

As questões de 01 a 04 referem-se ao seguinte texto:

Sometimes things all work out in the end. Look what happened to Chicagoans Douglas Van Tress and Chauwarin Tuntisak. About four years ago, their jewelry business was on the brink of bankruptcy. Both men – then in their 20s – were forced to take restaurant jobs to make ends meet. “We almost gave up,” Van Tress recalls, “But we decided to make one more go of it.”

Fortunately for them, Tuntisak has a very supportive and entrepreneurial family back in Thailand. Equally fortunate, the family hails from Chiang Mai, an old city in the northern part of the country that is lush, scenic, and blessed with natural resources. It is also a trade center, famous for its woodcarvings, lacquerware, ceramics, and other crafts.

One of Tuntisak’s sisters noticed that European dealers were scouring Chiang Mai, scooping up all kinds of contemporary wood carvings. Recognizing this hot new trend, she shipped her brother some of the best carvings in the region.

VIS À VIS, Sept. 92.

01. A expressões “work out” and “gave up”, sublinhadas no texto, poderiam ser substituídas respectivamente por:

- (A) turn out, surrendered
- (B) come to, started from scratch
- (C) come up, gave way
- (D) take up, turned down
- (E) took out, postponed

02. A expressão “to make ends meet” na frase “Both men (...) were forced to take restaurant jobs to make ends meet”, nas linhas 3,4 e 5, quer dizer:

- (A) encerrar um negócio
- (B) mudar de atividade
- (C) quitar débitos contraídos em um negócio
- (D) cobrir as despesas essenciais
- (E) manter um outro negócio

03. A frase “We decided to make one more go of it”, nas linhas 5 e 6, significa que:

- (A) decidiram trabalhar em restaurantes
- (B) decidiram tentar um novo negócio
- (C) decidiram reforçar o orçamento
- (D) ampliaram os negócios
- (E) decidiram tentar a vida em outra parte.

04. De acordo com o texto, a irmã de Tuntisak:

- (A) associou-se a ele e a Van Tress em um negócio de madeiras.
- (B) colocou os dois rapazes em contato com negociantes europeus.
- (C) percebeu a viabilidade de uma loja de entalhes na cidade turística de Chiang Mai.
- (D) enviou entalhes de sua cidade natal para que seu irmão e Van Tress os comercializassem em Chicago.
- (E) percebeu que os Europeus haviam “descoberto” a pirogravura tailandesa contemporânea.

As perguntas de 05 a 07 referem-se a pareceres de dois especialistas internacionais sobre a conferência da GATT no Japão.

Parecer 1. “If the GATT negotiations fail this year, they’ve more than likely failed for good.”

05. Assinale a opção cujo significado mais se aproxima àquele da segunda oração do parecer:

- (A) they should have failed for good
- (B) they must have failed for good
- (C) they might have failed for good
- (D) they will have failed for good
- (E) they would have failed for good

06. A expressão “for good”, no parecer acima, poderia ser substituída por:

- (A) definitely
- (B) for a good reason
- (C) for lack of decision
- (D) intentionally
- (E) for better

07. A expressão “was taken for granted”, poderia ser substituída por:

- (A) was taken as a given
- (B) was considered great
- (C) was misunderstood
- (D) was considered unimportant
- (E) was taken as inappropriate

As questões 08 e 09 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

The British Museum is unique. Behind its grand neo-classical façade lies one of the greatest storehouses of the world’s treasures. It has more visitors than practically any other museum in the world – up to four million a year. It is a world within a world: it has its own publishing house, restaurants, security force, social workers, scientists, cleaners, teachers, engineers, and accountants. At base, however, it is a great collecting institution and the assembling, conservation and study of material is its central function.

Its founder was one of the greatest collectors of all time, Sir Hans Sloane, a fashionable physician in Queen Anne’s London. Sloane assembled an immense private collection of plants, fossils, minerals, zoological, anatomical and pathological specimens, antiquities and artificial curiosities, prints, drawings, coins, books and manuscripts. When he died in 1753 at the age of ninety-two this collection, comprising some 80.000 objects, was by the terms of his will offered to the nation in return for the provision of a suitable repository and the payment of 20.000 to his heirs.

British Museum Guide & Map

“Introduction” by The Director, Dr. D. M. Wilson.

