

The BlackBoard / 1.800 Questões de Língua Inglesa / Edição 2015  
Professor Jefferson Celestino

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## Parte 1 / Grammar Skills

## Articles

## 001 | JFS 1999

Assinale a alternativa correta:

It would be better for \_\_\_\_\_ environment if more people used \_\_\_\_\_ bikes rather than \_\_\_\_\_ cars.

- a) the – the – the
- b) the – \* – the
- c) the – \* – \*
- d) \* – the – \*
- e) \* – \* – \*

## 002 | JFS 1999

Assinale a alternativa correta:

It's \_\_\_\_\_ disgrace that \_\_\_\_\_ government spends so much on \_\_\_\_\_ guns and so little on \_\_\_\_\_ education.

- a) a – a – the – the
- b) \* – a – \* – the
- c) a – the – the – the
- d) \* – the – \* – \*
- e) a – the – \* – \*

## 003 | FUVEST 1978 – ADAPTED

\_\_\_\_\_ money is very important, but you can't buy \_\_\_\_\_ bit of luck with all \_\_\_\_\_ money you have.

- a) The / a / the
- b) \* / a / the
- c) A / a / the
- d) Some / a / the
- e) The / a / \*

## 004 | UNESP 1991

It was \_\_\_\_\_ honor for us to see \_\_\_\_\_ Queen of \_\_\_\_\_ England.

- a) a – the – the
- b) \* – a – \*
- c) an – a – the
- d) the – \* – an
- e) an – the – \*

## 005 | PUCPR 1996

\_\_\_\_\_ Brazil is \_\_\_\_\_ most industrial country in \_\_\_\_\_ South America, while \_\_\_\_\_ United States holds \_\_\_\_\_ same position in \_\_\_\_\_ North America.

- a) the; the; the; the; the; the
- b) \*; the; the; \*; the; \*
- c) \*; the; \*; the; the; \*
- d) \*; the; the; the; the; \*
- e) the; \*; \*; \*; the; the

## 006 | PUCCAMP 1992

Fred: I've been thinking of buying \_\_\_\_\_.

Sam: Really? Which make are you considering?

Fred: That doesn't matter as long as \_\_\_\_\_ is economical.

- a) a car – some car
- b) a car – the car
- c) some car – car
- d) the car – a car
- e) car – a car

## 007 | UFPB 1998

Read this sentence:

\_\_\_\_\_ good idea is \_\_\_\_\_ good idea, whether it's done in \_\_\_\_\_ one, \_\_\_\_\_ three or 33 countries.

– It is completed by the following sequence:

- a) A / no article / the / the
- b) no article / no article / a / a
- c) The / the / no article / no article
- d) A / a / no article / no article
- e) The / no article / a / no article

## 008 | FATEC 1998

Indique a alternativa em que a tradução de **a** ou **an** difere do seu significado habitual de artigo indefinido (um, uma) em língua portuguesa:

- a) However, the abduction of Gutiérrez would be a new twist.
- b) After his family paid an undisclosed ransom.
- c) An American businessman help for eight days was released just last week.
- d) Kidnapping has become rampant in Mexico with hundreds of cases a year.
- e) Editorials are already referring to him as a "political kidnappee".

**009 | PUCPR 2001**

In which of the sentences we MUSTN'T use the article THE to complete the blanks?

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ Statue of Liberty is visited by thousands of tourists every year.
- b) Lots of people enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ amount of time they spend outdoors.
- c) Richard Claydermann will play \_\_\_\_\_ piano for hundred people in the theatre tomorrow.
- d) Economically, \_\_\_\_\_ London is considered one of the most important cities in Europe.
- e) Who is \_\_\_\_\_ next to be interviewed?

**010 | EFOMM 1994**

I want \_\_\_\_\_ can of \_\_\_\_\_ peaches, \_\_\_\_\_ sugar, and \_\_\_\_\_ pound of \_\_\_\_\_ raspberry jam.

- a) the / the / a / the / \*
- b) a / \* / \* / a / \*
- c) the / \* / a / \* / \*
- d) a / the / the / \* / the
- e) a / the / a / the / a

**011 | EFOMM 2007**

\_\_\_\_\_ lemon originated in \_\_\_\_\_ China and spread south to \_\_\_\_\_ Malaysian islands and west to \_\_\_\_\_ India.

- a) A / the / the / \*
- b) \* / \* / \* / \*
- c) The / the / the / the
- d) A / the / \* / \*
- e) The / \* / the / \*

**012 | PUCPR 2000**

Which is the correct alternative about the use of the article "the" in the phrases below?

- I. You mustn't smoke in \_\_\_\_\_ class.
- II. Marcos has all the right qualifications for \_\_\_\_\_ job.
- III. Sometimes there are shows in \_\_\_\_\_ Central Park.
- IV. \_\_\_\_\_ Mercury is the smallest planet in \_\_\_\_\_ Solar System.
- V. \_\_\_\_\_ liberty and \_\_\_\_\_ democracy are idealized since \_\_\_\_\_ French Revolution.

- a) Only in sentences I and II it's necessary to use the article THE.
- b) It's correct to use THE in all blank spaces.
- c) In alternatives I, III, IV and V it's correct to complete the spaces with THE.
- d) About alternative V, it only needs the article in the third space.
- e) We have to use THE only in the second space of phrase number IV.

**013 | EEAR 2007**

Choose the alternative in which the definite article is used correctly:

- a) The Brazilians are very friendly.
- b) The old man is arriving right now.
- c) The spring is the season of flowers.
- d) The New York is a very beautiful city.

**014 | JFS 2008**

Mark the correct option:

\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Smith called you when you were out.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No

**015 | ITA 1994**

Complete corretamente o texto a seguir:

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.

- a) an – a – the
- b) \* – \* – a
- c) a – a – the
- d) an – \* – \*
- e) the – \* – \*

**016 | AFA 2001**

\_\_\_\_\_ milk and \_\_\_\_\_ meat are good for \_\_\_\_\_ our health.

- a) \* / \* / \*
- b) \* / the / \*
- c) The / the / \*
- d) The / the / the

## 017 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à sequência na qual se inclui um uso inadequado do artigo em inglês:

- a) a watch; a pity; an orange.
- b) an umbrella; a real effort; a year.
- c) a small plane; an idea; a whale.
- d) a one-man show; an university; a private investigator.
- e) an egg; an uncle; a book.

## 018 | JFS 2000

Complete corretamente as sentenças abaixo indicando a alternativa correta:

- \_\_\_\_\_ life you want is really fascinating.
- I felt \_\_\_\_\_ love in her touch.
- Carlson, \_\_\_\_\_ teacher, has become \_\_\_\_\_ rich man.
- Everybody intends to enter in \_\_\_\_\_ university.
- Johnson bought \_\_\_\_\_ ewe.

- a) The – the – a/ a – an – a
- b) The – \* – the/ a – a – a
- c) The – the – the/ a – a – an
- d) \* – \* – the/ a – an – a
- e) The – \* – the/ a – an – an

## 019 | UFF 1996

In the expression such a reaction, the word such is followed by the indefinite article a. Mark the sentence in which the indefinite article must also be used after such.

- a) Germans will not listen to such \_\_\_\_\_ businessmen.
- b) A British businessman would not believe such \_\_\_\_\_ nonsense.
- c) A French counselor would not give him such \_\_\_\_\_ silly advice.
- d) An American would not sign such \_\_\_\_\_ contract.
- e) Those students have never heard such \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful music.

## 020 | ITA 1990

Marque a alternativa corretamente preenche as lacunas I e II da sentença a seguir:

\_\_\_\_\_ (I) Dr. Brown refused to talk to \_\_\_\_\_ (II) doctor who wanted to help him é:

- a) the – the
- b) \* – the
- c) \* – an
- d) the – a
- e) the – an

## 021 | EFOMM 2012

The indefinite article can be appropriately used in:

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ information
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ wool
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ furniture
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ eggs
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis

## 022 | JFS 2009

Fill in the gaps with the correct sequence of articles:

The Strokes are \_\_\_\_\_ American rock band formed in 1998 that rose to fame in \_\_\_\_\_ early 2000s as \_\_\_\_\_ leading group in \_\_\_\_\_ garage rock revival. Upon \_\_\_\_\_ release of their acclaimed debut album *Is This It* in 2001, many critics hyped \_\_\_\_\_ group as the "saviors of rock" for \_\_\_\_\_ their stripped down sound, heavily influenced by bands such as The Velvet Underground. Since then, \_\_\_\_\_ band has maintained \_\_\_\_\_ large fan base and has enjoyed much \_\_\_\_\_ success, particularly in \_\_\_\_\_ United Kingdom.

Adapted from <http://en.wikipedia.org/>

- a) an – an – a – the – the – the – a – the – a – no article – the
- b) an – the – an – a – the – the – no article – the – a – a – the
- c) an – the – a – the – the – the – no article – the – a – no article – the
- d) an – the – a – the – the – the – no article – the – a – no article – no article
- e) an – the – a – no article – a – the – no article – the – a – a – the

## 023 | JFS 2009

I was watching \_\_\_\_\_ MTV show last night. What \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful clips they exhibited!

- a) the – a
- b) a – a
- c) an – a
- d) an – \*
- e) the – \*

## 024 | JFS 2009

Fill in the gaps with the correct sequence of articles:

Despite \_\_\_\_\_ universal derision of \_\_\_\_\_ literary establishment, which could never comprehend \_\_\_\_\_ its inherently noble spirit, Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* was recently voted \_\_\_\_\_ greatest work of fiction of \_\_\_\_\_ 20th Century by thousands of Waterstones' customers.

\* = No article

Adapted from <http://library.flawlesslogic.com/>

- a) \* – the – \* – the – \*
- b) \* – the – \* – a – the
- c) the – the – \* – the – the
- d) the – the – \* – a – the
- e) the – \* – \* – the – a

## 025 | UFRGS 2013 – ADAPTED

Read the following excerpts:

- Only \_\_\_\_\_ very tiny part of text messaging uses a distinctive orthography.

- However, \_\_\_\_\_ most striking characteristic of text messages is the combination of standard and non-standard features.

- There is always \_\_\_\_\_ unconscious pressure to use the standard orthography.

Select the alternative which correctly fills in the blanks:

- a) a – the – a
- b) the – a – an
- c) the – the – a
- d) an – an – the
- e) a – the – an

## 026 | UFRGS 2014

"Fan" is \_\_\_\_\_ abbreviated form of "fanatic", which has \_\_\_\_\_ roots in \_\_\_\_\_ Latin word "fanaticus", which simply meant "belonging to the temple, a devotee".

– Select the alternative which correctly fills in the gaps in the order they appear.

- a) the – the – a
- b) the – its – a
- c) the – it's – the
- d) an – it's – the
- e) an – its – the

## 027 | EFOMM 2014

Diplomatics, from \_\_\_\_\_ Greek diploma (folded), is \_\_\_\_\_ study of legal and administrative documents of all kinds. Most attention has been paid to \_\_\_\_\_ public documents of monarchs, emperors, and popes, which are usually classified separately from \_\_\_\_\_ many varieties of private documents that exist.

CRYSTAL, David (2010).  
The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language.  
Cambridge University Press.

– The blanks of this excerpt can be adequately filled by:

- a) the – the – X – the
- b) the – a – the – X
- c) a – a – the – the
- d) the – the – the – the
- e) a – a – X – X

## 028 | JFS 2015

Which of the following blanks cannot be completed with the definite article?

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ Mexico City
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ Hague
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ Maldives
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ Netherlands
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ Gambia

## 029 | IME 2014

Marque a alternativa correta.

- a) Nelson Mandela led the struggle to replace the apartheid regime of South Africa with a multiracial democracy. Imprisoned for 27 years, in 1994 he went on to become his country's first black president.
- b) Nelson Mandela led struggle to replace the apartheid regime of South Africa with a multi-racial democracy. Imprisoned for 27 years, in 1994 he went on to become his country's the first black president.
- c) Nelson Mandela led the struggle to replace the apartheid regime of the South Africa with multiracial democracy. Imprisoned for 27 years, in 1994 he went on to become his country's first black president.
- d) Nelson Mandela led the struggle to replace apartheid regime of South Africa with a multi-racial democracy. Imprisoned for 27 years, in 1994 he went on to become his country's a first black president.
- e) Nelson Mandela led the struggle to replace the apartheid regime of South Africa with the multiracial democracy. Imprisoned for 27 years, in 1994 he went on to become his country's first a black president.

030 | JFS 2015

Fill in the gaps suitably:

\_\_\_\_\_ President Obama will sign \_\_\_\_\_ bill despite concerns it will complicate efforts to maintain \_\_\_\_\_ unified front with European allies, \_\_\_\_\_ White House said.

- a) \* – a – the – \*
- b) \* – the – a – the
- c) The – a – a – the
- d) The – a – an – \*
- e) The – the – the – the

## Pronouns

001 | ITA 1995 – ADAPTED

The defenders of Normandy were not the best of Hitler's army. Those were in Russia and Italy, as well as in France, but on the other side of the Seine, the Pas-de-Calais, which the Germans thought the more likely invasion target.

(Extracted from Time – June 6, 1994)

– O pronome demonstrativo "those" faz referência aos:

- a) Soldados escalados para a defesa da Normandia.
- b) Soldados soviéticos da Ásia Central.
- c) Soldados mais adestrados do exército de Hitler.
- d) Soldados das divisões estacionárias.
- e) Soldados russos, italianos e franceses.

002 | UNIRIO 1995 – ADAPTED

Researchers at Ohio State have developed a way to speed up the growth of native shade trees – and the local utility plans to help promote these saplings to homeowners.

(Popular Science – October, 1994, p.39)

– A palavra THESE em "...and the local utility plans to help promote these saplings to homeowners" refere-se a:

- a) plans.
- b) trees.
- c) researchers.
- d) bills.
- e) costs.

003 | UFMG 1995 – ADAPTED

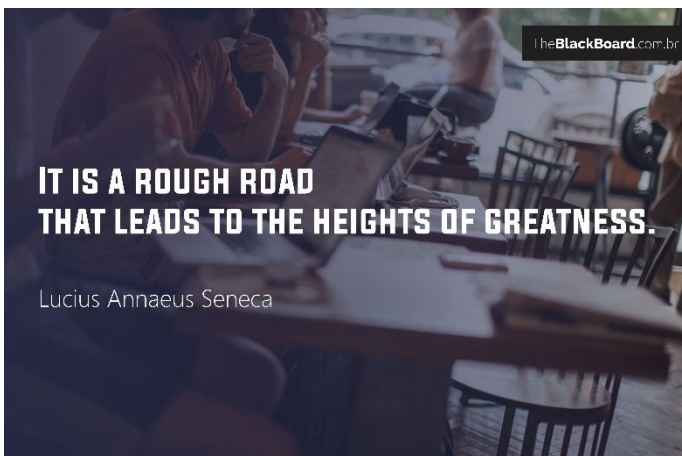
PISCES

20 Feb. – 20 March

Every 200-odd years your fate becomes closely linked, for a while, to your neighboring sign Aquarius. This is one of those times – so read their horoscope as well!

– THIS in refers to:

- a) Aquarius.
- b) confusion.
- c) horoscope.
- d) travelling.
- e) urging.



## 004 | UFAL 2000 – ADAPTED

If you're planning a trip abroad \_\_\_\_\_ summer, don't let phrasebooks leave you tongue-tied.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) this
- e) that

## 005 | PUCMG 2001 – ADAPTED

I had just participated in a project that was to determine the minimum size of forest fragment necessary to save native species of animals and plants from extinction. With **this** information, scientists could then work to form preservation areas in the forest fragments left behind by cattle ranchers.

– The word THIS refers to the:

- a) utilization of many valuable native species
- b) necessity of urgently saving birds from extinction
- c) size of the forest needed for wildlife reserves
- d) destruction of thousands of native species

## 006 | UNIFESP 2002 – ADAPTED

The rise of molecular biology since the late 1950s has had the gradual and quite unforeseen effect of turning the eyes of medical scientists increasingly toward the basic mechanisms of life, rather than disease and death. Of course, this has always been the orientation of all non-medical biologists, studying growth, reproduction, nutrition or any of the other characteristics shared by all living things.

– A palavra "this" refere-se a:

- a) research in molecular biology.
- b) gradual and unforeseen effect.
- c) medical scientists.
- d) study of basic mechanisms of life.
- e) study of disease and death.

## 007 | MACKENZIE 1998

Choose the correct alternative:

"Aquele é o Tim perto da porta?"  
"Não, Tim é o que está na janela."

- a) "Is that Tim on the door?"  
"No, Tim is the one on the window."
- b) "Is that Tim near the door?"  
"No, Tim is the one on in the window."
- c) "Is that Tim next to the door?"  
"No, Tim is that one through the window."
- d) "Is that Tim over the door?"  
"No, Tim is that one across the window."
- e) "Is that Tim by the door?"  
"No, Tim is the one at the window."

## 008 | UNESP 1984

I know he'll tell \_\_\_\_\_ a different story.

- a) they
- b) his
- c) your
- d) we
- e) us

## 009 | UFMG 1995

## Love Among the Laundry

When Sally found a man's striped sock curled among her clothes at the launderette she returned it to the tall dark young man with a shy smile. They met there every week for several months, then were seen no more. One of their wedding presents had been a washing machine.

(Molly Burnett)

– The word IT in "she returned it to the tall dark young man" refers to:

- a) a smile.
- b) a sock.
- c) the launderette.
- d) the laundry
- e) the machine.

## 010 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa correta:

\_\_\_\_\_ cat is sick because \_\_\_\_\_ ate \_\_\_\_\_ spoiled food over there.

- a) Its; he; that
- b) Its; he; this
- c) His; its; this
- d) Its; it; that
- e) His; it; that

## 011 | UEL 1996

Mexicans can thank the peso crash for one thing: IT has forced them to confront the country's deep-seated political problems. Disappointed with the ruling party, the PRI, they are demanding a truly First World government.

– In the above text, IT refers to:

- a) Mexicans.
- b) peso crash.
- c) PRI.
- d) Mexico.
- e) political problems.

## 012 | UNESP 1989

\_\_\_\_\_ work in the field of engineering.

- a) She
- b) They
- c) He
- d) Them
- e) It

## 013 | UFSC 1996 – ADAPTED

Choose the GRAMMATICALLY CORRECT propositions to complete the blanks in the following sentence:

\_\_\_\_\_ were working, when she \_\_\_\_\_.

- 01. They – arrived.
- 02. He – Arrives.
- 04. We – left.
- 08. Mary – is writing.
- 16. You – called.
- 32. David and Gregoire – came in.

– Now, mark the correct sequence:

- a)  $01 + 04 + 16 + 32 = 53$
- b)  $01 + 02 + 04 + 08 = 15$
- c)  $01 + 04 + 08 + 16 = 29$
- d)  $02 + 04 + 08 + 16 + 32 = 62$
- e)  $02 + 08 + 32 = 42$

## 014 | UFV 1996

The word THEY in the sentence “Personality questionnaires were sent out to more than 2000 men and women without prior selection; when THEY were returned, the birth dates were noted and the results were put through a computer”, refers to:

- a) results.
- b) men.
- c) questionnaires.
- d) birth dates.
- e) women.

## 015 | CESGRANRIO 1991

The pronoun IT in the sentence “When we eat something with sugar in **it**, particularly refined sugar, enzymes in the saliva in the mouth begin to work immediately to change that sugar into a type of carbohydrate” refers to the word:

- a) saliva.
- b) sugar.
- c) mouth.
- d) something.
- e) refined sugar.

## 016 | UNESP 1998

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente cada lacuna da frase adiante:

Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ is as experienced as \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) her – I
- b) him – she
- c) she – I
- d) myself – we
- e) they – him

## 017 | PUCPR 1997

Fill in the blanks of the text below with the appropriate pronouns:

Dear Debbie,

How are you? Lisa and I are having a marvelous holiday. We are really enjoying \_\_\_\_\_. We brought three tubes of suntan cream with \_\_\_\_\_ and we've used \_\_\_\_\_ all up already. Lisa is a bit annoyed because her suntan isn't as good as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) ourselves – we – them – mine
- b) ourselves – us – them – mine
- c) us – us – they – my
- d) us – we – themselves – mine
- e) ourselves – ourselves – they – my

## 018 | CESGRANRIO 1993

Mark the option that completes the following sentences with the adequate pronouns:



- I. Businessmen have \_\_\_\_\_ own priorities.  
 II. Everyone must feel happy with \_\_\_\_\_ working habits.  
 III. Working from home allows a mother to spend more time with \_\_\_\_\_ children.  
 IV. If you have never tried to work at home, you cannot discuss \_\_\_\_\_ disadvantages.

