



**República de Moçambique**  
**Ministério da Educação**

**Inglês** **1ª Época**  
**12ª Classe / 2011** **Conselho Nacional de Exames, Certificação e Equivalências** **120 Minutos**

**Esta prova contém 60 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.

	Line 1
Born in Matalana, a village in the south of Mozambique, Malangatana spent his early life attending mission schools and helping his mother on the farm. At 12 he went to the city of Lourenço Marques (now Maputo) to find work, becoming ball boy for a tennis club in 1953. This allowed him to resume his education, and he took classes at night, through which he developed an interest in art. Augusto Cabral, a member of the tennis club, gave him materials and helped him to sell his art.	5
In 1958 Malangatana attended some functions of <i>Núcleo de Arte</i> , a local artists' organization, and received support from the painter Zé Júlio. The following year he exhibited publicly for the first time, as part of a group show; two years later came his first solo exhibition, at the age of 25. In 1963 some of his poetry was published in the journal <i>Black Orpheus</i> , and his work was included in the anthology <i>Modern Poetry from Africa</i> .	10
In 1964, Malangatana who had joined the nationalistic FRELIMO guerrilla, was detained by the PIDE, the Portuguese secret police of the state, and spent 18 months in jail. He was given a grant from the Lisbon-based Gulbenkian Foundation in 1971, and studied engraving and ceramics in Portugal, Europe. Back to Mozambique, Africa, his art was exhibited several times in both Lourenço Marques and Lisbon until the independence.	15
After the independence of Mozambique due to the events of the Carnation Revolution of April 1974, Malangatana openly rejoined FRELIMO and worked in political mobilization events and literacy campaigns. From 1981 he has worked full-time as an artist. His work has been shown throughout Africa, and it is in the collection of the National Museum of African Art in Washington, DC. In addition, he has executed numerous murals, including for Frelimo and UNESCO. He has also helped to start a number of cultural institutions in Mozambique, and was a founder of the Mozambican Peace Movement.	20 25
Malangatana has been awarded the Nachingwea Medal for Contributing to Mozambican Culture. In 1997 he was named a UNESCO Artist for Peace and received a Prince Claus Award.	30
He died on January 5, 2011 in Matosinhos, Portugal.	

1. **According to the text, Matalana is a...**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>A</b> city in the centre of Maputo. | <b>C</b> town in the north of Mozambique.    |
| <b>B</b> country in Southern Africa.   | <b>D</b> village in the South of Mozambique. |

2. **Malangatana's first job was a...**

- A ball boy for a tennis club.
- B guerrilla fighter of FRELIMO.
- C painter Zé Júlio.
- D Mozambican secret police.

3. **When did Malangatana's first solo exhibition take place?**

- A A year before his first exhibition
- B In nineteen sixty-one
- C In nineteen sixty-three
- D One year after he had joined FRELIMO

4. **This text says that Malangatana was...**

- A a Mozambican artist.
- B an artist from Lisbon.
- C an artist from Washington DC.
- D FRELIMO artist.

5. **In 1974, Malangatana rejoined the...**

- A FRELIMO party.
- B modern poetry.
- C national museum.
- D UNESCO project.

Questions 6 to 10 are about the following document.

<b>How important are school subjects?</b>	
<p>Many people today regard school subjects like Mathematics and Science as the most important subjects taught at school. A mastery of these subjects will allow a student to go on to study economics, engineering or many other highly valued university degrees, which will lead to better job opportunities in the future. Students will have a better chance of mastering these subjects if less time is spent on subjects such as history or music when they are at school. That is not to say that these less practical subjects should be entirely ignored. The main goal of primary and secondary school is not to prepare students for future work but to prepare them to be well- rounded adults. History and literature may not have direct applications in the most popular jobs but an understanding of these subjects will help a child develop a sense of place in his or her culture. In addition subjects like music do much to develop a child's ways of thinking. Some people might argue that those who are interested in arts or literature will have time later on to take these subjects up as a hobby once they start working. This may be true, denying children exposure to these subjects when they are young guarantees that they will not develop an interest in these subjects. These are therefore unlikely to pick them up as hobbies later on.</p> <p>In conclusion, while it is reasonable for schools to want to help students in their future careers by focusing on mathematics and science, it is not reasonable for schools to deny students' access to other subjects. Most people would want to see our cultural heritage passed on to the next generation, and educating students about Literature, Art, Music and History is the best way to do this.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Learning English Grade 11 Longman</i></p>	<p>Line 1</p> <p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p> <p>20</p>

6. **What is meant by the expression “to be well-rounded adults”? It means to...**

- A give students a general education and broad understanding of life.
- B teach students mathematics and science.
- C train adults that are rounded in every aspect of life.
- D train students to be good players.

