

EXAME NACIONAL DO ENSINO SECUNDÁRIO

12.º Ano de Escolaridade — Via de Ensino

(2.º, 3.º e 4.º cursos)

Cursos Gerais e Cursos Tecnológicos (Dec.-Lei n.º 286/89, de 29 de Agosto)

— Exclusivamente para melhoria de classificação para os alunos que obtiveram aprovação nesta disciplina no ano lectivo de 1997-98

Duração da prova: 120 minutos

1999

1.ª FASE

2.ª CHAMADA

PROVA ESCRITA DE INGLÊS (NÍVEL INFERIOR)

Material admitido: dicionários unilingues e/ou bilingues.

I

- A. Read the text and explain the idea put forward by the title.
Write no more than 35 words.

Grow your own Solution to the Divided Society

The Fifties, decade of hope, baby boom and Elvis, a time when front doors were left unlocked and crime was low, are coming back into fashion. Two of the most potent symbols of the post-war years – prefabricated homes and city allotments – are returning.

Soon work will begin on a housing development in Hackney, east London, its steel units built in York and hauled down the motorway – kitchens, bathrooms, carpets and all.

"We like to call them pre-assembly, or 'volumetric' homes," says chief architect James Pickard, of Cartwright Pickard. "Prefab has a certain stigma. But there is no way we are going to build enough homes unless we get over the mistakes of the past and look again at this approach."

A stone's throw from the site of the steel prefab building, which will take just eight days to put up, is a project to grow fresh vegetables on wasteland between council blocks – in a bid to improve nutrition in inner-city communities.

"For poorer people, it is obviously partly about better nutrition," said Lucy Gillie, project officer of City Harvest. "But lots of well-educated people are worried about the safety of their food and want to see it grow themselves. These projects can cross class barriers."

The same spirit drove the housing developments of the 1940s and 1950s, needed to accommodate an expanding population – and which Pickard says need reviving if we are to build the 4.5 million new homes over the next 10-15 years.

Today's Government can learn from the solutions and the spirit of the past, according to Eric Hobsbawm, eminent historian and social commentator. The question is often asked whether it is inevitable we will have an underclass, or group of people who are socially excluded.

"The fact that in wartime, and perhaps the years immediately afterwards, there was no social exclusion shows that it is not inevitable. No one is saying we want to go back to war, just that it is possible to have forms of social action which prevent division."

Hobsbawm says that while the Government peppers initiatives with words like "modern", "new" and "millennium", it is often turning to traditional solutions. "We need to distinguish between talk about 'white heat' and so on, and what is actually happening on the ground."

The Murray Grove housing project breaks a number of moulds: the units are being made
30 on a production line – even the tiling is done in the factory – and the frames are steel. The
project is modelled on Japanese schemes, which use technology akin to car manufacturing.
Toyota is one of the biggest house builders in Japan, turning houses out of huge factories.
Buyers order their choice of decoration and room layout, and wait for delivery. It usually takes
less than 40 days.

35 Toyota has an eye on the UK house market, along with Ikea, which produces flat-pack
houses for Swedish families. "In Sweden I walked past an empty plot which five days later
had a house on it with a family already moved in," says Pickard, who is worried that the UK
is missing out on a potential growth market.

"Ikea have already persuaded the British to chuck out the chintz. Now they are planning
40 to move into the flat-pack housing market. Unless we act now, only foreign firms will be in
this game."

The Observer, 22 December, 1998

B.

1. Explain what in the text is meant by:

- a. "Prefab has a certain stigma." (l. 7)
- b. "A stone's throw from the site..." (l. 10)
- c. "... in a bid to improve nutrition in inner-city communities." (ll. 11-12)
- d. "These projects can cross class barriers." (l. 15)
- e. "... the Government peppers initiatives with words like..." (l. 26)
- f. "... the UK is missing out on a potential growth market." (ll. 37-38)

2. Complete these sentences according to the information in paragraphs 1-9.

- a. When the writer describes the 50s as a decade of... he is implying...
- b. James Pickard fears that a solution for the housing problem...
- c. Not only... but the Hackney development also includes organically-grown vegetables.
- d. Depending on the social class, the City Harvest means...
- e. For sociologists like Eric Hobsbawm, there is an added advantage in these projects, which is...
- f. The Government may call these projects "modern" or "new" but...

C. Write 25-40 words in answer to these questions. Use your own words as much as possible.

- 1. How would you describe the writer's attitude towards the 1950s?
Account for your opinion.
- 2. Why do you think that there was no social exclusion during and immediately after the war?
- 3. Do you believe that it is the current economic situation that explains the adoption of
diversification policies by companies such as Toyota?
Justify your answer.

V.S.F.F.

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D. Rewrite the sentences below, without changing their meaning and beginning them as suggested.

1. Buyers order their choice of decoration and room layout.
Not only...
2. Unless we act now, only foreign firms will be in this game.
If...

II

Write 120-150 words on ONE of the following topics.

A.

More people in the world today live in cities and towns than in the countryside. And they keep coming – an increasing flow of people is moving from farm to town, from village to city, from town to metropolis. They find work in the burgeoning informal sector as snack-sellers, construction workers and domestic servants. Life is hard, but not as hard as it was back in the villages.

New Internationalist, May 1997

The quotation printed above deals with the human suffering often associated with the need to migrate to cities.

Discuss the economic motives behind this situation and suggest ways to humanise city life.

B.

Analyse the consequences of the struggle between oppressors and oppressed in the novel you have studied.

F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*

or

B. MacLaverty's *Cal*

C.

There are two common responses to the urban poor. The first is the belief that slums are concentrations of a dangerous and volatile population, who must be controlled and rigorously policed.

The second response holds that the city slums are communities of hard-working people, whose self-help, endurance and capacity for survival are a source of inspiration.

Ibid.

From your experience, decide which of the "responses" described above seems to be prevalent in today's societies and describe the consequences that attitude has had concerning human relationships in our cities.

FIM

COTAÇÕES

I

A.	15 pontos
B. 1. (6 × 5)	30 pontos
2. (6 × 5)	30 pontos
C. (3 × 15)	45 pontos
D. (2 × 10)	20 pontos

II

A. ou B. ou C.	60 pontos
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TOTAL	200 pontos
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