

EXAME NACIONAL DO ENSINO SECUNDÁRIO  
12.º Ano de Escolaridade (Decreto-Lei n.º 286/89, de 29 de Agosto)  
Cursos Gerais e Cursos Tecnológicos  
Nível de Continuação – LE II – 6 anos de aprendizagem  
3/4 horas semanais

Duração da prova: 120 minutos  
2003

2.ª FASE

PROVA ESCRITA DE INGLÊS

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A prova é constituída por 2 grupos:

- O **Grupo I** testa a interpretação de textos (ler/escrever), o conhecimento da língua inglesa (em contexto) e o conteúdo sociocultural.
  
- O **Grupo II** testa a capacidade de relacionar a obra literária que estudou durante o ano lectivo com o conteúdo sociocultural em que aquela se insere, bem como as competências linguística, discursiva e estratégica (escrever/ler).

Os itens do **Grupo I** são todos de resposta obrigatória.

Em itens de resposta fechada (escolha múltipla, correspondência, ordenamento, verdadeiro/falso, completamento) será atribuída a cotação 0 (zero) se não forem respeitados os critérios de realização.

O **Grupo II** é constituído por 3 secções, correspondentes aos diferentes blocos temáticos.

Destas, responderá apenas a uma, que será a referente à obra de leitura extensiva que trabalhou durante o 12.º Ano, cujo conhecimento tem obrigatoriamente de relacionar com a área de conteúdo sociocultural respectiva.

A não observância desta prescrição determina a atribuição de cotação 0 (zero) à resposta apresentada.

Se responder a mais do que uma secção, apenas a primeira resposta será classificada.

A resposta deverá conter entre 180 e 280 palavras.

É permitida apenas a consulta de dicionários unilingues, incluindo os enciclopédicos, sem qualquer restrição ou especificação.

I

Read the following texts:

Text A

People who migrated from the countryside into the towns in search of work often found it, but brought to their new surroundings a wholly inappropriate set of assumptions and norms. The agricultural labourer would often have a garden or smallholding to supplement money wages; farmers were accustomed to paying their workers in kind. The urban slums of the industrial revolution did not have gardens. Factory workers were dependent for all their necessities – the food they ate, the clothes they wore, the wood or coal they burnt and the roofs over their heads – upon their weekly wages. Money which agricultural labourers commonly squandered on drink needed to be saved by town-dwellers for the bare essentials of life. A stricter regime of self-discipline had to be learnt. This process took time. Other rural habits proved disastrous when brought into an urban environment. In rural areas sanitation was primitive; fresh water was drawn from streams or wells. In the towns, this lack of provisions led inexorably to disease and death.

In the countryside, a certain mutual respect had existed between all who worked on and lived off the land. Work in a factory was disciplined, severe, impersonal and often destructive of family ties. These effects cannot be measured. They were none the less keenly felt.

Alderman, Geoffrey, *Modern Britain 1700-1983. A Domestic History* (abridged)

Text B



*The History of T.U.C. 1868-1968 – A Pictorial Survey of a Social Revolution*

1. Identify the main idea of Text A.
2. Identify two factors that contributed to making living conditions worse for the people who moved from the countryside to the towns at that time.
3. In your own words, explain why 'a stricter regime of self-discipline had to be learnt'. (l. 9)
4. Say what these words refer to:
  - 4.1. it (l. 1)
  - 4.2. their (l. 4)
  - 4.3. This (l. 9)
  - 4.4. this (l. 11)
  - 4.5. They (l. 15)
5. Rewrite this sentence in the Active Voice:

These effects cannot be measured.
6. Identify the elements used to form these words.

Ex.: weekly = week + ly

  - 6.1. countryside (l. 1)
  - 6.2. labourer (l. 3)
  - 6.3. workers (l. 4)
  - 6.4. agricultural (l. 7)
  - 6.5. impersonal (l. 14)
7. The image which constitutes Text B illustrates the struggle of workers to improve their working conditions which, as Text A points out, were appalling.

Write between 70 and 100 words describing the hard route taken by these people to accomplish that end.

## II

### SECTION 1

**Cultura Americana**  
**Bloco A:** Culturas Nativas – O Passado no Presente  
**Obra de leitura extensiva:**  
Welch, J., *Fools Crow*

**Read the following text:**

Black Elk explains the symbolism of rebirth:

“The sweat lodge is made of twelve to sixteen young willows, and these, too, have a lesson to teach us, for in the Fall their leaves die and return to the earth, but in the Spring they come to life again. So, too, men die, but live again in the real world of Wakan-Tanka, where there is nothing but the spirits of all things, and this true life we may know here on Earth if we purify our bodies and minds, thus coming closer to Wakan-Tanka, who is all purity.”

Versluis, Arthur, *Native American Traditions*

**The relationship between humanity and the supernatural, explained in a very simple but profound way by Black Elk, finds an echo in *Fools Crow*.**

**Agree or disagree with the statement above, justifying your position on the basis of your knowledge of Native American culture and your interpretation of James Welch’s book.**

### SECTION 2

**Cultura Britânica**  
**Bloco A:** Grã-Bretanha/Oficina do Mundo –  
A Grande Exposição de 1851  
**Obra de leitura extensiva:**  
Stevenson, R. L., *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

**Contrast the feelings of optimism prevalent in Victorian Britain – an age of improvement – with the bleak social reality symbolically portrayed by R. L. Stevenson in *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*.**

### SECTION 3

<p><b>Cultura Britânica</b> <b>Bloco B:</b> O Regresso à Dimensão Europeia – Últimas Décadas <b>Obra de leitura extensiva:</b> Osborne, J., <i>Look Back in Anger</i></p>
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**Read the following text:**

The Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher has won a landslide victory by a margin large enough to guarantee Mrs Thatcher a full five-year second term as Prime Minister of Britain. Although a year ago Mrs Thatcher's popularity was at an all-time low, she regained the confidence of her nation when she recaptured the Falkland Islands from Argentina and was able to defeat her main opposition, the Labour party, in the election.

In *Chronicle of 20<sup>th</sup> Century*, Dorling Kindersley Ltd, CD-ROM, 1996  
(abridged)

**Bearing in mind that in 1956, the year John Osborne published *Look Back in Anger*, the Prime Minister was Sir Anthony Eden, a Conservative politician, relate the anti-establishment feelings conveyed in the play to the situation mentioned above.**

**FIM**

**V.S.F.F.**

350/5

## COTAÇÕES

### • Grupo I

1. ....	14 pontos
2. .... (2 × 8).....	16 pontos
3. ....	15 pontos
4. .... (5 × 3).....	15 pontos
5. ....	10 pontos
6. .... (5 × 2).....	10 pontos
7. ....	40 pontos
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	120 pontos

• Grupo II ..... 80 pontos

80 pontos

**TOTAL** ..... **200 pontos**