



**Prova de Acesso - Inglês**  
**Exame Modelo**

**INSTRUÇÕES**

- O estudante deverá responder à prova na folha de ponto e preencher o cabeçalho e todos os espaços reservados à sua identificação, com letra legível.
- Sempre que não utilize o enunciado da prova para resposta, poderá ficar na posse do mesmo.
- No caso de provas com escolha múltipla, **sem grelha de resposta**, deverá indicar a resposta correta na folha de ponto, indicando o número da pergunta e a resposta que considera correta.
- No caso de provas com escolha múltipla, **com grelha de resposta, tabela e/ou espaços para preenchimento**, deverá efetuar as respostas no enunciado, pelo que o mesmo deverá ser entregue ao vigilante, juntamente com a folha de ponto, **não sendo permitido ao estudante levar o enunciado**.
- Verifique no momento da entrega da(s) folha(s) de ponto se todas as páginas estão rubricadas pelo vigilante. Caso necessite de mais do que uma folha de ponto, deverá numerá-las no canto superior direito.
- Em hipótese alguma serão aceites folhas de ponto dobradas ou danificadas.
- Exclui-se, para efeitos de classificação, toda e qualquer resposta apresentada em folhas de rascunho.
- Os telemóveis deverão ser desligados durante toda a prova e os objectos pessoais deixados em local próprio da sala de exame.
- A prova é constituída por 4 páginas e termina com a palavra **FIM**. Verifique o seu exemplar e, caso encontre alguma anomalia, dirija-se ao professor vigilante nos primeiros 15 minutos da mesma, pois qualquer reclamação sobre defeito(s) de formatação e/ou de impressão que dificultem a leitura não será aceite depois deste período.
- Utilize unicamente tinta azul ou preta.
- A organização e a pontuação da prova encontram-se explicitadas na seguinte grelha:

Grupo I	25%
Grupo II	20%
Grupo III	25%
Grupo IV	30%

**Duração: 150 minutos**

**I.**

**Read the following text:**

Perhaps it was when investigators realised that a mortgage had been given to an "M Mouse" that the depth of the banking crisis became apparent. Throwing money that didn't really exist, at cartoon characters that weren't real, meant something horrible was

bound to happen. And if the old banking system was more vulnerable than people realised, what other things, built on fantasy foundations, might also be about to collapse?

But while analysis of how the world does its business can indeed reveal wider life-threatening problems, from climate change to a fragile food system to oil running out faster than previously admitted, lessons for how we might live better may also be learned in unusual places. Rather than our politicians hastening to return to business as usual, they should open the book on places, times and things as diverse as Vanuatu, Cuba, the middle ages, Wal-Mart and, er, chocolate waffles. All they have to do is ask a few pertinent questions . . .

#### Why does Britain import the same number of chocolate waffles as it exports?

Bizarrely, the DTI trade figures for chocolate waffles, and other UK imports and exports, often balance out. One year, we imported 465 tonnes of gingerbread into the UK while exporting 460 tonnes. Ships, planes and lorries pass each other in the night, carrying virtually identical goods back and forth between countries. Surely it would be easier to eat our own, or email the recipes of those that are slightly different?

Sometimes this sort of "boomerang trade" happens because we want to eat foods that are out of season in the UK, or because we like slightly different varieties of a product. But that hardly explains why Britain imported 5,000 tonnes of toilet rolls from Germany last year, only to export 4,000 tonnes back again, or pretty much the same in the case of ice-cream to Italy and back.

In fact, the main reason this happens is because there is little to deter it – the environmental costs of transporting goods internationally are simply not counted as they should be. This in turn means we have ended up with a food chain that is extremely vulnerable to the price and availability of oil. A repeat, or worse, of last year's oil price spike, or an interruption to oil supply due to another road hauliers strike like the one that started this decade, could leave us with only what food is left on the shop shelves. That means, typically, just three days' worth, leaving us about nine meals from anarchy. In a future marked by more extreme weather and increasingly insecure energy supply lines, we will need a different kind of resilient economy – one that is better at cooperating than competing internationally, and much better at meeting its own needs.

#### Why did an apparently poor Pacific island hit the top of the Happy Planet Index?

The chorus of their national anthem goes, "We, we, we are happy to proclaim/ we, we, we are the people of Vanuatu." But it was more than a song that got Vanuatu to the top of an international ranking that compared environmental impact to life expectancy and life satisfaction. Despite its tiny ecological footprint per person – no more than very poor countries including Mali and Swaziland – Vanuatu has a remarkably high life expectancy, matching that of Turkey. And its level of life satisfaction, as high as nearby New Zealand, also belies its relatively low level of consumption.

