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

2005

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.

Nos 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.

Consider the following texts:

Text A

The triumphant facts of industrial progress were proclaimed for all the world to see in the Palace of Industry of 1851, the Great Exhibition.

The Exhibition, with its 13,000 exhibitors and its six million visitors, not only brought the facts to life, but invested them with a new romance. The smoke was far away and the giant glass building, the Crystal Palace, successfully suggested both fairy tale and success story. "Quite in keeping is the building with the age," wrote a contemporary; "it is the aesthetic bloom of its practical character, and of the practical tendency of the English nation." But the Exhibition was designed to display the works of other nations besides the English – pottery from Sèvres as well as from Etruria, fine black lace from Barcelona as well as printed calicoes from Manchester. There was no more vigorous assertion of national confidence than the internationalism of 1851.

In one sense, the internationalism was real enough. Free-trade Britain depended on other countries for both markets and supplies. The market value of British exports increased by nearly 300 per cent after 1842, and long after the Great Exhibition there were abundant signs of British industrial as well as commercial and financial leadership.

Asa Briggs, The Age of Improvement 1783-1867 (abridged and adapted)

Text B



Life in Victorian Britain

1.	Explain in what sense the Industrial Revolution had been "invested with a new romance", as mentioned in text A.			
2.	In your own words, account for the conditions mentioned in paragraph 3 of text A that explain Britain's "success story."			
3.	Discuss the relationship between Text A and Text B.			
4.	 Look at this sentence from text A: "There was no more vigorous assertion of national confidence than the internationalism of 1 			
	The writer could have written "The internationalism of 1851 was a vigorous assertion of national confidence." Justify the way he chose to express his idea.			
5.	In the expression "the giant glass building", account for the position of the adjectives qualifying the noun.			
6.	Complete the sentences below with words of the same family as those in brackets:			
	6.1. By promoting the Great Exhibition, Britain in showing its supremacy. (successfully)			
	6.2. Many countries were allowed to display their products, but in Britain proved to be the leader. (practical)			
7.	Write 70-100 words mentioning the factors that led to the "national confidence" described in text A.			

SECTION 1

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

Look at the following picture:



North American Indian Life

Based on your interpretation of James Welch's *Fools Crow*, discuss the role of Native American rituals in the preservation of their identity by contrast with mainstream culture.

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

Read the following text:

The debate on the effect of the Industrial Revolution on living standards goes on, and there is plenty of evidence, some of it conflicting, to suggest that some workers were 'better off' economically in the 1840s than they had been twenty years before.

Asa Briggs, The Age of Improvement 1783-1867

In the light of this text, evaluate the wealth/poverty paradox in Stevenson's *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

Read the following text:

Look Back in Anger indirectly gave the phrase 'angry young man' to the language, and aroused acute concern in the ruling political establishment.

It was taken as the first, rude rebellious voice of the young generation which had grown up during the Second World War.

John Ezard, The Guardian, June 4, 2002 (adapted)

Identify examples of this anger and "acute concern" in John Osborne's Look Back in Anger, and relate them to social unrest during the Thatcher period.

FIM

	COTAÇÕES		
• Grupo I			
	1	15 pontos	
	2	15 pontos	
	3	15 pontos	
	4	15 pontos	
	5	10 pontos	
	6 (2 × 5)	10 pontos	
	7	40 pontos	
			120 pontos
• Grupo II		80 pontos	
			80 pontos
	TOTAL		200 pontos