

EXAME NACIONAL DO ENSINO SECUNDÁRIO

12.º Ano de Escolaridade — Via de Ensino
(2.º, 3.º e 4.º cursos)

Duração da prova: 120 minutos
2001

1.ª FASE
2.ª CHAMADA

PROVA ESCRITA DE INGLÊS (NÍVEL SUPERIOR)

Material admitido: dicionários unilingues e/ou bilingues.

I

What matters is the here and the now. Not the past.
Graham Swift, 1983

1.

1.1. How do you feel about the above view? **Answer briefly.**

1.2. Read the extract below from a book by a New York travel writer and say how he became acquainted with Savannah's past before going there. **Write about 35 words.**

TEXT

I had never been to Savannah, but I had a vivid image of it anyway. Several images, in fact. The most memorable, because it was formed in my childhood, was one associated with *Treasure Island*, which I had read at the age of ten. In *Treasure Island*, Savannah is the place where Captain John Flint, the murderous pirate with the blue face, has died of rum before the story begins. It is on his deathbed in Savannah that Flint bellows his last command – 'Fetch aft the rum, Darby!' – and hands Billy Bones a map of *Treasure Island*. The book had a drawing of Flint's map in it with an X marking the location of his buried treasure. I turned to the map again and again as I read, and every time I did, I was reminded of Savannah, for there at the bottom was Billy Bones's scrawled notation, 'Given by above JF to Mr W. Bones. Savannah this twenty July 1754.'

I next came across Savannah in *Gone With The Wind*, which was set a century later. By 1860, Savannah was no longer the pirates' rendezvous I'd pictured. It had become, in Margaret Mitchell's words, 'that gently mannered city by the sea.' Savannah was an offstage presence in *Gone with the Wind*, just as it had been in *Treasure Island*. It stood aloof on the Georgia coast – dignified, sedate, refined – looking down its nose at Atlanta, which was then a twenty-year-old frontier town three hundred miles inland. From Atlanta's point of view, specifically through the eyes of the young Scarlett O'Hara, Savannah and Charleston were 'like aged grand-mothers fanning themselves placidly in the sun.'

There being no direct route to Savannah from Charleston, I followed a zigzagging course
20 that took me through the tidal flatlands of the South Carolina low country. As I approached
Savannah, the road narrowed to a two-lane blacktop* shaded by tall trees. The streets were
lined with townhouses of brick and stucco, handsome old buildings with high front stoops and
shuttered windows. There were squares in every direction. I counted eight of them. Ten.
Fourteen. Or was it twelve?

25 'There are exactly twenty-one squares,' an elderly lady told me later in the afternoon. Her
name was Mary Harty. Acquaintances in Charleston had put us in touch; she had been
expecting me. We stood in her kitchen while she mixed martinis in a silver shaker. When she
was finished, she put the shaker into a wicker basket.

As far as Miss Harty was concerned, the squares were the jewels of Savannah. No other
30 city in the world had anything like them. James Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia, had been
responsible for them, she said. He had decided Savannah was going to be laid out with
squares, even before he set sail from England – before he even knew exactly where on the
map he was going to put Savannah. When he arrived in February 1733, he chose a site for
the city on top of a forty-foot bluff on the southern bank of the Savannah River, eighteen miles
35 inland from the Atlantic.

As she spoke, I recognized in her voice the coastal accent described in *Gone With the
Wind* – 'soft and slurring, liquid of vowels, kind to consonants.'

Savannah's called the 'Hostess City of the South', you know. I suppose that comes from
being a port city and having played host to people from faraway places for so long. Life in
40 Savannah was always easier than it was out on the plantations. Savannah was a city of rich
cotton traders, who lived in elegant houses within strolling distance of one another. Parties
became a way of life, and it's made a difference. In Savannah the first question people ask
you is 'What would you like to drink?'

She patted the basket of martinis. I could hear the echo of Captain Flint shouting for rum.

John Berendt, *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil*, 1994
(abridged)

* tarmac road

2. Now do the tasks which follow.

2.1. What do these words/phrases in the text refer to?

- 2.1.1. one (l. 2)
- 2.1.2. the book (l. 6)
- 2.1.3. there (l. 8)
- 2.1.4. which (l. 11)
- 2.1.5. It (stood – l. 14)

2.2. As used in the text, what do the following mean?

- 2.2.1. the most memorable (l. 2)
- 2.2.2. has died of rum before the story begins (ll. 4-5)
- 2.2.3. was no longer the pirates' rendezvous I'd pictured (l. 12)
- 2.2.4. looking down its nose at Atlanta (l. 15)

V.S.F.F.

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3. Answer these questions in your own words as far as possible.

- 3.1. Now in the company of Miss Harty, the writer twice shows his particular affection for the past. Identify the two moments and relate them to his early images of Savannah.
- 3.2. How does Miss Harty fit in the spirit of the place?
- 3.3. 'Life in Savannah was always easier than it was out on the plantations.' (II. 39-40). Briefly describe the hardships undergone by the slaves working on the plantations in the period before the Civil War. **(Write 40-50 words)**

4. Language and style.

Throughout the text, the writer develops his 'vivid image' of Savannah in different ways. Give two examples of each of the following:

- description verbs;
- adjective or adjective-noun combinations;
- imagery/figures of speech.

II

I BEG TO PRESENT TO YOU, AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT, THE CITY OF SAVANNAH, WITH ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY GUNS AND PLENTY OF AMMUNITION, ALSO ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON.

Further in the story

The above words are from a telegram sent by Union army leader, General Sherman, to President Lincoln in 1864. He had captured Savannah and was about to burn it to the ground. Discuss the meaning of such a gift, taking into consideration the course of the American Civil War. **Write 60-80 words.**

III

Write 130-150 words on either A. or B.

A. Mark Twain, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

Discuss the South as a setting for the hero's 'journeys' in the novel.

B. L. P. Hartley, *The Go-Between*.

Discuss the past as a 'foreign country' in the hero's development in the course of the novel.

FIM

COTAÇÕES

I

1.		
1.1.	.....	10 pontos
1.2.	.....	12 pontos
2.		
2.1.	..... (5 × 2)	10 pontos
2.2.	..... (4 × 4)	16 pontos
3.		
3.1.	.....	14 pontos
3.2.	.....	12 pontos
3.3.	.....	18 pontos
4.	..... (6 × 3)	18 pontos
		<hr/>
		110 pontos

II

..... 30 pontos

III

A. ou B. 60 pontos

TOTAL **200 pontos**
