Teste de Inglês — Citizenship and Multiculturalism

12.º Ano | Inglês | 20 valores

Instruções: Responde a todas as questões em inglês, salvo indicação. Duração: 90 minutos. As cotações estão indicadas em cada questão.

1. Liga cada termo à sua definição (2 val)

a) discrimination · b) tolerance · c) asylum · d) civic duty → 1. respeitar práticas diferentes das tuas · 2. responsabilidades do cidadão perante a comunidade · 3. tratar alguém de forma injusta por quem é · 4. proteção oficial de um país → a-___ b-___ c-___ d-___

2. Relative clauses — completa com o pronome certo (2 val)

a) The girl ___ won the prize is in my class. b) The family ___ house was flooded received help. c) This is the village ___ my father grew up. d) The colleague ___ I work with volunteers weekends.

3. Definidora ou não definidora? (põe as vírgulas onde devem ir) (2 val)

a) My classmate Ana whose notes save the week is presenting tomorrow. *(temos várias Anas? justifica a tua marca)* → ___

b) The students who pass the exam will be celebrated on Friday. *(todos passam ou só alguns? justifica)* → ___

4. Relativas com preposição (reescrive) (2 val)

a) The mayor we voted for changed his mind. → ___ b) The rules they argued about were unclear. → ___

5. Corrige os erros (2 val)

a) «The woman to that I spoke was kind.» → ___ b) «This is the book what I mentioned.» → ___ c) «My neighbour, that plays drums, works nights.» → ___

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6. Lê o texto e responde (2 val)

> Somali-born Hodan, who has lived in Lisbon for nine years, runs a small bakery where the bread is both Portuguese and Somali. She says she feels accepted — mostly. «People ask where I am from even when I answer in Portuguese,» she laughs, «but the customers whose grandparents came from villages know exactly what it is like.» Her son, who was born here, corrects her Somali accent at dinner.

a) Which relative clauses in the text are non-defining (with commas)? Quote one. → ___ b) What does «mostly» suggest about her experience? → ___ c) Why does the author mention the son? → ___

7. Lê o excerto e identifica as funções (2 val)

> I am writing as a member of the neighbourhood association. One reason is that the square has no lighting after 9 p.m., which arguably keeps families away. I would encourage the council to install four lamps before the summer festival. Thank you for considering this proposal.

a) Identificação: ___ b) Argumento: ___ c) Pedido de ação: ___ d) Porque «I would encourage» e não «Install the lamps»? ___

8. Conectores (2 val)

a) The square is small; ___, it is the only public space here. (concessão) b) The plan is cheap; ___, it starts next month. (consequência) c) ___ residents support it, a few oppose it. (Although / Because)

9. Traduz para inglês (2 val)

a) A aluna cuja apresentação ganhou o prémio é da minha turma. b) Sugiro que considerem esta proposta. c) Tudo o que precisamos é de tempo.

10. Desenvolvimento (2 val)

Escreve um email formal persuasivo (110-140 palavras) à direção da tua escola: propõe a criação de um corredor pedonal até à paragem de autocarro. Usa: identificação, dois argumentos (um com hedging: seem to / arguably), pedido de ação concreto com prazo e fecho correto.

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Soluções

1. a-**3** · b-**1** · c-**4** · d-**2**.

2. a) **who / that** b) **whose** c) **where** d) **whom** (ou who; após o verbo no fim, whom é o formal correto).

3. a) **«My classmate Ana, whose notes save the week, is presenting tomorrow.»** — vírgulas: é não definidora, temos uma Ana só e a relativa só acrescenta informação. b) **sem vírgulas** — é definidora: identifica que serão celebrados *os que passam*, não todos; sem ela, o sentido muda.

4. a) **The mayor for whom we voted changed his mind.** b) **The rules about which they argued were unclear.**

5. a) **The woman to whom I spoke was kind.** b) **This is the book which/that I mentioned.** c) **My neighbour, who plays drums, works nights.** (não definidora: who, nunca that)

6. a) (exemplo) **«Somali-born Hodan, who has lived in Lisbon for nine years,»** ou **«the customers whose grandparents came from villages»** — a primeira é não definidora com vírgulas (informa anos; tira-se e a frase fica) b) «mostly» sugere que a aceitação **não é total**: há um lado que magoa («where I am from»), apesar de pertencer à cidade c) Mostra que a **segunda geração vive entre as duas línguas** — a diversidade continua na mesa de casa, com humor: reforça que conviver é quotidiano, não cerimónia.

7. a) **I am writing as a member of the neighbourhood association.** b) **One reason is that the square has no lighting…** c) **I would encourage the council to install four lamps before the summer festival.** d) Porque é um **pedido indireto e cortês** — imperativo direto a uma entidade quebra o registo formal do email persuasivo.

8. a) **however / nevertheless** (acrescenta contraste concessivo) b) **therefore** (consequência) c) **Although** (+ oração, abre a frase).

9. a) **The student whose presentation won the prize is in my class.** b) **I suggest that you consider this proposal.** / **I would encourage you to consider this proposal.** c) **What we need is time.**

10. (modelo, 128 palavras) *Dear Sir or Madam, I am writing as a twelfth-year student and representative of the class council. One reason is that over two hundred pupils walk to the bus stop along a road without any pavement, which arguably creates the most dangerous part of our day. Furthermore, a pedestrian corridor would seem to benefit drivers too, since children would no longer cross at random points. I would encourage the school to install a marked pedestrian corridor before the winter term, by 15 December. We would be glad to survey students and report the results in January. Thank you for considering this proposal. We look forward to your response. Yours faithfully,*
Mariana Lopes, Class Council

> **Cotação:** 1-9: 0,2 por resposta correta dentro de cada questão (2 val cada) · 10: estrutura e blocos 1 val · argumentos com hedging, pedido concreto e registo 1 val.