7. According to the text, subjects like mathematics and science...

- A are less important than History and Art. C give students better job opportunities in future.  
 B are very useful as hobbies. D should not be taught at school.

8. The word hobby means...

- A a career that one chooses. C something you do in spare times.  
 B a job that is done at home. D something you hate doing.

9. Which expression best defines the word deny?

- A Not to allow them to have something C To give someone something  
 B Telling lies whenever you want D To say that you do not agree with somebody

10. What is the writer's understanding of the cultural heritage?

- A It should be ignored or forgotten  
 B Only literature must be taught to specific students  
 C Prepares students for future professions  
 D It should be kept alive

Questions 11 to 15 are about the following document.

<p>Dear Sir                  I am writing to express my concern about the obsession some people have for things which say "imported" on the label.                  Why do people have to buy imported things? Does it make them feel important? Do they like wasting money? Have they thought about the carbon footprint left by imported things? Let's take fish, for example, some people pay a fortune to eat fish that comes all the way from northern Europe. The fish has to be frozen packed in expensive plastic bags and boxes, and then flown out to Africa. Airplanes cause a lot of pollution, and so does packaging. And yet here in Maputo, we have some of the best fresh fish in the world, of course I know that we don't produce everything we need in Mozambique, so some things need to be imported. But must we import things that we don't need?                  I feel proud when I buy something that is made in Mozambique because I know that I am supporting local industries and farmers. When I buy local food, I know that I am getting healthier, fresher food too and it's cheaper!                  So why wasting money and pollute the environment? I say, buy local, buy made in Mozambique.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Agostinho                  Maputo</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Learning English Grade 11</i></p>	<p>Line 1</p> <p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p>
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11. For what reason does Agostinho write the letter? This is because he...

- A encourages people from all over the world to buy imported goods.  
 B is concerned about the quality of imported goods.  
 C likes both imported and Mozambican goods.  
 D wants money to buy expensive fish.

12. **What's Agostinho's point of view in relation to imported goods?**  
A Imported goods are the best in the world  
B Maputo imports the best fresh fish in the world  
C Mozambique should not import anything  
D We should only import what we really need
13. **Why are Mozambicans advised to buy national products? They...**  
A are cheaper. C pollute the environment.  
B are exported to other countries. D support local industry and farmers.
14. **"Made in Mozambique" means...**  
A advertised products on TV. C Products from Maputo.  
B imported products. D Products from Mozambique.
15. **According to the writer, national products are...**  
A healthier and fresher. C only fish and chicken.  
B not so good. D waste of money.

In question 16 to 40 choose the best word/words to fill the gap

16. **You don't know where John is, -----? Sorry, I've no idea.**  
A do you B does he C don't you D is he
17. **You can't stop me ----- what I want.**  
A did B do C doing D that I do
18. **I must go now. I promised ----- late.**  
A I wouldn't be B not been C not being D to not be
19. **Do you want ----- with you or you prefer to go alone?**  
A me coming B me to come C that I come D that I will come
20. **I am sure I locked the door. I clearly remember ----- it.**  
A having locked B locked C locking D to lock
21. **I like ----- the kitchen whenever possible.**  
A clean B cleaned C cleaning D cleans
22. **I am tired. I would rather ----- out this evening, if you don't mind.**  
A don't go B not go C not going D not to go
23. **Shall I stay here? You'd rather ----- with us.**  
A came B come C to come D would come
24. **Are you looking forward ----- Maria again?**  
A saw B seeing C to see D to seeing
25. **I am thinking ----- a house. Do you think that's a good idea?**  
A bought B buy C of buying D to buy

