



República de Moçambique

Ministério da Educação

Inglês

12ª Classe / 2012 Conselho Nacional de Exames, Certificação e Equivalências

1ª Época

90 Minutos

**Esta prova contém 40 perguntas com 4 alternativas de resposta cada uma.
Escolha a alternativa correcta e *RISQUE* a letra correspondente na sua folha de respostas.**

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following document.

When you see a famous singer or musician, it is easy to believe that they have always been famous, or that it is easy for them to become famous. But this is usually not true. Most musicians and singers have not had easy lives, and have had to struggle to rise to fame.

Miriam Makeba was a South African singer who had to struggle to the top. She was born in 1931 and her singing career looked promising when she won a school singing competition in 1944. But then she had to leave school because her parents couldn't afford to keep her there, and she became a domestic servant in Johannesburg.

Whenever she could get time off her job, Miriam sang at weddings and funerals. After a few years, she realised that she did not want to go on earning her money by cleaning up after other people. She wanted a career as a singer, so she joined a travelling group of singers called the Black Manhattan Brothers and spent three years singing with them in central and southern Africa. Miriam spent most of those three years crying because the life was so hard.

Then she got the female lead role in the musical King Kong, which was very successful, but in those days of apartheid, Miriam was not going to go very far in South Africa. She managed to get a passport and went overseas. But while she was away, the government decided that she could never return to South Africa. She had to stay away for many, many years, but at last she went back home and joined her family.

Adapted from Mapep

1. **According to the text...**

- A being famous sometimes is not an easy task.
- B famous people were born rich.
- C people's view about fame is always right.
- D singers and musicians never face problems.

2. **When did Miriam's career start to give hope?**

- A Immediately after her birth in 1931
- B Soon after having left school
- C When she won a competition at school
- D When she worked as a domestic servant

3. **Singing at weddings and funerals was Miriam's...**

- A first occupation.
- B hardest work.
- C main occupation.
- D part time job.

4. **After joining the Black Manhattan, Miriam...**

- A became famous immediately.
- B continued to have dark days.
- C lived the best days of her life.
- D stayed in South Africa forever.

5. **Miriam decided to go abroad because...**

- A she got the female lead role. C the apartheid brought benefits for her.
B she wanted to go ahead with her career. D the government chased her away.

Questions 6 to 10 are about the following document.

Education: right or privilege?

For most of us, going to school is an everyday activity. There are probably days when you don't feel like going to school. You may even have come up with excuses not to go. Yet, millions of children dream of going to school and don't get the chance. Over 113 million children of primary school age remain out of school and 60% of them are girls. There are 900 million illiterate adults worldwide and the majority of these are women.

Most children miss out on schools not because their parents don't understand the value of education, but the schools available to them charge fees to attend and provide poor quality of education. They may charge fees that are higher than a poor families monthly wage, or they may be of such bad quality that children don't even learn how to read and write. Schools may also be several hours walk away, and children may be needed at home during the day to help with farming or household tasks.

Adapted from Links

6. **While millions of children dream of going to school and don't get the chance...**

- A other children stay at home by pleasure.
B some students sometimes don't feel like going to school.
C their parents spend the money they get on other things.
D their teachers come to school to speak alone.

7. **Statistics show that...**

- A hundred and thirteen children study at primary school.
B nine hundred million women worldwide are illiterate.
C sixty percent of children don't go to school.
D sixty percent of primary school age girls don't study.

8. **Many children miss out on schools because...**

- A schools do provide decent education.
B the fees they charge to attend are very high.
C their parents don't understand the value of education.
D they don't like to study.

9. **The schools available to the students....**

- A give good quality of education. C have poor quality of education.
B go after students in their homes. D motivate students to attend the lessons.

10. **The situations described in the passage make education become...**

- A a privilege. B a right. C hobby. D nothing.

In question 11 to 26 choose the best word/words to fill the gap.

11. **The last exam was ----- than the other two.**
A easier B easy C more easy D most easy
12. **Girls usually prefer to receive ----- roses on Valentine's Day.**
A enormous B old C red D young
13. **A common person can ----- believe that the sun rises on the west.**
A easily B hardly C normally D usually
14. **You must reply to my letter----- you receive it.**
A as soon. B as soon as C early D soon
15. **Jenifer likes her parents because ----- always advise her when she needs.**
A her B she C them D they
16. **All these books belong to Amir but you ca use ----- in his absence.**
A him B it C m e D them
17. **Sheila has got many sisters. Here's a picture of one of ----- sisters.**
A her B my C them D your
18. **Agnélia won't come to the party. I've just called her up and she told ----- she's busy.**
A I B me C mine D myself
19. **Lurdes Mutola used to be the best ----- in Mozambique.**
A actor B athlete C footballer D musician
20. **My father ----- me not to go to the beach alone.**
A advice B advised C spoke D talked
21. **Children enjoy ----- their money buying sweets.**
A eating B increasing C spending D working
22. **Many Africans ----- to Europe during slavery.**
A are sent B sending C sent D were sent
23. **Has your father ----- to work?**
A go B goes C going D gone
24. **I got my driving licence in Europe. I am ----- on the right.**
A used drive B used driving C used to drive D used to driving
25. **I don't think the girl ----- lied to her parents.**
A might have B must C needed to D ought have to
26. **If the tickets had been cheaper, we ----- to the concert last night.**
A would go B would had go C would has gone D would have gone

27. Which of these verbs is **NOT** in past simple?
 A ate B became C drove D find
28. Which of these sentences is in the past continuous?
 A Robert is reading a book. C The dogs were barking.
 B She was intelligent. D We were at home.
29. How can people get the HIV virus? They can get it by...
 A hugging at an infected person. C sitting at the same table.
 B looking at each other. D using the same syringe.
30. Which of these diseases is caused by the anopheles mosquito?
 A AIDS B Malaria C Polio D Rheumatism

Choose **one** correct option A, B, C, or D that best completes each of the numbered spaces in the text.

When many young people finish their pre-university level, the so-called twelfth grade, their dream is to apply for a place at university for further training. After their application, they enrol for the entry --- 31 --- in two, three or for subjects according to the --- 32 --- they wish to take.

Those who succeed in these exams will have to enrol themselves for the courses they have chosen. Many things for these --- 33 --- will change because they will meet new fellows, face a new life --- 34 --- and, obviously, a new academic life.

Meanwhile, it has been a practice for many Mozambicans --- 35 --- to hold special ceremonies to welcome newcomers in the opening --- 36 ---. These ceremonies are known as “newcomers’ party” or “the newcomers’ baptism” which is held after the opening --- 37 --- by each university rector or other officially indicated entity. The ceremony starts with the university rector’s speech welcoming all the --- 38 --- in general and the --- 39 --- in particular.

It is a very short speech illustrating the way the --- 40 --- functions. Usually, there are lessons in the opening day.

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|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 31. A door | B exam | C gate | D house |
| 32. A course | B task | C teacher | D way |
| 33. A graduates | B sellers | C solders | D women |
| 34. A role | B room | C shape | D style |
| 35. A offices | B places | C stations | D universities |
| 36. A century | B day | C decade | D minute |
| 37. A season | B section | C session | D window |
| 38. A guards | B passengers | C police | D students |
| 39. A old students | B mature students | C newcomers | D staff |
| 40. A institution | B market | C school | D shop |

THE END