



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

ESG / 2014
10ª Classe

Exame de Inglês

Extraordinário
90 Minutos

Este exame contém vinte e seis (26) perguntas. Leia-as com atenção e responda na sua folha de exame.

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)

There are many kinds of animals in the world. Elephants, giraffes, lions and tigers are wild animals. They live in forests. Animals like cows, horses, sheep, dogs, cats, goats and chickens, are domestic animals. They are looked after by human beings.

Some wild animals are disappearing. There are many reasons for this. In the Amazon River Valley, for example, people have cut down most of the trees where some small monkeys live. These monkeys cannot survive without these special trees. Some birds are disappearing because they eat poison that farmers put down to kill rats. There are people, too, who kill animals for food and others for pleasure. Such killing of animals can also lead to the animals' extinction. When animals are in danger of becoming extinct, we call them "endangered species". In order to prevent animals from disappearing, people should stop cutting down trees, and create special parks to keep endangered species.

Domestic animals aren't usually endangered, because people need such animals. Cows and goats give us milk and chickens give us eggs. Dogs often guard our homes and cats may be kept as pets.

Adapted

Glossary

wild animals – animais selvagens

cut down – cortar

extinction – extinção

domestic animals – animais domésticos

disappearing – desaparecer

1. What is the difference between domestic and wild animals?
2. Why are small monkeys disappearing from the Amazon River Valley?
3. What are endangered species?
4. What should people do to prevent animals' extinction?
5. In one or two sentences, write the overall idea of 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. How ----- do you go to the beach?

A often

B much

C sometimes

D many

7. Ana is studying engineering at UEM. She wants to be ----- engineer.

A so

B the

C an

D a

8. Niassa is ----- Province in Mozambique.

A the largest

B large

C larger

D largest

Please turn the paper over

9. All these are phrasal verbs **EXCEPT**-----.
- A take off B go away C take us D bring up
10. I will learn English ----- I want to study in England.
- A but B because C or D and
11. I usually go on holiday ----- December.
- A since B under C at D in
12. The children were taught well last year, -----?
- A were they B wasn't they C was they D weren't they
13. Parents face severe criticism for giving cruel ----- to children.
- A punishment B gift C award D praise
14. He can't _____ English.
- A speak B to speak C not to speak D speaks
15. Which word is **NOT** an adverb?
- A usually B daily C speedily D hungry

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)

In the mind of many people, there is no longer issue related to language learning. They argue that ---- **16** ---- has already become a world ---- **17** ---- by virtue of the political and economic progress made by English-speaking ---- **18** ----, and is likely to remain gradually consolidating its position. An impressive variety of ---- **19** ---- about usage support this view. According to conservative estimates,---- **20** ---- speakers have now reached around 300 million; a further 300 million use English as a ---- **21** ---- language; and a further 100 million use it fluently as a foreign language. This is an ---- **22** ---- of around 40% since the 1950s. More radical estimates, which include speakers with a lower level of language fluency and awareness, have suggested that the overall total is these days well in excess of 1000 million. The ---- **23** ---- results largely from a lack of precise details about English language use in such ---- **24** ---- as the Indian sub-continent, where the historical impact of the language exercises a continuing influence on many of its 900 million ---- **25** ----.

16. A English B Dialect C Fashion D Pronunciation
17. A home B house C language D place
18. A countries B houses C researches D relatives
19. A ancients B cities C countryside D facts
20. A mother-tongue B number C people D whistle-stop
21. A bridges B dam C lines D second
22. A bay B increase C shout D ocean
23. A police B space C temple D variation
24. A figures B sculpture C areas D books
25. A doctors B patients C people D sheep

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

26. In about 150 words, write a composition about **a popular dance you know.**

Do not sign your composition

THE END

Section I: Reading

1. Wild animals live in forests while domestic animals are kept as pets or produce food.
2. People have cut down the trees where they live.
3. Animals that are in danger of becoming extinct.
4. Stop cutting down the trees and create special parks.
5. Wild and domestic animals (Other answers can also be accepted as long as they give the general idea of the text.)

..... 5 x 1,0 = 5,0 marks

Section II: Grammar

6. A
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. B
11. D
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. D

.....10 x 0,5 = 5,0 Marks

Section III: Vocabulary

16. A
17. C
18. A
19. D
20. A
21. D
22. B
23. D
24. C
25. C

..... 10 x 0,5 = 5,0 marks

Section IV: Writing

26. (Check the marking scheme)

..... 5,0 Marks

TOTAL 20,0 Marks

Writing Marking Scale

Band	Description
<p>5 Marks 20 - 18</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Effective communication with accuracy</i></p> <p>The writing effectively addresses the writing task. It demonstrates a well developed logical organisational structure with clearly stated main ideas and sufficient supporting details. It has almost no errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax. No difficulty is experienced by the reader.</p>
<p>4 Marks 17 – 14</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Good communication with few inaccuracies</i></p> <p>The writing adequately addresses almost all of the writing task, though it deals with some parts more effectively than others. It demonstrates a generally well developed logical organisational structure with main ideas and supporting details. It has relatively few significant errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax. Very little difficulty is experienced by the reader.</p>
<p>3 Marks 13 – 10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Acceptable communication with some inaccuracies</i></p> <p>The writing adequately addresses most of the writing task. On the whole, it demonstrates an adequately developed organisational structure, though there may occasionally be a lack of relevance, clarity, consistency or support. It has occasional errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax, which may sometimes interfere with meaning. Occasional difficulty is experienced by the reader.</p>
<p>2 Marks 9 – 7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Problematic communication with frequent inaccuracies</i></p> <p>The writing only addresses some of the writing task. It demonstrates an inadequate organisational structure, and there may quite often be a lack of relevance, clarity, consistency or support. It has frequent errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax. Some difficulty is experienced by the reader.</p>
<p>1 Marks 6 – 0</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Almost no communication</i></p> <p>The writing almost completely fails to address the writing task. It has neither an organisational structure nor coherence. Almost all sentences contain errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or syntax. Even after considerable effort on the part of the reader, the text is largely incomprehensible.</p>