



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO HUMANO
DIRECÇÃO NACIONAL DE ENSINO SECUNDÁRIO

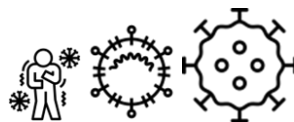
INGLÊS

8ª Classe

O meu caderno de actividades



STOP SIDA



STOP COVID - 19

FICHA TECNICA

Título:	<i>O meu caderno de actividades de Inglês - 8ª classe</i>
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PREFÁCIO

No âmbito da prevenção e mitigação do impacto da COVID-19, particularmente no processo de ensino-aprendizagem, o Ministério da Educação e Desenvolvimento Humano concebeu um conjunto de medidas que incluem o ajuste do plano de estudos, os programas de ensino, bem como a elaboração de orientações pedagógicas a serem seguidas para a melhoria da qualidade de ensino e aprendizagem.

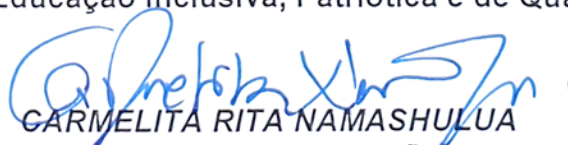
Neste contexto, foi elaborado o presente Caderno de Actividades, tendo em consideração os diferentes conteúdos programáticos nas diferentes disciplinas leccionadas no Ensino Secundário. Nele é proposto um conjunto alargado de actividades variadas, destinadas a complementar as acções desenvolvidas na aula e também disponibilizar materiais opcionais ao desenvolvimento de competências pré-definidas nos programas.

A concepção deste Caderno de Actividades obedeceu à sequência e objectivos dos programas de ensino que privilegiam o lado prático com vista à resolução dos problemas do dia-a-dia e está estruturado em três (3) partes, a saber: I. Síntese dos conteúdos temáticos de cada unidade didáctica; II. Exercícios; III. Tópicos de correcção/resolução dos exercícios propostos.

Acreditamos que o presente Caderno de Actividades constitui um instrumento útil para o auto-estudo e aprimoramento dos conteúdos da disciplina ao longo do ano lectivo. O mesmo irá permitir desenvolver a formação cultural, o espírito crítico, a criatividade, a análise e síntese e, sobretudo, o desenvolvimento de habilidades para a vida.

As actividades propostas no Caderno só serão significativas se o caro estudante resolvê-las adequadamente, com a mediação imprescindível do professor.

“Por uma Educação Inclusiva, Patriótica e de Qualidade!”


CARMELITA RITA NAMASHULUA
MINISTRA DA EDUCAÇÃO E
DESENVOLVIMENTO HUMANO

GRADE 8 WORKBOOK

WITH PRACTICAL EXERCISES

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UNIT 1**FAMILY AND FRIENDS**

Directions: Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

**MY WONDERFUL FAMILY**

I live in a house near the mountains. I have two brothers and one sister, and I was born last. My father teaches mathematics, and my mother is a nurse at a big hospital. My brothers are very smart and work hard in school. My sister is a nervous girl, but she is very kind. My grandmother also lives with us. She came from Malema when I was two years old. She has grown old, but she is still very strong. She cooks the best food!

My family is very important to me. We do lots of things together. My brothers and I like to go on long walks in the mountains. My sister likes to cook with my grandmother. On the weekends we all play football together. We laugh and always have a good time. I love my family very much.

Reading Comprehension**Exercises 01**

1. My mother is a...

A Writer

B Waitress

C Doctor

D Nurse

2. My house is near the...

A City

B Malema

C Mountains

D Monastery

3. How old was I when my grandmother came?

A Three years old

B Two years old

C Just born

D Ten years old

4. On the weekends, we...

A Clean the house

B Cook pasta

C Go to a movie

D Play football together

5. My sister is kind, but also...

A Mean

B Nervous

C Quiet

D Strong

Grammar

Present simple

We use the simple present tense when an action is happening right now, or when it happens regularly. Depending on the person, the simple present tense is formed by using the root form or by adding -s or -es to the end.

Example. My brother plays the guitar

They cook very nice food.

My sister and I like going to the beach

Exercise 02

Complete the sentences using simple present of the verb in brackets.

