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Ministério da Educação

Exame a Nível de Escola

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Prova Escrita de INGLÊS - Iniciação ou Continuação do 3º ano de ciclo de estudos (Cursos Profissionais - Decreto-Lei nº 74/2004, de 26 de Março)

12º ano de Escolaridade

Época de Fevereiro

05 Páginas

Duração da Prova: 90 minutos. Tolerância: 30 minutos

2009

Utilize apenas caneta ou esferográfica de tinta indelével azul ou preta.

É permitido o uso de dicionários unilingues.

Não é permitido o uso de corrector. Em caso de engano, deve riscar, de forma inequívoca, aquilo que pretende que não seja classificado.

Escreva de forma legível a numeração dos grupos e/ou dos itens, bem como as respectivas respostas.

Para cada item, apresente apenas uma resposta. Se escrever mais do que uma resposta a um mesmo item, apenas é classificada a resposta apresentada em primeiro lugar.

Antes de responder, analise todos os documentos apresentados.

As cotações dos itens encontram-se na página 5

A NEW POLL SHOWS TEENAGERS, BLACK AND WHITE, HAVE MOVED BEYOND THEIR PARENTS' VIEWS OF RACE

Rodney Gullatt Jr., 17, an African-American student at Sprayberry High School in Marietta, Ga., was still in middle school when he got his first lesson in racism. It was then that a group of white kids, **whom** he describes as part of a growing “skinhead” element in his school, began to harass him. “Hey, Rodney, how does it feel to be a nigger?” they would taunt. “How does it feel to know you’ll always be a nigger? Is your mother a nigger too?” After a time Gullatte punched one of the white kids in the face. That earned Gullatte an in-school suspension. Worse, nobody believed him when he explained why he had lashed out. “They kept saying the kid would not say something like that, that stuff like that doesn’t happen in the Cobb County public schools”, says Gullatte. “But people don’t know what really goes on”.

What does go on? With the number of reported hate crimes on the rise nationwide, what do most of today’s children really think about the racial chasm **that** has divided this country since its inception?

The days of Bull Connor, police dogs and fire hoses are long gone, and many would find it comforting to believe that skin colour is no longer an issue for kids. Has the newest generation of Americans finally arrived at the melanin-friendly Promised Land? No. But a new TIME/CNN poll of 1,282 adults and 601 teens (ages 12 to 17) has found a startling number of youngsters, black and white, **who** seem to have moved beyond their parents’ view of race. These kids say race is less important to them, both on a personal level and as a social divide, than it is for adults. It must be noted that more than half of both white kids and black still consider racism “ a big problem” in America; however, more than a third classify it as a “small problem”. Asked about the impact of racism on their own lives, a startling 89% of black teens call it “a small problem” or “not a problem at all”. In fact, white adults and white teens are more convinced than black teens that racism in America remains a dominant issue.

Is this surprising portrait a sign of hope? Or is it just an example of youthful naivety? Probably both. “one word explains it – experience,” speculates sociologist Joe

R. Feagin. "you have to be out looking for jobs and housing to know how much discrimination is out there. People doing that are usually over 19". Sure enough, only a quarter of black teens surveyed said that they had been victims of discrimination, whereas half of black adults say they have. For all that, these kids remain astonishingly optimistic: 95% of the black youngsters think **they**'re going on to college, as do 93% of the whites.

I

A. Find evidence for the following statements in the text you have just read:

1. African-American students often suffer peer discrimination at school.
2. When harassed, black students' reaction may be violent.
3. Teachers or supervisors don't generally believe the victims' words.

B. Say who/what the following words refer to:

- whom (line 3)
- that (line 12)
- who (line 18)
- it (line 23)
- they (line 32)

C. Complete the statements according to the text:

1. The majority of teenagers surveyed
2. When young people compete for jobs.....
3. Black youngsters share.....

D. Answer the following questions about the text:

1. What have recent polls shown about the race issue in the U.S.?
2. Are young adults' and adolescents' attitudes towards race similar? Explain.
3. Are the results of those polls a sign of hope or an example of youthful naivety? Give your opinion.

II

A. Complete the following grid with words of the same family.

| NOUN | VERB | ADJECTIVE | ADVERB |
|------------|--------|-----------|---------------|
| | hate | | |
| | | dominant | |
| experience | | | |
| | | | astonishingly |
| | harass | | |

B. Rephrase the following sentences beginning by the given words:

1. "But people don't know what really goes on."

Gullatte said.....

2. These kids say race is less important to them, both on a personal level and as a social divide, than it is for adults.

Race.....

3. Nobody believed him when he explained why he had lashed out.

He.....

4. You have to be out looking for jobs and housing to know how much discrimination is out there.

If you.....

5. Is this surprising portrait a sign of hope?

The journalist wonders.....

III

A. Comment on the following statement:

"Interracial dating and marriage are unacceptable only to white racists"

You may refer to:

- reactions of family, friends and community
- media treatment of the issue
- children's behaviour
- traditional views of the issue

B. Write 80/100 words on one of the following topics.

1. Race and politics in the U.S.A. today.
2. Coping with the dangers of the internet.

Cotação:

I

A – 15 pontos

B – 5 pontos

C – 30 pontos

D – 30 pontos

II

A- 15 pontos

B - 35 pontos

III

A – 30 pontos

B – 40 pontos

Total – 200 pontos