

Exame Final Nacional de Inglês
Prova 550 | 1.ª Fase | Ensino Secundário | 2018

11.º Ano de Escolaridade – Continuação – bienal

Decreto-Lei n.º 139/2012, de 5 de julho

Duração da Componente Escrita da Prova: 105 minutos. | Tolerância: 30 minutos. **15 Páginas**

A componente escrita da prova é constituída por três partes (A, B e C) e inicia-se com a compreensão do oral.

Apresente apenas uma resposta para cada item.

Responda aos itens, preferencialmente, pela ordem em que se apresentam.

Para cada resposta, identifique a parte e o item.

Apresente as suas respostas de forma legível.

Utilize apenas caneta ou esferográfica de tinta azul ou preta.

Não é permitido o uso de corretor. Risque aquilo que pretende que não seja classificado.

É permitida a consulta de dicionários unilingues ou bilingues, sem restrições nem especificações.

Nas respostas aos itens, não forneça elementos da sua identificação pessoal, como o seu nome.

As citações dos itens encontram-se no final do enunciado da prova.

Nos termos da lei em vigor, as provas de avaliação externa são obras protegidas pelo Código do Direito de Autor e dos Direitos Conexos. A sua divulgação não suprime os direitos previstos na lei. Assim, é proibida a utilização destas provas, além do determinado na lei ou do permitido pelo IAVE, I.P., sendo expressamente vedada a sua exploração comercial.

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ATENÇÃO

Só pode virar esta página quando receber indicação para tal.

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Part A – Listening

Text 1

1. You will hear a radio interview about voluntourism.

For items 1.1. to 1.7., choose the correct option (A, B or C).

On your answer sheet, write only the numbers and the letters.

1.1. How many Americans would consider being short-term volunteers?

(A) 13%

(B) 14%

(C) 40%

1.2. The rise in the popularity of voluntourism has led to the creation of

(A) online tourism agencies.

(B) countless unethical companies.

(C) a new market in tourism.

1.3. Dr Copley thinks future voluntourists should be

(A) careful.

(B) industrious.

(C) determined.

1.4. Dr Copley thinks it is better to work with organisations that have

(A) local programmes.

(B) worldwide impact.

(C) a charitable status.

1.5. Why should projects last at least three months?

(A) Because voluntourists need time to develop their skills.

(B) Because they are more beneficial to the communities.

(C) Because voluntourism organisations require it.

1.6. Why does Dr Copley say some voluntourists may damage communities?

- (A) Because they take local people's jobs.
- (B) Because they overestimate their own abilities.
- (C) Because they neglect their responsibilities.

1.7. Dr Copley's last words, "Act like a worker and not a tourist", convey

- (A) a recommendation.
- (B) a warning.
- (C) an order.

Text 2

2. You will hear three young people talking about their involvement in voluntourism.

Match the names (**Ben, Mary** or **Lucas**) in column **A** with the ideas they express in column **B**.

All the ideas apply once.

On your answer sheet, write only the names and the numbers.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Ben Mary Lucas	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Nature may be severely affected by tourism.2. Growing ecological awareness shapes people's attitudes for the better.3. Turtle counting was an enjoyable task.4. When not working, observing the local biodiversity was a favourite activity.5. This experience has contributed to both personal and intellectual growth.

Part B – Use of English and Reading

Sofia and Fred decided to take part in a volunteer project during their summer holidays to build an Ecovillage in Scotland.

Read the sentences about their experience. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. You must use between **3** and **5** words, including the word given.

Do not change the word given.

Write only the numbers and the missing words.

1. Before Sofia and Fred applied for the project, they did some research.

It was only _____ that they applied for the project. (HAVING)

2. Although Sofia and Fred were not experienced, they soon learnt how to help.

Sofia and Fred soon learnt how to help _____. (SPITE)

3. Sofia and Fred have now gone home and they're sorry their project was so short.

They wish the project _____. (LONGER)

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You are going to read a text about ecotourism.

How a Mexican resort invented ecotourism

Long before governments met in Paris to try to thrash out a deal for a sustainable planet, every year since 1990, in the tropical rainforest of the Yucatan, they have been quietly celebrating their own sustainability anniversary.

I stumbled upon the plans for that jungle party while on a recent family holiday to the Yucatan, 5
unaware that we were at the birthplace of “sustainable tourism”. The very idea of ecotourism was planted among the trees of Mexico in the early 1970s by a pioneering American academic who organised what he called “eco-tours” to the Yucatan for adventurous travellers. But it was not until December 1990 that Xcaret Park opened its gates for the first time.

10 In the 80s, most holidaymakers coming to this part of Mexico went to Cancun. But it wasn't everyone's cup of tea. More daring holidaymakers travelled along the coast, going wherever the wind blew them, down into the less developed southern part of the Yucatan, looking for mysterious and exotic landscapes. As this part was relatively isolated from the rest of Mexico, it had developed a unique culture which, along with beautiful natural wonders, was a powerful draw for those less impressed with the busy social life of Cancun.

15 Meanwhile, exploring the rainforest was a Mexican architect, Miguel Pali, who was searching for a piece of land to build his dream home. He fell in love with a strip of coastal land for sale where the sun rose over the hills. In fact, he was so enchanted by the location he concluded it was “too beautiful for the few.” Miguel teamed up with some local businessmen to create a travel destination in the jungle that would celebrate the luxurious beauty of his country.

20 From the very beginning, the project was to be an environmental attraction rather than a tourist attraction. They didn't realise it at the time, but they were pioneers of sustainable tourism. As the new owners explored the thick jungle, they discovered ancient Mayan sites and the remains of pyramids. The area had an ecological and archaeological importance, but would it be enough to woo modern-day travellers?

