UNIVERSIDADE EDUARDO MONDLANE

Direcção Pedagógica
Departamento de Admissão à Universidade (DAU)
Exame de Admissão – 2023 | Parte – 1: Inglês I

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 círculo por cima da letra. Por exemplo, pinte assim ●.
3. A máquina de leitura óptica anula todas as questões com mais de uma resposta e/ou com borrões. Para evitar isto, preencha primeiro a lápis HB e, só depois, quando tiver certeza das respostas, a esferográfica (de cor azul ou preta).

Section A – Reading

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

Mozambique has produced some of Africa's most important writers and artists. From the early 20th century, African writers and journalists published their own newspaper in Maputo – *O Africano*, later *O Brado Africano* – which, despite colonial censorship, provided a forum for African intellectuals and writers for many decades. Writers used Portuguese to convey the experience of the colonized and to confirm the validity of African cultural expression. Some of Frelimo's leading figures, including Marcelino dos Santos and Sérgio Vieira, wrote poetry and encouraged poetic expression as a form of resistance. One of Africa's best-known poets is José Craveirinha, whose collections of poetry include *Chigubo* (1964) and *Karingana wa karingana* (1974; "Once upon a Time"). Other writers in Portuguese include Luis Bernardo Honwana, Mia Couto, Lina Magaia, and Orlando Mendes. Bento Sitoe, the author of *Zabela* (1983), among other works, used Tsonga as the language of his writings. Since the 1990s new authors have emerged who address women's experiences in Mozambican society, including Paulina Chiziane and Lília Momplé, whose novel *Neighbours* (1995) was later published in English as *Neighbours: The Story of a Murder* (2001).

Mozambique's small film industry is represented by directors such as Jose Cardoso (*Vento sopra do norte* [1987; "The Wind Blows from the North"]) and Licino Azevedo (*A árvore dos antepassados* [1995; "Tree of the Ancestors"]). The country's best-known film export is Solveig Nordlund's *Comédia infantil* (1998; "Nelio's Story"). This is a Portuguese, Swedish, and Mozambican co-production.

The painter Malangatana Valente Ngwenya, commonly known as Malangatana, has gained an international following, as has the sculptor Alberto Chissano. Malangatana and the muralist Mankew Valente Muhumana have inspired the formation of artist cooperatives, particularly around Maputo; among the most prominent of these is the *Núcleo de Arte*, which operates a gallery and offers workshops throughout the year.

Mozambican popular music combines Western and African influences and includes the work of Alexandre Langa, Xidimingwana, and the Nampula group Eyuphuro. A popular style of music in Mozambique is *marrabenta*, which originated in the 1950s and was first performed on homemade guitars made from oil or gasoline cans and fishing line. The style's lyrics are often political, though subtly so, and the associated dance is widely performed throughout the country. It developed during the colonial period as a way to criticize the government in a manner that would be non-threatening and is a common musical form in other African societies. The xylophone orchestral ensemble, common among the Chopi people, is one of the country's best-known musical traditions. The National Song and Dance Company, headquartered in Maputo, offers programs drawing from the country's many musical traditions.

Mozambique is also known for its traditional art. The wooden sculpture and Makonde masks are very famous. Also famous are the works of internationally acclaimed ceramist Reinata Sadimba, painter and muralist Naguib, among others. Other examples are the traditional music and dances of Mozambique, with instruments like the marimba and timbila of the Chope people, the tufu and nsope of the Makhuwa, the nyambaro from Zambezia Province, just to name some.

Adapted from https://www.britannica.com/place/Mozambique/Cultural-institutions

1. According to the text, the newspapers *O Africano* and *O Brado Africano* ...

A. ... circulated their ideas freely
B. ... conveyed the experience of the colonizer and the colonized
C. ... suppressed their ideas out of consideration of the colonial regime
D. ... never published anything against the colonial regime because of censorship
E. ... did not circulate their ideas freely

2. The more likely place, where the movie 'Nélio's story' was shot was in ...

A. ... Portugal
B. ... Mozambique
C. ... Sweden
D. ... all of the above
E. ... none of the above

3. ... dance Marrabenta

A. Few people in the country ...
B. All people in the country ...
C. Most people in the country ...
D. No people in the country ...
E. People all over the country ...

4. Artists Reinata and Naguib ...

A. ... are muralist and ceramist, respectively
B. ... like their international followings
C. ... have international followings just like Malangatana and Alberto Chissano
D. ... have international followings unlike Malangatana and Alberto Chissano
E. ... are traditional artists

5. Marrabenta lyrics were ...

A. ... used to criticize the colonial regime openly
B. ... very beautiful
C. ... traditional
D. ... made from oil or gasoline cans and fishing line
E. ... used to criticize the colonial regime indirectly

6. What would be the most appropriate title for the text?

A. Mozambican culture

B. How Mozambique has contributed to Africa

C. Comparing African and Mozambican writers and artists

D. Modern and traditional arts of Mozambique

E. Most prominent Mozambican writers and artists

Section B – Cloze text

Read the text that follows and complete the gaps by choosing the appropriate option from A – E.

A famous traveler

Wilfred Thesiger's desert journeys in the Middle East are a constant source of inspiration to all those who _____**07**_____ his love for the region. If you are _____**08**_____ in travelling in the Middle East, reading Thesiger is a must.

