

SECTION A

Getting Started

MANY LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

A. Look at the speech bubbles and match each one with the correct language from the list below.



- Malay Tetum Portuguese Spanish Chinese Indonesian

B. All the people are saying the same thing. Do you know what it is?

Your Experience

Some language questions for you to answer:

- What is your native language?
- What official languages are there in your country?
- What other languages are spoken in East Timor?
- Does everyone in your class / family speak the same language?
- What other countries do you know where people speak more than one language?
- How many languages can you count to ten and say 'Good Morning' in?
- How many different languages do you hear or see in an average day?

Focus on Listening

A. South Africa, like East Timor, is a multilingual country. You are going to hear some facts about the national languages of South Africa. Before you listen to the text, study the words and expressions below and match them with their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. official language | a. a language that has been designated to be the language or one of the languages used in the government of a country. |
| 2. lingua franca | b. a language that has a unique legal status as a means of communication in an international company or organization, or in a country. |
| 3. native language | c. being able to use more than two languages for communication, or where more than one language coexist |
| 4. dialect | d. a language which is used for communication between groups of people who speak different languages |
| 5. creole | e. being able to speak a language easily, well and quickly |
| 6. pidgin | f. a language that has developed from a mixture of languages |
| 7. multilingual | g. the language you learned at home with your family when you were small. |
| 8. fluent | h. a regional or social variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary |
| 9. working language | i. a simplified language which develops when people who do not share a language communicate with each other. |



South Africa

South Africa is a large country in southern Africa with around 49 million inhabitants. It is often called the rainbow nation because of its cultural and ethnic diversity.

Probably the most famous South African today is Nelson Mandela, who spent 27 years in prison from 1962 to 1990 for fighting against the Apartheid regime which imposed a system of racial segregation. After being released from prison, Mandela became President of South Africa in 1994, leading this country in a new age of democracy based on the equal rights of all South African citizens of all ethnicities.

B. Now fill in the blanks as you listen.

You may need to use words/expressions from the previous exercise.

South Africa has eleven languages recognised by the country's democratic constitution, namely: Afrikaans, English, IsiNdebele, IsiXhosa, IsiZulu, Sesotho sa Leboa, Sesotho, Setswana, SiSwati, Tshivenda, Xitsonga.

English is the most commonly language in official and commercial public life. English, along with isiZulu, is one of South Africa's .

Besides the 11 official languages, scores of others – African, European, Asian and more – are spoken in South Africa, as the country lies at the crossroads of southern Africa.

Other languages spoken in South Africa and mentioned in the Constitution are the Khoi, Nama and San languages, , Arabic, German, Greek, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindi, Portuguese, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telegu and Urdu. There are also a few indigenous and .

Most South Africans are , able to speak more than one language. English and Afrikaans tend not to have much ability in languages, but are fairly in each other's language.

adapted from: <http://www.southafrica.info/about/people/language.htm>

Your Experience



What do you know about languages in East Timor? Write a few sentences explaining for a visitor.

Focus on Reading

A. Just like South Africans, there are many people around the world who have multilingual stories. You are going to read about four people who talk about how they learned different languages and what it is like to be multilingual.

I was bilingual as a kid, the Philippines is a mostly bilingual country. I naturally spoke Tagalog with my family and friends, but I went to English schools my entire life. Not to mention that everything is almost always a mix of Tagalog and English in the Philippines - songs, movies, books, signs, conversations! So I just learned both languages “natively.”

As for Spanish.... Tagalog is rich in Spanish words and my mom also speaks a language/dialect called Visayan (which I understand perfectly, but cannot speak!) that has more Spanish words in it.



Katherine



Delphine

I was born in Belgium but my family and I moved to the United States when I was three, so while my native language is French, I grew up learning English as well. Even now I always speak French with my family, and I go back to Belgium and visit the rest of the family at least once a year. I learned English through school and friends and I have to say my English is much stronger than my French.

