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

INGLÊS

10ª Classe

Meu caderno de actividades



STOP Sida

STOP Covid -19

FICHA TÉCNICA

Título:	*O meu caderno de actividades de Inglês 10ª Classe*
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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
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GRADE 10 WORKBOOK

WITH PRACTICAL EXERCISES

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UNIT 1 GROWING UP

Read the story.

GROWING UP

I have never woken up on the morning of my birthday and "felt older", I always expected to, but the completion of another year never seems to bring the instant enlightenment and confidence I associate with being grown up. I think this is because "growing up" is more about the experiences one gains or that we all have, and the things we learn from them all the time in our lives, than about crossing days off the calendar.

Very often, these experiences are small and mundane, like the routine of going to school, work or farm every day, or learning your way around the neighbourhood. Sometimes, though, we experience particular events or occasions we feel are important – as if we have been given a boost on the path to maturity.

We eventually look back on these events as very significant in our process of "growing up" moments, the kind of moments that we all share, when we learn more about ourselves, our family and friends, as well as the world around us. Here are just a few of these kind of moments.

Exercises 1

Find in the crosswords, some of the words that were used in the story you have just read.

M	C	A	L	E	N	D	A	R	D
O	D	B	I	R	T	H	D	A	Y
M	J	K	F	G	Z	S	R	Q	F
E	X	P	E	R	I	E	N	C	E
N	W	A	L	O	L	D	E	R	P
T	S	T	G	W	0	R	K	X	H
S	B	H	V	U	M	Y	T	U	L
C	O	N	F	I	D	E	N	C	E

Exercises 2

Look at these sentences used in the story

a. I have <u>never</u> woken up…

b. <u>Very often</u> these experiences are small and mundane…

c. <u>Sometimes</u> though, we experience particular events…

All the underlined words are <u>adverbs of frequency.</u> They are used to **describe how often an action happens**.

There are six main adverbs of frequency that we use in English: always, usually (or normally), often, sometimes, rarely, and never.

Examples

- My parents always walk to work.
- They usually arrive late for the meetings.
- My father often forgets his birthday.
- Hermenegildo sometimes wakes up early.
- I rarely drink tea in the morning.

Now, complete the sentences using the correct adverb of frequency. (usually, never, hardly, never & rarely)

a. You ……..ever say you love me.
b. Jenny ……drinks coffee in the evening.
c. We are ……unhappy.
d. She …….. speaks to her friends in English.
e. My friends and I ……. have tea for breakfast.

Exercise 3

Writing

Write a short paragraph describing different stages you are going through in your process of growing up.

……..
……..
……..
……..
……..
……..
……..
……..
……..

UNIT 2 IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

Look at the pictures and then read the story.

Source: google photos





EDUCATION

Education is no longer restricted to bookish knowledge and four walls of schools, colleges and universities. Apart from the activities in the classrooms, laboratories and libraries, a student has an opportunity to find out and express his hidden potential in the form of various extracurricular activities. Youth festivals are the best platforms for such activities.

It is essential for all round development of a student that he should participate in one or the other activity. There are many extracurricular activities some of them are declamation, debate, histrionics, mimicry, painting, music, dance, singing poetical recitation etc.

Mere classroom studies make it boring and monotonous and students need some outlet for their energies. They need opportunities and for entertainment also. Youth festivals are the spice of academic life. When students prepare for various items, they have a sense of achievement, a sense of doing something useful. Preparing the stage for the show, receiving the guest artists from other institutions and looking after them inculcate in them a sense of responsibility, co-operation and tolerance.

As the competitions of these youth festivals are organised among students of almost the same age, they get rid of stage phobia. They no longer feel shy of the audience and the stage. They learn to face an audience.

Youth festivals are the best means to search the talent among the youth. These budding artists will become the singers, actors and orators of tomorrow. Youth festivals prove to be the stepping stones for the future real life. The absence of youth festivals makes student life insipid and boring. As such, students take to subversive activities. If they remain busy in preparing for competition in youth festivals their time is used in a productive and fruitful way.

Exercises 1

Choose the correct answer in the multiple-choice exercise

1. Education is not merely

A theoretical but also practical C entertaining but instructive also

B useful in learning and teaching both D job giver but also an entertainer.

2…….. **are essential for the development of a student's personality :**

A health and happiness C extra-curricular activities

B teaching and learning D recreational activities

3. Youth festivals produce ……..… **among the students.**

A a sense of competition C a sense of cooperation

B a sense of selfishness D confidence

4. Youth festivals prepare the future

A leaders and politicians C diplomats and politicians.

B. singers, actors and orators. D teachers and researchers.

5.-Find out the word from the passage, which means the same 'abnormal fear':

A budding B participate C restricted D phobia

Exercises 2

Grammar activities word **(adjective, verb or preposition)**

Choose the correct adjective, verb or preposition to complete each sentence.

