



Exame Final Nacional de Inglês

Prova 550 | 2.ª Fase | Ensino Secundário | 2024

11.º Ano de Escolaridade – Continuação – bienal

Decreto-Lei n.º 55/2018, de 6 de julho | Decreto-Lei n.º 62/2023, de 25 de julho

Duração da Componente Escrita da Prova: 105 minutos. | Tolerância: 30 minutos. 13 Páginas

A componente escrita da prova inclui 12 itens, devidamente identificados no enunciado, cujas respostas contribuem obrigatoriamente para a classificação final. Dos restantes 6 itens da componente escrita da prova, apenas contribuem para a classificação final os 4 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.

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ATENÇÃO

Só pode virar esta página quando receber indicação para tal.

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Part A – Listening

Text 1

You will hear three teenagers talking about the musical instrument they play.

- * **1.** For item **1.**, match the names (**Hailey, Akim** or **Irene**) in column **A** with the ideas they express in column **B**.

Use all the ideas once.

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Hailey Akim Irene	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. I've learnt to enjoy playing music over time.2. Playing for others is what I most enjoy.3. My father influenced me to play the clarinet.4. I'm excited about trying another musical genre.5. I play two musical instruments.6. I like playing all genres of music.7. I knew what I wanted to do when I was very young.

Text 2

You will hear a radio talk about music education.

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. Myles and Rose disagree on whether music should be

- (A) offered to students at school.
- (B) treated as a mandatory subject.
- (C) considered a universal language.

* 2.2. Rose believes that some students

- (A) lack the talent to be good at music.
- (B) can learn music if they try hard.
- (C) waste time studying music.

* 2.3. Studies have proven that dopamine production is

- (A) the result of students' musical aesthetics.
- (B) stimulated by a positive response to music.
- (C) responsible for people's interest in music.

* 2.4. Everyone agrees that a good music programme

- (A) is out of reach for those state schools that need to reduce costs.
- (B) may be used as an excuse by state schools to get more funding.
- (C) would make it more difficult for state schools to manage budgets.

* 2.5. According to Myles, competition can

- (A) promote discipline.
- (B) take up time.
- (C) lead to stress.

* 2.6. Rose agrees with the host's opinion that music as a hobby is

- (A) distracting.
- (B) therapeutic.
- (C) popular.

Part B – Use of English and Reading

1. Read the following text about musical events. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits into the gap.

Write only the letters and the words.

There's work, and there's play. It's always good to make time for the latter, whether through a hobby, rest and relaxation, or choosing to be more **a)** (ADVENTURE) by trying something new. Attending a music festival is an escape from the usual routine and a way to clear your mind when you feel the need to **b)** (CHARGE). Music can **c)** (POSITIVE) impact a person's health and promote well-being.

It's clear that going to music festivals can lead to **d)** (FORGET) experiences. Watching entertaining performances, mingling with incredible crowds, and indulging in **e)** (PLEASE) activities make any music event an invigorating adventure you should definitely experience.

Musical events, more often than not, **f)** (COURAGE) a spirit of community.

www.globe.com.ph (accessed 20.09.2023). (Abridged and adapted)

You are going to read a text about music festivals.

If you've ever been to a music festival, you know the feeling of excitement you get as you arrive on the first day, rucksack, tent and enough glitter to knock out Tinkerbell. But do local communities benefit from all this excitement? Economic impact studies of music festivals and live events prove they do. Festivals bring tourists and revenue to a city, they create jobs and generate business. They can also boost local pride. Brands also enjoy the benefits of music festival sponsorship. They can benefit from brand exposure and take the opportunity to update their image.

However, it's important to look beyond the economic benefits, as they must be weighed against negative impacts, such as increased pollution. Environmental concerns are increasingly interwoven with music festivals. To protect the environment, festivals must be responsible while maintaining the integrity of their brand. Environmental concerns are now at the centre of many music festivals.

Follow us to Tomorrowland, in Belgium! Imagine an enjoyable July weekend, a sea of purple and blue tents stretched across a field, providing temporary shelter for nearly 4,000 music lovers from all over the globe. Recycled from abandoned camp gear, the colourful patchwork was part of a push by the festival to scale back its carbon footprint. "It's not only about reducing the huge carbon footprint all at once," said Lori Maes, a coordinator at Belgium-based Camp2Camp, which provided tents and rented out secondhand sleeping bags, air mattresses and chairs to festival goers. "It's about making efforts that, when combined, can make a difference."

With the extreme heat this summer, there's been a renewed focus on the environmental impact of the concert industry. From Britain's Glastonbury Festival to Coachella in California, event organisers are focusing more than ever on sustainability by planting trees, banning single-use plastic bottles and even ensuring that face glitter is biodegradable.

Festivals are like "living laboratories, because you can try something one year, then you can evaluate, and the following year you can try something new," said Holger Jan Schmidt, general secretary at Yourope. "Festivals can also act as a motivator given that they appeal to a large group of young people."

Held for two weekends in the Belgian town of Boom, Tomorrowland is known to draw roughly 400,000 fans. It is estimated that the festival emits almost 150,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide. However, it is essential to draw a distinction between this year and previous ones. This year, efforts to improve sustainability were evident in Tomorrowland. The festival expanded its electricity grid in order to halve its use of diesel generators, and organised workshops to discuss sustainability. The festival had a strong focus on recycling, with purple bins that let attendees sort food, plastics and general waste. Campers who brought sorted waste to a collection area were eligible for prizes that included earplugs and reusable water bottles. Some activists might not yet draw comfort from these efforts, but they are a fundamental step forward.

