 1515, the island was organized in small states, ruled by two kingdoms, Sorbian and Belos, who practiced animism. Islam, a religion that is still prevalent in Indonesia, has never reached Timor. Even Buddhism, extensively practiced in Java, especially in the 13th century, did not prevail.

During the third quarter of the 16th century, the first Portuguese Dominican priests arrived in Timor and started developing a progressive religious influence, even as the Portuguese domination was still being settled. Culture developed in an opposite direction to that of today's

Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra and of the coasts of Kalimantan and Sulawesi, where Islam was the dominant religion.

In 1651, the Dutch invaded Kupang in the Western end of the Island of Timor and took control of half of its territory. In 1859, the Dutch concluded a treaty with Portugal to determine the border between Portuguese Timor (present-day Timor-Leste) and Dutch Timor (Western Timor). Upon Indonesian independence in 1945, Western Timor was integrated into its territory.

Timór

Illa Timór oras ne'e fahe ba parte rua: Loro-monu mak parte hosi Repúblika Indonézia, ho ninia capital provínsia nian iha Kupang, no sorin loro-sa'e, ne'ebé dezde ukun rasik-an ninia capital mak Dili, mak territóriu portages dezde sékulu 16. Bainhira negosiante no misionáriu sira fointo'o kosta Timór iha tinan 1515, illa sei organiza iha estadu kí'ik sira, ne'ebé ukun hosi reinu rua: Sorbian no Belos. Sira pratika animizmu hotu. Izlám, relijiaun ida-ne'ebé sei prevalente iha Indonézia nafatin, seidauk sai maka'as iha Timór. Budizmu mós, maski ema barak pratika iha Java, liuliu iha sékulu 13, mós la tama.

Durante trimester datoluk hosi sékulu 16, padre Portugés Dominikanu sira to'o iha Timór no hahú dezenvolve influénsia relijiozu no progresivu, maski dominaun hosi Portugal seidauk realiza ho loloos. Kultura dezenvolve iha maneira kontráriu hosi kultura iha illa Indonézia sira hanesan Java, Sumatra, no iha kosta Kalimantan no Sulawesi, iha-ne'ebé Izlám mak relijiaun dominante.

Iha tinan 1651, Bolanda invade Kupang iha sorin loro-monu hosi illa Timór no hahú kontrola metade hosi ninia territóriu. Iha tinan 1859, Bolanda asina akordu ho Portugal ne'ebé determina fronteira entre Timór Portugés (ne'ebé orasne'emak Timor-Leste) no Timór Bolanda (orasne'emak Timor Osidental). Hafoin Indonézia hetan ukun rasik-an iha tinan 1945, Timór Osidental integra iha ninia territóriu.

I. Answer the questions correctly based on the text:

1. The island of Timor is currently divided in two parts – please write their names:

2. In what year did the first traders and missionaries reach the coast of Timor?

3. Who ruled the two small states on the island?

4. What year did the Dutch invade Kupang in the Western end of the Island of Timor?

Grammar! - Passive Voice

The passive voice is used when the focus is on the action. It is not important or not known, however, who or what is performing the action.

Tempu pasivu uza bainhira foku mak ba asaun. La'ós importante ka la hatene sé ka saida mak halo asaun ne'e.

How to structure the passive voice/Oinsá halo estruturapasivu:

The passive of an active tense is formed by putting the verb 'to be' into the same tense as the active verb and adding the past participle of the active verb:

Pasivu hosi tempu ativu forma liuhosi tau verbu 'to be' iha tempu hanesan verbuativu, no aumenta partisípiu pasadu hosi verbu ativu:

Verb 'to be' (tenses of the active tense) + Past participle of the main verb of the active tenses.

Verbu 'to be' (tempu hosi tempu ativu) + partisípiu pasadu hosi verbu hosi tempu ativu

Another structure: Active :Subject + Verb + Object

Passive: Object + Verb + Subject

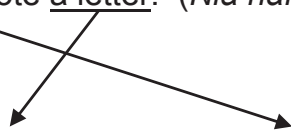
*Estrutura seluk: **Ativu:** subjeitu + verbu + objetu*

***Pasivu:** Objetu + verbu + subjeitu*

The subject of the active tense will be the doer or the agent of the passive voice and the object of the active tense will be the subject of the passive tense.

