

Este exame contém quarenta (40) perguntas com 4 alternativas de resposta cada uma. Escolha a alternativa correcta e RISQUE a letra correspondente na sua folha de respostas.

I. Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following text.

Nelson Rholihlahla Mandela, also known as Madiba, was born on 18th July 1918, in a small village in the district of Mthatha in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa. He was the first black president of South Africa, and the first to be elected in a fully representative democratic election. He held office from 1994 to 1999.

Mandela was an anti-apartheid activist, and in 1961 he became the leader of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the armed wing of the African National Congress (ANC). He was found guilty on accusation of sabotage and other crimes in 1962. He served 27 years in prison on Robben Island, near Cape Town. On 2nd February 1990, president F. W. De Klerk lifted the ban on the ANC and other anti-apartheid organizations, and announced that Mandela would be released. On 11th February 1990, Mandela walked from the Victor Verster Prison as a free man.

On the day of his release, Mandela made a speech to the nation and committed himself to peace and reconciliation with the country's white minority. But he made it clear that the ANC armed struggle was not yet over: *"our resort to the armed struggle in 1960, with the formation of the military wing of the ANC (Umkhonto we Sizwe), was a purely defensive action against the violence of apartheid. The factors which necessitated the armed struggle still exist today. We have no option but to continue. We express the hope that a climate conducive to a negotiated settlement will be created soon, so that there may no longer be the need for the armed struggle"*.

Mandela married three times. His first wife was Evelyn Ntoko Mase, with whom he had two sons, Madiba Thembekile and Makghatho, and two daughters, both named Makaziwe. The couple broke up after 13 years, in 1957. He then married Winnie Madikizela. They had two daughters, Zenani and Zindziswa.

Adapted from Learning English 12

1. When was Nelson Mandela Born?

A 1918

B 1962

C 1994

D 1999

2. How did Mandela become president?

- A Being the leader of the ANC
B He was elected democratically
C De Klerk allowed him
D He was obliged by his wife

3. Which of these events happened on the 2nd February 1990?

- A A speech to that nation was made
B Mandela was sent to Robben Island
C Mandela lifted the ban on the ANC
D Mandela's release was announced

4. Why was the military wing of the ANC formed?

- A As a measure against the violence of apartheid
B For the release of Mandela from prison
C To comfort the country's white minority
D To create a negotiated settlement

5. How many children did Mandela have?

- A 4
B 5
C 6
D 7

II. Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following text.

What is law?

There are many statues and pictures of Lady Justice but all of them depict her with a blindfold and holding some balancing scales and a sword. She is a symbol of justice and fairness as it should be practised worldwide in all legal systems of all countries. Lady Justice is therefore always shown as a goddess equipped with the three symbols:

- The *sword* symbolises the power that courts have to judge legal cases.
- The *scales* symbolise how justice must be balanced and how both sides should be considered.
- The *blindfold* symbolises how justice is impartial and has no favourites.

So what is law?

Law is a system of rules that govern a country in order to keep order, uphold justice and prevent any harm to individual people and their property.

Law acts as an impartial mediator in relations and conflicts between people. The law can shape a country's politics, economics and society in numerous ways, while in other countries the law is shaped by religion. Law raises important and complex issues concerning equality, fairness and justice. Law establishes rights and responsibilities in a variety of ways, and enforces them through the police and criminal justice systems such as the courts. Law also provides healthy inquiries into legal history, philosophy, economic analysis or sociology.

Source: Learning English 12

6. What is Lady Justice?

- A A beautiful woman
B A symbol of justice
C The court
D The prison

7. How many symbols does Lady Justice have?

- A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4

8. Which symbol represents the balance of justice? The...

- A blindfold.
B scales.
C statue.
D sword.

9. Why do countries have laws?

- A For justice to be uncorrupted
B For the lawyers to get jobs
C To keep order and uphold justice
D To provide harm to individuals

10. How does the law enforce rights and responsibilities?

- A Inquiring philosophers and economists
B Providing healthy inquiries into history
C Studying economics and sociology
D Through the police and justice systems

III. Choose the best word or words in options (A, B, C or D) to complete each gap or each sentence.

11. These verbs are in past simple, EXCEPT...

- A blessed. B cried. C drove. D eat.

12. They missed the train but ----- they caught a taxi to arrive at the airport on time.

- A actually B immediately C ironically D previously

13. Have you looked at ----- in the mirror today? You're so gorgeous.

- A itself B myself C themselves D yourself

14. "Who ----- you ----- for?"

- A are/waiting B have/waiting C is/wait D were/wait

15. Paulina Chiziane ----- a new book recently.

- A entered B published C reads D viewed

16. My brother was born after colonialism but he ----- during the civil war.

- A broke n B fell down C grew up D took off

17. If we pass this year, we ----- a scholarship next year.

- A gets B got C have got D will get

18. This car ----- last week but it is broken again.

- A is repairing B has repaired C was repaired D will repair

19. Why is the dog ----- like that? Something strange is happening.

- A barking B smiling C speaking D working

20. Covid-19 ----- a lot of people in 2020.

- A kill B killed C killing D kills

21. Did the policeman ----- you which way to go?

- A said B say C tell D tells

22. The traffic light is red. You ----- stop.

- A have B must C mustn't D shouldn't

23. We are teaching ----- to build a house.

- A herself B myself C ourselves D themselves

24. We decided to wait ----- until John arrived. He was too late.
A dangerously B nervously C patiently D strangely
25. I can't stop laughing. I ----- from the bike in such a funny way.
A fell down B got up C took off D walked away
26. The doctor ----- her to take the tablets every eight hours in order to get better results.
A advised B blessed C punished D said
27. Laura's school ----- in the 1970s, before independence.
A are built B is building C was built D would build
28. Tomas ----- be home this time. Let's pay him a visit.
A can't B have C might D won't
29. The dog hurt ----- while climbing the wall.
A myself B itself C ourselves D themselves
30. Marrabenta is danced in the south of Mozambique, -----?
A does it B doesn't it C is it D isn't it
31. An indirect tax is not a voluntary...
A contribution. B demand. C price. D resource.
32. Which of these famous people is NOT a Mozambican musician?
A Calene B Mabermuda C MC Roger D Neyma Alfredo
33. Júlia Duarte is a Mozambican ----- from Beira.
A athlete B dancer C pianist D singer
34. One of the procedures to reduce Covid-19 infections is through social...
A distancing. B engagement. C violence. D warranty.
35. The customs authorities work hard to avoid the ----- of goods.
A authenticity B contraband C exportation D purchase
36. Who from the following people was killed by a letter bomb?
A Eduardo Mondlane B Marcelino dos Santos C Nelson Mandela D Samora Machel
37. Samora Machel was the first ----- of Mozambique
A administrator B candidate C deputy D president
38. HIV can be transmitted through ----- transfusion.
A blood B liquor C water D skin
39. The suspect was not condemned because his ----- proved that he was innocent.
A court B crime C lawyer D opponent
40. The provincial governors in Mozambique are elected through ----- vote.
A family B leader C popular D presidential