
Prova Escrita de Inglês

10.º e 11.º Anos de Escolaridade – Continuação – bienal

Prova 550/1.ª Fase

8 Páginas

Duração da Prova: 120 minutos. Tolerância: 30 minutos.

2010

Utilize apenas caneta ou esferográfica de tinta indelével, azul ou preta.

Pode utilizar dicionários unilingues ou bilingues, sem restrições nem especificações.

Não é permitido o uso de corrector. Em caso de engano, deve riscar, de forma inequívoca, aquilo que pretende que não seja classificado.

Escreva de forma legível a identificação das actividades e dos itens, bem como as respectivas respostas. As respostas ilegíveis ou que não possam ser claramente identificadas são classificadas com zero pontos.

Para cada item, apresente apenas uma resposta. Se escrever mais do que uma resposta a um mesmo item, apenas é classificada a resposta apresentada em primeiro lugar.

Responda aos itens pela ordem em que se apresentam, dado que cada um deles se integra numa sequência que contribui para a realização da actividade final. Contudo, não há penalização caso apresente as respostas noutra sequência.

As cotações dos itens encontram-se no final do enunciado da prova.

Sugestões de distribuição do tempo de realização da prova:

Actividade A 20 minutos

Actividade B 50 minutos

Actividade C 40 minutos

Revisão geral 10 minutos

The final task you are expected to complete is to write a text saying what your priorities would be if you had a huge amount of money at your disposal to save the world.

Activities **A** and **B** will provide you with input for Activity **C**.

ACTIVITY A

1. Choose one of the cartoons below. In note form, identify the problem portrayed and name one of its consequences.

Write the letter and the corresponding answer.

a)



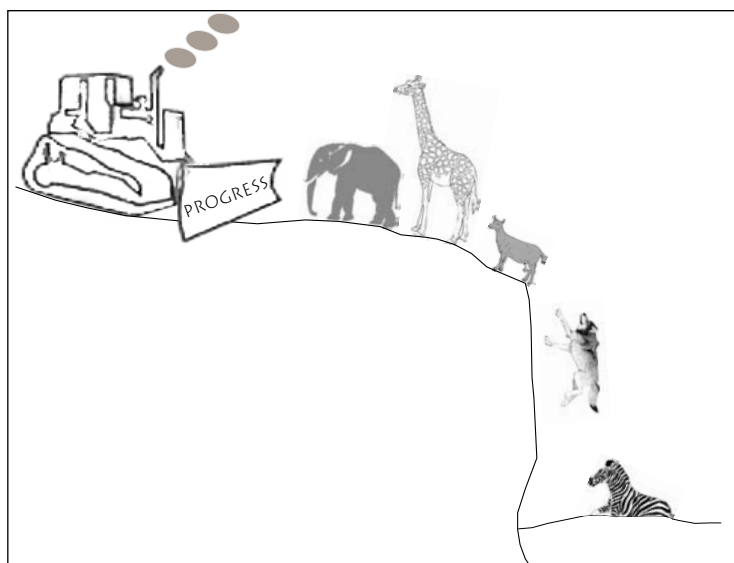
www.goalsforamericans.org

b)



jutiagroup.com

c)



www.nationalbiodiversityparks.org (adapted)

2. Match each of the world problems in column **A** with the most appropriate solution in column **B**.

Write only the letters and the numbers.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
<p>(a) Malnutrition</p> <p>(b) Armed conflict</p> <p>(c) Disease</p> <p>(d) Limited access to education</p> <p>(e) Climate change</p> <p>(f) Shortage of water</p>	<p>(1) Providing diplomatic mediation</p> <p>(2) Reducing CO₂ emissions</p> <p>(3) Curbing illegal immigration</p> <p>(4) Expanding immunisation programmes</p> <p>(5) Providing assistance to the elderly</p> <p>(6) Ensuring parents have the resources to send their children to school</p> <p>(7) Building reservoirs and rationalising consumption</p> <p>(8) Providing food and developing agricultural programmes</p> <p>(9) Promoting species-survival plans</p>

3. Rewrite the sentences below using the words/expressions given in brackets and without changing their meaning.

Write only the letters and the corresponding answers.