Sujeitu hosi tempu ativu mak ema ne'ebé halo, ka ajente hosi tempu ativu, no objetu hosi tempu ativu sei sai fali subjeitu hosi tempu pasivu.

Example: **Active** :He wrote a letter. (*Nia hakerekkartaida.*)



Passive: The letter was written by him. (*Karta ne'ehakerekhosinia.*)

In a passive sentence the agent or doer of the action is very often not mentioned. When the agent is mentioned it is preceded by the word 'by':

Dalabarak iha frase pasivu, la temi ajente, ka ema ne'ebé halo asaun. Bainhira temi ajente, tau liafuan 'by' molok ajente ne'e.

Active: She bought a new car. (*She* is the subject and a new car is an object.)

Nia sosa karreta foun ida. ('Nia' mak subjeitu no 'karreta foun' mak objetu)

Passive: A new car was bought **by** her. (A new car is a subject and her is the object.)

Karreta fou nsosa hosi nia (Karreta foun mak sujeitu no nia mak objetu)

Another Example:

1. I study English. (Active Sentence, in **Present simple**)

English is studied by me. (Passive voice).

2. They will take the exam next week. (Active sentences, in **Simple future**)

The exam will be taken by them next week.(Passive voice).

3. I am finishing my work now. (Active sentence, in **Present continuous tense.**)

My work is being finished by me now. (Passive voice).

THE IMPERATIVE

The Imperative is constructed by using the infinitive of the verb without “to”.

Tempu imperative harii hodi uza infinitive hosi verbu, laho liafuan ‘to’.

There are several uses for the Imperative:

- **We can use the Imperative to give a direct order.***Bele uzaatufó orden.*

1. Stand up straight!*Hamriik loloos!*
2. Give me the details.*Fó detallu sira maiha’u!*

- **We can use the Imperative to give instructions.***Bele uzaatu fó instrusaun.*

1. Open your book! *Loke ó-nialivru!*
2. Open the door! *Loke odamatan!*

- **We can use the Imperative on signs and notices.***Bele uza iha avizukanotifikasaun.*

1. Push.*Dudu!*
2. Don’t use.*Ketauza!*
3. Insert one dollar.*Hatama dollar ida!*

Exercise:

Turn the active sentences into passive sentences/Trokafrazeativusirasaipasivu:

Active voice	Passive voice
1. The five friends discuss many arguments	
2. Hestolemy money.	
3. I will buy a new car next month.	

Turn the Passive sentences into Active sentences/Trokafrazepasivusaifaliativu:

Active voice	Passive voice
	1. The theme was discussed by the students
	2. A letter written by him
	3. Laws will be made by the Parliament.

Ano Letivo 2020 – 2º. PERÍODO

3 º. Ciclo

PROVA DE INGLÊS

9º. Ano

Read the text carefully

Michael Owen

Michael Owen was born on the 14th of December, 1979. His star sign is Sagittarius. He's a handsome man. He is 1.76m tall and he weighs about 70 kg. He has brown hair and greenish eyes. He has a crooked nose because he used to practice boxing when he was younger.

Today Michael Owen is England's most popular young football player and one of the best players in the world.

Michael used to live with his family in North Wales when he played for Liverpool, but now he's playing for Real Madrid and he lives in Spain. He also plays for England as number 20.

There are seven people in Michael's family: his dad Terry, his mum Jeanette, his older sister Karen, his younger sister Lesley and his two older brothers Terry and Andrew. He has a pet dog called Bomber. Michael lives an ordinary life. He gets up early and trains a lot. In his free time he likes playing golf, snooker or table tennis.

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Michael Owen was born on.....

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. 14th December, 1979 | c. 15th November, 1979 |
| b. 17th October, 1979 | d. 2nd January, 2002 |

2. His star sign is.....

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| a. Scorpion | c. Sagittarius |
| b. Pisces | d. Taurus |

3. Heweighsabout.....

a. 100 kg

c. 80 kg

b. 70 kg

d. 78 kg

4. Michael used to live with his.....

a. Family

c. Brother

b. Uncle

d. Friend

5. Does hepracticeboxing?

a. No, he doesn't

c. Yes, he does

b. No, he does

d. Yes, he do

II. Answer these questions based on the text:

1. Howtallishe?

2. Is he an only child?

3. Has he got any pets?

4. Where did he used to live?

5. Does he have any brothers and sisters?