1. I.....(listen) to music **every** day.
2. You..... (watch) TV at night.
3. He **never** (use) the cell phone in class.
4. She **sometimes** (play) volleyball.
5. It **usually** (rain) in summer.
6. We **always**..... (wear) the school uniform.
7. You..... (visit) the museum **once** a month.
8. They..... (read) a new book **every** day.
9. Emma **always**..... (do) homework at 3 o'clock
10. Eduardo **usually** (have) lunch at home.

Present continuous

The present continuous tense is used to describe events that are happening in the present, right now or while you are talking about something.

Example: I am listening to music. (right now)

They are studying hard for the exams. (happening in the present)

My parents are growing maize now.

Exercise 03

Complete the sentences using the present continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1. I..... (listen) to music **now**.
2. You..... (watch) TV right **now**.
3. He..... (not use) the cell phone in class **in this moment**.
4. She.....(play) volleyball **at the moment**.
5. It (rain) **now**.
6. We..... (wear) the school uniform **right now**.
7. You..... (visit) the museum **at the moment**.
8. They..... (read) a new book **in this moment**.
9. Emma (do) homework **now**.

10. Eduardo..... (have) lunch at home right **now**.

Comparative adjectives

We use **-er** for the comparative of short adjectives and adverbs.

e.g. This t-shirt is too small. I need a larger size.

Angela works harder than most of her colleagues.

We use **more** for long adjectives and adverbs.

e.g. Very expensive hotels are usually more comfortable.

The test I did today was more complicated than the one I did yesterday.

Exercise 04

Comparatives and superlatives

- 1. We stayed at thehotel in the town. (cheap)
- 2. Our hotel wasthan all the others in the town. (cheap)
- 3. The United States of America is large but Canada is (large)
- 4. What'scanal in the world? (long)
- 5. He looked a bit sad yesterday but he looks.....today. (happy)
- 6. It was a terrible journey. It wasjourney of my life. (bad)
- 7. Ali, can you tell me whatsport in your country is? (popular)
- 8. Everest ismountain in the world. (high)
- 9. We had a great holiday. It was one ofholidays we've ever had.
(enjoyable)
- 10. I prefer this bed to the other one. It's (comfortable)

Writing 5

Do you have a good friend? What is he or she like? What things do you like to do together? Write a short paragraph about your friend.

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UNIT 2

ENGLISH IN MOZAMBIQUE

Grammar

Articles

Instructions: Put the correct article (a, an, the, or nothing) into the paragraph below. If an article is not needed, then put a zero (0).

Exercise 01

My mother is 1.....English teacher. I am 2.....student. When I get home from school, I watch 3programs on TV. That's 4.....best part of my day.

Programs 5.....I watch are for 6.....children. I am 7.....child, so I think they are funny.

I'm 8.....little excited because it's 9.....Friday. There are 10.....lot of good shows on TV today. One 11.....I usually watch is at 3:30. It's about

12.....animals. Also, I'm excited today because my mother is making

13.....rice for dinner.

Later, after eating dinner and doing my homework, I go to my room and read 14.....book for 30 minutes. Then I turn off 15.....light and go to 16.....bed.

Connectors (and, because, but, or, so)

Connectors are words we use to join sentences. They help the reader to follow the meaning of the sentence. Connectors are sometimes used to start a sentence, while at other times they can be placed in the middle position of a sentence.

e.g. My mother and I are good friends.

I wanted to travel to Pemba but I had no money to buy a ticket.

That baby was crying because she was hungry.

I did not want to wait for the train to take me home, so I decided to walk.

Exercise 02

Complete the following sentences using connectors given above.

1. I've got a brothera sister.
2. It was very sunny last Sunday,we went to the beach.
3. Would you like meatvegetables for lunch?
4. My father likes footballhe doesn't like basketball.
5. We aren't going to the bankit is closed.
6. We can go to the beachto the mountain. I don't really mind.
7. Moatize is hotter than Beira,Beira is more beautiful.
8. It is rainy today,take your umbrellayour boots.
9. I didn't buy the new shoes I didn't have any money.

UNIT 3**SCHOOL AND DAILY ACTIVITIES**

Directions: Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

**MY SCHOOL**

Hi I'm Joshua. I am 11 years old. I (1) at Salamanga Primary school. It is a very big school. I love my school and (2)teachers. They are very nice. I (3)many good friends. I (4)playing basketball with my class-mates after school. I like all my classes, but math is my favourite (5) this year. I sit in the front row of class. I (6)getting up early and I am sometimes late. I have a sister. (7) name is Lea. she (8)only nine. She (9)painting a lot. She (10)to be an art teacher.

