



PROVA DE EQUIVALÊNCIA À FREQUÊNCIA

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8 Páginas

Duração da Prova: 90 minutos.

2014

- Utilize a folha de resposta para responder integralmente às atividades constantes na prova. Quaisquer respostas dadas em folhas de rascunho não serão consideradas.
- Identifique claramente as atividades e os itens a que responde.
- Utilize apenas caneta ou esferográfica de tinta azul ou preta.
- É interdito o uso de «esferográfica-lápis» e de corretor.
- As cotações da prova encontram-se na página 6.
- Pode utilizar dicionários unilingues e/ou bilingues.
- Nos itens de resposta aberta, sempre que apresente mais do que uma resposta para o mesmo item, apenas a primeira será classificada. Será atribuída a *cotação 0* a respostas que não correspondam ao solicitado, independentemente da qualidade linguística do texto produzido.
- Nos itens de resposta fechada será atribuída a *cotação 0* às respostas:
 - que indiquem mais opções do que a(s) pedida(s), ainda que nelas esteja incluída a opção correta;
 - com número e/ou letra ilegível.
- As sugestões de distribuição do tempo de realização a seguir apresentadas têm como finalidade facilitar a gestão do tempo disponível:

Grupo I	30 minutos
Grupo II	20 minutos
Grupo III	30 minutos
Revisão geral	10 minutos

Read the text that follows.

Why do some Americanisms irritate people?



British people are used to the stream of Americanisms entering the language. But some are worse than others, argues Matthew Engel.

I have had a lengthy career in journalism. I hope that's because editors have found me reliable. I have worked with many talented colleagues. Sometimes I get invited to parties and meet influential people. Overall, I've had a tremendous time.

Lengthy. Reliable. Talented. Influential. Tremendous.

All of these words we use without a second thought were never part of the English language until the establishment of the United States.

10 The Americans imported English wholesale, forged it to meet their own needs, then exported their own words back across the Atlantic to be incorporated in the way we speak over here. Those seemingly innocuous words caused fury at the time.

15 My grandfather came to London on the outbreak of World War I and never lost his mid-European accent. His descendants have blended into the landscape. That's what happens with immigration. It's the same with vocabulary migration.

The French have always hated this process with a very Gallic passion, and L'Academie Francaise issues regular rulings on the avoidance of imported words. English isn't like that. It is a far more flexible language. Anarchic even.

20 That's part of the secret of its success. It has triumphed where Latin, French and the artificial language of Esperanto all ultimately failed, and become the natural medium of global communication. This is the version of English sometimes known as "Globish".

But what the world is speaking - even on levels more sophisticated than basic Globish - is not necessarily our English. According to the Oxford Guide to World English, "American English has a global role at the beginning of the 21st Century comparable to that of British English at the start of the 20th".

25 As an ex-American resident, I remain a big fan of baseball. But I sit over here and listen to people who know nothing of the games talk about ideas coming out of "left field". They speak about "three strikes and you're out" or "stepping up to the plate" without the foggiest idea what these phrases mean. I think the country has started to lose its own sense of itself.

30 In many respects, English and American are not coming together. When it comes to new technology, we often go our separate ways. They have cellphones - we have mobiles. We go to cash points or cash machines - they use ATMs. We have still never linked hands on motoring terminology - petrol, the boot, the bonnet, known in the US as gas, the trunk, the hood.

35 I accept that sometimes American phrases have a vigour and vivacity. A relative of mine told me recently he went to a business meeting chaired by a Californian woman who wanted everyone to speak frankly. It was "open kimono". How's that for a vivid expression?

But what I hate is the sloppy loss of our own distinctive phraseology through sheer idleness, lack of self-awareness and our attitude of cultural cringe. We encourage the diversity offered by Welsh and Gaelic - even Cornish is making a comeback. But we are letting British English wither.

Britain is a very distinct country from the US. Not better, not worse, different. And long live that difference.

40 That means maintaining the integrity of our own gloriously nuanced, subtle and supple version - the original version - of the English language.