1. I hope I get..…… (high-big) marks for my essay.

2. Harry …….. (was-made) a lot of mistakes in his science project.

3. If you don't do your homework, you will ……(drop-fail) your test.

4. At school, we are …… (doing-having) a project about Mozambique.

5. I want to study history ……(at-on) university.

6. Maria was happy because she ……(made-passed) all her exams.

Exercise 3

Look at these examples, which were used in the text

- Mere classroom studies make it <u>boring</u> and <u>monotonous</u> …
- They no longer feel <u>shy</u>…
- Youth festivals are <u>the best</u> means…
- The absence of youth festivals makes student <u>life insipid</u> and <u>boring</u>…
- their time is used in a <u>productive</u> and <u>fruitful</u> way…

All the underlined words are adjectives

Adjectives qualify or give more details to the nouns.

Complete these sentences using suitable adjectives

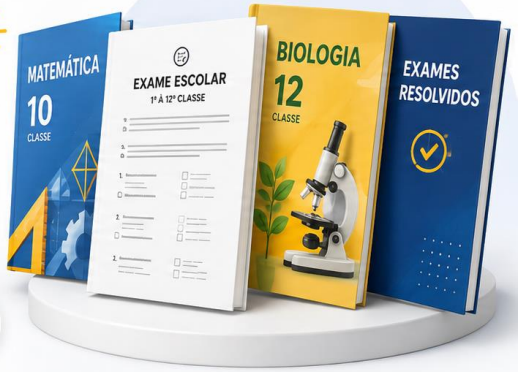
1. we were all …….. horrifying/horrified when we heard the noise.

2. Are you …….. interesting/interested in Football.

3. I am not …….. better/good at swimming.

4. They went for a long walk. It was ……..tired/tiring.

5. She is starting her new job next week. She is quite …… excited/exciting.

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UNIT 3 SUCCESSFUL AND FAMOUS

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

NELSON MANDELA



Nelson Mandela was one of the most loved and respected people in the world. For countless reasons he was and remains a huge hero. He was a person from whom we can all learn many lessons. He experienced many things in his nine decades, from being tortured to becoming president of the country he loved. After retiring, he continued to travel the world, helping people and raising awareness of global issues.

Nelson was born in 1918 into a South Africa that was divided along black and white racial lines. He said he had a wonderful childhood and was a keen runner and boxer. He learnt more of the terrible apartheid system when he studied to become a lawyer. This led to his campaigning for equal rights and his involvement in the African National Congress (ANC), which he later became the leader of.

The South African government did its best to keep Mandela from spreading his message of equality for blacks and racial unity. It put him in prison for 27 years. He became famous around the world as an icon of the struggle for freedom in South Africa. Rock stars, actors, politicians and ordinary people campaigned to free him and end apartheid. He was released from prison in 1990 and the world rejoiced.

Nelson Mandela's call for racial reconciliation won him the hearts of millions. He also won the Nobel Peace Prize, in 1993, and over 250 more awards. A year later, he became his country's first ever black president and served in office until 1999. In his retirement, he continued to tirelessly campaign for many global causes until old age slowed him down. He died on the 5th of December, 2013, aged 95.

Grammar

Exercise 1

Match the words from the article on the left with their synonyms on the right.

Paragraphs 1 and 2

1.	respected	*a.*	Numerous
2	countless	*b.*	Awful
3.	tortured	*c.*	Split
4.	divided	*d.*	Admired
5.	terrible	*e.*	association
6.	involvement	*f.*	Abused

Paragraphs 3 and 4

7.	equality	*g.*	fence-building
8.	unity	*h.*	Symbol
9.	icon	*i.*	Fairness
10.	reconciliation	*j.*	energetically
11	tirelessly	*k*	Fight
12	campaign	*l*	Oneness

Exercise 2

Match the following phrases from the article to complete a full sentence.

1.	one of the most loved and respected	*a.*	in his nine decades
2	a person from whom we can	*b.*	for many global causes
3.	He experienced almost everything	*c.*	System
4.	divided along black and white	*d.*	all learn many lessons
5.	the terrible apartheid	*e.*	of the struggle for freedom
6.	spreading his	*f.*	people in the world
7.	an icon	*g.*	of millions
8.	ordinary people	*h.*	message of equality
9.	… won him the hearts	*i.*	racial lines
10.	tirelessly campaign	*j.*	campaigned to free him

Exercise 3

SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1. countless For hero huge a is he reasons

2. nine almost decades everything He experienced his

3. divided black white lines along and racial

4. childhood says had wonderful He he a

5. He system apartheid terrible the of learnt first

6. blacks his of for spreading message equality

7. the for an of struggle freedom icon

8. prison 1990 was from in Mandela released

9. country's first ever black president he was elected to be his

10. causes campaign He for continued many to global tirelessly.

……..

Exercise 4

Write a short paragraph about Nelson Mandela.

UNIT 4 ENGLISH IN THE BUSINESS WORLD TODAY

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



Source: https://www.facebook.com/Mozambique4business/

TO START-UP OR NOT?

A Start-up is a new business that has just begun. Starting a new business is difficult and Start-ups are very vulnerable trying to compete with more established companies in the Business world.

New businesses are often started in a bedroom or home office. Mark Zuckerberg created Facebook from his Harvard dormitory. Steve Jobs started Apple in his father's garage.

It is difficult for a new business to get funding. Some use a Crowd-funding platform like Kickstarter, where many people invest or donate a small amount of money.

