



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

ESG / 2014
12ª Classe

Exame de Inglês

2ª Época
90 Minutos

Este exame contém quarenta (40) perguntas com 4 alternativas de resposta cada uma. Escolha a alternativa correcta e RISQUE a letra correspondente na sua folha de respostas.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following document.

Nelson Rholihlahla Mandela, also known as Madiba, was born on 18th July 1918, in a small village in the district of Mthatha in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa. He was the first black president of South Africa, and the first to be elected in a fully representative democratic election. He held office from 1994 to 1999.

Mandela was an anti-apartheid activist, and in 1961 he became the leader of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the armed wing of the African National Congress (ANC). He was found guilty on accusation of sabotage and other crimes in 1962. He served 27 years in prison on Robben Island, near Cape Town. On 2nd February 1990, president F. W. De Klerk lifted the ban on the ANC and other anti-apartheid organizations, and announced that Mandela would be released. On 11th February 1990, Mandela walked from the Victor Verster Prison as a free man.

On the day of his release, Mandela made a speech to the nation and committed himself to peace and reconciliation with the country's white minority. But he made it clear that the ANC armed struggle was not yet over: *"our resort to the armed struggle in 1960, with the formation of the military wing of the ANC (Umkhonto we Sizwe), was a purely defensive action against the violence of apartheid. The factors which necessitated the armed struggle still exist today. We have no option but to continue. We express the hope that a climate conducive to a negotiated settlement will be created soon, so that there may no longer be the need for the armed struggle"*.

Mandela married three times. His first wife was Evelyn Ntoko Mase, with whom he had two sons, Madiba Thembekile and Makghatho, and two daughters, both named Makaziwe. The couple broke up after 13 years, in 1957. He then married Winnie Madikizela. They had two daughters, Zenani and Zindziswa. After Mandela and his second wife divorced, he got married again, on his 80th birthday in 1998, to Graça Machel née Simbine, widow of Samora Machel, the former president of Mozambique.

Adapted from Learning English 12

1. Where was Nelson Mandela born?

- A** Eastern Cape **B** Gauteng **C** Lipompo **D** Western Cape

2. What did president de Klerk do on 2nd February 1990?

- A** Decided to join ANC **C** Increased Nelson Mandela's Penalty
B Gave support to the ANC **D** Removed the ban on the ANC

3. After his release, Mandela was still determined to....

- A** chase the minority from South Africa. **C** destroy the military wing of the ANC.
B continue fighting against apartheid. **D** form a new military wing in the country.

4. How long did Mandela work as the head of state?

- A** 5 years **B** 10 years **C** 13 years **D** 27 years

5. Mandela did something that is unusual because he...

- A** got married three times to different women.
B had two daughters with the same name.
C stayed in prison for more than 10 years.
D was the first president of his country.

Questions 6 to 10 are about the following document.

Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment is exceptionally high in Naguda, India, and in the entire region. On average, youth unemployment is three times as high as adult unemployment. Among the poor, youth unemployment is ten times higher than adult unemployment. This is a sad start to the beginning of anyone's labor market experience, and may affect adult employment prospects. At the same time, these high youth unemployment rates, especially among the poor, raise concerns that young people will engage in criminal activities in response to the lack of better prospects. In fact, violent activity among young people contributed to the steep rise in urban violence during the 1990s.

Lack of skills is thought to be one of the key determinants of major social problems such as youth unemployment, poverty and crime as well as a key limitation to growth in developing countries. Education is fundamental to alleviating these problems, but education is a relatively long-term solution. Given the urgency of this matter the question is whether it is possible to intervene and improve the outcomes for young adults. If so what form should such an intervention take? In search of a solution to this question, the Minister of Youth hired a consultant, who proposed a strategy.

