

DE ACORDO COM  
O NOVO PROGRAMA

9  
9.<sup>a</sup> classe



Livro aprovado pelo  
Ministério  
da Educação



Isildo Celestino

# Inglês

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**LIVRO DO ALUNO**

Inclui fichas de revisão por unidade

**Título**  
Inglês  
9.ª classe

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**Autor**  
Isildo Celestino

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**Editora**  
Plural Editores

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*Moçambique*

Av. Patrice Lumumba, 765 | Maputo  
Telef. 21 36 09 00  
Cel. 82 32 24 960 | 84 30 28 212  
Fax 21 30 88 68  
E-mail [plural@pluraleditores.co.mz](mailto:plural@pluraleditores.co.mz)

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[www.pluraleditores.co.mz](http://www.pluraleditores.co.mz)

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# Inglês

# How this book works

Each unit has a number of lessons that introduce new contents...

**Unit**      **Lesson**

**READING**  
Read this interview to Dr. Ana Maquina by Samuquela, a grade 9 student.

**Samuquela:** My Geography teacher asked our class to do a research on desertification. I have come here to ask you for help. Can you tell me what desertification is?

**Dr. Ana Maquina:** Well, desertification is usually caused by the lack of rain and lack of trees and water in rivers, lakes, etc. Generally speaking, this happens in tropical areas where the weather is hot and it doesn't rain.

**Samuquela:** What are the consequences of desertification?

**Dr. Ana Maquina:** Desertification brings many bad consequences for people. Because in a desert there is no water, there are no trees and food, people starve and always move from one place to another looking for better conditions of life. The lack of trees poses the problem of lack of oxygen and water in the soil. Many industries find their raw materials in the forest. Since in the desert there are no trees, there aren't many raw materials. As you know, many people live on agriculture. In deserts there isn't enough food because there is no production.

**Samuquela:** What are the causes of desertification?

**Dr. Ana Maquina:** There are many, but the majority is caused by men. One of them is cutting trees for making firewood and coal, another one is bush burning. Many communities burn bushes just because they want to hunt a small rat... can you imagine? We musn't also forget about climate change...

**Samuquela:** How can we avoid desertification?

**Dr. Ana Maquina:** First we need to give environmental education to the local communities, in order to make them understand how cutting trees and burning bushes will affect them, their children and their animals. In short, assure their own survival...

**IMPORTANT VOCABULARY**  
starve - morrer a fome  
raw materials - matérias-primas  
in short - resumindo  
assure - assegurar

**VOCABULARY**  
What words do you associate with desertification? Why?

water	people	camels	ducks
flats	oxygen	floods	rivers

**COMPREHENSION**  
Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. What does Samuquela do?
2. Why is Samuquela interviewing Dr. Ana?
3. Do you think Dr. Ana gave a correct definition of desertification? Why?
4. What are the causes of desertification?
5. When does desertification occur?
6. What are the negative consequences of desertification?
7. Can we avoid desertification? How?
8. Do you think that environmental education can help reduce desertification?
9. What lessons should be taught to the communities to avoid desertification?
10. Who is the main responsible for desertification in the world? Why?

**SPEAKING**  
Discuss with your colleagues what you know about the Sahara desert.

**GRAMMAR**  
Use **must**, **mustn't**, **should** or **shouldn't** to complete the gaps.

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ visit Namaacha. There are good places to see.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ drink water every day. It is good for your health.
3. The residents \_\_\_\_\_ drink dirty water. It can kill them.
4. When there are floods, people \_\_\_\_\_ leave the area immediately.
5. People \_\_\_\_\_ be trained to live with natural disasters.
6. A tour guide \_\_\_\_\_ speak more than two languages.
7. In Mozambique, children under 6 years of age \_\_\_\_\_ attend school.
8. Please, you \_\_\_\_\_ see your doctor next week.

**REMEMBER**  
Modals  
**must** = obrigação (dever, ter de)  
**should** = dever moral, necessidade, conselho

**WRITING**  
Write a report about the consequences of desertification.

Different types of texts throughout the book

Vocabulary boxes (English/Portuguese)

Pictures that illustrate the texts and themes

Clear grammar explanation with examples

Writing tasks that are closely related to the text students have read

Grammar exercises

Speaking tasks that promote discussion and students' oral participation

At the end of each unit there is a revision lesson...

**Unit**

**General revision lesson**

**READING**  
Read this text.

**The number of internet users is increasing**

Laura Mazembe is the manager of an internet centre called CPFD.

**Journalist:** What can you do at this internet café?

Laura Mazembe: Well, there are many activities you can do here. For example, many people come here to send faxes, emails, type their letters, make photocopies and some come to scan their documents.

**Journalist:** Do you have many machines here?

Laura Mazembe: Not many. We have 27 computers connected to the internet, two scanners, three printers and three photocopiers.

**Journalist:** What are the services you more clients?

Laura Mazembe: There are some foreigners using the internet than Mozambicans. Foreigners come here to send emails, while Mozambicans come here to make photocopies of urgent documents, sending business faxes and typing letters...

**Journalist:** If you were to compare last year's and this year's number of users, you would say...

Laura Mazembe: Well, I would say the number of internet users has been increasing over the past three years.

**Journalist:** Why is that so?

Laura Mazembe: First of all, there are more computers in Mozambique. You can even find computers and an internet access in flats or road houses. Technology has taken the hearts of many Mozambicans. People prefer to buy computers, cell phones and PDA's than to buy clothes. To have a computer or a cell phone is a question of style and status...

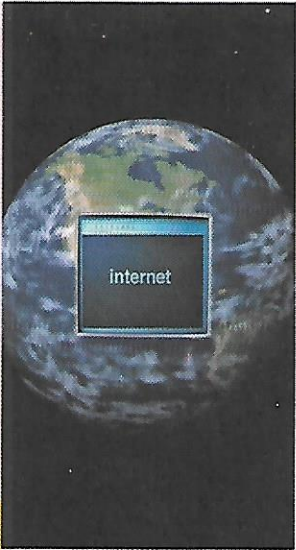
**Journalist:** Do you think the internet or technology can help in the development of Mozambique?

Laura Mazembe: Many people come here to do research and design their own projects. My neighbour came here last year because he was researching on how to make an incubator. He found it on the internet and went to his house and built one. He is making a lot of money now.

**Journalist:** Thank you very much for your support.

Laura Mazembe: Don't mention it. Science and technology are important.

**IMPORTANT VOCABULARY**  
scan - digitalizar  
foreigner - estrangeiro



**VOCABULARY**  
Translate the following words into Portuguese:

- computer
- cell phone
- portable water pump
- solar panel
- tools
- microchip
- appliances
- email
- memory stick
- website

**COMPREHENSION**  
Read the text again and answer the questions:

- Who is Laura Mazembe?
- What can one do at the internet café?
- List the services found at the internet café.
- Explain the expression 'technology has taken the heart of many Mozambicans' in your own words.
- What services do most clients go there for?
- What do foreigners use the internet for?
- Why do many Mozambicans prefer to buy computers?
- How did the internet change Laura's neighbour's life?
- Do you think CPFD has a cheap price?

**GRAMMAR**  
Complete the spaces using the following words: make, has been investing, useful, have been, have made, useless.

Information and technology is a concern for many nations. These are countries like Mozambique where there is a ministry which deals only with science and technology. Over the past five years, the Ministry of Science and Technology in materials to help local communities. Some communities many interesting things with the help of technology. Technology all over the world is... You can... inventors or innovations. However, there are some people who still think that science and technology because, for they can't see immediate results. Nevertheless, technology is important.

**WRITING**  
Choose one topic and write about it.

- Write an essay on the importance of science and technology.
- Write an essay on the advantages and disadvantages of technology.

Different types of texts

Vocabulary exercises

Reading comprehension task

Grammar exercises

Writing task

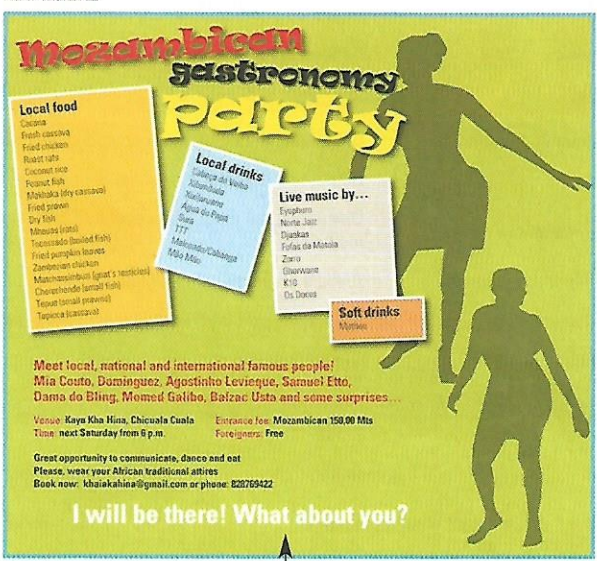
Vocabulary boxes (English/Portuguese)

... and a formative test for students to check their progress.

**Unit**

**Self-evaluation test**

**READING**  
Read this advertisement.



**Meet local, national and international famous people!**  
Mia Couto, Dominguez, Agostinho Lourenço, Sarauel Etto, Dama do Biling, Momed Galibou, Bafazac Usta and some surprises...


Venue: Kaya Kha Hina, Chicuala Cuaia  
Time: next Saturday from 6 p.m.  
Entrance fee: Mozambican 150.00 Mts  
Foreigners: Free

Great opportunity to communicate, dance and eat  
Please, wear your African traditional attire  
Book now: khaikahina@gmail.com or phone: 828769422

**I will be there! What about you?**

**VOCABULARY**  
Read the text and find words, names, places related to:

- fruits
- animals
- crops
- musical bands
- famous people
- drinks
- vegetables



**COMPREHENSION**  
Read the text again and answer the questions:

- What food or drink do you like the most?
- What bands are going to perform?
- What famous people will you meet at the party?
- Do you think that the famous people mentioned are the only ones invited? Why?
- Who do you know among these famous people?
- Where is the gastronomy party taking place?
- Where is the gastronomy party going to be?
- In your opinion, why do Mozambicans have to pay while foreigners get food for free?

**GRAMMAR**  
Complete the text using the words from the box.

was travelling, slowly, fewer, used to, went, visited, was performing

When I was a student I... live in Chicuala, a small beautiful village in Mozambique. I... people live in Macia than in Chicuala, where I come from. I... to Macia for the first time in 2008. People in Macia speak Changana, but they speak... Even if you are not a native speaker of Changana, you can understand it. The time I... Macia, it was there, but I didn't go to see show. This was because while he... I... back to Macia, where I work.

**WRITING**  
Write a report about a traditional ceremony you have attended.

Reading comprehension and writing tasks

Different types of texts

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	3	Sports	Interrogative	Talking about sports in the past
	4	Music and favourite singers	Prepositions of time	Talking about favourite singers and songs
	5	School games	Question tags	Reporting a sports event
	6	Football and favourite players	Comparative degree of adjectives	Writing a biography
	7	Films and plays	Adverbs of frequency	Describing a film or play
	8	Books	Adverbs of manner	Summarizing a book
	9	General revision	General revision	General revision
	10	Test yourself		
UNIT 2 - HELPING OUR PLANET	1	Floods	Future simple	Talking about natural disasters
	2	Environmental protection	Future continuous	Writing tips on how to preserve the environment
	3	National parks	Connectors	Talking about activities that are good or bad for the environment
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	6	General revision	General revision	General revision
	7	Test yourself		
UNIT 3 - DEVELOPING THE ECONOMY	1	Wild and domestic animals Fruit and vegetables	Prepositions of place and time	Giving information about crops, wild and domestic animals
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	5	General revision	General revision	General revision
	6	Test yourself		
UNIT 4 - HEALTH AND FITNESS	1	Malnutrition	Conditional sentences	Finding information about malnutrition
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	6	Test yourself		
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	6	General revision	General revision	General revision
	7	Test yourself		

	LESSON	Vocabulary	Grammar	Language Practice
UNIT 6 - MOZAMBIKAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE	1	City and country life	Comparative degree of adjectives	Comparing city and countryside
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	6	General revision	General revision	General revision
	7	Test yourself		
UNIT 7 - TOURISM AND WILDLIFE	1	Tourism activities	Adjectives	Designing an information guide for tourists
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	4	Creating richness in a community	Modal verbs	Talking about the role of tourism in the development of Mozambique
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	8	Test yourself		
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	7	General revision	General revision	General revision
	8	Test yourself		
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	3	Technology in agriculture	Present perfect continuous	Interviewing people about the use of instruments in agriculture
	4	Mobile phones	Present perfect	Writing a report about mobile phones
	5	Science and technology	Useful vs useless	Discussing the advantages and disadvantages of technology
	6	Innovation	Do vs make	Discussing inventions and innovation
	7	Text messages	Present perfect vs present perfect continuous	Writing instructions on how to operate a mobile phone
	8	General revision	General revision	General revision
	9	Test yourself		
UNIT 10 - DOING BUSINESS	1	Products made in Mozambique	Past simple	Designing an advertisement to promote Mozambican products
	2	Successful business	Present perfect	Interviewing a businessman or businesswoman
	3	Small businesses	Present continuous	Talking about local businesses
	4	Industry	Present perfect / Present continuous	Writing a report about a factory or company
	5	Development	Past simple	Talking about factories, business centres and informal businesses
	6	Bank loan	Present perfect / Past simple	Asking for a loan
	7	Letter from a bank	Verb tenses (revision)	Designing a project
	8	General revision	General revision	General revision
	9	Test yourself		

## PRE-READING

With your partner share the things you like doing on holiday.

## READING

Read the texts.

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

soap opera – *novela*  
snooker – *bilhar*



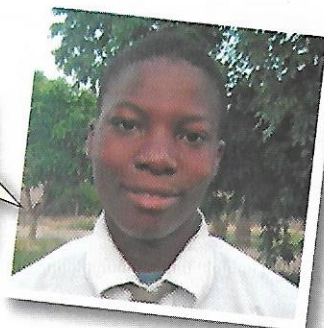
Hello, my name's **Samuquela**. I come from Nampula. I like basketball and football. When I am on holiday, I like listening to music. My dream is to learn how to play the guitar. My father likes football very much. He supports Muahivire. My favourite singer in Mozambique is Lizha James. What about you?

Hello, my name's **Saquirima**. I come from Inhambane. In my free time, I enjoy listening to African music. My mother likes tennis very much. My favourite singer is Lucky Dube. When I am on holiday, I like playing cards and riding my bicycle. What about you?



Hello, my name's **Salma**. I come from Beira. My hobbies are cooking and reading novels. My mother enjoys cooking. When I am on holiday, I like writing poems and walking. What about you?

Hello, my name's **Namalha**. I come from Quelimane. My father enjoys walking. My favourite sport is snooker. In my free time, I like watching soap operas. I'm watching '**Malhação**' now. It is very interesting. What about you?



Hello, my name's **Mazembe**. I come from Tete. My favourite sport is hockey. I enjoy watching hockey games. My mother enjoys watching TV and reading. When I am on holiday, I like painting. I want to be like Malangatana.

Hi, my name's **Miquidade**. I come from Xai Xai. My favourite sport is handball. My mother enjoys reading the Koran. When I am on holiday, I like watching horse riding contests on TV. What about you?



**VOCABULARY**

Choose the correct option.

- |                                |           |               |                     |                  |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. A novel is a                | a) book   | b) dictionary | c) film             | d) name          |
| 2. Taking photos is a          | a) sport  | b) hobby      | c) film             | d) enjoyment     |
| 3. A guitarist is a person who | a) sings  | b) dances     | c) plays the guitar | d) makes guitars |
| 4. A soap opera is a           | a) person | b) city       | c) sport            | d) TV program    |

**COMPREHENSION**

Complete the table.

Name	Comes from	Hobby/Favourite sport	Parent's favourite leisure activity/sport	Activities on holidays
Mazembe				
Miquidade				
Namalha				
Salma				
Samuquela				
Saquirima				

**SPEAKING**

Go around the class and ask your colleagues about holidays and favourite hobbies and sports.

**GRAMMAR**

Write correct sentences in the present simple.

*e.g. enjoy / Balzac Usta / writing / letters → Balzac Usta enjoys writing letters.*

- at / basketball / we / school / to play
- to forget / everything / she
- French / she / to speak
- to enjoy / swimming / you?
- not / Siteo / in the evening / to go out
- to do / she / what?
- to live / Jackson / Tete / in
- school / Cossa / go / to / every day
- to like / Jack Kamuleta / football
- to / MC Roger / Maria Mafobe / to like / listening

**REMEMBER**

**Present simple**

I **live** in Maputo.

He **doesn't live** in Beira.

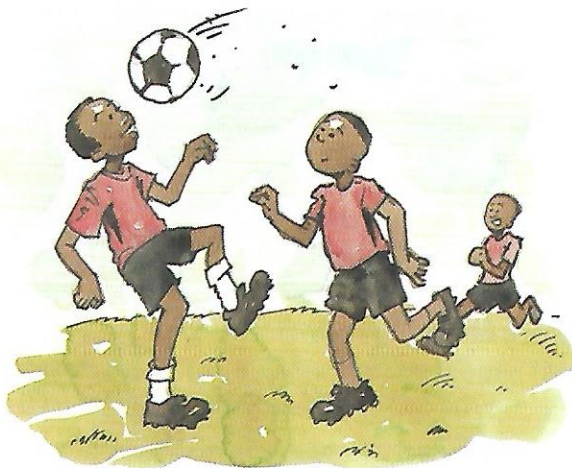
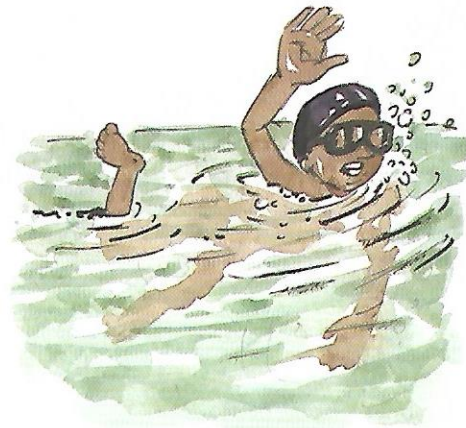
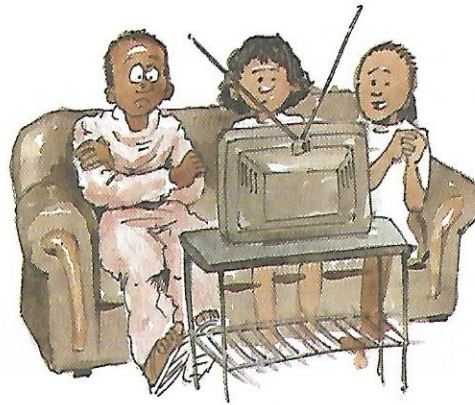
**Do they live** in Inhambane?

**WRITING**

Write a short paragraph about your favourite hobby or sport.

VOCABULARY

1. Look at the pictures below and talk about sports and entertainment found in this community.



**IMPORTANT VOCABULARY**  
swimming pool – *piscina*

2. Answer the questions.

1. Which sport do you need a ball for?  
a) athletics                      b) skipping                      c) swimming                      d) volleyball
2. The person who controls the rules in a match is the  
a) reference                      b) referee                      c) coach                      d) undertaker
3. The place where people go to dance is the  
a) CD                      b) night club                      c) dance house                      d) hotel
4. The place where people swim as a sport is the  
a) pool                      b) swimming pool                      c) garden                      d) tap



## COMPREHENSION

Look at the pictures again and say whether the statements are true or false. Refer to your own knowledge about sports, entertainment and hobbies.

1. There are ten players in a football team.
2. Watching TV is a sport.
3. Writing letters can be a hobby.
4. Football is only for boys.
5. Volley is only played on the beach.
6. Swimming is a sport.
7. Snooker is an illegal game in Mozambique.
8. A person who supports a football team is a referee.
9. Playing cards is a sport.
10. Dancing in a disco is a sport.



## SPEAKING

Work with your colleagues and talk about sports and entertainment in your community.

## GRAMMAR

Rewrite the sentences using the present continuous.

e.g. English / we / have / now → We are having English now.

1. now / people / do / America / what / in / ?
2. a dictionary / Mapilele / read
3. what / do / you / now / ?
4. now / my / watch / on TV / brother / football
5. now / cook / Melita / fish
6. now / dance / I / reggae
7. to / at the moment / listen / I / African music
8. now / Maxaquene / play / Tete / in
9. Aly Faque / at / now / Cine Africa / sing
10. now / sleep / Linda, Madina and Madú

### REMEMBER

**Present continuous**

I **am playing** football.

He **isn't playing** basketball.

**Are they playing** tennis?

## WRITING

Imagine that your community is planning to hold a sport competition or a dance competition or any other competition. Plan and advertise the event. Don't forget to mention the place where it is going to be and who is going to be there.

### PRE-LISTENING

Look at the picture. Which game are the students playing? Is it a brand new game or a traditional one?

### LISTENING

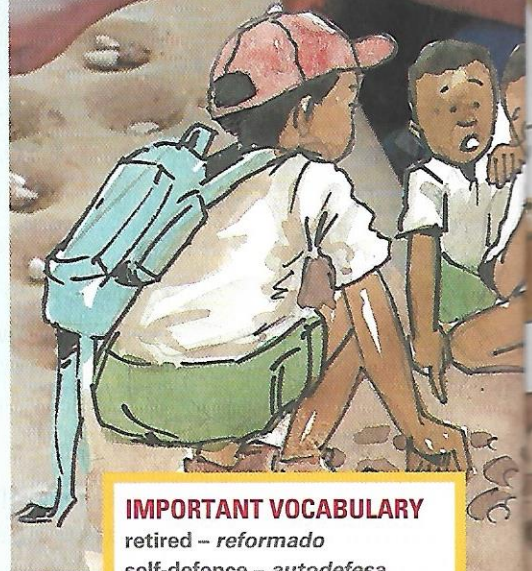
Listen to your teacher reading the text.



Hello, my name's Helena Mahira Hira. I come from Niassa. I'm 45 years old. I am a retired police officer. Today, I'm going to tell you about sports and games I played when I was a teenager like you.

Back then, we had different sports, entertainment and hobbies, but all of them were played according to the gender and time of year. For example, girls were only allowed to play 'light sports'. By 'light sports', I mean sports that do not demand much strength and are not violent. These sports included skipping, walking and playing a traditional game called 'muravarava'. We played these sports during rain seasons. Because it was cold, we played these sports to keep ourselves warm!

Boys had many alternatives. They played football, karate, volleyball, handball, boxing and athletics. These were supposed to be dangerous for us. When I became a police officer, I practised all of them for security and self-defence. I am very happy that my female grandchildren play football and boxing. What about you? What sports and hobbies do you play in your school?



#### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

retired – *reformado*

self-defence – *autodefesa*

## VOCABULARY

Which word doesn't belong to the group?

1. police officer / detective / secretary / computer
2. baby / child / milk / boy
3. football / volleyball / hockey / talking photos
4. watching TV / skipping / cooking / listening to music

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. Where does Ms Helena Mahira Hira come from?
2. How old is Ms Mahira Hira?
3. What does she do?
4. Did men and women play the same sports when she was a teenager?
5. What sports were appropriate for girls?
6. What sports were appropriate for boys?
7. What does she mean by 'light sports'?
8. What alternatives did boys have?
9. Why is Ms Helena happy now?
10. When did Ms Helena play skipping and other sports? Why?

## SPEAKING

Work with your colleagues. Interview five colleagues to find out the following: are there any sports that are only suitable for girls and others that are only suitable for boys?

## GRAMMAR

Make questions to the following statements.

*e.g. Joana is staying at Polana hotel. → Is Joana staying at Polana Hotel?*

1. Richard Baulene is looking for Halima.
2. Machava Stadium is in Matola 700.
3. Big John was in Massinga.
4. Muciva is playing tennis.
5. Nené Lichuca was a basketball player.
6. Manuela is playing football now.
7. Corroa and Manuel are playing chess.
8. I am interested in karate.
9. Girls are good at karate in my school.
10. My father was a football coach.

### REMEMBER

#### Interrogative

**Are you Mozambican?**

**Is he doing** his homework?

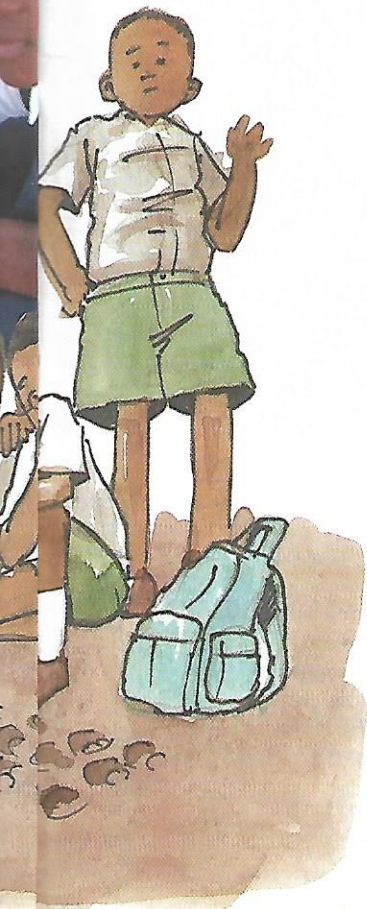
**Was he** at home yesterday?

**Do you like** cassava?

**Have you got** classes today?

## WRITING

Interview five adults in your community and write a report about the sports and games they played twenty years ago.



## PRE-READING

Before you read the text about Lizha James think about your favourite singers. Who are they? Share that information with your partner.

## READING

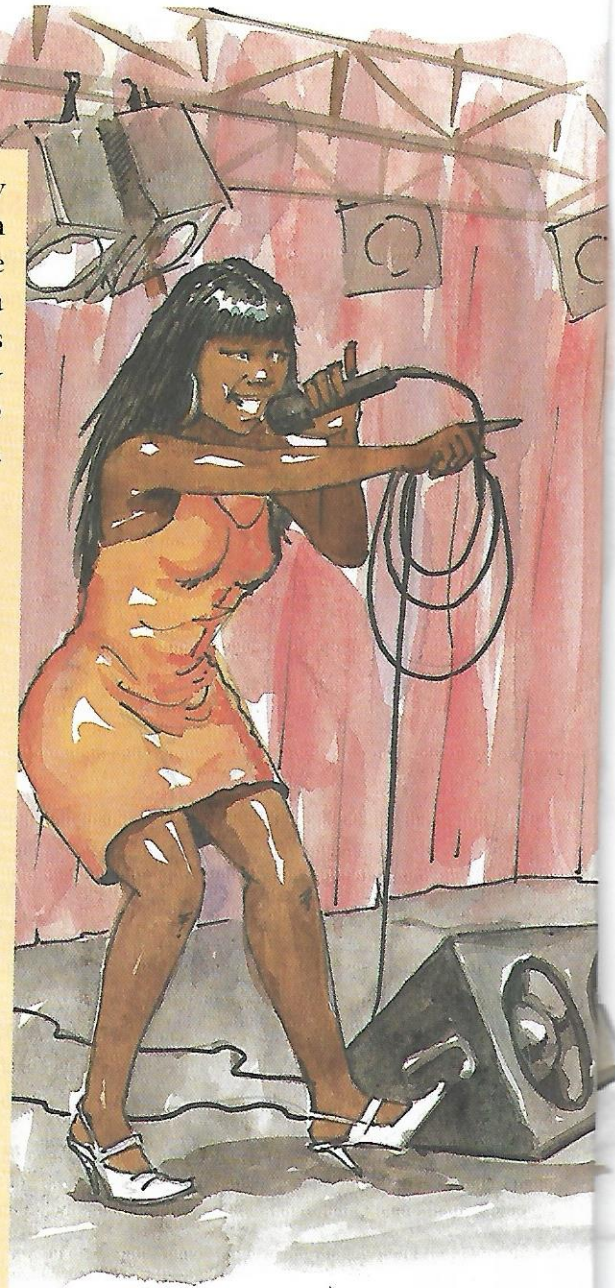
Read the text.

Hello, this is Samuquela again. Let me tell you about my favourite singer, Lizha James. Lizha James is a Mozambican singer. She lives in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique. She sings in Portuguese, Changana and English. Lizha James is a member of the *Bang Entertainment Band*. This band has many singers, but my favourite is Lizha. She won many international video awards. In 2001, she won the *Channel O Award* and a year later she won another one in a Nigerian TV station.

Her songs are much appreciated because of their message. In her songs, she tries to report Mozambican daily social life. In her songs she criticizes, educates, warns and entertains in a very interesting way. For example, in one of her songs, Lizha criticizes people that despise others just because they were lucky enough to go to university. Many people like this song because they understand what she is talking about. She talks about the truth!

One of her best songs was released in 2007. It is 'Nita Mukuma kwini', which in many discos, radio and television stations is like a national anthem. Everywhere you go, people listen to it. The rhythm, the message and the song itself are wonderful.

'Nita Mukuma kwini' is a song that can have different interpretations according to the social background, age and marital status of the listeners. 'Nita Mukuma kwini' in Changana, the language spoken in Maputo and Gaza provinces, means *where can you find a faithful, honest, good friend/partner these days? Stick to the ones you have!!!*



## VOCABULARY

Choose the correct option.

- The person who reads news on the radio is a  
a) journalist   b) radio announcer   c) newspaper   d) DJ
- The person who sings is a  
a) single   b) sing   c) singer   d) sing man
- Which word does not belong to the group?  
a) guitar   b) band   c) car   d) singer

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

award – prêmio  
despise – desprezar  
released – lançado  
faithful – fiel

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. Who is Samuquela's favourite singer?
2. What nationality is Lizha James?
3. What did she win in 2001?
4. Why do people like Lizha's songs very much?
5. According to Samuquela what is Lizha's best song?
6. Why do many people like the song "Nita Mukuma kwini"?
7. Where do people speak Changana in Mozambique?
8. Do you think it is possible to find a good, friendly and honest friend nowadays? Who is your best friend in the classroom? Why?

## SPEAKING

Imagine you meet Lizha James in the street. Ask her as many questions as you can about her life.

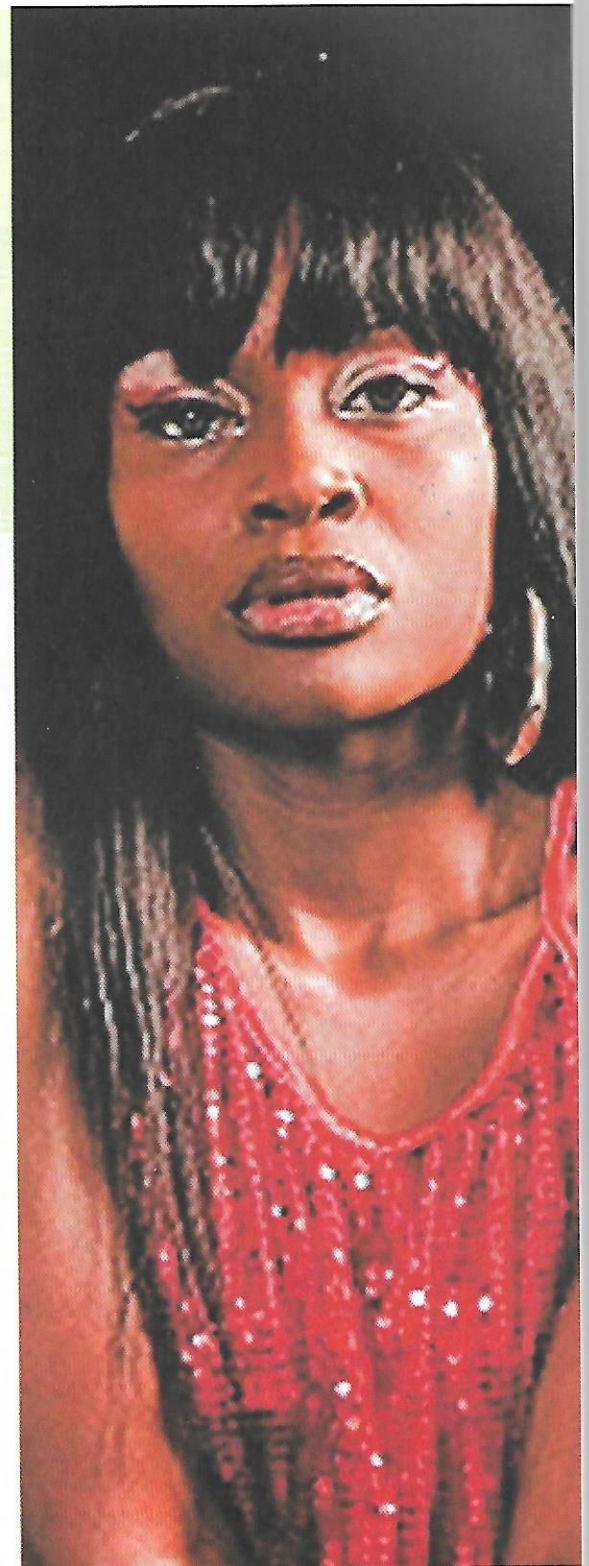
## GRAMMAR

Complete the spaces using the adverbs and prepositions of time given in the box.

last    in    at    on    ago    recently

*e.g. Lizha James released "Nita Mukuma kwini" in 2007.*

1. Lizha James sings at this club \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday.
2. The show is \_\_\_\_\_ 6:30 p.m.
3. Quinito was born \_\_\_\_\_ 1994.
4. Fina visited Manjacaze six months \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Lizha James visited the USA \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Macassa was born \_\_\_\_\_ November 1990.
7. We have Philosophy \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.
8. Lucky Dube died some years \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Paula celebrated her birthday \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
10. OK, see you \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday evening.



## WRITING

Interview people who like music or do an internet or book research and write the biography of one of the following music personalities or bands:

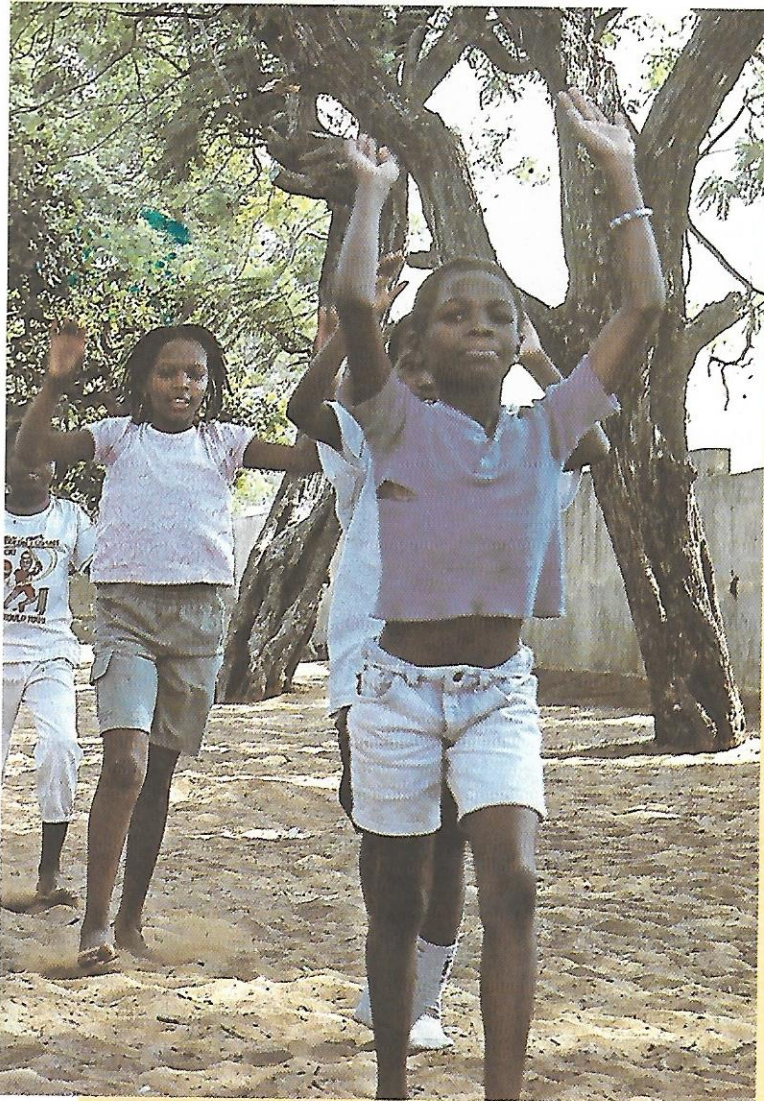
Aly Faque, Victor Salimo, Zena Abacar, Dom Maximo, Masukos, Bidju, Jorge Momade, Tchakas, Didacia, Nelson de Sousa, Camal Giva, Maninho, MC Roger or Neyma Liloca.

## PRE-READING

Speak with your partner about your favourite school games. Justify your choices.

## READING

Read the text.



Hello, my name's Mafunga. I'm a Physical Education teacher. Let me tell you about the school games I went to in Quelimane in 2007. School games are unique opportunities for students from all over the country to meet and share their social and academic lives.

The last school games I attended as a teacher of Physical Education and basketball referee were in 2007, in Quelimane. I was in the team from Manica. Quelimane started organizing the games two years before the national school games. They built and rehabilitated the sports fields, prepared accommodation for the participants, trained staff members, like guides, referees, security officers and others.

We arrived in Quelimane four days before the ceremony. We had four teams: football (girls), basketball (boys), athletics (girls) and volleyball (girls and boys).

The day of the ceremony came... The president, Mr Armando Emilio Guebuza, the Minister of Education, Dr Aires Aly, and other important people were there... Well-dressed in training suits...

The participants, students and members of the delegations were all dressed in beautiful training suits. I was very happy... It was the

first time I saw so many people together, all dressing in the same way...

The ceremony started with a group of children doing gymnastics. It was beautiful, very beautiful. Then, the president opened the ceremony. In his speech he stressed the importance of school games: *'The objective of these games is to unite children from all over Mozambique. With these games you can meet children from other provinces and take this chance to share your experiences with them. Enjoy your stay. Don't worry about the games' results...'*

The five days in Quelimane were a wonderful experience for my students and me. My province didn't win any prize but we enjoyed our stay and exchanged experiences. As the president said, the main objective was not to win prizes, but to compete and share experiences. We enjoyed Quelimane!

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

training suit – *fato de treino*  
referee – *árbitro*  
share – *partilhar*  
exchange – *trocar*

## VOCABULARY

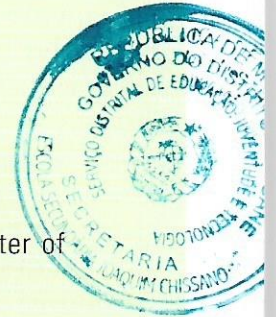
Match the words to their definitions.

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Physical Education | a) a person who wins something           |
| 2. prize              | b) something you receive after a victory |
| 3. referee            | c) a school subject                      |
| 4. winner             | d) a person who controls rules in a game |

## COMPREHENSION

Summarize the text completing the sentences below.