Comprehension**Exercise 01**

Complete the text using the correct option given below.

1.

A study

B goes

C ride

D do

2.

A my

B I

C you

D am

3.

A has

B have

C am

D is

4.

A likes

B live

C like

D go

5.

A drink

B work

C colour

D subject

6.

A jump

B play

C doesn't like

D don't like

7.

A her

B they

C his

D he

8.

A is

B am

C are

D goes

9.

A works B like C eats D likes

10.

A wish B wants C want D wishing

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency express “how often” something takes place. In other words, it explains the intensity of occurrence that an event happens. Adverbs of frequency are usually in this form:

Subject + Adverb + Verb

<u>Adverb of Frequency</u>	<u>How Often</u>
Never	0%
Hardly Ever	10%
Rarely	20%
Seldom	30%
Occasionally	40%
Sometimes	50%
Often	60%
Frequently	70%
Usually	90%
Always	100%

In addition, adverbs like “daily”, “weekly”, “monthly” and “yearly” describe frequency. But these adverbs of frequency answer “how often” in a more specific way.

Examples of adverbs of frequency:

- I usually go to the gym on weekends.
- She always wakes up at 7:00 am.
- The family rarely eats brown rice for dinner.

Exercise 02

Put the adverb in the right place

1. She goes jogging (seldom)

.....

2. Luisa cooks for the family. (often)

.....

3. Does Antonio study for the test. (always)

.....

4. They aren't at home at weekends. (often)

.....
5. Their children don't eat fast food. (usually)
.....

6. We go to school on food. (sometimes)
.....

7. Is Tina late for work? (rarely)
.....

8. The students change rooms. (never)
.....

Adverbs of Time

For adverbs of time, they tell us when the verb happened or will happen. For example, "afterward", "every day" and "recently" are adverbs of time and describe "when".

On the other hand, adverbs of time can describe the duration of an event that occurs. Also, it can show when an action is complete.

Adverbs of time examples:

- We'll go to the festival tomorrow.
- Yesterday, we played in the basketball tournament.
- She'll eventually finish studying and go to university.

Exercises 03

Complete the sentences using the correct adverb of time.

1. I'm going to bedtonight.

- A early B tomorrow C yesterday

2. Rebecca had to eat dinner because of her busy program.

- A late B then C now

3. I have been eating too much fats and sugar.....

- A now B lately C today

4. Joana came to class late because she missed the bus.

- A then B yesterday C early

5. Maria is visiting her family

- A tonight B lately C then

Writing

Exercise 4

Write a short paragraph talking about your school.

.....

UNIT 4**OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS**

Directions: Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

**Jorge**

My name is Jorge. I (1)..... a mechanic. I (2)..... in Maputo, I (3)..... a brother and a sister. My sister is a university student. She (4)..... medicine. She is going to be a doctor. My brother doesn't want to (5)..... to university. (6).....he wants to be a mechanic like me. He comes and (7)..... me in my shop on Sundays. He hasn't finished his education yet. (8)..... his education, he is thinking of (9)..... with me. We will (10)..... the business together.

Reading Comprehension**Exercise 01**

Complete the text using the correct option given below.

1.

A is B are C am D do

2.

A believe B think C arrive D live

3.

A owns B learn C have D study

4.

A teach B learn C studies D uses

5.

A go B goes C went to D go

6.

A Because B Although C Behind D During

7.

A works B helps C is angry with D shouts at

8.

A For

B Because

C After

D So

9.

A works

B worked

C to work

D working

10.

A run

B depart

C put

D wear

Vocabulary

Exercise 02

Answer the questions using the words (vocabulary) in the box.

Shop assistant, bus driver, veterinarian, teacher, policeman,
hairdresser, architect, dentist, doctor, zookeeper

1. I sell things to people. I work in the shop. Who am I?

.....

2. I design buildings (houses, schools, hospital...). Who am I?

.....

3. I treat sick animals. I work in the pet shop. Who am I?

.....

4. I teach children how to read and write, I work in a school. Who am I?

.....

5. I look after the animals. I work in the zoo. Who am I?

.....

