



República de Moçambique
Ministério da Educação
Conselho Nacional de Exames, Certificação e Equivalências

ESG / 2013
12ª Classe

Exame de Inglês

2ª Época
90 Minutos

Esta prova contém quarenta (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.

Natural Disasters

In a country like Mozambique, extreme climatic events can push entire communities to the brink of disaster. Unable to recover from the multiple impacts of floods, cyclones and droughts, communities are often sent into a downward spiral of poverty.

In the past three decades alone, Mozambique has suffered the impact of 35 weather related disasters. Nearly 16 million people had been affected by these disasters. According to Alexandre Tique a meteorologist at INAM (Mozambique National Meteorological Institute), statistics show an upward trend in natural disasters, due to climate change, which is very worrying.

In the past few years, the number of extreme climate events has increased. We have gathered information, which shows that extreme events are becoming more frequent. For example, we now see more tropical droughts and floods in Mozambique. These bring flooding, material destruction and loss of human lives.

Mozambique's geographical location makes it particularly vulnerable. It is next to the Indian Ocean, and downstream from many of Africa's largest rivers.

We have always had tropical cyclones, floods and - in some parts of the country - drought. But we are now facing the issue of a changing climate and see them happen more frequently. A simple analysis of the data gathered in Chókwe, shows a clear increase of natural disasters like floods and droughts. The combination of floods and droughts makes many communities particularly vulnerable. In times of droughts, people move closer to the rivers to farm because the land is more fertile. They settle there to be close to their land and crops.

But when the floods come, they don't have enough time to head for higher ground. The constant change between a situation of droughts and one of floods means that these people are highly exposed.

Adapted from Grade 11 English text book Longman

1. What is the article about?

- A** Alexandre Tique
B A meteorologist
C Natural disasters in general
D Natural disasters in Mozambique

2. Communities are sent to a brink of poverty because of...

- A** climate change. **B** environment. **C** poverty. **D** raining season.

3. Which word best replaces the underlined one?

- A** collect **B** select **C** send **D** research

4. Why is Mozambique more vulnerable particularly to floods? Due to...

- A its geographical location. C people attitude.
B natural resources. D the lack of rivers.

5. People move closer to the rivers when there is...

- A cyclone. B flood. C lack of rain. D much rain.

Questions 6 to 10 are about the following document.

The next day I wrote to my headmaster telling him that my father had agreed to my going to France. My father and I then went to the countryside to find and inform my mother.	Line 1
“My son is not going to France”, started mother. “Yesterday it was the school at Conakry. Today you want to send him to France. Tomorrow – what will it be next? As for you,” she continued, turning to me, “You are not going anywhere. Your place is here. Do you imagine living the whole of my life apart from you? Never!”	5
“Mother,” I began. “You be quiet,” she said violently. “You are still just a little boy, a nobody. You know nothing of how people live there. Tell me, who’s going to look after you? Who’ll mend your clothes and cook for you?”	10
I went and held her very close. “Get away from me! You are no son of mine,” she shouted. She was crying and holding me very close to her. By now she knew that I would go away and that she could not stop my departure.	
And so my departure was arranged and I left for France. I don’t like to think of that terrible parting. I can still hear my mother crying; I can still see my father, unable to hide his tears. I felt I was being torn apart.	15
<i>Adapted</i>	

6. Where does the action of the text take place? In...

- A Conakry. B France. C the rural area. D the township.

7. How does the mother react to the news?

- A Angrily B Happily C Joyfully D Patiently

8. Why do you think the writer is going away? To...

- A marry. B study. C visit. D work.

9. The writer’s mother is not willing to let him go because...

- A she feels that the boy is still very young. C the boy is very handsome.
B she wants the boy to take care of her. D the boy will be killed in France.

10. How would you describe the writer’s departure?

- A Complicated B Easy C Painful D Pleasant

In questions 11 to 20 choose the best word/words to fill the gap

11. **She hasn't written to me ----- we met last time.**
A ago B before C for D since
12. **Would you mind ----- me with my doubt?**
A helped B helping C helps D to help
13. **If I had not gone to bed late yesterday, I ----- missed the school this morning.**
A would have not C would not be
B would not D would not have
14. **Samaria is finishing her course this year. Next year she ----- working.**
A will be B will have C will have been D would have
15. **It doesn't matter what you want to serve me. I can drink ----- tea or coffee.**
A both B either C neither D the two
16. **The boy hurt himself when he was trying to ----- the wall.**
A climb over B look up C pick up D stand up
17. **There is somebody ----- the door.**
A at B in C of D on
18. **You don't know where Catarina is, ----- ? "Sorry, I have no idea".**
A are you B do you C don't you D is she
19. **Could you please help me ----- the washing up?**
A and B plus C so D with
20. **The telephone ----- by Campbell.**
A are invented B is invented C was invented D were invented
21. **Which of the following is in past simple passive?**
A A message has been sent to Angela C A message is sent to Angela
B A message is being sent to Angela D A message was sent to Angela
22. **Have you met...?**
A Mr. Cossa wife C the wife's Mr. Cossa
B Mr. Cossa's wife D the wife Mr. Cossa
23. **I didn't have an umbrella so, Helena gave me...**
A her. B hers. C herself. D she's.
24. **Abel and Ana...**
A has got no children. C haven't got any children.
B have got any children. D haven't got no children.

25. **I'm tired. I'm going ...**
 A in bed. B in the bed. C to a bed. D to bed.
26. **I would like to go to Mueda. "..."**
 A So am I. B So do I. C So I would. D So would I.
27. **Which sentence is grammatically correct?**
 A Always I get up in the morning C I get up always in the morning
 B I always get up in the morning D In the morning I get up always
28. **We are playing a game. Why don't you...?**
 A break in B come in C get in D join in
29. **I got home and mummy told me that Lucky Dube had been...**
 A shoot. B short. C shot. D shut.
30. **After five years studying, finally my English...**
 A has improve. B have improved. C is improving. D was improve.

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

Impatience has been around for a long time. There is nothing new about people losing their ---- **31** - ---- while stuck in traffic or waiting in ---- **32** ----. But some experts believe that people are less patient today than in the --- **33** --- and for reasons that might surprise you. Some analysts suggest that in recent years many --- **34** --- are less patient because of technology. According to *The azette* of Montreal, Canada, some researchers suggest that "digital --- **35** ---, from cell phones, cameras, emails to --- **36** ---, is changing our lives. The instant results we get from this technology have in turn increased our appetite for instant gratification in other aspects of our lives."

Some believe that e-mail is losing popularity and could soon become obsolete. Why? Because many people who send --- **37** --- do not have the patience to wait hours, or even --- **38** ---, for a response. Also, with e-mails, as with --- **39** --- writing, introductory and concluding greetings are often expected. But many people consider such formalities to be boring and time-consuming. They prefer instant messaging, which does not require the protocols of e-mail. It seems that people just do not have the patience to type polite --- **40** ---!

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|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 31. A car | B home | C job | D patience |
| 32. A air | B line | C railway | D station |
| 33. A day | B moment | C past | D present |
| 34. A animals | B people | C spectators | D writers |
| 35. A bikes | B furniture | C patients | D technology |
| 36. A letters | B iPods | C postcards | D telegrams |
| 37. A cards | B computers | C messages | D telephones |
| 38. A centuries | B decades | C millenniums | D minutes |
| 39. A letter | B music | C picture | D television |
| 40. A books | B greetings | C keyboards | D novels |

THE END