

## 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  
2004

2.ª FASE

## PROVA ESCRITA DE INGLÊS

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

Consider the following text:

By early the following morning, the family living in Askham Hall had been increased by a further member – a male child delivered by its grandmother assisted by the head carpenter's wife, who had seven children of her own, and a number of housemaids who carried up buckets of hot water, cloths, changes of linen.

5 Lady Askham insisted that nothing should interrupt the party, no guests should be disturbed. While her daughter laboured upstairs to produce her first grandchild, she passed the small hours in the arms of Major Tidy and several other young men on the dance floor not only in order to keep up appearances but because she was enjoying herself, knowing, or presuming, there was nothing further she could do.

10 Lord Askham did his bit, partnering his guests in the waltzes, mazurkas and gallops which the orchestra produced from its extensive repertoire. He also drank a lot of whisky because he was rather more nervous about the whole business upstairs than his wife.

15 Only Flora stayed outside her door to be near Melanie, and Rachel cat-napped in Adam's room between visits down the corridor to comfort Flora. As unmarried women, they had no place in the birth room.

Indeed the whole night long, and into the dawn, Askham Hall ran as it always did, winter and summer, autumn and spring; like a well-oiled machine, with the servants fulfilling their respective functions as they had for generations to ensure that the family and their friends went about their pursuits unhindered, undisturbed.

20 Birth, and death, could have happened in that vast house without a soul who didn't have to know being any the wiser. Such was the Askham way.

Thorne, Nicola, *Never Such Innocence* (abridged)

1. Fill in the table below with the information provided by the passage.  
Just refer to the numbers.

Roles of servants	1.
	2.
People involved in delivering the child	3.
People excluded from the birth room	4.
Attitude of Lord Askham	5.
Attitude of Lady Askham	6.

2. Explain what Lord and Lady Askham's attitude to 'birth' and 'death' reveals about their social behaviour.

3. Identify the figure of speech in bold in this sentence from paragraph 5:

Askham Hall ran as it always did, winter and summer, autumn and spring; **like a well-oiled machine...**

4. **Decide whether the following relative clause is defining or non-defining, and justify its use.**  
... the head carpenter's wife, who had seven children of her own, ...
5. **Rewrite the following sentence without changing its meaning and beginning it as indicated.**  
Lady Askham insisted that no guests should be disturbed.  
**Lady Askham ordered her servants...**
6. **The text deals with a situation experienced by the Askham family.**  
**How far could the attitudes mentioned here be generalised to all of Victorian society?**  
**Write 70 to 100 words.**

## II

### SECTION 1

<p><b>Cultura Americana</b> <b>Bloco A: Culturas Nativas – O Passado no Presente</b> <b>Obra de leitura extensiva:</b> Welch, J., <i>Fools Crow</i></p>
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**Read the following text:**

Nature is like people  
Nature is alive  
Mountains are like people  
Trees are like people  
Fish are like people  
If my mother were to meet a brown  
Bear in the woods,  
She would say:  
"My father's people,  
Don't harm me,  
My father's people,  
Peace, peace, peace".

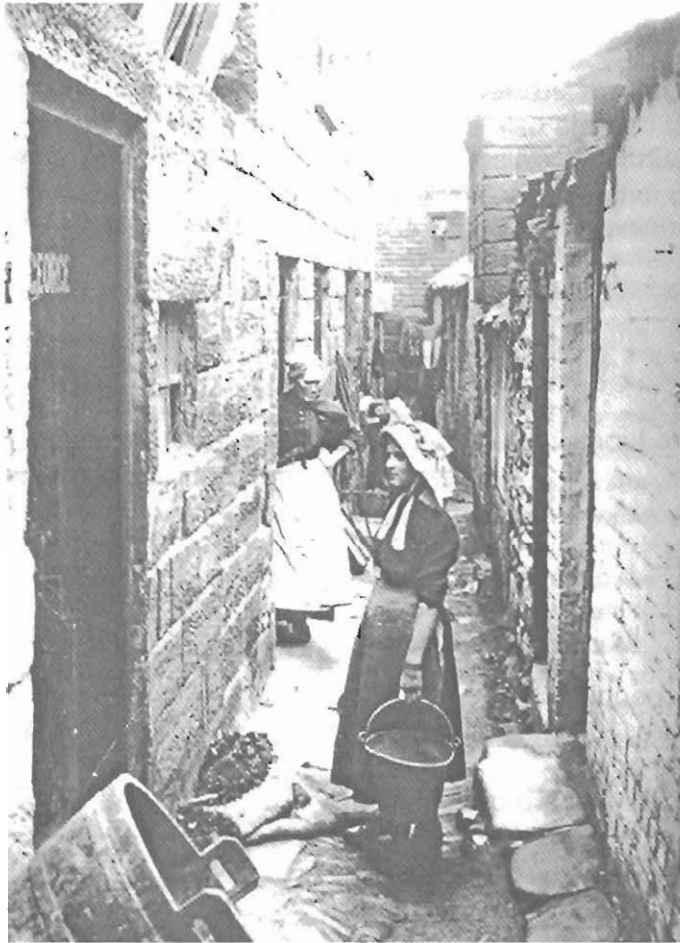
Walter Soboleff, Tlingit, 1995 in Bol, Marsha C., *American Indians and the Natural World*

**Analyse this poem and compare the peaceful attitude towards nature it conveys with conflicts in this respect between Native Americans and Whites in James Welch's *Fools Crow*.**

## 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*

Consider the following picture:



Working-class housing

Morgan, Kenneth O., *The Oxford Illustrated History of Britain*

**This picture shows one of the most frequently criticised phenomena of the Industrial Revolution and the Victorian age.**

**Relate the inequalities behind the social organisation of this period to the way Stevenson chose to portray it in *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*.**

### SECTION 3

**Cultura Britânica**  
**Bloco B: O Regresso à Dimensão Europeia**  
– Últimas Décadas  
**Obra de leitura extensiva:**  
Osborne, J., *Look Back in Anger*

**Look at the following passage:**

Jimmy, intellectually restless and thwarted, reads the papers, argues and taunts his friends over their acceptance of the world around them. He rages to the point of violence, reserving much of his bile for Alison's friends and family.

<http://www.wsws.org/articles/1998/sep1999/look-s14.shtml>

**The anger mentioned in the passage, as felt by Jimmy in John Osborne's *Look Back in Anger*, has been shared by large portions of British society since the end of World War II. Interpret the causes of such feelings.**

**FIM**

## COTAÇÕES

### • Grupo I

1. .... (6 × 5).....	30 pontos
2. ....	15 pontos
3. ....	15 pontos
4. ....	10 pontos
5. ....	10 pontos
6. ....	40 pontos

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120 pontos

• Grupo II ..... 80 pontos

80 pontos

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