



República de Moçambique
Ministério da Educação e Desenvolvimento Humano
Instituto Nacional de Exames, Certificação e Equivalências

ESG / 2019
10ª Classe

Exame de Língua Inglesa

1ª Época
90 Minutos

Este exame contém vinte e seis (26) perguntas. Leia-as com atenção e responda-as na sua folha de respostas.

Section I: Read the text carefully and then answer the questions below according to the information given in the text. (There are 5 marks for this section)

From the north to the south of Mozambique there's no women who doesn't wear a capulana. They wear it as an everyday cloth, to clean and wrap around children, to bind them to their back or as a towel and a curtain; when changing house and traveling they use it to wrap their belongings. But not only countrywomen use them, as one might imagine. Urban women too, who usually dress in a more western style, invariably wear it when they are around home or at certain family ceremonies. Other women in Africa use the same kind of rectangular cotton cloth, which more recently comes in a blend of synthetic fibres, with large printed motifs (including the faces of presidents) and in bold colours. Women and girls covered with these coloured fabrics bring life and colour to the country roads that criss-cross the monotonous savannah landscape or the streets and markets of the noisy, chaotic African towns.

These clothes have other names in different countries. In Kenya they are called kanga. In west Africa, in Congo and Senegal, they are called pagne.

Many Mozambican languages have vernacular names for them. But capulana is the most common name, used from north to the south, and east to the west in Mozambique. One of the first explanations we came across was that it comes from ka polana, which means "place of chief Polana", that today is part of the city of Maputo. But everything suggests that the use of the capulana came from north to south; it is highly unlikely that it would have originated in the south. Certain people trace back its origins to Portuguese merchants, who brought it to Mombassa from the Orient; so, one way or another this might have influenced the northern Provinces of Mozambique first, before the southern part of the country.

Glossary:

Wear - usar, vestir

Wrap - embrulhar, cobrir

Blend - mistura

Landscape - paisagem

Clothes - roupas

Vernacular names - nomes comuns/ correntes

1. What do women use capulana for?
2. When do women use capulana in urban areas?
3. Describe the effect of Capulana within the country.
4. Where is the name capulana used in Mozambique?
5. Give a title to the text you read.

Please turn the paper over

Section II: Choose a word or group of words (A, B, C or D) that best fill in the gap in each of the following sentences. Write the letter only. (There are 5 marks for this section)

6. Good students work _____.
A hard B harder C hardier D hardly
7. Pollution is a serious issue _____ can cause respiratory diseases.
A that B what C whom D whose
8. Cutting down trees _____ be against the law in Mozambique.
A will B should C shouldn't D wouldn't
9. Cassava is mainly grown _____ Nampula and Inhambane Provinces.
A in B since C to D under
10. If we provide milk to schools, children will _____ strong.
A grew B grow C grown D grows
11. My sister hates vegetables. That's why I _____ buy vegetables.
A never B often C seldom D sometimes
12. _____ People do speak English in the world.
A. Any B Little C Many D Much
13. We wouldn't have gone by train if you _____ money for the plane.
A had B hadn't C has D have
14. _____ She arrived later, she finished her English test on time.
A Although B And C However D Or
15. What kind of music do you like? _____ like Pandza and Dzukuta.
A He B I C They D You
16. Long ago, some people used _____ to send specific messages to their communities.
A drums B fruit C moon D water
17. The _____ lives where there is water.
A birds B butterfly C grasshopper D hippopotamus
18. How many _____ are there in the classroom?
A sky B desks C tree D clouds
19. All grade 10 students have to write _____ by the end of the year.
A exams B keys C milks D rubbers
20. Some experts say that people should be taught about natural _____ at school.
A bottles B computer C disasters D television
21. A nurse works at the hospital. She gives a patient an _____.
A chalk B injection C money D mouse
22. People kill the rhinoceros because they want its _____.
A belt B book C food D horns
23. I think _____ tree is basically the same in Mozambique and Angola.
A bed B family C radio D spoon
24. Footballers and dancers usually have a lot of _____ movements.
A body B flower C glass D tea
25. You shouldn't smoke - it's bad for your _____.
A dishes B health C streets D table

Section III: Writing (There are 5 marks for this section)

Choose a profession that you would like to have when you finish school and write a composition in about 200 words. **Describe it: say what it consists of, how important it is for the development of our country.**

Do not sign your composition