- a) Governments should invest money in education instead of wasting it on weapons. (rather than)
- b) By continuing to ignore corruption, we are perpetuating inequality. (as long as)
- c) We should not only mitigate hunger but also teach people how to grow their own food. (besides)

ACTIVITY B

Read the following text.

If you had \$75 billion to spend, how would you save the world? Would you invest it in alternative energy research, to fight global warming? Would you revamp America's border and port security, to fight terrorism? Most of us might or would make such a decision based on emotions. But what if there were a way to work out the exact value of global priorities, a way to figure out just how much human suffering we could alleviate per dollar spent?

That's how the Copenhagen Consensus works. This organization, which analyzes the world's greatest challenges and identifies cost-efficient solutions, gathered eight major economists together last month to come up with an answer. The results are surprising. According to the numbers, the biggest problem facing the world isn't global warming or terrorism. It's malnutrition in the developing world, and it can be sharply reduced for as little as \$60 million a year by supplying basic micronutrients for 112 million kids who lack essential vitamins. According to the Copenhagen Consensus' figures, that \$60 million would result in more than \$1 billion in benefits – better health, fewer deaths, more productivity.

In its work, the Copenhagen Consensus poses a useful question: what if instead of trying to tackle the world's problems in a fragmentary way, we focused our efforts on where we could get the most value for our dollar? This is a very money-oriented – and unglamorous – way of looking at the world. Bjorn Lomborg, organizer of the Copenhagen Consensus, says the organization tends to focus on problems that have clear, applicable and economical solutions. To Lomborg, fighting climate change just isn't a good way to spend our money. We know for certain that supplying vitamins to impoverished children will save lives – but we don't know for sure that spending billions to reduce carbon emissions will have the same clear effect. One is a sure thing, and the other is a bit of a gamble – and since the world has limited resources for doing good, the thinking goes, it would be best to opt for the sure thing when lives are at stake.

To some degree, Lomborg is right. It would be a mistake to let fears over global warming in the future overwhelm the endless list of problems today. But if I were asked to come up with the world's most pressing challenge, I wouldn't need to do endless calculations. It's climate change – because we only have one Earth.

Bryan Walsh, www.time.com
(abridged and adapted)

1. In note form, complete the tables below with information from the text.

Write only the letters and the corresponding answers.

PROBLEMS		SOLUTIONS
a)	→	d)
b)	→	e)
c)	→	f)

2. In your own words, briefly explain the main reason for not spending money on reducing global warming according to Lomborg.

3. Find words/expressions in paragraphs 1 and 3 that have a similar meaning to the ones below.
Write only the letters and the corresponding answers.
 - a) calculate
 - b) deal with
 - c) threatened

4. Explain the meaning of the following sentences/expressions in the text.
Write only the letters and the corresponding answers.
 - a) Would you revamp America's border and port security (l. 2)
 - b) the thinking goes (l. 22)

5. Identify the author's purpose in using the expression "what if" (l. 3 and l. 14).

ACTIVITY C

The Copenhagen Consensus wants to know what young people would do to save the world if they had a huge amount of money at their disposal.

Write a text to their online forum saying what your two main priorities would be and give reasons.

Write between 150 and 220 words.

You may use the input provided by Activities **A** and **B**.

FIM

COTAÇÕES

Actividade A

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1. | 10 pontos |
| 2. | 15 pontos |
| 3. | 15 pontos |

40 pontos

Actividade B

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1. | 15 pontos |
| 2. | 20 pontos |
| 3. | 15 pontos |
| 4. | 15 pontos |
| 5. | 15 pontos |

80 pontos

Actividade C

..... 80 pontos

80 pontos

TOTAL 200 pontos