- a) I. his, II. their, III. her, IV. their  
 b) I. their, II. its, III. their, IV. its  
 c) I. their, II. his, III. her, IV. its  
 d) I. its, II. your, III. its, IV. their  
 e) I. his, II. his, III. their, IV. your

#### 019 | FEI 1997

Stay with \_\_\_\_\_ while I drive \_\_\_\_\_ car.

- a) I – your  
 b) she – you  
 c) me – your  
 d) me – yours  
 e) her – yours

#### 020 | UECE 1998

Em "It was HER sister Josephine who told HER", os vocábulos em maiúsculo classificam-se respectivamente como:

- a) pronome adjetivo/pronome objeto  
 b) pronome substantivo/pronome sujeito  
 c) pronome adjetivo/pronome sujeito  
 d) pronome substantivo/pronome objeto

#### 021 | UNESP 2001

As a tool, the computer assists \_\_\_\_\_ to perform a lot of activities.

- a) we  
 b) us  
 c) ourselves  
 d) they  
 e) to us

#### 022 | UEL 2001 – ADAPTED

"A Chinese employee at Motorola complained that the company had been cheated when it bought numbers wholesale for its own staff, because IT was given numbers that all ended in 4 (e.g. 54-7424), which means death."

– The capital word IT in the sentence above refers to:

- a) wholesale.  
 b) a Chinese employee.  
 c) the Motorola company.  
 d) the number 54-7424.  
 e) death.

#### 023 | PUCSP 2002 – ADAPTED

Na frase "Women now become doctors at nearly the same rate as men, but they become physicians, not surgeons", o pronome **they** refere-se a:

- a) doctors.  
 b) physicians.  
 c) surgeons.  
 d) men.  
 e) women.

#### 024 | UFV 2001

In the sentence "Please give us the intelligence to save what is left of our environment", the pronouns **us** and **our** relate to:

- a) we.  
 b) they.  
 c) I.  
 d) she.  
 e) you.

#### 025 | UNESP 1995

They saw men and women talking to \_\_\_\_\_ own hearts.

- a) his  
 b) her  
 c) them  
 d) they  
 e) their

#### 026 | PUCPR 2001

Which option contains the correct use of the pronouns?

- I. Could you tell \_\_\_\_\_ what has happened in the pub?  
 II. His uncle gave \_\_\_\_\_ the money to set up his new business.  
 III. It was kind of you to let me borrow \_\_\_\_\_ computer.  
 IV. She ignored \_\_\_\_\_ father's warning and jumped into the swimming pool.  
 V. Just a minute, I'm going to hang \_\_\_\_\_ jacket in the wardrobe.

- a) I. me; II. him; III. your; IV. her; V. my
- b) I. them; II. her; III. your; IV. her; V. your
- c) I. him; II. them; III. his; IV. its; V. mine
- d) I. her; II. us; III. their; IV. our; V. yours
- e) I. us; II. his; III. her; IV. his; V. him

#### 027 | UFRN 2000 – ADAPTED

Portugal gave her people, her religion, her language, her building and decorative arts, her culture and habits, to Brazil, to West and East Africa, to the Red Sea, to India and Sri Lanka, to China and Japan, to the East Indies.

Highlife, London: British Airways. July 1997. p. 121-122.

– No texto acima, o vocábulo "her" ocorre cinco vezes e, em todas essas situações, refere-se a:

- a) cultura.
- b) povo.
- c) China.
- d) Portugal.

#### 028 | UFAL 1999 – ADAPTED

Between 1950 and 1960, Japanese manufacturing output grew at an average annual rate of 16.7 per cent and \_\_\_\_\_ GNP (Gross National Product) at about 10 per cent.

– Preencha corretamente a lacuna do texto:

- a) theirs
- b) our
- c) it
- d) ours
- e) its

#### 029 | PUCSP 2006 – ADAPTED

When the Portuguese arrived in Brazil five centuries ago, they encountered a fundamental problem: the indigenous peoples they conquered spoke more than 700 languages. Rising to the challenge, the Jesuit priests accompanying **them** concocted a mixture of Indian, Portuguese and African words they called "língua geral," or the "general language," and imposed it on their colonial subjects.

Adaptado de [www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)

– No texto acima, palavra "THEM" refere-se a:

- a) povos indígenas.
- b) padres jesuítas.
- c) sujeitos colonizados.
- d) índios, africanos e portugueses.
- e) portugueses.

#### 030 | FAAP 1997

His niece has \_\_\_\_\_ meals in town.

- a) her
- b) their
- c) your
- d) his
- e) yours

#### 031 | JFS 2000

Dadas as sentenças:

- I. THE TITANIC sank in the beginning of the XX century.
- II. THE BABY OF OUR UPSTAIRS NEIGHBORS is crying aloud.
- III. MY PET is the smartest of the neighborhood. Everybody enjoys seeing him.

– A alternativa que possui os pronomes que substituem corretamente os termos em destaque é:

- a) It – She – It
- b) It – She – He
- c) He – She – He
- d) She – He – He
- e) She – It – He

#### 032 | PUCCAMP 1992

Peter L. Berger, one of America's most important sociologists, exhorts politicians to operate with "the ethic of responsibility" (borrowing a phrase from Max Weber) and consider the moral consequences of **their** actions.

Adapted from Dialogue, 2/1989

– In the text, the pronoun "their" refers to:

- a) sociologists.
- b) philosophers.
- c) politicians.
- d) consequences.
- e) actions.

**033 | UNESP 1983**

That sports car is very expensive. The car dealer told me that \_\_\_\_\_ price is 10,000 dollars.

- a) her
- b) his
- c) its
- d) their
- e) hers

**034 | UNESP 1983**

I have met that girl before, but I can't remember \_\_\_\_\_ name.

- a) her
- b) his
- c) your
- d) its
- e) yours

**035 | UNESP 1984**

Peter brought his dogs and I brought \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) my
- b) your
- c) mine
- d) the mine
- e) our

**036 | UNESP 1985**

This dictionary is in \_\_\_\_\_ fourth edition.

- a) his
- b) her
- c) its
- d) it's
- e) their

**037 | UNESP 1986**

Which team won the game?  
\_\_\_\_\_ team did.

- a) Theirs
- b) They
- c) Their
- d) Them
- e) Yours

**038 | UNESP 1996**

He said he was going to pass \_\_\_\_\_ exam.

- a) his
- b) her
- c) its
- d) their
- e) our

**039 | UFSM 2002 – ADAPTED**

Stars do it. Sports do it. Judges in the highest courts do it. Let's do it: that yoga thing.

– Observe que o "it" se repete. A que se refere?

- a) Stars.
- b) Sports.
- c) Judges.
- d) India.
- e) Yoga.

**040 | CESGRANRIO 1991**

Mark the option that contains the appropriate pronouns to complete the sentences below:

Animals' teeth are changing (I) composition.  
That animal had (II) teeth in perfect conditions.  
He brushes (III) teeth whenever he eats something.  
If the patient dies, we call (IV) relatives.  
The bacteria found (V) way to the stomach.

- a) (I) their, (II) its, (III) his, (IV) his, (V) their
- b) (I) its, (II) their, (III) its, (IV) his, (V) its
- c) (I) their, (II) its, (III) her, (IV) her, (V) his
- d) (I) his, (II) their, (III) his, (IV) her, (V) their
- e) (I) their, (II) his, (III) their, (IV) its, (V) her

**041 | UFRGS 1996**

The phrase "a book of mine" could be replaced by:

- a) mine books.
- b) my books.
- c) some of my books.
- d) a book of my.
- e) one of my books.

**042 | PUCPR 1996**

Choose the alternative that best completes the following dialogue:

Bob: Do you always get good marks on \_\_\_\_\_ examinations?

James: Yes, I do. I guess it's because I do \_\_\_\_\_ homework assignments and study a little every day.

Bob: How about Maria? Are \_\_\_\_\_ grades good too?

James: Yes. She's very bright and enjoys studying very much.

- a) yours – my – his
- b) you – my – hers
- c) your – me – your
- d) your – mine – yours
- e) your – my – her

#### 043 | ITA 1997 – ADAPTED

The computer giant IBM has offered \$1.1 million (730.000 pounds) for a chess rematch between Garry Kasparov and ITS super-computer, Deep Blue.

– O termo ITS em maiúsculo no texto refere-se:

- a) ao computador de Garry Kasparov;
- b) a Deep Blue;
- c) à IBM;
- d) ao computador gigante da IBM;
- e) a Garry Kasparov.

#### 044 | UDESC 1997

Complete the sentence with the CORRECT alternative:

- Whose are these shoes?

- They are \_\_\_\_\_ shoes. They belong to \_\_\_\_\_ . They are \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) their – them – theirs
- b) yours – you – your
- c) his – he – him
- d) our – us – ourself
- e) hers – she – hers

#### 045 | UNESP 1999

Assinale a alternativa correta:

In some cities people do not pay for \_\_\_\_\_ tickets.

- a) them
- b) his
- c) our
- d) her
- e) their

#### 046 | ITA 1999

Leia o recado de Ho Chi Minh aos franceses, em 1946.

"You can kill 10 of my men for every one I kill of \_\_\_\_\_, yet even at those odds, you will lose and I will win."

– A lacuna encontrada na frase acima deve ser preenchida por:

- a) yours.
- b) them.
- c) you.
- d) theirs.
- e) your.

#### 047 | UNESP 2004

Nas orações – "**Your** click on the *Fund Free Mammograms* button helps fund free mammograms" e "The National Cancer Institute and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommend that women in **their** forties and older have mammograms every one to two years", os adjetivos possessivos YOUR e THEIR referem-se, respectivamente:

- a) ao clique e a quarenta anos ou mais.
- b) ao botão e a recomendar.
- c) ao leitor e às mulheres.
- d) ao leitor e a quarenta anos ou mais.
- e) ao botão e às mulheres.

#### 048 | UFPE 1996 – ADAPTED

Read the following sentence:

Computers and networks isolate us from \_\_\_\_\_.

– The correct choice to fill in the blank space is:

- a) each other's.
- b) ourselves.
- c) one another.
- d) themselves.
- e) herself.

#### 049 | UNESP 1997

Those two women always help \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) other each
- b) each other
- c) one other
- d) other one
- e) another each

**050 | PUCPR 2007**

Lucy hates John and John hates Lucy. Lucy and John hate \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) themselves
- b) itself
- c) each other
- d) herself
- e) himself

**051 | UEL 1994**

Here is some money. Go and buy \_\_\_\_\_ some decent clothes.

- a) myself
- b) herself
- c) themselves
- d) himself
- e) yourself

**052 | UNESP 1988**

People should know about \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) yourself
- b) herself
- c) himself
- d) themselves
- e) yourselves

**053 | UNESP 1996**

You can do that \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) myself
- b) himself
- c) herself
- d) yourself
- e) ourselves

**054 | FAAP 1997**

I took my husband to the airport \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) himself
- b) oneself
- c) myself
- d) herself
- e) yourself

**055 | FAAP 1997**

Assinale a alternativa correta para preencher o espaço na sentença a seguir:

Mr. Dean's secretary was ill yesterday, so he had to type the letters \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) yourself
- b) themself
- c) himself
- d) herself
- e) itself

**056 | UECE 1996**

Choose the incorrect alternative:

- a) The hunter shot itself with his own gun.
- b) She wants to buy herself a new coat.
- c) Most girls like to look at themselves in the mirror.
- d) I locked myself out of the house.

**057 | UNESP 2000**

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada:

Catherine is making \_\_\_\_\_ a dress.

- a) to him
- b) to her
- c) himself
- d) herself
- e) they

**058 | UFV 2000**

In the sentence "We look for answers within OURSELVES", the capital word has a meaning related to:

- a) them.
- b) him.
- c) you.
- d) us.
- e) her.

**059 | UERJ 2006**

Reflexive pronouns have two distinct uses: basic and emphatic. The reflexive pronoun used emphatically is found in the option:

- a) The oppressed resign themselves to their doom.
- b) They tacitly adjust themselves to oppression.
- c) The enforcement of the law itself is a form of peaceful persuasion.
- d) Our end is a community at peace with itself.

## 060 | PUCRS 2008 – ADAPTED

The pronoun **themselves** in the sentence "the things themselves had existed from the beginning of the world" is used:

- a) as the complement to the verb "had existed".
- b) to emphasize the subject of the verb "had existed".
- c) in relation to people taken in general.
- d) to specify which things are arranged.
- e) as a personal pronoun.

## 061 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à denominação do pronome, em destaque, a seguir:

ANY day is a good day for walking.

- a) Adjetivo possessivo.
- b) Adjetivo indefinido.
- c) Adjetivo demonstrativo.
- d) Adjetivo relativo.
- e) Adjetivo definido.

## 062 | UEL 1994

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

- "Why didn't you buy that sweater? It was such a good offer!"

- "Because I didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ money on me."

- a) a
- b) no
- c) any
- d) some
- e) none

## 063 | UNESP 1985

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Those organisms pose \_\_\_\_\_ danger to human life.

- a) any
- b) none
- c) no
- d) not
- e) no one

## 064 | UNESP 1986

Assinale a alternativa correta:

\_\_\_\_\_ said she is right.

- a) Somebody
- b) Anybody
- c) Anyone
- d) Something
- e) Anything

## 065 | UNESP 1987

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Would \_\_\_\_\_ like to hear music tonight?

- a) somebody
- b) someone
- c) anything
- d) anyone
- e) something

## 066 | JFS 2008

I do not want to stay home tonight. I want to go \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) nowhere
- b) somewhere
- c) nowhere else
- d) everywhere else
- e) none

## 067 | FUVEST 1997

Choose another way of saying "There isn't anything really like that":

- a) There is nothing really like that.
- b) There aren't many things really like that.
- c) There aren't no things really like that.
- d) There is anything hardly really like that.
- e) There are a few things really like that.

## 068 | UEL 1997 – ADAPTED

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Despite this violent activity, poltergeists in fact never hurt \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) something
- b) nothing
- c) none
- d) nobody
- e) anybody

## 069 | UEL 1997

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

I will \_\_\_\_\_ longer stand his bad manners.

- a) no
- b) very
- c) too
- d) much
- e) many

**070 | UFRGS 1997**

Only about 160,000 red squirrels remain, against an onslaught of some 2.5 million grays.

– A palavra SOME poderia ser substituída sem alteração do sentido por:

- a) fully.
- b) partly.
- c) approximately.
- d) more than.
- e) average.

**071 | FATEC 1999**

Escolha a alternativa que mantém o mesmo significado de NO ONE em "no one passes or fails a TOEFL":

- a) Anybody
- b) Everybody
- c) Nobody
- d) Somebody
- e) Someone

**072 | FEI 1997**

Complete o diálogo:

- "Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ apples?"
- "No, thank you, I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ apple."
- "And you?"
- "Yes, I'd like \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) some – any – any
- b) an – any – no
- c) any – no – some
- d) some – any – some
- e) an – some – any

**073 | ITA 1999 – ADAPTED**

Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ took Louis Frank seriously when he first proposed, more than 10 years ago, that Earth was being bombarded by cosmic snowballs at the rate of as many as 30 a minute.

– A lacuna deve ser preenchida por:

- a) somebody.
- b) anybody.
- c) someone.
- d) everybody.
- e) nobody.

**074 | PUCPR 2003**

Fill in the following sentences using the correct missing words:

- I. I want \_\_\_\_\_ more tea, please.
- II. \_\_\_\_\_ I go fishing.
- III. It doesn't rain \_\_\_\_\_.
- IV. I'm sorry, but I have \_\_\_\_\_ to give you.
- V. \_\_\_\_\_ knows it's wrong.

- a) I. some; II. Every time; III. someday; IV. nothing; V. Somebody
- b) I. any; II. Sometimes; III. every day; IV. anything; V. Everybody
- c) I. some; II. Sometimes; III. every day; IV. nothing; V. Everybody
- d) I. any; II. Every day; III. sometimes; IV. nothing; V. Everyone
- e) I. some; II. Everywhere; III. every time; IV. anything; V. Somebody

**075 | UFRRJ 1998**

The sentence "there aren't any elephants here" in the affirmative form is:

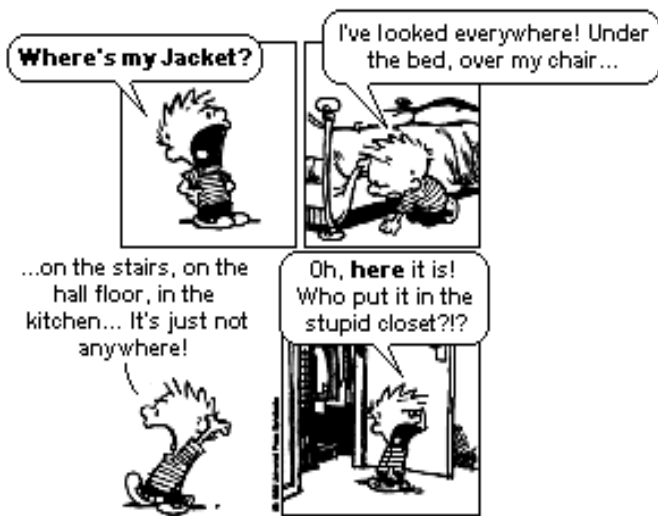
- a) there are many elephants here.
- b) there are plenty of elephants here.
- c) there are some elephants here.
- d) there are a few elephants here.
- e) there are a lots of elephants here.

**076 | UFRGS 2002**

A expressão HARDLY ANY em "He was a big, beefy man with hardly any neck" poderia ser traduzida por:

- a) raramente visto.
- b) dificilmente algum.
- c) bom tamanho.
- d) quase nenhum.
- e) especialmente longo.

## 077 | PUCRIO 2002



"International Herald Tribune", August 30, 2001.

– Mark the sentence that must be completed with "anywhere":

- a) The manager had to go off \_\_\_\_\_ else for an appointment.
- b) The dangerous dog was approaching but there was \_\_\_\_\_ to hide.
- c) Britney says she didn't go \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
- d) This is part of the original castle build \_\_\_\_\_ around 1700.
- e) Have you seen my glasses? I've looked \_\_\_\_\_ for them.

## 078 | UNESP 2004

Eating disorders \_\_\_\_\_ class, cultural, or gender boundaries. Therefore, they can affect \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) knows no – anyone.
- b) know no – someone.
- c) know some – nobody.
- d) can know – nobody.
- e) don't know any – anyone.

## 079 | UEL 1998

Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada:

Here is a riddle for you: Which hand should you stir soup with?

\_\_\_\_\_. You should use a spoon.

- a) Both
- b) Either
- c) All
- d) Neither
- e) No one

## 080 | MACKENZIE 1998

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

Being considerate means thinking about \_\_\_\_\_, not only about yourself.

- a) the others
- b) others
- c) another
- d) the other
- e) every other

## 081 | MACKENZIE 1999

Vote for \_\_\_\_\_ candidate you like.

- a) wherever
- b) whenever
- c) whoever
- d) whomever
- e) whichever

## 082 | UNESP 2000

Assinale a alternativa correta:

\_\_\_\_\_ finds the money may keep it.

- a) Who he
- b) Whom
- c) Whose
- d) Whomever
- e) Whoever

## 083 | UFSM 2003

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada:

\_\_\_\_\_ campaign \_\_\_\_\_ benefits children education is worth doing.

- a) Some – which
- b) Any – whose
- c) Any – which
- d) None – that
- e) Some – what



**084 | MACKENZIE 2000**

Complete as lacunas corretamente:

I'm a person \_\_\_\_\_ technical knowledge of computer will impress \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) who – everyone
- b) which – someone
- c) for whom – nobody
- d) whom – everybody
- e) whose – anyone

**085 | UFSM 2002**

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas das frases apresentadas:

- There are many evidences that \_\_\_\_\_ can live alone.
- Those \_\_\_\_\_ marriage ends generally suffer from depression.