The funny thing is what happened with my sister, though. Since we both grew up learning both English and French, when we speak to each other now, we kind of mix the two together! Frenglish, or Franglais, or whatever you want to call it.

I was born in Connecticut with a father who spoke Spanish and a mother who spoke English. Fortunately my father made us read and watch Spanish Language programs. I also decided to study the language because I hoped that one day I would move to a Spanish speaking country. I moved to Puerto Rico and I slowly improved my Spanish thanks to my boyfriend and those around me. I am a resume writer and owner of a small business in Puerto Rico.



Lucilla



Aidybert

My native language is Spanish. As I was born in Fajardo, Puerto Rico, I spoke only Spanish until the first couple of days of my first grade year.

From first grade and on I learnt English in very different settings because we moved to Florida. First I learnt in a classroom with everyone speaking English, and then in a foreign language/English as a second language school.

So, I'm fluent in both languages, since my mother continued to teach me the language in the States, and I took some high school courses to refresh my memory. I honestly prefer to speak in both languages. I enjoy the fluidity among the transition from English to Spanish and back. It also makes me feel closer to my Hispanic heritage. I have a harder time writing in Spanish, but I can read in Spanish too.

My goal is to teach my daughter both languages so that she could be bilingual.

adapted from: www.edufire.com/forums

Your Experience

A. Katherine, Delphine, Lucilla and Aidybert have different language experiences. What about you? What languages do you use, who do you speak them to and how did you learn them? Make some notes and organise your ideas in terms of cause and effect. Look at the examples:

Cause: My grandmother speaks Portuguese

Effect: I understand a lot of Portuguese words.

Cause: Mr. James comes from Perth

Effect: I speak English to him.

B. Use your notes from the previous exercise and write a short paragraph telling others about your language experiences and those of your family.

1. Who said what? Katherine, Delphine, Lucilla or Aidybert?

- I always studied in English schools.
- I understand, but don't speak, my mother's dialect.
- My sister and I share a special language.
- Speaking Spanish makes me feel closer to my ancestors.
- One of my parents helped me learn Spanish.
- We all lived in the USA.
- There is a strong mix of two languages in my country.
- I learnt English in different contexts at school.

2. Complete these statements with information from Katherine and Delphine's texts.

- Katherine spoke Tagalog when she talked to
- Visayan is a dialect that includes ...
- Delphine's native language is French because ...
- Nowadays she speaks French with ...

3. Read Lucilla and Aidybert's texts and answer these questions.

- How did Lucilla's father help her learn Spanish?
- Why did she decide to study Spanish?
- Why does Aidybert enjoy speaking both Spanish and English?
- What does Aidybert want to do for his daughter?

4. What language or languages are spoken in the Philippines, Belgium, the United States and Puerto Rico?

B. The sentences below explain why and how Katherine, Delphine, Lucilla and Aidybert became multilingual. Each sentence contains a REASON or CAUSE, a RESULT or EFFECT and a LINKING word to connect the two.

Example:

Lucilla learned Spanish

because

her father helped her.

result / effect

linking word

reason / cause

Identify the reason/cause, linking word(s) and result/effect in the following sentences:

- Katherine is bilingual because she comes from the Philippines.
- Katherine's mother spoke Visayan so she understands a lot of Spanish words.
- Delphine was born in Belgium and moved to the USA. Therefore, she speaks French and English.
- Lucilla has a Spanish-speaking father and an English-speaking mother, and as a result she speaks Spanish and English fluently.
- Aidybert's mother continued teaching him Spanish in the USA so he is fluent in both English and Spanish.

Getting Started

SECTION B ENGLISH IS ALL AROUND!

A. Look at the pictures below. Where do you think they were taken?
Share your ideas with your colleagues.



a)



e)



d)



b)



c)

B. Now look closely at the pictures again and:

1. identify the languages used in the banners or advertisements;
2. decide what is being advertised in each case

Your Experience

Are there any multilingual signs in your community? Find out and tell your colleagues.

