

Exame Final Nacional de Inglês

Prova 550 | Época Especial | Ensino Secundário | 2022

11.º Ano de Escolaridade – Continuação – bienal

Decreto-Lei n.º 55/2018, de 6 de julho | Decreto-Lei n.º 27-B/2022, de 23 de março

Duração da Componente Escrita da Prova: 105 minutos. | Tolerância: 30 minutos. 11 Páginas

A componente escrita da prova inclui 10 itens, devidamente identificados no enunciado, cujas respostas contribuem obrigatoriamente para a classificação final. Dos restantes 8 itens da componente escrita da prova, apenas contribuem para a classificação final os 6 itens cujas respostas obtenham melhor pontuação.

Para cada resposta, identifique a parte e o item.

Utilize apenas caneta ou esferográfica de tinta azul ou preta.

Não é permitido o uso de corretor. Risque aquilo que pretende que não seja classificado.

Não é permitida a consulta de dicionários.

Apresente apenas uma resposta para cada item.

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

A componente escrita da prova é constituída por três partes (A, B e C) e inicia-se com a compreensão do oral.

Nas respostas aos itens, não forneça elementos da sua identificação pessoal, como o seu nome.

ATENÇÃO

Só pode virar esta página quando receber indicação para tal.

Página em branco

Part A – Listening

Text 1

You will hear three teenagers talking about school canteens.

- * 1. For item 1., match the names (**Amanda, John** or **Kylie**) in column **A** with the ideas they express in column **B**.

All the ideas apply once.

On your answer sheet, write only the names and the numbers.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Amanda John Kylie	1. If the food had more flavour, there would be less waste. 2. In my school we can follow an alternative diet. 3. Rushing through school lunches leads to more food waste. 4. Having a vegetable garden at school is improving eating habits. 5. Being inspired by students' backgrounds would make meals more varied. 6. Students must take responsibility and do more to improve meals. 7. Without some kind of guidance, students will make the wrong food choices.

Text 2

You will hear a debate about how we can keep healthy in the 21st century without putting more strain on the environment.

2. For items 2.1. to 2.6., choose the correct option (A, B or C).

On your answer sheet, write only the numbers and the letters.

2.1. Dr Abbot and Dr Green agree that people in developed countries now have

- (A) more concerns about leading a healthy lifestyle.
- (B) a wider variety of healthy food choices at hand.
- (C) better access to data about healthy eating options.

* 2.2. According to the World Health Organisation, about

- (A) 1.9 million adults are overweight or obese.
- (B) 462 million adults are underweight.
- (C) 17 million people have an eating disorder.

2.3. For Dr Green, addressing the impact of eating habits

- (A) is of more concern for younger generations.
- (B) has become a priority in developing countries.
- (C) results in more adults adopting alternative lifestyles.

* 2.4. The interviewer believes that in the future

- (A) food output will be the cause of climate change and other stressors.
- (B) there will be an increase in food production to deal with overpopulation.
- (C) it will be difficult to eat healthily without destroying the environment.

2.5. As for a solution for feeding an ever-growing population, Dr Green's view is

- (A) opposed to Dr Abbot's.
- (B) more radical than Dr Abbot's.
- (C) more cautious than Dr Abbot's.

2.6. For Dr Abbot, to avoid further environmental degradation, we need to

- (A) adopt alternative eating lifestyles.
- (B) consider options such as GMOs.
- (C) invest in educating people better.

1. Read the text below and decide which answer (1, 2, 3 or 4) fits each gap.

Write only the letters and the numbers.

A farm is a business, whether it is small or large, and the farmer must keep _____ **a)** _____ of crops and animals, sales and expenses, _____ **b)** _____ and losses, as well as payroll information. Large farms often have a mix of permanent _____ **c)** _____ and seasonal farm workers who are hired on short contracts. They often take on one or more agricultural managers, who oversee the daily operations of a farm. The farm owner or manager finds, hires, and pays farm workers, and _____ **d)** _____ ensure that labor laws are _____ **e)** _____. This can include applying for and verifying visas of foreign workers, and providing housing for migrant workers. Even small family farms often hire seasonal help _____ **f)** _____ harvest time.

<https://work.chron.com> (accessed 29.11.2021). (Abridged and adapted)

a) 1 – examples

2 – standards

3 – samples

4 – records

b) 1 – benefits

2 – profits

3 – successes

4 – taxes

c) 1 – employees

2 – members

3 – clients

4 – partners

d) 1 – can

2 – might

3 – may

4 – must

e) 1 – valid

2 – passed

3 – followed

4 – strict

f) 1 – after

2 – during

3 – in between

4 – until

You are going to read a text about GMOs.