- a) any – who
- b) nobody – whose
- c) no – whose
- d) nobody – who
- e) any – which

**086 | UFRGS 2000 – ADAPTED**

The expression "whatever it likes" in the text below could be translated as:

The screenplay (...) dares to imagine whatever it likes about the link between Shakespeare's artistic passions and his mad yearning for a certain aristocratic beauty.

- a) qualquer que.
- b) seja lá o que for.
- c) nem tudo que.
- d) todos que.
- e) nem sempre que.

**087 | UNITAU 1995**

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde ao referente do pronome relativo em destaque a seguir:

Both research and commercial perspectives are considered, making the event essential for all researchers, designers and manufacturers WHO need to keep abreast of developments in HCI.

- a) research and commercial perspectives
- b) developments in HCI
- c) interface design, user modelling, tools, hypertext, CSCW, and programming
- d) recent trends and issues
- e) all researchers, designers and manufacturers

**088 | UNITAU 1995**

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde ao referente do pronome relativo em destaque a seguir:

Since then, microchips, satellites and nuclear power have become realities THAT define everyday life.

- a) every day
- b) life
- c) intellectuals
- d) realities
- e) scientists

**089 | CESGRANRIO 1994**

WHERE in "They are limited to texts where the possibilities of linguistic error are minimal" could be replaced by:

- a) that.
- b) which.
- c) whose.
- d) in which.
- e) whereby.

**090 | CESGRANRIO 1995**

The pronoun WHO is used in "To help anxious shopaholics, who often wind up with major financial and personal difficulties, researchers at several universities in the United States are working on a variety of therapeutic approaches". Mark the option in which WHO and THAT are interchangeable:

- a) The drug \_\_\_\_\_ you ordered last week has arrived.
- b) The hospital \_\_\_\_\_ your father recommended is now closed.
- c) We hope \_\_\_\_\_ the psychiatrist will arrive soon.
- d) This is the researcher \_\_\_\_\_ handled the project.
- e) I met your doctor, but he didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ I was.

**091 | UNIRIO 1995 – ADAPTED**

To make spending time outdoors safer, a company called Frogskin, Inc., located in Scottsdale, Arizona, is marketing a line of clothing called Frogware THAT, wet or dry, protects the user from the damaging effects of the sun more effectively than sunscreens.

– The word THAT can be replaced with:

- a) what.
- b) whose.
- c) which.
- d) who.
- e) whichever.

**092 | UNESP 1986**

That is the one \_\_\_\_\_ I always use.

- a) whose
- b) who
- c) what
- d) which
- e) whom

**093 | UNESP 1990**

The doctor to \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Jones went told her to eat less.

- a) where
- b) what
- c) whose
- d) who
- e) whom

**094 | CESGRANRIO 1990**

In "Men don't often have the lump-in-the-throat feeling that many women experience", the pronoun THAT could be replaced by:

- a) who.
- b) whom.
- c) whose.
- d) what.
- e) which.

**095 | CESGRANRIO 1991**

In the sentence "This same syndrome is reflected in the models who are shown in current advertising", the relative pronoun WHO could be replaced by THAT. The item in which the relative WHO could NOT be replaced by THAT is:

- a) Journalists who also write ads earn a lot of money.
- b) The girl recognized the man who had committed the crime.
- c) The salesgirl told the manager who had stolen the dress.
- d) Some advertisements show models who are quite exotic-looking.
- e) One of the boys who visited us yesterday is a model.

**096 | FEI 1996**

Escolha a alternativa correta para completar a frase a seguir:

It was Eiffel \_\_\_\_\_ constructed the metal framework.

- a) whom
- b) which
- c) whose
- d) why
- e) who

**097 | CESGRANRIO 1993**

In the sentence "it's time to meet people who work from their homes", the pronoun WHO can be replaced by THAT.

– Mark the option that can only be completed with the relative pronoun WHO:

- a) That is the consultant \_\_\_\_\_ I met in São Paulo last week.
- b) My brother, \_\_\_\_\_ works as a consultant, makes much money.
- c) Would you like to work with bosses \_\_\_\_\_ are understanding?
- d) Employees \_\_\_\_\_ work from home part of the time are happier.
- e) The tele-commuter to \_\_\_\_\_ I was introduced yesterday is Asian.

**098 | PUCPR 1996**

Fill in correctly with a relative pronoun:

The flower exhibit \_\_\_\_\_ was held in the Botanical Garden in Curitiba, last September, showed beautiful orchids from all over the world.

- a) that
- b) whose
- c) whom
- d) where
- e) who

## 099 | PUCPR 1997

Insert the appropriate relative pronoun:

Gossips, to \_\_\_\_\_ you should pay no attention, is a bad thing.

Dr. Smith, \_\_\_\_\_ car is outside, has come to see a patient.

My friend Jack, \_\_\_\_\_ is in hospital, is very ill.

This is my Uncle John, \_\_\_\_\_ you have heard so much about.

- a) which, whose, who, whom
- b) that, whose, whom, which
- c) which, whom, that, who
- d) whom, whose, that, whom
- e) that, whom, who, which

## 100 | MACKENZIE 1997

Os períodos simples provenientes do composto SHE WAS A GIRL WHOM IT WAS DIFFICULT TO KNOW WELL são:

- a) She was a girl. Whom it was difficult to know well.
- b) She was a girl. It was difficult to know her well.
- c) She who was a girl. It was difficult to know well.
- d) She was a difficult girl. It was difficult to know well.
- e) She was a girl. It was difficult to know whom well.

## 101 | FEI 1997

Complete:

My neighbor, \_\_\_\_\_ is very beautiful, was here this morning.

- a) which
- b) whose
- c) who
- d) when
- e) what

## 102 | CESGRANRIO 1997

Mark the sentence that can only be completed with WHOSE, the relative pronoun:

- a) This is Patricia, \_\_\_\_\_ sister you met last week.
- b) One should be loyal to \_\_\_\_\_ one is married.
- c) She's married to a doctor of \_\_\_\_\_ you have heard.
- d) AIDS, \_\_\_\_\_ kills thousands of people, hasn't been wiped out.
- e) I don't like people \_\_\_\_\_ lose their tempers easily.

## 103 | PUCPR 1998

Choose the right alternative to complete the spaces:

I. George Washington, \_\_\_\_\_ became president of the United States, never told a lie.

II. In Norway, \_\_\_\_\_ is a Baltic country, you can see the midnight sun.

III. Melanie Griffith, with \_\_\_\_\_ Antonio Banderas got married, is very jealous.

IV. Bernard Shaw, \_\_\_\_\_ books were known in all the world, was a very clever writer.

V. Le Corbusier, about \_\_\_\_\_ we are learning now, was a famous modernist architect.

- a) whose – that – which – who – whose
- b) whom – which – that – whose – whom
- c) who – which – whom – whose – whom
- d) which – whom – who – whom – which
- e) that – who – whose – which – who

## 104 | MACKENZIE 1999

Choose the correct alternative:

- a) Caetano Veloso's, who latest CD, I bought last week, is wonderful.
- b) Caetano Veloso's latest CD, which I bought last week, is wonderful.
- c) Caetano Veloso's latest CD whom is wonderful I bought last week.
- d) Caetano Veloso, which is wonderful, I bought last week latest CD.
- e) Caetano Veloso's latest CD, whose I bought last week, is wonderful.

## 105 | JFS 2010

In his last book, the author decided to talk about the people and the places \_\_\_\_\_ he loved.

- a) who
- b) whom
- c) which
- d) that
- e) whose

## 106 | FATEC 2002

O pronome **which** em "Many mobile phone operating companies would rather give out new handsets than see their clients defect to rival services, which often try to lure customers by offering the latest mobile phones free for switching services" refere-se a:

- a) clients.
- b) handsets.
- c) rival services.
- d) customers.
- e) mobile phone operating companies.

#### 107 | UNIOESTE 1999 – ADAPTED

Assinale a(s) alternativa(s) na(s) qual(is) os pronomes **that**, **who** e **which** estão utilizados corretamente:

- ( ) Athletes are basically the consumers who are going to buy Jui2ce.
- ( ) Jui2ce is a juice that offers a series of benefits to your health.
- ( ) Mandarin Mango is a flavor which provides vitamin A.
- ( ) Calcium is one of the components who is good for health.
- ( ) Young people that usually drink the Jui2ce say it is delicious.
- ( ) Jui2ce has beta-carotene, who is said to be excellent for health.

- a) V F V F F F
- b) V F V F V V
- c) V V V F F V
- d) V V F F V F
- e) V V V F V F

#### 108 | UFRRJ 2000 – ADAPTED

In the passage "I have learned there are large numbers of Americans (maybe not the majority) who are passionate about, or at least interested in, shaping their lives to be humane, individual, socially tolerant and contributing, and spiritual by some definition", the word WHO could be replaced by:

- a) which.
- b) whom.
- c) that.
- d) whose.
- e) the word cannot be replaced.

#### 109 | UFV/PASES 2000

Don Pedro, \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the visitors, was also very impressed with Bell's invention.

- a) who
- b) whose
- c) when
- d) where
- e) which

#### 110 | UFRRJ 2000 – ADAPTED

In the sentence "about 20% of lung-cancer patients are found to have a tumor WHOSE biological characteristics and small size give them a good chance of being cured if the malignant growth is surgically removed", the capital word refers to:

- a) patients
- b) blacks.
- c) tumor.
- d) lung cancer.
- e) about 20%.

#### 111 | PUCPR 2003

Supply the sentences with the correct alternative:

- I. This is the hardest problem \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever had to face.
- II. A doctor, \_\_\_\_\_ patients trust him, has great responsibility.
- III. Vesuvius, \_\_\_\_\_ is a lofty volcano, overlooks the Bay of Naples.
- IV. My friend Marcello, \_\_\_\_\_ is in hospital, is very ill.
- V. There's something \_\_\_\_\_ I must tell you in confidence.

- a) I. that; II. which; III. what; IV. who; V. that
- b) I. which; II. whose; III. that; IV. whose; V. which
- c) I. that; II. whose; III. which; IV. who; V. that
- d) I. what; II. who; III. which; IV. that; V. what
- e) I. that; II. whose; III. what; IV. which; V. that

#### 112 | UNESP 2003

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Children who are exposed to TV can learn \_\_\_\_\_ ideas may be taken away from it.

- a) whoever
- b) whom
- c) who
- d) which
- e) where

#### 113 | UFRRJ 2003 – ADAPTED

In the sentence "Under a microscope you can see the bacteria that lives in your gums. It's called gram-negative bacteria and it produces a toxin or poison that destroys the bones around your teeth", the underlined word can be replaced by:

- a) who.
- b) whose.
- c) whom.
- d) which.
- e) what.

## 114 | ITA 2006

HAGAR, the horrible - Dik Browne



Comics-Sunday September 15, 2002.

– "A man named", no primeiro quadrinho, é equivalente a:

- a) a man whose name is.
- b) a man that the name is.
- c) a man who the name is.
- d) a man whom the name is.
- e) a man that is name.

## 115 | PUCRIO 2006 – ADAPTED

In the expression "One-third of the youngest children in the United States – babies through age 6 – live in homes where the television is on almost all the time", **where** could be rephrased CORRECTLY with:

- a) Live in homes in which the television is on almost all the time.
- b) Live in homes that the television is on almost all the time.
- c) Live in homes which the television is on almost all the time.
- d) Live in homes the television is on almost all the time.
- e) Live in homes in that the television is on almost all the time.

## 116 | UECE/2ª FASE 2007

In the sentences: "Gold's novel was also the start of the 'Jewish-American' novel, WHICH BECAME AN IMPORTANT TYPE OF LITERATURE IN THE FIFTIES AND SIXTIES. Gold describes the failure of the 'American Dream' for those WHO HAD LEFT EUROPE LOOKING FOR A NEW AND BETTER LIFE", the parts in capital letters are, respectively:

- a) defining adjective clause and non-defining adjective clause.
- b) non-defining adjective clause and defining adjective clause.
- c) defining adjective clause and defining adjective clause.
- d) non-defining adjective clause and non-defining adjective clause.

## 117 | UECE/2ª FASE 2008

The sentence: "The mimetic theory was dominant for centuries, only falling into disfavor in the late 18th century with the rise of Romanticism, which took poetry to be essentially an expression of personal feeling" contains a/an:

- a) object noun clause.
- b) subject noun clause.
- c) non-defining relative clause.
- d) defining relative clause.

## 118 | UECE/2ª FASE 2008

The sentence: "the texts that make up English literature are a part and a product of the English language and cannot be separated from it" contains a/an:

- a) conditional clause.
- b) adverbial clause.
- c) relative clause.
- d) noun clause.

## 119 | UECE/2ª FASE 2008

The writer I am talking about is the one:

- a) whom hates giving interviews.
- b) which has just written his autobiography.
- c) who wrote "Travels in Scriptorium".
- d) whom was persecuted because of his ideas.

## 120 | FUVEST 1996

Choose the question for the statement: 'Plague also cropped up in 1994, in India':

- a) How long did plague crop up in India?
- b) How did plague crop up in 1994?
- c) When did plague crop up in India?
- d) What did plague crop up in India?
- e) Why did plague crop up in India?

## 121 | UNIFESP 2008

No trecho:

"Some soy plantations in central Brazil are being transformed to sugarcane ethanol operations and environmentalists say that could lead soy farmers to move into the Amazon for their crop, which is also in high demand worldwide, particularly from China".

– a palavra **which** refere-se:

- a) ao etanol de cana.
- b) aos produtores de soja.
- c) à soja.
- d) à Amazônia.
- e) à China.

## 122 | JFS 2000

O pronome \_\_\_\_\_ completa corretamente a sentença abaixo e, sintaticamente, é classificado como \_\_\_\_\_.

A coward is one \_\_\_\_\_ thinks with his legs every time he is in danger.

- a) who – objeto
- b) who – sujeito
- c) whom – sujeito
- d) that – objeto
- e) which – sujeito

## 123 | JFS 2002

Complete the sentence below suitably:

Those firemen, \_\_\_\_\_ saved the little girl from the fire, are local heroes.

- a) who
- b) that
- c) whom
- d) which
- e) a e b estão corretas

## 124 | UERJ 2005 – ADAPTED

Pronouns may have different functions according to the contexts where they occur. The use of the pronoun THAT establishing reference to the previous content of the sentence is found in:

- a) That is a magical and mutually rewarding form of love between writer and reader.
- b) A battle scar, a light limp, hair that is an untamable mass of curls, or any other minor flaw will make the character more relatable, more lovable.
- c) What could be more fulfilling than a book that caresses the reader with love, wit, sensuality and a feeling of goodness?
- d) A romance novel that combines those elements will seduce the reader from the first chapter to the last.

## 125 | UNESP 1992

Assinale a pergunta correta para a resposta apresentada a seguir:

For two weeks.

- a) How long have you had it?
- b) How many time do you have it?
- c) How long did you had it?
- d) How much time you have got it?
- e) There is how long you've got it?

## 126 | UFPE 2007 – ADAPTED

The word THAT, in: "the United Nations reported THAT of the 41 countries it monitors"; and in: "because THAT might jeopardize their economic growth", and in: "costly mandates and controls THAT harm the economy":

- ( ) functions differently in each phrase.
- ( ) has equivalent meanings in the three examples.
- ( ) is a conjunction in both, the first and the last examples.
- ( ) functions as a demonstrative pronoun in the second example.
- ( ) is a relative pronoun in the last example and refers only to controls.

- a) F F V V F
- b) F F F V F
- c) V V V V F
- d) V F F V F
- e) V F F F V

## 127 | UNESP 1993

\_\_\_\_\_ is your hat?

- a) When
- b) Who
- c) Whose
- d) Where
- e) How many

## 128 | CESGRANRIO 1995

"A compulsive shopper told a researcher that she could never go to a supermarket and buy just one bottle of milk".

– Mark the question to which this sentence is an answer:

- a) Where a compulsive shopper buys her milk?
- b) What did a compulsive shopper tell a researcher?
- c) Who did a compulsive shopper tell her habits to?
- d) Why has a compulsive shopper told a researcher about her habits?
- e) How has a compulsive shopper told a researcher her routine?

## 129 | JFS 2000

Complete the following sentences using the correct sequence of pronouns:

- Henry is a scientist \_\_\_\_\_ wants to know how comets are formed.
- The thief \_\_\_\_\_ stole my wallet must be mad now. It was empty.
- These precious moments \_\_\_\_\_ you are living now won't last forever.
- They are exploring a continent \_\_\_\_\_ surface is icy.
- The woman about \_\_\_\_\_ we were talking is an expert on Astronomy.

- a) that – who – \* – which – whom
- b) who – \* – that – which – who
- c) who – that – which – whose – whom
- d) who – that – whose – which – whom
- e) who – that – which – of which – who

## 130 | FUVEST 1977

Qual a pergunta que segue a afirmação "I know that you are the winner"?

- a) Whom said I am the winner?
- b) Which one told you that I am the winner?
- c) Who told you so?
- d) Who told that to you?
- e) Who said that I am the winner?

## 131 | UNESP 1983

Assinale a alternativa correta:

- These blue jeans are mine. \_\_\_\_\_ are those on the sofa?
- They're Peter's.

- a) Which
- b) What
- c) Where
- d) Whom
- e) Whose

## 132 | UNESP 1983

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) where your brother bought that car
- b) where did your brother buy that car
- c) where does your brother buy that car
- d) where will your brother buy that car
- e) where has your brother bought that car

## 133 | UNESP 1984

Assinale a alternativa correta:

- a) Who did discovered America?
- b) Who discovered America?
- c) Did who discover America?
- d) What Columbus discovered?
- e) What did Columbus discovered?

## 134 | UNESP 1985

Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) how much does a box of matches cost
- b) how much a box of matches costs
- c) how much did a box of matches cost
- d) how much has a box of matches cost
- e) how much costs a box of matches

## 135 | UNESP 1999

\_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ in Brasília?

- a) How many – are there
- b) How much – are there
- c) What many – was there
- d) What many – were there
- e) How many million – was there

## 136 | UNESP 1999

\_\_\_\_\_ farm is that large one? It is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Which – Peter's
- b) Whose – Peter's
- c) Whose – of Peter
- d) Which – for Peter
- e) What – Peter's

## 137 | PUCPR 1996

Choose the alternative that best completes the dialogue below:

Mr. Wilson is applying for a job. Right now, he is being interviewed by Mrs. Taylor, head of the personnel department.

Mrs. Taylor: \_\_\_\_\_ is your full name, please?

Mr. Wilson: Thomas Wilson.

Mrs. Taylor: \_\_\_\_\_ are you from?

Mr. Wilson: Canada.

Mrs. Taylor: \_\_\_\_\_ were you born?

Mr. Wilson: I was born on March 7, 1956.

Mrs. Taylor: \_\_\_\_\_ did you know about our job offer?

Mr. Wilson: Through the ad you put in the newspaper.

- a) How – Where – Why – Who
- b) What – Where – How – Why
- c) Who – How – Where – When
- d) What – Where – When – How
- e) What – Who – When – How

## 138 | CESGRANRIO 1994

"The new telephone can deal with 'hello' and other words well enough."

This sentence contains the answer to all question below EXCEPT one. Mark it:

- a) What can the new telephone deal with?
- b) What can deal with "hello" and other words well enough?
- c) How can the new telephone deal with "hello" and other words?
- d) Whose words can the telephone deal with well enough?
- e) Which words can the new telephone deal with well enough?

## 139 | CESGRANRIO 1994 – ADAPTED

A new telephone system translates words and phrases from English into other languages. Mark the item which contains a suitable English equivalent for the following Portuguese phrases that may be part of a telephone conversation:

- I. "Como vai você?"
- II. "Quem está falando?"
- III. "Ele não está. Quer deixar recado?"