08. Hans Sloane, fundador do British Museum era:

- (A) fisioterapeuta
- (B) físico
- (C) médico

- (D) filósofo
(E) arqueólogo

09. Assinale a alternativa incorreta:

- (A) Hans Sloane exigiu, em testamento, que o Estado providenciasse um local adequado para o seu acervo.
(B) De acordo com o testamento de Hans Sloane, o Estado receberia todo seu acervo e, em troca, pagaria vinte mil libras aos seus herdeiros.
(C) Na época de sua morte, a coleção de Hans Sloane tinha cerca de oitenta mil itens.
(D) Um dos objetivos principais do Museu Britânico é o estudo e conservação de seu acervo.
(E) Em seu testamento Hans Sloane doou sua coleção, avaliada em mais de vinte mil libras ao Estado.

As questões de 10 a 13 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

“This is a book the fundamentals of physics written for students majoring in science or engineering. The concepts and ideas you learn from it will, in all probability, become part of your professional life and your way of I II you understand them, III the rest of your undergraduate and graduate education will be.

The course in physics that you are about to begin is naturally more advanced than your highschool physics course. You must be prepared to tackle numerous difficult puzzles. To grasp the laws and techniques of physics may be, at times, a slow and painful process. Before you enter those regions of physics that appeal to your imagination, you must master IV, less appealing, but very fundamental ones, without which you cannot use or understand physics properly”.

Alonso & Finn, Fundamental University Physics
Addison Wesley 1969

10. O termo que preenche a lacuna I é:

- (A) to think.
(B) think.
(C) thought.
(D) thinking.
(E) having thought.

11. Os termos que preenchem corretamente as lacunas II e III respectivamente são:

- | | II | III |
|-----|------------|---------------|
| (A) | the better | the easier |
| (B) | the best | the easiest |
| (C) | the better | the easiest |
| (D) | the best | the easier |
| (E) | the best | the more easy |

12. O termo que preenche a lacuna IV corretamente é:

- (A) the others.
(B) other.
(C) another.
(D) any other.
(E) others.

13. Assinale a alternativa correta:

- I. O texto é dirigido a alunos de graduação em Ciências Exatas.
II. Segundo os autores, a assimilação das leis da Física é sempre um processo lento e doloroso.
III. Os conceitos e idéias apresentados no livro provavelmente se tornarão parte da maneira de pensar do aluno.
(A) as três asserções estão corretas.
(B) as três asserções estão erradas.
(C) apenas a I está errada.
(D) apenas a II está errada.
(E) apenas a III está errada.

BRIGIT IDEAS

Ah, the food... For all for \$78, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines offers round-trip service from Amsterdam to any of about 20 European cities. There's a catch, however. KLM picks the destination, flies the traveler there and then takes him or her straight back. Passengers do not officially enter then country to which they have flown, but do earn frequent-flyer miles and may shop in the duty-free store before reboarding. KLM calls the flights “mystery tours”; about 5.000 people a year take the apparently mindless trips, which are designed to gain revenue from seats otherwise unfilled. “I think it's great”, said one recent mystery tourist. “The food is one of the high points”.

TIME, August 22, 1993

14. A conjunção “however” poderia ser substituída por:

- (A) otherwise.
(B) though.
(C) therefore.
(D) thus.
(E) furthermore.

15. De acordo com o texto:

- I. O preço da passagem de Ida e Volta no esquema descrito no texto é 156 dólares.
II. Segundo o esquema descrito, a companhia aérea não aufera lucro direto; seu objetivo é exclusivamente promocional.
III. O esquema montado pela KLM é mais conveniente aos que viajam a negócios do que aos que pretendem fazer turismo.
(A) apenas a asserção I está correta.
(B) apenas a asserção II está correta.
(C) apenas a asserção III está correta.
(D) as três asserções estão corretas.
(E) as três asserções estão incorretas.

16. No plano da KLM descrito no texto, as viagens podem ser consideradas “mindless” porque:

- I. O passageiro pode fazer compras no “free shop”
II. O passageiro não escolhe sua destinação.
III. O passageiro tem crédito em milhagem para uma próxima viagem.
IV. O passageiro não entra no país de destino.

V. O passageiro beneficia-se das excelentes refeições servidas a bordo.

- (A) apenas as asserções I, III e V estão corretas.
- (B) apenas as asserções II e IV estão corretas.
- (C) apenas as asserções I, IV e V estão corretas.
- (D) apenas as asserções II e V estão corretas.
- (E) apenas a asserção V está correta.

17. A KLM "Dutch Royal Airlines" é uma companhia aérea:

- (A) Alemã.
- (B) Dinamarquesa.
- (C) Holandesa.
- (D) Escocesa.
- (E) Sueca.

As questões 18 e 19 referem-se à carta de um leitor à revista "Time".