6. I help sick people. I work at the hospital. Who am I?

.....

7. I check and treat your teeth. I work at dental surgery. Who am I?

.....

8. I drive a bus along a particular route. Who am I?

.....

9. I help people in accidents. I work at the police station. Who am I?

.....

10. I wash and treat your hair. I work in the hairdressing salon. Who am I?

.....

Grammar

Comparison of adjectives with as ... as

The structure **as...as** is used to compare things that are of similar proportion.

For example: I am sorry I am late. I got here as fast as I could.

There is plenty of food, so eat as much as you like.

Let us walk. It is just as quick as taking the bus.

Exercise 03

Use either **as ... as** or **not as ... as** to complete the sentences below.

1. The blue car isthe red car. (*fast*)
2. Peter isFred. (*not/tall*)
3. The violin isthe cello. (*not/low*)
4. This copy isthe other one. (*bad*)
5. Luis is..... Pedro. (*optimistic*)
6. Today it'syesterday. (*not/windy*)
7. The tomato soup wasthe mushroom soup. (*delicious*)
8. Grapefruit juice islemonade. (*not/sweet*)
9. Nicolão isCarlos. (*brave*)
10. Silver isgold. (*not/heavy*)

Writing

Exercise 04

What would you like to have when you grow up? Why? Write a short paragraph.

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UNIT 05

COMMUNITY

Directions: Read the story. Then answer the questions below.



MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

I live in a three bedrooms house in Nampula city. It's a very quiet neighbourhood. People are very friendly and polite.

There's a very beautiful park near my house and I walk there for an hour every morning.

There are three supermarkets and some small shops in the area. The Health Centre is just five minutes' walk from us. There some nice cafes and bars on the main road but they are closed because of pandemic. There is a small sport centre just fifteen minutes walk from my house which I used to go three days a week but it's also closed now.

I'm happy with my neighbours, it's good to see people greeting each other and chatting on the street.

Reading comprehension

Exercise 01:

Find 7 adjectives in the text

.....

.....

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Grammar

Determiners

A determiner is a word placed in front of a noun to specify quantity (e.g., "one dog," "many dogs") or to clarify what the noun refers to (e.g., "my dog," "that dog," "the dog"). All determiners can be classified as one of the following:

- An article (*a/an, the*)
- A Demonstrative (*this, that, these, those*)
- A Possessive (*my, your, his, her, its, our, their*)

- A Quantifier (common examples include *many, much, more, most, some*)

Exercise 02

Use the correct determiner.

1. Could you bring mebooks I left in the garden?
2.sun rises from the east.
3. The doctor advised me to eatapple every morning.
4. There aren'tstudents in the library.
5. I haven't gotpictures in my bedroom.
6. She gave a cookie tochild.
7. I've got to solvemath problems before I go to sleep.
8. (With a bowl of cherries on your lap)cherries are delicious!
9. My mother doesn't drinkcoffee.
10. I always keepmoney in my wallet for emergencies

Present perfect

We use present perfect when we talk about a period of time that continues up to the present.

Example: Have you seen my dog? I can't find him anywhere.

Sam's mother has been ill a lot in the past few years

I have not travelled to Europe recently.

Exercise 03

Change the verb into the correct form:

1. I(read) your book several times.
2. She(wear) that skirt many times.
3. My family(visit) Zimbabwe a few times.
4. I(eat) already.
5. Marta(finish) her homework.
6. You(break) the glass again.
7. They(pay) for everything.
8. I(meet) Ana once.
9. We(see) him before.

Reflexive pronouns

Exercise 04

Complete the sentences with reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves)

1. She pouredsome tea.
2. We boughta van.
3. You must go by

- 4. Peter builta hut.
- 5. Did you paint it?
- 6. I carried this box.....
- 7. Alan was proud of
- 8. The fire went out by
- 9. They cooked it

Writing

Exercise 05:

Describe your neighbourhood to your friend. Write a short paragraph.

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UNIT 6**CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS**

Directions: Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

**WEDDING CUSTOMS**

There are a great number of traditional wedding customs across the world and they are all equally fascinating. Of course, not everyone follows them nowadays but it is interesting to learn about them.



In England, brides traditionally wear a white or ivory-coloured dress. There is a little saying that they should also wear ‘something borrowed, something blue, something old and something new. In the Middle East and the Indian sub-continent, the female relatives and friends from both the bride’s and groom’s families decorate their hands and feet with beautiful intricate designs using deep red henna paste.