- a) (I) How do you do? – (II) What's your name? – (III) He's out. Can I give him a messages?
- b) (I) How have you – (II) Who's speaking? – (III) He's off. Are there any messages?
- c) (I) How are you? – (II) Who's this? – (III) He's not in. Do you want to leave a message?
- d) (I) Are you okay? – (II) Who are you? – (III) He left. Do you want to leave him a note?
- e) (I) What's up? – (II) Who's talking? – (III) He's not here right now. Would you like to leave a message?

## 140 | PUCPR 2001

Fill in the blanks in the sentences below choosing the best alternative:

- I. \_\_\_\_\_ knows how to speak decent French to talk to the tourists?
- II. The ticket costs \$8. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to pay?
- III. \_\_\_\_\_ can I take the subway to the Guggenheim Museum?
- IV. \_\_\_\_\_ of those buildings is the hospital?
- V. \_\_\_\_\_ will your sister travel to London?

- a) I. Who; II. How; III. Where; IV. Which; V. When
- b) I. Whose; II. Who; III. How; IV. What; V. Why
- c) I. Which; II. Why; III. When; IV. How; V. Whose
- d) I. Whom; II. What; III. Which; IV. Where; V. How
- e) I. How; II. When; III. What; IV. Why; V. Where

## 141 | PUCPR 2007

We don't know with \_\_\_\_\_ he was talking on the phone.

- a) that
- b) whom
- c) what
- d) which
- e) whose

## 142 | UFV 2000 – ADAPTED

Match the Question Words with the appropriate sentences. All question words must be used:

- a) Where
- b) How
- c) Which
- d) What
- e) Why
- f) Who



- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ do you prefer: fish or meat?  
 ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ didn't they call the police?  
 ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ are we going to help her?  
 ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ should I spend my Christmas vacation?  
 ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ will win the next Nobel Prize for literature?  
 ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ was he doing when the lights went off?

- a) C - B - E - A - F - D  
 b) C - E - B - F - A - D  
 c) C - E - B - A - F - D  
 d) E - C - B - A - F - D  
 e) E - C - B - A - D - F

## 143 | FUVEST 2000

Choose the question for the statement: "the Sydney delegates promised that theirs would be the most environmentally-friendly Games ever".

- a) Whose Games the Sydney delegates promised that would be the most environmentally-friendly Games ever?  
 b) Who did the Sydney delegates promise that would be the most environmentally-friendly Games ever?  
 c) Who did promise that theirs would be the most environmentally-friendly Games ever?  
 d) Whose Games did the Sydney delegates promise that would be the most environmentally-friendly Games ever?  
 e) Which Games the Sydney delegates promised that would be the most environmentally-friendly Games ever?

## 144 | UEL 1996

- How about having a party soon?

- \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Yes, sure  
 b) I bet he doesn't  
 c) It won't last  
 d) I never do  
 e) We aren't in it at all

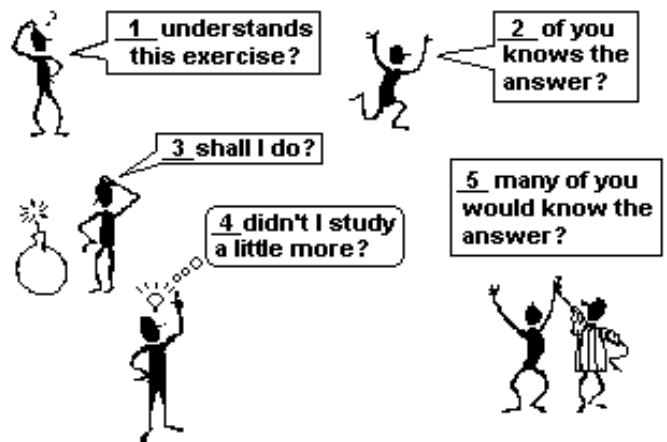
## 145 | JFS 2000

\_\_\_\_\_ course do you think is the best one of this university?

- a) What  
 b) Whose  
 c) How  
 d) Which  
 e) Why

## 146 | PUCPR 1999

Fill in the balloons with the right interrogative pronouns. Relate the numbers given to the pronouns:



- a) 1. Whose, 2. Who, 3. Why, 4. How, 5. Who  
 b) 1. Who, 2. Which, 3. What, 4. Why, 5. How  
 c) 1. What, 2. Whose, 3. What, 4. Why, 5. What  
 d) 1. Which, 2. Who, 3. How, 4. What, 5. How  
 e) 1. Who, 2. Whose, 3. What, 4. Why, 5. How

## 147 | UFRGS 2006

Em quais das frases a seguir o pronome WHAT é usado corretamente?

- I. What impresses the visitor about Seattle is its wateriness.  
 II. What time does the ferryboat leave for Bainbridge Island?  
 III. Seattle offered plentiful resources, what attracted Arthur Denny's clan.

- a) Apenas em I.  
 b) Apenas em II.  
 c) Apenas em III.  
 d) Apenas em I e II.

## 148 | EFOMM 2009

In the sentence: "If the oceans die, it could cause great destruction", the pronoun **it** refers to:

- a) oceans.  
 b) great destruction.  
 c) atmosphere.  
 d) the oceans' death.  
 e) the cause.

## 149 | EFOMM 2009

Typhoon "Ida" left a trail of destruction in \_\_\_\_\_ wake. It swept the country from coast to coast.

- a) mine
- b) ours
- c) his
- d) hers
- e) its

## 150 | JFS 2012

What would the world be like without the Web? \_\_\_\_\_ almost had an answer, if only for a day. To protest Congress's consideration of the onerous Stop Online Piracy Act (SOPA) – which would require Internet service providers to block access to Web sites that let people infringe on copyrighted material – Internet companies including Google, Facebook, and Twitter were rumored to be coordinating a blackout, taking \_\_\_\_\_ offline temporarily. I must admit I was kind of hoping the Internet companies would go through with \_\_\_\_\_, just so we could remember how we lived before the Internet. And it seemed for a while that \_\_\_\_\_ actually would, especially after a lawyer who runs a trade group that represents Internet companies claimed that big-name Web companies were pondering the AWOL option.

– Fill in the gaps correctly.

- a) We – themselves – it – they
- b) They – ourselves – it – we
- c) We – ourselves – it – they
- d) They – themselves – them – we
- e) We – themselves – them – they

## 151 | EFOMM 2013

Could I help you, sir?

Would you be so kind as to tell me how much \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) does this CD player cost
- b) this CD player costs
- c) cost this CD player
- d) is the cost of this CD player
- e) cost is the CD player

## 152 | EFOMM 2013

Read the following excerpt.

Increasing ship sizes, human error and the challenge of shipping in arctic waters are among the biggest risks facing the modern maritime industry, according to Allianz Global Corporate and Speciality.

The challenge of shipping in arctic waters is among the biggest challenges facing the modern maritime industry, the report said.

Marking 100 years since the sinking of Titanic, the insurers yesterday published a report which noted that, while the world commercial shipping fleet has trebled to over 100,000 vessels over that period, overall shipping loss rates have declined significantly. In 1912, they were one ship per 100 per year; in 2009 they had fallen to one ship per 670 per year.

Despite this, Safety and shipping 1912-2012: from Titanic to Costa Concordia, based on research from Cardiff University, said the industry faced several key challenges. These include the growing trend to 'super-size' ships and cost pressures which are forcing ship-owners to source crews from emerging economies where training standards can be inconsistent. (...)

– In lines 15-16: 'Despite this, safety and shipping 1912-2012: from Titanic to Costa Concordia, (...)', the underlined word refers to:

- a) The sinking of Titanic.
- b) Maritime industry.
- c) Commercial shipping fleet.
- d) General shipping loss rate.
- e) Shipping in arctic waters.

## 153 | JFS 2008

Which option contains the same idea of the sentence "something no other computer had ever done"?

- a) Something any other computer had never done.
- b) Something no other computer had never done.
- c) Something no other computer had already done.
- d) Anything some other computer had already done.
- e) Nothing some other computer had ever done.

## 154 | JFS 2013

Mark the incorrect item:

- I. The man \_\_\_\_\_ is near the turnstiles is the principal of our school.
- II. The soccer player \_\_\_\_\_ we have to interview is not very famous.
- III. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ barks all night long belongs to our new neighbors.

- a) who – whom – which
- b) that – Ø – that
- c) who – that – which
- d) that – Ø – which
- e) who – that – Ø

## 155 | JFS 2013

Fill in the following sentences using the correct sequence of words:

- I blush \_\_\_\_\_ I think about it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you choose to live there are always going to be disadvantages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ hungry I am, I never seem to be able to finish off a whole pizza.

- a) whenever – Wherever – However
- b) whenever – Whenever – However
- c) whenever – Whenever – Whatever
- d) whatever – Wherever – However
- e) whatever – Wherever – Whatever

## 156 | IME 2013

Escolha a alternativa que completa a sentença corretamente:

\_\_\_\_\_ was a brilliant career.

- a) My
- b) I
- c) Mine
- d) Me
- e) Not

## 157 | EFOMM 2014

In which sentence below can you leave out the relative pronoun?

- a) Last week I met some people who were born in the USA.
- b) The film which we saw yesterday was very interesting.
- c) That's the restaurant where Carol works.
- d) My sister, who is 31 years old, got married in July.
- e) I didn't get what I wanted for my birthday.

## 158 | EFOMM 2015

Choose the alternative where the pronoun can correctly be omitted.

- a) Do Exercise 1, which is very easy.
- b) Have you read the letter which I sent you?
- c) She lives in a house which was built by her father.
- d) The man who gave me the book was the librarian.
- e) These walls are all that remain of the city.

## 159 | UFRGS 2012 – ADAPTED

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente e respectivamente as lacunas a seguir:

- More than any other company, Facebook has defined what \_\_\_\_\_ see as the "social" era of the Internet.
- The McKinsey Global Institute has estimated that the network's users post 30 billion pieces of content \_\_\_\_\_ month.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ surprise that Facebook has become one of the titans of the Internet.

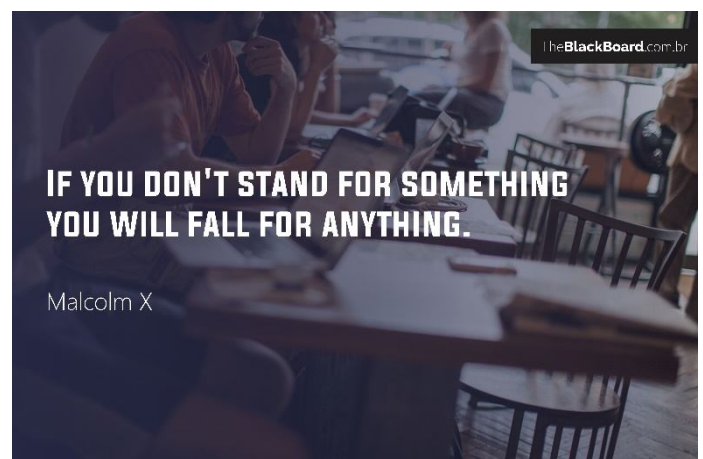
- a) some – every – no
- b) some – all – no
- c) some – every – none
- d) any – each – no
- e) any – every – none

## 160 | UFRGS 2012 – ADAPTED

Based on such connotations, news reports frequently characterize fans as psychopaths \_\_\_\_\_ frustrated fantasies of intimate relationships with stars or unsatisfied desires to achieve stardom take violent and antisocial forms.

– Select the alternative which correctly fills in the gap above.

- a) who
- b) that
- c) which
- d) whose
- e) whatever



# Verbs

## 001 | FAAP 1997

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

In my school \_\_\_\_\_ many foreign students.

- a) has
- b) there are
- c) there is
- d) have
- e) there have

## 002 | UNESP 1994

There \_\_\_\_\_ two main obstacles.

- a) is
- b) was
- c) be
- d) to be
- e) were

## 003 | PUCPR 1997

Complete the following text with the correct form of the verb:

A long time ago London \_\_\_\_\_ an important city, but it \_\_\_\_\_ different from London today. There \_\_\_\_\_ not very many big buildings. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of small boats on the river.

- a) is, is, are, are
- b) was, is, are, are
- c) was, was, were, were
- d) was, is, were, were
- e) had been, is, were, are

## 004 | MACKENZIE 1999

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

She \_\_\_\_\_ German very well.

- a) speaks and both writes
- b) both speaks and writes
- c) speaks both and writes
- d) speaks and write both
- e) both speaks and both writes

## 005 | FATEC 2002

Reescreva corretamente a frase a sentença apresentada a seguir:

Yes, it does depend on the age of the child.

- a) Yes, it really depends on the child's age.
- b) Yes, it really depends on an aged child.
- c) Yes, it really depends on what age have the child.
- d) Yes, it depends on what age the child does has.
- e) Yes, it does depend on what age does the child has.

## 006 | UNESP 1992

Escolha a alternativa que melhor interage com a oração dada:

How do you do?

- a) I forgot!
- b) It is easy!
- c) How do you do?
- d) I don't know.
- e) But I don't!

## 007 | UNESP 1993

Which is the suitable answer to this question?

Do you want some ice cream?

- a) Last night.
- b) In my pocket.
- c) Last Sunday.
- d) It is not black.
- e) No, thank you.

## 008 | UNESP 2004

People \_\_\_\_\_ weight loss is a temporary endeavor, \_\_\_\_\_ a lifelong action plan.

- a) who thought – don't design
- b) that thought – has never designed
- c) who design – think of
- d) who think – don't care about designing
- e) who think – design

## 009 | FUVEST 1977

Qual a forma correta?

- a) This book tells me as long the river was;
- b) This book tells how long the river is;
- c) This book tells how long the river is ago;
- d) These books tells me how long the rivers were;
- e) This book tells me how long the river is.

## 010 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que mostra a ordenação em um diálogo coerente das frases numeradas de 1 a 15 a seguir:

- 1) I am pregnant.
- 2) Yes, what is it?
- 3) Hello, I would like to talk to Mike.
- 4) Is he home?
- 5) I don't believe it!
- 6) It is true, honey.
- 7) Hi. It is Mike speaking.
- 8) Who is that?
- 9) Fine, thanks.
- 10) Well Mike, how have you been?
- 11) It's Candice.
- 12) Yes, of course I do remember you.
- 13) I must tell you something, Mike.
- 14) You are my ex-wife.
- 15) Don't you remember me?

- a) 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 5, 6, 4, 1, 2, 3.
- b) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 13.
- c) 7, 3, 2, 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 13, 15, 4.
- d) 2, 8, 6, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 10, 12, 4, 1, 3, 14.
- e) 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 15, 12, 14, 10, 9, 13, 2, 1, 5, 6.

## 011 | UEL 1994

Assinale a alternativa que é a correta versão da frase apresentada:

"Eu quero que eles se sintam em casa."

- a) I want that they feel the house.
- b) I wish they would touch home.
- c) I wish they had homely feelings.
- d) I want them to feel at home.
- e) I'd like them to make themselves a house.

## 012 | UEL 1996

Nesta questão uma certa situação é sugerida. Assinale a alternativa mais adequada para a situação:

- "Do you still have tickets to Londrina?"
- "Yes, we do."
- "When does the next bus leave?"
- "\_\_\_\_\_."

- a) R\$ 35,00
- b) Seats 21 and 22
- c) Only aisle seats
- d) From gate 5
- e) In twenty minutes

## 013 | UNESP 1987

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Why \_\_\_\_\_ go home now?

- a) aren't we
- b) didn't we
- c) haven't we
- d) don't we
- e) wouldn't we

## 014 | UNESP 1996

Assinale a alternativa correta:

He doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ anymore.

- a) smoking
- b) no smoking
- c) smokes
- d) smoked
- e) smoke

## 015 | UDESC 1996

Assinale a alternativa correta:

His body \_\_\_\_\_ in the cemetery.

- a) lies
- b) laid
- c) lays
- d) lain
- e) lied

## 016 | FUVEST 1997

A forma correta do singular de "Why do bees fuss about so much when they fly?" é:

- a) Why does bee fuss about so much when it fly?
- b) Why do an bee fusses about so much when it flies?
- c) Why does a bee fuss about so much when it flies?
- d) Why does the bee fuss about so much when it fly?
- e) Why does a bee fusses about so much when it flies?

## 017 | MACKENZIE 1997

She \_\_\_\_\_ his proposal, but she \_\_\_\_\_ a decision for a while.

- a) considers – doesn't need to make
- b) is considering – doesn't want to make
- c) has considered – had to take
- d) has been considering – is taking
- e) considered – needs to take

**018 | MACKENZIE 1998**

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

I \_\_\_\_\_ when \_\_\_\_\_ that I have to study.

- a) don't like – she says
- b) never like – she will tell me
- c) can't like – she says
- d) mustn't like – she speaks
- e) don't like it – she tells me

**019 | JFS 2012**

She \_\_\_\_\_ for you since 4 p.m.

- a) has been waiting
- b) had been waiting
- c) waits
- d) is waiting
- e) was waiting

**020 | FUVEST 1998**

Choose the question for the statement "The spirit lives on":

- a) Where does the spirit live?
- b) What does the spirit live on?
- c) Which lives on?
- d) Who lives on the spirit?
- e) What lives on?

**021 | PUCRIO 1998**

In the sentence "Everyone lies", the present tense is being used to express a fact that will never change in time (historical present). In which of the alternatives below is the present tense being used to express a similar idea?

- a) It is hot and sunny today.
- b) Water freezes at 0° Celsius.
- c) My plane leaves at 5pm tomorrow.
- d) My cousin studies Computer Science.
- e) Joe is late for work today.

**022 | MACKENZIE 1999**

He \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ now.

- a) could remind – girls' name
- b) has reminded – girl's name
- c) is remembering – girl's name
- d) reminds – name of the girl
- e) remembers – girl's name

**023 | UFPB 1998**

International advertising can be a risky business. When McDonald's launched Le Big Mac in Paris, it discovered that in local slang this meant "the big pimp". It is not just a question of language either; national advertising styles also vary considerably. The British like humour and irony in their ads, whereas the Germans regard this approach as frivolous. The French are more sexist than the British and will use seminaked women in almost any context. The Italians generally like to see beautiful people wearing beautiful clothes driving beautiful cars. These are not just national stereotypes, but based on hard experience. Different countries also prefer different products.

– The text is PREDOMINANTLY in the:

- a) present tense.
- b) past tense.
- c) future tense.
- d) present perfect tense.
- e) present progressive tense.

**024 | UFRGS 1998**

The correct verbal forms of the nouns "seduction", "betrayal", and "destruction" are:

- a) seduce – betray – destroy
- b) seduct – betray – destroy
- c) seduce – betrayal – destruct
- d) seduct – betrayal – destruct
- e) seduce – betray – destruct

**025 | UFSM 2001**

Assinale a alternativa que melhor expressa a ideia da pergunta "Sound like science fiction?":

- a) Is the sound like in science fiction?
- b) Do you sound like science fiction?
- c) Does it sound like science fiction?
- d) Do you like the sound of science fiction?
- e) Does science fiction have sound?

**026 | PUCRS 2000**

Today's issue of The Inquirer \_\_\_\_\_ that another couple wants to have their wedding sponsored. It also \_\_\_\_\_ a photo of them.

- a) says – runs
- b) say – run
- c) said – running
- d) saying – ran
- e) says – running

**027 | FATEC 1999**

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta a ideia equivalente a "We used to fight like cats and dogs, but this has brought us closer together":

- a) We are not close together anymore.
- b) We usually fight like cats and dogs.
- c) We are used to fighting like cats and dogs.
- d) We are not so close together as we used to be.
- e) We don't fight like cats and dogs anymore.

**028 | PUCPR 1999**

Choose the alternative with the right sentences:

- I. Why don't you cut the orange yourself?
- II. You must learn how to speak English well.
- III. He is just likes my father.
- IV. I do not know like to sing this song.
- V. They cut each other with a knife.

- a) I, II, IV
- b) II, III, V
- c) II, III, IV
- d) I, II, V
- e) I, IV, V

**029 | MACKENZIE 2000**

A: How do you like your coffee?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Only if you're having one too.
- b) Strong, with 2 spoonfuls of sugar, please.
- c) Please do. I'm very hungry.
- d) Come on now. You can't be serious.
- e) No, thanks. I'm on a diet.

**030 | UNESP 2003**

Children's interest in TV \_\_\_\_\_ between ages of 5 and 10.

