



Comissão de Exames de Admissão
EXAME DE INGLÊS - 2024

1. A prova tem a duração de 120 minutos e contempla 5 páginas e 60 questões;
2. Confira o seu código de candidatura; **1548**
3. Para cada questão, assinale apenas a alternativa correcta;
4. Não é permitido o uso de qualquer dispositivo electrónico (máquina de calcular, telemóvel, etc.).

SECTION A – GRAMMAR

I. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences below.

1. A: I've never seen anything like this before. B: Neither _____.
A. are B. have C. do D. should
2. A: I had very good marks this term. B: _____. That's great!
A. You had B. Had you C. Did you D. You did
3. A: Let's go to the movies, _____. B: OK, and after the cinema we could go for a drink somewhere.
A. won't we B. shall we C. don't we D. will we
4. A: She doesn't eat meat, I think she is a vegetarian? B: She _____ meat, but not very often.
A. does eat B. do eats C. sure eats D. don't eat
5. A: She wants to buy a new house but he _____.
A. isn't B. is C. does D. doesn't
6. A: We should finish before we leave, _____ we? B: Yes, we can't leave until we finish.
A. should B. shouldn't C. don't D. do
7. A: I used to play rugby when I was younger. B: _____? I didn't know that about you.
A. Had you B. Were you C. Should you D. Did you
8. A: Were they living in London when he got the job overseas? B: Yes, they _____.
A. were B. do C. did D. have
9. A: I wouldn't ever do that to him. B: _____. Well, that's good to know.
A. Wouldn't you B. Isn't it C. Would not you D. Would you
10. A: You didn't do the dishes last night. B: I _____ the dishes; these aren't the dishes from last night.
A. have been doing B. did do C. did them D. was done

II. Choose the correct forms of the future continuous and future perfect for the sentences below.

11. When we arrive in Tete City, we'll need to rest because we _____ about 400 kilometers.
A. will have driven B. will be driving C. will drive D. will be drove
12. By the time you arrive, I _____ something spectacular and dinner will be on the table waiting for you.
A. will cook B. will have cooked C. will be cooking D. will be being cooked

13. When you get off the train, we _____ for you on the platform.
A. 'll wait B. 'll have waiting C. 'll be waiting D. 'll have waited
14. We _____ on the first train next Monday.
A. 'll leave B. 'll be leaving C. 'll have left D. 'll be left
15. When I travel to England next year I _____ English for over four years, so I think I'll be ready.
A. will be studying B. will study C. will have studied D. will be studied
16. Please, come at 8. By that time, I _____ my homework and we can go out.
A. 'll finish B. 'll be finished C. 'll be finishing D. 'll have finished
17. I'm sure when you call him, he _____ TV. He's always in front of the TV!
A. 'll watch B. 'll be watching C. 'll have watched D. 'll be watched
18. We are visiting a new city every week. By the end of the summer, we _____ all the most important cities in Europe.
A. will be visited B. will visit C. will be visiting D. will have visited
19. In less than 2 years, my grandparents _____ for 50 years. We are going to celebrate it.
A. will have been married B. will be married C. will be getting married D. will have married
20. I'm cleaning the kitchen. By the time you arrive, it _____ spotless.
A. will be being B. will be C. will being D. will have been

SECTION B - VOCABULARY

Choose the correct option for each gap.

21. It's very _____ today. I feel so hot and sweaty.
A. hazy B. foggy C. cloudy D. muggy
22. It's absolutely _____! You could fry an egg on the ground.
A. scorching B. mild C. freezing D. arid
23. Although the rain has finally stopped, the ground is still very _____.
A. arid B. damp C. snowy D. muggy
24. It's a bit _____ out there. I'd definitely wear a warm jacket if I were you.
A. nippy B. muggy C. cloudy D. scorching
25. The sky is very _____ today. I hope the sun comes out soon.
A. sunny B. overcast C. clear D. windy
26. As it was a _____ day, we were wearing our rubber boots.
A. rainy B. misty C. cloudy D. mild
27. The climate here is _____. It's rarely too hot or too cold.
A. thundery B. chilly C. mild D. scorching
28. Because of the _____ weather, the ferry to the island wasn't running.
A. humid B. arid C. stormy D. muggy

