



**Provas Especialmente Adequadas Destinadas a Avaliar a Capacidade  
para a Frequência dos Cursos Superiores do Instituto Politécnico de Leiria dos  
Maiores de 23 Anos - 2013**

**Prova escrita de conhecimentos específicos  
de Inglês**

**Instruções gerais**

1. A prova é constituída por **4** grupos de questões obrigatórias;
2. A duração da prova é de 2 horas, estando prevista uma tolerância de 30 minutos;
3. Só pode utilizar para elaboração das suas respostas e para efectuar os rascunhos as folhas distribuídas pelo docente vigilante, salvo se previsto outro procedimento;
4. Não utilize qualquer tipo de corrector. Se necessário risque ou peça uma troca de folha;
5. Não é autorizada a utilização de qualquer dicionário;
6. Não é autorizada a utilização de quaisquer ferramentas de natureza electrónica (telemóvel, pda, computador portátil, leitores/gravadores digitais de qualquer natureza ou outros não especificados);
7. Deverá disponibilizar ao docente que está a vigiar a sala, sempre que solicitado, um documento válido de identificação (bilhete de identidade, carta de condução ou passaporte);
- 8.** A seguir ao número de cada questão encontra entre parênteses a respectiva cotação.

Leiria, 1 de junho de 2013

## Part I

### Reading comprehension and writing

Read the text below carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

#### Gay marriage legalised in New Zealand

1. HUNDREDS of jubilant gay-rights supporters celebrated at New Zealand's Parliament as the country became the 13th in the world and the first in the Asia-Pacific region to legalise same-sex marriage.

2. Lawmakers voted 77 to 44 in favour of the gay-marriage bill on its third and final reading. "For us, we can now feel equal to everyone else," said Tania Bermudez, a bank manager who said she already considers herself married to partner Sonja Fry but now can get a certificate to prove it. "This means we can feel safe and fair and right in calling each other wife and wife. In our society, the meaning of marriage is universal - it's a declaration of love and commitment to a special person."

3. Lawmakers from most political parties were encouraged by their leaders to vote as their conscience dictated rather than along party lines. Although it came from the opposition Labour Party, the bill also was supported by centre-right Prime Minister John Key. "In my view, marriage is a very personal thing between two individuals," Mr Key said. "And, in the end, this is part of equality in modern-day New Zealand."

4. "This is really, really huge," said Jills Burney, a lawyer who drove about 90 minutes to Parliament to watch the vote with her partner, Deborah Hambly. "It's really important to me. It's just unbelievable." Ms Burney, a Presbyterian, said she and Ms Hambly want to celebrate with a big, traditional wedding as soon as possible.

5. The change in New Zealand could put pressure on some of its neighbours to consider changing their laws. In Australia, however, Prime Minister Julia Gillard has recently expressed her opposition to same-sex marriage. Rodney Croome, the national director for the Australian Marriage Equality association, said: "New Zealand is just a three-hour plane ride away, and many couples are going to go to New Zealand to marry. They are just so sick and tired of waiting for the government to act. I think it's going to spark a big tourism boom."

6. Many people in New Zealand remain vehemently opposed to gay marriage. Last year, the Family First group presented a petition to Parliament signed by 50,000 people who opposed the bill. Another 25,000 people have since added their signatures to that petition.

7. "Historically and culturally, marriage is about man and a woman, and it shouldn't be touched," said Family First founder Bob McCoskrie. "It doesn't

need to be."Mr. Mc Coskrie said same-sex marriage should have been put to a public referendum rather than a parliamentary vote. That might not have changed the outcome, however: Surveys indicate that about two-thirds of New Zealanders favour gay marriage.

8. Same-sex marriage is recognised in the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Canada, South Africa, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Iceland, Argentina and Denmark. Uruguay, France<sup>1</sup> and the United Kingdom<sup>2</sup> are currently preparing laws to allow same-sex couples to marry. Nine states in the US also recognize such marriages<sup>3</sup>, but the federal government does not.

From:<http://www.news.com.au/world-news/gay-marriage-legalised-in-new-zealand/story-fndir2ev-1226622937625> (abridged and adapted)

1. What does Tania Bermudez think of the new law? (up to 10 marks).
2. Why did New Zealand's Prime Minister John Key support the bill? (up to 10 marks).
3. According to the text, what is the main argument of the people who are opposed to same-sex marriage? (up to 10 marks).
4. In your opinion, why has same-sex marriage recently been legalized in some countries? (up to 12 marks)
5. Find words in the text that mean the same as the following. (3 marks for each correct answer: 18 marks).
  - a) The part of the mind that tells you if something is right or wrong;
  - b) Very big, enormous;
  - c) Someone living nearby;
  - d) A document signed by a large number of people to ask the authorities to do (or to stop doing) something;
  - e) A general vote on an important issue;
  - f) Result, conclusion.
6. Explain in your own words what the author means by "Lawmakers from most political parties were encouraged by their leaders to vote as their

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<sup>1</sup>The French Parliament approved same-sex marriage, as well as adoption of children by same-sex married couples, on 23 April 2013.

<sup>2</sup> On 21 May 2013, the House of Commons approved a bill that allows same-sex couples to get married in England and Wales.

<sup>3</sup> Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Washington, New York, Iowa, Maryland and Connecticut.

conscience dictated rather than along party lines” (paragraph 3; up to 15 marks).

7. Explain in your own words what the author means by “I think it's going to spark a big tourism boom” (paragraph 5, up to 15 marks).

## Part II: Use of English

1. Rewrite the following sentences using the words **in bold** at the end of the sentence. The word cannot be altered. Keep the meaning as close to that of the original sentence as far as possible. The letter 'P' and the number in brackets indicate the paragraph in which the sentence can be found. (*up to 10 marks each*).

- a) Many people in New Zealand remain vehemently opposed to gay marriage. (P6) **strongly**
- b) Although it came from the opposition Labour Party, the bill also was supported by centre-right Prime Minister John Key. (P3) **despite**
- c) Surveys indicate that about two-thirds of New Zealanders favour gay marriage. (P7) **supported**
- d) The Prime Minister Julia Gillard has recently expressed her opposition to same-sex marriage. (P5) **opposes**

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2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct verb tense (affirmative or negative/active or passive) (*up to 5 marks each*)

- a) Uruguay is one of the countries that still \_\_\_\_\_ (recognise) same-sex marriage.

- b) The decision to legalise same-sex marriage in New Zealand \_\_\_\_\_(celebrate) by hundreds of gay-rights supporters.
- c) If there \_\_\_\_\_(be) a public referendum rather than a parliamentary vote on same-sex marriage, it might not have changed the outcome.
- d) When Jills Burney, a lawyer, arrived at Parliament to watch the vote with her partner, Deborah Hambly, she \_\_\_\_\_( drive) about 90 minutes to be there.

**Part III:  
Translation**

1- Turn **paragraph 3** of the text into Portuguese (up to 20 marks).

**Part IV  
Composition**

Please write answers to both questions. You should write a maximum of 60 words for each part (up to 30 marks: 15 for each part).

1<sup>st</sup> Part:

State your opinion on the following statement: "Marriage is about a man and a woman, and it shouldn't be touched".

2<sup>nd</sup> Part:

Do you think marriage is still important in today's society? Justify your answer.

Your composition will be evaluated using the following categories:

Fluency (up to 6 marks)

Relevancy (up to 6 marks)

Organisation of content (up to 6 marks)

Grammar (up to 6 marks)

Vocabulary (up to 6 marks)