

**Provas Especialmente Adequadas Destinadas a Avaliar a
Capacidade para a Frequência dos Cursos Superiores do Instituto
Politécnico de Leiria dos Maiores de 23 Anos – 2009**

**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;
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).

Leiria, 6 de Junho de 2009

Part I:
Reading comprehension and writing

Read the text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

TESTING TIMES:
**ENGLISH FOR STUDYING, WORKING AND LIVING IN AN ENGLISH SPEAKING
COUNTRY**

1 As international student mobility has increased dramatically in recent years, so has the number of candidates taking the IELTS* test of English. According to i-graduate, an international higher education research group, more than half of the 40,000 students it surveyed last year used an IELTS test certificate to demonstrate their English language proficiency when they were applying to English-medium universities.

2 Last year 1.2 million people took IELTS, which tests four skills – reading, writing, listening and speaking. It is also widely available and frequent – IELTS claims it can be taken in 120 countries and up to 48 times a year.

3 But as the test's popularity has spread so has the range of uses it is being put to. Now, as well as students, a growing number of job seekers and migrants have also been taking IELTS to prove that they have the language skills demanded by employers and immigration authorities.

4 However, some language assessment experts are concerned that a test designed to evaluate candidates' academic skills in English might not be the best way to assess the skills people will need at work or as they settle in new countries. There are also signs that some immigration authorities are starting to question their dependence on IELTS.

5 Since 2001 all applicants for Australian student visas have been required to present scores from either IELTS or the Occupational English Test, a specialist test for health professionals. The majority of visas are supported by IELTS scores. The 278,000 student visas issued last year, up by 22% on 2007, means the above rule creates a huge demand for the test. For more than a decade, IELTS has also been the main way that people applying for migrant worker visas demonstrate their language competence.

6 But Australia's reliance on Ielts could be about to change if an evaluation of other tests, launched by the government last year, is successful. The Department for Immigration and Citizenship (Diac) says that it is considering other tests in response to lobbying from exam providers and because of concerns that demand will not be met by Ielts alone.

7 The other pressing concern for immigration authorities such as Diac is to ensure that the tests they recommend are accessible to applicants all over the world and that results can be reported quickly, so as not to slow up visa processing systems which are already strained.

8 Like Diac, Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) is heavily dependent on Ielts for processing immigration applications, but CIC officials say that they review its suitability on a regular basis and are willing to consider other tests.

9 Janna Fox, associate professor of applied language studies at Carleton University in Ottawa, has recommended CIC use tests developed in Canada that reflect Canadian culture and language, but agrees that Ielts's global reach gives it a big advantage. "Canada needs to pull in people from all over the world, but the academic nature of Ielts is such that it may not advantage certain groups that we want to come to Canada, such as people who work in skilled trades," she said.

10 Ielts is also set to face more competition in the higher education market. The US-based Toefl test, which had close to 1 million candidates last year, is expected to benefit from greater access to US universities after the easing of post-9/11 security concerns about foreign students. Later this year, a new entrant into the market, the Pearson Test of English, will be launched as an entirely computer-based exam.

Ielts* International English Language Testing System

Adapted from The Guardian newspaper 27th March 2009

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1. What are the main reasons for the popularity of the Ielts test of English?
(up to 10 marks)
 2. What professionals do you think take the Occupational English test mentioned in paragraph 5? Why do you think there is a separate test for health professionals? (up to 10 marks)

3. What do the following words refer to in the text (15 marks = 3 marks for each correct answer)
- a) it (paragraph 1)
 - b) their (paragraph 1)
 - c) they (paragraph 3)
 - d) their (paragraph 4)
 - e) its (paragraph 8)
4. In your opinion, which of the skills in English mentioned in paragraph 2 are more important for workers who emigrate to live and work in foreign countries? Justify your answer. (up to 15 marks)
5. In the text are there any references or processes which you think are the result of globalisation? (up to 15 marks)
6. Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as the following (the expressions can be found in the paragraph indicated after the expression): (20 marks = 4 points for each correct answer)
- a) beginning to doubt (paragraph 4)
 - b) under pressure (paragraph 7)
 - c) appropriateness (paragraph 8)
 - d) attract (paragraph 9)
 - e) about to be confronted with (paragraph 10)
7. Explain in your own words why the IELTS test "may not advantage certain groups that we want to come to Canada, such as people who work in skilled trades," (paragraph 9) (15 marks)

Part II: Use of English

Rewrite the following sentences using the words provided in brackets. Keep the meaning close to that of the original sentence as far as possible (up to 10 marks each).

1. But Australia's reliance on IELTS could be about to change if an evaluation of other tests, launched by the government last year, is successful. (**condition**)
2. Janna Fox has recommended CIC use tests developed in Canada that reflect Canadian culture and language, but agrees that IELTS's global reach gives it a big advantage. (**although**)

3. Why spend so much money in English certificates when they are not recognized worldwide? (**worth**)

4. The US-based Toefl test was tailor-made for students who want to enroll in US universities. (**suitable**)

**Part III:
Translation**

1. Turn paragraph 9 of the text into Portuguese (*up to 20 marks*).

**Part IV:
Composition**

Knowing foreign languages is certainly an important asset when it comes to finding a job in a global world. Please write an argumentative text presenting how the new social and economic environment is highly in demand of people with good intercultural communication skills (*up to 20 marks*).

Marking:

Part I: Reading comprehension and writing (100 points)

Part II: Use of English (40 points)

Part III: Translation (20 points)

Part IV: Composition (20 marks)