29. The _____ climate of the desert means that it's too dry for most vegetation to grow.
A. arid B. damp C. hazy D. warm
30. It was a bright and _____ afternoon, without a cloud in the sky.
A. rainy B. overcast C. misty D. clear
31. Joe is _____ a terrible cold.
A. passing out B. suffering from C. getting ill D. coming round
32. During her first trimester of pregnancy, Maria often experienced morning _____.
A. bruises B. cough C. flu D. nausea
33. Ken went to see his dentist about his _____.
A. rash B. toothache C. bruise D. nausea
34. My back was really hurting, so I took some _____.
A. painkillers B. laxatives C. antibiotics D. antidepressants
35. Sarah _____ to remove her appendix.
A. got vaccinated B. had a check-up C. underwent surgery D. endured pain

SECTION C – READING

Read the text about the Fear of Missing Out, and for questions 36 to 45, choose the correct option.

FEAR OF MISSING OUT (FOMO)

We've all felt it: that uncomfortable feeling when you scroll through your social media feed and see photos of friends having a better time than you, or that sensation when you read about a friend's amazing job that you chose the wrong life path. This feeling is called FOMO, or fear of missing out.

The term was first coined in 1996 by Marketing Strategist Dr. Dan Herman. While listening to consumers in focus groups and interviews, he observed that many consumers mentioned a fear of missing out on opportunities which could bring them pleasure. Later, in 2004, Patrick McGinnis, a student at Harvard Business School, co-edited an article about the growing trend among his peers of being unable to commit to anything, even something as simple as booking a restaurant, for fear that they would miss out on something more exciting happening elsewhere.

Although people have felt FOMO for time immemorial, the growth of social media seems to have exacerbated the phenomenon. For many, it has now become habit to compare your life with others' lives – or rather the highlights of their lives; something that previous generations could not do so readily. This skews your sense of normal and brings about feelings like resentment, envy and dissatisfaction. What's more, marketers have seized on FOMO psychology as a means to drive sales. Sales that last a limited time, low stock availability notifications and pop-ups that show other people buying all tap into our FOMO.

Since the FOMO phenomenon was recognized, it has been increasingly studied by scientists eager to discover its trends and impacts. Scientists at Carleton and McGill University, for example, found that, surprisingly, traits like neuroticism and extroversion did not lead to a greater incidence of FOMO. They did, however, discover that negative FOMO feelings were experienced more often towards the end of the day and at the end of the week and that FOMO was experienced more by people carrying out obligatory work, like jobs and study.

This is not to say that people only experience FOMO when engaged in a mundane activity. In a follow-up study, researchers found that participants who specifically selected one activity over another experienced FOMO when reminded about the alternative activity, even if their chosen activity was sociable and enjoyable, and if the alternative was unsociable. Moreover, they experienced FOMO whether they were reminded about the alternative through social media or in conversation.

Interestingly, although FOMO is widely associated with teenagers and young adults and those who use social media, research has found that people of all ages experience it, irrespective of their social media use. Researchers at Washington

State University found that it is more closely linked to factors like loneliness and low self-esteem. However, for those people, social media can exacerbate the problem.

Some psychologists recognize an upside to FOMO, saying that it can motivate you to take action, connect with others and get out of your comfort zone. More often than not, though, FOMO leads to increasing isolation and even FOJI, fear of joining in, in the belief that your own insights or contributions will not be valued.

A rising counter-culture to FOMO, though, is JOMO – the joy of missing out. This includes the pleasure and satisfaction of a night in, doing what you enjoy best, turning off your phone notifications and living in the moment, focusing not on what you lack but on what you have.

36. The term FOMO was first used...

- A. in a paper published by a Harvard student.
- B. on social media.

- C. by someone doing market research.
- D. in software development.