Source: Adapted

6. Where is Naguda?

- A** 1990s **B** Education **C** India **D** Minister

7. What are the possible effects of high youth unemployment?

- A** Criminal activities **C** Social activities
B Lack of skills **D** Violent activities

8. What is the main cause of youth unemployment?

- A** Involvement in crimes **C** Laziness and tiredness
B Lack of skills **D** Physical weakness

9. Apart from unemployment what other social problems are mentioned in the text?

- A** Lack of education and health **C** Poverty and crime
B Lack of education and Poverty **D** Poverty and health

10. What is being described in the text?

- A Employment in Naguda C Life in Naguda
B Inhabitants of Naguda D Unemployment in Naguda

In questions 11 to 30 choose the best word/words to fill the gap.

11. We had a ----- meal in the new Japanese restaurant.

- A homeless B hope C tall D wonderful

12. I want some flowers for my girlfriend, she loves ----- roses.

- A intelligent B red C teenager D triangle

13. My neighbour taught his children ----- to ask for a lift from strangers.

- A always B never C often D sometimes

14. The illegal emigrant answered the questions ...

- A cloudily. B elderly. C nervously. D tangibility.

15. I know your book is also red but I'm looking for ...

- A I. B me. C mine. D my.

16. The candidate ----- got the highest mark in 2013 exams was from my school.

- A what B when C which D who

17. My friend Rita loves ----- university course and it has to do with natural sciences.

- A her B hers C herself D she

18. There ----- many external candidates in my examination centre.

- A am B are C be D is

19. Sara became ----- in politics when she went to university.

- A involve B involved C involvement D involving

20. The Machava stadium ----- the independence party in 1975.

- A held B hold C is held D was held

21. I'm afraid I didn't understand what she -----.

- A said B say C tell D told

22. The thieves broke in even with the dogs ----- the house.

- A guarding B looking C sitting D sleeping

23. If I ----- time tomorrow, I will see you.

- A had B have C will have D would have

24. I can't find my glass of milk. I left it ----- the fridge to get it cold.

- A at B in C near D on

25. **Mozambique became independent (from Portugal) ----- 1975.**
 A at B by C in D on
26. **We always start our lessons ----- 7:15.**
 A at B by C in D on
27. **Sandra was born ----- 1st May 1980.**
 A at B by C in D on
28. **“Daddy, ----- we visit uncle David this weekend?” Asked Maria Rosa.**
 A have B might C must D shall
29. **If I grow -----, I will make a lot of money.**
 A juice B sweets C vegetables D vodka
30. **“People must stop ----- because it is not good for their health.” Advised the Minister of Health.**
 A eating B smoking C voting D working

Choose one correct option A, B, C, or D that best completes each of the numbered spaces in the text.

It has been suggested that cellular phones will be the tobacco of the 21st century. It appears that their use is almost as addictive as ----31----, with Psychologist ----32---- claiming that there is evidence that users display withdrawal ----33---- if deprived of their mobiles for more than twenty-four ----34----. There is certainly no ----35---- that mobile phone use in public is just as annoying as smoking. Mobile-free ----36---- are already being set up in cinemas and restaurants and it would seem that trains will soon be following suit with mobile and non mobile ----37---- available on all the commuter services in Mozambique. On a more serious ----38----, it is now widely believed that excessive mobile phone use may cause ----39---- and it has been proposed that all mobile phones should carry a government healthy ----40---- similar to one displayed on cigarettes packets.

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|-------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 31. A ashes | B cigarettes | C juice | D microphones |
| 32. A letters | B reports | C surveys | D texts |
| 33. A causes | B consequences | C feelings | D symptoms |
| 34. A decades | B hours | C months | D years |
| 35. A claim | B doubt | C fear | D reason |
| 36. A offices | B rooms | C seats | D zones |
| 37. A buses | B carriages | C planes | D trailers |
| 38. A joke | B note | C quotation | D reason |
| 39. A cancer | B diarrhoeas | C flu | D malaria |
| 40. A certificate | B guarantee | C test | D warning |

THE END