

As questões 01 e 02 referem-se a um texto extraído de "REBECCA" de DAPHNE DU MAURIER, edição Longman simplified series, 1987.

01. A sequência lógica das sentenças abaixo:

- (1) and was later made into an excellent film, directed by Alfred Hitchcock. She lives by the sea in the West of England,
  - (2) who was a famous English actor. Her early book about him,
  - (3) General Frederick Browning, and has one son and two daughters.
  - (4) Daphne du Maurier is the second daughter of the late Sir Gerald du Maurier,
  - (5) called Gerald, a Portrait, was a great success. Since then, perhaps her best known books,
  - (6) where she enjoys sailing boats and walking in the country. She is married to a distinguished soldier,
  - (7) have been Jamaica Inn(1936), Frenchman's Creek (1941), Hun Hill(1943) and My cousin Rachel (1951). Rebecca was written in 1938, 6:
- (A) 4 - 2 - 5 - 7 - 1 - 6 - 3  
 (B) 4 - 2 - 5 - 7 - 6 - 1 - 3  
 (C) 4 - 5 - 2 - 7 - 6 - 1 - 3  
 (D) 4 - 2 - 7 - 5 - 1 - 6 - 3  
 (E) 4 - 2 - 7 - 5 - 6 - 1 - 3

02. Através dessa biografia de Daphne Du Maurier ficamos sabendo que:

- (A) Rebecca, publicado em 1938, foi escrito a pedidos de Alfred Hitchcock, que mais tarde produziu e dirigiu o filme.
- (B) Daphne du Maurier é casada e tem três filhos.
- (C) Daphne du Maurier mora no interior da Inglaterra.
- (D) Daphne du Maurier foi filha única, e escreveu um livro chamado Gerald, a Portrait em homenagem a seu pai.
- (E) Daphne du Maurier é filha de um militar e tem dois irmãos.

03. Leia o texto abaixo, completando-o com as palavras que estão faltando:

Economically, the world can be divided..... two parts. The difference between them ..... that one part is poor and.. .., other is wealthy. In the poor..... of the world, a lot of ..... never get enough to eat. In.....countries, a lot of people eat ..... much. The tragedy is that there ..... more people in the poor countries ..... there are in the wealthy countries. .... is estimated that approximately 80% of the..... population cannot afford to have proper....., housing or medical care.

- (Referência: AKL Advanced Series - Ed. Lonqulan, 1985)
- (A) onto - are - the - country's -people - healthy - too - are - than - It - world's - food.
- (B) into - is - the - countries - people - wealthy - too - are - than - It - world's - food.

- (C) onto - is - the - countries - people - healthy - too - are - then - It - world's - food.
- (D) into - is - the - country's - people - wealthy - too - is - then - It - world- food.
- (E) into - is - the - countries - people - wealthy - too - is - then - It -world- food.

Você tem algumas expressões e seus vários possíveis significados, de acordo com um

Utilize-as para responder aos testes 04, 05 e 06.

I. bring up (v adv) I. to educate and care for in the family until grown-up: to bring up children 2. to raise or introduce (a subject): to bring up the question of (compare COME UP(1) 3. esp. BrE to be sick; VOMIT (one's food) 4. usu, pass. to cause to stop suddenly: John was about to enter the room, when he was brought up short by a note on the door 5. to cause to arrive: to bring up more soldiers 6. (to) cause to reach: That brings the total up (to £200) 7. (for) esp. BrE: infml to speak severely to: Mother is always bringing the boy up for his bad behaviour 8. HAVE UP 9. BRING TO 10. bring up the rear: to be the last in a line or in a group of soldiers.

II. carry on(v adv.) 1. to continue, esp. in spite of an interruption or difficulties: Even after the king had entered the room she carried on talkin / Carry on the good work!) The government must carry on, whatever the cost . | We'll carry on our conversation tomorrow. 2 infml: to behave in a very excited and anxious manner: Mother did carry on so when she heard the bad news!

III. look up (v adv) I. to get better, esp. after being bad: Trade should look up later in the year 2.to find (information) in a book: Look up the word in the dictionary 3. to find and visit (someone) when in the same place.