50% of new businesses will fail in the first five years. 25% will fail within the first year. The number one reason is that they offer a product or service that people don't want. Other reasons for failure include financial fraud and a lack of managerial experience.

But what about the ones who succeed? Uber started in 2009 and today has an estimated value of $62.5 billion.

Comprehension questions

Exercise 1

1. What is a Start-up?

A A failed business
B A successful business
C An established business
D A new business

2. Which of these companies is a Crowd-funding platform?

A Kickstarter B Facebook C Uber D Apple

3. Which of these companies started in a university bedroom?

A Kickstarter B Apple C Facebook D Uber

4. What is Crowd-funding?

A A way for a new business to raise capital (funding)

B A Bank where people can get loans

C A failed business that men and women run

D Paying for lots of people who live in the same city

5. How much is Uber worth today?

A $62.5 billion B $50 million C $62.5 million D $2009 million

6. How many businesses fail within 12 months?

A 62.5 B 25% C 50% D 2009

7. How many start-up businesses fail within 5 years?

A 62.5 B 50% C 25% D 2009

8. Which of these is NOT listed as a reason for failure?

A Lack of managerial experience C The wrong product or service

B Financial Fraud D Not having a garage

Exercises 2

Look at these short sentences taken from the text

- 50% of new businesses <u>will fail</u> in the first five years.
- 25% <u>will fail</u> within the first year.

These sentences express something that is going to happen in future

Complete these sentences using will/shall/will not + verb (visit, travelling, married, see, be)

a. What …… you ……doing tomorrow afternoon?

b. They …… probably …… him at the cinema on Friday.

c. I do not think Mary …… be able to ……her grandmother on her way back to Gaza.

d. Samuel and Josefina …… get……in two months' time.

e. My mother …… be ……to Lisbon soon.

Exercises 3

Writing

Suppose that you want to persuade a friend of yours who has no idea of what to do after school or to start a new business.

Write a short paragraph describing the advantages of starting a new business.

……..

……..

……..

……..

Exercises 4

Look at this business publicity. How would you adapt it to encourage people in your village, city or district to start new businesses?



https://www.google.com/search?q=images+of+business+publicity+in+mozambique&tbm=isch&ve

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UNIT 5 NEW TECHNOLOGY- FRIEND OR ENEMY

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



INNOVATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES

It is an indisputable fact that the world has gone too far with the innovation of new technologies such as mobile phones, the internet and so on, due to which people are able to tour the cosmos virtually sitting at one place using their smart devices or other technological gadgets. Though mobile internet access is often times hurried and short, it can still provide common internet features like alerts, weather data, emails, search engines, instant messages, and game and music downloading.

Due to the easy access of smart phones, communication has been very effective and instant. People are able to convey their message all around the globe to their loved ones without spending hefty sums of money. Adults are always fond of such gadgets and they always welcome and adopt such new technology readily. Further, young people have been able to broaden their minds and improve their skills by doing research on the Internet. For instance, they use smart phones to look up any new word they come across. As we know that most of the universities have online teaching provision and smart phones assist the students to complete their assignments on time.

The mobile phone has been a lifesaver for a lot of people in case of an emergency. Likewise, use of smart phones can be of vital importance in preventing crimes in the society by providing information to the security forces in time.

Nonetheless, for the young the use of mobile phone can be like an addiction and they can misuse it. Young people are also prone to getting involved in undesirable activities on the Internet. This might have adverse effect on their academic performance. Therefore, young people should always be monitored and made aware of its bad outcomes.

Also a major contributor to its popularity is the availability of prepaid or pay as you go services form a phone shop or an online store. This allows subscribers to load text or airtime credits to their handsets by the use of their credit cards, debit cards or by buying a prepaid card from the network they subscribe to. This plan also doesn't commit a particular customer to a contract. If prepaid card is not that appealing to you, then you can opt to subscribe using the pay by month plan.

Reading comprehension

Exercise 1

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions.

1. How are smart phones helpful in communication?

……..

2. What are the benefits of mobile phones for the young generation?

……..

3. How can mobile phones be considered 'lifesavers'?

……..

4. Mention any two demerits of mobile phones.

……..

5. How is a prepaid card useful to mobile phone users?

……..

Vocabulary

Exercise 2

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions.

1. In paragraph 1, synonym of 'innovation' is ……..

A Production B sincerity C invention D prevention

2. Mobile internet can provide access to :

A telegram B emails C schools D university

3. Grown-ups should ……..the use of new technology by the young people.

A reject B criticize C monitor D accept

4. Meaning of the word 'adverse' in para 4 is :

A positive B negative C admirable D unguided

5. According to the passage, one can opt for ……plan if prepaid plan doesn't suit.

A yearly B weekly C monthly D daily

Asking for Information

Write a question about the underlined part of each sentence. Begin each sentence with a question word (what, where, how much, etc.). Notice the examples.

Examples

Statement: Alice went to the <u>movies</u> last night.

Question: Where did Alice go last night?

Statement: They will be there for <u>two weeks</u>.

Question: How long will they be there?

Exercise 3

1. Miss Peters wrote those letters.

……?

2. Bill's birthday is on the twelfth of August.

……...?