- Mr Mafunga is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- He teaches in \_\_\_\_\_ province.
- Mr Mafunga went to \_\_\_\_\_ in 2007.
- The preparation for school games started \_\_\_\_\_ years before.
- Mr Mafunga spent \_\_\_\_\_ days in Quelimane.
- Many people were there including the president, \_\_\_\_\_, and the Minister of Education, Dr. \_\_\_\_\_.
- Everybody there was dressed in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The objectives of the school games were not just to win but \_\_\_\_\_.
- Manica didn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- The players and the delegation of Manica enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_.



## SPEAKING

Have you ever been to a sports event? Tell your colleagues how it was, people who were there, number of players, etc.

## GRAMMAR

Make question tags for the following statements.

*e.g.* You are not Nigerian, are you?

- He's not coming, \_\_\_\_\_?
- I'm fine, \_\_\_\_\_?
- Maria doesn't speak English, \_\_\_\_\_?
- You've been to London, \_\_\_\_\_?
- You don't play basketball, \_\_\_\_\_?
- You are not vegetarian, \_\_\_\_\_?
- She plays tennis, \_\_\_\_\_?
- They like gymnastics, \_\_\_\_\_?
- The president was in Quelimane, \_\_\_\_\_?
- Mafunga lives in Manica, \_\_\_\_\_?

### REMEMBER

Question tags

- He is British, **isn't he?**
- You aren't at school, **are you?**
- She knows a lot of people, **doesn't she?**
- They don't drink alcohol, **do they?**

### WRITING

Write a report about a sports event you have been to or heard about.

## PRE-READING

Look at the picture. What sport does it represent? Is it one of your favourite sports? Justify your answer.

## READING

Read the text.

Hello, this is Saquirima again. Today, I'm going to tell you about my favourite football player – Tico Tico.

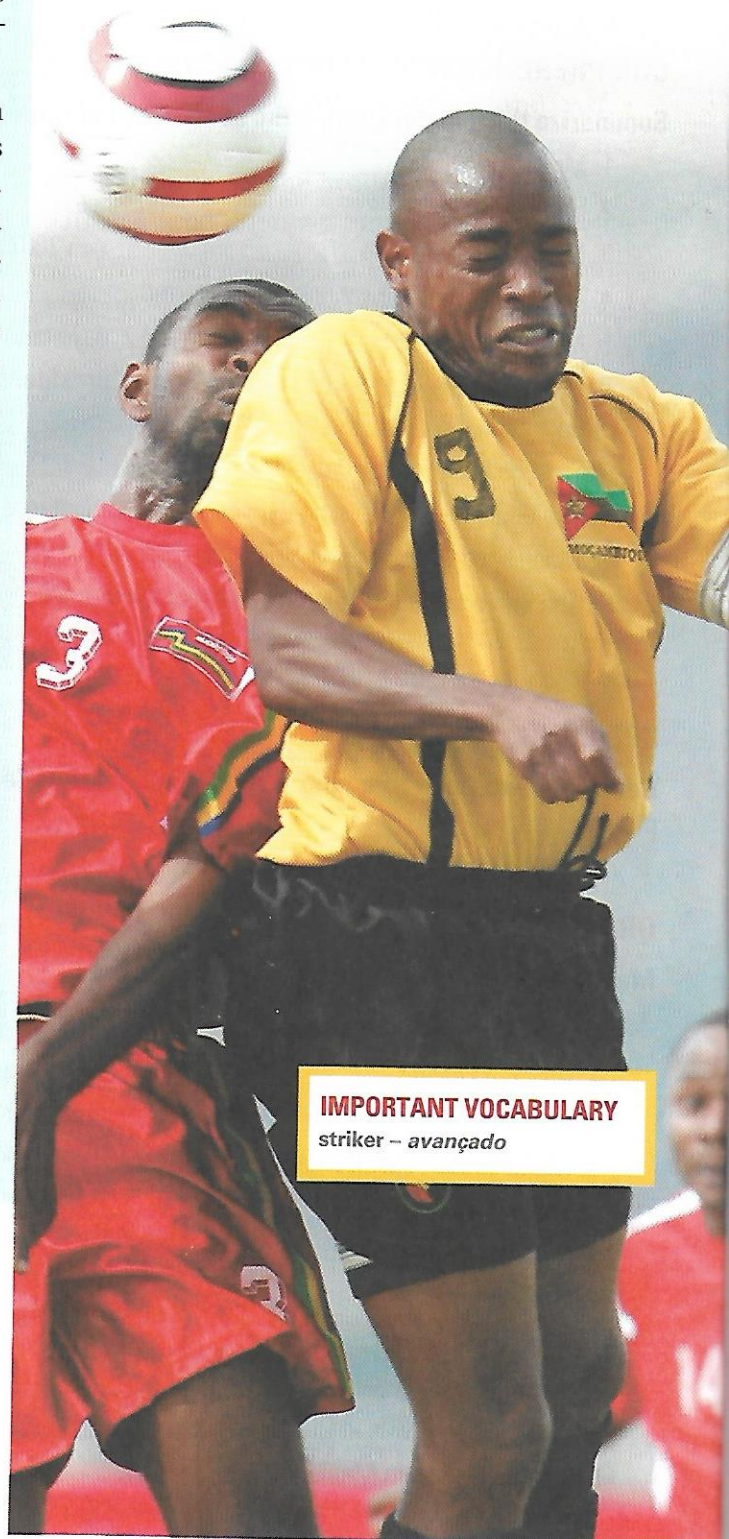
Manuel Bucuane, or simply Tico Tico, was born in Maputo on 16th August, 1973. I first heard his name when he played for Desportivo de Maputo. He is a striker. He started his sports career in Desportivo de Maputo in 1994. Because of his talent, he was called to join Estrela da Amadora, a team in Portugal. While in Portugal, Tico Tico played for Estrela and Mozambique as well. Tico Tico returned to Mozambique in 1995 and joined Desportivo again. I was very happy to see him again. I enjoy his shots. He never misses the net. If Tico Tico shoots, it is always a goal...

Tico Tico played for Jomo Cosmos, a South African team, from 1996 to 2000, and after that, he spent one year playing for Tampa Bay Mutiny. Tico Tico returned to his South African favourite team, Jomo Cosmos, where he played from 2000 to 2003.

Tico Tico also played for the Supersport United, a South African team, from 2003 to 2006.

Tico Tico has been playing for the Orlando Pirates, another South African football team, from 2007 until today.

Whenever our national team (Mambas) plays, Tico Tico is the captain. I think Tico Tico is better than Ronaldinho. The difference is that Ronaldinho plays in Europe and Tico Tico plays in South Africa.



**IMPORTANT VOCABULARY**  
striker – *avançado*

## VOCABULARY

Match the correct translation of the words:

- |                  |                               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. striker       | a) <i>falhar</i>              |
| 2. sports career | b) <i>avançado/atacante</i>   |
| 3. shoot         | c) <i>rematar</i>             |
| 4. miss          | d) <i>carreira desportiva</i> |

## COMPREHENSION

1. Copy and complete the table using information from the text:

Full name	
Nickname	
Birthplace	
Year of birth	
Position he plays in the team	

Team	Years
Desportivo de Maputo	
Jomo Cosmos	
Estrela da Amadora	
Supersport United	
Tampa Bay Mutiny	

2. Copy from the text three expressions that tell you that Saquirima likes Tico Tico very much.

## SPEAKING

Who is your favourite football player? Tell your colleague who this person is, his/her age and nationality, the team he/she plays for, etc.

## GRAMMAR

Rewrite the sentences making comparisons.

*e.g. Maninho / good / Luisinho → Maninho is better than Luisinho.*

- Aidar / fast / Ilídio
- Antique / slow / Malique
- Chauria / intelligent / Bacarito
- Norte Jazz / famous / A Vitória do Zimbabwe
- Desportivo's football pitch / big / Nova Aliança's
- Textil de Pungue's players / short / Namutequeliua's
- Football players / live / long / drunkards
- Karate / dangerous / chess
- Cidinha / beautiful / Lalinha
- Faela plays boxing / good / parachuting

### REMEMBER

**Comparative degree of adjectives**  
Mozambique is **hotter than** England.

hot → hotter than

### WRITING

Speak to adults you know that like sports or make an internet or book research and write a biography of a sports person you heard about or like a lot. This sports person can be alive or dead.

*e.g. Joaquim João, Nico, Ronaldinho, Duda, Chiquinho Conde, Filipe, Chababe, Angelo, Saide Omar, João de Sousa, Anuar Mussagy, etc.*

## PRE-READING

The following is a picture of a cinema. Do you like going to the cinema? Why or why not?

## READING

Read the text.



Gil Mulandeza is a lecturer at Eduardo Mondlane University. He did Media Studies at the Media Resource Centre in Durban. Here, he talks to Alexandre Matsimbe, a radio journalist, about different genres of films and plays.

**Journalist:** Dr. Mulandeza, what's the difference between a film and a play?

**Dr. Mulandeza:** Well, you watch a film at the cinema, on TV or on a computer. It involves many people in its production. We have actors (people who perform), editors (who select what's good or bad, the music to be included and so on). A play is a live performance. Here you see the actors performing. What is common about these two genres is that they both tell a story.

**Journalist:** What types of films are there?

**Dr. Mulandeza:** There are many. I'm going to tell you about the most common ones. Comedy films are aimed at making people laugh. For

example, films by Eddie Murphy, Bud Spencer and Watsongo. There are action films, which show a lot of fighting and violence, for example, James Bond and kung-fu films. These films aren't good for children. There are also science fiction films. These deal with scientific and technological issues...

**Journalist:** What is the importance of films and plays for the public?

**Dr. Mulandeza:** Well, all these genres are very important for passing important and critical messages in a very interesting way. For instance, a message that would take a long time to pass could take only ten minutes to be understood in a play or a film.

**Journalist:** Thank you very much for your time, Dr. Mulandeza.

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

comedy film – *filme de comédia*  
genre – *género*  
lecturer – *docente universitário*

## VOCABULARY

Complete the spaces using the words in the box.

1. You watch a film in a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. You see a play in a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. You can play basketball in a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Comedy films make people \_\_\_\_\_.

laugh  
hall  
cinema  
playhouse

## COMPREHENSION

Say whether the statements are true or false.

1. Dr. Mulandeza lives and works in Durban.
2. There are only two genres of films.
3. Actors are only women.
4. Plays and films educate people.
5. Plays and films can be used to pass important messages.
6. Action films are not good for children because they are long.
7. Kung-fu films are comedies.
8. Bud Spencer is a science fiction film character.
9. James Bond is a film character.
10. Ten minutes in a play or film can change the lives of many people.

## SPEAKING

Discuss with your colleagues a film (comedy, action, etc.) or a play you have watched.

## GRAMMAR

Make your own sentences using adverbs of frequency: **always, sometimes, often, never.**

*e.g. get up early → I never get up early.*

1. have lunch in a restaurant
2. have a shower
3. go to bed before dinner
4. arrive home before 12 p.m.
5. go to school by plane
6. have rice and chicken for breakfast
7. listen to Chinese music
8. watch American films on TV
9. visit friends
10. go to playhouses

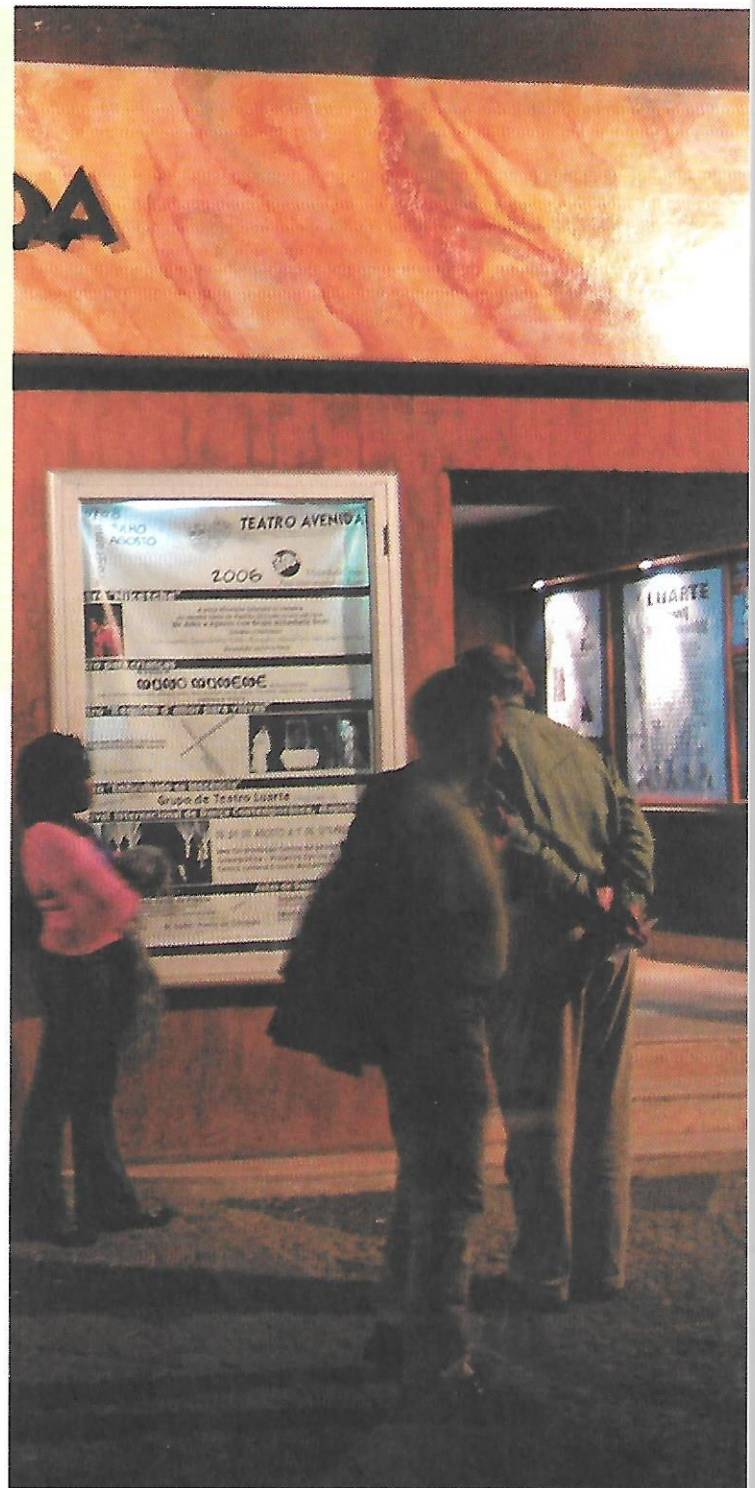
## REMEMBER

### Adverbs of frequency

They go between the subject and the verb.

**Exception:** after the verb 'to be' –

I am **never** sad.



## WRITING

Describe a film or a play you have watched.

## PRE-READING

Look at the picture below and together with your partner try to identify what is being illustrated. Is it something you believe in? Justify your position.

## READING

Read the text.

Paulina Chiziane's latest book was published in 2000 in Portugal by Editorial Caminho and in Mozambique by Ndjira. It offers a true Mozambican story. This novel was written using a very simple and interesting language. The novel is entitled *The Seventh Swearing* and talks about a true Mozambican real life issue: witchcraft.

The main characters of the story are David, a successful businessman, Vera, David's wife, and two children, Clemente and Suzy.

To David, like many others, money brought happiness and troubles, especially because he has a lot! Because of his money and through witchcraft, David got into trouble. He got another woman pregnant of twins and he stopped paying his workers because he was too busy with his private life.

David started to drink. One day, because his social and economic life was not running very well, he went to a bar. There he met an old friend who advised him to visit a witchdoctor to solve all his problems. David went to see the witchdoctor. When he arrived at the witchdoctor's house, he met one of his workers who also wanted financial and social support. The witchdoctor told David to kill his lover. David had to do this if he wanted to be free from his problems!



### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

character – *personagem*  
swearing – *juramento*

## VOCABULARY

Where do these writers come from?

1. Marcelino dos Santos
2. Mia Couto
3. Helder Muteia
4. Paulina Chiziane

## SPEAKING

Have you ever read any Mozambican novel? Tell your colleagues about it. First tell who the writer is and summarise the story you have read.



David and the witchdoctor

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. What is the title of the novel?
2. When was this novel published?
3. Who is the writer of this novel?
4. Where was this novel published?
5. What is the name of the publisher?
6. Who are the main characters of the story?
7. Why did David start to drink?
8. Do you think David killed his lover? Why (not)?

## GRAMMAR

Transform the adjectives given in adverbs of manner and write your own sentences.

*e.g. slow → Magaiza works slowly.*

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. fast       | 6. careful   |
| 2. terrible   | 7. easy      |
| 3. successful | 8. automatic |
| 4. happy      | 9. gentle    |
| 5. quick      | 10. quiet    |

## REMEMBER

### Adverbs of manner

Usually add **-ly** or **-ily** to the adjective to form adverbs of manner:

sad → sadly

heavy → heavily

Some adverbs are irregular:

good → well

## WRITING

There are many Mozambican writers with many books published. Interview people or read one of their books and make a summary.

Here is a list of some Mozambican writers: Mia Couto, José Craveirinha, Noémia de Sousa, Unkulane Baka Khossa, Orlando Mendes, Paulina Chiziane, Calane da Silva, Guita Júnior, Marcelino dos Santos and Armando Guebuza.

## PRE-READING

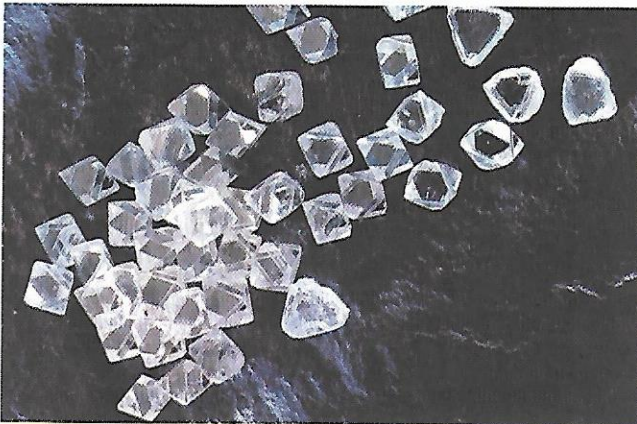
The text below is about a play. Do you enjoy watching plays? Do you have the habit of going to the theatre?

## READING

Read the text.

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

dressed to kill – *bem vestido*



Richard Baulene went to a playhouse to watch a play entitled *He sold false diamonds and now they want him dead or alive*. Here he tells us what the play was about.

A young man, called Pauleque, 22 years of age, dressed to kill, went to talk to the owner of a local shop, Mr Nhassimitane. I think this story was in Tete. Pauleque entered the shop and went straight to Mr Nhassimitane.

**Pauleque:** Good morning, sir.

**Mr Nhassimitane:** Good morning, young man, what can I do for you?

The young man opened his bag and showed small glasses to the shop owner and said: "I have something for you. It will change your life. Many people in Mozambique, especially here where you live, are rich because of this. These are diamonds, pure diamonds!"

Mr Nhassimitane called his wife and three children. They all looked at the diamonds. The wife kissed the husband and the children hugged each other and the shop owner said to Pauleque: "OK, young man, I'll take them. How much are you selling them for?"

**Pauleque:** Well, as I told you, I am just starting this business. Can we go to the next shop to test it?

**Mr Nhassimitane:** My son, tell me how much you want for them without delay.

**Pauleque:** OK, you can take them for 10,000 Mts...

**Mr Nhassimitane:** Here you are my son. Enjoy your life young boy...

**Pauleque:** Thank you, I am happy that I am contributing to the improvement of yours... Good luck!

On the following day, Mr Nhassimitane called a meeting with all members of his family and told them that he was starting a new life. He passed a blank A4 paper around for his family to complete with their names on the left and two items they wanted to get from Maputo where he was going to sell his diamonds.

He left Tete for Maputo, the following day. When he arrived in Maputo, he went to a shop downtown. He entered the shop and used the same strategy the young man had used. After the traditional greetings, Mr Nhassimitane gave his diamonds to the owner of the shop, Mr Razac, and said: "Look at this business. Are you interested?"

Mr Razac looked at the diamonds and said: Oh yes, very interested... These are just pieces of glass, can't you see? Look, these are from a Coca Cola bottle. Look...

Mr Nhassimitane left the shop crying. He went straight to the bus stop and caught a bus back home. Three days later, after his return from Maputo, the members of his family went to receive their presents. Mr Nhassimitane told them: "Your presents are coming from Maputo by boat. You will receive them soon."

Mr Nhassimitane reported the case to Tete local police station and now everybody wants to catch Pauleque dead or alive.

## VOCABULARY

Complete the table using five words related to the topics given.

Sport	Entertainment	Hobbies	Leisure

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What is the title of the play?
2. Who are the characters in the play?
3. What does Pauleque look like?
4. Where did this story take place?
5. What does Mr Nhassimitane do?
6. Why did Pauleque insisted in saying *these are diamonds, pure diamonds*?
7. Did Pauleque know that the diamonds were false?
8. How much did Mr Nhassimitane pay for the diamonds?
9. When will the members of the family receive their presents from Maputo?
10. If you were Mr Nhassimitane, what would you do to Pauleque if you found him in the street?

## SPEAKING

Read the text again and play roles: Mr Nhassimitane, Pauleque, Mr Nhassimitane's wife, his children, Mr Razac and the police officer.

## GRAMMAR

These sentences are all wrong. Correct them.

1. Madina comes from Cuamba, didn't she?
2. Where are you live?
3. Chingale de Tete is good this year than two years ago.
4. I am terrible sorry about your situation.
5. I living in Palmeiras.
6. Castro was born in Tete, isn't he?
7. Look, Manuela cooks rice now.
8. Have you sisters?
9. Niassa football stadium is beautiful than Inharrime football pitch.
10. This bus moves slow.



## WRITING

1. Imagine that your city/village/school wanted to organize a football competition or a music show. Design an advertisement for this event.
2. Write a biography of a national or an international famous sport or music person.

**PRE-READING**

Look at the two pictures below. Do you recognize any of the men? What do you know about him/them?

**READING**

Read the text.



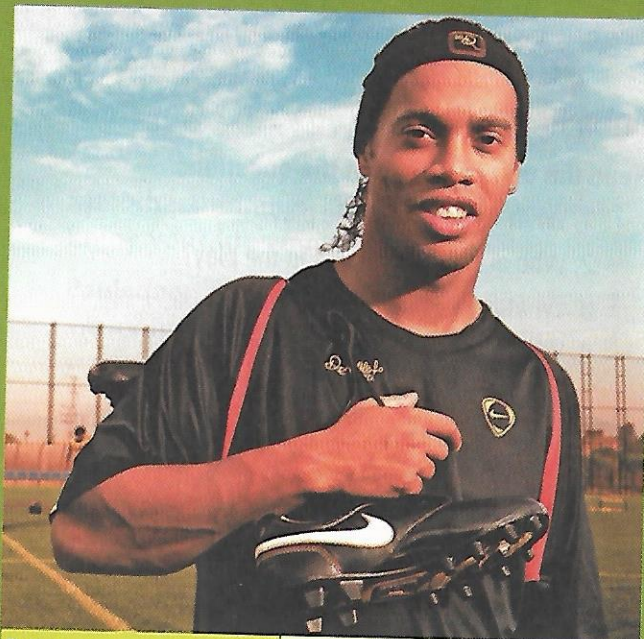
Full name: António Emílio Leite Couto  
Date of birth: July 7, 1955  
Place of birth: Beira  
Nickname: Mia

Mia Couto is considered one of the leading writers in Mozambique. He writes in Portuguese. Couto has tried to invent a new literary style that blends the European language with the rich oral traditions of the country's indigenous Bantu and Swahili speakers.

His writing abilities go a long way back. Between 1978 and 1981 he edited a weekly magazine called *Tempo*, and during the first half of the 1980s he served as editor of the newspaper *Notícias*.

Here are his selected writings:

- *Dew Roots*, Edições Tempo, 1983.
- *Voices Made Night*, David Brookshaw, trans., Heinemann, 1990.
- *Cronicando* (non-fiction essays), Edições Notícias, 1988, Caminho, 1991.
- *Every Man Is a Race*, David Brookshaw, trans., Heinemann, 1994.
- *Somnambulist Land* (novel), Caminho, 1992.
- *Dreamt Stories* (short stories), Caminho, 1994.
- *Under the Frangipani*, David Brookshaw, (detective novel), trans., Serpent's Tail, 2001.
- *The Last Flight of the Flamingo*, Serpent's Tail, 2004.
- *A River Called Time, a House Called Earth* (novel), Caminho, 2002.



Full name	Ronaldo de Assis Moreira
Nickname	Ronaldinho
Date of birth	March 21, 1980
Place of birth	Porto Alegre, Brazil
Height	1.82 m (5 ft 11½ in)
Playing position	Attacking midfielder

**Club information**

Current club	Atlético Mineiro
Number	49

**Youth clubs**

1997–1998	Grémio de Porto Alegre
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**Senior clubs**

Years	Club
1998 – 2001	Grémio de Porto Alegre
2001 – 2003	Paris Saint-Germain
2003 – 2008	Barcelona
2008 – 2010	Milan
2011 – 2012	Flamengo
2012	Atlético Mineiro

**National team**

1999	Brazil
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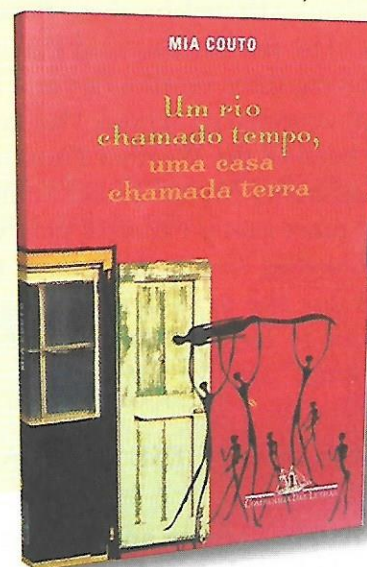
## COMPREHENSION

1. Read the text and complete the table.

	Mia Couto	Ronaldinho
Full name		
Birthplace		
Date of birth		
Age (this year)		
Languages spoken		
Activities		

2. Say whether the statements are true or false.

- Mia Couto speaks Swahili.
- Mia Couto was born in a rural area of Mozambique.
- Ronaldinho plays for Barcelona now.
- Ronaldinho is an attacker.
- Ronaldinho is tall.
- Mia Couto published *The Last Flight of the Flamingo* in 2004.
- Ronaldinho lives in Brazil.
- Ronaldinho was born in S. Paulo.
- Mia Couto writes his stories in many languages.
- Mia Couto worked as an editor.



## GRAMMAR

Write correct sentences.

- are / writing / now / in English / we
- my / look / father / tennis / playing / is / now
- slowly / Matola / his / drives / car
- happily / we / received / our / national team
- ? / doesn't / she / football / plays / Neninha
- she / didn't / ? / Julinha / lived / Moatize / in
- player / ? / is / father / a / football / your
- tomorrow / you / ? / are / coming
- our / teams / better / yours / are / than
- Makoka / faster / runs / Filo / than

Remember to take into account the use of the present simple and present continuous, adverbs, comparative of adjectives, interrogative form and question tags.

## WRITING

Choose one of the following topics:

- Write a biography of a famous sportsman or sportswoman, a comedian or a musician of your province.
- Write a summary of a book you have read.

## PRE-READING

Floods are a problem in Mozambique. In your opinion which measures can be taken to prevent flood damage?

## READING

Read the text.

Inhambane city, especially Chalambe, Muele and Mafurreira communities, is flooded again. The floods in 2000 had already affected these communities. According to the mayor of Inhambane, Mr Lourenço Macul, talking to STV journalists last night, there are more than 500 residents affected by these floods in Inhambane city. The mayor also said that these victims are receiving three meals a day and are staying at the local commercial school. Our reporter contacted the head of the Weather Forecast Department in Inhambane, Mr Sebastião Sambo, who told us that more rain is expected next week.

*"According to our data, there will be torrential rain for the next two weeks. We recommend people to buy food and boil the water used for cooking," said Mr Sambo.*

### WHY ARE THESE COTTAGES ALWAYS FLOODED?

Chalambe, Muele and Mafurreira are always flooded in Inhambane city. Our reporter contacted Dr. Ernesto Macaringue, lecturer of Geography and Environmental Studies at UEM, to explain why we always have floods in these cottages of Inhambane. Dr. Macaringue told us:

*"When you cut a tree or kill an animal, you are causing problems for yourself. In Chalambe, Muele and Mafurreira, where these floods often occur, there were trees in the 1980's, but people cut them to get money for their lives or to build their houses. These trees protected the soil, but now because there are no more trees, when it rains, water runs straight to the houses and they get flooded."*

Dr. Macaringue recommends: *"First of all, people should not cut trees because these can*

*defend them; secondly, when building their houses, they should leave spaces so that water can run to the sea without problems. If they block these channels, then, they will have floods every year."*

### FLOODS CAUSE MALARIA AND CHOLERA

Our reporter went to the local hospital to contact the doctor about the consequences of floods in Inhambane city.

*"We have more than 50 patients suffering from malaria and ten admitted last night because of cholera,"* said Dr. Paula Cumbane.

We asked whether there is a relation between these diseases and floods, and she answered: *"As you know, floods make water pools and mosquitoes lay their eggs and reproduce there. Female mosquitoes are responsible for causing malaria. Concerning cholera, many people here do not drink good water. They fetch water from the pools and drink. Cholera is transmitted through water."*

What do you recommend, doctor?

*"As a doctor I recommend people to wash their vegetables very well before eating them. They should use mosquito nets and dump all the pools they have in their home area,"* concluded Dr. Paula.

By Maninho Ilídio Miguel

#### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

flood – cheia  
mayor – presidente do município  
cottage – habitação  
dump – esvaziar

## VOCABULARY

Circle the words that have to do with the environment.

clothes	erosion	pollution	CD
floods	desertification	droughts	ivers

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and say whether the statements are true (T), false (F) or probable (P).

1. Maninho Ilídio Miguel lives in Inhambane.
2. Inhambane city is flooded.
3. The journalist of STV went to Inhambane.
4. Lourenço Macul is the mayor of Inhambane city.
5. There will be more rain in Inhambane.
6. Dr. Macaringue knows a lot about floods and environmental problems.
7. These floods were partially provoked by the people who live there.
8. When people cut trees, they knew the consequences.
9. Cholera and malaria can be caused by floods.
10. Everybody must use mosquito nets.

## SPEAKING

1. In groups discuss why we have floods, what measures people should take when there are floods and what attention should be given to children, old people, disabled people, pregnant women, etc.
2. Choose one of the following and discuss:
  - a) The journalist used information from: Lourenço Macul, Mr Sambo, Dr. Macaringue and Dr. Paula. Who else do you think should be heard about these floods?
  - b) Why does Dr. Paula start by saying "As a doctor I recommend..." and not "I recommend you to..."

## GRAMMAR

Rewrite the sentences using the future simple.

*e.g. in / play / Desportivo / next weekend / Metangula → Desportivo will play in Metangula next weekend.*

1. in 20 years time / hotter / the world / be
2. the Zambezi river banks / floods / in / January / affect
3. make / Mabalane / droughts / people / suffer / next year / in
4. kill / many / people / malaria / next year
5. flooded / affect / cholera / areas / of / Beira
6. floods / affect / ? / Cabo Delgado / one day
7. next Friday / clean / Wimbe beach / students / Pemba Secondary school / from
8. trees / cut / why / people / ?
9. rain / next March / it / a lot
10. residents / cut / trees / from now until 2090 / not

### REMEMBER

#### Future simple

The weather **will be** worse next week.  
will + infinitive of  
the main verb

## WRITING

Mozambique is often affected by natural disasters (floods, droughts, etc.). Prepare a five minute oral presentation giving solutions to the problems that affect your community. You can design a poster or write guidelines to help you.

*e.g. When there are floods, people should boil water to avoid cholera...*

## PRE-READING

Discuss with your partner things you can do to help protect the environment.

## READING

Read this interview to Dr. Manecas Mapilele, who works for the Provincial Directorate of Environment.

**Alexandre Matsimbe:** What is the environment, Dr. Mapilele?

**Dr. Mapilele:** Well, the environment is everything around us. I am talking about the air, water and land in which people, animals and plants live.

**Alexandre Matsimbe:** Why is the environment important for us?

**Dr. Mapilele:** Well, as I said, the environment is everything which is around us. What we eat and breathe comes from the environment; that is why we should protect it. For example, you should protect animals in danger of extinction, avoid cutting trees and burning bushes, you shouldn't pollute the air or water, etc. If you do these things, the environment will thank you...

**Alexandre Matsimbe:** Which animals are in danger of extinction? Dogs, for instance, are they in danger?

**Dr. Mapilele:** Well, animals in danger of extinction are animals of which only a few exist. The number of these animals is very small. So, the world is protecting them so that nobody kills them. These animals include, for example, the marine turtle, the white tiger, the dolphin, the dugong, the white goat, the whale, the kangaroo and the penguin.

**Alexandre Matsimbe:** What happens if you kill these animals?

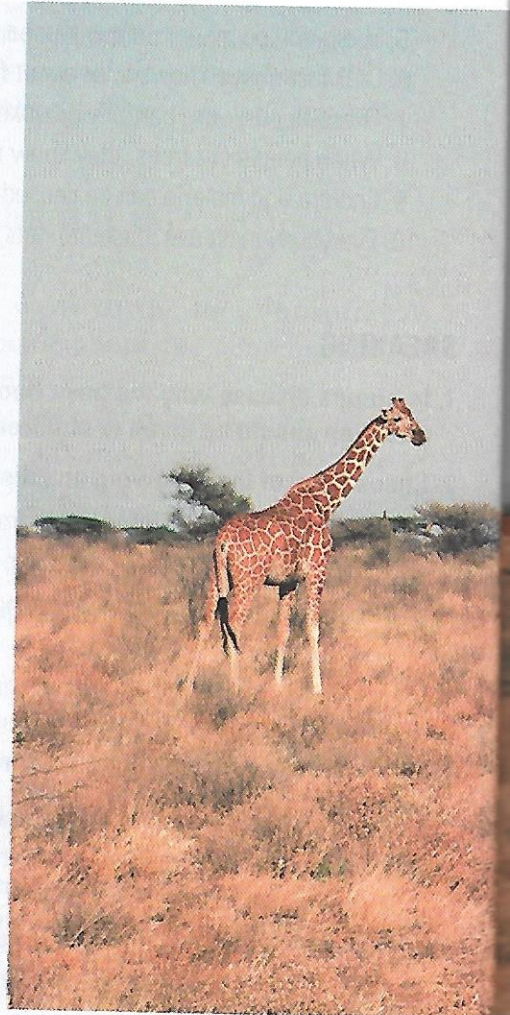
**Dr. Mapilele:** The Mozambican government will punish people who don't obey these protection laws. These laws vary from imprisonment to heavy fines. Last month we caught ten people who were stealing turtle eggs. They will be spending the next four years in prison...

**Alexandre Matsimbe:** What should people do to protect the environment?

**Dr. Mapilele:** Well, everybody should do something for the environment. When you cut a tree, you should think about the consequences of cutting it. When you kill animals or go fishing, think about what will happen in 200 years time. Protect the environment today, so that your grandchildren will have a healthy place to live in the future. There are people who go fishing using mosquito nets. They take everything out from the water. It is not good for the environment... There are also people who build their houses on the dunes. Houses on the dunes cause erosion.

**Alexandre Matsimbe:** Thank you, Dr. Mapilele, for your time.

**Dr. Mapilele:** Don't mention it, pay me a visit any time!



### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

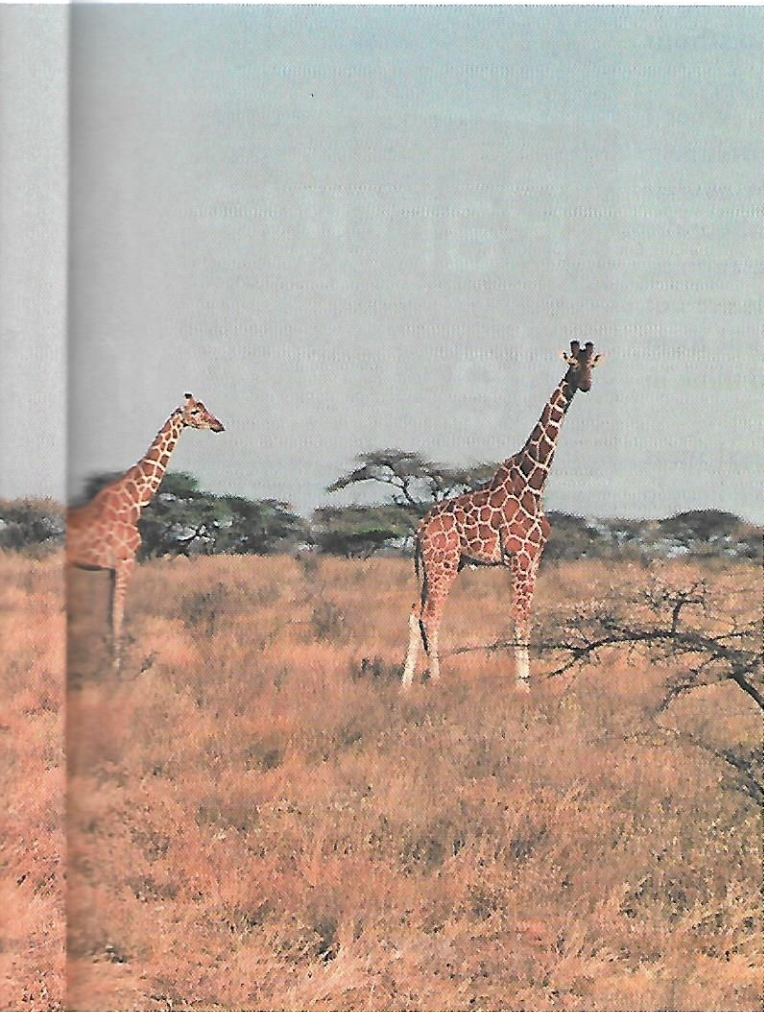
directorate – *direcção*  
that is why – *é por isso que*  
so that – *para que*  
dugong – *dugongo*

**VOCABULARY**

Complete the table using the information given.

- cutting trees
- setting fire
- hunting every day
- killing animals when is necessary
- using poison for fishing
- using insecticide
- planting trees

Good environmental practices	Bad environmental practices



**COMPREHENSION**

Read the text again and summarise it by completing the gaps.

Alexandre Matsimbe is a \_\_\_\_\_. One day, he went to \_\_\_\_\_ to interview Dr. Mapilele. Dr. Mapilele is an \_\_\_\_\_. According to Dr. Mapilele, the environment is \_\_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_\_. There are some animals in danger of extinction. Here are three of them: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. It is illegal to hunt or kill these animals. If you are found killing, hunting or cutting trees you will \_\_\_\_\_. It is a crime to do things against the law. Ten people \_\_\_\_\_. When people use mosquito nets for fishing, they \_\_\_\_\_. It's a shame, let's protect our environment!