Focus on Reading

A. Luís is a student from East Timor. He wanted to know what people around the world thought about learning English. So he posted a question to The World Speaks forum. His question was “Why is it important to learn English?” Before you read the answers he got, predict what people will say. Compare your ideas with your colleagues.



THE WORLD SPEAKS!

Open Question



Luís

Why is it important to learn English?

I'm a Timorese student and I have English at school. I was just wondering what makes English so relevant and why we need to study it. I find it quite hard but I suppose it's worth it if there's a good reason.

21 hours ago - 3 days left to answer.

Answer Question



Now read the posts to the forum.

Answers (10)



Mark

English is the international language of business. When two people from different countries meet to do business, they usually use English. When I go to my company headquarters in Germany, everyone speaks English – it is the working language of the company.

12 hours ago



Benjamin

An estimated 1.5 billion people in the World speak English, and most of them use it on a regular basis. That means that English is being spoken and written all around us, so we have to be able to understand it.

9 hours ago



Natasha

1 billion people are currently learning English. That's nearly one in every six people on the planet! At least it means you are not alone, Luís!

8 hours ago



Manuela

In my country, if you want a career in engineering, law, medicine, or even science then learning English is a really good way to make sure you start well, especially if you use it to go to another country to get some work experience.

6 hours ago



Aishwara

Not just business Mark. My uncle works at the United Nations in New York. He says that people speak lots of languages there, but English is by far the most common. All the big international meetings between diplomats are based on English, though they do also have interpreters to help. Of course it's better to understand what people are saying rather than relying on someone else.

6 hours ago



Laurence

According to Google, over one billion websites are written in English. That's a lot of information. If you go to the homepage of Wikipedia you will see that over 3.5 million articles are written in English – more than French, German and Spanish combined!

5 hours ago



Yang@2

I agree with Natasha. Don't forget, as well, that English doesn't have to be only studying – lots of the films that we see are in English (with subtitles) and almost all the music on my MP3 player is in English. I like stuff from my own country too, but lots of the bands here sing in both English and Chinese!

3 hours ago



Charlotte

I live in a big city in South America. Last week our teacher asked us to see how many people we could find who speak English in our town. In two hours walking around the city centre with my friend we found 29 people! Everywhere you go in the world, you are going to meet somebody who speaks English.

2 hours ago

B. Now look at the answers again and decide which one(s) ...

1. focus on the importance of English for your future.
2. give facts about the English language.
3. mention the different uses of English.
4. refer to the usefulness of English in different contexts.

C. List the reasons why learning English is important for Timorese teenagers in general and you in particular. Now write your answer to Luís.

Focus on Listening

Check Grammar Box 2
if you need help with
this.

A. Luís learned some interesting facts about the English language when he posted his question on the web. Listen to some more facts and complete the sentences below. For most of these, you will need to put in a number or a numerical expression.

Did you know?

1. English has about _____ million native speakers.
2. English is now the most widely learned _____ language in the world.
3. Over _____ million people use English vocabulary in their mother tongue.
4. Over _____ million people speak English as a foreign language.
5. _____ of the world's mail, telexes and cables are in English.
6. More than _____ of the world's technical and scientific periodicals are in English.
7. English is the medium for _____ of the information stored in the world's computers.
8. _____ of the largest broadcasting companies in the world (CBS, NBC, ABC, BBC and CBC) transmit in English, reaching millions and millions of people all over the world.
9. Of the _____ member nations of the U.N., more use English as their official language than any other.
- 10 & 11. People who count English as their mother tongue make up less than _____ of the world's population, but possess over _____ of the world's economic power.
- 12 & 13. Did you know that of all the world's languages (over _____) English is the richest in vocabulary; and that the Oxford English Dictionary lists about 500,000 words? There are also _____ technical and scientific terms that have not yet been catalogued.

