

MINISTÉRIO DA MARINHA
 DIRETORIA DE ENSINO DA MARINHA 1993/1994
 ESCOLA NAVAL

CONCURSO DE ADMISSÃO À ESCOLA NAVAL - 1993

PROVA 3 - INGLÊS

INSTRUÇÕES GERAIS

- 1 - Esta Prova é composta de um questionário, contendo 10 questões e valendo cem pontos.
- 2 - A duração total da Prova será de três horas.
- 3 - Escreva o seu nome e número de Inscrição, abaixo da linha picotada desta capa.
- 4 - A Prova deverá ser resolvida a caneta. Não serão consideradas as respostas que estiverem escritas a lápis.
- 5 - Só comece a responder a Prova ao ser dada a ordem para iniciá-la, interrompendo a sua execução no momento em que for determinado.
- 6 - Iniciada a Prova, só será permitido dirigir-se ao Fiscal em caso de problema de saúde ou ocorrência grave que impossibilite a sua realização.
- 7 - Ao terminar a Prova, devolve o Questionário ao Fiscal.
- 8 - O candidato deverá cumprir, rigorosamente, as determinações constantes das "Instruções Gerais aos Candidatos", que serão lidas, obrigatoriamente, pelo Supervisor/Fiscal antes do início da Prova.

RUBRICA DO PROFESSOR	NOTA	USO	DA	EN	ESCALA DE
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PROVA 3 - INGLÊS

NOME DO CANDIDATO: _____

Nº DA INSCRIÇÃO	NOTA	USO	DA	EN

1993/1994

The People of South Vietnam

Nearly all the news from Vietnam is of battles, the spread of communist power in the countryside, terrorism in the cities, of more American soldiers arriving, and attempts by the South Vietnamese government to hold back the communist tide. It is a dramatic story, and it is told by outsiders.

How can it be told from inside? What is it really like in South Vietnam these days to be a student, a Buddhist priest, a teacher, or a farmer? During a recent visit to the city of Hue, I did learn one thing from the people there; that is that, even if the South Vietnam story fades out of the news, these people know that they have got to go on living there until they die. Whatever the government, there is no escape for them. When you talk to some of the students at the university you find a bitterness that the future should look so black. One young man said: 'None of us is a communist; but we ought to have the chance to build a country worth fighting for. Instead, men who worked with the French colonialists are still powerful in the army and in the government. Yet when we leave the university are we expected to do three years' military service, and maybe twice as long, so that these people can be safe?'

This viewpoint is found not only among students; it was echoed by a man high in the academic world who had recently been around the villages talking to farmers. He said: 'These people are very simple but they are not stupid. And when they are called up for the army they make good soldiers even though they know

that if they are killed their families become beggars. Yet they fight. But they ask why the government does not give them something to fight for. Why is nothing done to give land to the poorer farmers? Why are there such small hopes of a better life
30 in this country which is really so rich?

What everyone wants in South Vietnam is to go on living. Anyone who thinks of the war in South Vietnam as a simple battle between communism on the one hand and the forces of sweetness and light on the other, is making a big mistake. The communists may
35 see this terrible fighting as a kind of holy war and perhaps the Americans do too, but it doesn't look like a holy war to the ordinary South Vietnamese man who gets the biggest share of the killing; to him it looks a terrible mess.

(from "The Listener")

1ª Questão:

According to the text, answer the following questions in

PORTUGUESE. (Valor: 25 pontos)

1. How did the Vietnamese university students feel about the war in their country? (2 pontos)

De que o futuro não deve ser tão sombrio

2. Why did they feel like that? (3 pontos)

De que havia um motivo para lutar

3. What did the farmers expect from the government? (3 pontos)

4. What were the professor's remarks about the country people?
(10 pontos)

Personas simples

5. What were the forces of "sweetness and light"? (4 pontos)

Os americanos e franceses

6. Why didn't the ordinary Vietnamese man see the war as a holy war? (3 pontos)

Porque a maior parte dos mortos eram do Vietnã

2ª Questão:

According to the text, mark the correct alternative.

(Valor: 15 pontos)

1. We don't hear much about what the Vietnamese people think because
 - (a) the news is told by foreigners.
 - (b) there is so much fighting going on.
 - (c) the government will not let us find out.
 - (d) the communists are too powerful.
 - (e) they are too naive to give an opinion.

2. Many students are angry because
 - (a) they don't want to fight against the communists.
 - (b) they don't like fighting for the government because they don't like the government.
 - (c) they want to fight against the government.
 - (d) they have to fight against the Americans.
 - (e) they like both the Vietnamese and the Americans.

3. These people in the last line of paragraph 2 means
 - (a) the government.
 - (b) the soldiers.
 - (c) the students.
 - (d) the farmers.
 - (e) the foreigners.

4. The villagers

- (a) are so stupid they will fight without knowing what they are fighting for.
- (b) fight but are clever enough to wonder why they have to.
- (c) won't fight because they don't want their families to become beggars.
- (d) are willing to fight but only if the government does something to help them.
- (e) don't fight because they don't know how.

5. The writer thinks the Vietnamese war is

- (a) righteous.
- (b) heroic.
- (c) holy.
- (d) nasty.
- (e) glorious.