**SPEAKING**

In the classroom ask your colleagues what they do to protect the environment.

**GRAMMAR**

Write ten sentences of your own using the future continuous.

*e.g. I will be spending the next four weeks in Mascarenhas.*

**REMEMBER**

**Future continuous**

They **will be spending** the next four years in prison.

will + be + -ing form of the main verb

**WRITING**

Write down ten tips on how to preserve the environment. Think about what you can do at school, at home and in your community.

## PRE-READING

Which National Parks do you know? With your classmates discuss the importance of National Parks for wildlife preservation.

## READING

Read the text.

Hello, this is Samuquela again. Let me tell you about environment preservation and what we can do about it.

I went to spend my holiday in Gorongosa last year. What I saw there was very interesting. They preserve the environment in a sustainable way. Our geography teacher taught us that sustainable use is when one uses something thinking about the future. In Gorongosa, you can find lions, monkeys, rabbits, wild chickens, and tortoises, all moving freely. People are not forbidden to eat these animals, but they can only kill them when it is necessary to do so. People are educated and think in a good way...

Local people raise domestic animals. When they need meat they slaughter their domestic animals and eat them. People that lived on hunting animals are now doing different things: some do business, and others do artwork to sell...

They also know how to preserve food. Some years ago, they hunted animals every day because they didn't know how to preserve food. Nowadays, they know how to do it, so they don't need to hunt every day...

Children learn in schools how to preserve the environment. Each student plants a fruit tree at the beginning of the school year. These fruit trees produce air that the community needs to breathe, children eat the fruits and the local community uses the branches to make firewood or coal to prepare their food...

The community leader, Mr Guenja, does not allow people to dig or make holes anywhere because it causes erosion. When they build their houses, they leave some water channels so that, when it rains, water doesn't cause floods. When I finish my grade 10, I will live in Gorongosa and enjoy the real world...

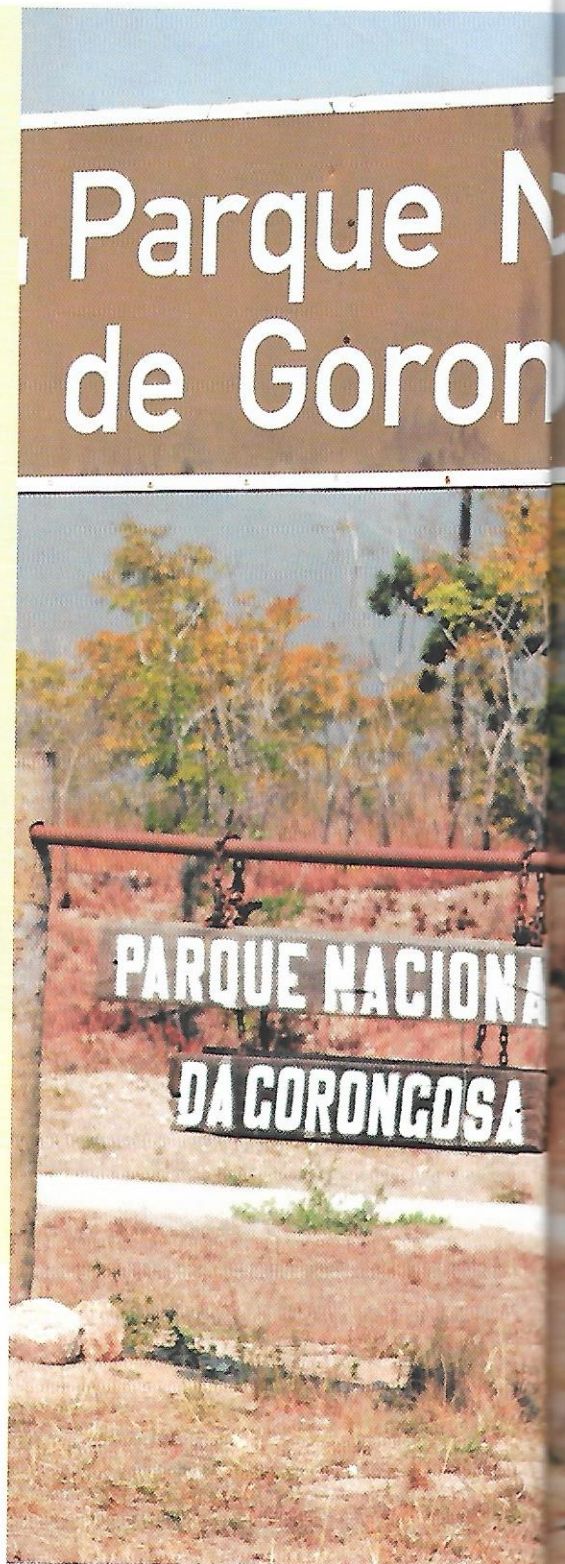
### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

sustainable – *sustentável*  
slaughter – *degolar*

## VOCABULARY

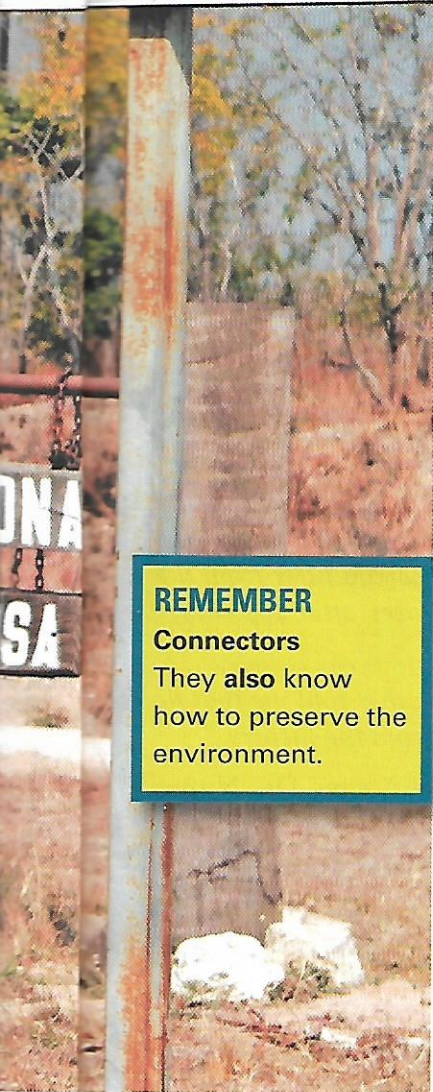
Which word does not belong to the group?

- |             |        |         |               |
|-------------|--------|---------|---------------|
| 1. lion     | pigeon | monkey  | leopard       |
| 2. mountain | river  | lake    | swimming pool |
| 3. preserve | kill   | educate | plant         |



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**REMEMBER**

**Connectors**

They **also** know how to preserve the environment.

**COMPREHENSION**

Answer the questions.

1. Where does Samuquela come from?
2. Where did he spend his holiday?
3. What interesting things did he find in Gorongosa?
4. What does 'sustainable use' mean?
5. What animals can you find in Gorongosa?
6. Can people eat rabbits whenever they want?
7. What animals move freely in Gorongosa?
8. What do children learn in their school?
9. Why does the community leader forbid people to dig or make holes?
10. Why is Samuquela interested in going to live in Gorongosa?

**SPEAKING**

Discuss in your group what activities should be done to preserve the environment in the area where you live.

**GRAMMAR**

Complete the sentences using the following connectors:

but	because	although	also	as
when	after	too	either	before

1. Mambas played very well, \_\_\_\_\_ they lost.
2. Maxaquene won in Maputo and in Tete \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I like Chingale \_\_\_\_\_ I come from Tete.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 2007, I was living in Pemba Metugi.
5. Manuela doesn't like fish and Paulo doesn't like fish \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I will see you \_\_\_\_\_ the ceremony.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ English is a very simple subject, many students fail.
8. Maradona \_\_\_\_\_ speaks English.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you know, many Mozambicans speak more than three languages.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ you come to visit, bring my CDs.

**WRITING**

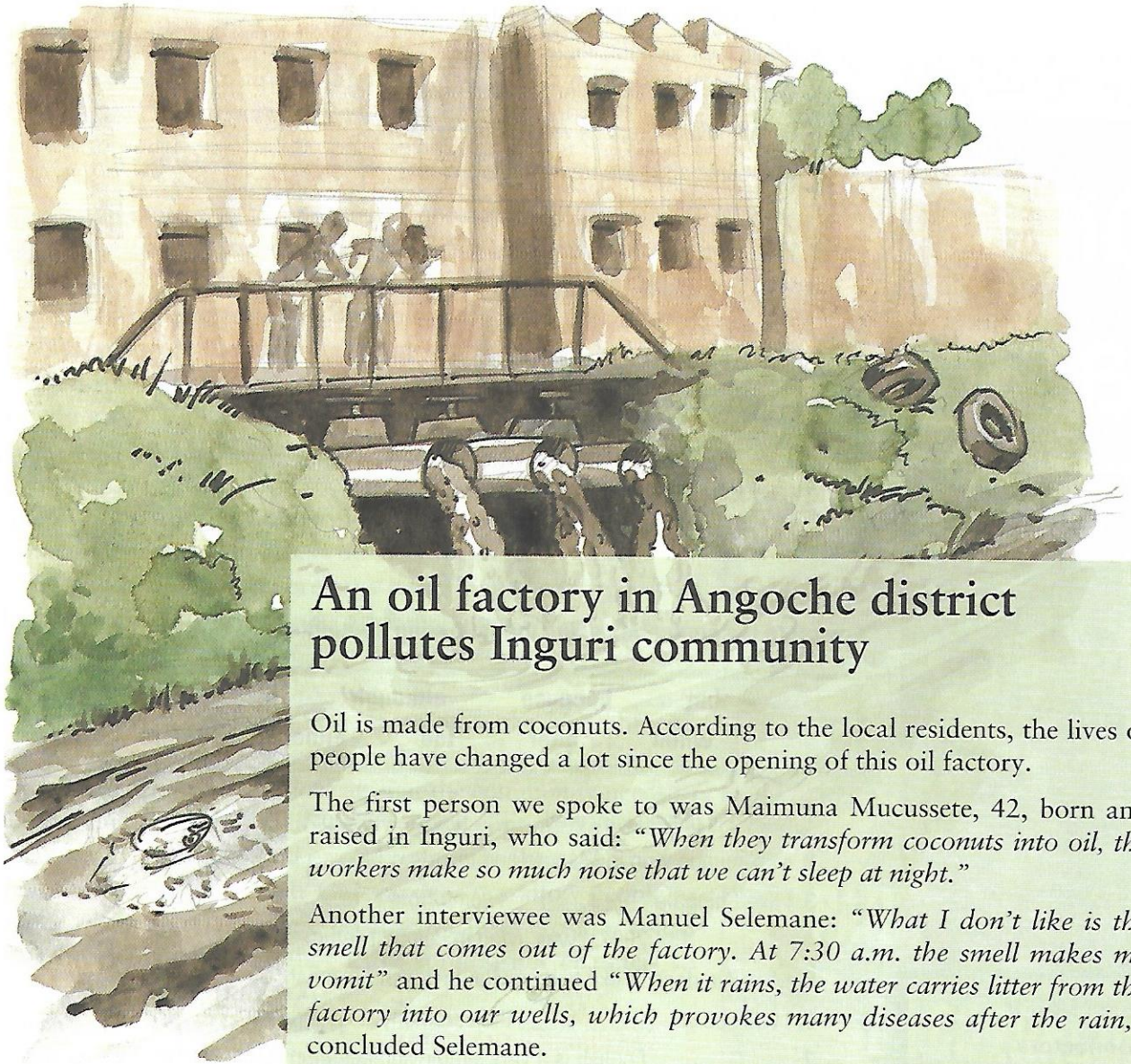
Go around your home area and find activities that are good or bad for the environment, then, design a poster in which you teach people how to preserve the environment.

### PRE-READING

Look at the picture. With your partner discuss what you think it illustrates.

### READING

Read the text.



Oil factory

## An oil factory in Angoche district pollutes Inguri community

Oil is made from coconuts. According to the local residents, the lives of people have changed a lot since the opening of this oil factory.

The first person we spoke to was Maimuna Mucusete, 42, born and raised in Inguri, who said: *“When they transform coconuts into oil, the workers make so much noise that we can’t sleep at night.”*

Another interviewee was Manuel Selemene: *“What I don’t like is the smell that comes out of the factory. At 7:30 a.m. the smell makes me vomit”* and he continued *“When it rains, the water carries litter from the factory into our wells, which provokes many diseases after the rain,”* concluded Selemene.

Nina, a student from the local school, says: *“My brother told me that he thinks that people here cough because of the smoke from the factory.”*

*“Pollution should be one of our biggest concerns,”* says Dr. Nunes Alberto, senior lecturer at the Pedagogic University, a specialist in environmental studies. He talked about pollution and its consequences.

According to Dr. Alberto, pollution is the process of making air and water dangerously dirty and not suitable for people to use. For example, air can be polluted by smoke, chemicals, etc., and water can be polluted by poisoning.

**IMPORTANT VOCABULARY**  
interviewee – *entrevistado(a)*

## VOCABULARY

Complete the sentences using your own words.

- Oil comes from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A well is a place where people fetch \_\_\_\_\_.
- Smoke can pollute the \_\_\_\_\_.
- An environmentalist is a person who \_\_\_\_\_.

## SPEAKING

Discuss with your colleagues what pollutes the environment. Give examples.

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and say whether the statements are true, false or not mentioned.

- Inguri community pollutes the factory.
- Oil always comes from coconuts.
- The lives of people in Inguri changed for the better with the oil factory.
- People who live in Inguri community don't sleep at night.
- Maimuna Mucussete comes from Angoche.
- Manuel Selemane doesn't like the smell that comes from the factory.
- After the rain, people catch some diseases.
- Nina is sure that people cough because of the factory.
- Nunes Alberto is a teacher at the local university.
- There are many ways you can pollute the environment.

## GRAMMAR

Complete the spaces using the following words.

can      should      shouldn't      mustn't      can't      may      must

- Shops \_\_\_\_\_ sell cigarettes to teenagers under 16.
- Speak aloud. I \_\_\_\_\_ hear you.
- If you want to lose weight, you \_\_\_\_\_ eat cold food.
- There is a disco over there. You \_\_\_\_\_ go there.
- People \_\_\_\_\_ watch that film, it is interesting.
- There are animals that \_\_\_\_\_ live without water.
- Tell me, \_\_\_\_\_ you memorise the names of ten Chinese rivers?
- I'm hungry. I \_\_\_\_\_ manage to walk.
- Look, there \_\_\_\_\_ be an accident. There are many people crying.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ come in.

### REMEMBER

#### Modals

Pollution **should** be our concern.

Modals are followed by an infinitive without 'to'.

## WRITING

People pollute the environment in many different ways. Make a list of activities that pollute the environment.

## PRE-READING

The picture below is one of desertification. With your partner discuss the main causes of desertification you know of.

## READING

Read this interview to Dr. Ana Maquina by Samuquela, a grade 9 student.

**Samuquela:** My Geography teacher asked our class to do a research on desertification. I have come here to ask you for help. Can you tell me what desertification is?

**Dr. Ana Maquina:** Well, desertification is usually caused by the lack of rain and lack of trees and water in rivers, lakes, etc. Generally speaking, this happens in tropical areas where the weather is hot and it doesn't rain.

**Samuquela:** What are the consequences of desertification?

**Dr. Ana Maquina:** Desertification brings many bad consequences for people. Because in a desert there is no water, there are no trees and food, people starve and always move from one place to another looking for better conditions of life.

The lack of trees poses the problem of lack of oxygen and water in the soil. Many industries find their raw materials in the forest. Since in the desert there are no trees, there aren't many raw materials. As you know, many people live on agriculture. In deserts there isn't enough food because there is no production.

**Samuquela:** What are the causes of desertification?

**Dr. Ana Maquina:** There are many, but the majority is caused by men. One of them is cutting trees for making firewood and coal; another one is bush burning. Many communities burn bushes just because they want to hunt a small rat... can you imagine? We mustn't also forget about climate change...

**Samuquela:** How can we avoid desertification?

**Dr. Ana Maquina:** First we need to give environmental education to the local communities, in order to make them understand how cutting trees and burning bushes will affect them, their children and their animals. In short, assure their own survival...

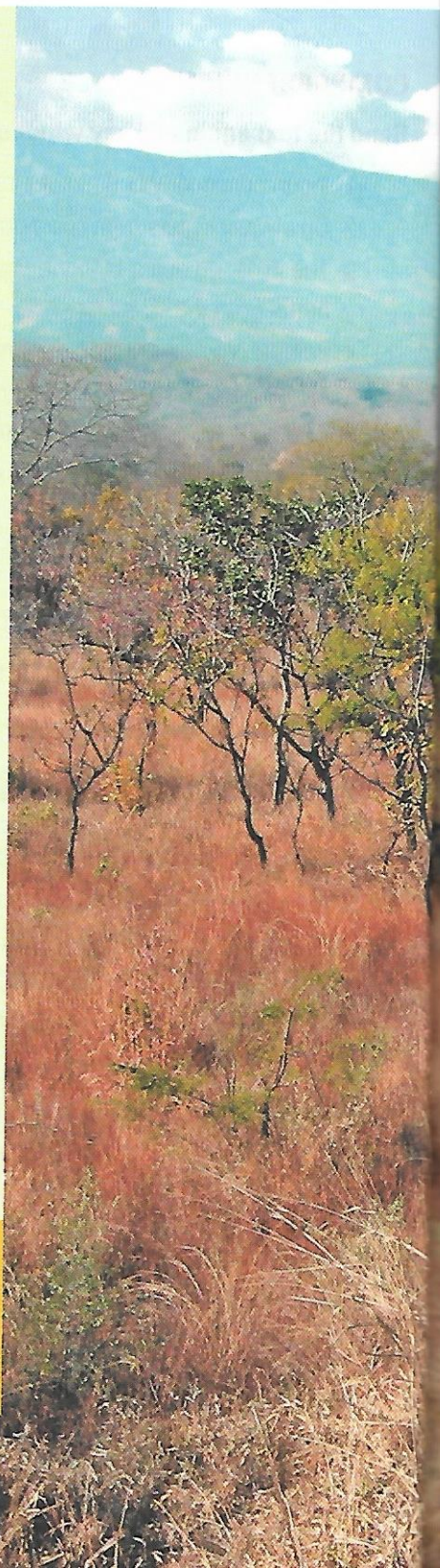
### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

starve – *morrer à fome*

raw materials – *matérias-primas*

in short – *resumindo*

assure – *assegurar*



## VOCABULARY

What words do you associate with desertification? Why?

water	people	camels	ducks
flats	oxygen	floods	rivers

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. What does Samuquela do?
2. Why is Samuquela interviewing Dr. Ana?
3. Do you think Dr. Ana gave a correct definition of desertification? Why?
4. What are the causes of desertification?
5. When does desertification occur?
6. What are the negative consequences of desertification?
7. Can we avoid desertification? How?
8. Do you think that environmental education can help reduce desertification?
9. What lessons should be taught to the communities to avoid desertification?
10. Who is the main responsible for desertification in the world? Why?

## SPEAKING

Discuss with your colleagues what you know about the Sahara desert.

## GRAMMAR

Use **must**, **mustn't**, **should** or **shouldn't** to complete the gaps.

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ visit Namaacha. There are good places to see.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ drink water every day. It is good for your health.
3. The residents \_\_\_\_\_ drink dirty water. It can kill them.
4. When there are floods, people \_\_\_\_\_ leave the area immediately.
5. People \_\_\_\_\_ be trained to live with natural disasters.
6. A tour guide \_\_\_\_\_ speak more than two languages.
7. In Mozambique, children under 6 years of age \_\_\_\_\_ attend school.
8. Please, you \_\_\_\_\_ see your doctor next week.

### REMEMBER

#### Modals

**must** = obrigação (dever, ter de)

**should** = dever moral, necessidade, conselho

### WRITING

Write a report about the consequences of desertification.

## PRE-LISTENING

Recycling has numerous environmental benefits. Discuss the benefits you are aware of with your partner.

## LISTENING

Listen to your teacher reading the text.



## Don't throw away, recycle!

Many years ago, people threw away many products just because they did not know that they could be recycled. Nowadays, recycling helps a lot in the sustainable use of natural and artificial resources. For example, if we produce litter and don't recycle it, there will be too much litter and it might cause some health problems and diseases such as malaria, cholera, TB, etc. and air pollution. In Germany, for instance, my father told me that they use car tyres to make shoes.

Talking about my village, we use litter for many purposes. For example, tree leaves are

used to make manure to grow vegetables. We use tins to make candle lights and children use them to make toys. We fill plastic bottles with water from our river, then freeze it and sell it in the street. We don't get a lot of money but it is enough for snacks at school. We use plastic bags to make purses and some people in my community make raincoats.

We sell used paper in the local market. The sellers use this paper to wrap peanuts, beans and other products. When we find a big quantity, we sell it to a press house for them to recycle it. This process is very important to protect the environment and to avoid diseases because when the industries recycle paper the number of trees cut to produce paper is reduced. When the industries recycle plastic, bottles and other inorganic material, the exploitation of mineral resources is also reduced.

## VOCABULARY

Listen to your teacher again and match the words with their definitions.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. deforestation           | a) the responsible use of natural resources |
| 2. desertification         | b) using products to make new similar ones  |
| 3. environmental education | c) the process of cutting trees             |
| 4. environmentalist        | d) making air, water, etc. turn bad         |
| 5. erosion                 | e) the soil becoming completely dry         |
| 6. pollution               | f) someone specialized in environment       |
| 7. recycling products      | g) how to preserve the environment          |
| 8. sustainable use         | h) gradual destruction of the soil          |

## COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What do you think the recycling process consists of?
2. What are the advantages of recycling?
3. How are tree leaves recycled in Salma's community?
4. What are tins used for after recycling?
5. What do they use to make raincoats?
6. Do you think recycling is a good or a bad practice? Why?
7. What benefits does recycling bring to the community or to the environment in general?
8. What diseases can be caused by not recycling products?
9. What are the advantages if industries start recycling products?

## SPEAKING

Discuss in groups the following points: how can we fight floods? How can we live in a world without erosion? What is the best way of preserving animals in danger of extinction?

## GRAMMAR

Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

will be	can	will be fighting	but	when
	which	must	should	may

1. The world is beautiful, \_\_\_\_\_ people are destroying it.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ I offer you some juice, my dear?
3. People \_\_\_\_\_ respect environmental laws, otherwise we will all die.
4. Felicidade \_\_\_\_\_ in Maputo next year.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ there are floods, we rescue children first.
6. Mapepa and Sinoia \_\_\_\_\_ next week.
7. A compass is an instrument \_\_\_\_\_ pilots use to guide them.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ watch the weather forecast on TV every day.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ I help you, sir?



## WRITING

Choose one of the topics and write about it.

1. Design an educational environmental poster.
2. What is global warming? Make a research and find out what global warming is, its causes and future consequences.
3. Make a list of what to do and not to do when there are natural disasters like floods, hurricanes, etc.
4. Write a short report about any natural disasters you have experienced or heard about.

## PRE-READING

What special cares do you think any visitor must have when visiting National Reserves?

## READING

Read the text.

Welcome to Niassa National Reserve, the land of good environmental practices! Greetings! We are very happy to see that you have decided to come to this province, especially to the reserve, to enjoy your stay. Here you will see animals, trees, fish, birds and an interesting landscape. In order to make your stay more enjoyable, here are some advices for you, dear visitor...

Don't cut trees	Each tree produces oxygen for you to breathe. Can you imagine cutting them? How will you breathe?
Don't make fire	Be careful because one match can burn the whole district.
Don't throw away rubbish	You can recycle your rubbish or put it in a container. If you leave it unattended, animals can swallow it and die.
Don't feed animals	Avoid giving food to animals because you can poison them. Monkeys, for example, don't drink Coca Cola. If you give it to them, they will die. Shame!
Don't fish using mosquito nets or poison	Mosquito nets do not select what they catch. They take everything out of the water. Use a fish hook to fish, but don't fish every day.
Don't kill animals	Animals are important for us. They give us everything we need: meat, milk, skin, teeth, etc.
Don't use traps	Animals should be free. Don't use traps. Let them enjoy the wild, the same way you do!
Don't hunt animals or birds	Let birds and animals move freely. They are our friends. Why would you kill your friends?
Don't make noise	If you make noise, you will never see birds or animals. They will stay far away from you.
Don't take a bath using toilet soap or lotions in the river	Toilet soap and lotions contain some chemicals that can kill fish or sea animals.
Don't drive on the river banks	Some sea animals lay their eggs outside the sea or river. If you drive on these banks, you will destroy their eggs.

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR HELPING PRESERVE OUR ENVIRONMENT!**

## VOCABULARY

Read the text again and find the word or words that mean the same as:

1. Something you use when you take a bath
2. A person visiting you
3. An instrument hunters use to catch animals
4. A place or land near the sea or river

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and say whether the statements are true or false.

1. You find this poster in Niassa National Reserve.
2. Everyone visiting Niassa should read it.
3. There are many good things you can see in Niassa.
4. People should respect every rule that helps preserve the environment.
5. Trees help people in their lives.
6. You can smoke in the park.
7. You shouldn't feed animals.
8. When you feel hungry, you can only kill small animals.
9. Make noise so that lions can't attack.
10. People are only allowed to drive in the banks when they have small cars.

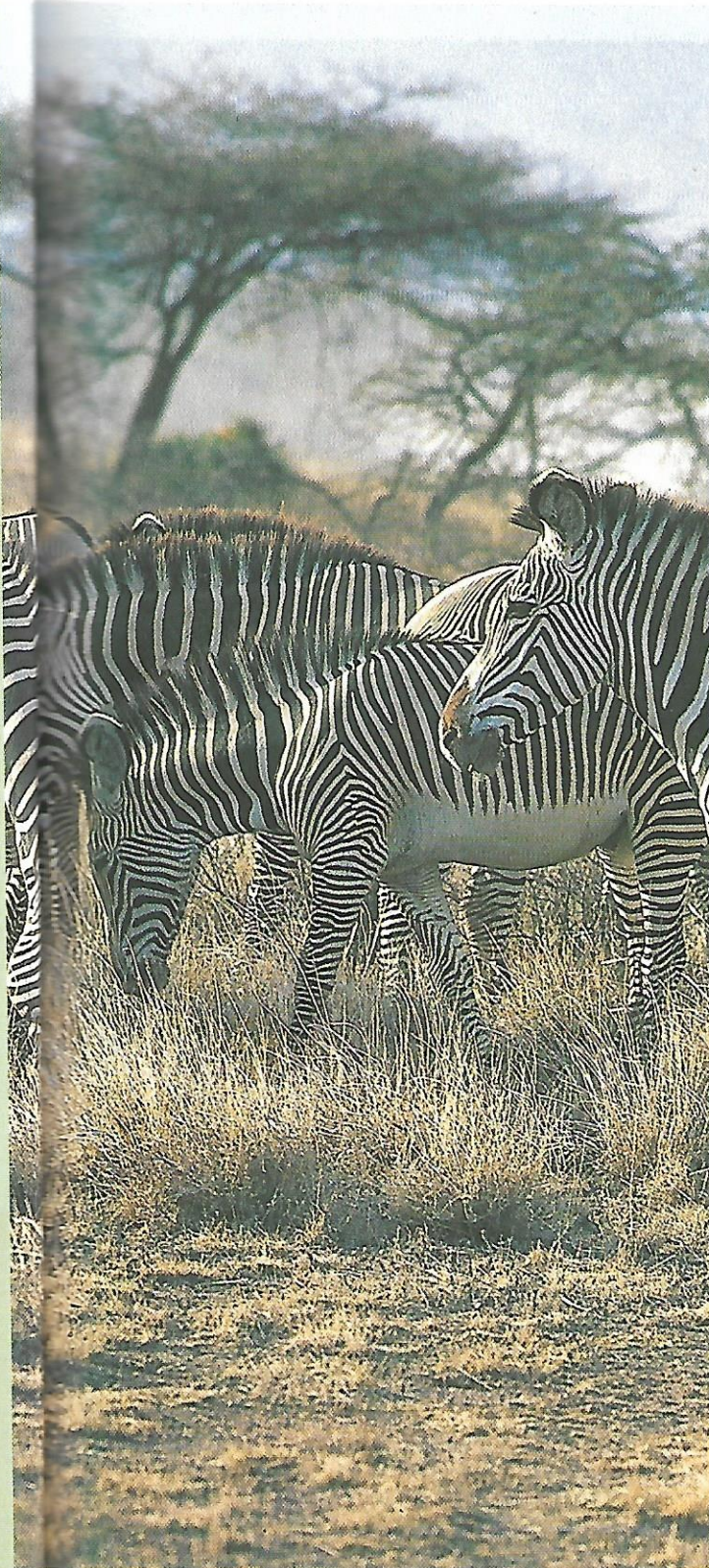
## GRAMMAR

Write two sentences for each grammar item given below:

1. Future simple
2. Future continuous
3. Modals (can, may, should, must)
4. Relative pronouns
5. Connectors (but, too)

## WRITING

Design an educational poster informing people how to preserve a river.

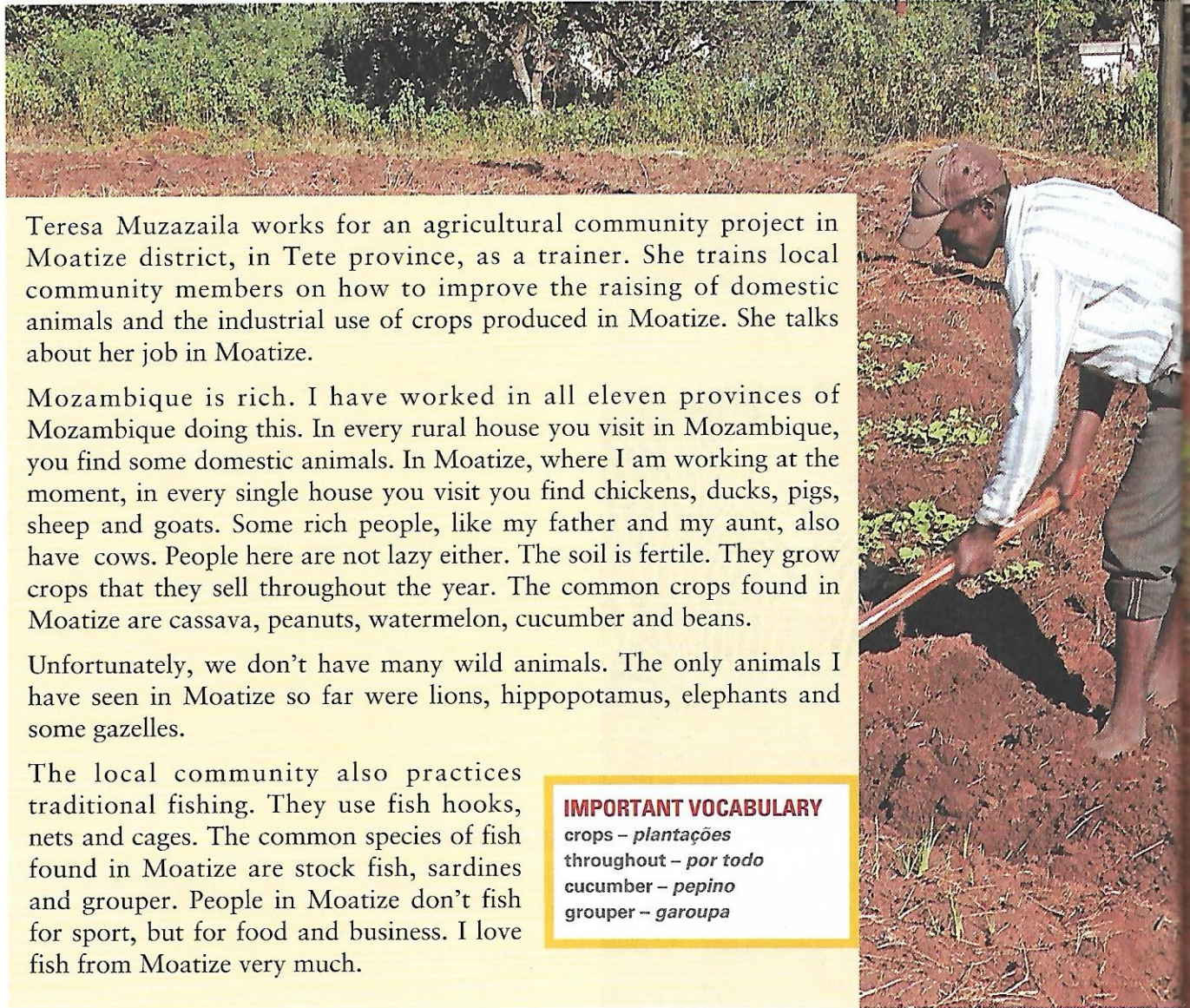


**PRE-READING**

In your opinion are the climate and the soil in Mozambique ideal for the growth of various crops? Justify your opinion.

**READING**

Read the text.



Teresa Muzazaila works for an agricultural community project in Moatize district, in Tete province, as a trainer. She trains local community members on how to improve the raising of domestic animals and the industrial use of crops produced in Moatize. She talks about her job in Moatize.

Mozambique is rich. I have worked in all eleven provinces of Mozambique doing this. In every rural house you visit in Mozambique, you find some domestic animals. In Moatize, where I am working at the moment, in every single house you visit you find chickens, ducks, pigs, sheep and goats. Some rich people, like my father and my aunt, also have cows. People here are not lazy either. The soil is fertile. They grow crops that they sell throughout the year. The common crops found in Moatize are cassava, peanuts, watermelon, cucumber and beans.

Unfortunately, we don't have many wild animals. The only animals I have seen in Moatize so far were lions, hippopotamus, elephants and some gazelles.

The local community also practices traditional fishing. They use fish hooks, nets and cages. The common species of fish found in Moatize are stock fish, sardines and grouper. People in Moatize don't fish for sport, but for food and business. I love fish from Moatize very much.

**IMPORTANT VOCABULARY**  
crops – *plantações*  
throughout – *por todo*  
cucumber – *pepino*  
grouper – *garoupa*

**VOCABULARY**

Put the words under the correct heading.

Fruit	Vegetables

pear, tomato,  
lemon, orange, onion,  
cabbage, mango,  
lettuce, banana

**COMPREHENSION**

Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. What does Teresa do?
2. Where does she work?
3. What does her work involve?
4. Why does she say that Mozambique is a rich country? Do you agree with her?
5. What domestic animals can you find in Moatize?
6. Are there many cows?
7. What crops can you find in Moatize?
8. Do you think that the wild animals mentioned in the text are the only ones found in Moatize?
9. What fish is commonly found in Moatize?
10. Explain in your own words what Teresa means when she says that people in Moatize don't fish for sport but for food and business.

**SPEAKING**

Talk to your colleagues about the crops in your area. You can also talk about when you harvest and eat these products.

**GRAMMAR**

Complete the spaces using the following prepositions of place and time.

**in      at      on      between      opposite      behind      in front of**

1. The plane is arriving \_\_\_\_\_ Tete city.
2. We eat mangoes \_\_\_\_\_ November.
3. I live \_\_\_\_\_ 53 Mavalane Avenue.
4. The blackboard is always \_\_\_\_\_ the students.
5. My uncle will arrive \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday.
6. My house is \_\_\_\_\_ the market and the old apostolic church.
7. Sequefile Secondary school is \_\_\_\_\_ the market.
8. We have English \_\_\_\_\_ 7:30.
9. There is a clock \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
10. See you next Monday \_\_\_\_\_ the entrance of Maputo shopping centre.

**WRITING**

Design a poster informing foreigners about crops, domestic and wild animals in Mozambique. Say where they can be found.

### PRE-LISTENING

Look at the picture below. Are there any cows in your community area? Are they important for the economic growth of your community?

### LISTENING

Listen to your teacher reading the text.



Hello, my name is Saquirima. I attend Samora Machel Secondary School. Let me tell you about the importance of animals in our lives. My grandfather told me and I witnessed it when I visited a farm in Cuamba.

I did not know that many things we eat and wear come from animals and trees. A cow produces the milk that we all enjoy in the morning for breakfast. Butter, cheese and yoghurt come from milk. A cow can also give us meat if you are not a vegetarian like me.

A cow does not produce only food, but also some beautiful items we use and wear every day, like belts, shoes, school bags or earrings.

Well, where I come from cows are used as means of transport to carry crops, water and people around the village.

#### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

witnessed – *testemunhei*

butter – *manteiga*

vegetarian – *vegetariano*

## VOCABULARY

Match the products to their origin.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. matches     | a) chicken      |
| 2. lemon juice | b) trees        |
| 3. oil         | c) coconut tree |
| 4. eggs        | d) fruit tree   |

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and complete the spaces.

Saquirima comes from \_\_\_\_\_. She is \_\_\_\_\_ (*job*). One day, she went to a farm in \_\_\_\_\_. Saquirima did not know many things about animals, until one day her grandfather told her that many things we \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ come from animals and \_\_\_\_\_. Saquirima learnt that milk, cheese and \_\_\_\_\_ come from \_\_\_\_\_. During her visit she learnt that belts and shoes can also come from \_\_\_\_\_.

Where she comes from, cows are also used as \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

## SPEAKING

In groups discuss the origin of different products, like butter, cheese, shoes, coats, bags, matches, etc.

## GRAMMAR

Complete the spaces using the following words in the box.

many      much      a lot of      few      little

- I've got \_\_\_\_\_ friends living in Machipanda.
- Don't eat \_\_\_\_\_ salt. It is not good for your health.
- How \_\_\_\_\_ rice do you need for the party?
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ people learning English nowadays.
- Very \_\_\_\_\_ children learn to write in Arabic in this community.
- Please, add \_\_\_\_\_ oil.
- How \_\_\_\_\_ people live in Portugal nowadays?
- \_\_\_\_\_ people in my village are vegetarian.
- Tell me, do you have \_\_\_\_\_ friends in Magude?
- Very \_\_\_\_\_ people use fertilizers in my village.

### REMEMBER

#### Quantifiers

Pay attention to countable and uncountable nouns to decide which quantifier you have to use.

## WRITING

Write a short report about the importance of agriculture in Mozambique.

## PRE-READING

In the picture below you see a tractor plowing the soil. In your opinion what is the main advantage of farming with tractors?

## READING

Read this conversation between Namalha and Ms Quiteria, an agrarian.

**Namalha:** Ms. Quiteria, what instruments did people use in agriculture in Mozambique 50 years ago?

**Ms Quiteria:** In Mozambique, we used and still use some traditional agricultural instruments. I am talking about hoes, spades, rakes...

**Namalha:** Did people produce a lot with these instruments?

**Ms Quiteria:** No, not at all. They only produced enough to feed themselves. They produced only small quantities...

**Namalha:** What about now?

**Ms Quiteria:** We use modern instruments and practices. We have tractors and in farms you will find special machines used for irrigating the soil so that they produce more than what is needed. We also have seeds which are genetically modified. These seeds produce five times more than ordinary seeds... Mozambique is now exporting agricultural products.