- a) keeps on growing
- b) kept on grow
- c) is keeping in growing
- d) keep
- e) keeps to grow

**031 | UNESP 2003**

When children are frequently exposed to violent scenes on TV, they \_\_\_\_\_ about violence anymore because they \_\_\_\_\_ anything wrong in it.

- a) care – don't see
- b) don't care – can't see
- c) don't care – didn't see
- d) didn't care – couldn't see
- e) don't care – couldn't see

**032 | UFRRJ 2004**

In the sentence, "biological agents do not survive well", the use of the Present Tense implies:

- a) doubt.
- b) condition.
- c) probability.
- d) objectivity.
- e) certainty.

**033 | UFSCAR 2004**

A frase "teens would rather look something up" equivale a:

- a) teens prefer to look something up.
- b) teens must look something up.
- c) teens dislike to look something up.
- d) teens should look something up.
- e) teens wish to look something up.

**034 | PUCPR 2006**

When Carlos has a headache, he \_\_\_\_\_ some tea.

- a) is drinking
- b) drank
- c) used to drink
- d) drinks
- e) would drink

**035 | UFRGS 2006**

Gerald Middleton was a man of mildly but persistently depressive temperament. Such men are not at their best at breakfast, nor is the week before Christmas their happiest time.

– What justifies the use of verbs in the present tense in the second sentence is the fact that that sentence expresses a:

- a) generalization.
- b) systematization.
- c) formalization.
- d) simplification.
- e) formulation.

**036 | UECE 1998**

O infinitivo de "stood" e "felt":

- a) stand – feel
- b) steal – fall
- c) stride – fly
- d) stay – fear

**037 | AFA 2007 – ADAPTED**

As a survivor of the Holocaust, I lost the life I led more than 60 years.

– The Present Tense of the underlined verb is:

- a) led.
- b) lead.
- c) lid.
- d) leaden.

**038 | EEAR 2008**

Choose the best alternative to answer the question below:

What do you do?

- a) We are pilots.
- b) I'm fine, thanks.
- c) I live in New York.
- d) We are 20 years old.

**039 | EEAR 2008**

An umbrella \_\_\_\_\_ a very ordinary object. It \_\_\_\_\_ people against the rain and hot sun. You can fold most umbrellas, so it is easy \_\_\_\_\_ them.

- a) is – puts – to hide
- b) was – keeps – to help
- c) was – brings – to buy
- d) is – protects – to carry

**040 | EEAR 2008**

The stepmother smiled and said: "Of course you \_\_\_\_\_ go, Cinderella. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your work first and if you \_\_\_\_\_ a dress to wear."

- a) may – do – have
- b) could – was – bought
- c) might – are doing – lend
- d) ought to – would finish – washed

**041 | EFOMM 2007**

The companies are expanding their business and they \_\_\_\_\_ all the help they can get. So they \_\_\_\_\_ several people.

- a) need – are employing
- b) are needing – are employing
- c) needed – are employing
- d) are to need – employed
- e) needing – employ

**042 | UNESP 1988**

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada:

Many countries \_\_\_\_\_ with nuclear reactors.

- a) is experimenting
- b) experiments
- c) experimenting
- d) would experiment
- e) are experimenting

**043 | FAAP 1997**

The population of the world is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) going
- b) covering
- c) finding
- d) growing
- e) beginning

**044 | FAAP 1997**

The whole world \_\_\_\_\_ against drugs now.

- a) is fighting
- b) fought
- c) had been fighting
- d) has fought
- e) fight

**045 | UNESP 2000**

I \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio every day, but I \_\_\_\_\_ listening to it now.

- a) listen – am not
- b) listened – had
- c) listening – was not
- d) was listening – not
- e) not listen – was



**046 | MACKENZIE 2000**

Em inglês, "Você está esperando alguma carta?" seria:

- a) Have you been waiting for a chart?
- b) Are you expecting a letter?
- c) Are you attending any lecture?
- d) Are you staying for the lecture?
- e) Have you been hoping for a lecture?

**047 | FATEC 2004**

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta o uso correto do presente contínuo como em "The British Army is now installing it in its tanks":

- a) The British Army is liking the new program.
- b) The British Army is understanding the needs of the population.
- c) The British Army is listening to the population.
- d) The British Army is preferring the new general.
- e) The British Army is possessing many tanks.

**048 | UFV 2004 – ADAPTED**

Choose the alternative in which the capital word -ING form is an example of the present continuous:

- a) Only 1 child in 100 can be classed as a real screen addict, a child who spends a WORRYING 7 hours or more watching TV or playing computer games.
- b) INCREASING prosperity has also contributed to the rise of the bedroom culture.
- c) Children from the age of 9 are now TURNING to their bedrooms as a place to socialise.
- d) 57% of children say they still enjoy READING, and 1 in 5 teenagers can be classed as a book-lover.
- e) It is getting harder to control children's VIEWING.

**049 | MACKENZIE 2006 – ADAPTED**

The battle for digital control (I) in the movie business, but (II) virtually over in music.

– The words and verb forms which properly fill in blanks (I) and (II) in the sentence are:

- a) has still raged – it'll have been
- b) will have raged – it's being
- c) is still raging – it's
- d) was still raged – it had been
- e) would still be raged – it has been

**050 | UNESP 1992**

Escolha a alternativa que responde corretamente à pergunta apresentada:

What order did he receive?

- a) He ordered to stop smoking.
- b) He was ordered stop to smoke.
- c) They ordered to him stop smoking.
- d) They ordered him to stop smoke.
- e) He was ordered to stop smoking.

**051 | AFA 2004 – ADAPTED**

*Watching every motion in my foolish lover's game  
On this endless ocean finally lovers know no shame  
Turning and returning to some secret place inside  
Watching in slow motion as you turn around and say*

(Trecho de *Take my breath away* –  
Giorgio Moroder/Tom Whitlock)

– How can we classify the first verb in the first verse? It's:

- a) a present participle used as part of the present progressive.
- b) a gerund and it is used as the subject of the sentence.
- c) not used as infinitive, just as gerund because it's a special expression.
- d) a gerund used with certain idiomatic expressions, for the most part, recreational activities.

**052 | UNESP 1994**

He \_\_\_\_\_ to return to his home.

- a) not wanted
- b) wanted
- c) did wanted
- d) does wanted
- e) to want

**053 | UNESP 1995**

The mayor \_\_\_\_\_ it difficult to refuse.

- a) find
- b) finding
- c) founded
- d) found
- e) to find

**054 | FUVEST 1977**

Qual a pergunta a anteceder a resposta "Yes, I did"?

- a) Did you buy a car?
- b) Will you buy a car?
- c) Didn't you have a nice car?
- d) Have you bought it?
- e) You didn't.

**055 | FUVEST 1978**

She did not tell me the truth. She \_\_\_\_\_ to me.

- a) lie
- b) lain
- c) laid
- d) lay
- e) lied

**056 | UNESP 1991**

Can you tell me where \_\_\_\_\_ my bike yesterday?

- a) did you leave
- b) you left
- c) you have left
- d) you leaved
- e) did you left

**057 | FEI 1994**

Assinale a forma verbal que está no PAST SIMPLE TENSE:

- a) shows
- b) has discovered
- c) making
- d) found
- e) have prepared

**058 | UEL 1996**

When I asked Jim if he liked his job he replied that he:

- a) did.
- b) does.
- c) do.
- d) doing.
- e) has done.

**059 | UNESP 1986**

\_\_\_\_\_ he do the work last night?

- a) Do
- b) Does
- c) Have
- d) Has
- e) Did

**060 | UNESP 1996**

Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ last year's world soccer championship.

- a) win
- b) won
- c) wins
- d) to win
- e) winning

**061 | UNESP 1997**

John \_\_\_\_\_ me some money last week.

- a) sends
- b) send
- c) sent
- d) sending
- e) to send

**062 | UNESP 1998**

Assinale a alternativa correta:

I \_\_\_\_\_ the river in a boat and swam \_\_\_\_\_ the stream.

- a) across – cross
- b) cross – crossed
- c) acrossed – crossing
- d) crossed – across
- e) crossing – across

**063 | MACKENZIE 1997**

Indicate the correct alternative:

Kelly \_\_\_\_\_ her eyebrows in extravagant \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) risen – shock
- b) raise – horror
- c) rise – panic
- d) raised – surprise
- e) to raise – arrogance

**064 | UNESP 1999**

When \_\_\_\_\_ World War II \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) did – started
- b) do – started
- c) does – started
- d) do – star
- e) did – start

**065 | UECE 1999**

Marque o "past tense" de SPEND, LEAVE e KNOW:

- a) spended – leaved – known
- b) spent – left – knew
- c) spended – left – knew
- d) spent – leaved – known

**066 | UNESP 2000**

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada:

The kids were hungry and \_\_\_\_\_ all the pie.

- a) eats
- b) ate
- c) eating
- d) eaten
- e) not ate

**067 | PUCPR 2000**

Choose the option to complete the text correctly:

CLAUDE MONET \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris on 14 November 1840 and \_\_\_\_\_ on 6 December 1926. He \_\_\_\_\_ a leading member of the French Impressionist painters, especially concerned with the effect of outdoor light and shade. He \_\_\_\_\_ especially noted for his quick, spontaneous style, developed to catch the fleeting moment. Although now acclaimed as a great French painter, Monet himself, like most artists, never \_\_\_\_\_ that he had achieved the perfect conclusion of the ideas that were in his mind.

Adapted from the book "The life and the works of Monet", by Edmund Swinglehurst

- a) was born – died – was – is – felt
- b) borns – dies – is – is – fells
- c) borned – died – was – was – felled
- d) had born – had died – had been – had been – had felt
- e) is born – died – was – was – fell

**068 | MACKENZIE 2000**

Assinale a alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I, II e III das frases a seguir:

- He \_\_\_\_\_ (I) me a favor 2 months ago.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (II) an attempt to escape.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (III) an important decision last night.

- a) did – made – made
- b) made – did – made
- c) did – made – did
- d) made – made – made
- e) made – did – did

**069 | MACKENZIE 2000**

Which is the best sentence?

- a) I used to smoke, but I don't anymore.
- b) I've smoked, but I don't anymore.
- c) I smoked, but I didn't anymore.
- d) I had smoked, but I haven't anymore.
- e) I would smoke, but I can't anymore.

**070 | MACKENZIE 2000**

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ the financial aid he \_\_\_\_\_, he \_\_\_\_\_ to attend the university.

- a) to – receives – had been able
- b) for – has received – will be able
- c) to – is receiving – wasn't able
- d) to – received – was able
- e) for – received – would be able

**071 | UFRRJ 2000**

The infinitive and past simple forms of the verbs KNOWN and BEEN are:

- a) know and be.
- b) knew and being.
- c) know – knew and be – was/were.
- d) known – knew and be – was/were.
- e) know – knew and be – were/was.

**072 | UFV/PASES 2000**

In the sentence "Thousands of visitors were surprised when they SAW and HEARD this invention", the capital verbs are the past tenses of:

- a) save and hide.
- b) say and hate.
- c) sit and have.
- d) sing and hum.
- e) see and hear.

**073 | UFV 2002 – ADAPTED**

Based on your knowledge of English grammar, correct the sentence in the cartoon below:



9-28  
Copyright 1982  
The Register and  
Tribune  
Syndicate, Inc.

**"You don't say 'he taked my chair' ... it's 'my chair was taken.' "**

- a) 'he took my chair' – it's 'my chair was took'.
- b) 'he took my chair' – it's 'my chair was taken'.
- c) 'he took my chair' – it's 'my chair was taked'.
- d) 'he taken my chair' – it's 'my chair was taken'.
- e) 'he taken my chair' – it's 'my chair was taked'.

**074 | UFRGS 2001**

O verbo "lead" forma o passado e o particípio passado do mesmo modo que:

- a) meet.
- b) cut.
- c) tear.
- d) see.
- e) bear.

**075 | UFRGS 2005**

Complete the gap in the sentence below correctly:

In the past, English cavaliers \_\_\_\_\_ swords while \_\_\_\_\_ on the left.

- a) drew – riding
- b) draw – would ride
- c) were drawing – riding
- d) drew – have ridden
- e) had drawn – rode

**076 | FATEC 2003**

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta a forma interrogativa correta da frase "the death rate rose 33 percent":

- a) Did the death rate rose 33 percent?
- b) Did the death rate raise 33 percent?
- c) Did the death rate rise 33 percent?
- d) Does the death rate rise 33 percent?
- e) Does the death rate rose 33 percent?

**077 | FATEC 2007**

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à forma afirmativa do segmento "Engineers didn't think":

- a) Engineers thought.
- b) Engineers though.
- c) Engineers through.
- d) Engineers thru.
- e) Engineers throw.

**078 | UNESP 2008**

The lady was sorry the Application \_\_\_\_\_ to eight pages, but she \_\_\_\_\_ it to get the information she \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) runs – needs – wanted
- b) runs – need – wanted
- c) run – needs – wants
- d) ran – needed – wanted
- e) run – need – want

**079 | EFOMM 2005**

Susie was watching TV when her husband \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) arrived
- b) had arrived
- c) was going to arrive
- d) has arrived
- e) would arrive

**080 | EFOMM 2007**

- 'David, \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Willcox and Mr. Alex \_\_\_\_\_ the P&O Shipping Company in 1837?'  
- 'That's right. That was the first year.'

- a) did – found
- b) has – found
- c) do – find
- d) does – found
- e) have – founded

**081 | UNITAU 1995**

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde ao verbo que tem duas formas distintas para pessoas diferentes no passado simples:

- a) To have.
- b) To do.
- c) To go.
- d) To become.
- e) To be.

**082 | FEI 1997**

Preencha os espaços em branco com a forma verbal correta:

When she \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ to do my work.

- a) has arrived – had tried
- b) arrived – was trying
- c) arrives – was trying
- d) has arrived – has tried
- e) arrived – try

**083 | UEL 1996**

Samuel Ryder \_\_\_\_\_ a friendly game between some British professionals and the American players.

– Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada:

- a) is watching
- b) watches
- c) will watch
- d) was watching
- e) has watched

**084 | UNESP 1989**

Assinale a alternativa correta:

They \_\_\_\_\_ about art last night.

- a) talks
- b) talk
- c) was talking
- d) talking
- e) were talking

**085 | UNESP 1986**

Assinale a alternativa correta:

When John came in \_\_\_\_\_ a book.

- a) she was reading
- b) Mary is reading
- c) will read
- d) should read
- e) reads

**086 | UECE 1998 – ADAPTED**

She was beginning to recognize this thing that was approaching to possess her, and she was striving to beat it back with her will.

– Na sentença, emprega-se o tempo:

- a) simple past.
- b) past perfect.
- c) past continuous.
- d) present perfect.

**087 | UDESC 2002**

Find the correct answer:

I was watching television.

- a) past continuous
- b) conditional
- c) simple past
- d) present perfect continuous

**088 | UNESP 1995**

Assinale a alternativa que preenche a lacuna da frase a seguir corretamente:

He will \_\_\_\_\_ almost everything you ask him.

- a) do
- b) to do
- c) doing
- d) does
- e) did

**089 | UNESP 1998**

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase adiante:

I'll \_\_\_\_\_ soccer this afternoon.

- a) playing
- b) played
- c) to play
- d) play
- e) plays

**090 | UEL 1998 – ADAPTED**

That's exactly what you \_\_\_\_\_ experience aboard the high speed Eurostar passenger train.

– A lacuna do texto é corretamente preenchida por:

- a) are
- b) had
- c) does
- d) go
- e) will

## 091 | MACKENZIE 2002

Indicate the correct alternative:

Julia isn't going to London. \_\_\_\_\_ you going \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Aren't – either
- b) Aren't – too
- c) Are – neither
- d) Are – either
- e) Are – too

## 092 | ITA 2002 – ADAPTED

Qual das expressões sublinhadas a seguir NÃO indica expectativa/ação futura?

- a) Democrats hope to capitalize on public disenchantment with the Bush energy plan.
- b) Who shall run the program – the Medicare system or states and private insurers?
- c) A fast-track bill without provisions to protect the environment or international labor standards will face trouble.
- d) They expect a fight if Daschle concludes that the White House is trying to pack the judiciary with conservative activists.
- e) They expect a fight if Daschle concludes that the White House is trying to pack the judiciary with conservative activists.

## 093 | FEI 2000

"I don't think". Coloque na forma positiva e no tempo futuro:

- a) I do think.
- b) I am thinking.
- c) I think.
- d) I won't think.
- e) I'll think.

## 094 | PUCRIO 2000

In the sentence "For the first time in human history, early in the next millennium, there will be more people living in cities than on the rest of the planet", the future form is used to express a prediction. In which of the alternatives below is the future form used to express a similar idea?

- a) Will someone help me with the luggage?
- b) It will snow heavily in two days' time.
- c) If it rains, the match will be cancelled.
- d) Don't worry. I'll watch your dog carefully.
- e) Waiter, I'll have some salad for lunch.

## 095 | UEL 2000 – ADAPTED

Na frase "You'll find some monster savings on books at amazon.co.uk", a forma verbal em YOU'LL indica:

- a) hábito.
- b) futuro.
- c) necessidade.
- d) permissão.
- e) vontade.

## 096 | PUCPR 2006

I'm sorry, but I \_\_\_\_\_ able to meet you for lunch tomorrow.

- a) haven't been
- b) can't be
- c) don't be
- d) won't be
- e) wasn't

## 097 | JFS 2000

You and I \_\_\_\_\_ together if we don't want to fail at the admission exam this year.

- a) will to study
- b) shall not to study
- c) shall study
- d) will not to study
- e) won't study

## 098 | UEL 1994

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

- "What \_\_\_\_\_ to do when you get to Rio?"
- "I don't know yet."

- a) are you going
- b) were you
- c) did you
- d) do you
- e) you go

## 099 | ESPCEX 99

Choose the correct alternative:

A: Brrr. Who turned up the air conditioner? It's really cold in here. My nose and my fingers are cold.

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ you a hot cup of tea.

A: Thanks. That sounds good.

- a) will bring
- b) won't bring
- c) will not break
- d) will break
- e) won't break

## 100 | JFS 2008

Read the following sentence:

They're going to have a baby in the spring.

– It expresses something that:

- a) is not probable to take place.
- b) was not planned or expected.
- c) suddenly happened.
- d) is certain or expected to happen.
- e) will not happen without planning.

## 101 | UNESP 1993

Assinale a alternativa correta:

I did not think she \_\_\_\_\_ come.

- a) was
- b) were
- c) would
- d) don't
- e) doesn't

## 102 | FEI 1995

Em "If there were no cracks glass would be stronger than steel", a forma verbal "would be" significa:

- a) será.
- b) foi.
- c) seria.
- d) teria sido.
- e) é.

## 103 | PUCPR 1996

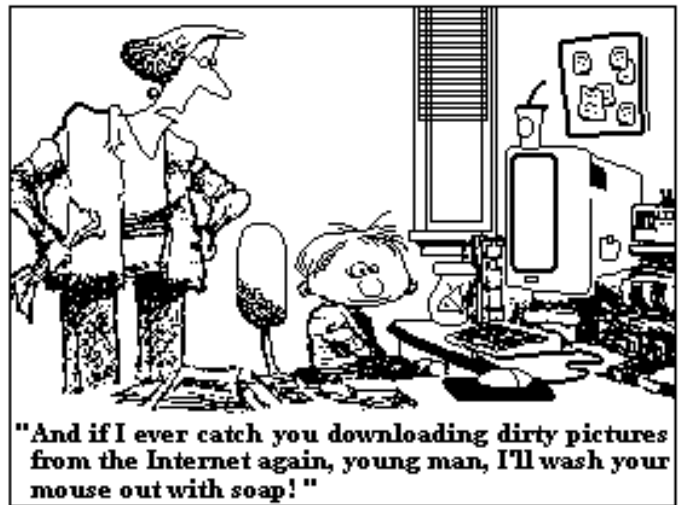
Complete the following sentence correctly:

If I won a lottery I \_\_\_\_\_ around the world.

- a) travel
- b) traveled
- c) will travel
- d) would travel
- e) am traveling

## 104 | FUVEST 1997

Considere a imagem a seguir:



– Qual seria o correspondente, no passado, de "if I ever catch" and "I'll wash"?