In India, the bride and groom exchange garlands of flowers after the religious ceremony to cement their relationship.

In Germany, when a little girl is born, several trees are planted which are later sold to pay for the wedding. One of the customs in Greece is to bring old crockery and smash it to attract good luck. In China, auspicious dates are set by expert astrologers to ensure the union remains secure. Brides do not see the grooms before the actual wedding day as it is seen as bad luck.

Reading Comprehension**Exercises 01**

1. Does everyone follow the traditional wedding customs across the world nowadays?
2. What do brides traditionally wear in England?
3. In India, what do bride and groom exchange?
4. What happens in Germany, when a little girl is born?
5. Mention one of the customs observed in Greece.

Conditionals

The zero conditional is used to make statements about the real world, and often refers to general truths, such as scientific facts. In these sentences, the time is now or always and the situation is real and possible.

Examples: If you cut down a tree it will fall.

 If the sky is blue; you will see many stars shining.

Exercises 02

Use zero conditional to complete the following sentences

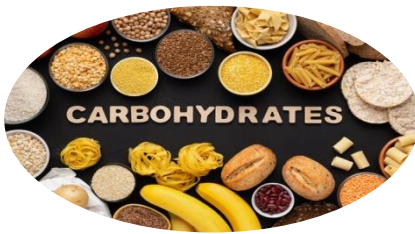
1. If you _____ water to 100 C, it _____. (heat-boil)
2. The menu _____ on the screen if you _____ this button. (appear-press)
3. If you _____ the right password, you _____ the website. (not have-not access)
4. My mum _____ well if she _____ coffee before bed. (not sleep-drink)

UNIT 7**HEALTH**

Directions: Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

HEALTHY EATING

Food keeps us healthy and help us grow. Food provides us with energy to be able to function throughout the day. By eating a balanced diet, your body obtains the fuel and nutrients it needs to function properly. Your body needs minerals to make hormones, build bones and regulate your heartbeat. Water flushes out toxins, transports nutrients to cells and performs other vital bodily processes.

CARBOHYDRATES

Bread, rice and potatoes are examples of carbohydrate rich foods. These foods give us plenty of energy. You should try and eat a lot of carbohydrates each day. As well as energy, carbohydrates provide us with fibre, iron, B vitamins and calcium

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Fruit and vegetables provide us with vitamins and minerals essential for keeping us healthy as well as fibre, which is important for digestion. A diet high in fibre can also reduce your risk of heart disease, stroke and some cancers. Try to eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables a day. Remember that potatoes do not count as a portion of vegetables.

**DAIRY**

Dairy products are great sources of protein and calcium and are found in milk, cheese and yogurt. Protein helps our bodies to grow or repair themselves. Protein builds, maintains, and replaces the tissues in your body.

Your muscles, organs, and immune system are made up mostly of protein. Calcium helps to keep our bones and teeth strong. We should eat between two or three portions of dairy foods a day.

MEAT, FISH, EGGS AND BEANS



These foods are a good source of protein, vitamins and minerals in your diet. These foods help the body to grow and repair itself and keep hair, skin, muscles and nails strong. We should eat some of these foods a day.

FOODS HIGH IN FATS AND SUGAR

These foods provide the body with energy, warmth and insulation around vital organs. Too much fat in your diet can raise cholesterol, which increases the risk of heart disease. A small amount of fat is part of a healthy, balanced diet. Fat is a source of essential fatty acids such as omega-3 because the body can't make them itself. Fat helps the body absorb vitamins A, D and E.

To be healthy, nutritious food is needed to provide energy for the body. A variety of food is needed in the diet because different foods contain different substances that are needed to keep you healthy.



Reading Comprehension

Exercises 01

1. Why is a balanced diet important?
2. What is the function of protein?
3. Can you give examples of foods that we should try and avoid eating excessive amounts of?
Why should we limit our intake of these foods?

Grammar

Sequence markers

Sequence markers in English are a certain group of items, mainly adverbs and preposition phrases, that link sentences together into a larger unit of discourse. They are (After, afterwards, finally, first, next, then...).