In <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/> (adapted)

A: TRUE or FALSE? Quote from the text to support your answer.

1. The author of the article is a journalist.
2. *Lengthy, reliable* and *tremendous* were originally British English words.
3. There was much controversy about the incorporation of American words in English.
4. Immigrants tend to blend into the host country's culture.
5. The English language is much similar to the French, as far as the use of imported words is concerned.

B: Answer the following questions about the text. Try to use your own words as far as possible.

1. According to the author, which variety of English is now predominant in the English language?
2. Why is the English language so successful, compared to French or Latin?
3. Identify **three** examples of American English and point out their equivalents in British English.
4. According to the author, *why do some Americanisms irritate people?*

C: Find the appropriate synonym for the following words in the text (lines 1 to 21).

1. long 2. trustworthy 3. harmless 4. instructions 5. variety

D: Explain the following expressions in context.

1. "... we use without a second thought ..." (line 8)
2. "... without the foggiest idea ..." (line 28)
3. "And long live that difference." (lines 40-41)

II

A: Complete the text with a word from the box below.

sexy	girls	popular	modest	fashion
longer	doll	faith	market	alternative

Her 50th birthday is around the corner and she can no longer keep up with fashion. Can anyone save Sindy, the ...(1)... created to be a British rival to Barbie?

Healthy, ...(2)..., Sindy was the fashion doll created as a British girl-next-door ...(3)... to the rather more glamorous and ...(4)... American Barbie. She was the UK's most ...(5)... doll with about 80% of the fashion doll ...(6)... at her peak in 1985. But time has not been kind.

Fifty years on, Pedigree Toys, the Exeter-based company which created Sindy, can no ...(7)... keep up with the demands of ...(8)... and is looking for a firm to take her on to see if Sindy's values can work once again with the nation's girls.

But they have not lost ...(9)... in the doll, says Jerry Reynolds, of Pedigree Toys.

"Sindy is the girl-next-door, your friend... and she's been a comfort blanket to little ...(10)..., not just in Britain but across Europe and we believe those qualities stand the test of time."

B: Choose the appropriate word from the ones given to complete the sentences.

1. Matthew is a journalist which / who / where works for a British newspaper.
2. His / He's / Its articles are quite famous in the media community.
3. The flat which / when / where he lives has a wonderful view over St. James Park.
4. He had an uncle who's / who / whose accent was mid-European.
5. Some British people use American expressions but they don't know what that / those / this expressions actually mean.

C: Fill in the blanks with a suitable form from the verbs in brackets.

1. Matthew gave up ... (to drink) 5 years ago.
2. He decided ... (to write) this article after ... (to watch) a debate about the English language on TV.
3. He thinks British people must ... (to value) their own variety of English.
4. He can ... (to speak) five languages.

D: Rewrite the following sentences beginning them as indicated at the end. Make all necessary changes.

1. Although Matthew doesn't live in the US anymore, he still loves watching baseball games. **(In spite of)**
2. Editors think he is a reliable journalist. **(He)**
3. "My grandfather came to London on the outbreak of World War I and never lost his mid-European accent." **(Matthew said)**
4. Matthew was watching a baseball game. He forgot to call his editor. **(If)**

III

Choose ONE of the following topics and write 120-150 words on it.

A – *"The English language is nobody's special property. It is the property of the imagination: it is the property of the language itself."*

Derek Walcott (poet and playwright)

B - A friend is someone who gives you total freedom to be yourself.

Jim Morrison (lead singer of *The Doors*)

FIM

COTAÇÕES

Grupo I

A.	5 x 5 pontos	25 pontos
B.	4 x 10 pontos	40 pontos
C.	5 x 2 pontos.....	10 pontos
D.	3 x 5 pontos	<u>15 pontos</u>
		90 pontos

Grupo II

A.	10 x 1 ponto	10 pontos
B.	5 x 2 pontos	10 pontos
C.	5 x 4 pontos.....	20 pontos
D.	4 x 5 pontos	<u>20 pontos</u>
		60 pontos

Grupo III

A ou B.....	50 pontos
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Total da prova	200 pontos
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