3. There are twenty-one floors in that building.

……?

4. John is coughing because he has a bad cold.

……?

5. The Langas left for home at six o'clock.

……?

6. The students studied the irregular verbs.

……?

7. That is Professor Moore's briefcase.

……?

8. There were fourteen guests at that party.

……?

Exercise 4

Choose the right options to complete the dialogue.

1. Tim:…… is your birthday, Pam?

A When B What day C Where D What time

2. Pam: It´s……..October 21st.

A on B in C at

3. Pam: Really? Is it……..a Friday?

A on B in C at

Pam: Yes, it is.

4. Tim:…….is the party?

A When B Where C What time D What day

5. Pam:……. 9:00 P.M.

A On B In C At

6. Tim:…… is it?

A When B Where C What time D What day

7. Pam: It´s……Elegance Club.

A on B in

8. Tim: My birthday is ……October, too!

A on B in C at

9. Pam:…….is it?

A When B Where C What time D What day

10. Tim: It´s…….October 29th.

A in B on C at

11. Pam: …….. is it?

A When B What time C What day D Where

12. Tim: It´s a Saturday.

Pam:…….. is your party?

A When B What time C What day D) Where

13. Tim: It´s…….8:30.

A on B in C at

14. Pam: Is it …….your house?

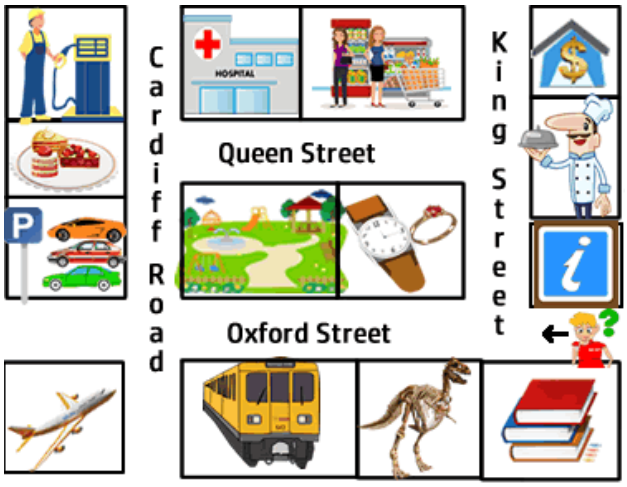
A on B in

Tim: Yes, it is.

Pam: That´s great! We have to birthday parties this month.

Exercise 5

Look at the this map and say if the following sentences are true or false



1. There is a bank on King Street……..

2. The petrol station is near the library……

3. There is a supermarket next to the hospital……...

4. The museum is between the library and the train station…….

5. The park is opposite the bank……..

6. The bakery is between the car park and the petrol station……

7. There is a restaurant on Cardiff Road…….

8. The airport is near the train station……..

9. There is a jewellery next to the park……

10. The museum is opposite the library……

Exercises 6

Complete the sentences with one word (some, any, many, a lot, much, a).

1. How…….. people are coming?

2. We've got……..chicken but there isn't……rice.

3. How……water do you think we need?

4. There's…….cat in the garden.

5. I've bought ……new shoes.

6. Do you have …….advice for me?

7. We have a……. of chairs but we don't have……. tables.

8. There isn't ……toothpaste.

The Passive: Present and Past Simple

Exercises 7

Complete the sentences with the present or past simple passive of the verb in brackets. Use contractions where possible.

1. How many newspapers……. (print) in Britain every day?

2. Who……. (this play / write) by?

3. German……. (speak) in Germany, Austria, and part of Switzerland.

4. The royal wedding……. (watch) by millions of people in 2011.

5. Nowadays, a lot of computers…… (make) in Korea.

6. The *Harry Potter* films……. (not direct) by Steven Spielberg.

7. How much……. (paper / recycle) in Poland each year?

8. In the UK, alcohol……. (not sell)to anyone under 18. It's against the law.

Writing

Exercise 8

As a student, what are the advantages of using mobile phones? Write a short paragraph.

……..

……..

……..

……..……

……..

……..

UNIT 6 DISCOVERING THE WORLD

Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=worlds+largest+countri

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

WORLD'S LARGEST COUNTRIES

There are 195 different countries in the world. While some countries are in fact small towns with few residents, other countries are so large they can be homes to snow and sunny weather at the same time.

Top six largest countries in the world account for nearly half of all the land in the world, so they never cease to inspire with their geography, as well as animal and plant diversity.

Russia



When it comes to size, no other country in the world comes close to Russia. With the total area of 6,612,100 square miles (17,125,200 km2), Russia spans across the entire north of Asia, and it also has a small part which geographically belongs to Europe.

Russia is so large it covers one-eighth of all inhabited land area on our planet. Although the largest, this is only the ninth most populated country in the world with 144 million people, most of whom live in the European part.

Spreading across eleven different time zones, Russia's land is covered in steppes in the south, and tundra in the north, which is called Siberia. The north coast of Russia is usually covered in snow every single day of the year.

A steppe is a large, flat area of land with grass but no trees. A steppe receives little rain each year. This is enough rain to support grasses, but not enough for trees to grow. It is found in temperate (without extreme cold or heat) regions of earth.