Example

First, sedimentary rocks were formed when sediment sifted down under water. **Next**, more sediment covered the earlier sediment and put pressure on the earlier sediment. **Also**, the amount of water on top of the sediment might have increased. **Additionally** its weight put even more pressure on the sediment. **Consequently**, over millions of year, the sediment became rock. **Finally**, the rock was thrust up so that we can see its layers today in places like the Grand Canyon.

Exercises 02

Complete the text on how to make a cup of tea using sequence makers given in the box.

After, afterwards, finally, first, next, then

1....., boil some water, 2.....put the tea spoon of tea per person in a teapot.
3, pour the boiling water into the pot and wait for five minutes. 4.....that,
stir the tea and pour it into the cup. 5.....add milk or lemon, if you want. Enjoy your tea!
6.you will feel really refreshed.

Writing

Exercise 03:

Write a short paragraph about why it is important to eat fruit and vegetables.

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UNIT 8**AGRICULTURE**

Directions: Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

**INSECTS AND AGRICULTURE**

Some species, most of them insects, benefit increasingly from man 's activities. Modern, large-scale agriculture offers them a paradise. Crops are grown year after year in the same or nearby fields, helping insects' populations to build up. Many of the worst pests are insect invaders from foreign countries that have left their natural enemies behind and so are as free as man himself from the check of nature's balance. Agricultural scientists try hard to find ways to check insect pests by tricks of cultivation. They import the ancient enemies of invading foreign insects and foster the resident enemies of invading foreign insects.

Reading Comprehension**Exercises 01**

Say if the following sentences are true or false

1. Modern, large-scale agriculture offers insects a paradise.....
2. The population of insect does not grow.....
3. Insect invaders from foreign countries are the worst pests.....
4. Agricultural scientists do not do anything about insect pests.....

Grammar**Passive**

The passive voice is used when we want to focus attention on the person or thing affected by the action. Normally, the performer of the action, or the agent, comes first and is made the subject of the verb and then we use the active form of the verb.

Examples of sentences in passive.

- ✓ Insects are offered a paradise by agriculture.
- ✓ Carrots and maize are grown in Zambezia and Manica provinces.
- ✓ Cotton is produced in Cabo Delgado.

Exercises 02

Write **A** for Active or **P** for Passive in the space.



1. Guernica was painted by Picasso.....



2. The doctor talked to him.....



3. The fire was put out.....



4. My parents gave me a present.....



5. English is spoken here.....



6. The dog has been taken to the vet.....



7. Somebody has stolen my bag.....



8. The car has been repaired.....



9. Some people were laughing.....



10. Olive oil is made from olives.....

UNIT 9**ENTERTAINMENT**

Directions: Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

**SOAP OPERAS**

Watching TV is a very popular pastime in the UK. But what kind of programmes do British people like to watch? Well, the most-watched TV programmes every week are very popular dramas that are usually on at least four times every week. They are dramas based in one neighbourhood that try to depict ordinary life in the UK - we call these dramas 'soap operas' or 'soaps'. In the early days of TV, there were often dramas on during the day. Back in those days, it was traditional for the husband to go out to work and for the wife to stay at home and look after the house and the children. Most of these daytime dramas were aimed at entertaining the housewives who would traditionally be at home, probably doing the washing.

Companies selling washing powder would advertise their products at times when these dramas were on, and sometimes those companies would even sponsor the drama. Hence the word 'soap'.

So what about the word opera? Well, that's because these dramas are often an exaggeration of real life. They are supposed to represent ordinary lives but, to make them entertaining, lots of dramatic events, like murders, divorces, affairs etc., all happen probably much more regularly than they would in a normal neighbourhood.

Most soap operas these days are shown in the evening. Each show will have several different storylines happening at once that continue over several shows. The same cast members will appear in every show, too.

There are lots of different soaps on in the UK on different channels but there are three main popular ones. 'Coronation Street' has been on since 1960. It is set in a suburb of Manchester and it's supposed to represent working class life in the north of England. Then there's 'Eastenders' which started in 1985, set in the East End of London, and 'Emmerdale', which is set on a farm in Yorkshire, in the north of England. (adapted from ww.bbc.co.uk)

Comprehension

Exercise 01:

TRUE or FALSE. Circle the correct answer

1. People don't like to watch TV in the UK.
2. The word 'soap' in 'soap opera' refers to washing powder used by housewives to do the washing.
3. The word 'opera' in 'soap opera' refers to the classical singing you hear in the dramas.
4. Soap operas have lots of continuing storylines happening over a few shows.
5. Coronation Street has been on British TV since 1985.

