



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



ES/2025
9ª Classe

Exame Final de Língua Inglesa

1ª Chamada
90 Minutos

Este exame contém dez (10) perguntas. Responda as perguntas na sua folha de respostas. 03 Na margem direita está indicada, entre parênteses, a cotação de cada pergunta em valores.

Section I - Reading: There are eight (8,0) marks for this section.

Read the text carefully and answer the questions below.

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 or to sell in streets. And some parents 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.

Source: Adapted and abridged from, *Inglês 9ª Classe, Plural Editores*

Vocabulary

<i>rights</i> – direitos	<i>cow</i> – boi	<i>coton</i> – algodão	<i>shame</i> – vergonha
<i>laws</i> – leis	<i>pupils</i> – alunos	<i>guarantee</i> – garantia	<i>harass</i> – assediar

Cotação

1. *The violation of human rights is harmful to our society.*
 - a) When was Mr. Manje born? (1,0)
 - b) Where did the parents send their children to before the independence? (1,0)
 - c) The word *guarantee* in paragraph two means that (Children were used to pay debts/ Children who had rights). (1,0)
 - d) What changed to children's rights after the independence? (1,0)
 - e) The text you have just read is about (Children's rights/ Domestic violence). (1,0)

Vire a página

2. Read this sentence: "Parents force their female children to marry adults at early ages."
a) In which verbal tense is the sentence above? (1,5)
b) Change the sentence into the negative form. (1,5)

Section II – Vocabulary and Grammar: There are (7,0) marks for this section.

Rewrite each of the following sentences, using the appropriate word or words in the brackets.

3. International (books | laws) state that children have rights. (1,0)
4. Children in Mozambique have the (left/|right) to go to school. (1,0)
5. Marrying girls at early ages is a (crime/ |goodness) in Mozambique. (1,0)
6. My niece got the scholarship. She (is going to/ |will) study abroad. (1,0)
7. Parents (should/ |shouldn't) force their female children to marry adults. (1,0)
8. Nowadays, it is (easier/ |easiest) for girls to go to school than in the past. (1,0)
9. If girls go to school, we (would / |will) have a more educated society. (1,0)

Section III: Writing. There are five (5,0) marks for this section.

10. In approximately 150 words, write a composition about the school subject that you mostly like at school. (5,0)

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