UNIVERSIDADE EDUARDO MONDLANE

Direcção Pedagógica
Departamento de Admissão à Universidade (DAU)
Exame de admissão de Inglês – 2018

1. Preencha as suas respostas na FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS que lhe foi fornecida no início desta prova. Não será aceite qualquer outra folha adicional, incluindo este enunciado.
2. Na FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS, assinale a letra que corresponde à alternativa escolhida pintando completamente o interior do rectângulo por cima da letra. Por exemplo, pinte assim ■A, se a resposta escolhida for **A**
3. A máquina de leitura óptica anula todas as questões com mais de uma resposta e/ou com borrões. Para evitar isto, preencha primeiro à lápis HB, e só depois, quando tiver certeza das respostas, à esferográfica.

Section I

Read the text carefully and answer the questions that follow. Only **ONE** choice is possible.

Money

Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, summed up the four chief qualities of money some 2,000 years ago. It must be lasting and easy to recognize, to divide, and to carry about. In other words it must be “durable, distinct, divisible and portable”. When we think of money today, we picture it either as round, flat pieces of metal which we call coins, or as printed paper notes. But there are still parts of the world today where coins and papers are of no use. They will buy nothing, and a traveller may starve if he had none of the particular local “money” to exchange for food. Among isolated people who are not reached by traders from outside, commerce usually means barter. There is a direct exchange of goods. Perhaps it is fish for vegetables, meat for grain, or various kinds of food in exchange for pots, baskets, or other manufactured goods. For this kind of simple trading, money is not needed, but there is often something that everyone wants and everybody wants to use, such as salt to flavour food, shells for ornaments, or iron and copper to make into tools and vessels.

These things – salt, shells or metals – are still used as money in out-of-the-way parts of the world today. Salt may seem rather a strange substance to use as money, but in countries where the food of the people is mainly vegetable, it is often an absolute necessity. Cakes of salt, stamped to show their value, were used as money in Tibet until recent times, and cakes of salt still buy goods in Borneo and parts of Africa. Cowrie sea shells have been used as money at some time or another over the greater part of the Old World. These were collected mainly from the beaches of the Maldives’ Islands in the Indian Ocean, and were traded to India and China. In Africa, cowries were traded right across the continent from East to West. Four or five thousand went for one Maria Theresa dollar, an Austrian silver coin which was once accepted as currency in parts of Africa. Metal valued by weight preceded coins in many parts of the world. Iron, in lumps, bars or rings is still used in many countries instead of money. It can either be exchanged for goods, or made into tools, weapons or ornaments. The early money of China, apart from shells, was of bronze, often in flat, round pieces with a hole in the middle, called “cash”. The earliest of these are between three thousand and four thousand years old – older than the earliest coins of the eastern Mediterranean. Nowadays, coins and notes have supplanted nearly all the more picturesque forms of money, and although in one or two of the remote countries people still hoard it for future use on ceremonial occasions such as weddings and funerals, examples of primitive money will soon be found only in museums.

1. Aristotle said money should be:

A. made of metal
B. durable, distinct, divisible and portable
C. 2,000 years old
D. made of high quality materials
E. made of wooden material

2. Nowadays we think of money as:

A. made of either metal or paper
B. piece of metal
C. printed note paper
D. useful for starving travellers
E. piece wooden and paper

3. In some parts of the world a traveller might starve:

A. even if his money was of the local kind
B. even if he had no coins or notes of the local currency
C. if he did not know the local rate of exchange
D. even if he had plenty of coins and notes
E. if he wanted to exchange his money

4. Barter usually takes place of money transactions where:

A. there is only salt
B. the people's trading needs are fairly simple
C. metal tools are used
D. money is not necessary
E. money is so important

5. Salt is still used as money:

A. in Tibet
B. in the Maldives' Islands
C. in several countries
D. only for ceremonial purpose
E. in many islands in Europe

6. Four or five thousand cowrie shells were used to be:

A. as valuable as one Maria Theresa dollar
B. valuable because they were easy to carry
C. useful currency in South America
D. the maximum one man could carry
E. as notes

7. Lumps of iron or iron bars are:

A. a substitute for money in some places
B. never exchanged for goods nowadays
C. exchanged for tools, weapons or ornaments
D. called "cash" in China
E. are called coins

8. One type of early Chinese money was:

A. made from bones

B. called "cash"

C. better than eastern Mediterranean coins

D. in the form of bronze bars

E. made from certain wood

Section II

In this section you **MUST** choose the word or phrase which best completes sentence. Give **ONE** answer only for each question.

