



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

ESG / 2013 Exame de Inglês 1ª Época 10ª Classe 120 Minutos

Este exame contém vinte e seis (26) perguntas. Responda-as na sua folha de respostas. Em cada secção está indicada, entre parênteses a cotação.

Section I: Read the text carefully and then answer the questions below according to the information given in the text. (There are 5 marks for this section)

The Amazon forest, in Brazil, covers five million square kilometres-an area as big as the whole Europe excluding Russia. It contains one third of the world's trees.

However, the trees are disappearing. By 1974, a quarter of the forest had already been cut down. In the following year, 1975, 4% of the remaining trees were also cut down. If the destruction of the forest continues at the same rate, there will be nothing left by the year 2020.

Scientists say that the disappearance of the trees is already causing changes in the climate. In Peru, there is less snow than before on the high peaks of the Andes Mountains. In Bolivia, there is less rain than before and more wind. In some parts of North-east Brazil there is now very little rain.

What will happen if more of the Amazon forest is cut down? According to climatologists, two things are likely to happen: there will be serious effects on the world's climate, and the air that we breathe will lose some of its oxygen.

Trees absorb the gas carbon dioxide from the air, and give out oxygen into the air. The trees of the Amazon rain forest are chemically very active, and some scientists believe that they provide 50% of the world's annual production of oxygen. If we lose the tropical forests, the air will contain less oxygen and more carbon dioxide. It will become difficult-perhaps even impossible-to breathe.

With more carbon dioxide in the air, the temperature will rise, the ice-caps at the North and South poles will melt, the sea level will rise, and hundreds of coastal cities will become flooded.

Scientists do not all agree about the exact figures-the calculations can be done in different ways with different results. But all scientists agree that if we destroy the Amazon forest it will be environmental suicide-like losing an ocean. Life on Earth will become difficult, and it may become impossible.

Adapted from "the Cambridge English Course" p.77 (Michel swan & Catherine walker, 1989)

Glossary

snow - neve, nevada
breathe - respirar
melt - derreter, fundir
breath - terra, globo terrestre
absorb - absorver, incorporar

- 1. What is happening in the Amazon forest?
- 2. What will happen according to the climatologists?
- 3. Why is the Amazon forest important to the World?
- 4. What will happen in the World with more carbon dioxide in the air?
- 5. Give a title to the text.

Section II: Choose a word or group of words (A, B, C or D) that best fill the gap in each of the following sentences. Write the letter only. (There are 5 marks for this section)

6. The	ere many stud	lents in my class.					
A	is	B be	C	are	D	am	
						T) 1	

Please turn the paper over

					2013/10 ^a C	lass	e/Exame de Inglês/1ª Época
7. Al	I these are adjectives	EXC	CEPT				-
A	beautiful	B	big	C	talk	D	tall
8. Ho	ow do you the re	est o	f the family?				
A	treated	В	treat	C	is treat	D	treating
9. Ma	anuel always m	apik	o in the afternoon.				
A	dance	В	dances	C	dancing	D	will dance
10. M	Iarrabenta in th	e pro	ovince of Maputo.				
A	do origin	B	originate	C	originated	D	will originate
11. L	úcia is than Ma	ria.					
A	short	В	shorter	C	shortest	D	the shortest
12. L	ast year, journalists -		a lot of photos in th	ne inc	dependence day.		
	has taken		is taking		takes	D	took
13. G	birls nowadays have -		right to go to school	1.			
	a	B		C	the	D	this
14. Ja	apan and India 1	thous	sands of cars last vea	ar.			
	did	В	do	C	made	D	make

Section III: In the following text some words have been left out. From the words given below the text, select the one that best completes each space. Write the letter only. (There are 5 marks for this section)

C ugly

D handsome

When men were still hunters, and people lived in caves, it was very difficult for them to cross ---- 16 ----. They had to swim or walk across at a ---- 17 ---- where the water was shallow (a drift). They could easily throw a big ---- 18 ---- into the water, and step from one stone to another without wetting their ---- 19 ----. These are stepping stones. You may have used them yourself when crossing a ---- 20 ----. We can guess that a ---- 21 ---- sometimes cut down a ---- 22 ---- in such a way that it fell across the river or stream he wanted to cross. Many kinds of swinging ---- 23 ---- were built in early times. Modern man has copied this ---- 24 ---- to make the great suspension bridges of ---- 25 ----.

16.	A	rivers	В	paths	\mathbf{C}	water	D	forest
17.	A	country	В	place	\mathbf{C}	farm	D	yard
18.	A	steam	В	wound	\mathbf{C}	bullet	D	stone
19.	A	feet	В	figures	\mathbf{C}	names	D	foot
20.	A	ocean	В	water	\mathbf{C}	stream	D	village
21.	A	people	В	children	\mathbf{C}	man	D	girls
22.	A	plants	В	tree	\mathbf{C}	life	D	roots
23.	A	street	В	houses	\mathbf{C}	shop	D	bridges
24.	A	idea	В	feeling	\mathbf{C}	sentence	D	word
25.	A	phenomenon	В	today	\mathbf{C}	house	D	building

Section IV: Writing (There are 5 marks for this section)

15. Our teacher will be ----- if we do not do the homework.

B angry

26. In about 150 words, write a composition about how to prevent HIV/AIDS.

Do not sign your composition

A hungry