Grammar

Question tags

Tag questions (or question tags) turn a statement into a question. They are often used for checking information that we think we know is true. Usually if the main clause is positive, the question tag is negative, and if the main clause is negative, it's positive.

Look at these examples to see how question tags are used.

- ✚ You haven't seen this film, have you?
- ✚ She's a doctor, isn't she?
- ✚ I don't need to finish this today, do I?
- ✚ Jenni eats cheese, doesn't she?
- ✚ The bus stop's over there, isn't it?
- ✚ They could hear me, couldn't they?
- ✚ I'm never on time, am I?

Exercise 02

Make question tags from the statements below.

1. She's from a small town in Tete,?
2. They aren't on their way already,?
3. We're late again,?
4. I'm not the person with the tickets,?
5. Julia isn't an accountant,?
6. The weather is really bad today,?
7. He's very handsome,?
8. They aren't in Cuamba at the moment,.....?
9. You aren't from Zambia,?
10. Joaquim is a very good student,?

Exercise 03

Writing

What is your favorite sport? Why? Write a short paragraph.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT 10**SHOPPING**

Directions: Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

**SHOPPING**

Shopping is a necessary part of life which very few people can avoid. It is a daily routine for some people. Some people shop for pleasure while other people go shopping just to buy the necessary items in order to survive. The weekend is usually a good time to go shopping because people have free time from work. At this time the shops are usually very busy because people try to get the best items for the lowest price before the item runs out of stock.

Some people go shopping more regularly than other people to browse products in shops even when they do not have much money. This is known as window shopping and allows people to plan ahead and save for the things they want to buy in the future or wait for the items to drop in price. Some people spend a lot of time looking for bargains while others do not think of the price and are happy to spend a lot. Some people believe that the more expensive the item, the better the quality, but this is not always true. It is sensible to buy items which are affordable, but some people use a credit card or borrow money from the bank so that they can buy the items they really want rather than wait for it.

Sometimes shopping can be stressful when choosing a gift to buy other people for a special occasion. It is common to buy a gift voucher so that a friend or loved one can go shopping themselves at their own convenience. Shopping online is often popular with people who have a busy lifestyle. People are able to order their necessary and luxury items from the comfort of their own home, or even on the move. Delivery is usually free and items are often cheaper than in shops on the high street. The only real problem is that the item description and quality may be different than what they hoped for. This could mean the customer may become disappointed with the item they receive and will need to return it at their own cost. People who go to shops to do their shopping often use self-service payment machines. This usually saves time as the shopper does not need to join a long queue. However, it can be frustrating when the machine has a problem and the sales assistant is not always available to help.

Comprehension

Exercise01

1. Why is the weekend a good time to go shopping?

A It is very busy on the weekend.

C Things are usually cheaper.

B People are free from work.

D The shops are closed.

2. What are people doing when they go shopping just to have a look and not to buy?

A Bargain hunting

C They do not have much money

B Window shopping

D Looking for the best quality

3. What do some people usually think about items of better quality?

A They are cheaper

C They are more expensive

B They are harder to find

D They are on sale

4. When can shopping be stressful?

A When shops are about to close

C When buying a gift for someone

B When it is very busy

D On the weekend

5. Is there sometimes a problem with online shopping?

A No the shops are open 24 hours a day

C Yes there are too many queues

B Yes with the quality and description of the item

D No there are no problems

Grammar

Quantitative adjectives

There are many quantitative adjectives but to name a few: some, few, little, enough, any, whole, sufficient, most, none, all etc. We use quantitative adjectives mainly for measurement or counting.

Exercise 02

Complete the sentences with quantitative adjectives

1. There areschools in big cities, but there are veryin small towns.

2. How.....time do you spend doing your exercises?

3. There iswine in the green bottle. In the brown bottle there is very.....

4. Howfood is there in the fridge?

5. I haven't gotmoney, I have spentthis weekend.

Writing

Exercise 03

Do you like going shopping? Why or Why not? Write a short paragraph.

.....
.....
.....