adapted from: <http://www.englishlanguageguide.com/english/facts/stats/>

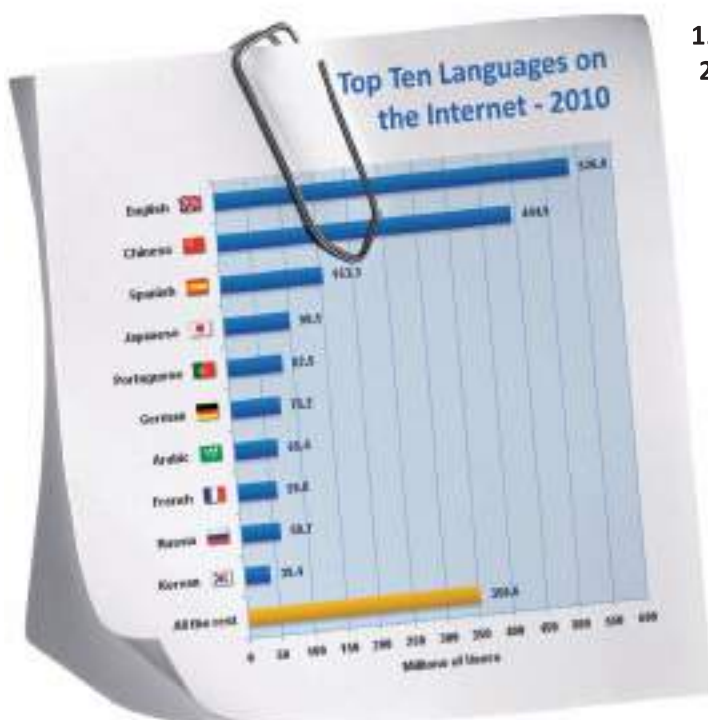
If you need help, check
Grammar Box 3.

B. Look at these extracts from the text.

...the largest broadcasting companies in the world (CBS, NBC, ABC, BBC and CBC) transmit in English...

...the Oxford English Dictionary lists about 500,000 words...

...people speak English as a foreign language.



1. Identify the verb tense used in the sentences above.
2. Why is this verb tense used? Choose the correct alternative.

- a. to talk about daily routines
- b. to talk about habitual actions
- c. to give facts

C. Now look at the graph and write some sentences describing the information it contains. Look at the example. You will need to use the Present Simple and ordinal or cardinal numbers.

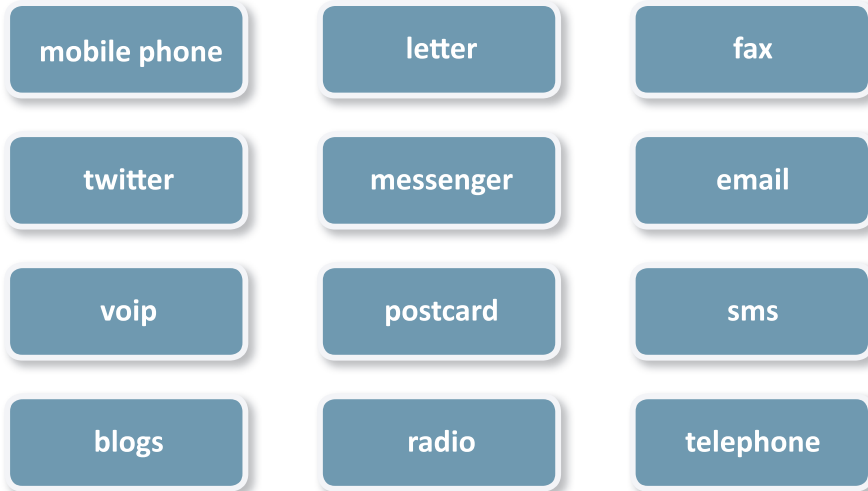
Example 1: *Portuguese is the fifth most used language on the Internet. Spanish is in third place.*

Example 2: *Slightly fewer than 100 million people use Japanese on the internet.*

