



U.S.A.V.E.

## COMISSÃO DE EXAMES DE ADMISSÃO

EXAME DE ADMISSÃO – 2025

### PROVA DE INGLÊS

#### INSTRUÇÕES

1. Confira o seu código de candidatura.
2. A prova tem duração de 120 minutos.
3. Lê atentamente o enunciado e responde na Folha de Respostas.
4. Para cada pergunta existem quatro alternativas de respostas, das quais uma está correcta.
5. Assinale apenas a correcta, marcando conforme se indica na Folha de Respostas.
6. No fim apenas a Folha de Respostas será aceite.

1. With the advancement of technology, working remotely or telework, has become more and more mainstream. In just about every field, there is room for certain positions to work from home or a remote location with the use of the Internet, video conferencing, Skype, and email. Of course, working remotely has its up and its downs, just like working in an office. Hiring remote workers is a great way to utilize talented people from around the world without the worry of paying huge moving expenses.
2. Having employees who work remotely certainly has its advantages. You suddenly open up a massive new group of potential employees for your business that may have the exact talents you need. When you're ready to start hiring employees for remote positions, you want to make sure that you have a solid job description for them, such as what they will be doing exactly, any specific hours that you need them to be working, how many times per day/week you need email updates or video conferencing from them, and so on. Once you have these areas hammered out and ready, you can then start posting job listings on social media sites, such as LinkedIn, and through job posting sites as well, such as Monster.
3. As a hiring manager, hiring remotely has its advantages. It means that you can suddenly look at candidates that you would have never looked at before. And, you will easily be able to schedule interviews, even if they are across the globe, with different video conferencing and programs like Skype.
4. As an owner or manager, remote workers also offer you a price cut. This lower cost revolves more around your office expenses, such as not having to upgrade to a larger



- office, supplies, equipment, and more. It frees up both capital and space in your current office, while still offering you a well-qualified candidate.
5. For the employees themselves, there are some excellent tax advantages if they are working from a home office. Remote employees are able to work a more flexible schedule, which is a wonderful thing for families that may not be able to afford child care or may have health problems. They are still able to work a full-time job without the added costs of child care, commutes, lunches, and so on.
  6. For all sides, working remotely has a lot of advantages over holding a huge office building filled with employees. Of course, remote workstations are not ready for every market out there - yet. If you are considering hiring remote employees, consider all that you have to offer them and what they can offer you as well. You might just find that the benefits of working remotely offer more than you could have imagined.
  7. When it comes to the down side of working remotely, there are only a few problems that can pop up but are easily managed. One of the main problems that remote workers face is learning time management. Managing your time can be especially hard if you work from home, where there is always something that can distract you from your work.
  8. Remote workers have to learn to treat their remote position as a job, and not just something they do in their spare time. Employers can help by realizing that any initial drop in performance is usually only temporary, and after a period of adjustment, virtual employees are reported to be more productive than their in-office coworkers in over 2/3rds of cases.

### Reading

**Section 1:** Read the text above and choose the most appropriate answer to complete the statements below

1. Hiring remote workers is a great way to utilize \_\_\_\_\_ professionals.  
☒ A. Gifted                      B. Bad                      C. Weak                      D. Lazy
2. Of course, working remotely has its \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A. Not information in the text                      B. Disadvantages  
☐ C. Advantages                      ☒ D. Advantages and disadvantages
3. As an owner or manager, \_\_\_\_\_ workers also offer you a price cut.  
☒ A. Part-time                      B. Full time  
☐ C. Inexperienced                      D. Experienced full-time
4. One of the main \_\_\_\_\_ that remote workers face is learning time management.  
☒ A. Benefit                      B. Solutions                      B. Advantage                      D. Challenges
5. In just about every field, there is \_\_\_\_\_ for certain positions to work from home or a remote location.  
☒ A. Space                      B. Bedroom                      C. A criteria                      D. Challenge



6. The advantages of working remotely \_\_\_\_\_ the disadvantages.  
 A. Outnumber B. underpins C. Outbreaks D. Balances
7. One of the advantages of hiring a remote worker for employers is ...  
 A. Recruiting younger and experienced workers B. Selecting Women  
 C. Avoiding child labour D. Cutting the company expenses
8. Working remotely brings advantages for...  
 A. Both the employee and the employer B. Only the employee  
 C. Only the employer D. No information in the text
9. The text suggests that...  
 A. Remote workers are more productive than in-office workers  
 B. In-office workers are more productive than remote workers  
 C. Their level of productivity is the same  
 D. No information in the text
10. According to the text there are \_\_\_\_\_ challenges in working remotely than in being an in-office worker.  
 A. More B. Much C. Few D. Fewer