IV. put up (v adv.)1. to raise: put up a tent 2. to put in a public place: put up a notice 3. to increase (a price) 4.becoming rare to pack: Put up some food for us. | Put up the apples in barrels 3. to provide food and lodging for (someone): I'm afraid I can't put you up; you'll have to go to a hotel 6. esp. BrE: to find food and lodging: we'll put up here for the night. | We'll put up at an inn - compare PUT UP WITH 7. esp. BrE: to offer oneself for election: My brother is putting up for Parliament at the next election 8. to supply (money needed for something) : The plans for the new theatre are all prepared, but who will put up the money? 9.to offer, show, make, or give, esp. in a struggle: what a coward; he didn't put up much o( a fight! 10. to offer for sale: She's putting her house up (for sale) 11. to suggest (someone) for a job, position, etc.: Will you put Tom up the cricket club (=suggest him as a member)? 12. to place in safe-keeping or PUT AWAY (1) : Put up your sword 13. becoming rare to preserve and store (fruit, food, etc.) 14. to call (a prisoner) to be examined in court 15. tech: to make (a hunted animal or bird) leave a hiding place: Hunters use dogs to put up birds.

V. take after (v prep) 1. to look or behave like (an older relative) Marry really takes after her mother; she has the same eyes, nose, and hair. I ame to chase

(Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, Longman Group Limited, 1978)

Cada uma das sentenças possui uma expressão sublinhada que pode ser substituída por uma das definições acima. Leia as definições com atenção e assinale a alternativa CORRETA:

04. The Smiths have tried to educate all their five children to be quite independent.

- (A) I
- (B) II
- (C) III
- (D) IV
- (E) V

05. It's really incredible how Robert resembles his father both in character and in appearance.

- (A) I
- (B) II
- (C) III
- (D) IV
- (E) V

06. I don't know Mrs Lawrence's number but I'll find it in the telephone directory.

- (A) I
- (B) II
- (C) III
- (D) IV
- (E) V

O Texto Abaixo, Retirado De First Certificate Skills De C. Johnson, Ed. Evans Brothers Ltd., 1977, Refere-Se As Questões 07 A 09.

A suitable case for killing?

When BBC television decided to make a programme on voluntary euthanasia - or, as it's sometimes called, 'mercy killing' - the Radio Times sent a reporter to Holland to interview two doctors, Gertruida and Andries Postma for an accompanying article. In 1973 Dr. Gertruida Postma had been tried for the 'mercy killing' of her mother, Mrs Margina Gravelink.

The Radio Times writer discovered that when she was 78 years old, Mrs Gravelink suffered serious brain damage from a cerebral haemorrhage and went into a coma. She regained consciousness and though she still had a clear mind she was so ill physically that she became very unhappy. In fact, she was so unhappy that she attempted suicide by throwing herself from a high bed. She survived but her health grew even worse and she had to be moved to an old people's home. When Dr. Postma visited her there, she felt that her mother was waiting for her to help her out of her.

One day, a few weeks later when she went to see mother, Dr. Postma took a phial of morphine to the bedside. She injected her mother with the drug and Mrs Gravelink died within a minute. The speed with which she died showed people said later - what a terrible condition her mother had been in. The dose might have taken an hour to kill a healthy person.

When the 'Radio Times' writer asked Dr. Gertruida Postma and her husband how they felt now about 'mercy killing' they replied jointly: "There are two kinds of euthanasia - active and passive. In active euthanasia, the patient's life is deliberately ended, perhaps by giving the patient a drug. In passive euthanasia, the patient is merely allowed to die... In any 100 doctors there will be perhaps 20 who practise active euthanasia, 60 who practise passive euthanasia and 20 who are completely against it and believe that life must be maintained in all circumstances, no matter how hopeless it is and even if the patient's life has become terrible or reduced to the level of a vegetable .

"Our object is to encourage doctors to talk about euthanasia and to declare their practice openly. Then the law could be changed straight away. The old medical laws are not fitted to modern medical science - where we can keep life going beyond its human limits, where we can continue physical life when the brain has ceased to function, when life has no dignity or personal meaning.

"We want to see a change in the law allowing for voluntary euthanasia. We must make the way clear for patients so that they are able to discuss their situations and make a rational choice about their death.

"Three conditions must govern euthanasia in every case: the patient must be obviously and unmistakably dying with only days or weeks to live; the patient must ask for death; and the doctor must make known what he has done so that there can be no question of, for example, murder for gain. Death certificates should be quite clear, saying, for instance: "Patient with secondary cancer euthanasia performed." There must be nothing secret about it..."

The Postmas want to encourage a situation in which people could make a "testament of life" in the days of their good health to make sure of their own euthanasia if they are ever injured and lose the use of their rational minds, for example, in a road accident.

From an article in the Radio Times

07. As palavras da primeira coluna (I-IV) foram retiradas do texto "A suitable case for killing?". A sua tarefa é encontrar definições ou sinônimos na 2ª coluna (1-4) que sejam adequadas a elas no contexto do artigo.