- a) If I ever were to catch – I'll wash
- b) If I ever caught – I'd wash
- c) If I ever would catch – I washed
- d) If I ever caught – I'd have washed
- e) If I had ever caught – I would wash

## 105 | UFSM 2003

If people were honest, they \_\_\_\_\_ buy fake products.

- a) would
- b) did
- c) won't
- d) wouldn't
- e) don't

## 106 | UFRGS 2005 – ADAPTED

In "If not for a girl named Kitty Wu, I probably would have starved to death", the form *would have starved* indicates a:

- a) habit long acquired.
- b) condition in the future.
- c) permission granted.
- d) possibility in the past.
- e) obligation in the present.

## 107 | UEL 1994

Life is so dull! I \_\_\_\_\_ anything interesting happen to me in ages!

- a) had
- b) have not
- c) have had
- d) don't have
- e) haven't had

**108 | FUVEST 1977**

Qual destas sentenças está correta?

- a) I don't have never taken a course in Japanese.
- b) I have never taken a course in Japanese.
- c) I never didn't take a course in Japanese still.
- d) I ever did not take a course in Japanese.
- e) I took not a course in Japanese ever.

**109 | FUVEST 1977**

Indique a resposta certa para "Has he heard the news?" utilizando "no":

- a) No, I didn't.
- b) No, I haven't heard the news.
- c) No, he hasn't.
- d) No, I haven't.
- e) No, you haven't.

**110 | FUVEST 1979**

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna:

Have you \_\_\_\_\_ the correct alternative?

- a) choose
- b) chase
- c) choosed
- d) chose
- e) chosen

**111 | UNESP 1991**

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas da frase a seguir:

He \_\_\_\_\_ learning English five years ago but he \_\_\_\_\_ it yet.

- a) has started – does not learn
- b) started – has not learned
- c) has started – learn
- d) started – have not learned
- e) have started – did not learn

**112 | FGV 1995 – ADAPTED**

Black Nigerian students have, on average \_\_\_\_\_ consistently better academically than their white European classmates.

– Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna do texto:

- a) did
- b) does
- c) do
- d) done
- e) doing

**113 | FGV 1995 – ADAPTED**

Brutal competition from the Third World and the Soviet block has stalled the developed nations.

– No texto, a melhor tradução para HAS STALLED é:

- a) tem incentivado.
- b) aqueceu.
- c) crescer.
- d) tem assustado.
- e) parou.

**114 | PUCCAMP 1992**

Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas da frase apresentada:

Sandy: Hi, Jack.

Jack: Hi, Sandy.

Sandy: Gosh! I \_\_\_\_\_ you for ages!

Jack: That's true. I \_\_\_\_\_ from a trip to Japan just yesterday.

- a) saw – am returning
- b) saw – returned
- c) have seen – have returned
- d) haven't seen – returned
- e) haven't seen – have returned

**115 | ITA 2003 – ADAPTED**

If all my relatives suddenly died and all my friendships dried up and all of my subscriptions were cancelled and all of my bills were paid, I \_\_\_\_\_ (I) guaranteed mail – two pieces a week, by my estimation – for the credit card companies \_\_\_\_\_ (II) me.

– Assinale a opção que poderia preencher respectiva e corretamente as lacunas I e II do texto apresentado:



- a) would still be – would still want
- b) will still be – will still want
- c) would still have been – would still have wanted
- d) still am – still want
- e) may still be – may still want

**116 | UNESP 1984**

Assinale a alternativa correta:

- a) I live here since 1970.
- b) I have lived here since 1970.
- c) I am living here since 1970.
- d) I will live here since 1970.
- e) I would live here since 1970.

**117 | UNESP 1985**

We're still waiting for Bill. He \_\_\_\_\_ yet.

- a) hasn't come
- b) haven't come
- c) didn't come
- d) doesn't come
- e) hadn't come

**118 | CESGRANRIO 1993**

In only a short time, the computer \_\_\_\_\_ the way in which many jobs \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) had changed – do
- b) changed – have done
- c) has changed – are done
- d) are changing – were done
- e) will change – have been doing

**119 | UNIRIO 1996**

A forma verbal **has arrived** em "Yes, the future has arrived: a movie theater at home, thanks to laser" traduz-se por:

- a) está chegando.
- b) tem chegado.
- c) chegará.
- d) chegou.
- e) chega.

**120 | ITA 1998**

A frase "I never came across such a set in all my life" foi extraída de "Three Men in a Boat", escrito por Jerome K. Jerome em 1889.

– No seu entender:

- a) A frase não apresenta restrição gramatical.
- b) "I have never come across..." teria sido uma melhor opção gramatical.
- c) "I have never came across..." teria sido uma melhor opção gramatical.
- d) "I never come across..." teria sido uma melhor opção gramatical.
- e) "I am never coming across..." teria sido uma melhor opção gramatical.

**121 | UNESP 1998**

Have you \_\_\_\_\_ my Uncle Jack?

- a) not meet
- b) meets
- c) meeting
- d) met
- e) meet

**122 | UFRGS 1997**

Choose the best alternative to complete the sentence below correctly:

Mexico \_\_\_\_\_ many difficult crises in history, but now it \_\_\_\_\_ its own future.

- a) has faced – is shaping
- b) faced – was shaped
- c) have faced – shapes
- d) have been facing – shaped
- e) faces – has been shaped

**123 | UFRGS 1998**

Complete a frase a seguir com a forma verbal mais adequada para cada lacuna:

The kids \_\_\_\_\_ in love with the Tamagotchi when they first \_\_\_\_\_ it, but they \_\_\_\_\_ with it lately.

- a) fell – saw – have not played
- b) fall – see – did not play
- c) fell – see – did not play
- d) have fallen – seen – do not play
- e) fall – saw – have not played

**124 | UFRN 1999 – ADAPTED**

Since 1935 researchers have known that when laboratory rats and mice are fed a very-low-calorie diet – 30 to 50 percent of their normal intake – they live about 30 percent longer than their well-fed confreres, as long as they get sufficient nutrition.

– A locução verbal HAVE KNOWN indica uma noção de temporalidade referente a:

- a) dois momentos no passado.
- b) passado e futuro.
- c) passado, exclusivamente.
- d) passado e presente.

#### 125 | ITA 1999

"Since 1985 the Shop \_\_\_\_\_ a Company limited by guarantee with charitable status; its aim is primarily to relieve poverty in developing countries".

(Panfleto da loja ONE WORLD SHOP, em Edimburgo, Escócia)

– A alternativa que melhor preenche a lacuna do texto acima é:

- a) is
- b) was
- c) had been
- d) have been
- e) has been

#### 126 | ITA 2000 – ADAPTED

But what has been so frustrating about the market reactions in recent months is that despite the surging economy, inflation has not been rising. It has remained flat, at around 3 percent, and yet Wall Street, certain that the shadow it sees is the ghost of higher inflation come to haunt the trading floors, has been clamoring to the Federal Reserve for higher rates.

The New York Times Magazine. May 22, 1994.

– O que determinou a utilização do Present Perfect Tense no parágrafo acima foi:

- a) o estilo do autor.
- b) a referência a um tempo passado não explicitado no texto.
- c) a referência a acontecimentos e/ou sentimentos desencadeados no passado e que continuam no presente.
- d) a atribuição de maior ênfase ao que se pretende dizer.
- e) a referência a sentimentos e/ou acontecimentos que ocorrem no presente.

#### 127 | MACKENZIE 2000

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

\_\_\_\_\_ plan that was presented \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Not every – was suitable
- b) Not all – had suited
- c) Neither all – had suitability
- d) Almost any – has suited
- e) Every – suitably

#### 128 | UFSM 2001

Se o sujeito da oração "Machines HAVE already CONVERGED" estivesse no singular e fosse mantido o tempo do verbo, a forma verbal destacada:

- a) ficaria inalterada.
- b) seria trocada por "had converged".
- c) se transformaria em "is being converged".
- d) seria substituída por "has converged".
- e) passaria para "is converging".

#### 129 | UFV 2002

In "Fortunately, people HAVE INVENTED countless ways of amusing themselves", the capital verb tense is:

- a) present perfect continuous.
- b) present perfect simple.
- c) simple present.
- d) simple past.
- e) past perfect.

#### 130 | FATEC 2003

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta o uso correto do Presente Perfeito do verbo "become", como em "Internet cafes have become this generation's equivalent of the telephone booth":

- a) He has become a political leader in 1984.
- b) She has become a U.S. citizen before she moved to Australia.
- c) She has become a widow right after the war.
- d) She has become his wife five years ago.
- e) He has become ill.

#### 131 | UFRRJ 2003

In the sentence, "I HAVE HAD leading positions in political and public office FOR nearly 30 years", the words in capital letters describe an action which:

- a) was repeated in the past.
- b) continues up to the present.
- c) continues to the future.
- d) goes to the past.
- e) was completed in the past.

**132 | UERJ 2004**

In the sentences:

The large scale entrance of women into the professions since the 1960s has posed many ideological and aesthetic challenges.

Many of the basic principles, associated with exclusively male executive office subcultures, have endured.

– The temporal reference expressed by the verb forms *has posed* and *have endured* is best analyzed as:

- situations beginning at a prior point continuing into the present.
- actions occurring at a specified prior time with current relevance.
- actions completed in the past prior to other past points in time.
- situations developed over a prior time period and now completed.

**133 | MACKENZIE 2005**

The same verb tense used in "The jokes haven't stopped yet" is appropriately used in:

- The books have been read last week.
- They've done that before.
- The noise has stopped when I went to bed.
- The film has started at 6:00 p.m. before long.
- We've seen each other the night before.

**134 | UFRGS 2006**

Consider the verb form in the sentence below:

Britain **HAS INVESTED** very little in Chinese studies.

– The same verb form is used correctly in the sentence

- I haven't met my Chinese friends since July.
- The children have read a Chinese story yesterday.
- Have you learned Mandarin when you were in school?
- They have seen many Chinese films last year.
- His parents have lived in China in the 1960's.

**135 | FATEC 2008**

Assinale a alternativa que contém o uso correto do tempo verbal Present Perfect, como no exemplo a seguir:

Evidence has begun to show that animals have personalities after all.

- Brazil has won the world cup in 2002.
- When America was discovered, Indians have lived in the land for a long time.
- Her grandfather has won the lottery.
- They have finished their assignment before the end of class.
- The president has arrived from Europe the previous night.

**136 | PUCPR 2008**

Find the correct use of the Present Perfect Tense:

- I've answered all the questions.
- He has stayed in that position for half an hour.
- Jane's written a book.
- The writer has written a new book last year.
- Lice has been a problem to mankind for years.
- Some thieves have robbed the bank a week ago.
- My men has slept for five hours.

– Choose the right alternative:

- 1 – 2 – 5 – 7
- 1 – 2 – 4 – 5
- 1 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7
- 2 – 3 – 7
- 1 – 2

**137 | ITA 2008**

Assinale a opção em que a contração dos verbos ('s) ou ('d) está representada corretamente:

- He's more useless than the gunman. – has
- The car's only got a few minutes left on it. – is
- I wish this bloke'd hurry up. – had
- The car's not even worth it. – has
- He's just turned twenty. – has

**138 | UECE 2008**

The sentences "Plato acknowledged the power of poetry", "This is simply the accepted mode of referential writing", "Traditionally, literary texts have been easy to identify" and "In the 20th century, much attention has been given to the language of literature" are respectively in the:

- simple past, present perfect, present perfect and present perfect.
- simple past, simple present, present perfect and present perfect.
- simple past, simple present, past perfect and present perfect continuous.
- past perfect, simple present, present perfect and present perfect continuous.

## 139 | EEAR 2008

Some men \_\_\_\_\_ no jobs lately.

- a) haven't found
- b) have found
- c) doesn't find
- d) has found

## 140 | EFOMM 2006

The paint is wet because he \_\_\_\_\_ the picture.

- a) is just ending
- b) just ended
- c) have just ended
- d) has just ending
- e) has just ended

## 141 | EFOMM 2007

These machines have \_\_\_\_\_ idle since the factory closed.

- a) laid
- b) lied
- c) lay
- d) to lay
- e) lain

## 142 | ITA 1995

You look as if you \_\_\_\_\_ a monster! Are you all right?

- a) just saw
- b) have just seen
- c) have just been seeing
- d) just see
- e) are just seeing

## 143 | CESGRANRIO 1990

Mark the sentence which can be completed with the verb between parentheses in the same verb tense as in "Scientists have found that the laser beam can transmit human voices":

- a) A century ago, scientists \_\_\_\_\_ not able to predict the applications of the laser beam. (BE)
- b) Doctors started to use the laser beam only after communication experts \_\_\_\_\_ it. (USE)
- c) Today laser researchers \_\_\_\_\_ the laser beam is here to stay. (BELIEVE)
- d) Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of the laser since it was discovered. (REALIZE)
- e) By the year 2000, scientists in various areas \_\_\_\_\_ the use of the laser beam. (EXTEND)

## 144 | EFOMM 1997

Which is the correct form?

- a) Have ever you been in England?
- b) Has you ever been in England?
- c) Have you ever been to England?
- d) Have you been ever in England?
- e) Have you ever be to England?

## 145 | UEL 1995

He returned home after he \_\_\_\_\_ the office.

- a) leaves
- b) does leave
- c) had left
- d) will leave
- e) didn't leave

## 146 | UFRGS 2001

When earth \_\_\_\_\_ to be, the angels' war in heaven \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) came – had ended
- b) comes – has ended
- c) had come – ended
- d) came – had been ending
- e) comes – was ending

## 147 | UNESP 2008

The lady \_\_\_\_\_ that she \_\_\_\_\_ the PIN number on the number of button presses required to access her account balance.

- a) wrote – has modeled
- b) writes – would be modeling
- c) was writing – modeled
- d) wrote – has been modeling
- e) wrote – had modeled

## 148 | JFS 2008

Jeffrey was proud of his son who \_\_\_\_\_ a prize at school.

- a) win
- b) won
- c) have won
- d) has won
- e) had won

## 149 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à denominação do tempo verbal da frase a seguir:

I have been looking for a tree.

- a) Gerund.
- b) Simple Present.
- c) Present Perfect.
- d) Present Continuous.
- e) Present Perfect Continuous

#### 150 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa na qual se incluem a forma do futuro simples e a forma do presente perfeito contínuo da sentença a seguir:

Two teams of 11 players attempt to guide an inflated ball into goal cages.

- a) Two teams of 11 players will attempt to guide an inflated ball into goal cages./ Two teams of 11 players have been attempting to guide an inflated ball into goal cages.
- b) Two teams of 11 players would attempt to guide an inflated ball into goal cages./ Two teams of 11 players has been attempting to guide an inflated ball into goal cages.
- c) Two teams of 11 players attempted to guide an inflated ball into goal cages./ Two teams of 11 players are attempting to guide an inflated ball into goal cages.
- d) Two teams of 11 players may attempt to guide an inflated ball into goal cages./ Two teams of 11 players will be attempting to guide an inflated ball into goal cages.
- e) Two teams of 11 players do attempt guiding an inflated ball into goal cages./ Two teams of 11 players will has attempted to guide an inflated ball into goal cages.

#### 151 | FUVEST 1978

I \_\_\_\_\_ the book for a couple of hours now.

- a) had read
- b) am read
- c) had been read
- d) having read
- e) have been reading

#### 152 | FUVEST 1996 – ADAPTED

As military spending has fallen, Brazil's arms makers \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) have been struggling
- b) would be struggling
- c) had been struggling
- d) has struggled
- e) were struggling

#### 153 | UDESC 1996

Mark the sentence that is written in CORRECT English:

- a) I teach English since five years ago.
- b) I'm teaching English for many years.
- c) I've taught English since some years.
- d) I had taught English since some years.
- e) I have been teaching English for five years.

#### 154 | UDESC 1996

- "You look tired."

- "Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ non-stop all day."

- a) am working
- b) have been working
- c) work
- d) will work
- e) will have worked

#### 155 | UDESC 1997

Find the CORRECT answer:

He \_\_\_\_\_ letters since lunch.

- a) is writing
- b) have been writing
- c) have written
- d) writes
- e) has been writing

#### 156 | UFPE 1995 – ADAPTED

As Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ economic and social upheaval, many Brazilians dream of moving to foreign parts to try out a new life.

– Select the correct choice to fill in the blank space of the sentence above:

- a) had gone through
- b) has been going through
- c) will go through
- d) is going through
- e) could go through

#### 157 | UFPEL 2006

For the past three years, she says, she has been submitting essays bought and copied from the internet and passing them off as her own. She is currently working on her final-year project and most of the materials in the dissertation are coming off the net. Anna (not her real name) says she cheats because it is easy to get away with it.

Pode-se observar, no texto acima, a ocorrência de três tempos verbais distintos na língua inglesa. As afirmativas a seguir contêm ideias relativas a cada um desses tempos:

- I. Algo que Anna faz com regularidade.
- II. Algo que Anna tem feito há algum tempo.
- III. Algo que Anna está fazendo no momento.

– Com base nas asserções, assinale a alternativa que apresenta a ideia contida em cada um desses tempos verbais, segundo a ordem em que aparecem nos referidos parágrafos:

- a) II, I e III.
- b) III, I e II.
- c) III, II e I.
- d) I, II e III.
- e) II, III e I.

#### 158 | JFS 2008

Fill in the gaps suitably:

I \_\_\_\_\_ hard for 10 years before I \_\_\_\_\_ that promotion.

- a) have been working – gotten
- b) have been working – get
- c) had been working – got
- d) had been working – gotten
- e) had been working – get

#### 159 | FUVEST 1977

Qual dessas sentenças está correta?

- a) News have to be sent by telegraph.
- b) News has to be sent by telegraph.
- c) News are sent through telegraph.
- d) News had to be sent with telegraph.
- e) News is to be sent with telegraph.

#### 160 | FATEC 1998

Em "THAT'S the buzz about creatine, a muscle-building supplement THAT'S become as common as sweaty towels in gyms across the country", a contração THAT'S corresponde respectivamente a:

- a) that is – that is
- b) that has – that is
- c) that is – that has
- d) that has – that has
- e) that has – that was

#### 161 | UEL 2000 – ADAPTED

Addicted to portable electronics but hate adding to the 60 billion or so alkaline batteries that get thrown away every year?

– A sentença acima é uma pergunta redigida de forma coloquial. A forma gramaticalmente correta do verbo seria:

- a) Were you addicted...
- b) Are you addicted...
- c) Do you addict...
- d) Did you addict...
- e) Are you addicting...

#### 162 | UEL 2000 – ADAPTED

When the stuff finally \_\_\_\_\_ get discarded, it breaks down into harmless rust.

– A lacuna do texto deve ser preenchida com uma forma que dê ênfase ao verbo. Essa forma pode ser:

- a) sure
- b) too
- c) is
- d) do
- e) does

#### 163 | PUCPR 2004

If the sentence "Ain't that sweet!" were to be changed from colloquial speech into more formal language, it would be:

- a) Aren't those sweets!
- b) Wasn't that sweet!
- c) Isn't that sweet!
- d) Is that as sweet!
- e) Was that sweet!

#### 164 | PUCPR 1998

Choose the CORRECT option that completes the phrases below:

- I. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ in the car.
- II. This wouldn't have happened if you \_\_\_\_\_ been more careful.
- III. When he was a boy he \_\_\_\_\_ be thin.
- IV. No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ arrived it started to rain.
- V. He cannot leave the hospital until his cut has \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) wouldn't smoke – had – would – they had – cured  
 b) not to smoke – should have – was used to – did they – cure  
 c) no smoking – have – used to – they had – been cured  
 d) didn't smoke – had – used to – had they – cured  
 e) don't smoke – would have – got used to – they were – cures

## 165 | UFG 2006



Adapted from [www.unitedmedia.com](http://www.unitedmedia.com)

– É exemplo de agramaticalidade característica da linguagem oral:

- a) "You know what I wonder?"  
 b) "Sometimes I wonder..."  
 c) "... pleased with me."  
 d) "Do you ever wonder...?"  
 e) "He just has to be!"