9. This picture ..... by a friend of my mother's.

A. is painting

B. is painted

C. was painting

D. was painted

E. were painted

10. Although he felt very..... he smiled.....

A. angrily, friendly

B. angrily, friendlier

C. angry, angrily

D. angry, friendly

E. angry, in a friendly way

11. The Policeman ..... me not to park there.

A. asked

B. said

C. told

D. advised

E. shout at

12. I.... you if you ..... that again.

A. won't hit, would say

B. 'll hit, 'll say

C. hit, 'll say

D. 'll hit, say

E. hit, say

13. The student couldn't find a ..... in his summer holiday.

A. work

B. job

C. place

D. positions

E. activity

14. PASSE PARA A PERGUNTA SEGUINTE

15. He will be in trouble ..... he pays his debts soon.

A. without **B.** unless

C. however **D.** despite

E. if

16. My electricity ..... is ridiculously high.

A. note **B.** account

C. bill **D.** money

E. statement

17. The river overflowed its ..... and flooded the area.

A. edges **B.** hedges

C. sides **D.** limits

E. banks

18. Many factories ..... their rubbish in the nearest river.

A. drop **B.** put

C. dump **D.** let

E. take

19. Many ..... of wild animal life are becoming extinct.

A. group **B.** specimens

C. makes **D.** examples

E. species

20. The tourists are looking for holiday souvenirs to .....home with them.

A. bring **B.** take

C. fetch **D.** take away

E. keep

21. A dog can be a very pleasant .....on long country walks.

A. friend **B.** colleague

C. companion **D.** fellow

E. company

22. Many elderly people find painting pictures a relaxing and enjoyable.....

A. job **B.** employment

C. work **D.** profession

E. occupation

23. He has visited many countries but says he has not found a really honest man.....

A. anywhere **B.** wherever

C. somewhere **D.** elsewhere

E. where

24. The glasses were packed carefully so that there should be no ..... during the journey.

A. accident **B.** theft

C. damage **D.** breakage

E. destruction

25. If our ..... development is to be encouraged, many machines in our factories must be replaced by more efficient ones.

A. mechanical **B.** manual

C. industrious **D.** practical

E. industrial

26. The shopkeeper often checks in his ..... to find out what to order.

A. stocks **B.** reserves

C. provisions **D.** accounts

E. commodities

27. He is indeed too fat but ..... that he is an excellent dancer.

A. owing to **B.** although

C. in contrast to **D.** as well as

E. in spite of

28. The government expressed its ..... of the plan to build three new power stations.

A. faith **B.** trust

C. belief **D.** confidence

E. approval

29. The scientist was studying the ..... of different kinds of insects in bright light.

A. behaviour **B.** treatment

C. character **D.** conduct

E. resistance

30. Primitive man hunted and fought together with his own.....

A. tribe **B.** race

C. nation **D.** society

E. group

31. She couldn't finish her exam because she..... time.

A. ran away from **B.** ran away with

C. ran out of **D.** ran of with

E. ran in with

32. The teacher ..... the students' request for an end-of-term party.

A. turned down **B.** turned out

C. turned on **D.** turn off

E. turned away

33. I go to evening classes but it ..... a lot of my time.

A. takes out **B.** takes away

C. takes down **D.** takes in

E. takes up

34. PASSE PARA A PERGUNTA SEGUINTE

35. My neighbours are so noisy. I can't ..... it any longer.

A. put up with **B.** put down to

C. put in on **D.** put up to

E. put off

36. It is difficult to know the best way to ..... children.

A. bring on **B.** bring out

C. bring up **D.** bring along

E. bring in

37. In my opinion, watching television is a .....of time.

A. waste **B.** lack

C. disappearance **D.** loss

E. gain

38. At the party he accidentally ..... some wine on his shirt.

A. hit
B. spilt
C. poured
D. knocked
E. put

39. He had an infected tooth and his face had become .....

A. stretched
B. enlarged
C. swollen
D. expanded
E. lengthened

40. The police offered a(n) .....for information about the stolen money.

A. reward
B. award
C. gift
D. profit
E. prize

41. If I hadn't been so stupid, ...

A. he might not have gone to prison
B. he would not be in prison now
C. he can't be in prison
D. he can't have been to prison
E. he will not be in prison

42. In the last ten years there has been an ..... in the amount of free time people have.

A. input
B. extension
C. increment
D. enlargement
E. increase

43. I enjoy....., but I wouldn't like .....it all my life.

A. to teach, to do
B. teaching, doing
C. to teach, doing
D. teaching , to do
E. to teach, to doing

44. If I hadn't eaten the fish _____.

A. I won't be ill
B. I wouldn't have been ill
C. wouldn't be ill now
D. I haven't been
E. wasn't ill

45. 'A good _____ of credit for our success must go to our supporters,' the football manager said.

