

Teste — Young People and Consumption

11.º Ano

Inglês

3 páginas

10 questões · 20 valores

10 questões · 20 valores (2 por questão) · Tempo sugerido: 90 min · Nível B2.

Questões

Q1 (2 v). Vocabulário — liga: a) refund · b) warranty · c) target audience · d) misleading advertising → 1. publicidade que dá uma impressão falsa · 2. devolução do dinheiro · 3. grupo de pessoas a quem o anúncio se dirige · 4. garantia → a-___ b-___ c-___ d-___

Q2 (2 v). Forma correta da palavra: a) The advert was ___ (mislead): it promised a free gift that did not exist. b) The shop offered a full ___ after the complaint. c) The jacket ___ (advertise) as waterproof, but it is not. d) Brands spend millions trying to reach their ___ audience.

Q3 (2 v). Condicionais (tipo 1 e tipo 2): a) If you ___ (keep) the receipt, you ___ (be able to) return the item. b) If I ___ (be) you, I ___ (complain) to the manager. c) If the advert ___ (be) honest, more people ___ (trust) the brand. d) If she ___ (not hurry), she ___ (miss) the sales.

Q4 (2 v). Leitura:

Which? Consumer Weekly: A study of 2,000 teenagers found that nearly half had bought something in the previous month because of an influencer's post, and that one in three later regretted the purchase. Although most adverts are legal, consumer associations argue that some campaigns are misleading, since paid posts are not always clearly labelled. The associations have asked for stricter rules: unless adverts are clearly marked, young buyers cannot tell advertising from honest advice.

a) Quantos em cada três adolescentes se arrependeram da compra? ___ b) Que pedido fizeram as associações de consumidores? ___

Q5 (2 v). Condicionais (tipo 3 e mista): a) If I ___ (read) the reviews, I ___ (not buy) those shoes. b) If the company ___ (be) honest, it ___ (not lose) so many customers last year. c) If she ___ (study) design, she ___ (be) a designer now. (*mista*) d) If we ___ (start) saving earlier, we ___ (not be) in debt today. (*mista*)

Q6 (2 v). Alternativas a if: a) ___ the label is clear, buyers cannot tell advertising from advice. b) Take your receipt; ___, you will not get a refund. c) You can return the item ___ you keep the proof of purchase. d) Take a photo of the advert ___ you need proof later.

Q7 (2 v). Léxico no contexto: a) A ___ guarantees the repair or replacement of a product for a period. b) The ___ is the proof that you bought the item. c) Buying suddenly, because of an emotion, is called ___ buying. d) A product with a fault is ___ (ou defective).

Q8 (2 v). V/F: a) Na passiva, o agente (*by...*) é sempre obrigatório → ___ b) *unless* significa "if not" → ___ c) "Yours sincerely" usa-se quando não se conhece o nome do destinatário → ___ d) A condicional mista liga uma condição no passado a um resultado no presente → ___

Q9 (2 v). Corrige as frases: a) "If I would have money, I would buy it." → ___ b) "Unless you will hurry, you will lose the offer." → ___ c) "The jacket was advertise as waterproof." → ___

Q10 (2 v). Produção: escreve 3 frases: 1) o pedido de uma carta de reclamação formal (reembolso ou troca, com *I would like...*); 2) uma condicional de *tipo 3* sobre uma má compra; 3) uma frase com *unless* ou *otherwise* sobre publicidade enganosa.

Dica: Q3/Q5 — decide o tipo pelo *segundo bloco*; Q6 — *unless* já é negativo, não acrescentes outra negação; Q9 — procura sempre o *be* antes do particípio.

Soluções — Teste: Young People and Consumption

Q1. a-2 (devolução do dinheiro) · b-4 (garantia) · c-3 (grupo-alvo) · d-1 (impressão falsa).

Q2. a) misleading b) refund c) was advertised d) target.

Q3. a) keep / will be able to b) were / would complain (If I were you) c) were / would trust d) does not hurry / will miss.

Q4. a) one in three (um em cada três) b) regras mais rigorosas — exigem que os posts pagos sejam claramente identificados como publicidade.

Q5. a) had read / would not have bought b) had been / would not have lost c) had studied / would be (mista 1) d) had started / would not be (mista 1).

Q6. a) Unless b) otherwise c) provided that (ou: as long as) d) in case.

Q7. a) warranty (ou guarantee) b) receipt (ou proof of purchase) c) impulse d) faulty.

Q8. a) F — só se inclui quando é relevante, específico ou surpreendente b) V c) F — "Yours sincerely" usa-se quando se *conhece* o nome; com nome desconhecido é "Yours faithfully" d) V.

Q9. a) If I had money, I would buy it. (tipo 2: if + passado, nunca will/would no if) b) Unless you hurry, you will lose the offer. (nunca will depois de unless) c) The jacket was advertised as waterproof. (falta o particípio — passiva = be + V3).

Q10. (exemplo) *I would like a full refund, or a replacement of the same model.* (pedido formal) · *If I had read the reviews, I would not have bought that jacket.* (tipo 3) · *Unless adverts are clearly labelled, young buyers cannot tell advertising from honest advice.* (unless).

Critérios Q10: 1 v — pedido formal com "I would like" · 1 v — condicional tipo 3 correta (had + V3 / would have + V3); 1 v — unless ou otherwise bem usado.