**Namalha:** Now, what about fishing?

**Ms Quiteria:** The fishing practices of 50 years ago were also different from the present ones. People used fish hooks, home made nets, poison, baits and cages...

**Namalha:** What about now?

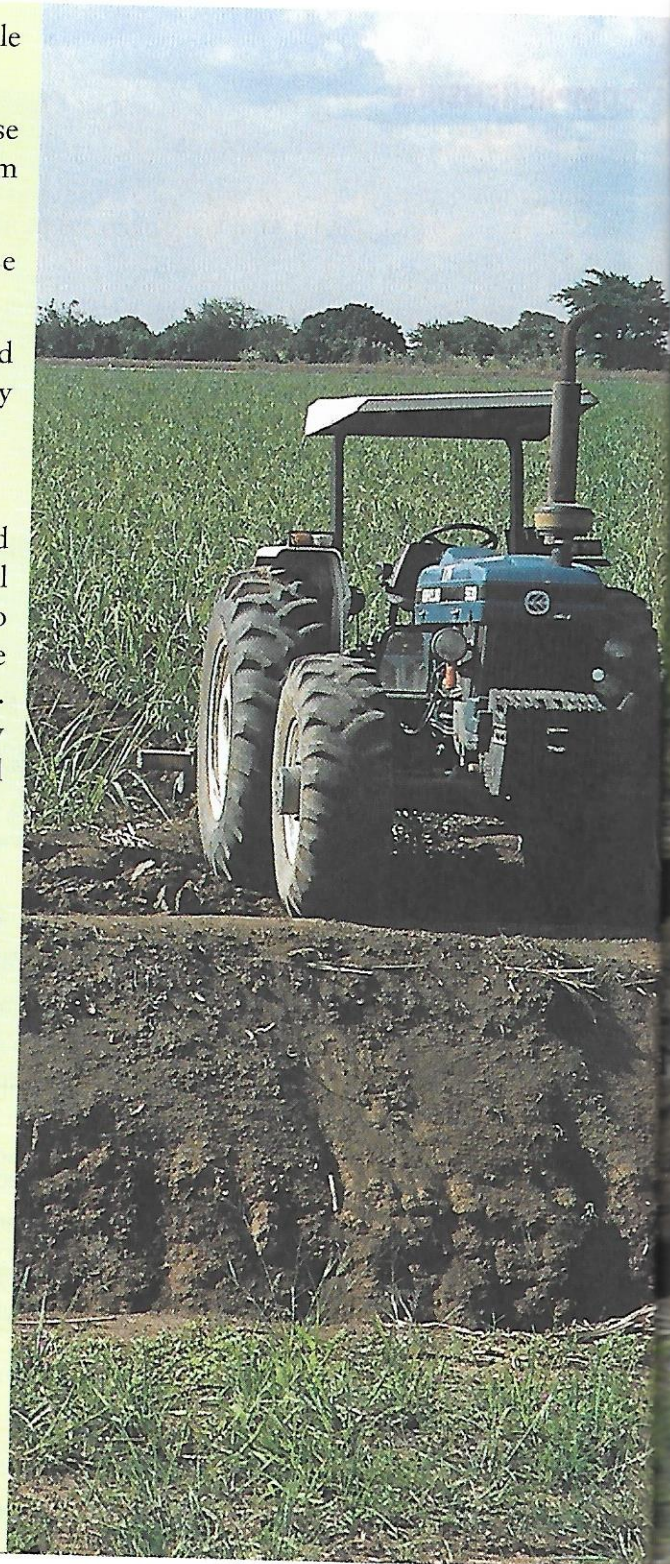
**Ms Quiteria:** We use modern fishing practices. There are ships with modern fishing nets and hooks. They don't catch fish which is protected by law. For example, if they fish a dolphin by mistake, they return it to the sea still alive.

**Namalha:** Does Mozambique export sea food?

**Ms Quiteria:** Yes, Mozambique exports prawns, crayfish, crabs and red fish.

**Namalha:** Thank you very much for your time.

**Ms Quiteria:** Don't mention it.



## VOCABULARY

Cross out the word which does not belong to the group.

- |          |           |          |       |
|----------|-----------|----------|-------|
| 1. seeds | sea       | grow     | water |
| 2. spade | water can | fish     | hoe   |
| 3. water | plant     | irrigate | shoot |
| 4. fish  | lemon     | crayfish | crabs |

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and say whether the statements are true, probable or false.

- Namalha is talking to Ms Quitarria.
- Ms Quitarria is employed.
- Ms Quitarria is more than 50 years old.
- Traditional agriculture instruments are not used in Mozambique now.
- People did not produce a lot 50 years ago because of floods.
- Farmers use modern machines nowadays.
- Mozambique produces and sells its products abroad.
- International laws forbid people to fish.
- Mozambique imports red fish, crayfish, crabs and prawns.
- Sea animals are animals that live in the sea like fish, dolphins, whales, etc.

## SPEAKING

What do you know about agriculture and fishing in Mozambique? Discuss in groups the main products in your province and in Mozambique in general. Mention the ones which Mozambique exports.

## GRAMMAR

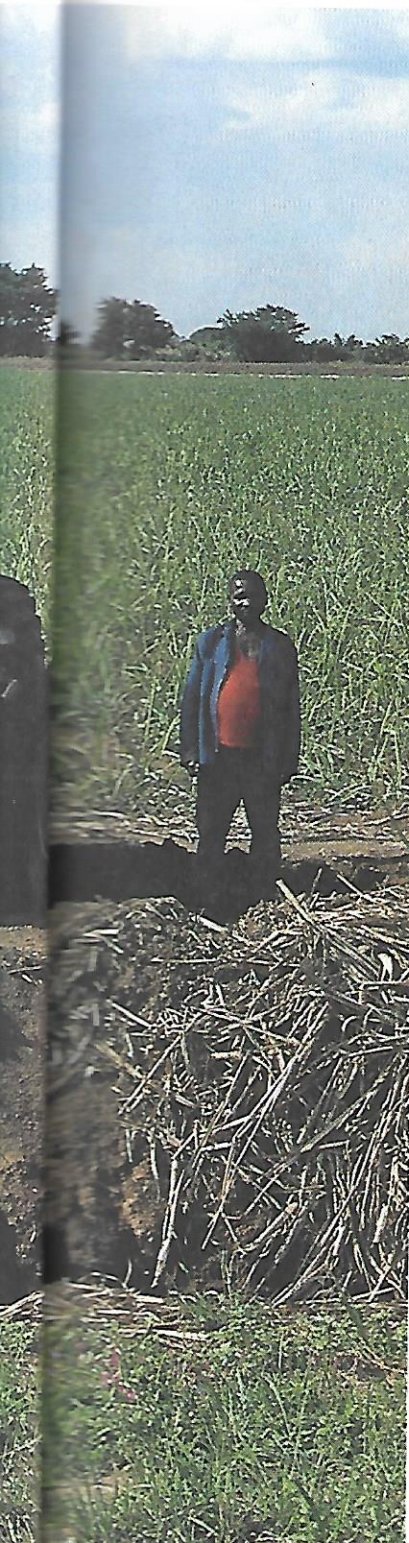
Complete the text using the following sequence markers: **first**, **then**, **after that**, **before**, **finally**, **after**.

### How to plant a lemon tree

The \_\_\_\_\_ thing you need to do is to clean the soil. \_\_\_\_\_, you look for some dry grass and spread it around the place where you want to plant it. \_\_\_\_\_ you put some sand on the grass. \_\_\_\_\_ you pour some water and leave for about two weeks. Sorry, \_\_\_\_\_ you pour water, you need to check whether there are some big trees around, because their roots can prevent the lemon tree from growing. \_\_\_\_\_ checking it, you \_\_\_\_\_ plant it. Isn't it easy, my friend?

## WRITING

Write instructions on how to improve the fertility of the soil. Name all the products necessary.



### PRE-READING

Look at the picture below and describe it to your partner.

### READING

Read the text.



Inhabitants of Murrupula district in Nampula Province came to witness the raising of fish in their local reservoir last Tuesday.

Speaking in the launching of the project, António Ávila Wahua, the district administrator, said that the development of science and technology had greatly changed agriculture:

*– I'm 58 years old, but this is the first time I see something like this. I had heard about raising chickens, ducks and sheep this way, but never fish –* said António Ávila Wahua.

During the presentation, the district director of agriculture and rural development, Ms Julieta Remane, a vet, explained how to raise fish:

*– Fish eats what you eat! Feed them three times a day. You can give them bread, boiled rice and vegetables. Remember not to feed them with oil.*

A community member asked the following question:

*– When will the fish be ready for our consumption?*

*– In six months, but remember to feed them well,* responded Ms Julieta.

The fish is raised in a small reservoir built for this purpose. Ms Julieta, addressing the local community, said that dams and reservoirs are very important not only because they give us water to drink:

*– Dams are very important because they can control the level of water to avoid floods. Some dams like Cahora Bassa produce electricity and people around it grow their vegetables and crops for their use and business. Reservoirs are also important to keep water for us to drink in dry seasons and, as you can see today, we can also raise fish.*

The fish which is being raised in Murrupula was brought from Niassa lake. In Mozambique there are many rivers but people do not fully make use of them.

## VOCABULARY

Match the words to their definition.

- |              |                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. vet       | a. a portion of land with water |
| 2. reservoir | b. a person who treats animals  |
| 3. feed      | c. to give food                 |
| 4. lake      | d. water container              |

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What happened in Murrupula last Tuesday?
2. Who is António Ávila Wahua?
3. How old is Ávila Wahua?
4. Why is Ávila Wahua surprised?
5. Who is Julieta Remane?
6. What food is recommended to be given to fish?
7. What is the importance of reservoirs?
8. Where does the fish raised in Murrupula come from?

## SPEAKING

Have you ever heard about raising fish or have you ever seen an aquarium?  
Talk about it.

## GRAMMAR

Write the sentences using the comparative degree.

1. potato / sweet / cassava
2. lemon / bitter / orange
3. farm / big / garden
4. peasants / rich / fishermen
5. pineapple / tasty / apple
6. vets / intelligent / fishermen
7. ploughing / hard / eating
8. fishing / easy / frying
9. walking / difficult / sleeping
10. meat / expensive / vegetables

## WRITING

Interview people and write a short report about the creation of reservoirs and raising of fish.



Fish reservoir

## PRE-READING

There are advantages on preserving food. With your partner list the ones you consider more relevant.

## READING

Read the text.

# WHY DO WE PRESERVE FOOD?

I am Maninga Damudar Vasco. I come from Marracuane, but I live and work in Gilé, in the Zambezian province. Let me tell you why and how we preserve our food, fish and meat here.

This community is rich in everything: we grow different crops such as maize, cassava, beans, peanuts and pumpkins. In every house people raise domestic animals. The common animals we have in Gilé are rabbits, goats, chickens, ducks and cows.

There are also wild animals in Gilé. There are lions, crocodiles, monkeys, elephants and tigers. There is a big river called Ligonha, where we go fishing every Tuesday night. We use nets, fish hooks and fish cages. We catch a lot of barracudas, octopus, prawns and crayfish.

Because we produce more than what we consume, our community leader, Mr Moquinta, taught us how to preserve what we harvest or fish. We preserve our products for more than six months. How do we preserve different food, meat and fish?

**Cereals:** we grow a lot of cereals such as maize, cassava and wheat. We started harvesting wheat last year. For cassava and wheat, we first built a granary where we now keep dry cassava or wheat. With a granary we keep birds and rats away from our cereals. There is another method we use for preserving cassava. We peel it, put it to dry and keep it in sacks. When it is dry, we can make it into powder and use it for breakfast or other meals. We can also boil it and eat it.

**Fish and meat:** in our community, we haven't got electricity or solar panels to freeze products, but we have different ways of preserving sea food. We boil fish and wrap it in banana leaves, then we bury it in the place where we cook. It can stay good to be eaten for about three months. Some people also smoke fish and keep it. The fish can also be salted to be eaten after a very long time.

The advantage of preserving food is that it helps us in the periods of droughts or floods.

## VOCABULARY

**IMPORTANT VOCABULARY**  
granary – celeiro

Complete the sentences.

1. I like fruit specially \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I like cereals specially \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I like domestic animals specially \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I like wild animals specially \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Peasants use hoes, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Fishermen use \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. To produce more crops farmers use \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. Where does Damudar Vasco come from and live?
2. Why does Damudar say that Gilé is rich in everything?
3. What are the most common domestic animals in Gilé?
4. What is the name of the river in Gilé?
5. What fishing instruments fishermen use in Gilé?
6. Why is it necessary to preserve food, fish and meat?
7. Summarize and explain how people preserve cereals in Gilé.
8. Does Gilé have electricity?
9. How do they preserve fish?
10. Explain the advantages of preserving food, meat and fish.

## SPEAKING

Interview five colleagues and complete the table.

Name					
What domestic animals do you have in your area?					
What instruments do fishermen use in your area?					
What wild animals do you fear?					
Can you give the names of dams or reservoirs in Mozambique?					
What is the importance of agriculture?					
Explain how to grow lettuce.					
How do you raise animals?					

## GRAMMAR

Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

up    on    biggest    as... as    by    in    more... than    many

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ rivers in Mozambique.
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ chickens \_\_\_\_\_ cows in Mozambique.
3. Malawene lives \_\_\_\_\_ Maxixe.
4. Honey is produced \_\_\_\_\_ bees.
5. Manuela is not \_\_\_\_\_ intelligent \_\_\_\_\_ Macario.
6. Maputo is the \_\_\_\_\_ city of Mozambique.
7. The plane arrives \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.
8. Stand \_\_\_\_\_.

## WRITING

Choose one of the topics and write about it.

1. Imagine and draw an advertisement for selling crops.
2. Give instructions on how to improve soil fertility.
3. How do you preserve fish, meat and sugar cane in your community?



## PRE-READING

The picture below shows a boy looking after cattle. Do you know anyone in your community with a similar role?

## READING

Read the text.

### PAULITO, THE SHEPHERD

Paulino Cossa, or Paulito, is a student at Joaquim Chissano Secondary School in Xai Xai. Paulito studies in the afternoon and in the morning he looks after his uncle's cattle. I met him in the banks of Limpopo river last Sunday. I took him to a big baobab tree to talk to him about his life and shepherding career.

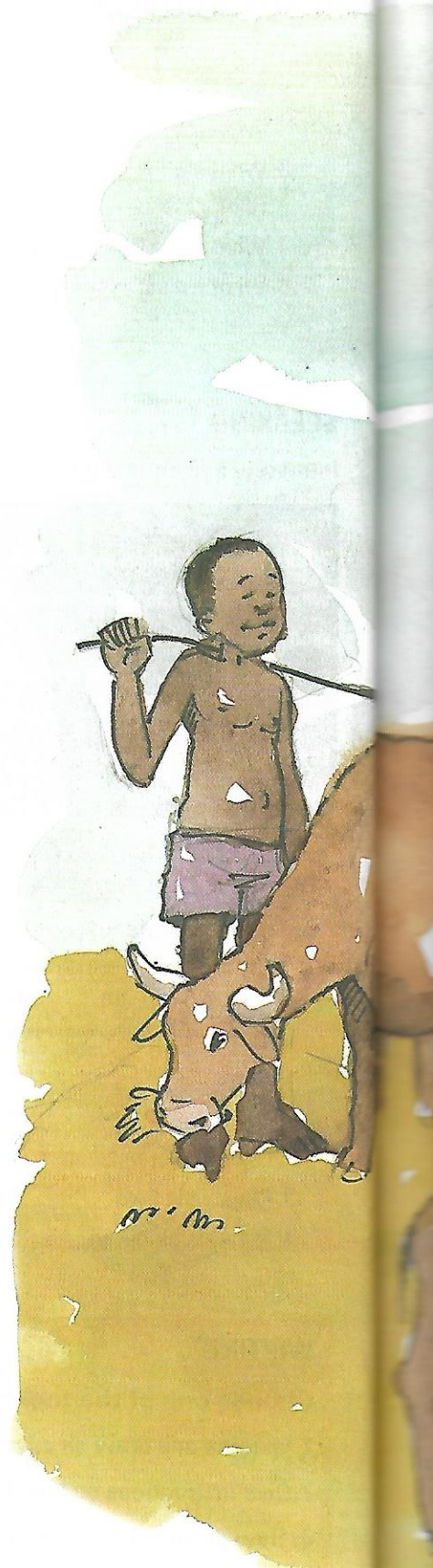
*I'm 15 years old and I come from Chibuto. I live with my uncle, Madala Unguane. He has got many cows and I help him to look after them. Because I study in the afternoon, I spend the whole morning looking after the cattle. There is some time left for me to do some revisions for my lessons. My day starts at 5 o'clock. I take the cows to the banks of Limpopo river where these animals can eat and drink. There are some problems with these animals specially in harvest time, when cows try to eat people's crops.*

*My uncle's cows live in a big corral which my grandfather built ten years ago. Cattle also need health care. Every month, there is a vet in the VETAID project, who comes from Chokwé to treat these animals. He brings injections and tablets with vitamins to keep our cattle healthy and clean.*

*There are many people here in Xai Xai that lose their animals every year because they do not take care of them properly. They only feed them grass and do not buy any medicine to keep their animals healthy.*

*The District Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development in Xai Xai had to kill 20 cows with tuberculosis. It was a shame!*

*I like shepherding and after completing my lower secondary school I intend to go to Chimoio Agrarian School to be a vet technician.*



## VOCABULARY

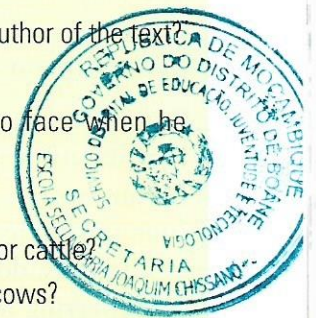
Write a definition of the following words or expressions.

1. banks
2. shepherd
3. harvest time
4. tablets

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. Who is Paulito?
2. When does he study?
3. Where is Paulito talking to the author of the text?
4. What time does his day start?
5. What problems did he have to face when he started looking after the cattle?
6. Where do cows live?
7. What attentions are necessary for cattle?
8. Why do many people lose their cows?
9. What does the vet give to cows?
10. What would Paulito like to be in the future?



## GRAMMAR

Write sentences using the following words:

1. as... as
2. like
3. the most
4. some
5. must
6. can
7. by
8. at (for places)
9. on (for time)
10. should

## WRITING

Write a few lines about the importance of agriculture and fishing for the development of Mozambique.



## PRE-READING

Before you read the text discuss with your partner what you think malnutrition means.

## READING

Read the text.

### What do you know about malnutrition?

Malnutrition is a health condition in which the patient doesn't have enough of the four groups of nutrients – proteins, carbohydrates, lipids (fat) and vitamins. A person with malnutrition can develop some related diseases. These diseases occur for different reasons, the most important one being the lack of these nutrients in quality and quantity. The shortage of these nutrients in our body causes diseases related to malnutrition such as anaemia, kwashiorkor, blindness, etc.

### What are the symptoms of malnutrition?

There are many symptoms of malnutrition, but the most common that a person with malnutrition shows are: pale skin, weakness and swelling of the body. If you have a member of your family with these symptoms, you should persuade him/her to seek medical assistance as soon as possible.

### Can malnutrition be cured?

Malnutrition and its related diseases can be cured but it depends on the stage of the disease. Malnutrition can be treated if patients change their eating habits – for example, eating a lot of fresh fruit and having a balanced diet.

In hospitals, doctors prescribe antibiotics and vitamins, which help treat the disease. But the best way of recovering from malnutrition is to eat natural food and lots of vegetables and fruit!

### What food can we eat to avoid malnutrition?

Although it is difficult to find all the food that can give us good vitamins and proteins, doctors recommend that we eat vegetables and fruit, which have a lot of vitamins and proteins.

**Vitamins** are important because they can prevent many diseases. We find vitamins in fruits, vegetables, oil, eggs and milk.

We get **lipids** from butter, oil, meat, etc.

We get **carbohydrates** from potatoes, rice and cereals. They give us energy.

**Proteins** are responsible for maintaining our health. They help the body transform the food into energy; they also help maintain our nervous system in good condition. We find proteins in eggs, beans and vegetables.

There is a lot to say about malnutrition, but the most important thing is to remember to vary the food we eat.

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

patient – *doente*  
blindness – *cegueira*  
pale – *pálido*  
swelling – *inchaço*  
prescribe – *receitar*

## VOCABULARY

Which word does not belong to the group?

- |                 |                    |             |               |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. a) nurse     | b) doctor          | c) hospital | d) pharmacist |
| 2. a) malaria   | b) cholera         | c) syringe  | d) flu        |
| 3. a) reception | b) XR department   | c) IC unit  | d) ambulance  |
| 4. a) dentist   | b) ophthalmologist | c) surgeon  | d) driver     |

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. What is malnutrition?
2. When does malnutrition occur?
3. What diseases are related to malnutrition?
4. How does a person with malnutrition look like?
5. Do you think malnutrition can be cured?
6. What medications do medical assistants give in hospitals if you have malnutrition?
7. What can we do to avoid malnutrition?
8. What products should we consume to get vitamins?
9. What kind of problems people with lower vitamins have?
10. What is the importance of proteins?

## SPEAKING

Discuss in groups:

What do you know about malnutrition?

## GRAMMAR

Write sentences using **if clauses**.

The example is given to help you:

*If / you / put / chicken and peanuts together, (eat)*

*If you put chicken and peanuts together, the chicken will eat the peanuts.*

1. If you drink Ralex, *(die)*
2. If you go to Porto, *(see FC Porto)*
3. If you eat fat food, *(be too fat)*
4. If you go to Rome, *(see the Pope)*
5. If you practice sport, *(be fit)*
6. If you study, *(pass the examination)*
7. If you visit Maputo, *(see Lurdes Mutola)*
8. If you go to Portugal, *(practice Portuguese)*
9. If you read a lot, *(improve your English)*
10. If you smoke, *(have respiratory diseases)*

## REMEMBER

### Conditional sentences

#### Type 0 affirmative

<b>If + present simple,</b>	<b>present simple</b>
If you lie in the sun too long,	you get sunburnt.
<b>Present simple</b>	<b>if + present simple</b>
You get sunburnt	if you lie in the sun too long.

#### Type 0 negative

<b>If + present simple,</b>	<b>present simple</b>
If you don't eat fruit and vegetables,	you don't get vitamins.
<b>Present simple</b>	<b>if + present simple</b>
You don't get vitamins	if you don't eat fruit and vegetables.

#### Type 1 affirmative

<b>If + present simple,</b>	<b>future</b>
If he has a balanced diet,	he'll be healthy.
<b>Future</b>	<b>if + present simple</b>
He'll be healthy	if he has a balanced diet.

#### Type 1 negative

<b>If + present simple,</b>	<b>future</b>
If he doesn't hurry,	he won't get there in time.
<b>Future</b>	<b>if + present simple</b>
He won't get there in time	if he doesn't hurry.

## WRITING

Visit a local clinic or talk to medical assistants to find information about malnutrition; then, design a poster in which you mention where different vitamins or proteins are found. Mention only natural products.

## PRE-READING

What do you see in the image below? In your opinion what's the importance of having qualified professionals like the one on the picture?

## READING

Read the text.



Xavier Njomba is a doctor and he currently works at the Provincial Directorate of Health in Maputo. In this interview, Dr. Xavier talks about modern and traditional medicine.

**Reporter:** Dr. Xavier, can you tell me a little bit about you?...

**Xavier Njomba:** My name's Xavier Marupa. I come from Tete, but I live in Drive, in Maputo. I am a doctor. I spent seven years being trained as a doctor at the Eduardo Mondlane University. During these years, I learnt many things about modern and traditional medicine, that is why I can

tell you about these two medicines without any problems...

**Reporter:** What is the advantage of modern medicine?

**Xavier Njomba:** Modern medicine is based on updated research. There are things we do in modern medicine that others can't...

**Reporter:** Can you give me an example?

**Xavier Njomba:** There are many, but let me just give you two... When you have lost blood, with modern medicine it is possible to get a blood transfusion. There are also special instruments designed to diagnose diseases. For example, we use a microscope to find out whether you have malaria or any other diseases. We have X-ray machines that show your internal problems, for instance if you have a broken leg or arm... With the development of modern medicine, a pregnant woman can find out at an early stage whether she is going to have a female or a male child...

**Reporter:** It means that traditional medicine is not important then.

**Xavier Njomba:** I didn't say that. As Africans, we also have our beliefs and traditions. There are diseases that are not treated by modern medicine... When patients come with these diseases we give them some pain killers and recommend seeing a traditional doctor or buying roots in the local market...

**Reporter:** What are the diseases modern doctors can't treat?

**Xavier Njomba:** These diseases vary from region to region. Here in the south of Mozambique, there is a disease called 'Nhocane' in the local language; when a child is born, she or he needs to be given some bitter roots to drink. If the child does not drink it, she or he will always have problems when the moon is full... Snake bites are also treated by traditional doctors...

**Reporter:** I thought modern medicine was complete and perfect...

**Xavier Njomba:** My son, nothing in the world is perfect or complete. There are many researches going on...

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

updated – *actualizado*

X-ray – *raio X*

bitter – *amargo*

blood transfusion – *transfusão de sangue*

## VOCABULARY

Which word does not belong to the group?

- |                |                |                |                     |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) bath     | b) brush teeth | c) wash plates | d) watch television |
| 2. a) orange   | b) lemon       | c) whisky      | d) apple            |
| 3. a) headache | b) malaria     | c) clinic      | d) cholera          |
| 4. a) smoke    | b) play        | c) run         | d) swim             |

## COMPREHENSION

Say whether the following sentences are true, false or probable.

- Xavier Njomba is a traditional doctor.
- Xavier Njomba lives in Tete.
- Xavier Njomba has worked as a doctor for seven years.
- Xavier Njomba is a modern doctor, but he knows a lot about traditional medicine.
- Modern medicine is based on day to day study.
- Traditional medicine is also important.
- There are diseases that modern doctors can't treat but traditional ones can.
- There are some roots used to treat diseases in rural areas.
- Nhocane is a disease that can only be treated in special hospitals.
- Xavier Njomba thinks that one day modern medicine will treat all diseases.

## SPEAKING

- Discuss in groups the advantages and disadvantages of modern and traditional medicine.
- Discuss how different diseases are treated in traditional medicine.

*e.g. In my village, when you have diarrhoea, you boil paw paw leaves, mix them with sugar and drink it.*

## GRAMMAR

Write **C** (countable) or **U** (uncountable).

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> egg    | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> milk   |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> apple  | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> money  |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> book   | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> friend |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> rice   | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> tablet |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> people | 10. <input type="checkbox"/> water |

### REMEMBER

#### Countable/Uncountable nouns

Countable nouns can be plural.

Uncountable nouns have no plural form.

## WRITING

Many people in Mozambique practice traditional medicine. Conduct a research in your community to find trees, leaves or roots used to treat the following diseases: stomachache, fever, headache, diarrhoea, malaria, toothache and neck ache.

## PRE-READING

Before you read the text consider what you already know about diseases like AIDS or STDs and discuss it with your partner.

## READING

Read the text.

HIV is the Human Immunodeficiency Virus which at later stage causes AIDS. This virus destroys the immune system and the person is vulnerable to many diseases, in other words, the defenses of the body become weaker and they have not enough power to fight diseases. What does a person with HIV look like?

You can't tell by looking at a person if she or he is HIV positive. There are people who are thin by nature and people start suspecting that they are HIV positive, but in many cases these people are healthier than those who we think are healthy!

**How do you know that you are HIV positive?**

Do an HIV test. It is free of charge and you get the results in a short period of time.

**What happens if you get an HIV positive result?**

Well, it's basically up to you. To be HIV positive does not mean that you will die on the following day. There are people who live with HIV for more than 20 years, but remember to rest a lot, practise sport, not to smoke or drink alcohol. One important thing: don't stress yourself; your mind's health is more important than tablets!

**How can you prevent from getting HIV?**

- Use condoms.
- Don't share blades and syringes.

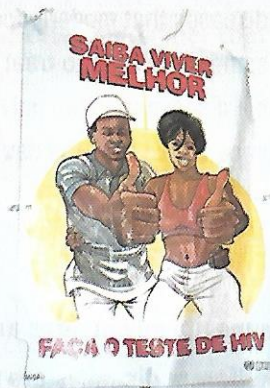
**What things don't transmit HIV/AIDS?**

Talking to a person who is HIV positive.  
Sharing clothes and plates.  
Sitting next to an HIV positive person.

**PASS THIS MESSAGE TO EVERYONE YOU KNOW!**

## WHAT ARE STDs?

Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) are diseases transmitted through unprotected sexual intercourse. Since some of these diseases do not show signs, people do not know that they have an infection. Many of these STDs disappear without any treatment. The disappearance of the symptoms does not mean that the disease (STD) is cured. The disease can continue in some other parts of your body and in the future you can have serious problems such as infertility.



**What are the signs of an STD?**

- Swelling of the genitals.
- Pain when urinating.
- Pain in the genitals.
- Bleeding during menstruation.
- Wounds in the genitals.
- Pain below your abdomen.
- Itching around your genitals.

If I have one of these signs what should I do?  
All STDs except HIV can be treated and cured. So, if you have one of the symptoms above, please visit a clinic near your home area or contact a medical assistant.

Pass this message to at least five people!

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

pain – dor  
bleed – sangrar  
blade – lâmina

## VOCABULARY

Match the words to their translation.

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. AIDS     | a) <i>menos</i>   |
| 2. blade    | b) <i>inchaço</i> |
| 3. swelling | c) <i>lâmina</i>  |
| 4. except   | d) <i>SIDA</i>    |

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and summarize it by completing the gaps.

AIDS is caused by a virus called \_\_\_\_\_. A person with AIDS can catch many diseases because the immune system is \_\_\_\_\_. Many people suspect thin people are HIV positive, but we can only tell whether a person has AIDS through an \_\_\_\_\_. An HIV test is \_\_\_\_\_ and it does not take a very long time to get the results. There are many ways of preventing from catching HIV, but the safest is \_\_\_\_\_. You can't get AIDS just by \_\_\_\_\_.

STDs are sexually \_\_\_\_\_. You get these diseases through \_\_\_\_\_. Some of the symptoms of STDs are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

All STDs can be treated, but \_\_\_\_\_ can't.

## SPEAKING

Debate:

1. What do you know about HIV/AIDS and STDs?
2. What do you think about teaching adults how to use a condom?

## GRAMMAR

Write 10 sentences using the following adverbs of frequency.

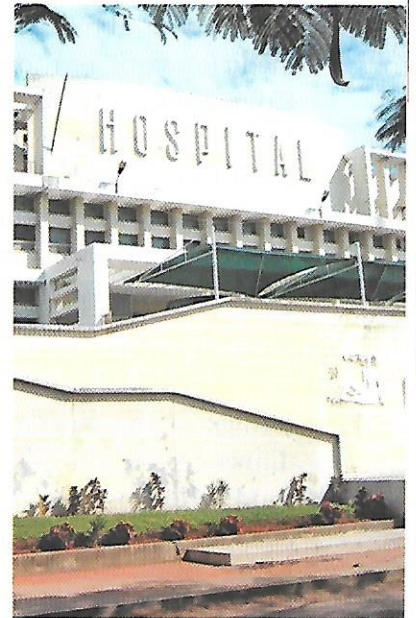
always      sometimes      often      rarely      never

*e.g. I always drink water in the morning.*

### REMEMBER

#### Adverbs of frequency

Follow the correct sentence structure:  
noun + adverb + verb + object.



## WRITING

Visit a clinic or talk to a medical assistant and find out the symptoms of some diseases; design a poster informing about them: gonorrhoea, syphilis and candidiasis.

### PRE-LISTENING

Before you read the text think about the following: What is a balanced diet? Do you have good eating habits?

### LISTENING

Listen to your teacher reading the following introductory text.



#### Why do we need a balanced diet?

The food and drinks we consume have a very important role to play in our body. For instance, we need fruits, vegetables, eggs, oil and milk to help us improve our sight and make our body strong to fight diseases.

Our body needs to store calcium in the bones. The lack of calcium in our body can degenerate in diseases and medical conditions such as angina, cancer, diabetes, headaches, hypertension, heart diseases, muscle cramps, etc.

That is why you must reduce tinned or canned food and soft drinks. Eat fresh fruit, vegetables, and little meat. If you follow my advice, you will live longer than people who eat fats or don't eat fresh fruit!

Read this text now.

My name's Mariza Dalila and I am a nurse. I live and work in Vanduzi, in Manica province. Let me tell you about good food. Many people in my community, including myself before doing a medicine course, thought that eating well meant eating fried chicken with chips and drinking Coca-cola every day. I only started understanding that this is not true after my training in Maputo. Our body needs different food. I have to be honest: what many people consider to be good food is actually bad for our body and our health. For example, a balanced diet is not eating meat or expensive food. A balanced diet means eating good food at different moments. Eating well does not mean eating meat, canned food or fast-food. We consider that a person eats well when he/she eats fresh fruit and vegetables – orange, lemon, apples, lettuce, tomatoes...

A balanced diet means to eat a variety of food. You need to eat at least the following food in a day – fruit, vegetable and meat. You don't need to eat a lot of it, but for example, you can eat an orange in the morning, boil cassava leaves in the afternoon and eat a small piece of meat for dinner. Make sure that you eat fresh and natural food and fruits. Avoid eating canned or tinned food or drinks because they are not 100% pure since they have some chemicals which make them last for many years.

#### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

chips – *batatas fritas*  
canned – *enlatada*  
sight – *visão*  
fats – *gorduras*

### VOCABULARY

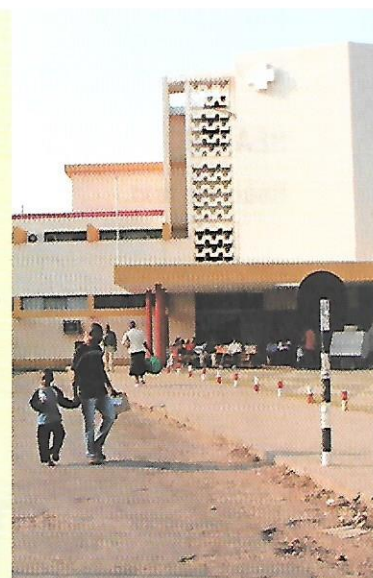
Select the products that you think can contribute for your good health.

- a) Coca-cola      b) mango      c) wine      d) fish      e) beans      f) ice-cream

## COMPREHENSION

Read the texts and answer the questions below.

1. What does Mariza Dalila do?
2. What did she think about food before doing her course?
3. Why does Mariza consider bad food what people consider good food?
4. In her opinion when does a person eat well?
5. Why is canned food not recommended?
6. What is the importance of the food we eat?
7. Why do we need calcium?
8. What problems or diseases are associated with shortage of calcium?
9. What advice does she give to you?
10. In your opinion is it possible for poor people to have a balanced diet? Why or why not?



## SPEAKING

Interview four colleagues to find out their eating habits and conclude whether she/he has good eating habits or not.

Yesterday	Student 1	Student 2	Student 3	Student 4
What did you have for breakfast? Explain in detail: spices, quantity of sweets or salt.				
What did you have as a snack? Explain in detail: spices, quantity of sweets or salt.				
What did you have for lunch? Explain in detail: spices, quantity of sweets or salt.				
What did you have for dinner? Explain in detail: spices, quantity of sweets or salt.				

## GRAMMAR

Complete the gaps using the following quantifiers.

**much      a lot of      some      (a) little      (a) few      many**

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ rivers in Gaza.
2. How \_\_\_\_\_ sugar do you need?
3. Very \_\_\_\_\_ African people live in good health conditions.
4. How \_\_\_\_\_ oranges can you bring next week?
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ yoghurts in the fridge.
6. You should drink \_\_\_\_\_ water. It is good for your body.
7. How \_\_\_\_\_ planets are there in the solar system?
8. How \_\_\_\_\_ sugar can I add here?
9. There are \_\_\_\_\_ South Africans living in Mozambique.
10. The soup needs \_\_\_\_\_ salt.

## WRITING

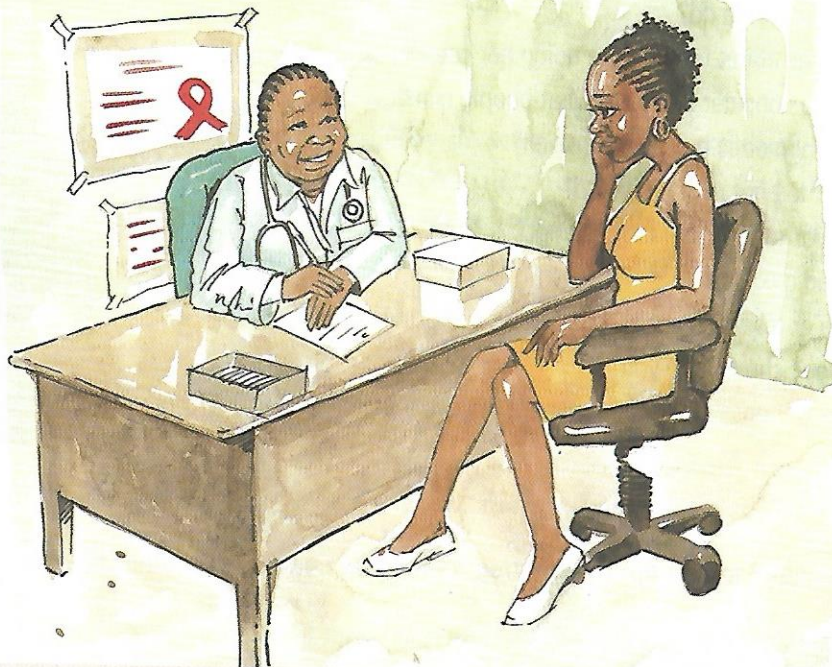
Design a poster informing people about good eating habits and food that make people strong and healthy.

## PRE-READING

There are a few misconceptions concerning HIV and AIDS. Do you know any? Share it with your partner.

## READING

Read the text.



Voluntary counselling and testing cabinet

## A VISIT TO GATV

GATV is a voluntary and counselling HIV testing office. Quinita Jaime went to GATV to do the counselling and later the HIV test. Here is the conversation between the counsellor and Quinita.

**Counsellor:** Please, come and sit down.

**Quinita:** Thank you.

**Counsellor:** What can I do for you?

**Quinita:** I am here to do an HIV test.

**Counsellor:** And why do you want to do an HIV test?

**Quinita:** Well, I'd like to know my HIV status.

**Counsellor:** Good, what if you are HIV positive?

**Quinita:** Well, I don't know, you tell me...

**Counsellor:** Don't worry, if you are HIV positive, we are here to help you; if you're HIV negative, we'll help you too. Are you still interested in the test?

**Quinita:** Yes, I am.

**Counsellor:** OK. Let me take a sample of blood from your finger... Is it painful?

**Quinita:** No... not that much...

**Counsellor:** OK! Now let's see the results together... You're HIV negative. Please don't change your behaviour. Always use condoms when having sexual intercourse, OK?