26. **A friend of mine phoned ----- me to a party.**  
A for inviting    B invited    C invites    D to invite
27. **I didn't hear you ----- in. You must have been very quite.**  
A came    B come    C comes    D coming
28. **After working the whole day long we ----- a place to have dinner.**  
A looked after    B looked at    C looked for    D looked in
29. **If people drove more careful, ----- fewer accidents.**  
A it would be    B that would be    C there would be    D this would be
30. **Asia is the ----- continent in the world.**  
A biggest    B coldest    C shortest    D smallest
31. **Gold is ----- than silver.**  
A more expensive    C rare  
B most brilliant    D shiner
32. **Henry arrived ----- late because he missed the school bus.**  
A all    B just    C soon    D very
33. **I ----- received John's invitation for the party.**  
A happier    B happily    C happiness    D happy
34. **I like this ----- newspaper. Everyday it brings good news.**  
A annually    B daily    C monthly    D weekly
35. **If the team had won the match, the players ----- awarded.**  
A have been    B would be    C would been    D would have been
36. **Our bags both weigh 5kg, so my bag is ----- your bag.**  
A as heavy as    B equally heavy    C heavier than    D the heaviest one
37. **All these books belong to Samuel. They are ----- books.**  
A he    B he's    C him    D his
38. **----- classroom has just been painted.**  
A Our    B Ours    C Ourself    D Ourselves
39. **Last night we ----- an interesting football match on TV.**  
A looked    B see    C watched    D viewed
40. **Mr. Ricardo ----- a good house now.**  
A build    B builds    C has built    D is build
41. **Do you think it's going to rain?**  
A I don't hope    B I don't hope so    C I hope    D I hope not

42. **She tried to be serious but she ended up...**  
A laughed.      B laughing.      C that she laughed.      D to laugh.
43. **António speaks very fast....**  
A He is difficult.      C He is easy to understand.  
B He is difficult to understand.      D It's difficult to understand him.
44. **The path was icy, so we walked very carefully, we were afraid ...**  
A fall down.      B from falling.      C of falling down.      D to fall.
45. **These are all subject pronouns EXCEPT...**  
A he.      B me.      C she.      D we.
46. **Which of these is not a possessive pronoun?**  
A her      B hers      C mine      D yours
47. **Which sentence is in past continuous?**  
A The cat had killed the mouse      C The dog was guarding the house  
B The crocodile is swimming      D The monkey has been jumping
48. **Which sentence is in Passive voice?**  
A Feroviário is a good team.  
B Mozambique got independence in 1975.  
C Our house was built in 1974.  
D We are doing an easy exam.
49. **All are modal verbs EXCEPT...**  
A can.      B could.      C go.      D would
50. **All are adjectives EXPECT...**  
A home.      B intelligent.      C angry.      D smart.

Choose one correct option a, b, c, or d that best completes each of the numbered spaces in the text.

When you are going to travel by air, the first thing you have to do is to make a ---51--- and buy a ---52--- You can do this at the airline office or at a travel ---53--- You should arrange your ticket well in advance.

On the day of your ---54---, before you leave your house, you should check that you have the following: your ticket, money for airport ---55---, money that you will need for your trip and all your luggage. Your luggage should be well secured and within the weight allowance- usually 20kgs. You should arrive at the airport at least an hour and half before the departure time.

The first thing you have to do at the airport is to check in. There may be several check in ---56---, so look for one with a sign indicating your flight ---57---. At the check in desk, they take your luggage and give you a boarding card. Then you have to pay the airport tax. You can ask one of the ---58--- staff to direct you to the appropriate place to do this. After that, you have to go through a control to the departure ---59---. It is at this point that you have to leave the people who have come to see you off. At the control, you have to show your boarding ---60---, ticket and identity card.

- |     |          |             |          |           |          |           |          |             |
|-----|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 51. | <b>A</b> | arrangement | <b>B</b> | order     | <b>C</b> | plan      | <b>D</b> | reservation |
| 52. | <b>A</b> | booklet     | <b>B</b> | newspaper | <b>C</b> | passport  | <b>D</b> | ticket      |
| 53. | <b>A</b> | agency      | <b>B</b> | place     | <b>C</b> | station   | <b>D</b> | shop        |
| 54. | <b>A</b> | arrival     | <b>B</b> | company   | <b>C</b> | departure | <b>D</b> | visit       |
| 55. | <b>A</b> | tax         | <b>B</b> | taxi      | <b>C</b> | test      | <b>D</b> | text        |
| 56. | <b>A</b> | chairs      | <b>B</b> | desks     | <b>C</b> | plates    | <b>D</b> | walls       |
| 57. | <b>A</b> | number      | <b>B</b> | picture   | <b>C</b> | signal    | <b>D</b> | symbol      |
| 58. | <b>A</b> | airport     | <b>B</b> | bus       | <b>C</b> | port      | <b>D</b> | train       |
| 59. | <b>A</b> | bedroom     | <b>B</b> | kitchen   | <b>C</b> | lounge    | <b>D</b> | luggage     |
| 60. | <b>A</b> | box         | <b>B</b> | card      | <b>C</b> | letter    | <b>D</b> | machine     |

**THE END**