Cathie Martin is a plant biologist who has spent almost two decades studying tomatoes. I met her because of a particular one she created: a lustrous, dark purple variety that is unusually high in antioxidants. She has long been interested in how plants produce beneficial nutrients. The purple tomato is the first she designed to have more anthocyanin, a naturally occurring anti-inflammatory compound. She considered making it available in stores or offering it online as juice, but because the plant contained a pair of genes from a snapdragon¹, it would be classified as a genetically modified organism: a GMO.

Since their introduction in the mid-1990s, GMOs have remained unpopular with consumers, who see them as dubious tools, with potentially sinister impacts. Martin is perhaps onto something when she describes those most opposed to GMOs as “the W.W.W.s”: the well, wealthy and worried, the same group of upper-middle-class shoppers who have turned organic food into a multibillion-dollar industry. “If you’re a W.W.W., the calculation is GMOs seem bad, so cross them off your list,” she said.

The purple tomato could perhaps change that calculation. Martin’s tomato wasn’t designed for profit and would be grown in small lots rather than on millions of acres. The additional genes it contains act only to boost production of anthocyanin, a nutrient that tomatoes already make. More importantly, the fruit’s anti-inflammatory and anticancer properties are things that many of us seek out.

Since GMO crops were introduced, only a tiny number have been developed and approved for sale, almost all of them made by large agrochemical companies. At the same time, resistance to GMO foods has only become more entrenched and it is now a worldwide phenomenon. For many of us, the rejection of these things is instinctive. For people who are uncomfortable with this, the objection is that it isn’t something that would ever happen in nature. Just the thought of it makes them cross. That resistance was built up because early GMOs offered little direct benefit to the consumer and, without it, public sentiment proved really hard to shift, even when more beneficial products began to emerge.

The fear of unforeseen effects is perhaps consumers’ biggest concern. Genetic interactions, after all, are complex. Adding a new gene—or simply changing how a gene is regulated—rarely affects just a single thing. Moreover, our understanding of these things, and their effects, is constantly evolving. In practice, of course, almost everything we grow and eat today has had its DNA altered. For millennia, farmers, discovering that one version of a plant was sweeter, or had smaller seeds, would cross it with another that, say, produced more fruit, in the hope of getting both benefits. However, the process was slow.

In recent years, new genetic-engineering tools have offered a way around imprecision, making it possible to identify which genes control which traits—such as color, sweetness—and to change only these things. “It’s far more precise,” says Andrew Allan, another plant biologist. “Instead of rolling the dice, you’re changing only the thing you want to change. And in one generation instead of 10 or 20.” Some people are also arguing that it’s time to reconsider how GMOs are regulated, especially when it comes to small growers like Martin.

Some believe that we’ll embrace GMOs only when the alternative is to lose something we value. For years, the Florida citrus industry has been plagued by a bacterial disease that is currently being controlled by sprayed antibiotics and pesticides. “If it comes down to buying orange juice that’s GMO, or not buying any orange juice, what are you going to choose?” the grower Harry Klee told me. “At some point, the consumer is going to have to decide what really matters to them.”

For anyone wondering, I sampled Martin’s purple tomatoes, and eating them has so far not had any alarming effects, at least that I can detect.

www.nytimes.com (accessed 24.09.2021). (Abridged and adapted)

¹ A garden plant with small colourful flowers that can open and shut like a mouth.

- * **2.** Match the ideas in column **A** with the corresponding paragraph in column **B**.
Two of the paragraphs do not apply.

Write only the letters and the paragraph numbers.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) A shift towards approval	Paragraph 2
(b) Restrictions on production and consumption	Paragraph 3
(c) A game-changing GMO product	Paragraph 4
	Paragraph 5
	Paragraph 6

- 3.** Choose the correct option (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) to complete the sentences according to the text.

Write only the numbers and the letters.

- 3.1.** In this text, the writer's main purpose is to

- (A) persuade consumers to purchase GMOs.
- (B) discuss the benefits and the drawbacks of GM crops.
- (C) support Cathie Martin's new GM tomato.
- (D) encourage reflection on common beliefs about GMOs.

- * **3.2.** In paragraph 1, we realise that Martin's genetically modified tomato

- (A) keeps the same levels of antioxidants.
- (B) has never been sold in stores.
- (C) took two decades to be produced.
- (D) is being used against inflammatory diseases.

- 3.3.** In paragraph 2, Martin suggests that

- (A) those who most oppose GMOs can afford to do it.
- (B) there is a suspicious multibillion-dollar business behind GMOs.
- (C) organic food is more profitable than genetically modified food.
- (D) the W.W.W.s destroyed the industry behind GMOs.

*** 3.4.** In paragraph 5, we learn that geneticists often have problems

- (A) keeping up with constant genetic development.
- (B) dealing with consumers' concerns about GMOs.
- (C) ensuring the manipulation of an individual trait.
- (D) changing regulations about gene manipulation.

*** 4.** Match each word in column **A** with the expression it refers to in column **B**.
Two of the options do not apply.