3a. Questão:

What do the following words which are underlined in the text refer to? (Valor: 5 pontos)

- 1. it (line 06) _____
- 2. these people (line 10) _____ Os fazendeiros, os budistas e professores
- 3. us (line 15) _____
- 4. their (line 26) _____ Os fazendeiros
- 5. It (line 36) _____ A guerra

4a Questão:

Choose an item from the list below to fill in each blank in the sentences. (Valor: 15 pontos)

~~none~~ - ~~them~~ all - every - anywhere - any - something - nowhere - some
- all - they all - somewhere - everywhere - nothing - both - none of

1. I haven't read all of this book, but I've read some of it.
At least I know something about the subject.
2. I haven't read ~~none~~ ^{any} of the last four chapters yet, so
I know nothing about them.
3. Every man in town assembled to hear the verdict.
They all came, and the verdict was announced to them all.
4. Douglas had invited all his classmates to his birthday party, but, unfortunately, none of them came. He was so disappointed that he broke up with them.
5. A: - I can't find my pen anywhere.
I've looked everywhere for it.
B: - But it must be somewhere.
6. Where's Jane gone? Nowhere She's here!
7. The twins are both visiting their grandmother.
8. John and his friends left all for the discotheque, but none of them has come back yet.

5ª Questão:

Fill in the blanks with the comparative or superlative degree of the word given in brackets. (Valor: 10 pontos)

1. Which is heavier / less heavier (heavy), iron or lead ?
2. This brand of aspirin is more The most / The least effective (effective) in relieving pain.
3. I feel much better (well) today than I did yesterday.
4. You'll have to do your next homework more carefully (carefully) than this.
5. The worst (wise) man that has ever lived could not answer that question.
6. That was the worst (bad) film I saw last year.
7. The lower (low) you speak, the less I understand.
8. Speak louder (loud). I can hardly hear you.
9. This is by far ^{deparado} the easiest (easy) of the four methods.
10. They'll go to a farther (far) place than you do.

6ª Questão:

Fill in the blanks with the, a, an or Ø (if no article should be used) (Valor: 5 pontos)

1. On our trip to Spain, we crossed the Atlantic Ocean.
2. The priest went to _____ prison to visit a young man who was awaiting execution.
3. David attended _____ New York University.
4. All students must wear a uniform.
5. Believe him for he's really an honest man.

7ª Questão:

Answer, using the verb in brackets as an adjective either in its -ING or -ED forms. (Valor: 5 pontos)

1. The abandoned (abandon) car was towed away by the police.
2. The young writer was pleased with the editor's encouraging (encourage) remarks.
3. A growing (grow) child needs a protein-rich diet.
4. She found herself in an embarrassing (embarrass) situation last night.
5. The expected (expect) performance did not take place.

I will pass if I study hard

I would pass if I studied (were)

I would have passed if I had studied

ING →

ED ←

8ª Questão:

Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words given.

Do not change the meaning of the original sentence.

(Valor: 5 pontos)

1. I wonder what that light is. It can't be of a house because it is moving.

It can't be a house light because if it were it wouldn't be moving

2. My teacher didn't wake up early, so he wasn't in time for class.

If he had woken up early, he would have arrived on time

3. The children will go to the beach on Sunday only because it is summer.

If it weren't summer the children wouldn't go to the beach

4. Unless you give him a present, the little boy will be angry.

If you don't give him a present, the little boy will be angry

get

become

turn

grow

5. I won't buy her an ice-cream because she is ill.

If she weren't ill I would buy her an ice-cream

9ª Questão:

Rewrite in Indirect Speech using the introductory phrases given in brackets. (Valor: 5 pontos)

1. (Can you tell me) 'Where did they go?'

Can you tell me where they went

2. (She told us) 'Don't stop writing'.

She told us not to stop writing

3. (They asked us) 'Who is that young lady?'

They asked us who that young lady was

4. (I refused to ask) 'Will he accept the job?'

I refused to ask if he would accept the job

5. (They wondered) 'Can our platoon attack tomorrow?'

They wondered if our platoon could attack ^{the} day after

① subject

② to be (active)

③ N (PP.)

10a Questão:

Fill each of the blanks in the following passage with the correct passive voice form of the verbs in brackets.

(Valor: 10 pontos)

"This painting is the famous Mona Lisa - or La Gioconda, as it
----- *is known* ----- (know). It ----- *was painted* -----
(paint) by Leonardo da Vinci many years ago. The Mona Lisa
----- *is regarded* ----- (regard) as Leonardo's finest work and
he ----- *is considered* ----- (consider) to be one of the finest
artists that has ever lived. Over the centuries people
----- *have been inspired* ----- (inspire) by Mona Lisa's smile and
numerous academic papers ----- *have been written* ----- (write) to try
to explain its meaning. Leonardo was also an inventor. In Italy you
can see sketches he made, clearly showing flying machines. But those
sketches ----- *were found* ----- (find) four hundred years
had been found
before the aeroplane ----- *was made* ----- (make). At the
moment a model ----- *is being built* ----- (build) based on the
sketches, and soon, tests ----- *will be carried out* ----- (carry out)
to see if Leonardo's aeroplane would have flown."

(adapted from The Cambridge First Certificate
Workbook by Robert Marsden)