**Quinita:** Yes, thank you doctor. Can I bring my friends to see you as well?

**Counsellor:** Please do, we are here for all of you...

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

painful – *doloroso*

## VOCABULARY

Complete the spaces with words related to the topic given.

1. List five fruits: \_\_\_\_\_
2. List five vegetables: \_\_\_\_\_
3. List five healthy items of food: \_\_\_\_\_
4. List five diseases you know of: \_\_\_\_\_
5. List three diseases related to malnutrition: \_\_\_\_\_
6. List three products that give you vitamins: \_\_\_\_\_
7. List three products that give you proteins: \_\_\_\_\_
8. List three items of food you shouldn't eat very often: \_\_\_\_\_
9. List three products that give you carbohydrates: \_\_\_\_\_

## COMPREHENSION

Say whether the following statements are true, false or not mentioned.

1. GATV is a place where people go to ask for advice and information about HIV.
2. Quinita is younger than the counsellor.
3. The counsellor is a man.
4. Quinita went to GATV to donate blood.
5. Quinita went there to find out her health status.
6. Quinita knew the consequences if she was HIV positive.
7. Quinita refused to do the test.
8. The counsellor took some blood from her finger.
9. Quinita is HIV positive, according to the results.
10. Quinita can take as many friends as she can to GATV.



## SPEAKING

1. **Role-play:** one student can be Quinita and the other the counsellor.
2. **Debate:** do you think values and morals can help prevent diseases? What taboo words or expressions do you know of?

## GRAMMAR

Write sentences using the followings words:

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. much       | 6. never    |
| 2. many       | 7. few      |
| 3. if... will | 8. little   |
| 4. sometimes  | 9. a lot of |
| 5. always     | 10. a few   |

## WRITING

Choose one of the topics and write about it.

1. Design a poster informing people about HIV/AIDS/STDs causes and consequences.
2. Write a dialogue between a doctor and a student asking for counselling.
3. Write some instructions on how to follow a healthy diet.

## PRE-READING

Diseases like malaria and cholera can be prevented. Do you know how? List the measures you are aware of and discuss it with your partner.

## READING

Read the text.

Many diseases we have in our communities could be avoided if we all worked together to prevent them. People spend a lot of money in medicines just because they neglect basic hygienic measures. For example, malaria and cholera can be avoided without spending any money. This can be done through cleaning yards, dumping rubbish, building latrines and also through our own hygiene – taking a bath, brushing our teeth, washing our clothes and eating fresh food. Let's look at two common diseases found in our communities.

### CHOLERA

Cholera is a fatal illness caused by a bacterium called *vibrio cholerae* which affects the digestive system.

#### Symptoms of cholera

A person infected with cholera has strong and painful diarrhoea, vomits and has severe dehydration.

#### How is cholera transmitted?

Cholera can be transmitted through water, raw food and uncooked shellfish. It can be spread by human contact.

#### How to prevent catching cholera?

- Boil water before drinking it.
- Wash your hands after using the toilet.
- Cook your food well.
- Avoid raw food including salads when the disease is disseminated.
- Avoid eating uncooked shellfish.

#### Can cholera be cured?

Yes. Take the patient to a clinic immediately. On the way to the clinic, give the patient a lot of water.

#### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

fatal illness – *doença mortal*  
disseminated – *espalhada*  
dump – *esvaziar*

### MALARIA

Many children and adults have died of malaria in Mozambique. This disease is caused by a bite of the female mosquito called *anopheles*.

#### Symptoms of malaria

There are many symptoms of malaria and they vary from person to person. The best person to diagnose malaria is a medical assistant who takes a sample of blood and tests it. The symptoms of malaria can be: nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, backache, headache, fever, etc.

#### How is malaria transmitted?

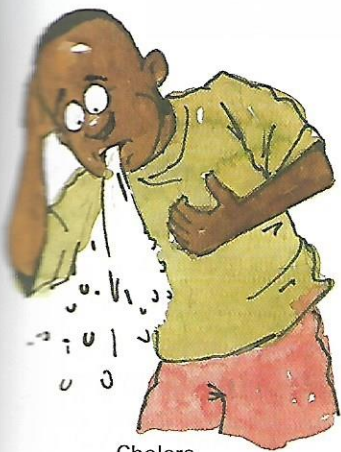
Malaria is transmitted through mosquitoes. A mosquito bites a person with malaria and it sucks the blood of the person with malaria. When it bites another person, that person catches the disease. The first symptoms can be seen three to four days later.

#### How to prevent malaria?

- Use a mosquito net.
- Dump all the pools in your home area.
- Cut the branches of trees around your house.
- Cut grass around your house.
- Use insecticides.

#### Can malaria be cured?

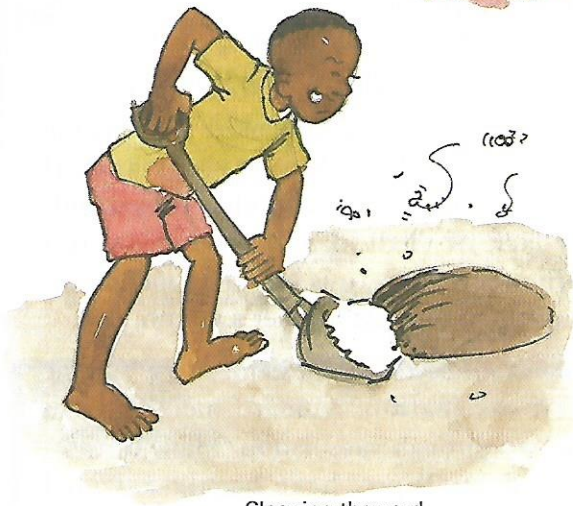
Yes. Whenever you don't feel well, go to a clinic immediately. Medical assistants will be happy to receive and assist you.



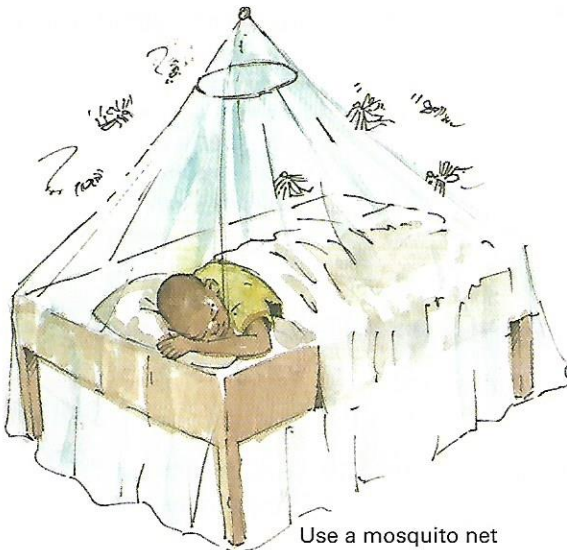
Cholera



Malaria



Cleaning the yard



Use a mosquito net

## VOCABULARY

Read the text and find a word or words that mean the same as:

1. a disease caused by a bacterium
2. urgently
3. the name of the female mosquito responsible for malaria
4. results/consequences

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and compare malaria to cholera by completing the table.

	Cholera	Malaria
Causes		
Symptoms		
Transmission		
Prevention		
Who treats it?		

## GRAMMAR

Complete the spaces using the words in brackets.

1. I have \_\_\_\_\_ cakes. (*much / many*)
2. Malina and Maria have got \_\_\_\_\_ money. (*many / a lot of*)
3. If you play football, \_\_\_\_\_. (*you become healthier / you will be healthier*)
4. If you drink poison, \_\_\_\_\_. (*you will die / you die*)
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ start our lessons at 6:45. (*sometimes / always*)
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ write letters to friends. (*always / sometimes*)
7. First you add \_\_\_\_\_ salt. (*some / much*)
8. I have \_\_\_\_\_ friends living in Tanzania. (*little / few*)
9. Can you move \_\_\_\_\_ to the left? (*a little / a few*)
10. How \_\_\_\_\_ oil do you need? (*much / many*)

## WRITING

Write an essay about the importance of eating good food.

## PRE-READING

From the picture below try to figure out what the text is about. Share your opinion with your partner.

## READING

A couple had a problem with their child and went to see Mr Madala Chauria, a well-known witchdoctor. Read the dialogue.



Traditional healer

**Mr Chongola:** Excuse me, sir.

**Mr Chauria:** Yes, come in and make yourself comfortable.

**Mr Chongola:** Thank you.

**Mr Chauria:** What can I do for you?

**Mr Chongola:** Well, we came here because my son and my wife are not feeling well...

**Mr Chauria:** OK. Can I trust you to hold confidentiality?

**Mr Chongola:** Yes, you can.

**Mr Chauria:** Right, let me see... Do you have neighbours?

**Mr Chongola:** Yes, I do, many...

**Mr Chauria:** Four of them are clean, but one is against you. Can you describe two of them?

**Mr Chongola:** Well, one has got dark hair and is tall and the other has got fair hair and is short...

**Mr Chauria:** OK, from what my ancestors are telling me, this... second neighbour has got problems with you... you boast a lot. He says you're lucky because you came here today...

**Mr Chongola:** Are you sure? The second neighbour I described to you, Dr. Namphapi?

**Mr Chauria:** Yes! Why did you come here, sir?

**Mr Chongola:** Well, because I trust you...

**Mr Chauria:** Then, what now?

**Mr Chongola:** I'm going to his house right now! I'm tired of these people...

**Mr Chauria:** Don't forget to pay me before you go...

**Mr Chongola:** Sorry, I will come back later... I'm not myself now...

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

confidentiality – *sigilo*  
trust – *confiar*

## VOCABULARY

Put in the table the instruments/objects used by healers and doctors.

blades	glasses	needles	
tablets	oil	knife	roots
water	watches	syringes	
injections	mask	matches	
wine	clothes	gown	

Doctor	Traditional healer

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and answer the questions.

- Who is Madala Chaúria?
- Why did Mr Chongola go to see Mr Madala Chaúria?
- Why do you think Mr Madala Chaúria asked for confidentiality?
- Where was Mr Chaúria getting information from?
- In your opinion, is Mr Chaúria a good 'doctor'? Why?
- According to Mr Chaúria, why was Mr Chongola lucky?
- Did Mr Chongola agree with the consultation?
- How did Mr Chongola describe his neighbours?
- What will the relationship between Mr Chongola and Dr. Namphapi be like in the future?
- What do you think happened to Mr Chongola after leaving Mr Chaúria's house?

## SPEAKING

What roles do traditional healers and witchdoctors play in your province? Do they solve social conflicts?

## GRAMMAR

Complete the spaces using the following words.

many	much	a lot	some	few	a little	a few
------	------	-------	------	-----	----------	-------

- Doctors read \_\_\_\_\_ books.
- Very \_\_\_\_\_ people smoke in Malema.
- Maria has \_\_\_\_\_ time for other things.
- I have been to Niassa \_\_\_\_\_ times.
- Rich people have \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- How \_\_\_\_\_ do you have?
- I visited Tanzania \_\_\_\_\_ days ago.
- My teacher has \_\_\_\_\_ problems with the students.
- Massingue speaks \_\_\_\_\_ English.
- \_\_\_\_\_ people drive very fast.

## WRITING

Many witchdoctors provoke some conflicts in the communities. Write an essay talking about the negative impact of witchdoctors and recommend measures to change the situation.

## PRE-READING

In your opinion what are the main differences between traditional and modern medicine in Mozambique?

## READING

Read this conversation between Dr. Felizarda and Miquidade, a student carrying out a research about the comparison between modern and traditional medicine.

**Miquidade:** Good morning, my name's Miquidade. I'm here carrying out my research about the differences between traditional and modern medicine. Can you tell me a little bit about you?

**Dr. Felizarda:** My name's Felizarda Banda. I'm a doctor. I have been working for ten years in rural areas...

**Miquidade:** Doctor, can you tell me the advantages of going to hospital when one is not feeling well?

**Dr. Felizarda:** Well, unlike in traditional medicine, in hospitals we conduct accurate tests. We have instruments to do specific tests. For example, if you have malaria, the laboratory assistant takes a sample of your blood using a syringe, then he puts the blood sample in a blade and after that he puts it in the microscope.

**Miquidade:** What if you break a leg?

**Dr. Felizarda:** We use an X-ray machine. This machine 'films' and records the problem you have.

**Miquidade:** Why shouldn't we use tablets bought in the market without a doctor's prescription?

**Dr. Felizarda:** First of all, diseases have very similar symptoms. You can buy a wrong medicine and die from it. Secondly, the keeping of medicine in the market is not appropriate. So, we recommend people to use medicine from hospitals or pharmacies...

**Miquidade:** What about traditional medicine? Do you think people should use it?

**Dr. Felizarda:** Well, traditional medicine is not bad at all. Some African and Asian countries have developed this area of medicine. There are pharmacies specialized in traditional medicine.

**Miquidade:** If you were to compare or make judgements, what would you say?

**Dr. Felizarda:** Traditional medicine is good, because the products used are natural and, when well taken, they do not have side effects. On the contrary, modern medicine has some disadvantages in terms of effects. For example, when you have a headache, we prescribe aspirins. The aspirin will cure your headache, but it will pose problems to your kidneys. You see, we solve one problem and pose another one... In traditional medicine, we don't have these signs. The problem of traditional medicine is that if the traditional healer gives you the wrong medicine, he/she can poison you...

**Miquidade:** Thank you very much for your support.



### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

blade – lâmina  
sample – amostra  
keeping – conservação  
judgement – juízo de valor  
side effects – efeitos colaterais  
support – apoio

## VOCABULARY

Cross out the word which does not belong to each group.

- |               |                |               |             |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. a) dentist | b) pharmacist  | c) writer     | d) nurse    |
| 2. a) aspirin | b) anaesthetic | c) penicillin | d) malaria  |
| 3. a) HIV     | b) gonorrhoea  | c) cholera    | d) syphilis |
| 4. a) roots   | b) leaves      | c) camera     | d) water    |

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. Why is Miquidade talking to Dr. Felizarda?
2. Do you think Dr. Felizarda is an experienced doctor?
3. What are the advantages of going to hospital?
4. What is the process used in hospitals to find out if you have malaria?
5. Does Dr. Felizarda approve of people using traditional medicine?
6. Find two advantages of traditional medicine stated in the text.
7. What is the disadvantage of modern medicine?
8. What are the risks of traditional medicine?
9. What time did this conversation take place?
10. If you were interviewing Dr. Felizarda, what questions would you ask her?

## SPEAKING

Discuss with your colleagues the advantages and disadvantages both traditional and modern medicine have.

## GRAMMAR

Complete the sentences using the second conditional.

- e.g. If I were you, I would be careful.*
1. If you had a car, \_\_\_\_\_. (*visit Mozambique from Maputo to Rovuma*)
  2. If she visited Rome, \_\_\_\_\_. (*see the Pope*)
  3. If you were a good football player, \_\_\_\_\_. (*play for Manchester*)
  4. If I had money, \_\_\_\_\_. (*buy an English-Portuguese dictionary*)
  5. If Maria knew, \_\_\_\_\_. (*not drive*)
  6. If I saw Lucky Dube, \_\_\_\_\_. (*be happier*)
  7. If I met MC Roger, \_\_\_\_\_. (*say hello to him*)
  8. If I went to Brazil, \_\_\_\_\_. (*not see Ronaldinho*)
  9. If you had a passport, \_\_\_\_\_. (*go to Jamaica*)
  10. If you drank, \_\_\_\_\_. (*be mad*)

### REMEMBER

#### Conditional sentences – type 2

We use the second conditional when we are thinking about a situation in the present or future which is **hypothetical, unlikely or unreal**.

If I **won** a lot of money, I **would buy** an aeroplane.

We use **If I were you...** to give advice.

## WRITING

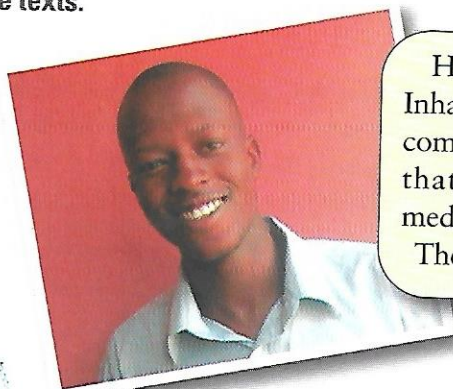
Conduct a research and write a report about the importance of medicine.

### PRE-READING

Do you believe in traditional medical treatments and natural remedies? Justify your position by providing examples.

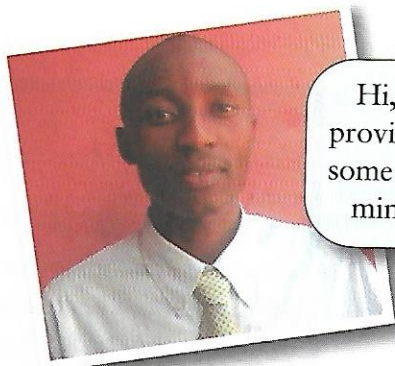
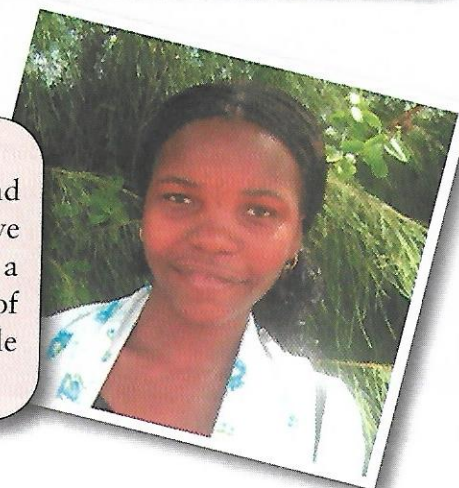
### READING

Read the texts.



Hello, my name's Milton. I come from a rural area in Inhambane province. There is no hospital where I live. In my community, when we have a stomachache, we boil some leaves that we call *cacana*. These leaves are bitter but a good medicine. My parents give us honey to drink once a month. They say it prevents stomachaches.

Hello, my name is Bibiana. I come from a rural village in Sofala province. When I have a headache I boil mango and lemon leaves and take a bath in that water. It is very effective and feels good. I know many people who have never been to a hospital. They rely on these medicines. There are many ways of preventing headaches in my community. Some people inhale burnt cassava leaves and some do not eat animal heads.



Hi, my name's Zunguze. I come from a rural village in Maputo province. When I have a pain in my neck, I boil acacia leaves, add some sugar and a bit of salt, and then I drink it. It only takes a few minutes to feel fine again!

Hello, my name is Tatiana. I come from Majune, in Niassa province. Where I come from we have hospitals, but we do not need to go to hospital every day. We just treat ourselves. We treat diarrhoea with ashes mixed with water, paw paw roots, sugar and salt. It is very effective. In some families children are given about a tablespoon of spirits to drink. They say it prevents diarrhoea.



#### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

leaves – *folhas*  
honey – *mel*  
boil – *ferver*  
inhale – *inspirar*  
ashes – *cinzas*  
spirits – *bebida com alto teor de álcool*

## VOCABULARY

Which word does not belong to the group?

- |                 |               |           |             |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. a) headache  | b) backache   | c) cold   | d) head     |
| 2. a) eye       | b) nose       | c) ear    | d) hear     |
| 3. a) injection | b) penicillin | c) car    | d) nurse    |
| 4. a) clinic    | b) hospital   | c) cheque | d) check up |

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and complete the table.

Name	Bibiana	Zunguze	Milton	Tatiana
From				
Disease				
Cure				
Prevention				



## SPEAKING

Tell your colleagues how you treat different diseases in your community. Remember to talk about traditional treatments, for example, using roots, leaves, water, salt, etc.

## GRAMMAR

Build up sentences, using the present perfect continuous.

- in / to live / village / they / this
- a / in / to work / factory / he / not
- any / she / alcohol / to drink / not
- it / to speak / they / not / about
- not / to phone / she / abroad?
- glasses / the / to wear / same / she
- three / she / to lie / hours / there / for
- to learn / you / long / English / now / for / ?
- 1999 / Mingas / here / to live / since / not
- to practice / when / boy / karate / the / since / ?

### REMEMBER

#### Present perfect continuous

We form it like this: have/has been + -ing form of the main verb.

It **has been raining** for two hours.

They **haven't been playing** football.

**Has he been doing** his homework?

We use the present perfect continuous to talk about a continuous action which started in the past and is still going on.

## WRITING

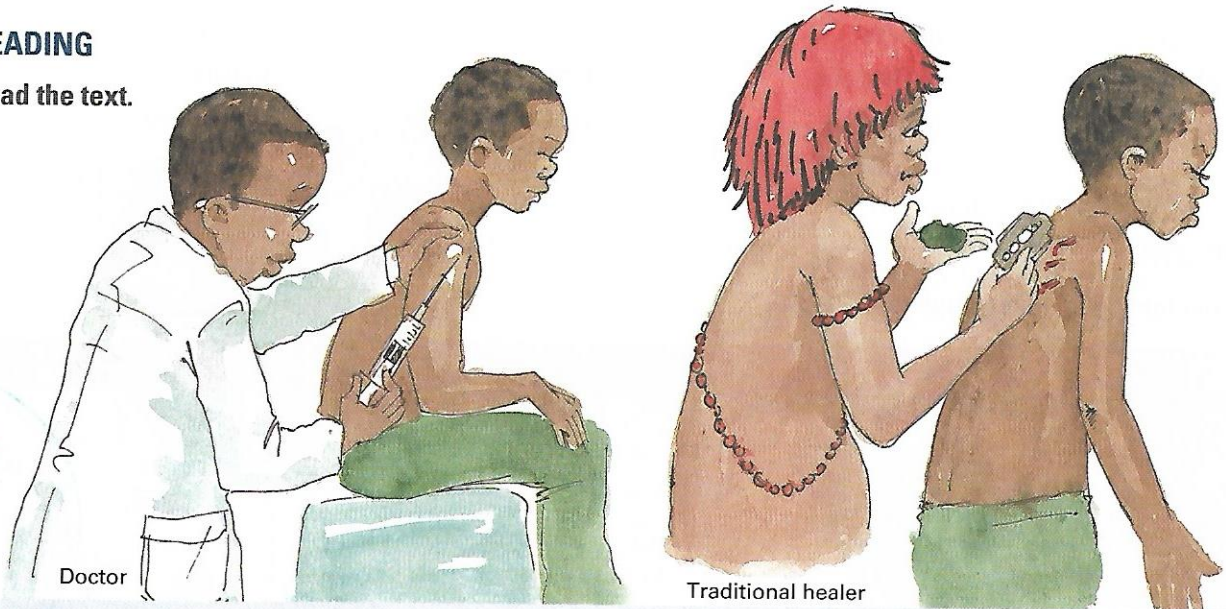
Carry out a research in your community and design a brochure of traditional practices for curing diseases in your community.

**PRE-READING**

Imagine you were sick. Who would you want to see: a traditional healer from your community or a doctor? Justify your answer.

**READING**

Read the text.



**Traditional and modern medicine in Mueda**

Hello, my name's Carlos Nontho. I am 50 years old. I come from Cabo Delgado, in Mueda district. I have never left Cabo Delgado. I'm going to talk about traditional and modern medicine in Mueda.

We have a hospital which has trained nurses, pharmacists and occasionally doctors. However, local people like to see a traditional healer before going to a hospital to see a doctor. There are some diseases that if you don't start by seeing a traditional healer, you will never get better. Seeing traditional healers sometimes cures us without any medicine. They just speak to our ancestors and a minute later you see some differences in your body. I don't know whether it is true or not, but I still think that the mind or our beliefs help us more than taking roots, tablets, injections, etc.

My sister had a strong headache last year. We took her to our traditional healer and he gave her some roots and prayed for about ten minutes. Then, he told us that he had spoken to our ancestors... We went home and my sister recovered... This year, I had a different problem. The traditional healer gave me the same roots and prayed. I am fine now. When I look back I can't stop thinking that what cured me was not the praying but my beliefs.

I believe in modern medicine because it can make miracles, but in our Mozambican communities traditional medicine still helps. It chases bad spirits and diseases that have no explanation in modern medicine...

**IMPORTANT VOCABULARY**

healer – *curandeiro*  
miracles – *milagres*

**VOCABULARY**

Complete the sentences selecting one of the words.

1. Pharmacists work at the \_\_\_\_\_ (*bunker / chemist's*).
2. Malaria is a \_\_\_\_\_ (*symptom / disease*).
3. Traditional healers use \_\_\_\_\_ (*leaves / lives*) to cure people.

**COMPREHENSION**

Read the text and say whether the statements are true, false or probable.

1. Mr Nontho is old.
2. Mr Nontho knows a lot about the world.
3. Mr Nontho's community hasn't got any hospital.
4. Mr Nontho lives in the north of Mozambique.
5. Mr Nontho never goes to hospital when he is ill.
6. In Mr Nontho's community people go to hospital before they visit their local traditional healer.
7. Mr Nontho visits a traditional healer from time to time.
8. Mr Nontho thinks that our minds or beliefs are more important than medicine we get from healers and modern doctors.
9. According to Mr Nontho, the way a nurse or a doctor assists you helps you to get better.
10. In Mozambique nobody uses traditional medicine nowadays.

**SPEAKING**

Why do people in rural areas prefer traditional medicine to modern medicine? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each one of them.

**GRAMMAR**

Complete the spaces using the third conditional.

**REMEMBER****Conditional sentences – type 3**

We use the third conditional when we are talking about something that happened in the past and cannot be changed now.

If I **had studied** more, I **would have passed** my exams.

1. If I had been in your position, I \_\_\_\_\_ (*act*) differently.
2. If you had changed your mind, you \_\_\_\_\_ (*save*) a lot of trouble.
3. If you had told me about it earlier, I \_\_\_\_\_ (*be able*) to help you.
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (*come*) with us, we would have been more careful.
5. If she hadn't explained it to me, I \_\_\_\_\_ (*not understand*).
6. If I had realized that you were really serious in what you said, I \_\_\_\_\_ (*think*) it over more carefully.
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ (*not reach*) any agreement on environmental problems if they hadn't been forced by the circumstances.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (*you/win*) the case if your lawyer had not insisted on presenting those witnesses?
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ (*not make*) such a mistake if you had been cautious.

**WRITING**

Carry out a research in your local hospital and design a poster about the negative consequences of drug abuse, the use of medicine without prescription and the overuse of traditional medicine.

## PRE-READING

Do you believe in bewitchery? Share your position with your partner.

## READING

Read the text.

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

gossipers – *fofoqueiros*  
even if – *mesmo que*  
attempt – *tentar*

# Community tries to lynch a witchdoctor

By Julio Langa

Three people have been arrested and ten were seriously injured after police shots using rubber bullets to scatter a group of residents in Dombe district, in Manica province, who were trying to lynch an old man accused of bewitching the inhabitants.

According to our correspondent in Manica, everything started when the community met and decided to chase out of the community Mr Mpapacha, an 82-year-old, who was accused of bewitching neighbours, growing more crops than his neighbours and 'stealing' money at night.

'People associate age with witchcraft,' says Rosa Nhanombe, an anthropologist. Our reporter contacted Rosa Nhanombe, to explain to us whether a person can be bewitched or not.

'There isn't anything like bewitching or witchcraft. In rural areas, people accuse old people of bewitching others. The thing is they are old and experienced. They can predict what will happen, so people suspect that they are witches,' she explained.

Manuel Xerinda was born in Manica and he has a different view.

*'I was born and grew up here. I'm 38 years old. I've never left Manica. I know Manica and its people. I once received a visit of that old man at night when I was sleeping. He wanted to kill me, but I was prepared. He didn't manage to kill me.'*

Our reporter went to visit the old man to speak to him personally. He wanted to know how Mr Mpapacha grows his crops and where he gets money to live the way he does:

*'My son, we live in a world of gossipers. Many people saw how I managed to get all I have. I got a loan from the government under the local development funds. I started ploughing all alone. While I go to my field to look after my plants my neighbours are drinking spirits in the local market. How can they have money or grow crops if they don't work? Even if they kill me, if they don't work, they will never have enough food to eat and money to live better than I do, my son.'*

This is not the first time people attempt to lynch old people in Mozambique. Last year, a woman was burnt alive accused of bewitching her own children in Muanza, in Sofala province.

## VOCABULARY

Make a list of the following topics.

1. Three jobs related to medicine.
2. Three things traditional healers use to heal people.
3. Three parts of our body.
4. Three medical instruments.

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. Where does Julio Langa live and what does he do?
2. Why were people arrested and injured in Dombe?
3. How old is the person accused of bewitching?
4. What accusations Mr Mpapacha is faced with?
5. What makes people accuse old people?
6. Do you agree with Mr Xerinda's view?
7. Do you think Mr Xerinda is right?
8. Why did Julio Langa visit Mr Mpapacha?
9. In your opinion, is Mr Mpapacha practising witchcraft?
10. Do you think that the killing of Mr Mpapacha will solve the problem?

## SPEAKING

Carry out a survey (interviewing four colleagues) and complete the table.

Question				
Have you ever visited a traditional healer?				
Do you think traditional healers are important for our lives?				
What roles do traditional healers play in your community?				
What do you think about traditional witchdoctors that make people fight?				
What are the advantages of modern medicine?				

## GRAMMAR

1. Complete the sentences using the following words: many, much, few, should, ought to, shouldn't.

- You \_\_\_\_\_ drink alcohol because it is not good for you.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ people there.
- How \_\_\_\_\_ oil do you need?
- I have \_\_\_\_\_ rice to give you.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ see a doctor because of your health problem.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ learn French, it is a very interesting language.

2. Rewrite these sentences.

- ? / ever / been / have / you / to / Manica
- I / been / since / rice / have / cooking / three

3. Complete the sentences.

- If I had a car, I \_\_\_\_\_
- If Carla had played football, she \_\_\_\_\_

## WRITING

Choose one of the topics and write about it.

- The role of traditional medicine in communities.
- The importance of hospitals.
- The role of traditional healers in communities.



**PRE-READING**

Traditional medicine still plays an important role in some countries around the world. Can you explain why?

**READING**

Read the text.

## Traditional medicine

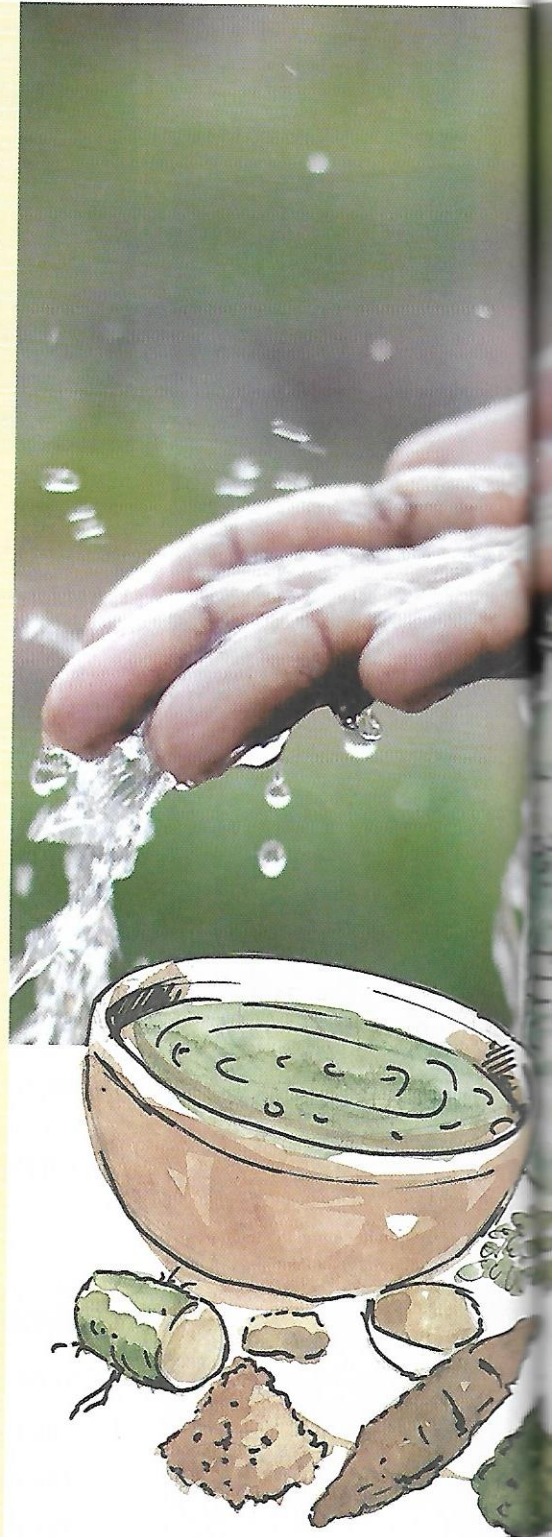
Many people claim that traditional medicine is bad for us. They say this because they have no idea of what traditional medicine can give them. I used to say this before I visited China where I was trained as an herbalist. There I saw the real effect of traditional medicine.

Traditional medicine plays a very important role when it comes to natural health. With traditional medicine, say using roots, herbs, leaves and water, you can get cured without any side effects. Water is a good natural remedy. It can cure more than fifty diseases. These diseases include the most feared ones such as diabetes, obesity, heart diseases, headaches, TB, etc.

For instance, if you drink 1,5 litres of water, which correspond to three glasses in the morning for about a week, you will have some nausea, diarrhoea, and will urinate a lot in the first days, but after some days all these symptoms will disappear and you will see some changes in your health. Many people have found this treatment effective and helpful. If you use traditional medicine, you save some money, because you don't need to pay for a visit to the doctor or buy any tablets. And the treatment does not have side effects.

Believe it or not, we get ill when our body doesn't have a good balance of nutrients. So, since traditional medicine uses natural products, you get better through the use of these products. For example, if you have high blood pressure, traditional medicine recommends people to stop eating meat and avoid drinking cold water. Instead, you are recommended to eat fruit and vegetables since these contain a lot of vitamins and proteins that your body needs. Remember to do exercise, because many diseases are due to lack of exercise.

One interesting thing I would like to mention is that many people spend more money buying medicines than preventing diseases and consuming natural products. Please consume as many natural products as you can.



## VOCABULARY

Match the words to their correct translation.

- |                 |                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. herbalist    | a) <i>efeitos secundários</i> |
| 2. evidence     | b) <i>obesidade</i>           |
| 3. obesity      | c) <i>provas</i>              |
| 4. side effects | d) <i>ervanário</i>           |

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and say whether the statements are true or false.

- The author has visited an Asian country.
- The author did a course in traditional medicine.
- Traditional medicine helps you, because there are no side effects after the treatment.
- The author thinks that we get ill when we do not have enough nutrients.
- Water can prevent some diseases.
- Traditional medicine forbids patients to drink cold water.
- People spend a lot of money buying healthy food.
- People should not use natural products.

## GRAMMAR

Complete the text using the words given in the box.

if some just many would should some

Hello, my name's Nina Dumbuzai. I visited Manjacaze last year. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people living in Manjacaze. There are \_\_\_\_\_ rivers too. I met many people there, but I did not take my camera with me. \_\_\_\_\_ I had my camera, I \_\_\_\_\_ have taken some photos. Unfortunately, I did not meet Mr Makoka because he had gone to Nigeria. There are \_\_\_\_\_ discos, but I did not go to any of them. I \_\_\_\_\_ have gone, but I did not have enough money. Sorry, my sister has \_\_\_\_\_ called me. Let me see what she wants.

## WRITING

Write an essay in which you describe the importance of medicine or write a description of the preparation of a traditional medicine.



## PRE-READING

Where do you live: in an urban or in a rural area? Describe the advantages of living where you do to your partner.

## READING

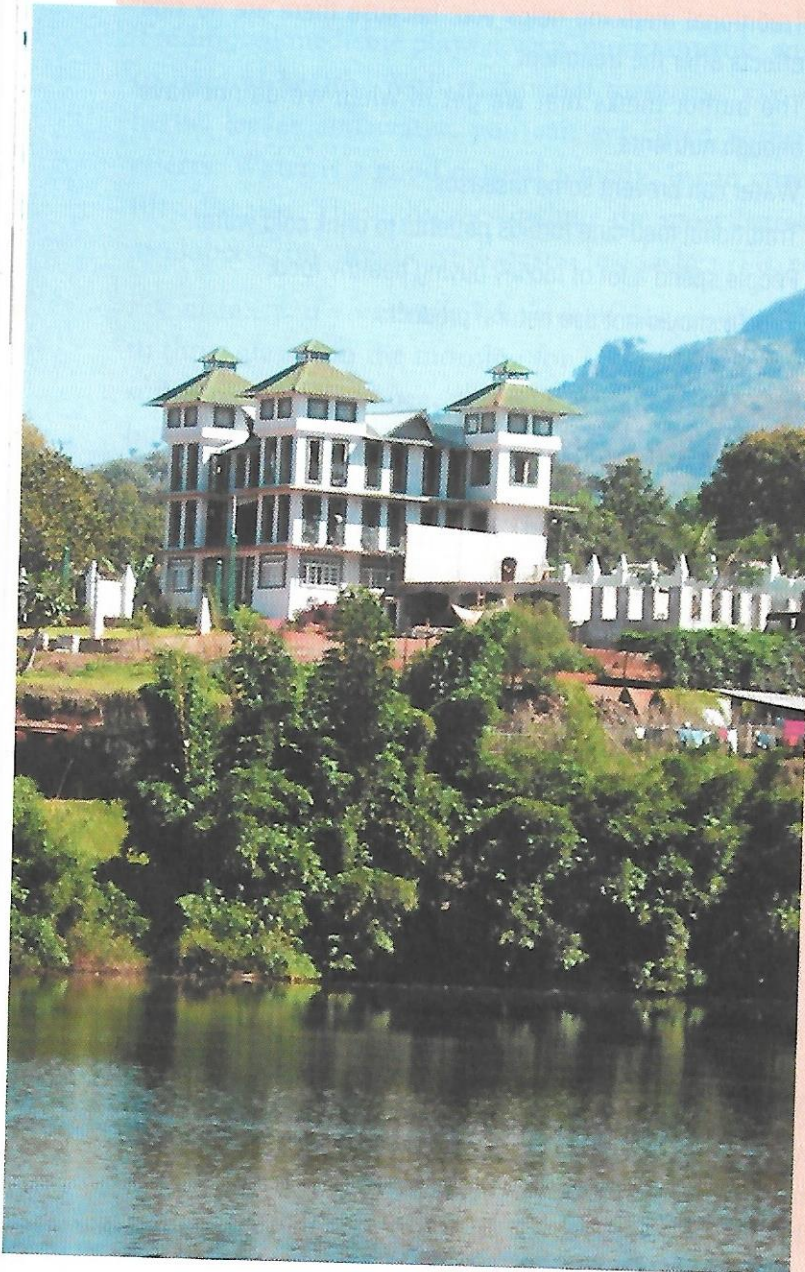
Read the text.

Hello, my name is Samuel Cossa. I come from Maputo city and last year I visited a small town in Zambezia province called Mocuba.