A. deal
B. sum
C. amount
D. count
E. bill

Section III

Read the text and decide which answer **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** or **E** best fits each space.

BURIED TREASURE

We know a good deal about the history of coins.

The first coins were issued in the ancient Kingdom of Lydia, probably by King Croesus, in the (46) ___ seventh century BC. The first Greek drachmas were not far behind and before (47) ___ coins were being used throughout the Mediterranean. Soon they had caught (48) ___ all over the developed world.

We know so much about the history of coins because there are still a lot of them around. Before the (49) ___ of banks people often buried coins for (50) ___ keeping, sometimes so thoroughly that centuries passed before they were found again.

Coins often have a tale to (51) ___. They provide us with what are sometimes the only (52) ___ we have of the rulers of the past, giving us what amounts (53) ___ a gallery in miniature of the great and powerful. By tracing the distribution of buried coins we can (54) ___ at a record of the territories these people controlled or influenced and of the trade (55) ___ they made with other nations. For example, Roman coins have (56) ___ up as far away as India and ancient Greek silver coins have been found in Italy, North Africa and (57) ___.

As the fortunes of these city states varied so did the (58) ___ of the metals they used in their coins.

Gold, silver, copper and brass have, in times of hardship, been mixed with other less (59) ___ metals or have been replaced altogether by nickel, iron and even cardboard and leather. Though these materials are not so durable, it seems that themselves are here to (60) ___.

46. Which word best fills space (46)?

A. late **B.** end

C. final **D.** finish

E. complete

47. Which word best fills space (47)?

A. soon **B.** long

C. after **D.** early

E. late

48. Which word best fills space (48)?

A. up **B.** out

C. in **D.** through

E. on

49. Which word best fills space (49)?

A. days **B.** weeks

C. years **D.** months

E. times

50. Which word best fills space (50)?

A. secure
B. safe
C. certain
D. clear
E. guarded

51. Which word best fills space (51)?

A. say
B. narrate
C. tell
D. count
E. talk

52. Which word best fills space (52)?

A. views
B. visions
C. portraits
D. profiles
E. pictures

53. Which word best fills space (53)?

A. at
B. as
C. to
D. up
E. upon

54. Which word best fills space (54)?

A. reach
B. arrive
C. get
D. come
E. touch

55. Which word best fills space (55)?

A. connections
B. ties
C. bonds
D. links
E. gathering

56. Which word best fills space (56)?

A. come
B. put
C. got
D. turned
E. had

57. Which word best fills space (57)?

A. far
B. away
C. beyond
D. distant
E. long

58. Which word best fills space (58)?

A. purity
B. concentration
C. intensity
D. strength
E. power

59. Which word best fills space (59)?

A. worthwhile
B. valuable
C. worthy
D. important
E. valid

60. Which word best fills space (60)?

A. remains
B. stop
C. last
D. stay
E. finish

Respostas

Inglês 2018 · UEM · admitela.com

1 B	**2** A	**3** D	**4** D	**5** C	**6** A
7 A	**8** B	**9** D	**10** E	**11** —	**12** D
13 B	**15** B	**16** C	**17** E	**18** C	**19** E
20 B	**21** C	**22** E	**23** A	**24** D	**25** E
26 A	**27** E	**28** E	**29** A	**30** A	**31** C
32 A	**33** E	**35** —	**36** C	**37** A	**38** B
39 C	**40** A	**41** —	**42** E	**43** D	**44** B
45 A	**46** A	**47** B	**48** E	**49** A	**50** B
51 C	**52** C	**53** C	**54** —	**55** D	**56** D
57 C	**58** A	**59** B	**60** D		

As soluções passo a passo de cada questão estão em admitela.com/exames/uem/ingles-2018/