KEY TO EXERCISES OF ALL UNITS**Unit 1: My family****Exercise 01:**

1. d 2. c 3. 2 4. d 5. b

Exercise 02:

1. listen 2. Watch 3. Uses 4. Plays 5. Rains 6. Wear 7. visit 8.
Read 9. Does 10. has

Exercise 03:

1.am listening 2.are watching 3.he is not using 4.she is playing 5.is raining
6.are wearing 7.are visiting 8.are reading 9.is doing 10.is having

Exercise 04:

1. cheapest 2. Cheaper 3. Larger 4. the longest 5. Happier 6. the worst
7. most popular 8. the highest 9. the most enjoyable 10. more comfortable

Exercise 05: no key**UNIT 02: ENGLISH IN MOZAMBIQUE****Exercise 01:**

1.An, 2.a, 3.0, 4.the, 5.the, 6.0, 7.a 8.A, 9.0, 10a., 11.the, 12.0, 13.0 14.A,15. the,16.0

Exercise 02:

1. and 2. so 3. or 4. but 5. because 6. and 7. but 8. so, and .9 because

UNIT 03: SCHOOL AND DAILY ACTIVITIES**Exercise 01:**

1. study 2. My 3. Have 4. Like 5. Subject 6. don't like 7. Her 8. is
9. likes 10. wants

Exercise 02:

1. She seldom goes jogging.
2. Luisa often cooks for the family.
3. Does Antonio always study for the test.
4. They aren't often at home at weekends.
5. Their children rarely eat fast food.
6. We sometimes go to school on food.

7. Is Tina usually late for work?
8. The students never change rooms.

Exercise 03:

- 1.a 2.a 3.b 4.b 5.a

UNIT 04: OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS**Exercise 01:**

1. am 2. Live 3. Have 4. Studies 5. to go 6. Because 7. Helps 8. After
 9. Working 10. run

Exercise 02:

1. Shop assistant 2. architect 3. veterinarian 4. teacher 5. zookeeper 6. doctor
 7. dentist 8. bus driver 9. policeman 10. hairdresser

Exercise 03:

1. as fast as 2. not as tall as 3. as low as 4. as bad as 5. as optimistic as
 6. not as windy as 7. as delicious as 8. not as sweet as 9. as brave as
 10. not as heavy as

UNIT 05: COMMUNITY**Exercise 01:**

quiet, friendly, beautiful, small, nice, happy, polite.

NB any order is correct

Exercise 02:

- 1.those 2.the 3.an 4.may 5.any 6.each 7.all 8.these 9.much 10.some

Exercise 03:

- 1.have read 2.has worn 3.has visited 4.have eaten 5.has finished 6.have broken 7.have paid
 8.have met 9.have seen

Exercise 04:

- 1.herself 2.ourselves 3.yourself 4.himself 5.yourself 6.myself 7.himself 8.itself
 9.themselves

UNIT 06: CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

Exercise 01:

1. No, it doesn't,
2. In England, brides traditionally wear a white or ivory-coloured dress.
3. They exchange garlands of flowers after the religious ceremony to cement their relationship.
4. when a little girl is born, several trees are planted which are later sold to pay for the wedding.
- 5- one of the customs is to bring old crockery and smash it to attract good luck.

Exercise 02:

1. heat, will boil 2. will appear, press 3. do not have, will not have
4. does not sleep, takes

UNIT 07: HEALTH**Exercise 01:**

1. A balanced diet is important because your body will obtain the fuel and nutrients it needs to function properly.
2. Protein helps our bodies to grow or repair themselves. It builds, maintains and replaces the tissue in your body.
3. Fat is an example of a food we should try to avoid eating excessive amounts of. This is because too much fat in your diet can raise cholesterol, which increases the risk of heart disease.

Exercise 02:

- 1.First 2.then 3. next 4. after 5. Afterwards 6. finally

UNIT 08: AGRICULTURE**Exercise 01:**

1. T 2.F 3.T 4.F

Exercise 02:

- 1P 2A 3P 4A 5P 6P 7A 8P 9A 10P

UNIT 09: ENTERTAINMENT

Exercise 01:

1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False

Exercise 02:

1. isn't she 2. are they 3. aren't we 4. am I 5. is she 6. isn't it 7. Isn't he
8. aren't they 9. are you 10. isn't he

UNIT 10: SHOPPING

Exercise 01:

- 1) B 2) B 3) C 4) C 5) B

Exercise 02:

1. many, few 2. much 3. a lot, little 4. much 5. any, a lot