A tundra is a large, flat area of land with only low growing plants. It is found in very cold regions of earth. Tree growth is difficult there because of the cold temperatures, and without much plants, few animal species can survive there.

Canada



The second largest country in the world, occupying 3,855,100 square miles (9,984,670 km2), is situated on the North American continent and has only 36 million people.

Like in Russia, some parts of Canada are extremely cold, covered in snow all year round. The world's northern most settlement, only 508 miles away from the North Pole, is also situated in Canada. Indigenous people like the Inuit, a group of Eskimos who still build snow houses or igloos, had lived in Canada for thousands of years before European settlers came.

United States of America



Bordering only Canada and Mexico, the United States of America (US) incorporate 3,796,742 square miles (9.833,520 km2) of the Northern American continent.

The US is a federation of 50 states, famously depicted as stars on its flag. Forty-eight of these states are contiguous (sharing a common border), while Alaska, which was bought from Russia in the 19th century, is in the north-western corner of the continent, across the entire Canada.
The state of Hawaii is also detached from other states, being an archipelago (a group of small islands) in the Pacific.

Extreme weather conditions are very likely in the south of the country. In fact, most of the world's tornadoes happen in the US.

China



Despite having much smaller territory than Russia, China is by far the most populated country in the world with 1.4 billion of people.

Spreading across 3,705,407 square miles (9,596,961 km2), Chinese landscape varies greatly from one region to another, with grasslands, steppes, forests and even deserts.

Due to the fertile basin (an area of land from which water flows into a river) of the Yellow River, now located in the north of the country, China was able to rise as one of the earliest and most powerful civilizations in the world.

Hosting nearly 35,000 different species of animals and plants, China is one of the most biodiverse countries in the world, and home to the popular black and white pandas.

Brazil



Brazil, the largest country in South America, has a population of 208 million and a territory of 3,287,956 square miles (8,515,767 km2).

Having once been a Portuguese colony, Brazil today has very ethnically diverse population, with half of the residents identifying as mixed race, and notable Asian and indigenous minorities.

Since the Amazon River basin is located in Brazil, the vast tropical forest around it accounts for much of Brazil's territory. The Amazon rainforest is a protected habitat (natural home of an animal or plant), unique not only for its rich wildlife, but also because some 70 isolated tribes still live in it.

Due to heavy industrialization, this natural heritage of Brazil is now threatened by mining, oil extraction and dam building.

Australia



The only country on the Australian continent, Australia is composed of a massive mainland, the island of Tasmania and several smaller islands, spreading across 2,969,907 square miles (7,692,024 km2).

Australia was completely unexplored by outsiders until the first Brits settled in the 18th century. Prior to that, the country was solely inhabited by indigenous Australians, called Aborigines. These groups, who ones spoke 250 different languages, now make up only 2% of the total population.

Australians normally live in coastal areas, so the largest middle part of the country mostly has deserts, grasslands, and very few people. Australia is known as the home of koalas, kangaroos and hundreds of venomous (poisonous) species.

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

1. What does "habitat" mean?

A. home built by humans B. natural home of an animal or plant C. something that occurs often

2. What does "venomous" mean?

A. friendly B. nurturing C. poisonous

3. What does "contiguous" mean?

A. sharing a common border B. spreading like a disease C. dependent

4. What does "biodiversity" mean?

A. number of different species B. two plants from a different family C. healthy ingredients

5. What does "tribe" mean?

A. unexplored area B. family of wild cats C. group of people living together

Comprehension questions

Exercise 2

1. Where do koalas live?

A. in Siberia B. in Australia C. in Brazilian rainforest

2. What country has the largest population?

A. Russia B. the US C. China

3. Why is the Amazon rainforest protected?

A. because expensive coffee beans grow there

B. because of the Olympic Games

C. because unique animals and plants live there

4. How did Alaska become a part of the US?

A. It was bought from Russia.

B. It was conquered in a war.

C. It was a gift from Queen Elizabeth II.

5. When does it snow in the north of Russia?

A. from December until March

B. almost every day

C. never

Exercise 3

You **use apologies to express regret for being unable to do something**. Here are some example sentences: " I'm sorry I lost your book." Other expressions or words: all right / it's (×2) / no / at / to

Example:

A: Sorry I didn't bring a dish. I just didn't have time.

B: You really don't have to apologise. We weren't expecting anything!

1. A: I'm sorry - I forgot to bring my notes.

B: It's…….. a problem. I can photocopy mine.

2. A: Sorry, did I bump into you?

B: That's…….. It didn't hurt.

3. A: Sorry, am I late?

B: Not _all. We usually don't start till 3.15.

4. A: I'm so sorry about missing lunch.

B: Honestly,…….. fine. Don't worry about it.

Grammar

Describing meaningful events (Past Simple and Past Continuous)

Exercise 4

Read the following passage and complete the gaps using the correct tense of the verb in brackets.

I remember very clearly the day that my youngest brother was born. I (1) ……. (be) eight at the time and I (2) …… (look) forward to helping my mum with the new baby. It (3) …… (snow) very heavily when my mum (4) …… (leave) for the hospital. We (5) ……... (stay) at home with our grandmother, and had great fun playing in the snow outside. We (6) …… (make) a snowman, and (7)……(call) it baby! Our grandmother (8) …….. (cook) us some homemade soup while we (9) …….. (tidy) the house ready for the new baby.

