



Direcção Pedagógica

Departamento de Admissão à Universidade (DAU)

Disciplina:	Língua Inglesa	Nº Questões:	60
Duração:	120 minutos	Alternativas por questão:	5
Ano:	2018		

INSTRUÇÕES

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 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 D. made of high quality materials	B. durable, distinct, divisible and portable E. made of wooden material	C. 2,000 years old
2	Nowadays we think of money as: A. made of either metal or paper D. useful for starving travellers	B. piece of metal E. piece wooden and paper	C. printed note paper

3	<p>In some parts of the world a traveller might starve:</p> <p>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</p> <p>D. even if he had plenty of coins and notes E. if he wanted to exchange his money</p>
4	<p>Barter usually takes place of money transactions where:</p> <p>A. there is only salt</p> <p>B. the people's trading needs are fairly simple</p> <p>C. metal tools are used</p> <p>D. money is not necessary</p> <p>E. money is so important</p>
5	<p>Salt is still used as money:</p> <p>A. in Tibet</p> <p>B. in the Maldives' Islands</p> <p>C. in several countries</p> <p>D. only for ceremonial purpose</p> <p>E. in many islands in Europe</p>
6	<p>Four or five thousand cowrie shells were used to be:</p> <p>A. as valuable as one Maria Theresa dollar</p> <p>B. valuable because they were easy to carry</p> <p>C. useful currency in South America</p> <p>D. the maximum one man could carry</p> <p>E. as notes</p>
7	<p>Lumps of iron or iron bars are:</p> <p>A. a substitute for money in some places</p> <p>B. never exchanged for goods nowadays</p> <p>C. exchanged for tools, weapons or ornaments</p> <p>D. called "cash" in China</p> <p>E. are called coins</p>
8	<p>One type of early Chinese money was:</p> <p>A. made from bones</p> <p>B. called "cash"</p> <p>C. better than eastern Mediterranean coins</p> <p>D. in the form of bronze bars</p> <p>E. made from certain wood</p>
<p>Section II</p> <p>In this section you MUST choose the word or phrase which best completes sentence. Give ONE answer only for each question.</p>	
9	<p>This pictureby a friend of my mother's.</p> <p>A. is painting B. is painted C. was painting D. was painted E. were painted</p>
10	<p>Although he felt very..... he smiled.....</p> <p>A. angrily, friendly B. angrily, friendlier C. angry, angrily</p> <p>D. angry, friendly E. angry, in a friendly way</p>
11	<p>The Policeman me not to park there.</p> <p>A. asked B. said C. told D. advised E. shout at</p>
12	<p>I.... you if you that again.</p> <p>A. won't hit, would say B. 'll hit, 'll say C. hit, 'll say D. 'll hit, say E. hit, say</p>
13	<p>The student couldn't find a in his summer holiday.</p> <p>A. work B. job C. place D. positions E. activity</p>
14	<p>GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION.</p>
15	<p>He will be in trouble he pays his debts soon.</p> <p>A. without B. unless C. however D. despite E. if</p>
16	<p>My electricity is ridiculously high.</p> <p>A. note B. account C. bill D. money E. statement</p>

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 tohome with them. A. bring B. take C. fetch D. take away E. keep
21	A dog can be a very pleasanton long country walks. A. friend B. colleague C. companion D. fellow E. company
22	Many elderly people find it 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 parked carefully so that there should be no during the journey. A. accident B. theft C. damage D. breakage E. distruction
25	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. provions D. accounts E. commodities
27	He is in dedeed 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 hear 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	GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION.
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 aof 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 likeit 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 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	A. late B. end C. final D. finish E. complete
47	A. soon B. long C. after D. early E. late
48	A. up B. out C. in D. through E. on
49	A. days B. weeks C. years D. months E. times
50	A. secure B. safe C. certain D. clear E. guarded
51	A. say B. narrate C. tell D. count E. talk
52	A. views B. visions C. portraits D. profiles E. pictures
53	A. at B. as C. to D. up E. upon
54	A. reach B. arrive C. get D. come E. touch
55	A. connections B. ties C. bonds D. links E. gathering
56	A. come B. put C. got D. turned E. had
57	A. far B. away C. beyond D. distant E. long
58	A. purity B. concentration C. intensity D. strength E. power
59	A. worthwhile B. valuable C. worthy D. important E. valid
60	A. remains B. stop C. last D. stay E. finish