Write only the letters and the numbers.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) it (l. 21)	(1) the introduction of GMO crops
(b) it (l. 23)	(2) the GMO
(c) it (l. 25)	(3) benefit to the consumer
	(4) resistance to GMO food
	(5) the objection

5. Match each word in column **A** with the word in column **B** that can replace it in the text.
Two of the options do not apply.

Write only the letters and the numbers.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) cross (l. 13)	(1) angry
(b) cross (l. 24)	(2) afraid
(c) cross (l. 32)	(3) strike
	(4) combine
	(5) alternate

*** 6.** Read the following paragraph about the benefits of gardening. Three sentences have been removed from it.

From sentences **1)** to **5)**, choose the one which fits each gap **a)** to **c)**.

Two of the sentences do not apply.

Write only the letters and the numbers.

There are many reasons why tending a vegetable garden could bring both personal and environmental benefits. **a)** Nonetheless, it's hard to deny that the benefits of growing your own food make the hours spent planting, watering, and weeding worthwhile. Just give it some thought. **b)** By reducing your consumption of food grown hundreds, if not thousands, of miles away, your carbon footprint will decrease. **c)** This is certainly better than having to buy produce wrapped in plastic, full of dyes and preservatives.

www.vegansociety.com (accessed 29.09.2021). (Abridged and adapted)

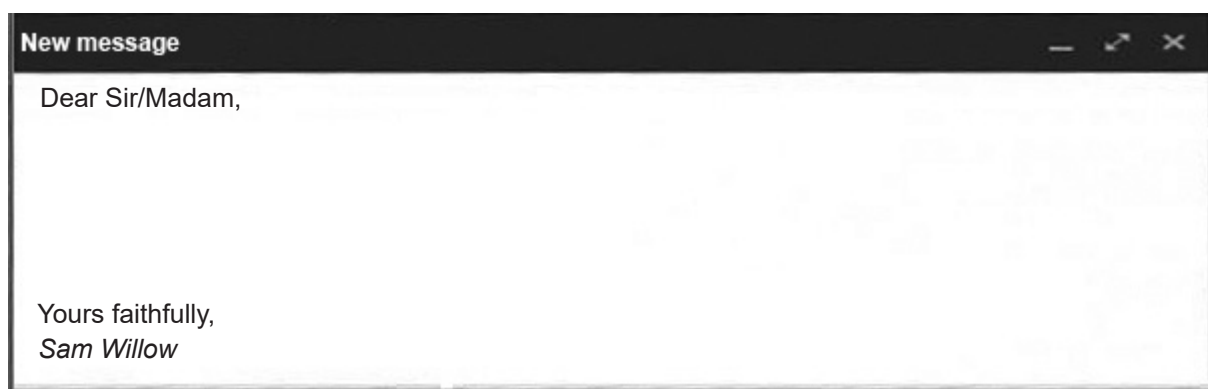
- 1)** Besides this, produce grown in your back garden or local allotment is the definition of fresh.
- 2)** Other environmental benefits that come from tending your own vegetable garden include reduced food waste.
- 3)** Some may argue that such a goal is impossible to achieve as most of us will not find the time to commit to it.
- 4)** If you dream of eating greens brought into existence by your own labour, lacking a garden doesn't have to stop you from achieving this goal.
- 5)** You can cook with vegetables that are grown as close to home as possible, whether that be in your back garden or at a community allotment.

- * 1. Imagine you are interested in a summer job at *Veg River Farm*, where they grow vegetables, herbs, flowers and berries. You know they are hiring young people like you, so you decide to write the manager an e-mail to apply for a job.

Write the e-mail and don't forget to mention:

- how you found out they were recruiting young workers
- a reason why you are interested in the job
- a characteristic that makes you a suitable candidate.

Write your text in 60–80 words.



New message

Dear Sir/Madam,

Yours faithfully,
Sam Willow

Do not sign your e-mail.

- * 2. Your local council is going to organise an initiative called *Go organic for a week!*

Write an opinion text for your local newspaper on this initiative.

Provide three clear reasons, with corresponding examples, to support your opinion.

Write a minimum of 160 words.

Do not sign your text.

FIM

COTAÇÕES

As pontuações obtidas nas respostas a estes itens da prova contribuem obrigatoriamente para a classificação final.	Parte A					Parte C		Parte D	Subtotal
	1.	2.2.	2.4.						
	Parte B								
	2.	3.2.	3.4.	4.	6.	1.	2.	Produção e Interação Orais	
Cotação (em pontos)	8 × 8 pontos					8	40	40	152
Destes 8 itens, contribuem para a classificação final da prova os 6 itens cujas respostas obtenham melhor pontuação.	Parte A								Subtotal
	2.1.	2.3.	2.5.	2.6.					
	Parte B								
	1.	3.1.	3.3.	5.					
Cotação (em pontos)	6 × 8 pontos								48
TOTAL									200