We (10) ……. (have) a bath when the phone (11) ……. (ring) with the news of the baby. He (12) …….. (be) a beautiful baby boy called Cameron, and he (13) ……. (cry) loudly at that moment! Whilst my grandmother (14) …….. (read) us our bedtime story, I (15) …… (keep) interrupting her to ask questions about the new baby!

Exercise 5

Writing

Write a short paragraph about Mozambique. Include geographical location, inhabitants, natural resources, climate, agriculture, etc.

……
……
……
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……
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……
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UNIT 7 MEDIA



source:pexels.com/search/technology/

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

Social Media

Some people are saying that social media is harming our lives. Twenty years ago, people talked to (1)…….. other, but now they message instead of talk. Many people worry too (2)…….. about what others think. They post photos and want everyone to like the photo and they (3)…….. sad if people do not like it.

Maybe people should take a break (4)…….. social media to live the real life. It would be better for people to like each other instead of liking online 'likes'. Also, there is a (5)…….. of fake news or posts telling lies about people. This is a global problem. Several parents are banning (6)…….. children from using social media, but it is not all bad as it helps to connect people in the world.

Comprehension

Exercise 1

Complete the text using the words below.

1. a) some	b) each	c) one
2. a) much	b) many	c) most
3. a) make	b) get	c) have
4. a) from	b) in	c) on
5. a) few	b) many	c) lot
6. a) there	b) they	c) their

Giving advice/ warnings:

Exercises 2

Select the correct alternative to complete the advice/warnings.

Advice	**Warnings**
Make sure you…-If I were you, Id …	Watch out for…-be careful-of
Don't forget to…-You need to…	Don't…(or else)-You'd better…
The most important thing is to…	Whatever you do, don't…

1…….for crocodiles. The river is full of them.

2. Make……..take plenty of water with you. You'll be thirsty by the time you get to the top.

3…….leave your bags here, and we'll bring them up for you.

4. If I were you, …… the airport to see if the flight has been delayed.

5. Be……your hand luggage and make sure there are no sharp objects.

6……book a taxi to pick you up from the airport.

7…….. your phrasebook. You'll need it if you can't speak the language.

Grammar

The Passive: Present and Past continuous;

Exercises 3

Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

Example:

Sheila is drinking a cup of tea.

A cup of tea is being drunk by Sheila.

1. My father is washing the car. –

……..

2. Farmer Joe is milking the cows. –

……..

3. She is taking a picture of him. –

……..

4. I am writing a poem. –

……..

5. We are not playing football. –

……..

6. He is not wearing a tie. –

……..

7. Is she preparing the party? –

……..

8. Are they talking about the meeting? –

……

9. Is she watering the flowers? –

……..

Past Continuous - Positive and Negative

Exercises 4

Make the positive or negative past continuous

1. Julie ……(sleep) at three o'clock.	**6.** John …… (play) tennis at three o'clock.
2. You …… (study) at three o'clock.	**7.** We …… (watch) TV at three o'clock.
3. Luke …… (read) at three o'clock.	**8.** He ……use) the internet at three o'clock.
4. I …… (work) at three o'clock.	**9.** You …… (cook) lunch at three o'clock.
5. They …… (eat) chocolate at three o'clock.	**10.** We …… (travel) to London at three o'clock.

Past Perfect simple

Exercise 5

Put the verbs into the correct form (past perfect simple).

1. The storm destroyed the sandcastle that we(build)……

2. He (not / be) …… to Cape Town before 1997.

3. When she went out to play, she (do / already) …… her homework.

4. My brother ate all of the cake that our mum (make) ……

5. The doctor took off the plaster that he (put on) …… six weeks before.

6. The waiter brought a drink that I (not / order) ……

7. I could not remember the poem we (learn) ……the week before.

8. The children collected the chestnuts that (fall) ……from the tree.

9. (he / phone) ……Angie before he went to see her in London?

10. She (not / ride)…… a horse before that day.

Past simple

Exercise 6

Complete the sentences for situations in the past. Decide which tense you need to use.

1. A plumber *(come)* ……to our house yesterday.

2. He *(want)* ……..…to repair our washing machine that *(break)* ……a few days before.

3. Before he *(ring)* ……at my door, he *(look)* ……for a parking space for about ten minutes.

4. While the plumber *(repair)* ……the washing machine, I *(watch)* …… the news.

5. Suddenly, I *(realise)* ……that they *(show)* …… our street on TV.

6. The reporter *(say)* ……that a car *(crash)* ……into a stop sign just before reaching the crossroads.

7. While I *(listen)* …… carefully to what *(happen)* ……, someone *(knock)* ……at my door.

8. I *(open)*……the door and *(see)*……..a police officer standing there.

9. He *(ask)*……..for the plumber.

10. As it *(turn)*……out, it *(be)* our plumber's car that *(roll)* down the street.

UNIT 8 LIFE AFTER SCHOOL

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



MY SCHOOL LIFE

When I started at this school, my first impressions weren't very good. I didn't know anyone, so I felt worried and shy. I thought my classmates were very quiet, and the school was big and unfriendly. But after a few weeks I felt much better. I was more relaxed, and I started to make new friends.