## 166 | EFOMM 2006

Lucy: "- Has Betty finished writing that letter?"

Tom: "- No, and she \_\_\_\_\_ three hours ago".

- a) should had finished  
 b) should have finished  
 c) should to finished  
 d) should finished  
 e) should finish

## 167 | JFS 2008

I \_\_\_\_\_ the job, but I \_\_\_\_\_ too tired.

- a) should have finished – were  
 b) could have finished – was not  
 c) cannot have finished – am  
 d) would have finished – was

## 168 | UNESP 1992

Escolha a alternativa que responde corretamente às perguntas apresentadas:

What happened to the bridge?

- a) Oh! We should have blew up it!  
 b) Oh! We should blown it up!  
 c) Oh! We should to have blown up it!  
 d) Oh! We should have blown it up!  
 e) Oh! We should had blown up it!

## 169 | CESGRANRIO 1994

Choose the alternative which completes the following sentences with the adequate verb forms:

- I. The first translation program for computers \_\_\_\_\_ invented in the late forties. (BE)  
 II. Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ research on machine translation since the 50's. (DEVELOP)  
 III. Most contemporary translators nowadays \_\_\_\_\_ computers to perform their task. (USE)

- a) (I) had been – (II) have developed – (III) will use  
 b) (I) was – (II) have been developing – (III) use  
 c) (I) to be – (II) are developing – (III) are using  
 d) (I) has been – (II) develop – (III) will be using  
 e) (I) would have been – (II) developed – (III) have been using

## 170 | PUCPR 1996

Lucy: How is your hotel?

Sally: Great! It's the best hotel I \_\_\_\_\_ in.

Lucy: Is Ben \_\_\_\_\_ the holiday?

Sally: Ben is really \_\_\_\_\_. You know, the last time we \_\_\_\_\_ to London was 10 years ago and the city \_\_\_\_\_ a lot since then.

– Choose the best option to complete the conversation:

- a) stayed – enjoying – pleasing – have come – have changed  
 b) stay – enjoyed – pleased – come – changed  
 c) ever stayed – enjoying – pleased – have come – have changed  
 d) have ever stay – enjoying – pleased – came – changed  
 e) have ever stayed – enjoying – pleased – came – has changed

## 171 | JFS 2008

Fill in the gaps correctly:

Coldplay \_\_\_\_\_ a rock band formed in London, England in 1997. Coldplay \_\_\_\_\_ 33.9 million albums, and \_\_\_\_\_ also known for their hit singles, such as "Yellow", "The Scientist", "Speed of Sound", "Fix You", "Viva la Vida" and the Grammy Award-winning "Clocks". Coldplay \_\_\_\_\_ worldwide fame with the release of their single "Yellow", followed by their debut album, Parachutes (2000), which \_\_\_\_\_ nominated for the Mercury Prize.

From Wikipedia

- a) are – have sold – are – achieved – was
- b) are – has sold – is – achieved – was
- c) are – have sold – is – achieves – was
- d) is – has sold – are – achieved – were
- e) is – have sold – are – achieves – were

#### 172 | AFA 1999

City residents tired of noisy car alarms that go off at all hours of the night \_\_\_\_\_ this: an auto-security system that uses smoke, not noise. Called the Dragon Vehicle Defense Machine, it \_\_\_\_\_ robbery by filling the car with a cloud of smoke so dense that the thief can't see. It \_\_\_\_\_ at car stores in June. Cost 35 dollars.

- a) love – will prevent – is
- b) will love – prevents – will be
- c) won't love – is preventing – won't be
- d) loving – is going to prevent – is being

#### 173 | AFA 2008

Lovers' Moon

*The fabled Lovers' Moon  
illuminates the night.  
Shining upon a couple with its magic light.  
They treasure just one thought  
two hearts so crystal clear.  
To hold in their arms one that is so dear.  
One that makes life worth living just by \_\_\_\_\_  
near.*

*They promise that forever  
together they \_\_\_\_\_ as they bathe  
in the magic that others do not see.  
So if you feel that you \_\_\_\_\_ lonely  
and hope to find love soon.  
Look toward the heavens and make  
a wish on the Lovers' Moon.*

– Complete the brackets with the right tense of the verb to be and mark the correct alternative:

- a) being – will be – are
- b) to be – to be – 're going to be
- c) been – are – will be
- d) been – are going to be – are

#### 174 | UFF 2000

"Even **had** we **known** from the beginning he was suffering from yellow fever it **would not have changed** the treatment".

– The verb phrases in bold indicate that the change in treatment:

- a) will happen in future.
- b) may happen in future.
- c) could have happened but didn't.
- d) can happen but will not any way.
- e) might still happen.

#### 175 | ITA 2005

### BLAIR AT 50 - SHARON AND THE PEACE I



(Time, May 12, 2003)



Considere as seguintes asserções:

\* Em "We're" e "they'd", "'re" e "'d" são, respectivamente, contrações de flexões verbais dos verbos I e II.

\* Uma outra forma de expressar a oração "If we told you everything, they'd have to kill us." é III.

– A opção que melhor preenche as lacunas I, II e III é:

- a) I. are; II. would; III. They'd kill us, unless we told you everything.
- b) I. are; II. had; III. They had to kill us, unless we told you everything.
- c) I. were; II. would; III. Unless we told you everything, they would have to kill us.
- d) I. were; II. could; III. Unless we told you everything, they could kill us.
- e) I. are; II. would; III. They wouldn't have to kill us, unless we told you everything.

#### 176 | IME/CG 2011 – ADAPTED

By 1996, significant components of the aircraft's defensive managing system, just one small part of its electronics, \_\_\_\_\_ obsolete.

- a) will be
- b) is
- c) are
- d) were
- e) was

#### 177 | JFS 2007

Fill in the text below with the following instructions:

During the same 24 hours that BenQ \_\_\_\_\_ (I) it quits on the digital camera market, Kodak \_\_\_\_\_ reportedly \_\_\_\_\_ (II) similar thoughts when eyeing its low-end camera lineup. According to CNET, Kodak President Antonio Perez shared that the firm would be "abandoning the low-end of the digital camera business" at the JPMorgan Technology Conference in Boston. He also added that while the company "\_\_\_\_\_ (III) much money" in that segment, it \_\_\_\_\_ (IV) its own five-megapixel CMOS sensor to be used in a (presumably mid-range) Kodak-branded digicam. More interesting, however, was the addition that this very sensor \_\_\_\_\_ also \_\_\_\_\_ (V) its way into "several Motorola cell phones by the end of the year." (...)

Adapted from [www.engadget.com](http://www.engadget.com)

- I. The Simple Past Tense of To Call
- II. The Present Perfect Tense of To Have
- III. The Past Progressive Tense of To Make
- IV. The Past Progressive Tense of To Develop
- V. The Simple Conditional Tense of To Make

– The correct sequence is:

- a) called – has ... had – weren't making – were developing – would ... make
- b) called – has ... had – wasn't making – was developing – would ... make
- c) called – has ... have – wasn't made – was developing – would ... make
- d) had called – has ... had – wasn't making – had been developing – would ... make
- e) had called – has ... had – wasn't making – was developing – would ... made

#### 178 | CESGRANRIO 1992

Check the alternative which contains the correct verb forms to complete the sentences below:

1. My neighbor \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping pills since he lost his job. (TAKE)
2. Someone who \_\_\_\_\_ from insomnia finds it difficult to sleep. (SUFFER)
3. John \_\_\_\_\_ to see a specialist in sleeplessness three weeks ago. (GO)
4. As I entered the drugstore, I saw someone that I \_\_\_\_\_ 6 years earlier. (MEET)

- a) has been taking – suffers – went – met
- b) took – has been suffering – has gone – did meet
- c) has taken – has suffered – went – have met
- d) had taken – had suffered – had gone – met
- e) has taken – suffers – went – had met

#### 179 | EFOMM 2012

Choose the correct option to complete the following sentences:

1. Where have you been? I \_\_\_\_\_ for you for two weeks!
2. Their bus \_\_\_\_\_ at 3:00 p.m.
3. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach, when he heard the weather forecast and changed his mind.
4. Research \_\_\_\_\_ that excessive use of cell phones may cause headaches.
5. When the police arrived, the thieves \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) have been looking / has arrived / drove / showed / had run away  
 b) am looking / has arrived / was driving / has shown / has run away  
 c) have been looking / has arrived / drove / has shown / ran away  
 d) have been looking / arrives / was driving / has shown / had run away  
 e) am looking / arrives / was driving / showed / ran away

## 180 | PUCPR 2000

Language is the most important development in human history. The arts, sciences, laws, economic systems, and religions of the world \_\_\_\_\_ not exist without language. Humans \_\_\_\_\_ biologically for some 40 thousand years. However, our ability to communicate \_\_\_\_\_ us from the cave all the way to the moon. Little \_\_\_\_\_ about the birth of language. Written records that are more than 4 thousand years old \_\_\_\_\_, but anthropologists agree that humans \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of years before that.

- a) could – have not changed – has led – has known – are being found – have been speaking.  
 b) could – have not changed – will lead – known – is being found – have spoken.  
 c) could – have not changed – has led – is known – have been found – were speaking.  
 d) can – will – will lead – is known – have found – were speaking.  
 e) should – have not changed – have led – is known – were found – have been speaking

## 181 | EFOMM 2013

When Martin \_\_\_\_\_ the car, he took it out for a drive.

- a) were washing  
 b) had washed  
 c) has washed  
 d) washed  
 e) was washing

## 182 | EFOMM 2013

Janet was out of breath because \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) she does run  
 b) she didn't run  
 c) she's been running  
 d) she's run  
 e) she'd been running

## 183 | EFOMM 2013

There was no one else at the box office. I \_\_\_\_\_ in a queue.

- a) needn't wait  
 b) mustn't wait  
 c) needn't have waited  
 d) didn't need to wait  
 e) must wait

## 184 | IME 2013

Not alone \_\_\_\_\_ the race, but she also beat the record.

- a) she wins  
 b) she will win  
 c) she would win  
 d) did she win  
 e) she won

## 185 | ITA 2015 – ADAPTED

Marque a opção em que o uso do -ING denota ação contínua.

- a) THE World Cup is still two weeks away, but for children worldwide (plus disturbing numbers of adults) the race to complete the Brazil 2014 sticker book started long ago.  
 b) Collecting them is no idle pursuit, however.  
 c) When you start an album, your first sticker [...] has a 640/640 probability of being needed.  
 d) According to Sylvain Sardy and Yvan Velenik, [...] the number of sticker packs that you would have to buy on average to fill the album by mechanically buying pack after pack would be 899.  
 e) It also assumes that the market is not being rigged.

## 186 | IME 2014 – ADAPTED

Retirement did little to diminish the public profile of Pelé, who \_\_\_\_\_ a popular pitchman and active in many professional arenas.

- a) remain  
 b) to remain  
 c) remaining  
 d) have remained  
 e) remained

## 187 | EFOMM 2014

Mark the correct option to complete the sentence.

My legs are aching now because I \_\_\_\_\_ since 2 o'clock.

- a) am swimming
- b) swam
- c) swim
- d) have been swimming
- e) would be swimming

## 188 | EFOMM 2014

Mark the correct alternative to complete the sentence.

Max \_\_\_\_\_ ill for three weeks. He's still in hospital.

- a) had been
- b) were
- c) is
- d) was
- e) has been

## 189 | EFOMM 2014

Choose the correct alternative.

By this time next year, my brother \_\_\_\_\_ his new car.

- a) will be paid off
- b) is paying off
- c) had paid off
- d) has paid off
- e) will have paid off

## 190 | EFOMM 2014

Choose the option that completes the text below:

I had a really funny evening yesterday, Mary. I got talking to this boy in the pub, very nice-looking he was, and I could see he \_\_\_\_\_ me. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ anybody like me before, and he felt I \_\_\_\_\_ a very unusual kind of beauty. Oh, yes? I said. Then he asked me if I \_\_\_\_\_ a lift home, so I said no, I \_\_\_\_\_ hungry, so we went out for a curry.

- a) was fancying / hadn't ever met / had / wants / was
- b) fancying / have never met / have / want / wasn't
- c) fancied / had never met / had / wanted / was
- d) fancies / have never met / haven't / wanted / am
- e) fancied / had never met / hadn't / wanted / was

# Quantifiers & Intensifiers

## 001 | UEL 1996 – ADAPTED

Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas da frase apresentada:

"Did you like the film?"

"No, not very \_\_\_\_\_."

"\_\_\_\_\_ was wrong with it?"

"The actors were good but the story was too sentimental."

- a) much – What
- b) many – Why
- c) few – When
- d) little – How
- e) so – Where

## 002 | UNESP 1991

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas da frase a seguir:

Do politicians work \_\_\_\_\_ and earn \_\_\_\_\_ money?

- a) little – many
- b) very – much
- c) much – few
- d) little – much
- e) hard – many

## 003 | UNESP 1993

Assinale a alternativa correta:

It is not easy to learn a foreign language. It requires \_\_\_\_\_ years of study.

- a) many
- b) much
- c) little
- d) lot of
- e) any

## 004 | FUVEST 1979

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas:

Give me \_\_\_\_\_ tea with \_\_\_\_\_ sugar.

- a) many – much
- b) some – a lot of
- c) short – many
- d) bit – a lot of
- e) some – many

## 005 | MACKENZIE 1996

Indicate the correct alternative:

- I. Could you give me \_\_\_\_\_ water? I'm so thirsty.
- II. I have very \_\_\_\_\_ money. I need more.
- III. Who has \_\_\_\_\_ friends than John? Nobody I think.
- IV. Only \_\_\_\_\_ people came to the party yesterday. It was boring!
- V. I have \_\_\_\_\_ time to stay with my family nowadays.

- a) I. less; II. little; III. lesser; IV. a few; V. few
- b) I. some; II. a little; III. few; IV. little; V. lesser
- c) I. a little; II. little; III. fewer; IV. few; V. less
- d) I. little; II. a little; III. less; IV. a few; V. least
- e) I. few; II. less; III. least; IV. little; V. more

## 006 | UFPR 1992

\_\_\_\_\_ of our history and the lives of \_\_\_\_\_ of our great men and women are recreated by the movies.

– Choose the alternative(s) that can complete the sentence above correctly:

- 01) much – much
- 02) much – many
- 04) many – much
- 08) a lot – a lot
- 16) a lot – much
- 32) a lot – many

- a)  $02 + 08 + 16 + 32 = 58$
- b)  $01 + 04 + 08 + 32 = 45$
- c)  $02 + 04 + 08 + 16 = 30$
- d)  $01 + 02 + 32 = 35$
- e)  $02 + 08 + 32 = 42$

## 007 | UNESP 1990

How \_\_\_\_\_ shoes are there in the shop windows?

- a) much
- b) many
- c) few
- d) a few
- e) a lot of

## 008 | ITA 1998

Assinale a opção cuja frase esteja gramaticalmente correta:

- a) There is fewer people at the party than Mary expected.
- b) There is less people at the party than Mary expected.
- c) There are less people at the party than Mary expected.
- d) There are fewer people at the party than Mary expected.
- e) There was less people at the party than Mary expected.

## 009 | CESGRANRIO 1990

Which of the following sentences can be completed with the word MANY as in "the laser has many applications"?

- a) The laser beam is being used by \_\_\_\_\_ telephone companies.
- b) The laser beam has caused \_\_\_\_\_ advance in various areas.
- c) Science has gained \_\_\_\_\_ from the latest applications of the laser.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ effort has resulted in significant technological improvement.
- e) Scientists have devoted \_\_\_\_\_ time to research in the field of communication.

## 010 | UNESP 1998

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase adiante:

Must you always make so \_\_\_\_\_ noise?

- a) much
- b) many
- c) most
- d) few
- e) less

## 011 | CESGRANRIO 1997

The item that presents, respectively, a synonym for BUT and the opposite of MUCH in "but there is much to be gained" is:

- a) nevertheless – anything
- b) even though – a few
- c) besides – a little
- d) however – few
- e) yet – little

## 012 | CESGRANRIO 1999

The following sentences should be completed with FEW or LITTLE:

- I. Many of us tried but very \_\_\_\_\_ succeeded.  
 II. To our surprise, changes in foreign policy were \_\_\_\_\_.  
 III. That school is so expensive that only \_\_\_\_\_ children can attend it.  
 IV. That crane can lift objects weighing a \_\_\_\_\_ hundred pounds.  
 V. We had \_\_\_\_\_ chance of success.

– The sentences which must be completed with FEW are:

- I and IV, only.
- II and III, only.
- I, II and V, only.
- I, II, III and IV, only.
- II, III, IV and V, only.

#### 013 | UFRGS 1998 – ADAPTED

The Tamagotchi is a Keychain-size plastic egg that houses a small LCD in which 'lives' a creature that you nurture by pushing a variety of buttons.

– Na sentença acima, a expressão **a variety of buttons** significa o mesmo que:

- little buttons.
- several buttons.
- all the buttons.
- very small buttons.
- too many buttons.

#### 014 | UFRGS 1998 – ADAPTED

These pioneers began a revolution that has culminated in a firmly established belief among most American employers that women can do the job – any job – as well as men. Many thought that day would never come.

– Na frase "Many thought that day would never come", a palavra mais adequada para completar o sentido de **many** é:

- beliefs.
- most.
- women.
- standards.
- discrimination.

#### 015 | UEL 1998 – ADAPTED

When the first men arrived in Samoa they found blind men who could see well \_\_\_\_\_ to describe things in detail just by holding their hands over objects. In France, just after the First World War, Jules Romain tested hundreds of blind people, and found a \_\_\_\_\_ that could tell the difference between light and dark. He narrowed their photosensitivity down to the nose or in the fingertips.

– Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas do texto:

- so – some
- very – any
- enough – few
- little – one
- less – plenty

#### 016 | UFSM 1999

A expressão **a few numbers** em "the new phones can be programmed to dial only a few numbers" indica:

- número controlado.
- grande quantidade.
- número insuficiente.
- número ilimitado.
- número incompleto.

#### 017 | UFPE 1998 – ADAPTED

Identify the equivalent phrases to the one which is in capital word:

Not since the O.J. Simpson criminal trial have SO MANY Americans been discussing one single issue.

- (0) such a small number of
- (1) such a large number of
- (2) such a few
- (3) such a considerable number of
- (4) such a fair number of

- F V F V F
- F V F V V
- F F F V V
- V V V F V
- V V F V F

## 018 | MACKENZIE 1998

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentences:

A: I don't like stroganoff. Would you like (I) pizza instead?

B: Oh no! Let's buy (II) loaves of bread and make sandwiches.

A: But we have (III) time to do that. We're late for school.

B: Alright, but we've got (IV) ham and (V) hot dogs.

- a) I. a little; II. a few; III. very little; IV. only a little; V. few
- b) I. only a little; II. many; III. very little; IV. a few; V. any
- c) I. few; II. very few; III. more; IV. little; V. some
- d) I. very little; II. only a few; III. many; IV. a few; V. more
- e) I. little; II. much; III. few; IV. a few; V. very little

## 019 | UFV 2000

In the sentence "MANY thinkers have tried to give us answers," the capital word has a meaning close to:

- a) a few.
- b) few.
- c) little.
- d) several.
- e) much.

## 020 | FATEC 2002

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta o uso gramatical correto de "there is":

- a) There is few teachers and parents talking to the children.
- b) There is some children who need help.
- c) There is a lot of frightened adults after the attack.
- d) There is many events happening at the same time.
- e) There is much anger among people in New York.

## 021 | UFSM 2001

Em "A LOT OF these goods", a expressão em maiúsculo pode ser substituída, sem alteração do sentido, por:

- a) a great deal of.
- b) a few of
- c) more of
- d) the majority of.
- e) much of.

## 022 | PUCPR 2000

Mark the correct alternative to fill the gaps of the dialogue below:

At the Supermarket...

Wife: Do we need (I) wheat?

Husband: Yes, we do. We haven't got (II) wheat.

Husband: We need (III) apples, don't we?

Wife: No, we don't. We have got (IV) apples. But we have (V) carrots and (VI) cheese. Let's get some...

