

**PROVA DE INGRESSO PARA AVALIAÇÃO DE CAPACIDADE PARA FREQUÊNCIA DO ENSINO
SUPERIOR DOS MAIORES DE 23 ANOS**

Escola Superior de Gestão, Hotelaria e Turismo

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***Componente Específica de Inglês para o Ingresso na Licenciatura em Turismo, TeSP em
Gestão de Animação Turística e TeSP em Secretariado Executivo***

INFORMAÇÕES

- A) A COMPONENTE ESPECÍFICA ESTÁ COTADA PARA UM TOTAL DE 20,0 VALORES.
- B) É PERMITIDO O USO DE DICIONÁRIO INGLÊS-INGLÊS.
- C) NAS RESPOSTAS COM LIMITE DE PALAVRAS, PARA EFEITOS DE CONTAGEM, CONSIDERA-SE UMA PALAVRA QUALQUER SEQUÊNCIA LIMITADA POR ESPAÇOS EM BRANCO.
- D) A NÃO OBSERVÂNCIA DA RECOMENDAÇÃO SOBRE O LIMITE DE PALAVRAS A UTILIZAR NAS RESPOSTAS TERÁ A PENALIZAÇÃO MÁXIMA DE 2 VALORES.
- E) O CANDIDATO DEVERÁ RESPONDER NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTA.

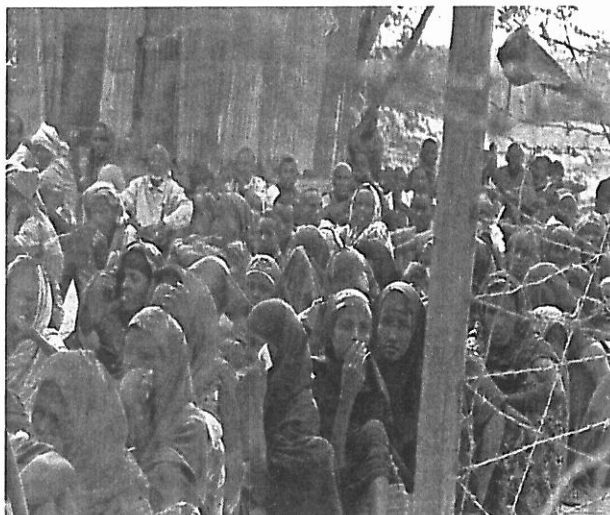
Read the following text.

Teenage asylum seekers

They've been called 'scroungers',
'freeloaders' and 'parasites'. They've been
blamed for everything from housing
shortages to crime waves. Yet, in the UK
5 alone, they contribute £3.7 billion to the
economy every year.

Who are they? Asylum seekers.

Worldwide, one in 300 people have been
forced from **their** homes by war, bigotry
10 and hatred. Those who claim asylum often
start their new lives with nothing. No
family, no friends, no possessions. The
majority are just teenagers. In fact, you may
know someone just like them. You could
15 even be friends.



Imagine, then, how you'd feel if you suddenly discovered that they were about to be sent back 'home'. For Artur and Alban, the nightmare became reality when the British Government decided that they weren't genuine asylum seekers but illegal immigrants.

Artur and Alban's Story

20 Artur and his brother Alban don't like to talk about the past. Some years ago, their entire family was wiped out when their home in Kosovo was torn apart by a bloody civil war.

Aged just 13 and 16, the boys began a long journey to safety **which** eventually led them to Britain. They arrived hidden in the back of a lorry. Scared, alone and barely able to speak English, the brothers were taken in by foster parent, Alison Graham. She now considers the
25 boys to be '**her** sons'. The feeling is mutual, and Artur has even changed his surname to Graham.

In a few short years, the brother's lives have changed beyond all recognition. Artur, who's 18, is studying engineering and hopes to join the Royal Marines. His brother Alban, 21, is taking a Business Diploma at Anglia University. Both boys work part time to pay for their
30 studies.

Artur and Alban have had to fight hard for their new lives in Britain. The past is still painful, but it's not something that they think entitles them to special treatment.

What's important now are their new family and friends in the UK. "What happened in the past happened," says Artur. "Now I work hard to live as a normal person..."

35 But this all changed in 2004, when Artur and Alban learnt that Immigration Officials were planning to send them back to Kosovo. Under British law, unaccompanied children who arrive in the UK seeking asylum are only allowed to stay until they reach 18. Despite having no family to return to, and a bright future ahead of them in the UK, the Government insisted that there was no reason for the brothers to stay. After a series of hard fought appeals, Artur
40 and Alban were deported in March 2005. The decision devastated the family. Once again, the brothers find themselves facing a future alone. This time in a country which is no longer their home.

Current magazine (abridged)

ACTIVITY A

1 Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- a) Asylum seekers haven't been welcome in the UK.
- b) They often arrive with their family and friends.
- c) Artur and Alban left their country because of the war.
- d) The two brothers were considered illegal immigrants.
- e) Artur and Alban managed to stay in the UK.
- f) They seem to have a bright future ahead of them.

2 Find the synonyms for the words below (from line 1 to line 18).

- a) held responsible
- b) belongings
- c) true

3 Say what the following words refer to.

- a) their (l. 9)
- b) which (l. 22)
- c) her (l. 25)

4 Answer the questions.

- a) What are the reasons for many teenagers to ask for asylum in the UK?
- b) What happened to Artur and Alban when they turned eighteen?
- c) What do you think about this situation?

ACTIVITY B

5 Rephrase the following sentences, starting them as suggested. Do not change their original meaning.

- a) Asylum seekers are blamed for everything.
People _____
- b) 'I work hard to live as a normal person.'
Artur said _____
- c) Artur and Alban were determined to succeed but their dreams were shattered.
Although _____
- d) They were born in that small village.
That is the village _____
- e) Their life was so hard that they can't describe it.
They had such _____

ACTIVITY C

6 Imagine you are an asylum seeker who was sent back to your country. Email a friend narrating the situation and telling him/her about your feelings. Write between 150 and 200 words.

SCORE						
ACTIVITY A				ACTIVITY B	ACTIVITY C	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	
$6 \times 0,5 = 3$	$3 \times 0,5 = 1,5$	$3 \times 0,5 = 1,5$	$3 \times 1 = 3$	$5 \times 1 = 5$	6	20