Now I really enjoy going to school. I see my friends here every day, and I like most of my classes. This year I'm studying ten subjects. My favourite subject is geography. At the moment we're doing a project about the environment. It's about the way the world's temperature is increasing, and its effect on the weather. I'm definitely interested in studying geography at university. I also go to an after-school club at school. The after-school club is a place where you do other activities, like sports or creative things. I go there twice a week. At the moment we're learning to edit digital photographs on the computer. I think that it's really exciting.

Most of my teachers here are nice. The best teacher is Mrs Hammond, my geography teacher. At first, I didn't like Mrs Hammond because I thought she was too strict. But in fact she's very friendly. The only teacher I don't like is Mr Brown. He's really moody and he gives us too much homework. Becky (15)

Reading Comprehension

Exercises 1

Say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

	T	F
1. Becky always loved her school		
2. Now she enjoys a lot of her classes		
3. Becky wants to study geography at university		
4. Becky goes to the after-school club every day		
5. At first, Becky thought Mrs Hammond was too relaxed		

Exercises 2

1. How did Becky feel when she arrived at this school?

……..

2. What is Becky doing in geography?

……..

3. What is the after-school club?

……..

4. What are students doing at the moment in the after -school club?

……..

5. Why doesn't Becky like Mr Brown?

……..

Exercises 3

Make a question for the following statements using the word in brackets.

Example:

There's a possibility that I will study in Spain. (may)

I may study in Spain.

1. Where do you plan to stay? (will)

Where…….?

2. Will you speak to Ted tomorrow? (going)

Are……..?

3. Janine probably won't pass her exam. (unlikely)

Janine……...

4. The weather forecast predicts a storm. (going)

There's…….

Writing

Exercises 04

Is life after school interesting or boring? Why? Write a short paragraph.

……..

……..

……..

……..

……..

……..

KEY TO EXERCISES OF ALL UNITS

UNIT 1: GROWING UP

Exercises 01

M	**C**	**A**	**L**	**E**	**N**	**D**	**A**	**R**	D
O	D	**B**	**I**	**R**	**T**	**H**	**D**	**A**	**Y**
M	J	K	**F**	**G**	Z	S	R	Q	F
E	**X**	**P**	**E**	**R**	**I**	**E**	**N**	**C**	**E**
N	W	**A**	L	**O**	**L**	**D**	**E**	**R**	P
T	S	**T**	G	**W**	**0**	**R**	**K**	X	H
S	B	**H**	V	**U**	M	Y	T	U	L
C	**O**	**N**	**F**	**I**	**D**	**E**	**N**	**C**	**E**

Across: calendar, birthday, experience, older, work & confidence.

Down: moments, path, life & grow up

Exercise 02

a. You hardly ever say you love me. | **b.** Jenny never drinks coffee in the evening. | **c.** We are never unhappy. | **d.** She sometimes speaks to her friends in English. | **e.** My friends and I usually have tea for breakfast.

Exercise 03

Writing

No key to exercise 03

UNIT 2: IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

Exercise 01

1. A | **2.** C | **3.** C | **4.** B | **5.** D

Exercises 02

1. high | **2.** made | **3.** fail | **4.** doing | **5.** at | **6.** passed

Exercise 03

1. Horrified | **2.** Interested | **3.** Good | **4.** Tiring | **5.** excited

UNIT 3: SUCCESSFUL AND FAMOUS PEOPLE

Exercise 01

SYNONYM MATCH:

Paragraphs 1 and 2

1.	respected	*a.*	admired
2	countless	*b.*	numerous
3.	tortured	*c.*	Abused

4.	divided	*d.*	Split
5.	terrible	*e.*	Awful
6.	involvement	*f.*	association

Paragraphs 3 and 4

7.	equality	g.	Fairness
8.	unity	h.	oneness
9.	icon	i.	Symbol
10.	reconciliation	j.	fence-building
11	tirelessly	k	energetically
12	campaign	l	Fight

PHRASE MATCH:

1.	one of the most loved and respected	*a.*	people in the world
2	a person all us can	*b.*	learn many lessons from
3.	He experienced almost everything	*c.*	in his nine decades
4.	divided along black and white	*d.*	racial lines
5.	the terrible apartheid	*e.*	system
6.	spreading his	*f.*	message of equality
7.	an icon	*g.*	of the struggle for freedom
8.	ordinary people	*h.*	campaigned to free him
9.	… won him the hearts	*i.*	of millions
10.	tirelessly campaign	*j.*	for many global causes

Exercise 03

SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1. He is a huge hero for countless reasons | **2.** He experienced almost everything in his nine decades | **3.** He divided along black and white racial lines | **4.** He says he had a wonderful childhood | **5.** He learnt the first terrible apartheid system | **6.** Spreading his message of equality for blacks | **7.** An icon of the struggle for freedom | **8.** Mandela was released from prison in 1990 | **9.** He was elected to be his country's first ever black president | **10.** He continued to tirelessly campaign many global causes

Exercise 4

No key to exercise 04

UNIT 04: ENGLISH IN THE BUSINESS WORLD TODAY

Exercise 01

1. d. | 2. a. | 3. c. | 4. a. | 5. a. | 6. b. | 7. b. | 8. d.