Mocuba is a small town in Zambezia province. It is very far from Maputo. Life in Mocuba is completely different from Maputo. In Maputo life is faster than in Mocuba. In Mocuba almost everybody knows each other. People speak Chuabo, Emakua and Elowe. There aren't many restaurants like in Maputo. However, people still eat good food in Mocuba. There is a good place called *Banca Mulamo*. Mulamo is one of the languages spoken in Mocuba and means brother-in-law. I enjoyed the Zambezian chicken with cassava flour.

There is only one disco in Mocuba. Its name is *Refeba*. It is a very interesting place. When I visited Mocuba, there were only two banks. None of these had automatic teller machines (ATM). If you wanted money, you would have to go inside the bank and sign a cheque to withdraw your money. In Maputo there are many banks and all of them have ATMs. There is a market where you can buy almost anything – food, medicine, clothes and beverages. There is also a mosque, two churches and a small hospital in Mocuba. There is also a football field called *Campo Municipal de Mocuba*.

I like living in the countryside because life is quieter and cheaper! In big cities like Maputo, where I live, there is no peace. There is too much noise and people are always under stress.



### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

automatic teller machine (ATM) – *máquina de multibanco*

withdraw money – *levantar dinheiro*

## VOCABULARY

Cross the word which does not belong to the group.

- |                   |                  |             |           |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. a) post office | b) museum        | c) hospital | d) plane  |
| 2. a) disco       | b) swimming pool | c) hospital | d) cinema |
| 3. a) football    | b) basketball    | c) visit    | d) hockey |
| 4. a) Emakua      | b) Xistwa        | c) Maputo   | d) Chope  |

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Where does Samuel Cossa come from?
2. Find four differences between Maputo and Mocuba in the text.
3. Why does the author say that everybody knows each other in Mocuba?
4. What languages do people speak in Mocuba?
5. What did Samuel eat in Mocuba?
6. How many mosques are there in Mocuba?
7. What can you do in *Refeba*?
8. What does Samuel miss in Mocuba?

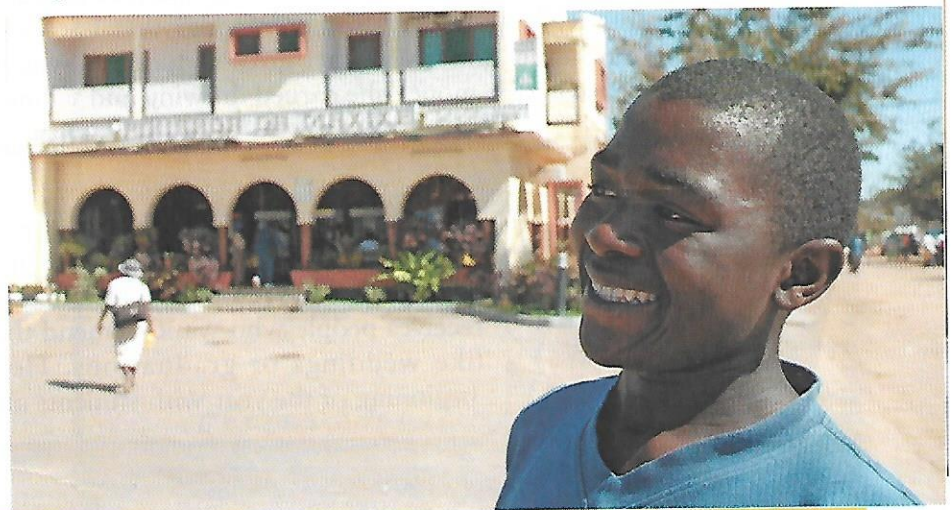
## SPEAKING

Talk to your colleagues about the differences between living in the city and living in the countryside. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of living in these places.

## GRAMMAR

Write sentences using the comparative degree of adjectives.

1. Matola / big / Namaacha
2. Niassa / small / Maputo
3. Maputo / beautiful / Massinga
4. Durban / developed / Beira
5. a BMW / fast / a Toyota
6. A snail / slow / a snake
7. Sarjata / tall / Sadira
8. Honey / sweet / sugar
9. Mazona / intelligent / Araibo
10. Sandra / talkative / Machava



## WRITING

Write a composition comparing a big city and a small village. Talk about the advantages and disadvantages of living in both places.

## PRE-READING

What do your parents do for a living? Describe their jobs to your partner.

## READING

Read the texts.

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

fees – *propinas*    Easter – *Páscoa*  
rotten – *podre*



Hello, my name's Mulunga. I live with my parents in Manhiça. My father is a fisherman. He fishes and sells fish and crabs for a living. This activity does not pay a lot of money, but it gives us something to live on. He pays for our school fees, uniforms and food at home. I help him at weekends.

Hi, my name's Macassa. I live with my uncle in Nicoadala. My uncle is a businessman. He doesn't earn a lot of money, but he manages to get us something to eat. He goes to Quelimane to buy the fish he sells in Nicoadala. In hot seasons he makes a lot of money, but in rainy seasons fish sometimes gets rotten.



Hi, my name is Zainabo. I come from Nampula. I live with my parents in Angoche. My mother makes baskets and sells them to tourists. When she started this business, I thought it was a hobby, but she made enough money to buy a fridge. My father is a driver.

Hello, my name's Ruquia. I live in Maxixe Velha with my mother. She is a painter. She paints walls and makes some drawings that I sell in the street. We are four in our family and my mother gives us food and water to drink. She built our house with the money she earned drawing and selling paintings.



Hello, my name is Dinha, I live in Palmeiras, in Beira, with my uncle. My uncle is a tailor. He makes school uniforms. He sometimes receives people who want to mend their clothes or have special events like weddings or graduations. He makes a lot of money at the beginning of the year with students and in April, at Easter.

Hi, my name's Elis. I live with my mother in Cuamba. My mother is a hairdresser. She is well-known. I am still learning to be a hairdresser. The only thing I know is to comb a client's hair.



**VOCABULARY**

Match the names of the jobs to the activities.

- |               |                                 |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. peasant    | a) sells in the street          |
| 2. bricklayer | b) grows vegetables and crops   |
| 3. painter    | c) makes drawings and paintings |
| 4. hawker     | d) builds houses                |

**COMPREHENSION**

Read the speech bubbles again and complete the table.

	From	How parents earn a living	Benefits from the activity
Dinha			
Elis			
Macassa			
Mulunga			
Ruquia			
Zainabo			

**SPEAKING**

Discuss in your groups what the members of your family do for a living.

**GRAMMAR**

Change the sentences into the past simple.

- I am in Nacala.
- Maria lives in Pemba.
- I read the Bible.
- Madalena goes to school.
- Muciva drives a car.
- Cidinho eats chicken.
- Naido speaks to Anuário.
- Avelário writes this letter.
- Nina buys a book.
- Murrupa watches TV.

**REMEMBER**

**Past simple**

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative	
I		I		I	
You		You		you	
He		He		he	
She		She		she	
It	<b>lived</b>	It	<b>didn't live</b>	<b>Did</b>	<b>live?</b>
We		We		we	
You		You		you	
They		They		they	

We use the past simple for actions completed in the past.

**WRITING**

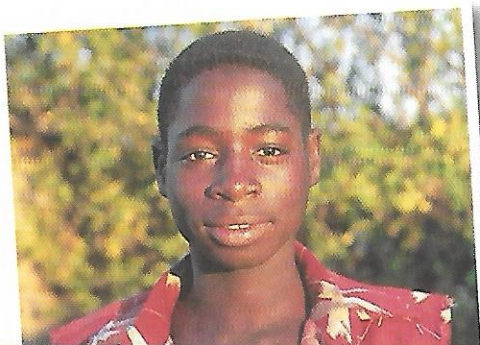
Carry out a research in your community and draw a table with the name of the activities people live on.

## PRE-READING

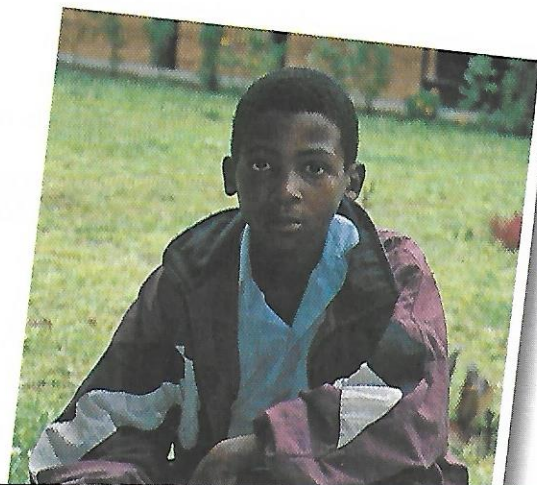
What myths and legends do you know? Tell one to your partner.

## READING

Read what these people say about their communities.



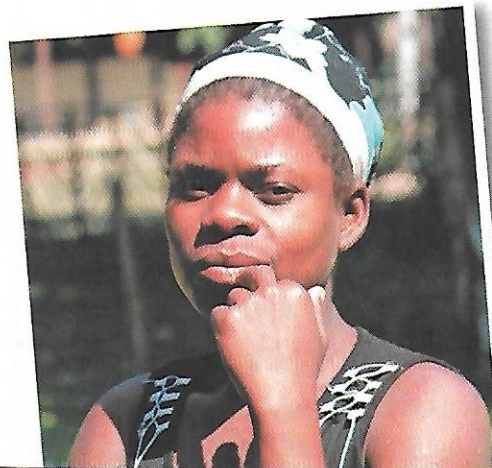
Hello, my name's Mapanzene. I come from Pemba. If you see a rainbow, it means that monkeys are getting married. We are not supposed to point at a rainbow because our parents tell us that, if we do, our fingers will be cut!



My name's Jerry and I come from Ponta de Ouro, in Maputo. There are many myths about albinism here. When children see an albino, they spit on their chest. People say that if you don't do so, your mother will bear an albino. When a woman is pregnant she is not supposed to eat eggs because she will bear a bald child...



Hello, my name's Edite. I come from Chokwé. In Chokwé, when you go fishing or hunting, if the first person you meet is a man, then it will be a bad day. You can go back home because you are not going to catch anything!... When your hand itches, it is a sign that you will receive some money on that day...



Hello, my name's Memore and I come from Manica. In Manica, unmarried people are not supposed to eat bird wings. Adults say that if they do, boys or girls will always say 'no' to their marriage proposals.

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

rainbow – *arco-íris*  
itches – *ter comichão*  
bald – *careca*

## VOCABULARY

Match the two columns.

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. language | a) MaChangana     |
| 2. religion | b) Zione          |
| 3. rituals  | c) visiting tombs |
| 4. tribe    | d) Mandarin       |

## COMPREHENSION

Read the speech bubbles and say whether the statements are true or false.

1. Where Mapanzene comes from people say that monkeys get married when it rains.
2. The Government forbids people to point at rainbows in Pemba.
3. According to Jerry, if children see an albino, they greet him or her.
4. Pregnant women shouldn't eat eggs.
5. When you go fishing or hunting, if the first person you meet is a woman, you will have a lucky day.
6. When your hand itches, it means that you will get some money on that day.
7. Memore lives in Maputo.
8. If you are not married, adults forbid you to eat bird wings.
9. If you don't spit on your chest, your mother will have an ugly baby.
10. All these are only superstitions. They are not real.

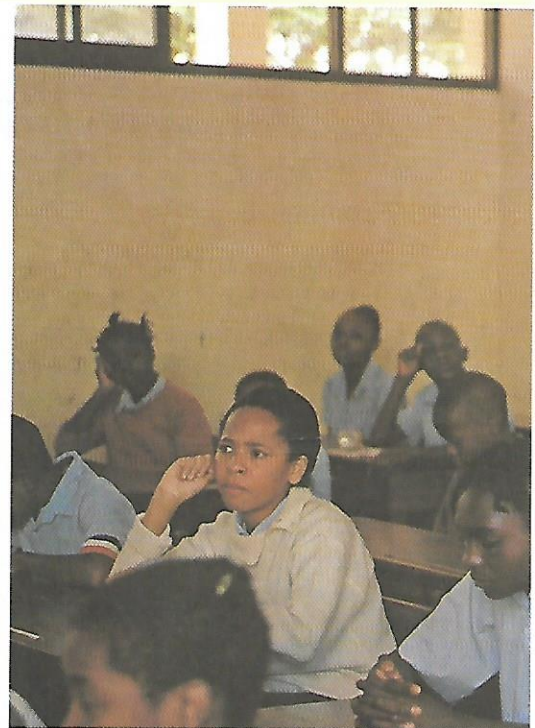
## SPEAKING

Discuss in your group different taboos and myths in your community.

## GRAMMAR

Build correct sentences. Pay attention to the verb tenses you have to use.

1. talk / them / she / to
2. English / now / we / to learn
3. by / he / the / to lie / river / ?
4. at / I / not / her / look
5. a / not / to write / letter / she / ?
6. the / they / not / road / to cross / ?
7. she / at / to stay / flat / not / Manuelito's
8. they / how / to run / fast / ?
9. the / to spend / weekend / they / where / ?
10. to live / you / with / whom / ?



## WRITING

Carry out a mini survey in your community and make a brochure with ten taboos, myths and beliefs of your community.

## PRE-READING

What kind of ritual traditions from your community have you already participated in? Describe one you remember the most to your class.

## READING

Read the text.

Hello, I am Samuquela, the boy from Nampula. I am here to give an account of my grandmother's funeral. In our culture, Macuan culture, funerals are very serious ceremonies, but what I saw in my grandmother's funeral in Beira was not serious at all. The pastor was a foreigner and he did not understand our culture very well.

It was a Saturday and early in the morning we all went to the cemetery. We were all unhappy and sad because our grandmother was leaving us. We were all in mourning clothes. Five minutes later, the pastor came in his black gown and a beautiful Bible on his right hand. After the traditional songs he started with his prayer:

– Good morning, brothers and sisters, we are here to say goodbye to our sister who in this world of suffering was called Raci Moquinta Mazembe.

Since my aunts started crying he said:

– Please, could you ask the sisters who are crying over there to stop?

He continued:

– Well, I was saying that she is going to heaven to meet the Lord. She is not going to experience the suffering we have here. She is going to a land where she will be free of IDs, passports, money, noise from cars, etc. Probably many people don't understand why a person keeps quiet when they die and why a child cries when he or she is born.

– Well, children cry because they come to a world of suffering, a world of gossipers, an unfair world... As you all know, in life people

*cry when they are suffering, when they are beaten up, in prison, starving, etc... Our sister is happy and quiet because she was chosen... you and I will still remain here suffering, but one day the Lord will call us. I am waiting for this day to come because I want to be with the Lord too. Sister Maria, could you distribute the roses to all our sisters and brothers here...*

The pastor opened his Bible and said loud and clear:

– Anyone who wants to go to heaven should raise his or her right hand with the roses, please.

Everybody raised their hands. That is when I saw that many people wanted to go with my grandmother... He continued his prayer:

– Brothers and sisters, what happens these days: people stealing, children beating their parents, young boys drinking alcohol like water, girls in mini skirts, these are all signs of the end of the world. Even here, in this ceremony, there are people who came here with other objectives: some came here to see other people's mobile phones, some are here to appreciate other people's coats, some are here just to hear what I say and they will go out and gossip, but remember, this message comes from very far... God is giving us a chance to change our behaviour before he calls us. What I am telling you today aren't my words, these are words from this book. Brothers and sisters, I have done my part; it is up to you to follow God's words. God bless you...

## VOCABULARY

Which word does not belong to the group?

- |                   |            |           |                   |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. a) grandfather | b) father  | c) sister | d) brother-in-law |
| 2. a) mourning    | b) funeral | c) CD     | d) gown           |
| 3. a) priest      | b) pastor  | c) bishop | d) pilot          |
| 4. a) bless       | b) preach  | c) gossip | d) forgive        |

## IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

foreign – estrangeiro  
pastor – clérigo  
gown – batina  
ID – BI  
roses – rosas (flores)  
mourning clothes – roupa de luto

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and say whether the statements are true, false or probable.

1. The funeral was in Nampula.
2. At Samuquela's grandmother's funeral the pastor was happy.
3. The pastor told people not to worry about dead people.
4. The pastor wanted to convince people to change their behaviour.
5. The pastor wanted to hear people crying.
6. The pastor explained people why children cry when they are born.
7. The pastor is not afraid of dying.
8. Everybody raised their hands because they wanted to go to heaven.
9. There are many people who go to funerals with other purposes.
10. The pastor was sent by God to punish those people.

## SPEAKING

According to what you've read discuss the following:

- How old do you think the pastor is?
- What does he look like?
- Do you think he drank before going there?
- In your opinion, did the pastor manage to pass his message well?
- The pastor talked about people who go to funerals with different objectives. Why?
- The pastor said the message he was passing came from very far. Where did the message come from?

## GRAMMAR

Put the words in the correct order and write sentences.

1. Nhamtumbo / to the cinema / go / used to
2. Paulino / live in Pemba / used to
3. used to / Mr Bacarito / play tennis
4. Samito / have four cars / used to
5. a cinema / this place / be / used to
6. long hair / used to / Madala / have
7. be / Aquimo Rachide / coach of Namutequeliua / used to
8. Nvita / a player of ISP / used to / be
9. used to / a singer / my father / be
10. Massingue / be / used to / our IT / teacher

### REMEMBER

#### Used to

**used to** + infinitive of the main verb  
She **used to** live in Maputo.

We use this structure to talk about habits in the past, which we don't do now.

## WRITING

Write a report about an event you have been to (funeral, wedding, engagement party, etc.).

## PRE-READING

Do you know any riddles or proverbs? Share one of each with your class and explain the message underneath.

## READING

Read these five texts.



1

Two friends, one from Tete, Mr Chacha, and the other from Niassa, Ms Sofia, met in Maputo. They decided to go out for a drink. Because they were drinking spirits they got drunk very quickly. It was about 7 p.m.; Ms Sofia looked at the sky and saw something shining and asked Mr Chacha:

– Chacha, is that thing shining over there the moon or the sun?

Chacha replied:

– I don't know, I come from Tete. I am not from around here...

2

If one comes to ask you for fish, don't give him fish, but give him a fish hook.

A paw paw tree never gives mangoes!

People never meet once in a lifetime.

3

At the butcher's...

**Client:** Can I have that chicken over there?

**Butcher:** Sure, here you are...

**Client:** Thank you, how much is it?

**Butcher:** It is 120,00 Mts. Are you taking it?

**Client:** No, look at this, this leg is shorter than the other one...

**Butcher:** Sir, are you buying this chicken to dance with it or to eat it? Get out of here...

4

### JOB INTERVIEW

Candidate for prison director

**Interviewer:** Will you be able to cope with the behaviour of these prisoners here?

**Interviewee:** I don't think that there will be a problem about that. If they don't listen to what I say, I will expel them...

5

What thing, when wanting to work, must take off its hat?

What thing gets into the water but does not get wet?

## VOCABULARY

Match the words to their respective definitions.

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| 1. tale    | a) a short statement that gives advice or tells something true |
| 2. joke    | b) a story about imaginary events                              |
| 3. riddle  | c) a confusing question that has a clever answer               |
| 4. proverb | d) a funny story   |

## COMPREHENSION

Read the texts and answer the questions.

- Where are Chacha and Sofia from?
- Where did they meet?
- Why did they meet there?
- Who do you think was more drunk: Chacha or Sofia?
- 'If one comes to ask you for fish, don't give him fish, but give him a fish hook.'  
Explain, in your own words, what this proverb means.
- Is it possible for a paw paw tree to produce mangoes?
- How much is the chicken?
- Why did the butcher get angry?
- In the interview, do you think the candidate will get the job? Why?
- What is the thing that gets into the water, but does not get wet?  
The possible answer is: **a)** fish; **b)** shade; **c)** shell.

## SPEAKING

Work in groups of four and do the following:

- student A: tells a tale
- student B: tells a joke
- student C: says a proverb
- student D: tells a riddle

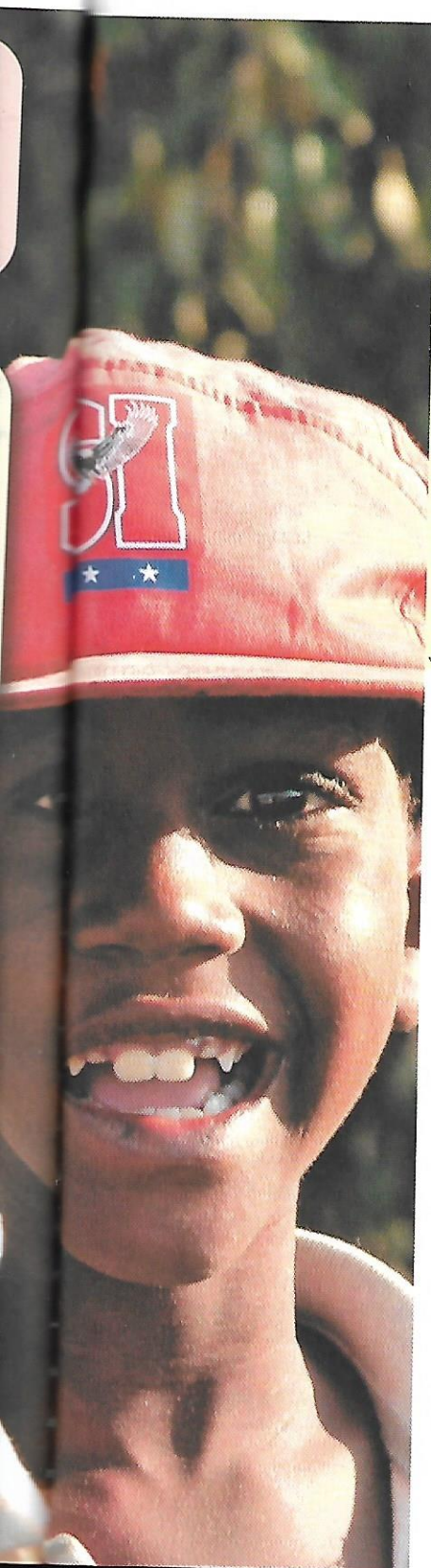
## GRAMMAR

Write full sentences using the following adverbs of manner.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. slowly   | 6. badly   |
| 2. quickly  | 7. loudly  |
| 3. fast     | 8. heavily |
| 4. happily  | 9. funnily |
| 5. strongly | 10. well   |

## WRITING

Write a tale from your community and at the end write the moral of it.



### PRE-LISTENING

In your opinion what does the word "culture" mean? Discuss it with your partner.

### LISTENING

Listen to your teacher reading the following introductory text.

## Culture in Mozambique

Culture is something which is difficult to define because it means many things to different people. However, when people talk about culture they refer to language, food, dances, clothes and ways of living of a certain group or a community. When I was going to Maputo, from Funhalouro, I read in a Mozambican tour guide something about Mozambican culture. Well, because Mozambique is a big country, I do not know whether what I read is true or false.

Province	Tribes	Favourite food	Dances	Religion	Languages
Maputo	Changana Ronga Vandindi	cacana mboa matapa yangana	Marrabenta	Zione the Old Apostolic Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Islam, Catholic	Portuguese, Ronga and Changane
Gaza	Changana	xiquinha usha	Chigubo Marrabenta	Zione the Old Apostolic Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Islam, ZCC, Catholic	Portuguese, Changane
Inhambane	Mastwa Bitonga Chopi	cacana matapa xiquinha	Timbila Zorre	Zione the Old Apostolic Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Islam, ZCC, Catholic	Portuguese, Chope, Xistwa, Guitonga, Undau
Sofala	Undau Sena	rice vegetables	Mazoca	Zione the Old Apostolic Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Islam, Catholic	Portuguese, Sena and Undau
Manica	Matheu	xima dry fish	Chinqwere Njole	Zione the Old Apostolic Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Islam, Catholic	Chiteu, Chimanica, Shone, Mabarue
Tete	Nhungue Ngoni Cheua Nyanja	beans potato dry fish bao bao fruits ( <i>malambe</i> ) cocoa	Nhau Valimba	Zione the Old Apostolic Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Islam, Catholic	Nyungue, Cheua, Nyanja, Tawara, Sena and Shona
Zambézia	Lowe Chuabo	chicken cassava flour	Insirupithe	Zione the Old Apostolic Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Islam, Catholic	Emakua, Lowe and Chuabo
Nampula	Amalapo Ajatche Amirasi Amulima	caracata	Insirupithe Nakula Makiekie Tufo Kwatchala	Zione the Old Apostolic Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Islam	Enakua, Nahara and Koti
Cabo Delgado	Makonde Muanis	yhete caracata	Mapiko Limpontho	Zione the Old Apostolic Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Islam	Makonde and Kimuane
Niassa	Yao Nyanja Macuas	bassava beans	N'Ganda	Zione the Old Apostolic Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Islam	Yao, Emakua and Nyanja

## VOCABULARY

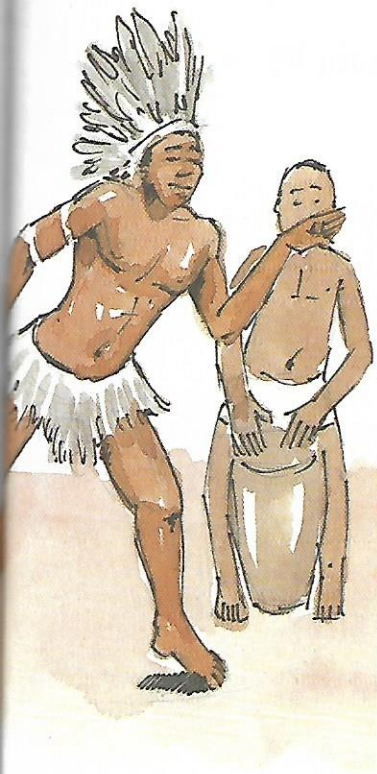
Look at the table and list five elements under each topic:

- |                         |             |           |                |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. Mozambican languages | 2. Religion | 3. Tribes | 4. Common food |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|

## COMPREHENSION

Look at the table again and answer the questions.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. What is culture?   | 7. What religions can you find all over Mozambique?                        |
| 2. Where was the author of the text coming from and going to? | 8. What tribes can we find in Nampula?                                     |
| 3. Where can you dance Zorre?                                 | 9. Where can you dance Marrabenta in Mozambique?                           |
| 4. In what province can you learn Ronga?                      | 10. Is the information provided about your province true? What is missing? |
| 5. Where can you dance Mazoca?                                |  |
| 6. What languages do people in Cabo Delgado speak?            |  |



## SPEAKING

Stand up and interview five colleagues. Here are some questions to guide you:

- What traditional ceremonies do you have in your community?
- What do people in your community do for a living?
- Can you tell a joke you know?
- What are the most common dishes in your community?
- Can you tell a proverb and its meaning?
- Can you tell a tale well known in your community?

## GRAMMAR

Work in pairs and produce four sentences for each grammar item.

1. comparative (*e.g. I am taller than Maluleque.*)
2. adverbs of manner (*e.g. Terezinha opened the door quickly.*)
3. used to (*e.g. I used to live in Matola, but I live in Maxixe now.*)
4. past simple (*e.g. Bata took some photographs of Matola Shopping Centre.*)
5. past continuous (*e.g. I was sleeping when you arrived.*)

## WRITING

Choose one of the topics and write a composition.

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Write a tale.               | 4. Write a description of a special event you have been to (wedding, funeral, Christening, etc.). |
| 2. Write a joke.               | 5. Write a description of your own culture – life style, food, dances, etc.                       |
| 3. Write a traditional recipe. |   |

## PRE-READING

What traditional food recipes do you know? Which one is your favourite?

## READING

Read this advertisement.

# Mozambican gastroonomy party



### Local food

- Cacana
- Fresh cassava
- Fried chicken
- Roast rats
- Coconut rice
- Peanut fish
- Makhaka (dry cassava)
- Fried prawn
- Dry fish
- Mbeuas (rats)
- Tocossado (boiled fish)
- Fried pumpkin leaves
- Zambeziian chicken
- Matchassimbuzi (goat's testicles)
- Cherechende (small fish)
- Tepue (small prawns)
- Tapioca (cassava)

### Local drinks

- Cabeça do Velho
- Xibandoda
- Xixilanzane
- Água do Papá
- Sura
- TTT
- Malcoado/Cabanga
- Mão Mão

### Live music by...

- Eyuphuro
- Norte Jazz
- Djaakas
- Fofas da Matola
- Zorro
- Ghorwane
- K10
- Os Doces

### Soft drinks

Matheu

**Meet local, national and international famous people!**  
**Mia Couto, Dominguez, Agostinho Levieque, Samuel Etto,**  
**Dama do Bling, Momed Galibo, Balzac Usta and some surprises...**

**Venue:** Kaya Kha Hina, Chicuala Cuala

**Time:** next Saturday from 6 p.m.

**Entrance fee:** Mozambican 150,00 Mts

**Foreigners:** Free

**Great opportunity to communicate, dance and eat!**

**Please, wear your African traditional attires.**

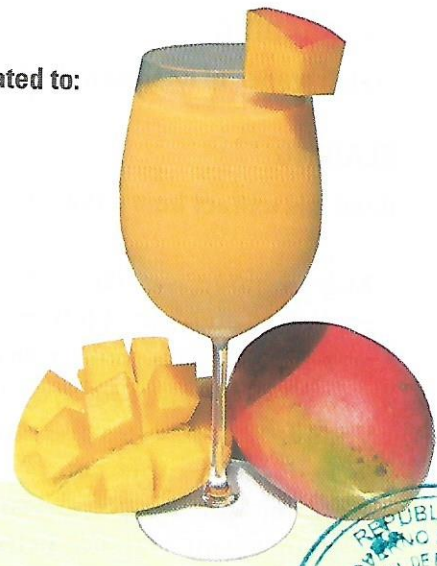
**Book now:** [khaiakahina@gmail.com](mailto:khaiakahina@gmail.com) or phone: 828769422.

# I will be there! What about you?

## VOCABULARY

Read the text and find words, names, places related to:

1. fruits
2. animals
3. crops
4. musical bands
5. famous people
6. drinks
7. vegetables



## COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. What food or drink do you like the most?
2. What bands are going to perform?
3. What famous people will you meet at the party?
4. Do you think that the famous people mentioned are the only ones invited? Why?
5. Who do you know among these famous people?
6. Where is the gastronomy party taking place?
7. When is the gastronomy party going to be?
8. In your opinion, why do Mozambicans have to pay while foreigners get food for free?



## GRAMMAR

Complete the text using the words from the box.

**was travelling, slowly, fewer, used to, went, visited, was performing**

When I was a student I \_\_\_\_\_ live in Chicumbane, a small beautiful village in Macia district. \_\_\_\_\_ people live in Macia than in Cuamba, where I come from.

I \_\_\_\_\_ to Massingir for the first time in 2006. People in Massingir speak Changane, but they speak \_\_\_\_\_. Even if you are not a native speaker of Changana, you can understand it.

The time I \_\_\_\_\_ Massingir, Dr. Mingos was there, but I didn't go to his show. This was because while he \_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_ back to Macia, where I work.

## WRITING

Write a report about a traditional ceremony you have attended.

## PRE-READING

Which places of interest in Mozambique would you recommend to a foreign friend or a tourist for a visit?

## READING

Read this extract from a radio tourist information programme.

Mozambique is a land of many tourism activities. In some provinces you have both beach tourism (to watch sea animals and beaches) and bush tourism (wild animals and nature). If you visit Mozambique, you won't feel like leaving the country and, if you do, you will come back. I'm talking from my own experience. I came here as a tourist, but now I work here. Mozambique has got eleven provinces. I will only talk about three of them: Maputo, Beira and Nampula.

### Maputo

Maputo is the capital of Mozambique. Here you can do everything you want. If you are a beach person or love swimming, there are three places you must visit: Costa do Sol, Macaneta and Catembe. If you like craftwork, you can go downtown. You will see things you have never seen before. There is also Maputo Special Reserve where you can see the oldest elephant in Africa. On the way to Maputo Special Reserve you can see how Mozambicans live.

### Sofala

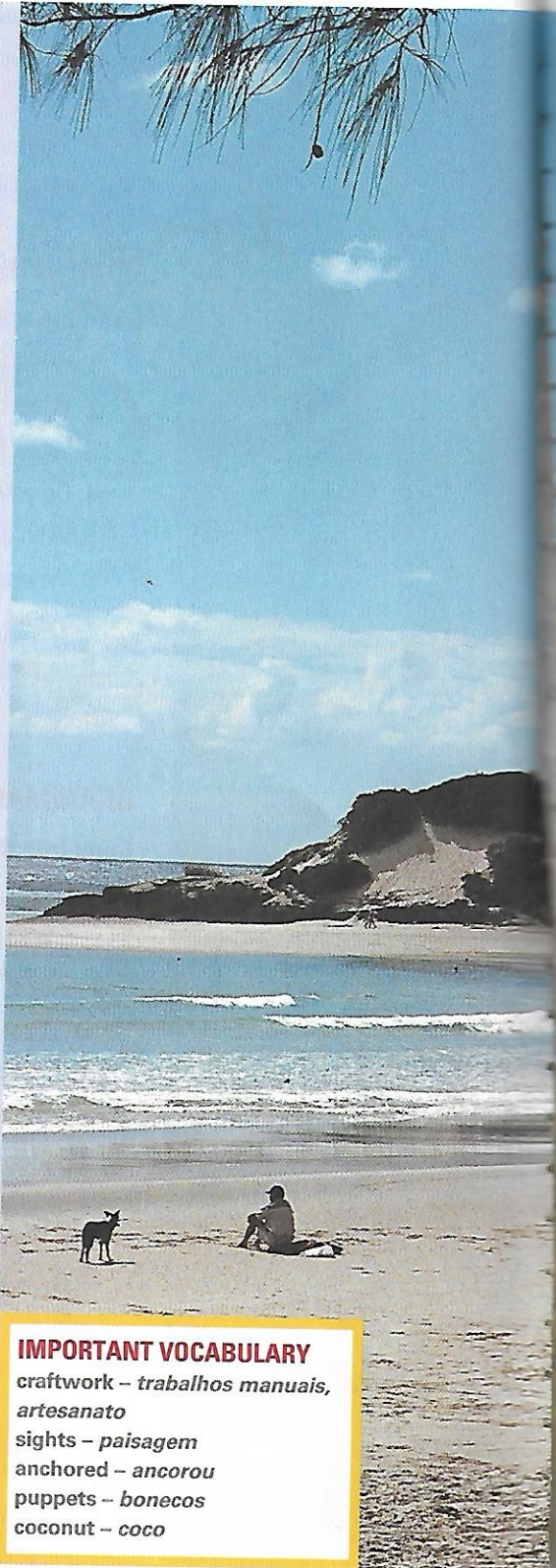
In this province you have got the well-known Gorongosa National Park. If you like swimming, you can go to Praia Nova... If you want to taste local food and drinks, you can visit the Maquinino market.

### Nampula

Nampula is considered the province with the most beautiful sights. The place where Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese sailor, anchored in Mozambique was Mozambique Island, in Nampula province, in 1498. How about going there and visit the first capital of Mozambique? There are beautiful beaches in Nampula province, too. Take your time and visit Fernão Veloso in Nacala, Angoche, Cabaceira and Lumbo in Mozambique Island.

I would recommend you to go by car or bus. In every single place you will see things that will make you laugh and feel happy. Goats on top of buses, puppets selling coconuts, funny information notices, happy people dancing, people and animals saying 'hello' along the national road...

Thanks for listening to our programme. Tune us tomorrow at the same time. This programme is sponsored by the Tourism Information Centre in cooperation with Themba Production.



**IMPORTANT VOCABULARY**  
 craftwork – *trabalhos manuais, artesanato*  
 sights – *paisagem*  
 anchored – *ancorou*  
 puppets – *bonecos*  
 coconut – *coco*

## VOCABULARY

Cross the word which does not belong to the group.

- |                |               |             |                  |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. a) tourist  | b) tour guide | c) museum   | d) teacher       |
| 2. a) bus      | b) plane      | c) fun      | d) moped         |
| 3. a) passport | b) ID         | c) suitcase | d) lights        |
| 4. a) hotels   | b) resorts    | c) churches | d) camping sites |

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What is bush tourism?
2. How many provinces did the radio announcer talk about?
3. Why didn't he talk about the other eight provinces?
4. Where can you go swimming in Maputo?
5. Where can you see the oldest elephant in Africa?
6. Where can you eat local food in Sofala?
7. What can you do in Fernão Veloso in Nacala?
8. Why does the radio announcer recommend tourists to travel by car or bus?

## SPEAKING

1. In groups talk about five interesting places in your community where you could take tourists to.
2. Do you think the author is telling the truth about Mozambique? Discuss.

## GRAMMAR

1. Find the opposites of the following adjectives.

- |                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| 1. tall        | 6. noisy |
| 2. intelligent | 7. slow  |
| 3. beautiful   | 8. fast  |
| 4. happy       | 9. soft  |
| 5. gentle      | 10. easy |

2. Write five sentences using five of the adjectives above.

### REMEMBER

#### Adjectives

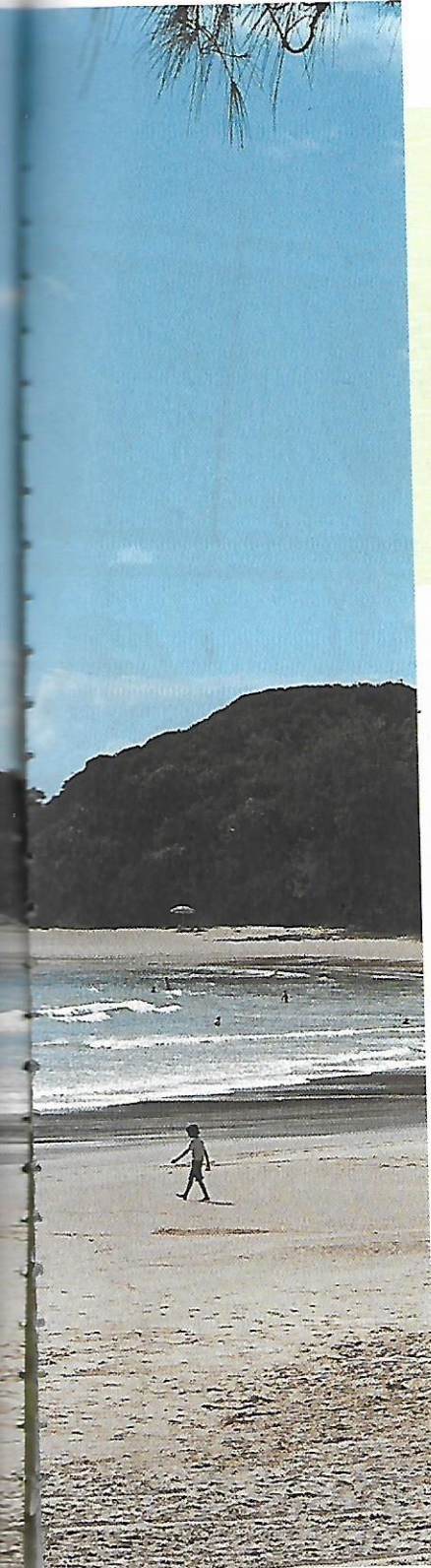
They are used to describe nouns and are usually placed before them.

a **pretty** woman

an **angry** lion

## WRITING

Design a tourism information guide of your province. Mention all the districts and include what tourists can do there.



