

Listen to the audio file and write your answers on rough paper or on an application like Microsoft Word.

1a. Luís is an opinionated person. Copy the table below and listen to Luís talk about what he likes to do and what he doesn't like to do. As you listen, write down each action Luís describes in the table and fill in the two subsequent columns with either "yes" or "no" in Kristang, adding more rows as necessary.

S/N	Aksang	Luís gostah fازه isti aksang?	Yo gostah fازه isti aksang?
1			
2			
Etc.			

1b. Look at the second, third, and fifth actions in your table. For these three actions, write complete sentences joining your opinion of the action with Luís's opinion, using the Kristang words for "also" or "but" in your sentences.

2. Grandma enjoys coaching her student hockey team, but, aiyoh, just cannot remember them by name—only by jersey number. Below are Grandma's notes about the team when she first met them. Listen to Grandma talk about each student by jersey number, and write the correct jersey number next to the corresponding student below based on what you hear. Write all numbers in word form. An example of a table you can use is on the next page.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Timothy sa pai marineru. | 6. Najib teng 4 irmang. |
| 2. Jarrold ngka gostah pastu. | 7. Marc ngka gostah kachoru. |
| 3. Kumarr teng 3 irmang. | 8. Keenan gostah papiah tantu. |
| 4. Raj sa prima gostah drumih. | 9. Joshua eli sa familia sa kanyong. |
| 5. Samuel sa kanyong balah bong. | 10. Arulnithi ngka gostah kung Marc. |



Studenti sa nomi	Studenti sa jersey sa namba
Arulnithi	
Jarrold	
Etc.	

CHALLENGE For each of Grandma's students, write out sentences stating their name, their jersey number, and the information that Grandma wrote down under her notes on the previous page.

3. Pre-Learning for Lesson 6 (CHALLENGE): The word *teng* has more than one meaning in Kristang. Listen to and write down the Kristang translations of the four English sentences below. Sentences **a** and **c** may have rather unusual meanings, but are still grammatical and possible in some contexts (e.g. a Disney film).

- a.** I am a car.
- b.** I am in a car.
- c.** He is a house.
- d.** He is in a house.

What two words in Kristang appear only in sentences **b** and **d** but not **a** and **c**? Which word have you seen before? Do you think its meaning in these two sentences is the same as the meaning you have already learned? Listen to the translation of two more pairs of sentences involving this word.

- e.** I have a car.
- f.** I am in a car.
- g.** He has a house.
- h.** He is in a house.

From your translations, suggest the meaning of *na* and the new, second meaning of *teng* in sentences **b**, **d**, **f** and **h**.