

U.C. 31060

Inglês I

26 de Janeiro de 2011

-- INSTRUÇÕES --

- O estudante deverá responder à prova na folha de ponto e preencher o cabeçalho e todos os espaços reservados à sua identificação, com letra legível.
- Sempre que não utilize o enunciado da prova para resposta, poderá ficar na posse do mesmo.
- No caso de provas com escolha múltipla, **sem grelha de resposta**, deverá indicar a resposta correcta na folha de ponto, indicando o número da pergunta e a resposta que considera correcta.
- No caso de provas com escolha múltipla, **com grelha de resposta, tabela e/ou espaços para preenchimento**, deverá efectuar as respostas no enunciado, pelo que o mesmo deverá ser entregue ao vigilante, juntamente com a folha de ponto, **não sendo permitido ao estudante levar o enunciado**.
- Verifique no momento da entrega da(s) folha(s) de ponto se todas as páginas estão rubricadas pelo vigilante. Caso necessite de mais do que uma folha de ponto, deverá numerá-las no canto superior direito.
- Em hipótese alguma serão aceites folhas de ponto dobradas ou danificadas.
- Exclui-se, para efeitos de classificação, toda e qualquer resposta apresentada em folhas de rascunho.
- Os telemóveis deverão ser desligados durante toda a prova e os objectos pessoais deixados em local próprio da sala de exame.
- A prova é constituída por **6** páginas e termina com a palavra **FIM**. Verifique o seu exemplar e, caso encontre alguma anomalia, dirija-se ao professor vigilante nos primeiros 15 minutos da mesma, pois qualquer reclamação sobre defeito(s) de formatação e/ou de impressão que dificultem a leitura não será aceite depois deste período.
- Utilize unicamente tinta azul ou preta.
- Organização e pontuação do p-fólio:
- O p-fólio é avaliado em **12** valores (**120 pontos**) e é composto por **3 grupos**.
- O **primeiro grupo** é constituído por um texto e por sete questões de interpretação, com a cotação de **33** pontos.
- O **segundo grupo** é constituído por quatro questões de gramática, sendo a cotação total de **42** pontos (18+4+8+12).
- O **terceiro grupo** é constituído por uma composição e tem a cotação de **45** pontos.

Duração: 90 minutos

I
READING COMPREHENSION

Please read the following text carefully, and then answer the questions below it:

BODY LANGUAGE

When we communicate with others, we express our thoughts and feelings not only through the words we choose, but also through our tone of voice, facial expression and body language. In fact, many communications experts believe that far more information is communicated non-verbally (without words) than verbally (with words). "Body language" is an important part of non-verbal communication.

Body language includes many different aspects of our every day physical behaviour: the way we greet one another; how we stand, how we sit or walk; the way we position our arms and legs or use our hands and eyes are some of the most basic.

To learn another language is more than just learning words and grammar, it involves learning about another culture, too. We learn much of our own culture's body language before we learn to speak, from the time we are children, usually without even being aware of it. And that body language varies from culture to culture, so it's something to which second language learners should pay attention.

So, how attuned are you to other people's body language? Try this little experiment. Turn the volume on the television right down while you watch people interact on the screen. You may find it is more difficult to understand what's happening between people from unfamiliar cultures.

Sometimes, cultural differences in appropriate body language can cause discomfort or misunderstandings too. For example, there are definite cultural differences in how much distance should be kept between two people who are speaking together. If you are used to people keeping their distance, you will feel very uncomfortable, and probably move away repeatedly, if someone keeps trying to stand closer to you at a party! We call this the "personal comfort zone".

Another common example of misunderstanding is the use of a smile. In some Asian cultures, a smile can show embarrassment or apology. However, smiling back at a teacher who is unhappy with you, or a stranger whose foot you accidentally stepped upon is probably not a good idea in most English speaking cultures! Also, you should not assume

that nodding your head means "yes" or that shaking your head means "no" or vice versa. Yes, you can even get that wrong, with potentially disastrous consequences.