- |                   |                                      |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| I. tried          | 1. tried                             |
| II. mercy killing | 2. examined in a court of law        |
| III. attempted    | 3. a small bottle of liquid medicine |
| IV. phial         | 4. euthanasia                        |
- (A) I.2 II.4 III.3 IV.1
  - (B) I.2 II.4 III.1 IV.3
  - (C) I.2 II.1 III.4 IV.3
  - (D) I.1 II.2 III.4 IV.4
  - (E) I.1 II.3 III.2 IV.4

08. O motivo que levou Dr. Gertruida Postma a acelerar a morte de sua mãe, foi:

- (A) o estado de saúde crítico e irreversível de sua mãe;
- (B) o fato de sua mãe, de 78 anos, estar em estado de coma;
- (C) o fato de sua mãe ter ameaçado se suicidar, jogando-se de uma cama e agora estar em estado de coma;
- (D) o fato de sua mãe estar viciada em morfina;

(E) o ódio que a médica sentia pela mãe.

09. Segundo a opinião de Dr. Postma e de seu marido:

- (A) existem no mundo em torno de 100 médicos que praticam a eutanásia, dos quais aproximadamente 20% fazem-no de forma ativa e os outros de forma passiva, ou seja, deixando o paciente morrer;
- (B) de cada 100 médicos em todo o mundo, apenas 20% são totalmente contra a prática de eutanásia, acreditando que a vida deva ser mantida, não importa qual seja a gravidade do estado de saúde do paciente;
- (C) 60% dos médicos no mundo praticam eutanásia, seja ela passiva ou ativa;
- (D) 60 médicos em todo o mundo praticam a eutanásia e agora estão querendo mudar as leis médicas, que a seu ver estão ultrapassadas;
- (E) o que foi feito com Mrs. Margina Gravelink foi eutanásia passiva.

10. As palavras sublinhadas no texto abaixo: (chungle, gucked, wug, orck, vichoded e clochesting) foram todas inventadas. Leia o texto com atenção e indique a opção correta de substituição dessas palavras, de modo que o texto faça sentido.

MIAMI, Nov. 30 – A 93-year-old chungle was jailed here for a night on a charge of armed robbery after she gucked, to pay what she considered an exorbitant taxi fare, then wug the driver with her walking stick and fought the police who came to his orck.

Johanna Briscoe gucked to pay the \$10 fare on Friday. When the taxi driver vichoded, she wug him with her walking stick.

When the caretakers of the flats she lives came to his orck, she attacked them, too. Two policemen were kicked, scratched and wug with her stick.

After finally overpowering the chungle, they charged her with armed robbery and clochesting arrest, “disarmed” her and took her off to prison.

Back at home, she was reported to have recovered with the orck of a large whisky and orange juice.

(Adaptado de Streamline English-Destinations Workbook B – Bernard Hatley & Peter Viney OUP, 1984).

	CHUNGL	GUCKED	WUG	RCK	VIHODE	CLOTHESTI
	E				D	NG
a)	man	accepted	kissed	safe	protested	accepting
b)	woman	refused	hit	safe	protested	accepting
c)	woman	refused	hit	aid	protested	resisting
d)	man	accepted	kissed	aid	accepted	resisting
e)	woman	accepted	hit	aid	accepted	resisting

11. A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I e II de:

...I.... Dr Brown refused to talk to...II.... doctor who wanted to help him.

Nota: o aparecimento de um asterisco (\*) significa que nenhum artigo deve ser usado. Essa nota também se aplica à questão nº 12, é:

- I            II
- (A) the        the
- (B) \*          the
- (C) \*          an
- (D) the        a
- (E) the        na

12. I apple II day keeps the doctor away.

- I            II
- (A) a          the
- (B) a          a
- (C) an         a
- (D) the        the
- (E) an         the

13. A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I, II e III de:

The blue pencil is not I and it is not II either; it is III.

- I            II            III
- (A) my        his          hers
- (B) your      of her      our
- (C) mine      of him      your
- (D) yours     hers        mine
- (E) ours      his          her

14. A alternativa que corretamente preenche a lacuna de:

He is a friend of .....

- (A) mine
- (B) their
- (C) of they
- (D) my
- (E) of your

15. A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I e II de:

I book is this?

The girl II name I have forgotten looks like my sister.

- I            II
- (A) whose    whose
- (B) what      which
- (C) what      what
- (D) whose    what
- (E) whoever   whose .

16. A alternativa abaixo que contém o pronome que pode corretamente preencher as lacunas I e II de: I

1. The man I spoke to you is Brazilian..

2. The book II is on the table is very old.

- é:
- (A) what
- (B) whichever
- (C) whom
- (D) who
- (E) that

17. Dadas as afirmações de que o plural de:

1. Chief é Chieves

2. Radius é Radii

3. Leaf é Leaves

constatamos que está (estão) correta(s):

(A) Apenas a afirmação nº 1.