"It is sad to see countries that, to some extent, ignore problems at home while their leaders spend money abroad – for instance, the U.S., with a large number of its own people lacking proper I and sufficient medical facilities. In the pitiful case of Somalia, the U.S. is a superpower pouring troops into the fray. Wouldn't it be nice if the same compassion II directed toward the people in the streets of America?"

18. A opção que melhor preenche as lacunas I e II respectivamente:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| I | II |
| (A) house | was |
| (B) housing | were |
| (C) home | had to be |
| (D) houses | would be |
| (E) housing | was |

19. Assinale o provérbio que melhor traduz a opinião do leitor:

- (A) Where there's will there's a way.
- (B) Make do with what you have.
- (C) Charity begins at home.
- (D) God help those who help themselves.
- (E) Give and you will be rewarded.

20. "She is characteristically careful, efficient and punctual. She is also highly dependable".

Na frase acima, extraída de uma carta, o termo "dependable" pode ser traduzido por:

- (A) Dependente.
- (B) Confiante
- (C) Determinada
- (D) Confiável
- (E) Desconfiada.

21. Assinale a alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I, II e III, respectivamente:

- The girl to I spoke is your classmat.
- That is the teacher II car was stolen.

- The room III window is broken will be cleaned tomorrow.

- | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| I | II | III |
| (A) who | that | which |
| (B) who | whose | whose |
| (C) whom | which | that |
| (D) who | whose | whose |

22. Assinale a alternativa incorreta:

- (A) John wants to buy both the video and the TV set.
- (B) John doesn't want to buy either the video or the TV set.
- (C) John wants to buy neither the video nor the TV set.
- (D) John wants to buy either the video or the TV set.
- (E) John doesn't want to buy neither the video nor the TV set.

23. The pianist I told you about lives in I one-story building on Main Street. Although she isn't II professional musician, she plays III piano extremely well.

- | | | | | | |
|-------|----|-----|--------|----|-----|
| I | II | III | I | II | III |
| A) an | a | the | D) an | • | • |
| B) • | • | a | E) the | • | • |
| C) a | a | the | | | |

24. Assinale a opção em que todas as palavras rimem:

- (A) fear, bear, pear.
- (B) dose, rose, lose.
- (C) hiccough, through, though.
- (D) heard, neared, beard.
- (E) threat, debt, met.

25. Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas I, II e III respectivamente:

- "I Jesus to name his twelve Apostles today, I have no doubt he would include women among them".
- The smuggler demands that he II to call his lawyer.
- The boy denied III at the test.

- | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------|
| I | I | III |
| (A) Was | is allowed | cheating |
| (B) Were | be allowed | cheating |
| (C) Had | is allowed | have cheated |
| (D) Is | be allowed | to cheat |
| (E) Had | be allowed | cheat |

26. A sentença "Ic asked me to write about anything but business", significa que:

- (A) Ic doesn't want me to write about business.
- (B) Ic wants me to keep him informed about business.
- (C) Anything concerning business would interest him.
- (D) Ic doesn't like reading business letters.
- (E) Ic'd rather talk than read about business.

27. Assinale a opção que melhor preenche a lacuna da frase abaixo:

"It will be a historic day for South Africa when ___ the opportunity to make fundamental political decisions about their future".

Moses Tebogo Scate

TIME, July 5, 1993.

- (A) it is given to blacks.
- (B) they give the blacks.
- (C) blacks are given.
- (D) is given the blacks.
- (E) they've given blacks.

28. As cinco sentenças que se seguem foram inspiradas em diálogos extraídos do livro The Firm de John Grisham. Assinale a alternativa gramaticalmente correta:

- (A) Why the FBI would bother with a search warrant?
- (B) Does he realize how permanent is this job?
- (C) How many partners in the firm?
- (D) What would Morolto have to gain by harming your parents?
- (E) So why you don't get your indictments and bust it all up?

29. Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas I, II, III e IV, respectivamente:

- He was good I convincing people.
- To be busy is the best escape II unhappiness.
- He was sad III the death of his mother.
- We must agree IV a plan of action for next semester.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|-------|
| | II | II | III | IV |
| (A) in | of | with | with | |
| (B) about | of | for | for | about |
| (C) in | for | in | in | with |
| (D) about | to | with | with | in |
| (E) at | from | at | at | on |

30. A alternativa que preenche corretamente a sentença a seguir é:

I appreciate ___ my family.

- (A) your helping.
- (B) your help.
- (C) you help.
- (D) you helping.
- (E) you to help.