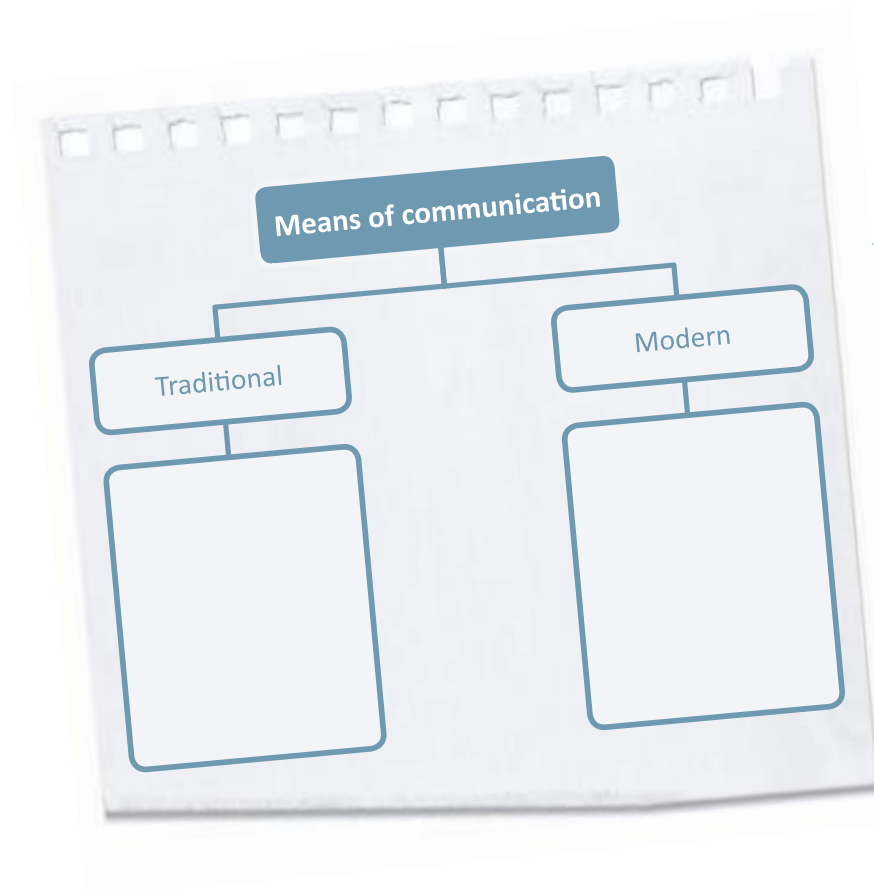
Getting Started

SECTION C KEEPING IN TOUCH

A. 1. Below are some ways of connecting people, places, countries and even continents. Make a note of the ones that are available to you.



2. Now put these ways of communicating into the diagram below, and add any more you can think of.



Don't forget that you are not supposed to write in this space.

Copy the exercise into your notebook and do it there.



B. Look at the documents and complete the table.



Document 1



Document 2

Type of Document	1 =	2 =
Sender		
Recipient		
Information given		
Tone	familiar, friendly	

Your Experience

- A. Do you have any family living far from you? If you do, write them a postcard to let them know what's been going on.**
- B. If you live close to all your family, imagine you are spending some time away from them. Perhaps you are on a school trip. Write a postcard to your parents telling them what is going on during the trip.**

Focus on Reading

A. Sometimes a postcard is too short to say all you want to. In that case, writing a letter is the best option. Rebecca is someone who travels a lot. Read the letter below and find out what she had to say about her visit to East Timor.

Dear Friend,

I'm visiting Timor-Leste and I'm staying with a friend who lives here. Staying with her gave me the opportunity to experience the country almost as an insider, taking advantage of her fluency in Tetum and friendships with many people throughout the small nation.

I spend most of my time wandering around Dili on the back of her motorbike, but also got the chance to drive up into the mountains to stay in a small village. Walking through Dili is certainly an experience. The streets are shared by vehicles of all types and rambling* pigs and goats. Going a little further out from the city centre, we discovered pockets of paradise* in the pristine beaches that stretch along* Dili's oceanfront.