### PRE-READING

Do you know the differences between national parks and natural reserves? List them in your notebook and compare them to the ones from the text.

### READING

Read the text.

Omar Cadir is a tourism consultant. He talks to students at the local secondary school about Mozambican national parks and reserves.

'In Mozambique there are special areas that are designed to protect some plant or animal species. These reserves are specifically designed to protect or save ecosystems, habitats, biological diversity, and also natural resources. They also contribute to the social and economic development of our country. In a reserve you are not supposed to hunt, cut trees or change anything... In a park, however, you can hunt with authorization and you can also cut trees for good reasons...

In Mozambique, there are six parks, namely Banhine National Park (Gaza), Limpopo National Park (Gaza), Bazaruto National Park (Inhambane), Zinave National Park (Inhambane), Gorongosa National Park (Sofala), and Quirimbas National Park (Cabo Delgado).

There are also six reserves, namely Maputo Special Reserve (Maputo), Pomene National Reserve (Inhambane), Chimanimani National Reserve (Manica), Marromeu Special Reserve (Sofala), Gilé National Reserve (Zambezia), and Niassa National Reserve (Niassa).

You are not allowed to live inside the parks or reserves. Again, it is important to note that in reserves it is not allowed to hunt or cut trees. In parks however, some activities are allowed as long as you obey the rules such as hunting during a specific period in order to control the number of animals and protect some species.

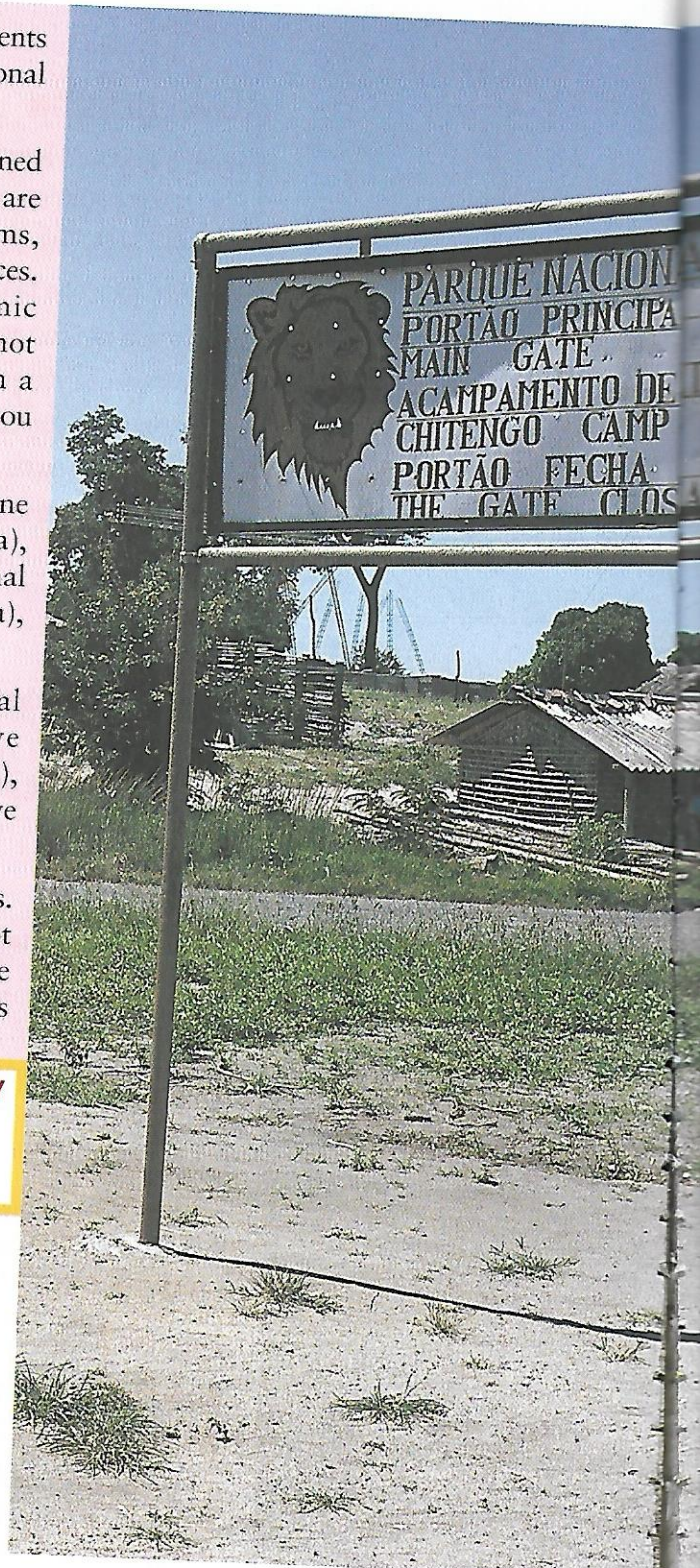
#### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

species – *espécies*  
obey – *obedecer*  
hunting – *caçar*

### VOCABULARY

Match the word to the correct translation.

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. scuba-diver | a) lixo            |
| 2. poacher     | b) caverna         |
| 3. cave        | c) caçador furtivo |
| 4. litter      | d) mergulhador     |





## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and say whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Omar Cadir is an expert in tourism.
2. Omar Cadir went to a secondary school to teach students about parks and reserves.
3. Protected animals are found in reserves.
4. In reserves, you can hunt only small animals.
5. Bazaruto is a game reserve.
6. Gilé is a reserve.
7. In some parks, people are allowed to live there to control animals.
8. When there are many animals, the government allows people to hunt.
9. There are six national parks in Mozambique.
10. Every province has got a reserve.

## SPEAKING

Write a list of things you can do in a park but not in a reserve and then share it with your colleagues.

## GRAMMAR

Complete the spaces using the following modal verbs: **must, can or can't**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your car?
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ do your homework carefully.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ be joking!
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you do a bit of overtime sometimes?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your diamond bracelet?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you arrive early this evening?
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ get into the car because I forgot the key.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ see quite well what the children are doing.
9. Teachers \_\_\_\_\_ be able to help students with their difficulties.
10. Food and accommodation are not free. Students \_\_\_\_\_ pay for it.

## WRITING

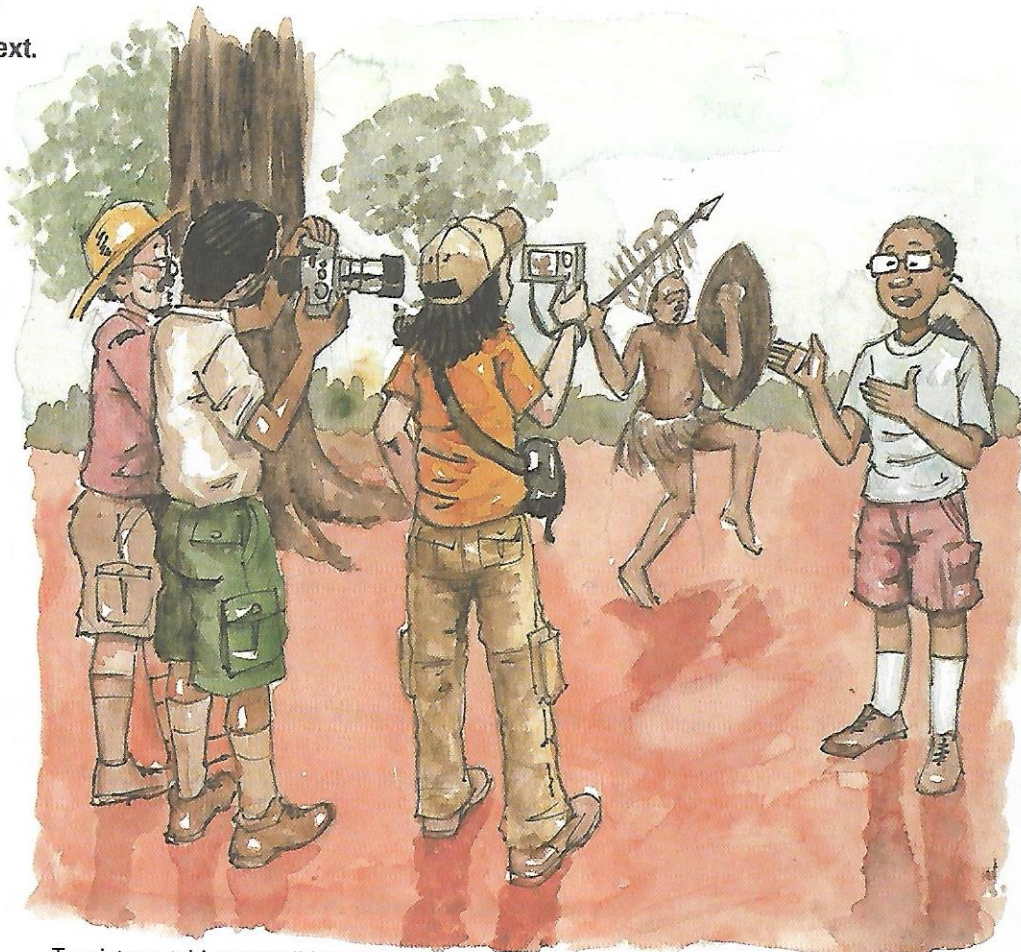
Choose one of the national parks or reserves in Mozambique. Ask as many questions as you can to the people you know, do an Internet research or read books and write a description of it. Mention its geographical location, animals living there, etc.

## PRE-READING

"Tourism is an important economic activity." Comment this assertion.

## READING

Read the text.



Tourists watching a traditional dance

Tourism includes a combination of professional activities related to transport, accommodation, food and leisure activities for tourists.

Tourism plays a very important role in the development of a country.

Tourists leave their residence and go out to look for something new. So, they need transport to travel from one place to another. When they use these means of transport (cars, planes or boats) they pay for it and the money can be used to develop the country through taxes and petrol. The drivers or pilots get their salaries and so they can feed their families. Local communities can build houses to accommodate tourists. Tourists will pay for their accommodation and the money can be used by the local communities for the development of the community and the country in different ways.

Tourists also need to eat. So, food will be one of the items most needed. Many people sell crops and vegetables in the markets. Communities can organize cultural dances, local games and performances to the tourists. They can provide some financial and material support to your groups. Members of communities can also be trained as tour guides. These guides can show tourists the best sights in the community or show them the wildlife around the community.

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

taxes – *impostos*

performance – *espectáculo, representação*

sights – *vistas, paisagem*

## VOCABULARY

Look at the words and circle the ones related to tourism.

soap opera	guide	university	fight	food	resort
aircraft	sights	accommodation	novels	computers	

## COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What are we talking about when we speak about tourism?
2. What is the importance of tourism for the community?
3. How can transport contribute to the development of Mozambique?
4. What is the role of accommodation in the development of the communities?
5. What are tourists?
6. How can food contribute to the development of the communities?
7. What activities can communities promote in order to get some income?
8. What activities can tour guides perform?
9. What other activities would you suggest to develop?



## SPEAKING

In groups discuss what the importance of tourism is. What can tourism bring to the country? What can we do to promote tourism?

## GRAMMAR

Write sentences with the adjectives in the comparative form.

*e.g. Madalene is **fatter** than Mingos. (fat)*

1. interesting
2. beautiful
3. fast
4. clever
5. stupid
6. hard
7. expensive
8. comfortable
9. old
10. simple

### REMEMBER

Comparative degree of adjectives	Adjective	Comparative
	long	longer
	cold	colder
Adjectives ending in -y	easy	easier
	pretty	prettier
Adjectives ending in -e	large	larger
	wide	wider
Adjectives ending in vowel + consonant	hot	hotter
	thin	thinner
Adjectives with three or more syllables	expensive	more expensive
	important	more important
Irregular adjectives	good	better
	bad	worse
	far	further

## WRITING

Make a list of tourist activities that could be encouraged in local communities to develop tourism.

## PRE-READING

Look at the picture below and with your partner discuss the importance of hotels and accommodation in promoting tourism.

## READING

Read the text.

Hello, my name's Miquidade. Do you remember me? I'm the boy from Gaza. I visited Zivane Natural Park last year. On my way to Zivane, I stopped in a community called Maculuve. I slept in a community lodging. How did it all start? I asked an old man (Mr Massalonga) I met the following morning.

**Mr Massalonga:** Well, this community lodging started like a play. Because this community is near Zivane Natural Park, which is visited by many tourists, these tourists sometimes wanted to know us, how we live, eat and sleep, but we were not organized. Each of us could do things on their own. So, we decided to organize ourselves and we looked for sponsorships to start a project. The project was to build a community lodging with accommodation, kitchen, latrines, gardens and a football field for tourists, using local materials.

**Miquidade:** How many tourists do you receive?

**Mr Massalonga:** Many, more than a hundred a month. In December we receive more than two hundred visitors.

**Miquidade:** What do most tourists like to see or do?

**Mr Massalonga:** They like to learn to dance our music, eat our food and play with animals. They also enjoy taking photos of birds, reptiles and trees.

**Miquidade:** Does the community benefit from this community lodging?

**Mr Massalonga:** Yes, every month the members of the community receive some money from the community lodging. That well you can see over there was bought with money from the community lodging.

**Miquidade:** What other tourism activities do you have here?

**Mr Massalonga:** We take tourists around the community; we practice some sports like canoeing in the local river and we organize events like gastronomy parties. We make a lot of money out of this business.

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

sponsorship – *patrocínio*

lodging – *alojamento, hospedagem*



**VOCABULARY**

Match the activities with the places.

- |                 |             |            |             |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. scuba-diving | 2. poaching | 3. walking | 4. canoeing |
| a) river        | b) street   | c) sea     | d) bush     |

**COMPREHENSION**

Read the text and summarize it by completing the spaces.

Miquidade was born in \_\_\_\_\_. He decided to spend his holiday in \_\_\_\_\_. Before he got to \_\_\_\_\_, he stopped in a community called \_\_\_\_\_. There he met an interesting old man called \_\_\_\_\_. Miquidade slept there and enjoyed his stay. He talked to Mr Massalunga about the \_\_\_\_\_. Mr Massalunga said the community lodging started like \_\_\_\_\_. The community lodging has got a kitchen, \_\_\_\_\_. They receive more than \_\_\_\_\_ tourists in December. Maculuve community promotes tourist activities such as \_\_\_\_\_.



**GRAMMAR**



When you see this sign you **must** stop.



When you see this sign you **mustn't** enter the place.

**REMEMBER**

Modal verb **must** is used to express obligation.

Modal verb **mustn't** is used to express prohibition.

1. Look at the following traffic signs and complete the gaps with the right modal.



1. You \_\_\_\_\_ turn left.



3. You \_\_\_\_\_ exceed the speed limit.



2. You \_\_\_\_\_ turn left.



4. You \_\_\_\_\_ cross at the zebra.

2. Think about other traffic signs you know of and write down a few set of rules we all must follow.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**WRITING**

What is the role of tourism in the development of Mozambique? Research and write a report.

## PRE-READING

The following text is about Anabela Muchanga. From the images below can you guess which sport does she like doing?

## READING

Read the text.

Hello, my name is Anabela Ema Albino Muchanga. I was born in Beira. I'm 28 years old. I graduated in Tourism (a four years course) with a major in Information and Tourism Animation by Eduardo Mondlane University, faculty of Hotel Management and Tourism in Inhambane.

As part of my graduation I studied Mozambican tourism law, environmental law, animation techniques (events) and entertainment in sports, culture and recreational activities, events management, sustainable tourism activities, public relations, marketing and tourism promotion.

I am also a scuba diver, trained and certified by Tofo Scuba, a diving centre in Tofo beach, in Inhambane province. I'm eventually the first Mozambican female scuba diver. I love to dive because when I am in the water I feel like I'm a fish. My first diving experience was in 2005 with a group of French divers from the University of Nice, in cooperation with the *Escola Superior de Hotelaria e Turismo* in Inhambane. It was amazing, and I had a good time and a good experience. I managed all my equipment myself supervised by my instructor. Some students were afraid of sharks and others did not feel confident in the water.

Fortunately, I did another diving course with the diving tour operator Mozambique Experience – *Moz diver* in 2007. I worked part time with this diving operator for one year, where I got experience in the organization of diving visits to Inhambane city. I also dived every weekend with tourists. I only finished my course, doing PADI emergency first response, rescue and PADI diving instructor, in 2008.

Diving is an interesting activity, because it opens the door to a beautiful and magical world. It also offers adventure, fun and recreation. When diving, you interact with aquatic life; you can take underwater photos and do underwater videos, you can watch fish and marine life in its natural habitat. The diver is always accompanied by a group of professional staff when she/he goes diving. Before diving, the dive centre staff gives a briefing, speaking about what divers can and cannot do and how to preserve and not damage coral reefs.

I feel that I am making my dreams come true, working as a diving instructor, coordinating marine activities, boat excursions, and other chores, such as taking care of all the guests' requests and making sure they are happy. I hope I can help more Mozambicans to have access to tourist activities, creating amusements that will bring people to this beautiful country.



### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

tourism law – *lei de turismo*

rescue – *socorrer*

amusement – *atração, divertimento*

## VOCABULARY

Match the words on the left with their definition.

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. tourist           | a) a person who teaches people how to dive |
| 2. diver             | b) a person staying in a hotel or lodging  |
| 3. guest             | c) a person who dives                      |
| 4. diving instructor | d) a person who goes on holiday            |

## COMPREHENSION

Read and answer the questions.

- When was Anabela Muchanga born?
- What did she graduate in?
- List four subjects she learnt at Eduardo Mondlane University.
- What do you think students learn in 'environmental law'?
- What does Anabela Muchanga do now?
- Why does Anabela like diving?
- What happened to Anabela in 2007?
- Why does Anabela consider diving an interesting activity?
- What happens before you go diving?
- Do you think Anabela is happy with her job? Why?

## SPEAKING

Discuss the characteristics of a good tour guide, a receptionist or an interpreter.

## GRAMMAR

Insert the adequate modal verbs.

- Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ you tell me the way to the market, please?
- Poor eaters \_\_\_\_\_ take extra vitamins.
- All I \_\_\_\_\_ say is that I'm not very happy with your answer.
- I'm tired. \_\_\_\_\_ I sit down for a while?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ hear from her soon.
- Well, you \_\_\_\_\_ decide what to do.
- In Mozambique, students \_\_\_\_\_ wear uniforms.
- You are too fat, you \_\_\_\_\_ go on a special diet, my dear.
- Cars \_\_\_\_\_ stop at the traffic lights when the red light is on.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ be thirsty after a ten kilometres walk.

## WRITING

Design an advertisement for a tourist centre, for example, a diving centre, horse-riding centre, etc.



## PRE-LISTENING

Imagine you were asked to help promote tourism in Mozambique. Tell the class what would you do and why.

## LISTENING

Listen to your teacher reading these notice boards.

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

grass – *capim*  
run away – *fugir*  
litter – *fazer lixo*



### A. GOOD TOURISM

Tourism can develop a country if it is well organized and controlled, but if it is not well organized, it can make a country poor.

Anyone can play an important role for good and healthy tourism. How can we contribute to a good and healthy tourism in Mozambique or in your community?

- Smile to tourists – smiling shows happiness and is welcoming.
- Educate – inform tourists about dos and don'ts in Mozambique.
- Promote Mozambique – talk about good places in Mozambique.
- Make tourists feel at home – give good and positive encouragement.
- Don't pollute the environment.
- Do not litter.

### C. IMPROVING TOURISM

There are many ways of improving tourism in Mozambique and in its communities. Here are some tips:

- Report any case of bad tourism (people hunting animals or cutting trees).
- Don't buy animals, eggs or plants protected by law.
- Don't litter.
- Smile to tourists.

### B. BAD TOURISM

Tourism has got nothing to do with destruction, harming the environment and killing wildlife. However, many people still do it at night. We recommend that tourists should not encourage local people to practice bad tourism. How can you find out that the community is practicing bad tourism?

#### BAD BUSH TOURISM

- Animals always run away from people.
- Trees are all cut.
- No green grass available because the local people or the tourists burn the bushes.

#### BAD BEACH TOURISM

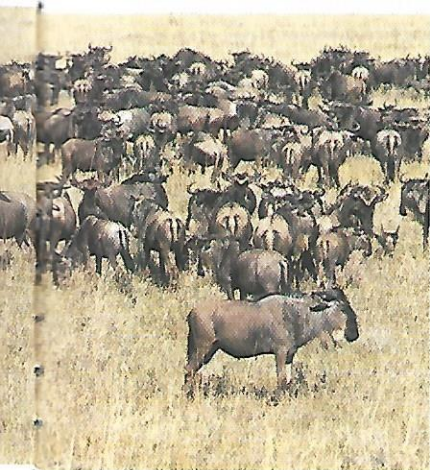
- People catch and sell small fish.
- People use mosquito nets for fishing.
- People sell shells.

### D. WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF TREES AND ANIMALS?

Animals and trees play a very important role in the ecosystem. Trees produce oxygen that we all need to breathe.

Animals play a very important role in the development of tourism. Many tourists travel long distances to see animals in our communities. So, we should protect them so that other generations can also see them.





## VOCABULARY

Circle the word which does not belong to the group.

- |                     |                 |                    |                      |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) TB            | b) TV           | c) malaria         | d) cholera           |
| 2. a) pollution     | b) conservation | c) desertification | d) driving           |
| 3. a) park          | b) game reserve | c) animals         | d) opinion           |
| 4. a) cutting trees | b) littering    | c) tourism         | d) poisoning animals |

## COMPREHENSION

Read all these statements and say whether they can be found in text A, B, C or D.

- Trees help us to breathe better.
- When you see a person starting a fire under a tree, you should report it immediately.
- If you meet a tourist, smile and say hello.
- If you find local people selling dolphins, don't buy them.
- Tourism is not related to bad activities.
- When people use mosquito nets for fishing, they are doing bad tourism.
- If animals run away from people, that is bad for tourism.
- Wherever you are, talk about the good things in Mozambique.
- It is our responsibility not to allow people to do bad tourism.
- Make tourists feel comfortable and happy in Mozambique.

## SPEAKING

Discuss in groups: differentiate good and bad tourism. Think of activities that can be considered bad to tourism.

## GRAMMAR

Write your own sentences using the following modal verbs.

*e.g. Matolinha can lift a sack of 20 kg of rice.*

- can (3)
- should (2)
- must (3)
- may (2)

## WRITING

Design a poster in which you inform people about ways to improve tourism in Mozambique. Make a list of good and bad tourism practices.

## PRE-READING

Imagine you were a tourist guide. What spots of interest in your community would you choose for your guided tour?

## READING

Read the text.



## Let's go to Munhava Matope, shall we?

Paula Chicatsa is a tour guide. She takes tourists to Beira city and some other places for entertainment.

**Paulinha:** Good morning and welcome to Beira city. My name's Paula Chicatsa but you can call me Paulinha. I work here as a tour guide. We are now going to get in that bus, which will take you around Beira. Please ask any questions you want. Well, this morning, we are going to *Casa dos Bicos*, *Maquinino* market, *Motel Bispos*, *Monte Verde* and *Munhava Matope*. Is everything OK?

**Tourists:** Yes.

**Paulinha:** OK, driver, turn the engine on and let's move... The place on my left, can you all see?

**Tourists:** Yes, wow, it's beautiful...

**Paulinha:** It's *Casa dos Bicos*, you can go there and enjoy it... Driver, can you stop for a while, please? And at *Motel Bispos* you can see animals and beautiful trees... OK, let's go... Here we are at *Monte Verde*. You can dance here and if you get married, you can come here and celebrate... Driver, can you turn left over there, please? We are in *Munhava Matope*. This community is well-known in Mozambique. Many boxers from Beira come from here. Driver, can we go a bit faster, please? I can see that some tourists are getting hungry... OK, this is the end of our tour, *Maquinino* market. Over there you can buy fried fish... On the right, you can buy home-made brew (*cabanga*). Well, can you hear this noise? There are people dancing to traditional music. There are some bands playing over there. I think it is *Djaakas*... Well, enjoy yourselves. We are going back to the hotel in two hours...

## VOCABULARY

Make a list of the following topics.

1. Five national parks in Mozambique
2. Five wild animals
3. Five tourist activities

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What does Paulinha do?
2. Where does she work?
3. When did the tour take place?
4. What places did Paulinha take the tourists to?
5. How did they visit Beira?
6. What was the first place they visited?
7. What can you see at *Motel Bispos*?
8. Who lives in *Munhava Matope*?
9. Why did Paulinha ask the driver to go faster? Why were they rushing?
10. Where did they eat?
11. Do you think the tourists enjoyed their tour? Why?

## SPEAKING

In groups, choose one of the following topics and prepare it.

1. Design a radio programme in which you speak about tourism in your province or community.
2. Imagine you are a tour guide. List six places in your community where you would take tourists.
3. Give a presentation about your community: places and tourism activities.

## GRAMMAR

1. Complete the table with the comparative and superlative degrees.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
<i>e.g. happy</i>	<i>happier</i>	<i>the happiest</i>
1. large		
2. cold		
3. cool		
4. hot		
5. quick		
6. sweet		
7. talkative		
8. nervous		
9. unfair		
10. wild		

2. Write your own sentences using the following modal verbs: can, can't, must, mustn't, should, shouldn't or may.

## WRITING

Choose one of the topics and write.

1. What is the importance of tourism?
2. What can you do to improve tourism in our country?
3. What can you do to promote the development of tourism in Mozambique?
4. Design a tourist guide of your community (the place where you live).

## PRE-READING

Imagine you were a first-time visitor in Mozambique. What privileged information would you ask for in the Tourist Information Centre?

## READING

Read the text.

# Good information for tourists visiting Mozambique

### Documents needed

Foreign tourists are obliged to have a valid passport when entering and leaving Mozambique. Bring a valid driver's licence. Remember to adjust to our rules. In Mozambique we drive on the left.

### Currency and banks

The currency of Mozambique is the *metical*. There are many commercial banks in Mozambique, so you do not need to carry a lot of cash. Use your ATM card. There are many automatic teller machines.

### Working hours

Shops: 8:00-12:30 / 14:00-19:00 from Monday to Saturday.  
Big shopping centres are open on Sundays.

### Communication

There are two mobile phone companies – Mcel and Vodacom.  
There are internet cafés where you can send your emails or surf the net.

### Transport

There are many transport companies. It is up to you to choose how you want to travel.  
You can use the Mozambican Airlines – LAM – which flies passengers all over Mozambique.

### Food and water

There are no known cases of food or water poisoning. Water and food in Mozambique are safe. However, take some prevention measures, like boiling water before you drink it and washing vegetables before their preparation.

### Languages

There are many local languages spoken in Mozambique. The official language is Portuguese. If you don't speak it, do not worry. Speak in English and you will be served.

### Hospitals

There are many hospitals in Mozambique. The National Health Services provide basic medicines for patients. If you suspect you have malaria, you can go to any clinic and they will do a quick and efficient blood test on you.



## VOCABULARY

Match the words with their definitions.

- |            |                             |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Metical | a) Mozambican Airlines      |
| 2. ATM     | b) Mozambican currency      |
| 3. Mcel    | c) Automatic Teller Machine |
| 4. LAM     | d) Mozambique Cellular      |

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and complete the table.

REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE	
Documents needed	
Currency	
Shops: opening and closing hours	
Mobile phone companies	
Transport companies	
Precautions related to water and food	
Languages in Mozambique	
Official language	
Hospitals	



## GRAMMAR

Complete the spaces choosing the correct option.

Hello people, my name's Beto. I am very good at languages. I \_\_\_\_\_ (*could / can*) speak more than seven languages. My mother lives in Tete. She is \_\_\_\_\_ (*intelligent / more intelligent*) than I am. She is \_\_\_\_\_ (*handsome / beautiful*). She has got \_\_\_\_\_ (*long / longer*) hair.

My \_\_\_\_\_ (*young / younger*) brother, who was born when I was in Cuba, works in Maputo as a tour guide.

My father is a pastor. He always asks us to go to church on Sundays. He says that we \_\_\_\_\_ (*must / should*) respect others so that they \_\_\_\_\_ (*can / must*) respect us as well.

## WRITING

Design a tourism information guide where you include the geographical location of places of interest, food and water precautions, sports/cultural activities, etc.

**PRE-READING**

In the picture below you can see women on different jobs. From what you know, are women entitled to the same opportunities and rights as men in the world of work?

**READING**

Read the text.



Hello, my name's Nandoda Tivane Nhambe. I'm married and I have got seven children. I'm a peasant and my wife, Rachel, is a housewife. I am 68 years old. I come from Tenga, in Maputo province. Let me tell you what happened when I was young. I am sorry for many things I did. Sorry, my wife and children, I love you!

When I was young, we were taught by our grandparents that men were always strong and the owners of everything: women, money, house, children, etc. Women were not given any rights. We could beat them and abuse them. Women also grew up thinking that they were born to serve men. For us, in those times, beating our wives was like saying 'you are mine and I am yours too!'

There were cases of women that provoked men so that they could be beaten and neighbours would hear them scream and know how much they were loved! I believe that one of the causes for this was the way we married our wives. Some men had to go to South Africa to work and earn money to pay for the dowry. For some people this felt like 'buying' the woman.

After the independence in 1975, things changed completely. Women started going to school and are legally free of men's violence. Beating, raping and abusing women and children is now a crime in Mozambique. Because of these changes, we have women who are teachers, pilots, mechanics, drivers, computer operators, police officers, medical doctors and so on.

**IMPORTANT VOCABULARY**

rights – *direitos*  
beating – *espancar*  
dowry – *lobolo*  
raping – *violar*  
abusing – *insultar*

**VOCABULARY**

Cross the word which does not belong to the group.

- |                   |                      |                |            |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. a) handicapped | b) deaf              | c) blind       | d) driver  |
| 2. a) wife        | b) children          | c) neighbour   | d) husband |
| 3. a) beating     | b) insulting         | c) loving      | d) hating  |
| 4. a) child abuse | b) domestic violence | c) health care | d) rape    |



## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Where does Mr Nhambe come from?
2. When was he born?
3. Does he regret what he did in the past?
4. Who taught him to be bad to women?
5. What did women think about men in the past?
6. Did women feel offended when they were beaten? Why?
7. What reasons does Mr Nhambe think are the causes of women abuse?
8. What changed in Mozambique after the independence?
9. What can women do in Mozambique now?

## SPEAKING

Discuss in groups.

1. Why do parents beat their children?
2. Why do men beat their wives?
3. What sort of domestic violence have you heard of?
4. Do you think Mr Nhambe still beats his wife?

## GRAMMAR

Complete the sentences using the following quantitative adjectives: **some, enough, any, no, whole**.

1. I'm sorry, I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ sugar to offer you today.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ districts in Cabo Delgado produce cassava.
3. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ money to buy shoes?
4. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ sisters living in Maputo?
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ family came to my house.
6. My sister has got \_\_\_\_\_ money.
7. There is \_\_\_\_\_ need to come tomorrow.
8. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ oil left, brother?
9. There are \_\_\_\_\_ snakes around here.

## WRITING

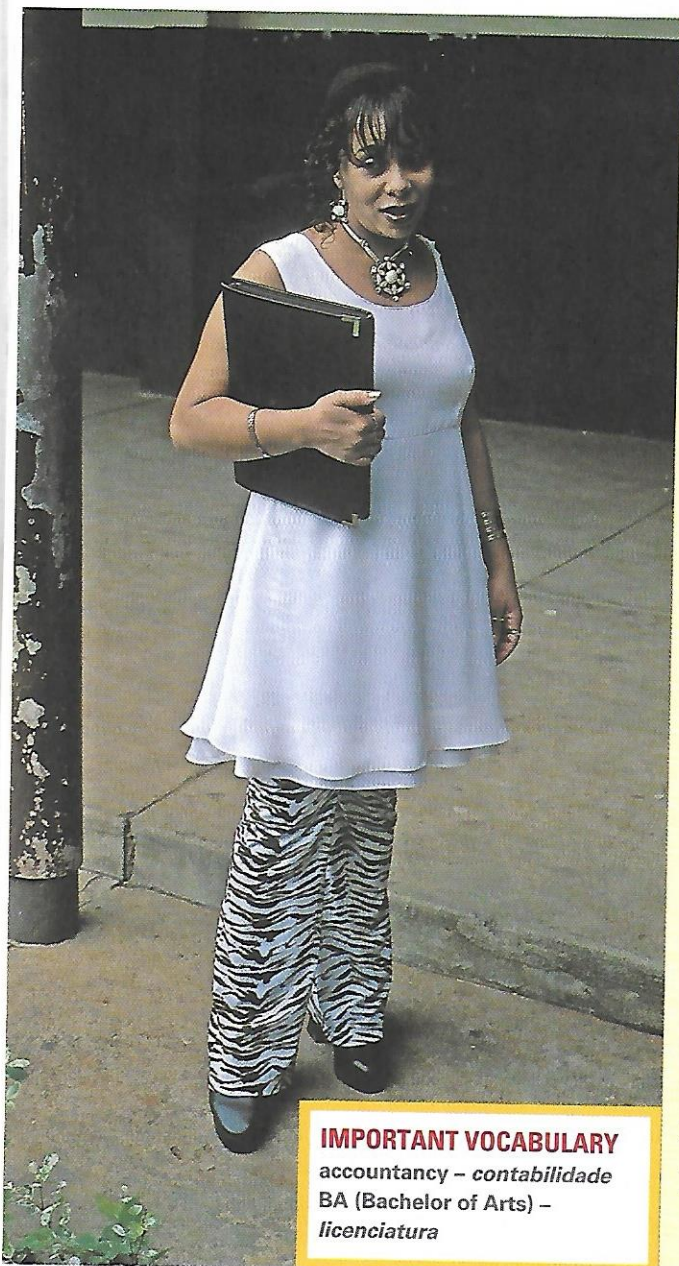
Interview some adults in your community and write a report about women in Mozambique in the 60's.

### PRE-READING

Nowadays women have the opportunity of competing with men for several jobs; however, they still have to face different forms of discrimination. Can you provide examples of gender discrimination in your community?

### READING

Read the text.



#### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

accountancy – contabilidade  
BA (Bachelor of Arts) –  
licenciatura

Dear editor,

First of all, I'd like to thank you for the opportunity of writing in 'The letters to the editor' page.

My name is Jaquelina Clara Murreriua. I'm 32 years old. I'm married and a mother of three children. Many people in my home area consider me as a friendly and honest woman. I did my BA in accountancy and management at Mussa Bim Bique University with A grades. Before I went to the university I worked in many well-known companies in South Africa (AQUARIAM) and Mozambique (PESCOM, AVICOLA and TEXLOM).

Last month, your newspaper advertised a position as manager with a BA degree. I applied for the position, which was to be based in Maputo. I am currently living in Nhamatanda. I was short listed for the job interview. After the interview, which went very well, I was told I was not going to get that position because I was a woman. They said they wanted a dynamic male manager. I know that the person who was hired for the position is still finishing grade 12.

I'm writing to you just to ask whether a woman is different from a man in this independent and democratic country. Where do we live? What can a man do that a woman can't? I am very disappointed. I am prepared to fight until the last consequences. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Mozambican Human League (LDH) and Maputo Provincial Directorate of Women Affairs as well.

I look forward to hearing from you,

Jaquelina Clara Murreriua

**Editor:** Thank you very much for your letter in which you complain about a bad situation you went through. I have sent my reporters to investigate the case. If things happened the way you explained, it is a crime and the people involved in this process should be arrested. As you know, Mozambique is an independent and democratic country. Nobody should be discriminated on the basis of race, religion or gender.  
Together we will fight gender and other kinds of discrimination.

## VOCABULARY

Match the words with the correct translation.

- |                      |                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. freedom of speech | a) <i>analfabetismo</i>          |
| 2. sexual harassment | b) <i>género</i>                 |
| 3. gender            | c) <i>assédio sexual</i>         |
| 4. illiteracy        | d) <i>liberdade de expressão</i> |

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and say whether the statements are true or false.

1. Jaquelina Clara Murreriu is a journalist.
2. Everybody in her community admires Jaquelina Clara Murreriu.
3. Jaquelina Clara Murreriu has studied in an university.
4. Jaquelina Clara Murreriu wrote this letter to warn people about the importance of respecting women.
5. Jaquelina Clara Murreriu has a lot of working experience.
6. Jaquelina Clara Murreriu has worked outside Mozambique.
7. Jaquelina Clara Murreriu is very disappointed because of the discrimination she went through.
8. Jaquelina Clara Murreriu sent this letter to many NGOs.
9. The editor is sure that she was discriminated.
10. The editor isn't against gender discrimination.

## SPEAKING

Discuss in groups:

1. Do you think that there are jobs that are only suitable for men?
2. What should we do in order to stop gender discrimination?
3. What would you do if you were Jaquelina Clara Murreriu?

## GRAMMAR

Complete the spaces using **either, both, and, but, neither**.

1. Marcelino and Mingas are \_\_\_\_\_ Mozambicans.
2. Madalena likes fish \_\_\_\_\_ Madina too.
3. Lucas lives in Manica \_\_\_\_\_ Moniz lives in Machava.
4. Julieta does not come from Tete and Nelito does not come from Tete \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Mambas nor Bafana Bafana will win the CAF trophy.
6. Manica \_\_\_\_\_ Sofala are provinces located in the central part of Mozambique.
7. Mariamo doesn't speak Sena and Malunga does not speak it \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Manecas nor Mandevo like sports.
9. I'm fluent \_\_\_\_\_ in Guitomga and Ndau.
10. Carla \_\_\_\_\_ Matsimbe are originally from Homoine.

## WRITING

Imagine that you work for a newspaper as an editor. Write a letter to Jaquelina advising her what to do to solve her problem.

**PRE-READING**

Together with your colleague write down a list of rights you think all children around the world should have.

**READING**

Read the text.

Hello, my name's Manuel Manje. I am 50 years old. I come from Manica. Let me tell you about children's rights in Mozambique before and after the independence.

When I was a child, children did not have many rights, although there were international laws and conventions that clearly said that children had rights. Many parents sent their children to work in cotton plantations, to sell in the streets and some even used their children as a business guarantee. My younger brother, Massaca, grew in Maputo because my father bought a cow and did not pay for it. The owner of the cow came to Manica to get his money but my father did not have it. So, he gave my younger brother as a guarantee of payment. He came back home only after ten years. Can you imagine being separated from your beloved brother because of money?

When I was a child many bad things happened. In my community, I knew some girls who were forced to marry adults at early ages. Some of these adults were their grandparents' age. They grew up knowing that they had a husband waiting for them. It was a shame!