Even speakers of the same language, such as British, American, or Australian people, may not use the same body language and must adapt if they wish to communicate successfully. British people are said to be more reserved and formal, in general, and this is reflected in their body language. Americans are considered more open and outgoing, while Australians are seen as casual and relaxed.

It's worth learning, understanding any underlying cultural or regional attitudes can help you learn how to understand and use body language to improve your communicative abilities.

Just as you should not allow a fear of making language mistakes prevent you from speaking, you should not be overly afraid of using inappropriate body language in an unfamiliar culture. Most people will understand that people from different cultures may not always use body language in the same ways. All the same, it's definitely advisable to learn as much as possible about the body language of a new culture, and to use careful observation to avoid making any mistakes.

I

1. Can body language reflect cultural or regional attitudes? Justify your answer.
2. In general, how are Australians seen?
3. Choose the correct answer, according to the information in the text:

In all cultures:

- a) Shaking your head means, "no".
 - b) Nodding your head means, "yes".
 - c) Shaking your head means, "yes".
 - d) Nodding your head means, "no".
 - e) a) and b)
 - f) c) and d)
 - g) None of the above.
4. According to the text, can body language help you communicate better?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Doesn't say

5. According to the text, do all native English speakers use the same body language?
- Yes
 - No
 - Doesn't say
6. According to the text, we should pay attention to body language because:
- It varies from culture to culture
 - It may cause misunderstandings
 - A and B
 - It doesn't say
7. According to the text, most people will understand cultural mistakes with body language, so:
- We don't need to pay much attention to a new culture's body language
 - We should be extremely careful about our use of body language in a new culture
 - We should learn about a new culture's body language but not worry too much about making mistakes.
 - None of the above

II

GRAMMAR SECTION

1. Complete the gaps with the past simple, the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous.

e.g. I came (come) here three months ago and I 've loved (love) every minute of my time here.

Brenda: Good morning. I'm Brenda Simmonds and this is my colleague Steve Clarke.

Ruth: Nice to meet you.

Brenda: We (1) _____ (look) at your application letter and we'd like to ask you some questions.

Ruth: Okay.

Steve: First of all, at the moment you (2) _____ (work) as a secretary at Penrose School. Is that right?

Ruth: Yes I(3) _____ (work) there for the last five years but now I (4) _____ (want) a change.

Steve: And where (5) _____ (you / work) before that?

Ruth: I (6) _____ (be) a doctor's receptionist for two years.

2. Choose the correct word *for* or *since*

e.g. For/Since 1999

- 1 For/Since last year _____
- 2 For/Since a minute _____
- 3 For/Since he started his job _____
- 4 For/Since thirty years _____

3. Choose the correct question phrase from the box.

~~How tall~~ / How much / How do / How far / How are / ~~How fast~~ / How about /
~~How old~~ / How many

e.g. How tall is your husband?

- 1 _____ you pronounce 'towards'?
- 2 _____ going out for a meal?
- 3 _____ were you driving, Sir?
- 4 _____ is your cat?

4. Choose the correct form, will or would in the sentences.

e.g. If you found a £50 note on the street, what will / would you do? - would

- 1 What will / would you do if you won a million pounds? _____
- 2 Will / would you be at work if I phone this afternoon? _____
- 3 If I see Tom later I'll / 'd tell him you want to speak to him. _____
- 4 My life will / would be much easier if I didn't have so much work. _____
- 5 I'll / 'd definitely play golf if the weather's good. _____
- 6 I think Pat Laker will / would win next Saturday.

III

COMPOSITION

Choose one of the following themes to write about:

(Write approximately 200-250 words)

- A. How can television or video help us understand more about body language? Expand on the insights given in the text.

- B. Is body language really important in cross-cultural communication? Give examples from your own experience.

THE END