This nation of islands boasts more than 100 local languages, and it is in how they organise to meet their needs that big differences emerge. The economy is based largely on small-scale agriculture, which feeds two thirds of the population – in many ways, it is the antithesis of modern economic globalisation: neither materialistic nor obsessed with economic growth or competition. It is communal, relatively content and lives far more effectively within its environmental means than the UK does.

For more than three decades, while average consumption levels in the UK have shot up, life satisfaction has flat-lined. Vanuatu teaches us that by enjoying our cultural and community life and being a bit more self-sufficient, we can have good lives that don't have to cost the earth. In fact, it's one extremely positive example of a surprising global trend in which small island nations are much better than others at living well – and within their environmental means.

### Why are Cuban mechanics the best in the world?

Different ocean, different history, but how Cuba surfed economic hard times, and suddenly had to live without fossil fuels, gives us a clue about the clever survival skills we may all need to learn in the near future. Caught between the raucous disapproval of the US government and the bright hope of the traditional left, Cuba has long provoked controversy. Everyone, however, can agree on the extraordinary skill of Cuban mechanics, who have kept a fleet of decades-old cars, buses and taxis (not to mention ageing military hardware) viable long past their sell-by dates.

Cubans have been forced to build an economy that values reuse and repair – and recycling if necessary – rather than simply throwing things away. It means they have the innovative skills necessary to make do and mend at every level of the economy.

When the cheap Soviet oil ran out, they also had to ditch industrial-type export farming, and turn to organic and urban agriculture to survive. Cubans' consumption fell, yet they got healthier, eating better and exercising more. Ironically, this accident of history seems to have left Cuba uniquely placed to handle the very modern challenge of a world facing climate change and the peak and decline of global oil supplies upon which industrial agriculture depends. Watch out for a convoy of slightly embarrassed parliamentary delegations heading off to learn about the relative success of the Cuban "anti-model".

### **Now answer the following questions:**

a) According to the author of this text, what do we need to start doing to climb out of our current social, environmental and financial crises?

(3 linhas)

b) What is “boomerang trade” and why is it a problem?

(3 linhas)

c) List three reasons why Vanuatu is at the top of the Happy Planet Index?

(3 linhas)

d) What circumstances led to the redefinition of the Cuban economy?

(3 linhas)

e) What values emerged as the staples of the new Cuban economy?

(3 linhas)

## II.

**Read the following text and fill in each blank with an appropriate word or form of the verb in brackets. Words in italics may have to be repositioned within the sentences.**

What \_\_\_\_\_(1) [*I*, do] right now, you ask? Well, that's not a difficult question to answer. Besides talking to you, of course, I \_\_\_\_\_ (2) [try] to relax after a rather difficult day at work. Yes. My boss \_\_\_\_\_ (3) [want] me to take on a lot \_\_\_\_\_ (4) responsibility, and I already have my hands quite full. I \_\_\_\_\_ (5) [think] his expectations are too high, to be honest.

But I \_\_\_\_\_ (6) [*not*, want] to talk about work. Right now I \_\_\_\_\_ (7) [sit] at home on the sofa, watching a TV programme I \_\_\_\_\_ (8) [record] last night about a man who \_\_\_\_\_ (9) [try] to survive in the wild. As you know, I \_\_\_\_\_ (10) [love] survival scenarios: looking for water and food, having to find shelter, building a bonfire. My favourite book of all time is *Robinson Crusoe*. Sometimes the idea of being alone on a deserted island \_\_\_\_\_ (11) [seem] pretty good, especially when you have a boss who \_\_\_\_\_ (12) [*constantly*, demand] things from you.

Oh, well. No one ever said life would be easy.

**III.**

**Each of the sentences provided below has a mistake in it. Rewrite each sentence in its correct form.**

1. John is hearing a strange noise in the kitchen.
2. Doesn't you think they should be more respectful of their parents.
3. Karen is working hard everyday at work.
4. Can he runs faster than you?
5. I haven't told him anything about that yesterday.
6. Would you mind looking after Michael's bike's?
7. After listening carefully at the door, they were walking down the hallway.
8. Peter and Anne like ice-cream, but Peter don't.
9. Can you believe Sally? She didn't said one word to me during the concert.
10. Did you finish marking the exam papers yet?

**IV.**

**Write a short essay (1 page) describing any experience you have had that has made you reflect on, and possibly alter, your values? When and where did this event take place? What were your thoughts and feelings at the time? How do you feel about the experience now?**

**FIM**