Wilfred was born and _____**09**_____ up in East Africa, where his father worked as a British government official. Although he left Africa to study in the United Kingdom (UK), he returned in the 1930's to begin his own _____**10**_____ as an administrator.

In the late 1940's, he travelled to the Arabian peninsula to _____**11**_____ information for a locust control project. There, he first _____**12**_____ across the Bedu, the traditional nomadic _____**13**_____ of the desert, who would accompany him _____**14**_____ two historic crossings of the absolutely _____**15**_____ 'Empty Quarter' and introduce him to their harsh way of life.

Travel and exploration _____**16**_____ meaning to Thesiger's life. _____**17**_____ he was travelling, he lived as a nomad, visiting remote _____**18**_____ of the world, often on _____**19**_____, living simply among the local peoples and writing about his experiences. His books, more than any others, have _____**20**_____ our imagination and led us to _____**21**_____ the beauty and solitude of the great desert expanses.

7. Gap 07: Choose the option that best fills the gap.

A. keep

B. share

C. fall

D. hold

E. take

8. Gap 08: Choose the option that best fills the gap.

A. keen

B. enthusiastic

C. hungry

D. fascinated

E. interested

9. Gap 09: Choose the option that best fills the gap.

A. brought

B. raised

C. fetched

D. reared

E. obtained

10. Gap 10: Choose the option that best fills the gap.

A. commerce
B. ambition
C. trade
D. career
E. pursuit

11. Gap 11: Choose the option that best fills the gap.

A. join
B. gather
C. learn
D. listen
E. search

12. Gap 12: Choose the option that best fills the gap.

A. met
B. encountered
C. came
D. got
E. told

13. Gap 13: Choose the option that best fills the gap.

A. citizens
B. tenants
C. members
D. landlords
E. inhabitants

14. Gap 14: Choose the option that best fills the gap.

A. in
B. on
C. at
D. off
E. by

15. Gap 15: Choose the option that best fills the gap.

A. vast
B. big
C. long
D. large
E. extensive

16. Gap 16: Choose the option that best fills the gap.

A. set
B. explained
C. made
D. gave
E. put

17. Gap 17: Choose the option that best fills the gap.

A. while
B. throughout
C. during
D. simultaneously
E. alongside

18. Gap 18: Choose the option that best fills the gap.

A. sides
B. edges
C. corners
D. surfaces
E. grounds

19. Gap 19: Choose the option that best fills the gap.

A. cow
B. horse
C. foot
D. camel
E. bicycle

20. Gap 20: Choose the option that best fills the gap.

A. drawn
B. pushed
C. struck
D. caught
E. grown

21. Gap 21: Choose the option that best fills the gap.

A. fascinate
B. dislike
C. appreciate
D. delight
E. amuse

Section C – Language use

In this section you MUST choose the word or phrase which best completes the sentence. Give ONE answer.

22. The driver didn't _____ so the first train was cancelled.

A. turn on
B. turn up
C. turn out
D. turn in
E. turn off

23. My television _____ in the middle of a good programme.

A. broke out
B. broke up
C. broke down
D. broke through
E. broke

24. I ran _____ money yesterday and had to go to the bank.

A. out of
B. away with
C. away from
D. out on
E. out in

25. My neighbours are very noisy. I can't _____ it any longer.

A. put down to
B. put in on
C. put up with
D. put off
E. put up to

26. 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

27. 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

28. I didn't .....to remember to write my name.

A. remember
B. remind
C. forget
D. forgot
E. remembered

29. I wasn't really listening and didn't _____ what he said.

A. take
B. accept
C. have
D. receive
E. catch

30. My brother .....for the same company since he finished university at the age of 24.

A. has worked
B. worked
C. works
D. is working
E. work

31. We have done exercise 2, but we haven't done exercise 3, ...

A. still
B. just
C. never
D. yet
E. then

32. I have been studying for the entry exams .....six months.

A. since
B. for
C. until
D. after
E. from

33. She comes from a well_____ family.

A. in
B. off
C. by
D. out
E. at

34. '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

35. Men must _____ now to stop pollution.

A. act
B. perform
C. operate
D. work
E. behave

36. Must I take my umbrella? No, you _____. It's not going to rain.

A. Mustn't
B. don't have to
C. needn't
D. don't
E. Can't

37. Can we _____ at your house and go to the party together?

A. find
B. come
C. meet
D. see
E. go

38. I think John _____ translate this document.

A. will have
B. will have to
C. has
D. have
E. have to

39. He arrived _____ you were asleep.

A. Until
B. for
C. during
D. while
E. still

40. I _____ breakfast when the phone rang.

A. having
B. had
C. have
D. was having
E. has

Respostas

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1 —	**2** B	**3** E	**4** E	**5** E	**6** A
7 B	**8** E	**9** A	**10** D	**11** B	**12** C
13 E	**14** B	**15** A	**16** D	**17** A	**18** C
19 C	**20** D	**21** C	**22** B	**23** C	**24** A
25 C	**26** —	**27** B	**28** C	**29** E	**30** A
31 D	**32** B	**33** B	**34** A	**35** A	**36** —
37 C	**38** B	**39** D	**40** D		

As soluções passo a passo de cada questão estão em admitela.com/exames/uem/ingles-2023/