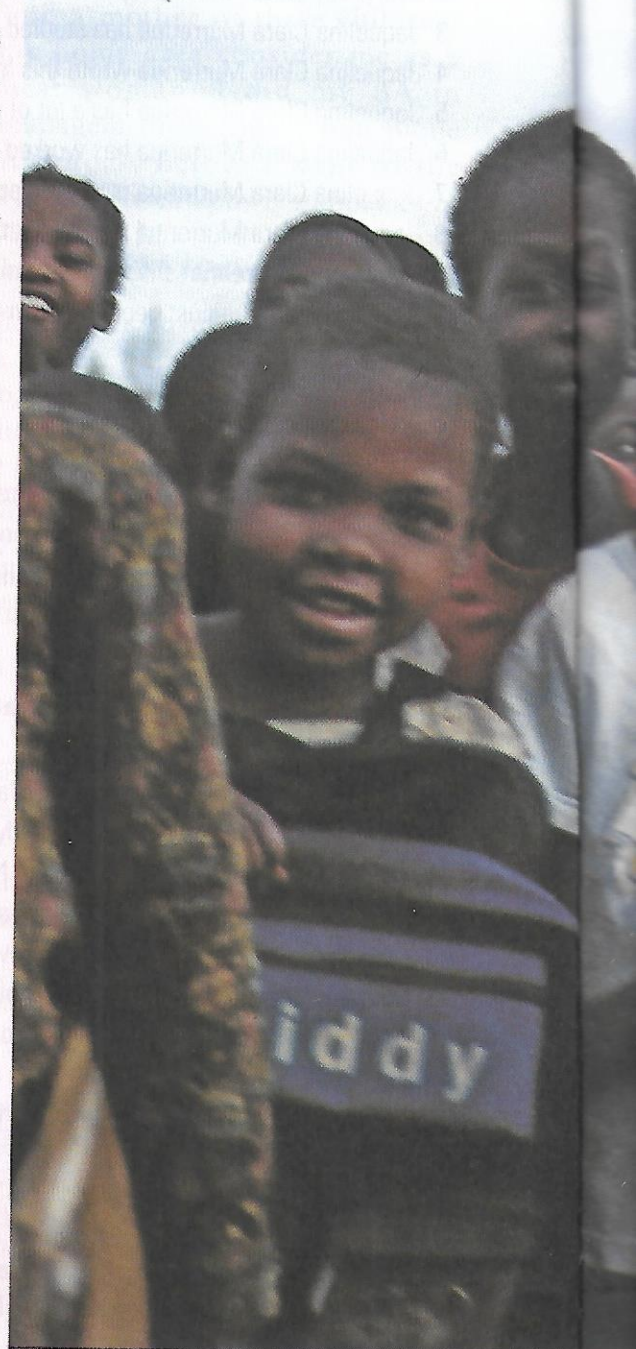
After the independence, things changed a lot. Child abuse by parents and teachers was reduced, but there are still some people abusing children around Mozambique nowadays, especially in rural areas: teachers that still beat their pupils, teachers that harass their female pupils, parents that do not allow their female children to study.

Many teachers, specially untrained teachers, think that children learn better when they are beaten. This is not true. Children learn better when they are playing not when they are beaten. I only did grade 1 because I had a bad experience at school. On my first day at school, my teacher checked my school material and he didn't find a ruler in my bag. He beat me so hard that I fainted. I was taken to the local hospital where I recovered. After my recovery, I went to South Africa where I started working when I was still a little boy.

My children, you have rights now. If your teacher beats or insults you, report it. You have the right to a good education, fair treatment and a good learning environment.

**IMPORTANT VOCABULARY**

cotton – algodão  
beloved – adorado  
faint – desmaiar  
recovery – recuperação



## VOCABULARY

Match the words to their opposites.

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. death      | a) decreased |
| 2. illiterate | b) adults    |
| 3. children   | c) literate  |
| 4. increased  | d) birth     |

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and answer the questions.

- Where and when was Mr Manje born?
- Which human rights were violated when Mr Manje was still a child?
- What activities were children supposed to do?
- Why did Massaca grow up in Maputo?
- How long did Massaca live in Maputo?
- What happened to girls when Mr Massaca was a child?
- What do untrained teachers think about learning?
- Why didn't Mr Manje study a lot?
- What does Mr Manje consider a violation of children's rights?

## SPEAKING

Discuss with your partners:

- Do teachers respect students?
- Do you know of teachers who beat their students?
- Do you agree that beating children helps them learn quickly?

## GRAMMAR

Put (C) for countable and (U) for uncountable.

- \_\_\_\_\_ water
- \_\_\_\_\_ rice
- \_\_\_\_\_ textbook
- \_\_\_\_\_ sugar
- \_\_\_\_\_ teacher
- \_\_\_\_\_ chair
- \_\_\_\_\_ money
- \_\_\_\_\_ friend
- \_\_\_\_\_ radio
- \_\_\_\_\_ shoe



## WRITING

How should school be like? Give a list of five good and five bad examples of teaching.

**PRE-READING**

Do you know what the acronym UNICEF stands for?

**READING**

Read the text.



Hello, my name's Zulmira Aissa Ainadine. I'm a lawyer. I am going to talk about UNICEF and some national and international organizations that deal with children's rights and care.

UNICEF is part of the United Nations and is the largest global organization working with children. The name UNICEF stands for United Nations Children's Fund.

UNICEF helps children get the care and attention they need, and encourages education for every girl and boy. It works to reduce the number of hungry children, and to protect children affected by diseases, including HIV/AIDS. UNICEF supports young people, wherever they are, in making informed decisions about their own lives, and strives to build a world in which all children live in dignity and security.

The United Nations Children's Fund – UNICEF – was created on 11 December 1946 at the first meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. UNICEF's goal was to help children on the basis of need, without discrimination of race, creed, nationality, status or political belief.

Today, UNICEF continues to run long-term development programmes in areas such as health, education and child protection, and helps in emergencies, including natural disasters such as earthquakes, famine and floods.

There are other international organizations working in Mozambique to support children. Let me tell you about two of them: Save the Children and CARE. The first one has many programmes to help children. At one point, it operated at a national level, but now it is working only in some provinces of Mozambique, like Zambezia and Maputo.

The other organization also works for children's welfare.

It is also important to mention the departments of the provincial Directorates of Women and Social Affairs and the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that work to help women and children. Here are some of the NGOs operating in my province: REDCAMME, 'Muamuane', 'Muachana', 'SANANA' and 'Njinkiritane'. Some of the activities of these organizations include visiting homes with children, distributing mosquito nets, giving basic health education to mothers, registering children and educating parents about human rights and children care.

**IMPORTANT VOCABULARY**

fund – *fundo*  
hungry – *com fome*  
earthquake – *terramoto*  
famine – *fome*  
welfare – *bem-estar*

**VOCABULARY**

What do these abbreviations stand for? Match.

1. UNESCO
2. UNICEF
3. NGO
4. VOC

- a) Non-Governmental Organization
- b) United Nations Children's Fund
- c) Vulnerable Orphan Children
- d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and complete the sentences.

Zulmira Aissa Ainadine is a \_\_\_\_\_. One day, she was invited to go to a school to talk about \_\_\_\_\_. UNICEF means \_\_\_\_\_. This organization was created on \_\_\_\_\_. UNICEF has many objectives being some of them \_\_\_\_\_. Within Mozambique, there are governmental organizations that deal with children and some international organizations, such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. There are also some local organizations in her province, like \_\_\_\_\_.

## SPEAKING

Which associations or organizations deal with children in your province? What activities do they do?

## GRAMMAR

Write sentences using the present perfect tense.

1. I / be / to Niassa
2. Maria / visit / Malawi
3. Julieta / fly / a plane
4. Monteiro / cook / fish
5. Malema and Tino / go / to South Africa
6. Amarchande / like / the show
7. Mavecua / see / a lion in Bazaruto
8. Nando / read / the Bible
9. Jamal / give / me his new book
10. Meque / write / the latest sport article

### REMEMBER

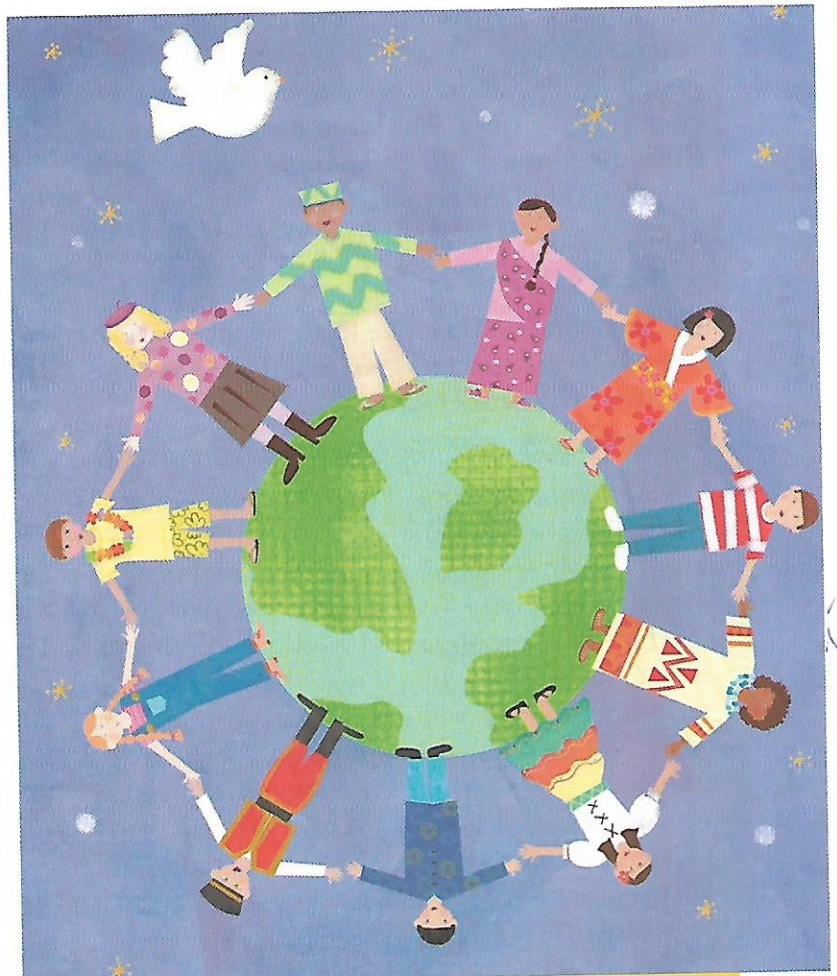
#### Present perfect

##### Present perfect

I've seen her.  
I've worked in Maputo for two years.  
I've just done my homework.  
I've met her recently.

##### Used with these words/phrases

lately  
up to now  
it's the first time  
this morning/afternoon/evening  
ever / never / since / for / just  
already  
yet (interrogative and negative)



## WRITING

Carry out a research in your province and find two international or national organizations working there. Write a description of these organizations.

## PRE-READING

Do you know where the word 'democracy' comes from? Do some research and find that out as well as its meaning.

## READING

Read the text.

*Dr. Samanta Cestina did her doctorate at the Atlantic International University in the USA. She studied Education for Human Rights and Democracy. She is a freelance education consultant. She talks to Salma about Education for Human Rights and Democracy.*

**Salma:** What is democracy?

**Dr. Samanta Cestina:** Democracy has different meanings for different people. I can define democracy for you as the system that allows people to decide how they want to rule their country or be ruled. The word democracy comes from the Greek word *demokratia* which means 'government of the people'.

**Salma:** Is democracy in Africa different from democracy in Europe?

**Dr. Samanta Cestina:** Well, we might consider two kinds of democracy: political democracy and social or civic democracy.

**Salma:** What does political democracy consist of?

**Dr. Samanta Cestina:** Political democracy is when people have the right to vote. As you know, in Mozambique the president and mayors are elected every five years. We also have freedom of association and freedom of religion, which means that you choose the religion you want and nobody will discriminate you on that basis. We also have free press and freedom of speech. You can write to newspapers expressing your feelings and opinions. There are also many independent newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations.

**Salma:** What about social democracy?

**Dr. Samanta Cestina:** Civic or social democracy deals with social issues, for example, values, respecting people with disabilities, equal rights, for instance, not discriminating people on the basis of sex, origin, etc.

**Salma:** Do we have a democratic education?

**Dr. Samanta Cestina:** Yes. In a democratic education, students are taught things that will be useful to them. Students don't just learn rules and memorise. They have to apply them...

**Salma:** How does a teacher work in a democratic education?

**Dr. Samanta Cestina:** A teacher works as a supporter and a source of information. A teacher can help solve the problems students have...

**Salma:** What about the behaviour of a teacher in a democratic education?

**Dr. Samanta Cestina:** Well, he is not unfair, he only fails students that deserve to fail.

**Salma:** What common activities can help students understand what democracy is?

**Dr. Samanta Cestina:** Students working in pairs or in groups helping each other, doing projects outside the classroom, doing exercises which are challenging but not very difficult...

**Salma:** What about the school building?

**Dr. Samanta Cestina:** The school should have ramps to help students with disabilities... Teachers should call students by their names. Can you imagine someone calling you 'number 20' instead of calling you by your name? As you know, in Mozambique, everybody has the right to a name and nobody can change it!

**Salma:** Thank you very much.

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

USA - EUA

freelance - *trabalhador independente*

Greek - *grego*

freedom - *liberdade*

disability - *deficiência*

challenging - *estimulante*

## VOCABULARY

Put the words under each topic.

Police	Court	International organization

judge, UNESCO, arrest, GTZ, Save the Children, inspector, cell, gun, fingerprint, interpreter

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and answer the questions.

- Who is Dr. Samanta Cestina?
- Where does the word 'democracy' come from?
- What does democracy mean?
- What does political democracy consist of?
- Give examples of freedom of speech.
- What is social democracy?
- How does a teacher work in a democratic education?
- What activities are common in a system which promotes a democratic education?

## SPEAKING

- Discuss: what is democracy to you? Why do we say that Mozambique is a democratic country?
- Go around your school. Does it have ramps for students with disabilities? Inspect the toilets. Can students with disabilities use them without problems?

## GRAMMAR

Going to or will – choose the correct option.

- I have bought a ticket. I'm *going to* / *will go* to Chimoio.
- My sister is pregnant. She *is going to have* / *will have* a baby.
- My dream is to visit England. I *will visit* / *am going to visit* England one day.
- Desportivo plays this afternoon. I think Desportivo *will win* / *is going to win*.
- I think I *will pass* / *am going to pass* my exam this year.
- Look at this chicken. I *am going to eat* / *will eat* it today.
- What *are you going to do* / *will you do* now?
- Will you arrive* / *Are you going to arrive* late tomorrow?
- It *will be* / *is going to be* hot tomorrow.
- I think Maxaquene *will lose* / *is going to lose* in Chiveve next week.

## WRITING

Design a brochure/poster informing people about human rights in education.

## REMEMBER

### Going to / Will

We use **going to** to talk about something we decided to do (an intention) and to make a prediction based on the present situation:

**I'm going to buy** Samanta a present.

**It is going to rain** in the afternoon.

We use **will + infinitive** to make predictions and promises and to express decisions taken at the moment of speaking:

You **will have** lots of children!

**I'll go** out with you next week.

Yes, **I'll marry** you!

## PRE-READING

Which Mozambican women with an active and public role do you know? Give examples and provide a short description of her/their achievements.

## READING

Read the text.



### MARIA DA LUZ GUEBUZA

Maria da Luz Guebuza is the wife of Armando Guebuza, the president of Mozambique. She is politically called the first lady of the country. She was born in Manica province. She is a dynamic and strong woman. She runs many social activities. Maria da Luz Guebuza runs activities that support children and women with HIV/AIDS or with disabilities. Many women get inspiration from her. These days in Mozambique, it is common to find women dressed in African attires because women try to imitate her.



### LUÍSA DIOGO

Luísa Diogo is from Tete. She was Prime Minister of Mozambique from 2004 to 2010. She was the first female Prime Minister of Mozambique. She studied Economics and when she talked about figures she confidently explained everything in detail. She was an expert... She always spoke confidently and everytime she spoke women of all ages felt happy. My dream is to be like her. She served on the United Nations Commission on the Private Sector and Development, helping to map out a vision of how the poorest countries mobilize the private sector to meet their development challenges.



### ALICE MABOTE

Alice Mabote is the strongest Mozambican woman I know. She fights and challenges politicians who violate human rights. She is the president of the Mozambican Human Rights League (LDH). She defends everybody. She is very impartial. She fights against those who violate human rights especially children's and women's rights. She is not a coward. She stands up and says stop to violence. She participates in public debates. She does not use people. She is courageous!



### GRAÇA MACHEL

Graça Machel is a Mozambican woman from Gaza province. She was the wife of the first president of Mozambique, Samora Machel. She was also minister of Education and Culture in the 80's. Graça Machel is concentrated on social activities now. She founded FDC (Foundation for Community Development), which does a lot of things for the development of communities in Mozambique. Many women have access to scholarships through this foundation.



### VOVOTE MICAELA

Vovote Micaela is not a minister. She is not the wife or former wife of a president. She does not hold any university degree either. She is an ordinary woman I know. She sells in the local market. Out of her business, she bought a mini bus and many people in our community use it. She is contributing to the reduction of poverty and the development of Mozambique too.



### MADINA

This is my sister Madina. She is a waitress. She works at the local tourist resort. She serves customers and at the end of the month she gets paid. Out of her salary she feeds her children and husband. She has got a small shop next to her house. We all buy food and clothes from her shop. She is contributing to the development of the community and of our country too.

## VOCABULARY

Cross the word which does not belong to the group.

- |                     |                             |                        |               |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. a) looking after | b) taking care              | c) loving and treating | d) beating    |
| 2. a) respecting    | b) asserting rights         | c) despising           | d) supporting |
| 3. a) treating well | b) beating wife or children | c) reporting           | d) fighting   |
| 4. a) treating      | b) selling                  | c) buying              | d) beating    |

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and say whether the statements are true or false.

1. Vovote Micaela, Luísa Diogo, Graça Machel, Alice Mabote, Maria da Luz Guebuza and Madina are women who contribute to the development of Mozambique.
2. Maria da Luz Guebuza comes from Maputo.
3. A Prime Minister contributes more than a teacher to the development of Mozambique.
4. Alice Mabote defends only women and children beaten by men.
5. Graça Machel used to be Minister of Education and Culture in Mozambique.
6. FDC was founded by Maria Guebuza.
7. Maria da Luz Guebuza is involved in many social activities that contribute to the reduction of poverty and the development of Mozambique.
8. Madina contributes to the development of Mozambique by working in a restaurant.
9. There are many women who do a lot for the development of Mozambique.

## GRAMMAR

Complete the sentences using **first**, **second** and **third conditional**.

1. If you eat poison, you *(die)*
2. If you visit Rome, you *(see the Pope)*
3. If you went to the party, you *(enjoy yourself)*
4. If I were you, I *(be rich)*
5. If you met her, you *(change your mind)*
6. If you don't behave well, you *(be jailed)*
7. If you go to Maputo, you *(meet my uncle in Matola)*
8. If I had a camera, I *(take many photographs)*
9. If you watched that film, you *(buy the CD)*

## REMEMBER

### Conditional sentences

If you want to see the child, you leave a coin.  
You leave a coin if you want to see the child.  
When the **if clause** comes **first**, you must separate it from the main clause using a **comma**.

## SPEAKING

Discuss: name four women in your community (the place where you live) who play important roles in its development.

## WRITING

Write about a woman who has done something for the development of your community. This woman can be a teacher, a nurse, a business woman, etc.

## PRE-LISTENING

Child abuse is physical but also emotional. With your partner discuss the most common warning signs.

## LISTENING

Listen to your teacher reading the text.

### What's child abuse?

Child abuse is every violation of children's rights. These violations include beating, humiliating, not allowing children to go to school, not feeding, not giving medical assistance, abandoning children, trafficking and employing children in labour activities.

Many parents abuse their children. Some teachers abuse their students, some without realizing that they're abusing them while others do it deliberately.

### How do you know that a parent or a teacher is abusing a child?

You don't need to be an expert to find out that a child is being abused. Here are basic signs you should know about child abuse.

### Physical signs

Physical signs of child abuse are very easy to notice. The child shows bruises, red eyes and scars. When you see a child with these signs, you should talk to the child and contact neighbours to find out about this child. Because you are not trained, report to specialists.

### Emotional signs

The child is extremely shy, doesn't feel happy, is nervous and aggressive. The child suspects of everybody.

### Sexual signs

The child has sexual behaviours which are not natural in children of her/his age.

### Who are the common child abusers?

Stepmothers/fathers, guardians, drunkard parents, neighbours.

### What should you do when you notice these signs?

Report to the local authorities and to the police. There are people trained to deal with these cases. Please report any situations where you suspect a child is being harmed. Remember that your child might be a victim one day.

### Where to report

The police station, the *Gabinete de Apoio a Mulheres e Crianças* – DPMC, the Human Rights League (*Liga dos Direitos Humanos*).

**REPORT CHILD ABUSE,  
STOP CHILD ABUSE!**

### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

expert – *perito*

bruises – *hematomas*

stepfather – *padrasto*

harm – *fazer mal*

drunkard – *alcoólico*

## VOCABULARY

Translate the following words.

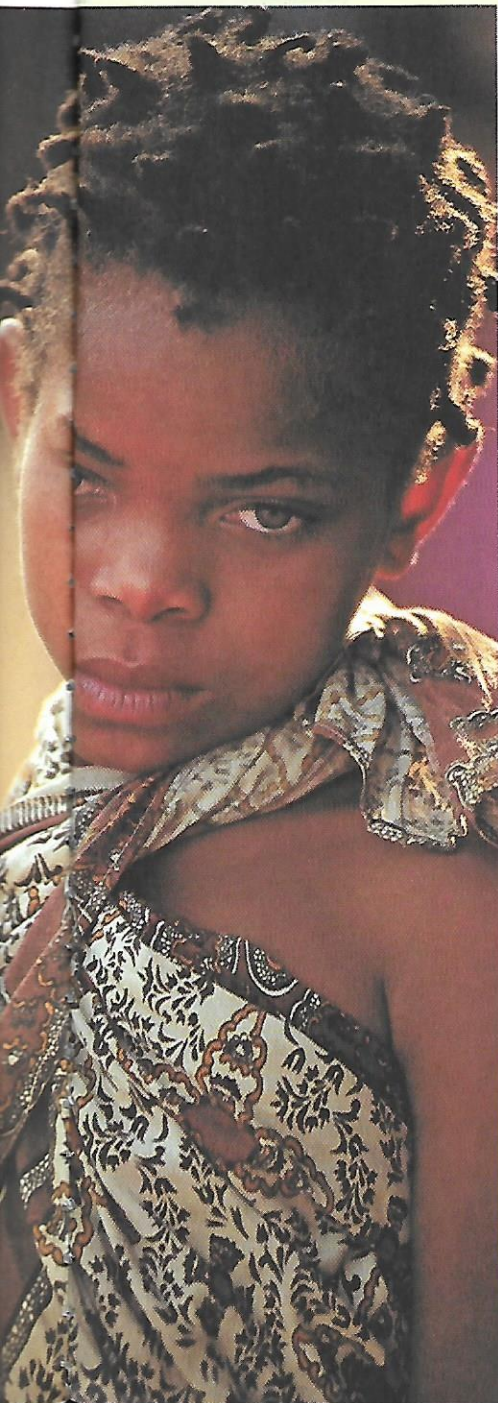
1. gender – \_\_\_\_\_
2. discrimination – \_\_\_\_\_
3. freedom of speech – \_\_\_\_\_
4. sexual harassment – \_\_\_\_\_
5. social democracy – \_\_\_\_\_
6. children with physical disabilities – \_\_\_\_\_
7. rights – \_\_\_\_\_
8. duties – \_\_\_\_\_
9. domestic violence – \_\_\_\_\_
10. kidnap – \_\_\_\_\_



## COMPREHENSION

Complete the table.

Definition of child abuse	
Children's rights are violated when	
Signs of physical child abuse	
Signs of sexual child abuse	
Common children abusers	
What to do if you suspect of child abuse	
Whom to report	



## SPEAKING

**1. Survey:** go around the classroom and ask five students to tell you what they know about the following:

1. Have you ever heard of parents that abandon their children?
2. What do you think are the possible causes?
3. What is domestic violence? Give examples.
4. Mention three women you think that do something for the development of your community.
5. What is child abuse?

**2. Discuss:** why is it recommended to report cases of child abuse? Can anyone diagnose child abuse?

## GRAMMAR

Write sentences with the following words.

- |                                |                             |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| a. more intelligent than       | f. will                     | m. some   |
| b. If you study a lot, you     | g. You should               | n. any    |
| c. If I had money, I           | h. You shouldn't            | o. enough |
| d. If I had visited England, I | i. You must                 | p. much   |
| e. going to                    | j. You mustn't              | q. many   |
|                                | k. In my opinion,           | r. all    |
|                                | l. I have (present perfect) | s. whole  |
|                                |                             | t. no     |

## WRITING

Choose one topic and write about it.

1. Design a pamphlet in which you talk about children's rights.
2. Discuss the importance of respecting human rights.
3. Write a report about democracy and human rights.

## PRE-READING

“Trafficking children for sexual purposes is a horrendous crime.” Discuss this statement with your partner.

## READING

Read the text.

### Woman caught trying to kidnap girls

A woman aged 25 was caught trying to kidnap a girl at Nelson Mandela Secondary School last Friday.

According to Maria, a 14-year-old student from grade 9 at Nelson Mandela Secondary School, who spoke to us this afternoon, a well-dressed young woman, with a lot of money – she was holding a lot of cash in American dollars, pounds and some meticaís –, contacted many girls at the school, with the intention of seducing them to have sexual relations with tourists.

The woman promised to take these girls to South Africa where they would enjoy better life and education. Many girls suspected she was a kidnapper because of the methods she was using.

*“The woman called each girl, at a time, and gave them a form to complete. Then, she simulated an interview and finally she took photographs using her digital camera,”* said Maria who was also interviewed by this woman.

While she was interviewing girls, there was a beautiful BMW with two strong men parked behind the school.

*“The woman is connected to a girls’ trafficking business,”* says Yara Tembe, the psychologist working for the Human Rights League.

Our reporter contacted Yara Machava Tembe with the objective of understanding why so many people get involved in this illegal activity.

*“Some years ago, people thought child, girl and women trafficking was a rumour. Many people who reported cases like these were threatened because they were considered liars. My department conducted a very intensive investigation and found out that child, girl and women trafficking exists. I was involved in the investigation of the woman who was caught at Nelson Mandela last Friday. Our preliminary investigation shows that she does not work alone. She knows ‘hot people’ in South Africa, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho and here in Mozambique,”* she continued.

*“This woman confessed that this business involves a lot of money and that these girls were to go out of the country to work as sex workers or in striptease casinos and night clubs.”*

### The number of sexual harassments and rapes increased this year

According to the statistics provided by Maria Bebé, superintendent assigned to the Provincial Directorate of Women and Social Affairs, the number of sexual harassments increased 5% this year. The cases of sexual harassment occur more in schools than at home.

Referring to the same statistics, most rape cases occur in rural areas of Maputo. The rape cases are often associated with drunkards.

Maria Bebé explained to us that presently there are many people arrested because of child abuse, children trafficking and rape.



#### IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

kidnap – raptar  
trafficking – tráfico  
sexual harassment – assédio sexual  
rape – violação

## VOCABULARY

Find in the text a word or words that mean the same as:

1. a person who takes someone from their home against their will
2. a machine used to take photos
3. to kidnap and sell women
4. to sexually offend someone
5. taken to prison

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and answer the questions.

1. How old is the woman arrested?
2. Why was she arrested?
3. What money did she have with her?
4. What made many people suspect that she was a kidnapper?
5. Who's Yara Machava?
6. Are kidnapping and children trafficking true facts or just stories?
7. What does Yara mean by 'hot people'?
8. Does this woman work alone in this illegal business?
9. What does Maria Bebé do?

## GRAMMAR

Complete the text using the words given below.

**in my opinion      no      either      a**  
**some      more... than      both      should (2x)**

Many people discriminate children. \_\_\_\_\_ of these people do not know that children have rights too. They have \_\_\_\_\_ idea of what they are doing. If you don't respect children's rights, you don't respect yourself. In recent years, there are \_\_\_\_\_ adults violating children rights \_\_\_\_\_ youngsters. People \_\_\_\_\_ think about the consequences of what they do to children. There are couples that \_\_\_\_\_ the husband and the wife beat their children. It is a shame! \_\_\_\_\_, people who are involved in child abuse \_\_\_\_\_ be arrested and jailed.

I have never beaten \_\_\_\_\_ child in my life. I have never insulted my husband \_\_\_\_\_. I treat people the way I want to be treated.

## WRITING

Write an essay stating the negative consequences of domestic violence (husbands beating their wives, parents beating their children, drunkard parents insulting their children, etc.).

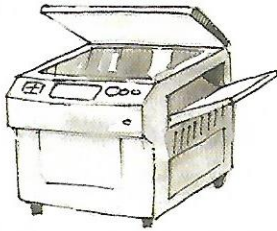


**VOCABULARY**

1. Look at these pictures.

**IMPORTANT VOCABULARY**

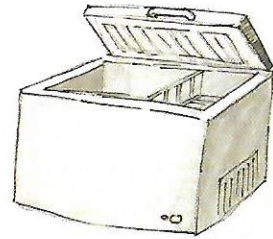
digital camera – máquina digital  
solar panel – painel solar



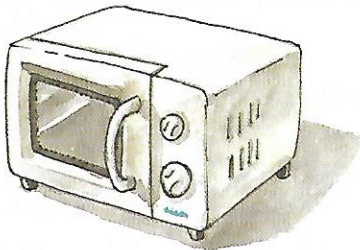
Photocopier



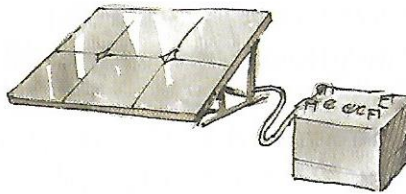
Compass



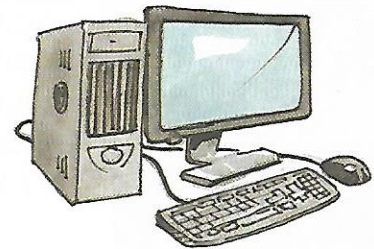
Freezer



Microwave oven



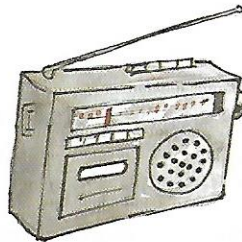
Solar panel



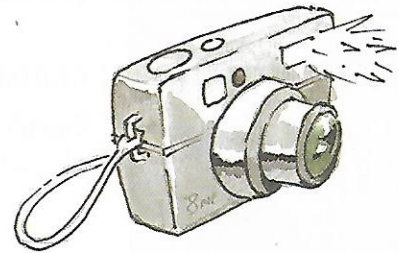
Computer



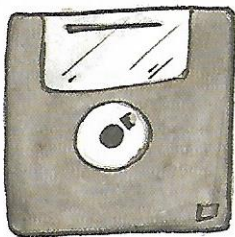
Mobile phone



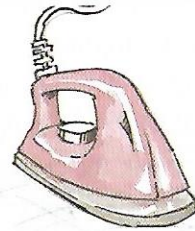
Radio



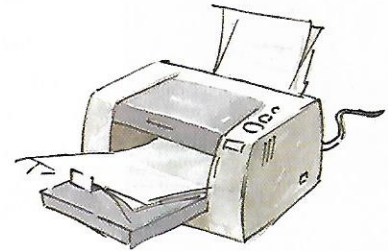
Digital camera



Floppy disk



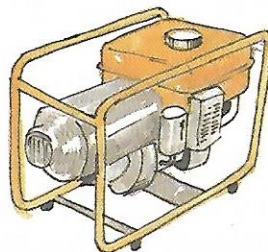
Flat iron



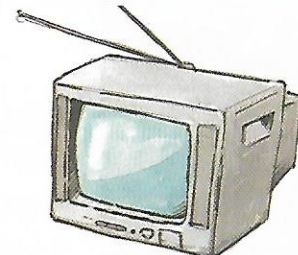
Printer



iPod



Water pump



Television

## VOCABULARY

Read the text and find a word or words related to:

1. document confirming that you paid for something
2. parts in a radio cassette player
3. person working in a shop
4. abbreviation for the Mozambican police force

## COMPREHENSION

Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Where does Fátima Canuna live?
2. What's the name of the shop where Fátima bought the radio?
3. When did she buy the radio?
4. How can Fátima prove she bought the radio there?
5. What is the problem with the radio?
6. Why did she go to the shop?
7. Who is she writing this letter to?
8. What will happen if the owner of the shop gives a negative answer?
9. Do you think Fátima is an honest person?

## GRAMMAR

1. Write the sentences in the past simple.

1. Madalena gives money.
2. Lucas comes here.
3. Paula lives in Malema.
4. Joaquina fights a lot.

2. Change the sentences into the present perfect.

1. I lived in Tete.
2. I passed my examination.
3. Malinda married Cassamo.
4. Adelaide cooked fish.

3. Write the sentences in the present continuous.

1. I write this letter.
2. Julinha and John play tennis.
3. Namutequeliua plays against Muahivire.
4. Mandoza sings in Kaya Kwanka.

## WRITING

Choose one of the topics and write.

1. Design an advertisement for a product made in Mozambique.
2. Write an essay about the importance of small business for Mozambicans.

Appliance store

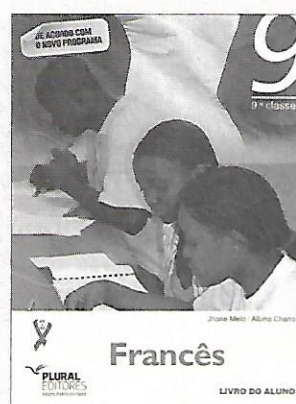
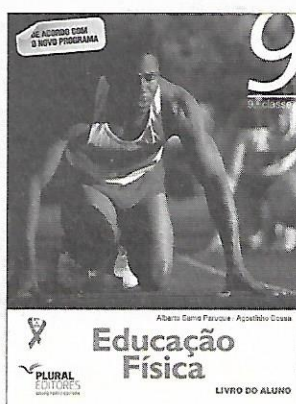
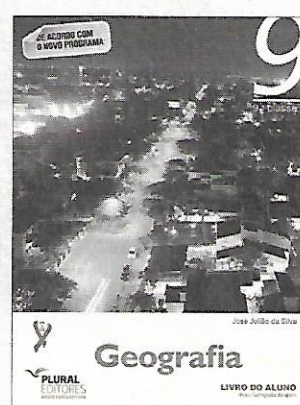
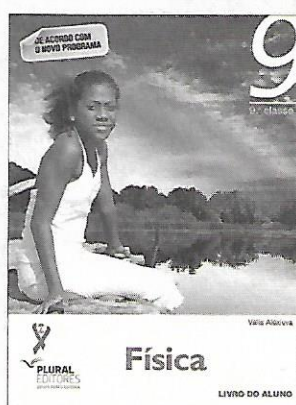
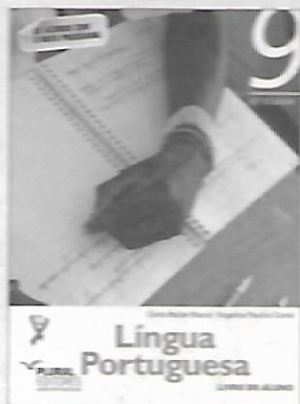
IRREGULAR VERBS

V  
1.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was, were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bet	bet	bet
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
show	showed	shown
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

# Títulos disponíveis para a 9.ª classe



# Símbolos da República de Moçambique

## BANDEIRA



## EMBLEMA



## HINO NACIONAL

### Pátria Amada

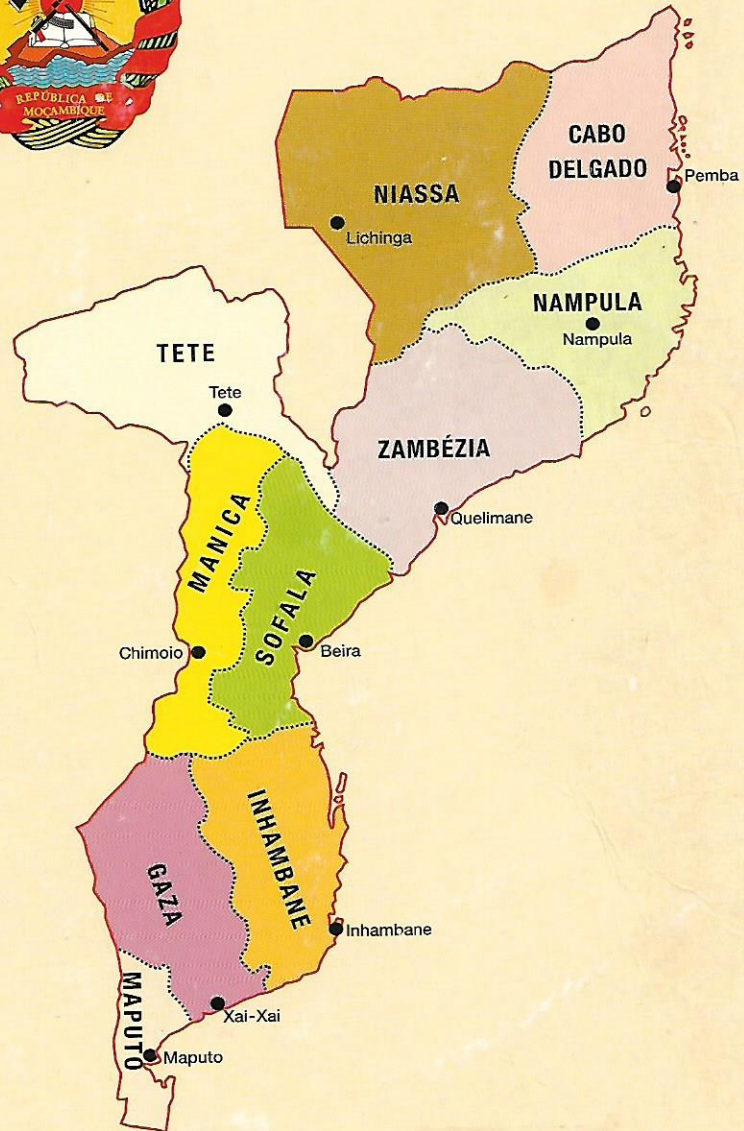
Na memória de África e do Mundo,  
Pátria bela dos que ousaram lutar  
Moçambique o teu nome é liberdade  
O sol de Junho para sempre brilhará

Coro

Moçambique nossa terra gloriosa  
pedra a pedra construindo o novo dia  
milhões de braços, uma só força  
ó pátria amada vamos vencer!

Povo unido do Rovuma ao Maputo  
colhe os frutos do combate pela Paz  
cresce o sonho ondulando na Bandeira  
e vai lavrando na certeza do amanhã

Flores brotando do chão do teu suor  
pelos montes, pelos rios, pelo mar  
nós juramos por ti, ó Moçambique:  
nenhum tirano nos irá escravizar



9.<sup>a</sup> classe

# Inglês

Isildo Celestino

**LIVRO DO ALUNO**

**PLURAL**  
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