Despite the heat, we did drive to one of Dili's more conspicuous attractions - the massive statue of Christ. The walk up to the top of the hill of Cape Fatucama is lined with* the 14 Stations of the Cross, and, once at the top, it offers an amazing view over Dili and across to Atauro Island.

Yesterday, a funny thing happened. As I looked up from my book, I saw a young mother pushing her two children toward me and pointing at the camera beside me. The shy kids obediently pose* as I click away*, and then cover their mouths, giggling*, as I show them the images on the camera screen. All of a sudden I am surrounded by 20 kids who want me to take their picture. It's not uncommon to find yourself in this position in Timor-Leste (East Timor). It seems that all Timorese people, while extremely shy, love to see their face on the screen.

You have to be adventurous to come here, but to experience truly rustic places like Atauro Island, and to see the joy on faces of kids when you show them something as simple as a photo of themselves, well, that is an experience I won't forget.

Love,

Rebecca

* rambling = passear, deambular, andar livremente

* pockets of paradise = lugares paradisíacos

* stretch along = estender-se ao longo de

* lined with = ladear, rodear, estar na borda

* pose = fazer pose para a fotografia

* click away = tirar fotos

* giggling = rindo (risos nervosos e divertidos, típicos de criança)

adapted from: <http://www.rebeccaandtheworld.com>

1. Complete the sentences with information taken from the text.

- a. While visiting East Timor, Rebecca stayed ...
- b. She got to know Dili ...
- c. When she ventured outside Dili, Rebecca and her friend discovered ...
- d. Going up the hill of Cape Fatucama, she saw ...

2. Answer these questions about the text.

- a. How does she describe the streets of Dili?
- b. Why did the children surround Rebecca?
- c. How does she describe the Timorese?
- d. In what way does she characterise her visit to East Timor?

3. Who or what do the words underlined in the text refer to?

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a. her = | e. I = |
| b. me = | f. them = |
| c. we = | g. you = |
| d. it = | h. them = |

4. Go through the text and make a list of all the adjectives and expressions used by Rebecca to describe East Timor.

Example: *pristine beaches*

Use your dictionary to find out the meaning of any of these adjectives you are not familiar with. Think of suitable adjectives to describe some of the important places near where you live. Make a list and share it with your colleagues.

5. Do you recognise yourself and your country in Rebecca's description? Discuss what she writes with your colleagues.



Grammar Reference Section

Grammar Box 1 – Linkers of Cause and Effect

Look at the examples:

As I was born in Fajardo, Puerto Rico, I spoke only Spanish.

I also decided to study the language because I hoped that one day I would move to a Spanish speaking country.

I'm fluent in both languages, since my mother continued to teach me the language in the States.

Here are some common linking words that can be used to express cause and effect:

Linkers before the CAUSE or REASON	Linkers before the RESULT or EFFECT
since	consequently
because	for this reason
as	so
because of + noun phrase	as a result
due to + noun phrase	therefore
owing to + noun phrase	thus
thanks to + noun phrase	accordingly

Grammar Box 2 – Ordinal and Cardinal Numbers

Look at the examples

Twenty-seven is a cardinal number. Fourth is an ordinal number.

Cardinal numbers	Ordinal numbers	Short form
one (1)	first	1st
two (2)	second	2nd
three (3)	third	3rd
four (4)	fourth	4th
five (5)	fifth	5th
six (6)	sixth	6th
seven (7)	seventh	7th
eight (8)	eighth	8th
nine (9)	ninth	9th
ten (10)	tenth	10th

To build ordinal numbers, add -th to the cardinal number. 1, 2 and 3 have irregular ordinal number forms. All the remaining ordinal numbers are built by combining ordinal and cardinal numbers.