25 In the early days, Xcaret was an undeveloped place for tourists to stop for a swim and a meal on their way somewhere else. Miguel was ambitious, though. The tourist area was renamed “Riviera Maya”, and, much to the fury of the big city hoteliers further north, the park marketed itself with “When you visit Xcaret, don't forget to visit Cancun!” It was soon attracting large crowds from all over.

30 Not every environmentalist was convinced by the Xcaret model. It was a commercial enterprise, inevitably accused of turning virgin rainforest into a Disney-style theme park. For some, there was a clear contradiction between mass tourism and environmental protection. But there were other ecologists who recognised the global travel market was expanding very rapidly and, unless they worked with it, the tourist industry would continue to build unattractive and damaging resorts along the coast.

35 Sustainable tourism operators know that reputation is key. For almost 20 years, Xcaret park has had a breeding programme for endangered species. It also has a sea turtle conservation programme, which has seen almost 100,000 reared and released into the ocean; some now return to the local beach to breed.

40 Each year, over a million people visit Xcaret Park. Critics complain that the ideals of ecotourism have got lost in the jungle and some still wish the Yucatan rainforest had been left untouched and worry over its sustainability. But few will dispute the fact that the global tourist industry now finds itself held responsible for its impact on the natural environment and cultural heritage in a way that would have been unthinkable 27 years ago.

<http://www.bbc.com> (accessed 04.09.2017) (abridged and adapted).

4. Match the ideas in column **A** with the corresponding paragraph in column **B**. Two of the paragraphs do not apply.

Write only the letters and the paragraph numbers.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Diverging opinions	Paragraph 1
(b) An idea is born	Paragraph 4
(c) Competing destinations	Paragraph 6
	Paragraph 7
	Paragraph 8

5. Choose the correct option (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) to complete the sentences according to the text.

Write only the numbers and the letters.

- 5.1. In the first paragraph, the writer's purpose is to

- (A) explain current sustainability initiatives throughout the world.
- (B) highlight that for some people sustainable initiatives are already familiar.
- (C) suggest a deal for a sustainable planet similar to the Yucatan's.
- (D) criticise the meeting in Paris while sustainability is real in other places.

- 5.2. The term "eco-tours" (l. 7) first surfaced in the early 1970s as a result of

- (A) increased demand.
- (B) a quite novel idea.
- (C) academic research.
- (D) an environmental concern.

- 5.3. In the 80s, the southern part of the Yucatan

- (A) was becoming a symbol of ecological holidays.
- (B) offered unusual cultural events for holidaymakers.
- (C) attracted those who preferred less organised holidays.
- (D) was trying to attract all kinds of foreign holidaymakers.

5.4. According to paragraph 5, there were doubts as to whether Miguel's project could

- (A) become an example of ecological tourism.
- (B) protect archaeological sites from tourists.
- (C) develop updated facilities like those in Cancun.
- (D) appeal to the tastes of holidaymakers.

5.5. What do we learn about the tourist industry in the last paragraph?

- (A) It needs to balance ecology, culture and interests.
- (B) It has now become more environmentally friendly.
- (C) It has become accountable for its effect on nature and culture.
- (D) It needs to go back to the initial principles of ecotourism.

6. Match the words in column **A** with the word they refer to in column **B**. Two of the options do not apply.

Write only the letters and the numbers.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) some (l. 32)	(1) ideals
(b) some (l. 38)	(2) critics
(c) some (l. 41)	(3) environmentalists
	(4) turtles
	(5) species

7. Match each word in column **A** with the word or expression in column **B** that can replace it in the text. Two of the options do not apply.

Write only the letters and the numbers.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) over (l. 17)	(1) above
(b) over (l. 29)	(2) around
(c) over (l. 40)	(3) greater than
	(4) more than
	(5) up

8. Read the following paragraph. Three sentences have been removed from it.

From the sentences **1)** to **5)**, choose the one which fits each gap **a)** to **c)**. Two of the sentences do not apply.

Write only the letters and the numbers.

My Eco Diver programme was a memorable experience. _____ **a)** _____ My objectives during this volunteer programme were to learn and contribute to coral conservation work and to get better at scuba diving. _____ **b)** _____ I really had a wonderful time and learnt so much about coral reefs and tropical fish. _____ **c)** _____ It was absolutely incredible and a really rewarding experience which gave me a fresh perspective on life.

- 1) That's exactly what I accomplished during this amazing holiday.
- 2) What's more, I gained confidence and made lots of good friends.
- 3) Maybe this was because it was my first volunteer job abroad in coral conservation.
- 4) There you can visit various dive sites, each with its own unique qualities.
- 5) However, I was also worried about what I could find in the reef.

Part C – Written Interaction/Production

1. This is your first day as a voluntourist abroad.

You have a blog you update on a daily basis. Write a post about your first day.

Provide the following information:

- your location
- your first impressions
- two activities you have done
- local people's reactions.

Write your answer in 60-80 words.

Do not sign your post.

2. During 'Green Week', your school library is promoting an essay competition about ecotourism. They want to know your opinion on the following topic:

"Can tourism ever have a beneficial impact on the environment?"

Write an opinion text on the topic.

Write your answer in 150-220 words.

Remember to:

- provide three clear reasons, with examples, to support your opinion.

Do not sign your text.

FIM

COTAÇÕES

Parte	Item												Cotação (em pontos)
	Cotação (em pontos)												
A	1.1.	1.2.	1.3.	1.4.	1.5.	1.6.	1.7.	2.					40
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5					
B	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.1.	5.2.	5.3.	5.4.	5.5.	6.	7.	8.	70
	5	5	5	8	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	8	
C	1.	2.										50	
	10	40											
D	(Produção/Interação Orais)											40	
TOTAL												200	

Prova 550

1.^a Fase