Other festivals are looking for ways to reduce emissions. Although this isn't easy, some have risen to the challenge. The Paradise City Festival in Belgium partnered with local company Aquafin to treat wastewater from toilets, so, if not all, then at least some could be safely released into the environment. Coachella has a prize draw for festival goers who organise carpools and requires all food vendors to use biodegradable plates and cups. This has not come without criticism, as some complain that it represents more investment and less profit.

"Music festivals are like a mini city because of their scale," said Teresa Moore, director of A Greener Future, who thinks future legislation could force festivals to make more progress. "Those events, which are already making these changes, are ahead of the game. Those that have not started need to get going, because otherwise they will find themselves running to catch up."

<https://the-cep.com>; <https://cavemanmusicfestival.com>; <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com>
(accessed 20.09.2023). (Abridged and adapted)

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
<p>(a) Profit versus sustainability</p> <p>(b) Either festivals change or they'll fall behind</p> <p>(c) Eco-friendly actions for greener events</p>	<p>Paragraph 1</p> <p>Paragraph 2</p> <p>Paragraph 4</p> <p>Paragraph 5</p> <p>Paragraph 8</p>

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. The main purpose of this text is to

- (A) convince festival goers to be more environmentally-friendly.
- (B) enumerate strategies to make events more sustainable.
- (C) show how music festivals are becoming more eco-conscious.
- (D) describe the impact live concerts have on local communities.

3.2. According to paragraph 1, festivals can be a good tool to

- (A) promote important local cultural changes.
- (B) foster a sense of belonging among locals.
- (C) allow a brand to clean up its image.
- (D) motivate tourists to come back.

* 3.3. According to paragraph 3, Lori Maes believes that reducing the carbon footprint

- (A) is the responsibility of festival goers.
- (B) requires using recycled material from camp gear.
- (C) is a short-term goal for festival organisers.
- (D) requires different efforts coming together.

3.4. In paragraph 5, Holger Jan Schmidt suggests that the lab concept of festivals

- (A) allows for organisers to set new goals each year.
- (B) eliminates the possibility of repeating mistakes.
- (C) appeals to the participation of more young people.
- (D) motivates goers to assess their ecological behaviour.

* 4. Match each word in column **A** with the word/expression it refers to in column **B**.

Two of the options in column **B** do not apply.

Write only the letters and the numbers.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) some (l. 37)	(1) festivals
(b) some (l. 39)	(2) food vendors
(c) some (l. 42)	(3) festival goers
	(4) wastewater
	(5) toilets

5. Match each word in column **A** with the word in column **B** that can replace it in the text.

Two of the options in column **B** do not apply.

Write only the letters and the numbers.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) draw (l. 28)	(1) move
(b) draw (l. 30)	(2) take
(c) draw (l. 36)	(3) make
	(4) attract
	(5) produce

* 6. Read the following paragraph about Japan. 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.

Japan is a country rich in culture, traditions and festivals, and the summer season is the perfect time to experience some of its most vibrant and exciting events. **a)** Held annually in late July, the festival attracts over a million visitors who gather along the river to watch the spectacular fireworks. **b)** Besides being one of the longest, it is considered to be among the most impressive fireworks shows in the world. **c)** All this makes it a must-see event for anyone visiting Tokyo during the summer months.

<https://wattention.com> (accessed 25.09.2023). (Abridged and adapted)

- 1) The breathtaking display is choreographed to music and lasts for approximately 90 minutes.
- 2) The best place to see the fireworks is by the river, but it is usually quite crowded, as nearly a million people visit the festival each year.
- 3) Visitors can also enjoy a range of street food, live music performances, and traditional Japanese cultural activities throughout the evening.
- 4) The Kansai Festival, in Osaka, and the Kanto Festival, in Gunma, are just two examples of summer festivals that display traditional Japanese culture.
- 5) The Sumida River Fireworks Festival, for example, is one of the largest and most popular summer events in Tokyo, Japan.

Part C – Written Interaction and Production

- * 1. Imagine that free tickets to a summer festival are being given away.

Write an email to the organisers in which you:

- ask for free tickets
- give two reasons why you should get them.

Write your text in 60–80 words in an appropriate style.



New message

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Best regards,

Do not sign your email.

- * 2. To celebrate Music Week, your school magazine has asked students to write an opinion text on the following topic:

“Some song lyrics today contain inappropriate language. Should these be censored?”

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.	2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.	2.5.	2.6.				
	Parte B									Produção e Interação Orais	
3.3.	4.	6.					1.	2.			
Cotação (em pontos)	10 × 8 pontos							8	40	40	168
Destes 6 itens, contribuem para a classificação final da prova os 4 itens cujas respostas obtenham melhor pontuação.	Parte B									Subtotal	
	1.	2.	3.1.	3.2.	3.4.	5.					
Cotação (em pontos)	4 × 8 pontos										32
TOTAL											200

ESTA PÁGINA NÃO ESTÁ IMPRESSA PROPOSITADAMENTE

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