37. It can be inferred that the meaning of FOMO now...

- A. has changed slightly.
- B. is the same as in 2004.

- C. has changed since 2004.
- D. changed between 1996 and 2004.

38. Which of the following impacts of FOMO is NOT mentioned in the text?

- A. It can alter your perception of what 'normal' is.
- C. It can make people fearful of normal social interactions.

- B. It can be exploited to make people spend money.
- D. none of the above.

39. According to the text, people in previous generations experienced FOMO less than nowadays because...

- A. marketing campaigns were less targeted towards them.
- C. their lives were more similar to those of their peers.

- B. they were less aware of what others were doing.
- D. technology had not advanced much.

40. According to the research, which of these people is MOST likely to experience FOMO?

- A. An introvert doing school work on a Friday night.
- C. An extrovert working on a Tuesday morning.

- B. A neurotic person relaxing on a Sunday afternoon.
- D. A neurotic person who usually leads a busy life.

41. According to research, someone doing an activity of their own choice...

- A. will experience FOMO no matter what they are involved in.
- B. will only experience FOMO if their chosen activity is unsociable.
- C. will experience FOMO if they are reminded about an alternative option.
- D. will not experience FOMO unless they see a social network feed.

42. Who is most likely to be at risk from FOMO?

- A. A young, sociable adult who uses social media widely.
- C. A confident teenager who does not use social media.

- B. An older adult who is insecure and has low self-worth.
- D. Anyone who uses online platforms.

43. It can be inferred that FOJI...

- A. causes people to become more lonely and isolated.
- C. helps people to appreciate the present moment.

- B. is one of the advantages of FOMO.
- D. is the new trend in social media.

44. The text states that FOMO can be beneficial...

- A. if people are feeling lonely.
- B. if people use it to seek out opportunities.

- C. if people are suffering from FOJI.
- D. if people are feeling isolated and undervalued.

45. JOMO refers to...

- A. being motivated positively by other people's actions.
B. commenting positively on other people's good news.
C. being happy without the influence of other people.
D. none of the above.

SECTION D – LANGUAGE USE

For the following questions (46 to 60), choose A, B, C, or D.

46. I'm wondering which country _____ this year.

- A. they have travelled B. have they travelled to C. they have travelled to D. have they travelled

47. Lisa likes opera, which is lucky for me, because _____ too.

- A. I do B. I like C. do I D. I am

48. _____ Peter? I _____ for him all morning.

- A. Have you been seeing / have looked C. Have you been seen / have been looking
B. Have you seen / 've been looking D. Have you seeing / 've looked

49. Some actions that are habits for _____, may look weird to people from other nationalities.

- A. the Japanese B. the Japanese people C. the Japaneses D. Japaneses

50. I don't understand why you always have to say _____ stupid things.

- A. so B. such C. such a D. so much

51. If I continue reading 50 pages every day. By the end of the month I _____ 8,000 pages.

- A. will read B. am going to read C. will be reading D. will have read

52. She wouldn't be helping you if she _____ your sister

- A. wouldn't be B. wouldn't have been C. isn't D. weren't

53. I wish I _____ come to the zoo with you next weekend, but I'm going to be busy.

- A. could B. would C. had D. will

54. My parents were very _____ I expected they would buy me a better present.

- A. disappointing B. disappointed C. disappoint D. disappointingly

55. She regretted _____

- A. get married B. to get married C. having got married D. to have got married

56. The weather was very hot the whole time. We _____ a month later when it's cooler.

- A. shouldn't have gone B. should have gone C. must have gone D. can't have gone

57. I'd rather _____ for me at the station.

- A. you waited B. you wait C. you to wait D. you waiting

58. The robbers _____ have escaped.

- A. are thought that they B. it's thought that they C. are thought to D. are thought that

59. I must go to the doctor and _____ before I go on holiday.

- A. test my blood pressure C. have tested my blood pressure
B. have my blood pressure tested D. get to test my blood pressure

60. _____ everything she said, I won't forgive her.

- A. Despite of B. Although C. In spite of D. However

THE END!