Cardinal numbers	Ordinal numbers	Short form
nineteen (19)	nineteenth	19th
twenty-one (21)	twenty-first	21st
thirty-two (32)	thirty-second	32nd
forty-three (43)	forty-third	43rd
fifty-four (54)	fifty-fourth	54th

sixty-five (65)	sixty-fifth	65th
seventy-six (76)	seventy-sixth	76th
eighty-seven (87)	eighty-seventh	87th
ninety-eight (98)	ninety-eighth	98th
hundred (100)	hundredth	100th

Numbers are read in the following way in English:

million, thousand, hundred

Example: 2,350,400 – *two million three hundred and fifty thousand four hundred*

Decimals:

Read decimals as the given number point XYZ

Example: 2.36 – *two point three six*

Percentages:

Read percentages as the number followed by 'percent'

Example: 37% – *thirty seven percent*

Fractions:

Read the top number as a cardinal number, followed by the ordinal number + 's'

Example: 3/8 – *three eighths*

Grammar Box 3 – Present Simple Tense

Look at the examples:

The new nation of East Timor **defines** two languages as official languages. The country also **considers** two other languages...

The Present Simple is used to talk about:

- facts
- universal and scientific truths.

AFFIRMATIVE			
I			
You			
He/she/it		speak	
We			
You			
They			
NEGATIVE			
I	do not		
You	do not		
He/she/it	does not	speak	
We	do not		
You	do not		
They	do not		

INTERROGATIVE			
Do	I		
Do	you		
Does	he/she/it	speak	
Do	we		
Do	you		
Do	they		
AFFIRMATIVE RESPONSE			
	I		do.
	you	do.	
Yes,	he/she/it	does.	
	we	do.	
	you	do.	
	they	do.	
	NEGATIVE RESPONSE		
	I	do not.	
	you	do not.	
No,	he/she/it	does not.	
	we	do not.	
	you	do not.	
	they	do not.	

Extra Practice

1. Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple.

- a. In Dili, most inhabitants _____ (speak) Tetum and Portuguese.
- b. Kids usually _____ (learn) English in the afternoon.
- c. Some tourists _____ (have) a little difficulty in communicating when they _____ (visit) East Timor because most people only _____ (understand) Tetum and Portuguese.
- d. Maria _____ (work) at Atsabe High School and she _____ (study) English twice a week.

2. Put the sentences above in the negative form.

3. Complete with do or does to build questions.

- a. _____ you learn English at that language school in Dili?
- b. _____ your English teacher understand Tetum?
- c. _____ the students learn Portuguese at school as part of the curriculum?
- d. Where _____ these youngsters go to find information about English courses?
- e. _____ that boy go to school in Atsabe?

Grammar Box 4 – Personal Pronouns – subject and object form

Subject Pronouns function as the subject of a sentence:

I am visiting East Timor.

Object Pronouns serve as the object of a verb.

I show them the images on the camera screen.

Personal Pronouns		
Subject	Object	
I	me	singular
you	you	
he	him	
she	her	
It	it	
we	us	plural
you	you	
they	them	

Grammar Box 5 – Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns refer to things or people without mentioning what or who they are.

	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
People	someone	anyone	no one
	somebody	anybody	nobody
Things	something	anything	nothing
Places	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere

For people we use: anybody or anyone | somebody or someone | nobody or no one

For things we use: anything, something, nothing, none

Someone, somebody, something and somewhere are used in **affirmative sentences**.

Anyone, anybody, anything, and anywhere are used in **questions and negative sentences**.

No one, nobody, nothing, and nowhere are used in **sentences with a negative meaning**.

Grammar Box 6 – Demonstrative Pronouns and Adjectives

Demonstratives are used to indicate or identify nouns. There are four forms:

“This” is used for singular nouns that are close to the speaker.

“That” is used for singular nouns that are far from the speaker.

“These” is used for plural nouns that are close to the speaker.

“Those” is used for plural nouns that are far from the speaker.

	Near	Far
Singular	this	that
Plural	these	those

Demonstratives can be used as adjectives:

This book is mine.

I like those flowers over there.

They can also be used as pronouns:

That is my brother.

These are six dollars each.