**Section 2: Read the text and choose the best definition of words in bold in the text.**

11. The word **room** in paragraph-1 means...  
 A. An apartment B. Area C. Space D. Classroom
12. The word **downs** in paragraph-1 means...  
 A. In a lower positions B. Miserable C. Disadvantages D. Unhappy
13. The word **them** in paragraph-2 means...  
 A. The employees B. The employers C. The in-office workers D. Remote workers
14. The expression **hammered up** in paragraph-2 means...  
 A. Beat with a hammer B. Clearly set C. Hit D. Using a hammer
15. The expression **price cut** in paragraph-4 means...  
 A. Low-income B. Low expenses C. Low salary D. Low price at the market
16. The word **commutes** in paragraph-5 means...  
 A. Community expenses B. Travel expenses C. Community work D. Common bills
17. The word **all** in paragraph-6 means ...  
 A. Both the employee's and the employer's sides B. The employer's side  
 C. The employee's side D. Both the remote worker's and the employer's side.
18. The expression **pop up** in paragraph-7 means...  
 A. Arise B. Finish C. Continue D. Repeat
19. The word **spare** in paragraph-8 means ...  
 A. Auxiliary B. Main C. Free D. Replacement
20. The word **coworkers** in paragraph-8 means ...  
 A. Remote workers B. Employers C. Colleagues D. 2/3rds of the cases



George is a student at Save University, he \_\_\_\_\_ (21) geography, he has special love for the nature and the environment, I \_\_\_\_\_ (22) say that George has fallen in love with the environment; most probably that is why he is studying Environment Management and Community Development. George discusses environment issues \_\_\_\_\_ (23) he was the owner of the environment. I think our country needs more people like George. The other day, George \_\_\_\_\_ (24) I were strolling along Xai-Xai beach then we saw two boys throwing empty cans of beer into the water, George angrily asked the boys to pick the cans up and put them in a dust bin meters away. George nearly gave a black eye to the older boy who tried to resist \_\_\_\_\_ (25) orders. The argument turned fiercer \_\_\_\_\_ (26) fiercer as the two parts fought to have their opinion heard. I tried to persuade George to leave \_\_\_\_\_ (27) boys alone as the place turned peopled with some supporting the boys and a few supporting George. The more I tried the more George persisted, as if I was fueling his anger. \_\_\_\_\_ (28), after a long show at shore the boy gave in, the boy folded his pair of trousers, entered the water and collected the cans before shouting to George "camarária de merda" and \_\_\_\_\_ (29) rushed as fast as his thin legs would take him. We all laughed when George tried to follow the young boy; I mean you need to do a lot of sports \_\_\_\_\_ (30) to keep pace with naughty boys not to say follow naughty boys.

**Section 3: Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate words**

- |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| 21. A. Like                                     | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Likes | C. liked                                  | D. Is liking                             |
| 22. A. Shall                                    | B. Will                                   | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Might | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. May  |
| 23. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. Because | B. Although                               | C. As if                                  | D. Unless                                |
| 24. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. And     | B. But                                    | C. Or                                     | D. Both                                  |
| 25. A. My                                       | B. Our                                    | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. His   | D. Her                                   |
| 26. A. But                                      | B. As                                     | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. And   | D. Both                                  |
| 27. A. A  | B. Some                                   | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. The   | D. Any                                   |
| 28. A. Eventually                               | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Even  | C. Although                               | D. Both                                  |
| 29. A. So,                                      | B. Though                                 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Then  | D. Unless                                |
| 30. A. Then                                     | B. And                                    | C. So                                     | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. Just |

**Section 4: Choose the most appropriate answer to fill in the gaps (Grammar)**

As time \_\_\_\_\_ (31), the power of newspapers seems to be on the \_\_\_\_\_ (32). This is odd because in the relatively \_\_\_\_\_ (33) past people were predicting that the influence of the written word would diminish in \_\_\_\_\_ (34) proportion to the rate of increase of the spoken word and moving image through TV and video. The Internet, cable and satellite television, Teletext and multi-media computers in \_\_\_\_\_ (35) other home should surely have \_\_\_\_\_



(36) for newspapers by now, particularly alongside a perceptible resurgence in the audiences for news-carrying radio stations. How have these organs survived, let alone \_\_\_\_\_ (37), particularly on a Sunday? Why do people who have seen a football or tennis \_\_\_\_\_ (38) live or on the small screen rush the next day to read a \_\_\_\_\_ (39) version of it in four or five columns which surely cannot mean more to the reader than that self-same viewer of the previous afternoon or evening? Why would anyone who has seen a film and formed a \_\_\_\_\_ (40) impression of it...

(Adapted from the FCE)

31 A. Flies

☒ B. Passes

C. Goes

D. Drags

32 A. Increase

B. Rice

☒ C. Expansion

D. Build

33 A. Latest

B. Distant

C. Immediate

D. Recent

34 A. Exact

B. Direct

C. Precise

☒ D. Equal

35 A. All

☒ B. Any

☒ C. Every

D. One

36 A. Done

B. Gone

☒ C. Stood

D. Set

37 A. Flourished

☒ B. Bloomed

C. Flowered

D. Rooted

38 A. Game

B. Set

C. Match

D. Meeting

39 A. Curtailed

B. Cut

C. Reduced

D. Potted

40 A. Vivid

B. Coloured

C. Bright

☒ D. Direct