

EXAME NACIONAL DO ENSINO SECUNDÁRIO

12.º Ano de Escolaridade — Via de Ensino

(2.º, 3.º e 4.º cursos)

Duração da prova: 120 minutos

2.ª FASE

2000

PROVA ESCRITA DE INGLÊS (NÍVEL INFERIOR)

Material admitido: dicionários unilingues e/ou bilingues.

I

- A. After reading through the passage below, write an appropriate title and justify your choice.
Write no more than 35 words.

How ready is Europe for the 21st century? European countries, West and East, have made incredible progress over the past 50 years. Nonetheless, the old continent must change agendas, direction and priorities if it is to prepare for the future.

Despite the achievements of the postwar years, progress has not been sufficient to ensure continued prosperity for the next generation of Europeans. We are troubled by many aspects of modern European society; there is much that needs to be fixed. Price stability, for example, has precedence over all other economic objectives. The welfare state is too expensive to support the burden it was designed to carry; and the poorest and most needy are still at risk. Economic systems - designed to rebuild nations in old borderbound markets - have become sclerotic. New ideas are starved of capital. And our societies are characterized by growing social exclusion and marginalization. We do not have to go to distant countries to see the poor and needy - just to parts of south London, or to the suburbs of Marseilles. An aging population is placing growing demands on ill-funded state and private pensions.

We are convinced that the old measures of success - especially those that track only economic wealth - are no longer adequate. The major task for European leaders is not to rebuild a war-devastated continent, but to establish a prosperity that goes hand in hand with functioning civil institutions. In the future, a successful society will be sustainable in economic, political and environmental terms. It will afford its citizens the possibility to develop and grow. And it will be able to resolve (if not avoid) conflicts. All this is a tall order, and none of our societies meets it today.

We have developed these ideas into four broad measures of success.

Sustainability: Wealth creation is an important aspect here, but it is not the only one. We must also consider measures of health care, the environment and the role of government in the economy.

Fairness and Individual Freedom: It is crucial that all citizens have the opportunity to develop and grow. Measures to capture this aspect of success include youth unemployment, education, illiteracy, life expectancy and the distribution of wealth.

Harmony: This is an important characteristic of the kind of society in which we want to
30 live. It deals with our ability to resolve conflicts between, for example, social classes and
those with different religious beliefs.

Readiness for the Future: Since we know that tomorrow's society will be different from
today's, the key here is technology (availability of Internet hosts and access to communication
lines).

35 Our findings show that, overall, the North does better than the South; seven countries live
with unacceptable high youth unemployment; though all countries scored well on civil
liberties, there were significant differences in homicide rates and the rate of incarceration; in
the 'readiness for the future' index, the gap between the top and bottom was almost 20
points, nearly the largest of any of the indices.

40 There is much to chew on here for policymakers and citizens alike. We trust that
Europeans will draw the appropriate messages from our work.

Newsweek Special Issue, December 1999-February 2000
(abridged & adapted)

B.

1. Explain what in the text is meant by:

- a. "there is much that needs to be fixed." (l. 6)
- b. "Price stability... has precedence over all other economic objectives." (ll. 6-7)
- c. "Economic systems... have become sclerotic." (ll. 9-10)
- d. "New ideas are starved of capital." (l. 10)
- e. "All this is a tall order..." (l. 20)
- f. "There is much to chew on here..." (l. 40)

2. Complete these sentences according to the information in paragraphs 1-3.

- a. If Europe wants to prepare for the future...
- b. It's not so much this generation...
- c. When the welfare state was first established...
- d. Poverty and social exclusion...
- e. It is no longer acceptable to measure success...
- f. In future, European societies will face greater demands, namely...

C. In 25-40 words, answer these questions on the final part of the text. Use your own words as much as possible.

1. According to the text, how can societies become sustainable?
2. What evidence does the text put forward that shows European societies are far from perfect?
3. According to this article, will the future be easy for European politicians?
Account for your opinion.

V.S.F.F.

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D. Rewrite the sentences below, without changing their meaning and beginning them as suggested.

1. If Europe does not change agendas, direction and priorities, its future will be rather uncertain.
Unless...
2. In future, societies will only be considered successful if material prosperity is accompanied by other social concerns.
In future, only if...

II

Write 120-150 words on ONE of the following topics, either A or B or C.

A.

"This oil age is a short episode in human development. We have to think of the basis for future human life, not just for the future generation but for hundreds or even thousands of years from today."

Peter Weish, Austrian environmentalist

Comment on the statement above, taking into consideration the way we as individuals can improve the environment through our everyday behaviour and by forcing governments to act.

B.

Analyse the impact of social conflict in the novel you have studied:

F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*

or

B. MacLaverty's *Cal*

C.

Europeans are increasingly bound together by their common fear of Europe's continuing vulnerability at its edges, no longer to military threat so much as to waves of immigrants from the south and east.

Between an open-ended ambition for continental union and a return to Fortress Europe, the dividing line is thin and far from clear.

TIME, Winter 1998-1999

Give your views on the way immigrants are being marginalised or integrated in today's Europe.

FIM

COTAÇÕES

I

A.	15 pontos
B. 1. (6 × 5)	30 pontos
2. (6 × 5)	30 pontos
C. (3 × 15)	45 pontos
D. (2 × 10)	20 pontos

II

A. ou B. ou C.	60 pontos
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TOTAL **200 pontos**