Exercises 02

a. What will you be doing tomorrow afternoon? | **b.** They will probably see him at the cinema on Friday.| **c.** I do not think Mary will be able to visit her grandmother on her way back to Gaza. | **d.** Samuel and Josefina will get married in two months' time. | **e.** My mother will be travelling to Lisbon soon.

Exercises 03

No key to exercise 3

Exercises 04

No key to exercise 4

UNIT 05: NEW TECHNOLOGY- FRIEND OR ENEMY

Exercises 1

1. Smartphones provide an instant source of communication among the people. People can now send messages to their loved ones around the world without spending huge amount of money.
2. The younger generation can use the smart phone to broaden their minds and improve their researching skills through the internet. They can look up new words, learn through the medium of online learning and complete assignments on time.
3. Mobile phones help in emergency situations by preventing crimes through the timely intervention of the security forces. This intervention is possible through the immediate information sent to the forces.
4. Smartphones can lead to addiction which leads to waste of time and energy. Smartphones also adversely impact academic performances.
5. Prepaid cards aid in allowing subscribes to load text and airtime credits to their handsets. The prepaid plan does not commit a customer to a particular contract.

Exercises 2

1. C invention | 2. B emails | 3. C monitor | 4. B Negative | 5. C monthly

Exercise 3

1. When did Miss Peters write those letters? | **2.** When is Bill´s birthday? | **3.** How many floors are there in that building? | **4.** Why is John coughing? | **5.** When did the Langas leave? | **6.** What did the students study? | **7.** Whose briefcase is this? | **8.** How many guests were there at that party?

Exercises 4

1. A | **2.** A | **3.** A | **4.** C | **5.** C | **6.** B | **7.** B | **8.** B | **9.** A | 1**0.** B | **11.** C | **12.** B | **13** C | **14.** B

Exercises 5

1.T | **2**.F | **3.**T | **4.**T | **5.**F | **6.**T | **7.**F | **8.**T | **9.**F | **10.**F

Exercises 6

1. many | **2.** some-any | **3.** Much | **4.** a | **5.** Some | **6.** Any | **7.** lot-any | **8.** much

Exercises 7

1. are printed | 2. was this play written | 3. is spoken | 4. was watched | 5. are made | 6. weren't directed | 7. paper is recycled | 8. isn't sold

Exercise 8

No key

UNIT 06: DISCOVERING THE WORLD

Exercises 1

1. B | **2.** C | **3.** C | **4.** A | **5.** C

Exercises 2

1.B | **2.**C | **3.**C | **4.**A | **5.**B

Exercises 3

1.not | 2.all right | 3.at | 4. it was

Exercises 4

1.was | 2.looked | 3.snowed | 4.left | 5.stayed | 6.made | 7.called | 8.cooked | 9.were tidying | 10.were having | 11.rang | 12.was | 13.was crying | 14.was reading | 15.kept

Exercise 5

No key

UNIT 7: MEDIA

Exercises 1

1. each | **2.** much | **3.** get | **4.** from | **5.** lot | **6.** their

Exercises 2

1. watch out | **2.** sure you | **3.** The most important thing is to | **4.** I'd go to | **5.** careful with | **6.** you'd better | **7.** don't forget

Exercises 3

answers

1. he car is being washed by my father. | **2.** The cows are being milked by farmer Joe. | **3.** A picture of him is being taken by her. | **4.** A poem is being written by me. | **5.** Football is not being played by us | **6.** A tie is not being worn by him | **7.** Is the party being prepared by her? | **8.** Is the meeting being talked about by them? | **9.** Are the flowers being watered by her? |

Exercises 4

1. was sleeping | **2.** were studying | **3.** was reading | **4.** was working | **5.** were eating | **6.** was playing | **7.** were watching | **8.** was using | **9.** were cooking | **10.** were travelling

Exercise 5

1. had built | **2.** had not been | **3.** had already done | **4.** had made | **5.** had put on | **6.** had not ordered | **7.** had learned | **8.** had fallen | **9.** Had he phoned | **10.** had not ridden

Exercise 6

1. came | **2.** wanted, had broken | **3.** rang looked | **4.** was repairing, was watching | **5.** realised | **6.** said had crashed | **7.** was listening, had happened, knocked. | **8**. opened, saw | **9.** asked | **10.** turned, was, had rolled

UNIT 08: LIFE AFTER SCHOOL

Exercises 1

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

Exercises 2

1. She felt worried and shy because she thought her classmates were very quiet, and the school was big and unfriendly.
2. She is doing a project about the environment.
3. The after-school club is a place where you do other activities, like sports or creative things.
4. At the moment the students are learning to edit digital photographs on the computer.
5. Because he's really moody and he gives us too much homework.

Exercises 3

1. Where will you stay? | **2.** Are you going to Ted´s tomorrow? | **3.** Janine is unlikely she will pass the exam | **4.** There's probably going to rain.