(B) Apenas a afirmação nº 2.

(C) Apenas a afirmação nº 3.

(D) As afirmações nºs 2 e 3.

(E) Todas as afirmações.

18. A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I, II e III de: .

1. No news I good news.

2. The Brazilian people II very friendly.

3. Your cattle III there.

é: I II III

(A) is are are

(B) are are is

(C) is are are

(D) is are are

(E) is is is

19. Dadas as afirmações de que o feminino de:

1. Singer é Singer

2. Monk é Nun

3. Host é Hostess

constatamos que está (estão) correta(s):

(A) Apenas a afirmação no I.

(B) Apenas a afirmação no 2.

(C) Apenas a afirmação no 3.

(D) As afirmações nos 2 e 3.

(E) Todas as afirmações.

20. ...., he succeeded in presenting his text ..... the Academy of Sciences, it won no adherents.

(A) Meanwhile – to

(B) Although - before

(C) Besides – before

(D) Fortunately - to

(E) Although – up

21. Assinalar a alternativa onde o uso do caso genitivo esteja CORRETO.

(A) For goodness' sake, this is my brother-in-law's dog.

(B) For goodness' sake, this is my brother's-in-law dog.

(C) For goodness sake's, this is my brother-in-law's dog.

(D) For goodness sake's, this is my brother's-in-law dog.

(E) For goodness sake's, this is my brother-in-law dog's.

22. A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I, II e III de:

1. I met ... .. twenty people there.

2. I don't have ... .. money with me.

3. You have made ..... mistakes, haven't you?

é: I II III

(A) some some some

(B) some any some

(C) any some any

(D) any some some

(E) any any any

23. A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I e II de:

1. He did his ..... work.

2. They cut ... ..... yesterday.

é: I II

(A) own theirsself

(B) proper himself

(C) owe theirselves

(D) own themselfs

(E) proper theirselves

24. A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I, II e III de:

1. Five from six leaves I.

2. Two into eight goes II, times.

3. The third power of two is III.

é: I II III

(A) 30 8 10

(B) 11 10 10

(C) 30 12 8

(D) 1 4 8

(E) 1 8 1

25. O superlativo de LITTLE é:

(A) most little;

(B) least;

(C) littlest;

(D) less;

(E) lesser.

26. I know that Paul..... in the garden at this moment.

(A) has worked;

(B) is working;

(C) works;

(D) was working;

(E) has been working.

27. Peter ..... the examination if he had worked harder.

(A) would pass;

(B) will pass;

(C) was passing;

(D) would have passed;

(E) had passed.

28. Those fishermen ....., nothing when they returned home.

(A) were catching;

(B) caught;

(C) had caught;

(D) would catch;

(E) have caught.

29. Mary ..... hard since the beginning of the year.

(A) working;

(B) has been working;

(C) worked;

(D) is working;

- (E) was working.
30. John ..... the meeting if we write to him.  
(A) will have attended;  
(B) will attend;  
(C) go to attend;  
(D) would attend;  
(E) would have attended.
31. No sooner ..... the door than the thief fled.  
(A) had she opened;  
(B) was she opening;  
(C) opened she;  
(D) would she be opening;  
(E) has she been opening.
32. They ..... early when they lived in the country.  
(A) have got up;  
(B) used to get up;  
(C) had got up;  
(D) were getting up;  
(E) had been getting up.
33. Mr. Smith ..... the dean of this college for ten years next December.  
(A) was;  
(B) will have been;  
(C) has been;  
(D) will be;  
(E) is.
34. We ..... there for ten years when the earthquake occurred.  
(A) were living;  
(B) would live;  
(C) had been living;  
(D) have lived;  
(E) will have lived.
35. The telephone ....., in the nineteenth century and is now used in all the countries in the world.  
(A) has been invented;  
(B) had invented;
- (C) was invented;  
(D) was been invented;  
(E) would have been invented.
36. Many students spent too much time....., the first part of the examination.  
(A) in;  
(B) about;  
(C) within;  
(D) on;  
(E) for.
37. The goalkeeper was ashamed.....letting the ball through.  
(A) forward;  
(B) of;  
(C) to;  
(D) by;  
(E) from.
38. He had.....finished ploughing the field when I called him:  
(A) never;  
(B) often;  
(C) occasionally;  
(D) over;  
(E) already.
39. I am in Jundiai; ..... an hour I hope to be in São Paulo:  
(A) inside;  
(B) within;  
(C) since;  
(D) above;  
(E) with.
40. He was promoted to the post of general manager last month, ..... he received a salary increase.  
(A) so;  
(B) in spite of this;  
(C) however;  
(D) despite;  
(E) nevertheless.