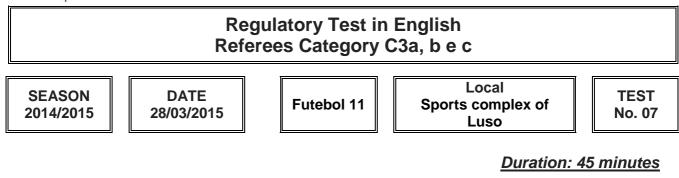


## **Football Association of Coimbra**

### **Board of Referees**



#### Read the text carefully.

Greenpeace: "When the last tree is cut, the last river poisoned, and the last fish dead, we will discover that we can't eat money..."

Independence, non-violence, creative confrontation – the ethos that was framed by the cofounders of Greenpeace is still Greenpeace's today. And just like then, our activists are our greatest strength: ordinary people willing to do extraordinary things to protect the environment. Over the years, they have faced jail, physical threats and political persecution. But they have always remained peaceful. They have always persevered. And they have usually prevailed.

As a result, companies have reconsidered, governments have moved-and the environment has benefitted. But there's a lot more to do. It will take the help and support of the whole world to secure a green and peaceful future for all of humanity. The trip for life and peace continues. Welcome aboard.

#### 1. Answer the questions about the text.

- a. The text talks about:
- 1. The past only
- 2. The present only
- 3. The past and the present
- b. Greenpeace's philosophy :
  - 1. Has changed over the years
  - 2. Remains the same
  - 3. Changed last year
- c. To get results, Greenpeace promotes:
  - 1. Violent confrontation
    - 2. High visibility, non-violent confrontation
    - 3. No confrontation at all
- d. When Greenpeace activists are attacked:
  - 1. They remain peaceful
  - 2. They respond in a similar manner
  - 3. They go away
- e. Greenpeace has won:
  - 1. Many of its battles
  - 2. All of its battles
  - 3. None of its battles
- f. Greenpeace works to protect:
  - 1. The environment
  - 2. Humanity
  - 3. The environment and humanity

#### g. Society's main interest is:

- 1. The environment
- 2. Money
- 3. Money and the environment

#### h. To succeed, Greenpeace needs:

- 1. The support of governments
- 2. The support of companies
- 3. Everybody's support

#### 2. Match the columns.

1. You look tired.	G	a. No, she's still correcting them.
2. Have you read the book I lent you?	Н	b. Since he was six.
3. Has the teacher corrected our tests yet?	A	c. For about one hour.
4. How long have they been waiting for the train?	С	d. When he was six.
5. Has the train arrived yet?	E	e. yes, it arrived a few minutes ago.
6. How long has he been playing the piano?	В	f. No, but I've been looking.
7. When did he start playing the piano?	D	g. I've been working all day.
8. Have you found a job yet?	f	h. No, I haven't finished it yet.

#### 3. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a. She's a great ballet dancer because she has been dancing (dance) since she was five years old.
- b. She's a famous dancer and has performed (perform) in many countries.
- c. Where have you been? I have been trying (try) to contact you all day!
- d. They have won (win) three competitions so far.
- e. We have been playing (play) for a long time, but we haven't won (not/win) any competitions yet.
- f. You haven't been listening (not/listen) to me, have you?
- g. Look at that mess. The kids have been painting (paint) again!
- h. It has been snowing (snow) for the last three hours.
- i. It hasn't snowed (not/snow) this year yet.
- j. It has snowed (snow) three times in our town.

#### 4. Join the sentences using a relative pronoun where necessary.

- a. John was arrested last night. John is extremely aggressive. John, who is extremely aggressive, was arrested last night.
- b. That's the girl. I saw her at the dentist yesterday afternoon. That's the girl I saw at the dentist yesterday afternoon.
- c. I recognized the man. He was standing at the door. I recognized the man standing at the door.
- d. Patty never helps her mother. Patty is really lazy.
  Patty, who is really lazy, never helps her mother.
- e. Pamela has started jogging. Pamela is worried about her health. Pamela, who is worried about her health, has started jogging.

#### 5. Say how long they have been doing the activities. Use the verbs below.

Wait study dance camp

a. Starting time: Midnight

Time now: 3 am

- 1. They have been dancing since midnight.
- 2. They have been dancing for three hours.
- b. Starting time: 2 o'clock
  - Time now: 4 o'clock
  - 1. She has been studying since 2 o'clock.
  - 2. She has been studying for two hours.
- c. Starting time: Friday

Time now: Sunday

- 1. They have been camping since Friday.
- 2. They have been camping for two days.
- d. Starting time: 8 o'clock
  - Time now: twenty past eight
  - 1. She has been waiting for the train since 8 O'clock.
  - 2. She has been waiting for the train for 20 minutes.

#### 6. Say if the actions are finished (F) or unfinished (U).

- a. I've read the book she lent me. F
- b. I've been reading the book she lent me.  ${\boldsymbol U}$
- c. I've already talked to four clients. F
- d. I've been talking to clients for hours. U
- e. They have been watching movies all evening. U

#### 7. Correct the mistakes.

- a. Oh no! I've been cutting my finger.Oh no! I've cut my finger.
- b. Look at that! You have been crash my car. Look at that! You have crashed my car.
- c. He has been written reports all morning. He has been writing reports all morning.
- d. My little sister have been playing with my make-up again.My little sister has been playing with my make-up again.

#### 8. Join the sentences using a relative pronoun.

- Australia is great for surfing. The beaches of Australia are beautiful.
  Australia, whose beaches are beautiful, is great for surfing.
- b. This hospital was built in 1980. It serves about 10 000 people.
  This hospital, which serves about 10 000 people, was built in 1980.
- c. The Smiths live next door. The Smiths are very noisy. The Smiths, who are very noisy, live next door.
- d. Claire is my best friend. Claire's brother is my boyfriend. Claire, whose brother is my boyfriend, is my best friend.
- e. James is now living in New York. James got divorced last year. James, who got divorced last year, is now living in New York.

9. Say what you mean by application of the "Advantage of Law"	9.	Say	what v	you mean	by app	lication	of the	"Advantag	e of Law'	١.
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It is the decision	to allow play to continue when the team against which one was committed
offense can take	e an advantage and punish the infraction committed initially to presumed advantage
<mark>does not ensue.</mark>	

□ Is the decision to allow play to continue when the team against which one was committed offense be of the ball.

 $\Box$  Is the decision to allow play to continue at its discretion.

# 10. When playing the ball with a defender, a striker is without a boot and immediately delivers a wide open goal scoring one goal. What should the referee?

- No validates the goal and warns the player who kicked the ball barefoot.
- □ Valid the goal, but then shows a yellow card to the player who played barefoot.
- O referee must allow the goal, since the boot accidentally came out of the foot.

Have a nice work! Good luck



## Associação de Futebol de Coimbra

### Conselho de Arbitragem

# Teste de Inglês Futebol 11 nº. 07

Método de Avaliação:

Pontuação de 1 a 100 pontos.

Teste c/10 perguntas com interpretação de texto, gramática e Leis de Jogo

Sendo que:

Cada bloco de alíneas vale 10. Estes divididos pelo número de alíneas, corresponde ao valor individual de cada uma.

<u>Ex.:</u>

Bloco	Pontuação Total	Nº de alíneas	Valor de cada alínea
1	10	8	1.25
2	10	8	1.25
3	10	10	1
4	10	5	2
5	10	4	2.50
6	10	5	2
7	10	4	2.50
8	10	5	2
9	10	1	10
10	10	1	10

Coimbra, 28 de Março de 2015