- a) I. some; II. much; III. any; IV. few; V. many; VI. little
- b) I. much; II. any; III. many; IV. too much; V. few; VI. few
- c) I. few; II. some; III. little; IV. many; V. little; VI. little
- d) I. any; II. much; III. some; IV. many; V. few; VI. little
- e) I. few; II. many; III. few; IV. no; V. much; VI. many

## 023 | UNESP 1997

I have a \_\_\_\_\_ friends.

- a) ten
- b) few
- c) some
- d) many
- e) several

## 024 | CESGRANRIO 1997

LAUGHTER is an uncountable noun. Mark the sentence below that shows the correct usage of countable and uncountable nouns:

- a) I'll have just a bread for dinner.
- b) John has fewer money than Paul.
- c) Can you give me an advice?
- d) I need some informations.
- e) My mother is in very good health.

## 025 | AFA 2007

"Only **a relatively small amount of** heat is lost through the windows". The boldfaced expression in the sentence can only be substituted for:

- a) a great deal of.
- b) plenty of.
- c) a small number of.
- d) a little.

## 026 | CESGRANRIO 1995

LITTLE is used in "There is still very little known about compulsive spenders". Check the item in which it must also be used to complete the sentence meaningfully.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ people claim they don't like to go shopping.
- b) Many adults are compulsive spenders, but very \_\_\_\_\_ children suffer from this obsession.
- c) Researchers are willing to spend \_\_\_\_\_ thousand dollars to find out more about compulsive shopping.
- d) As the famous psychiatrist was talking about compulsive shoppers, the audience interrupted very \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Apparently, changes in the treatment recommended to obsessive shoppers were very \_\_\_\_\_.

## 027 | JFS 2012

Complete the sentence below correctly:

There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ weekends between now and Christmas.

- a) very many
- b) vey
- c) little
- d) very little
- e) quite rather

## 028 | EFOMM 1994

Complete in the sentence correctly:

Tom takes \_\_\_\_\_ luggage in his trips. He usually takes \_\_\_\_\_ suitcase.

- a) a few – no
- b) little – one
- c) very little – any
- d) very few – one
- e) a little – no

## 029 | EFOMM 2007

Complete the sentence correctly:

We should use \_\_\_\_\_ time we have available to discuss John's proposal.

- a) the much
- b) the little
- c) a few
- d) a little
- e) the little of

## 030 | UEL 1994

Complete the sentence correctly:

I don't like to spend my vacation in the country. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ to do.

- a) some
- b) much
- c) many
- d) nothing
- e) everything

## 031 | JFS 2009

Read the following excerpt:

Watched by his wife, Zahra Rahnavard, Mr. Mousavi told an audience of female supporters in Tehran: "We should reform laws that are unfair to women." As Ms. Rahnavard spoke, many in the crowd shouted protests against the morality police, who regularly arrest women they deem inappropriately dressed.

Adapted from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/>

– Which of the following is the best option to be used after the word **many** in the sentence "many in the crowd shouted protests against the morality police" in order to complete its meaning?

- a) women.
- b) people.
- c) citizens.
- d) dwellers.
- e) wives.

## 032 | AFA 2004

"An elderly German decided to commit suicide. Took a lot of pills, tied a briefcase full of stones around his neck, rowed out into the middle of the Rhine and was found sound asleep in his boat."

(Buffalo News)

– In the sentence "Took a lot of pills", which other expression of quantity couldn't be used in it?

- a) a large number of
- b) a couple of
- c) a great deal of
- d) plenty of

## 033 | EN 2010

Analyse the sentences below. Which alternative is correct?

- A little people passed the exam because it was too difficult.
- Few people passed the exam because it was too difficult.
- Much people passed the exam because it was too difficult.
- Many people passed the exam because it was too difficult.
- A lot of people passed the exam because it was too difficult.

## 034 | EFOMM 2012

Choose the option which completes the sentences below correctly:

- It is \_\_\_\_\_ use trying to change her mind.
- Slowly, \_\_\_\_\_ children began coming to school.
- Unfortunately, he had \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
- Could you possibly give me \_\_\_\_\_ help?

- a little / a few / few / little
- a little / a few / little / little
- a little / few / few / a little
- little / few / little / a little
- little / a few / few / a little

## 035 | JFS 2012

Taking the following sentences mark the option which fills the blanks correctly.

- A great \_\_\_\_\_ people who voted for her in the last election will not be doing so this time.
- Have you heard \_\_\_\_\_ of Polly recently?
- The repairs to our car cost \_\_\_\_\_ more than we were expecting.
- I know quite \_\_\_\_\_ people who've had the same problem.
- With \_\_\_\_\_ training she could do very well.

- i. much; ii. much; iii. very; iv. few; v. little
- i. much; ii. much; iii. very; iv. a few; v. a little
- i. many; ii. little; iii. much; iv. few; v. little
- i. many; ii. little; iii. much; iv. a few; v. a little
- i. many; ii. much; iii. much; iv. a few; v. a little

## 036 | EFOMM 2014

All the following statements are grammatically correct EXCEPT:

- Lots of us think it's time for vacation.
- A lot of time is needed to learn a foreign language.
- There is not a lot meat left.
- Lots of patience is needed , too.
- A lot of my friends want to take a trip abroad.

## 037 | EFOMM 2015

Complete the sentences with too many, too much or enough. Then, choose the correct alternative.

- I've been to rather \_\_\_\_\_ parties recently.
- You're spending far \_\_\_\_\_ time on your computer.
- Stop. You're asking me \_\_\_\_\_ questions.
- Help! I've got \_\_\_\_\_ luggage.
- Oh, sorry, I didn't call you. I didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ time.

- too many – too much – too many – too much – enough
- too much – enough – too many – too much – too much
- enough – enough – too much – enough – too many
- too many – too much – enough – too much – enough
- too much – too many – enough – enough – enough

## 038 | EN 2012

Which of the alternatives below completes the sentence correctly?

Rio de Janeiro doesn't get \_\_\_\_\_ Petrópolis.

- as many rain as
- as much rain than
- as much rain as
- so many rain than
- so much rain than

## 039 | EN 2009

Which of the alternatives below completes the sentence correctly?

There are no figures for \_\_\_\_\_ of the applicants successfully get off waiting lists. It varies since it depends on the strength of the application pool and whether the fully accepted students decide to attend or go elsewhere.



- a) how many
- b) how
- c) how much
- d) many
- e) much

040 | EN 2008

Which of the alternatives below completes the sentence correctly?

\_\_\_\_\_ people went to the meeting last Friday.

- a) A little
- b) Little
- c) None
- d) Every
- e) Few

# Adjectives & Adverbs

001 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à tradução mais adequada da seguinte sentença:

The man gave a five-pound note to the shoe-repairer.

- a) O homem deu uma nota de cinco libras para reparar o sapato.
- b) O homem deu cinco potes de notas para reparar o sapato.
- c) O homem deu um maço de cinco notas para consertar o sapato.
- d) O homem deu uma nota de cinco libras para o sapateiro.
- e) O sapateiro recebeu uma nota de cinco libras do bom homem.

002 | MACKENZIE 1999

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

They finally decided to buy a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) four-doors car
- b) four doors car
- c) four-door car
- d) four-door-car
- e) four-car

003 | MACKENZIE 1999

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

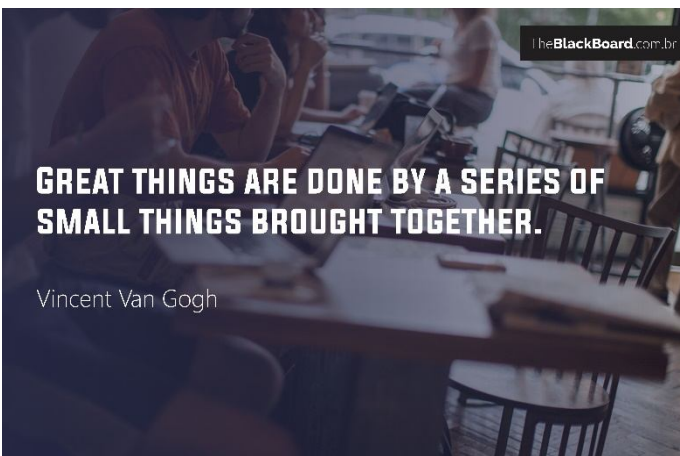
The building has nine stories. It is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) a nine-stories-building
- b) a nine-story building
- c) a nine's-story building
- d) a nine-stories
- e) a building's nine stories's

004 | MACKENZIE 1999

Indicate the correct alternative:

The flight lasted two hours. It was \_\_\_\_\_.



- a) a flight's two-hours's
- b) a two-hours-flight
- c) a two'-hours's flight
- d) a two-hours
- e) a two-hour flight

**005 | FATEC 2007**

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta a forma correta do adjetivo + sufixo 'IBLE' como em 'Edible Cotton':

- a) Managible
- b) Gullible
- c) Drinkible
- d) Lovible
- e) Thinkible

**006 | UNITAU 1995**

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à tradução mais adequada da forma adjetiva destacada a seguir:

Literally thousands of parts are used to make up even THE SMALLEST family saloon.

- a) o menor
- b) o maior
- c) o pequeno
- d) o grande
- e) o amplo

**007 | UNITAU 1995**

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à tradução mais adequada da expressão, em destaque, a seguir:

Você é a pessoa **MAIS INTERESSANTE** que já conheci.

- a) the more interesting
- b) the interestinger
- c) the most interesting
- d) the much interesting
- e) the best interesting

**008 | CESGRANRIO 1994**

"The new generation of MT programs is less ambitious" is an example of comparative form. Mark the item which also contains a comparative form:

- a) Of the four translations, I like this one best.
- b) That young boy behaves the most carelessly of all.
- c) This is the worst ice cream I've had in a long time.
- d) This is the least expensive computer that we have.
- e) The airport is farther than the university.

**009 | FEI 1995**

Indique a palavra que significa "mais forte":

- a) larger
- b) clearer
- c) higher
- d) better
- e) stronger

**010 | FUVEST 1978**

Assinale a alternativa que completa corretamente a sentença:

Of all the movies I have seen lately, the one I saw yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) worse.
- b) worst.
- c) the worse.
- d) the worst.
- e) the most worse.

**011 | UDESC 1996**

Choose the correct grammatical answer:

I have been studying \_\_\_\_\_ I can to learn English.

- a) as hard as
- b) so hard as
- c) as harder as
- d) so harder so
- e) so hard so

**012 | MACKENZIE 1996**

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentences:

- I. Which city is the \_\_\_\_\_ from São Paulo?
- II. My \_\_\_\_\_ brother works at Mackenzie.
- III. Do you need any \_\_\_\_\_ data on that matter?
- IV. Which is the \_\_\_\_\_ building in São Paulo?
- V. Ribeirão Preto is the city that has the \_\_\_\_\_ problems with pollution in Brazil.

- a) I. furthest; II. elder; III. more; IV. farthest; V. oldest
- b) I. further; II. older; III. farther; IV. eldest; V. less
- c) I. nearer; II. oldest; III. farthest; IV. longest; V. least
- d) I. nearest; II. elder; III. furthest; IV. eldest; V. biggest
- e) I. farthest; II. eldest; III. further; IV. oldest; V. fewest

## 013 | PUCCAMP 1992

Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas da frase apresentada:

Mr. Smith: I'm sorry, Mr. Johnson. I believe the candidate you sent us will not suit our purposes. We need somebody \_\_\_\_\_ than he.

Mr. Johnson: In that case I would suggest Miss Cary. She's definitely the \_\_\_\_\_ person in our group.

- a) smarter – most intelligent
- b) smart – intelligent
- c) smartest – more intelligent
- d) as smart – as intelligent
- e) as smart – as intelligent as

## 014 | PUCCAMP 1994

Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas da frase apresentada a seguir:

- "Did Jerry come to work yesterday?"

- "Yes, he did. He arrived \_\_\_\_\_ than his colleagues, but worked the \_\_\_\_\_ so that he got as much done as the others."

- "Good. He's a very responsible fellow."

- a) late – harder
- b) later – hardest
- c) earlier – hard
- d) early – hardest
- e) sooner – harder

## 015 | EN 1983

Fill in the gap:

- "You look fatter".

- "That's because I've been eating \_\_\_\_\_ than I used to".

- a) many more
- b) much more
- c) a few
- d) more than
- e) any more

## 016 | UNESP 1985

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Our next examination may be \_\_\_\_\_ the last one.

- a) more bad than
- b) more worse than
- c) much bad than
- d) worse than
- e) more badly than

## 017 | UNESP 1987

Peter's house is \_\_\_\_\_ mine.

- a) larger as
- b) most larger than
- c) larger than
- d) so large than
- e) more large than

## 018 | UNESP 1988

He is \_\_\_\_\_ boy in town.

- a) so rich
- b) richer
- c) the richest
- d) richest
- e) the most rich

## 019 | UFRGS 1997

The word that does not form the comparative in the same way as **large** or **short** is:

- a) bad
- b) sad
- c) glad
- d) great
- e) late

## 020 | EFOMM 2007

'In London there are lots of streets with the same name and it's very \_\_\_\_\_ if you are a tourist. Another problem is that it's a huge place. We walked everywhere on our last trip and we were \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of each day. But it's an \_\_\_\_\_ city, with so much to do.'

- a) confused – exhaust – excited
- b) confusing – exhausted – exciting
- c) confuse – exhausting – exciting
- d) confusing – exhaust – excited
- e) confused – exhausted – excited

## 021 | EFOMM 2008

The lecture we've attended was not good. It was quite \_\_\_\_\_, and the audience was \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) amusing – amused
- b) bored – boring
- c) amused – amusing
- d) boring – bored
- e) interesting – interested

## 022 | EFOMM 2008

Caren has a strange look. She seems to live on \_\_\_\_\_ frozen meals.

- a) bad-prepare
- b) recent-cooking
- c) old-make
- d) new-preparing
- e) ready-made

## 023 | UNESP 1983

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Life in New York City is sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ harder than in any other town in the world.

- a) very
- b) much
- c) many
- d) so
- e) as

## 024 | UEL 1994

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

The more time people spend at an exhibit, \_\_\_\_\_ they learn.

- a) more
- b) most
- c) much
- d) the more
- e) the most

## 025 | UEL 1997

Assinale a alternativa correta:

I firmly believe that the tougher the laws, \_\_\_\_\_ the criminal rate.

- a) the lowest
- b) lowest
- c) the lower
- d) lower
- e) low

## 026 | UNESP 1989

The sooner a man begins to work \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) the bad
- b) the best
- c) the worst
- d) the better
- e) the good

## 027 | PUC 1975

Fill in the blank of the following sentence correctly:

The hole in front of his garage is becoming \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) deep and deep
- b) deeper and deeper
- c) deep and deeper
- d) deeper and deepest
- e) deepest and deepest

## 028 | UNESP 1997

A lion is \_\_\_\_\_ than a dog.

- a) strong
- b) strongest
- c) more strong
- d) stronger
- e) most strong

## 029 | UNESP 1998

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase adiante:

This hill is \_\_\_\_\_ than I thought it was.

- a) more lower
- b) lowest
- c) lower
- d) more low
- e) more high

## 030 | MACKENZIE 1997

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

His salary as a pilot is much higher \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) in comparison of teachers
- b) to compare as a teacher's
- c) than that of a teacher
- d) than of teachers'
- e) than a teacher

**031 | FEI 1997**

John is \_\_\_\_\_ than the other students in his classroom, but he is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) younger – most intelligent
- b) younger – more intelligent
- c) more young – intelligentest
- d) most young – more intelligent
- e) more young – most intelligent

**032 | MACKENZIE 1999**

Which one is correct?

- a) More have they, more want them.
- b) As more they have, as more they want.
- c) More they have, more they want.
- d) The more they have, the more they want.
- e) Do more they have, do more they want.

**033 | UNESP 1999**

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase adiante:

Paris is \_\_\_\_\_ than Rome.

- a) the most beautiful
- b) small
- c) more rich
- d) more beautiful
- e) largest

**034 | PUCPR 1998**

Choose the only correct alternative to complete the spaces:

- I. The United States is not \_\_\_\_\_ as Brazil.
- II. The Everest is \_\_\_\_\_ mountain in the world.
- III. Chimpanzees are \_\_\_\_\_ than dogs.
- IV. Aids is \_\_\_\_\_ disease of human being.
- V. Mike Tyson is \_\_\_\_\_ as Evander Holyfield.

- a) as beautiful – the higher – so intelligent – the bad – more strong
- b) more beautiful – the most high – as intelligent – the baddest – so strong
- c) so beautiful – the high – most intelligent – the badder – stronger
- d) so beautiful – the highest – more intelligent – the worst – as strong
- e) as beautiful – as highest – more intelligent – the worst – strongest

**035 | UNESP 2000**

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada:

This is the \_\_\_\_\_ day I have ever had.

- a) worse
- b) bad
- c) worst
- d) less good
- e) very bad

**036 | UNESP 2001**

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada:

Depending on the situation, having a computer may be \_\_\_\_\_ having a telephone.

- a) easier
- b) more useful
- c) more convenient than
- d) the most difficult
- e) useful than

**037 | PUCRS 2001**

Which of the following words DOES NOT form the comparative the same way as **friendly** in **friendlier**?

- a) high
- b) healthy
- c) sexy
- d) costly
- e) ugly

**038 | UFPE 2002**

"The caveman had a much harder life" means that his life was:

- a) much easier.
- b) more difficult.
- c) less dangerous.
- d) just as thrilling.
- e) not as hard as ours.

**039 | FATEC 2002**

Interactivity makes life \_\_\_\_\_, yet \_\_\_\_\_ and consumer-oriented. Plus, it's turning the world into a teeny, homogenized global village and that is ultimately boring!

– A alternativa que preenche correta e respectivamente os espaços em branco é:

- a) more easier – hurrier
- b) more easy – more hurried
- c) easier – hurrieder
- d) easier – hurrieder
- e) easier – more hurried

#### 040 | PUCPR 2001

About adjectives, choose the alternative that completes the sentences correctly:

- I. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ (1) one you have?
- II. Celine Dion sings \_\_\_\_\_ (2) Madonna, but Madonna dances \_\_\_\_\_ (3).
- III. I wish I was \_\_\_\_\_ (4) Sean Connery.
- IV. The church is \_\_\_\_\_ (5) monument of the town.

- a) 1. the better; 2. best than; 3. well; 4. so handsome as; 5. the more ancient
- b) 1. the best; 2. so well as; 3. best; 4. more handsome than; 5. the ancients
- c) 1. the worst; 2. worse than; 3. better; 4. most handsome than; 5. the most ancient
- d) 1. the best; 2. as well as; 3. better; 4. as handsome as; 5. the most ancient
- e) 1. the worse; 2. better than; 3. best; 4. as handsome than; 5. the least ancient

#### 041 | MACKENZIE 2001

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

The more I read this book, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) the less I understand it
- b) most is what he doesn't know
- c) the least do I understand it
- d) more I like
- e) the most I can understand

#### 042 | FEI 2000

WORST é superlativo de:

- a) well
- b) good
- c) worn
- d) bad
- e) wealthy

#### 043 | PUCPR 1999

Which is the option that completes the sentences CORRECTLY?

- I. English is not \_\_\_\_\_ as Portuguese.
- II. Australia is \_\_\_\_\_ island in the world.
- III. In my opinion, Frank Sinatra was \_\_\_\_\_ singer of this century.
- IV. São Paulo is \_\_\_\_\_ as New York.
- V. Europe is \_\_\_\_\_ from Brazil than EUA.

- a) so difficult – bigger – the best – more noisier – as farther
- b) difficultest – biggest – the good – as noisier – farther
- c) as difficult – the biggest – the best – as noisy – farther
- d) as difficult – the bigger – the best – so noisy – farther
- e) difficulter – most big – better – noisiest – so farther

#### 044 | PUCMG 1999

The capital expression in "The moment of discovery was **NO LESS MAGICAL THAN** the day in 1922" means that the moment:

- a) was as magical as
- b) was more magical
- c) was less magical
- d) wasn't magical
- e) was most magical

#### 045 | PUCRS 1999

The expression "as many as 80" expresses a capacity of:

- a) not more than 80.
- b) at least 80.
- c) over 80.
- d) less than 80.
- e) close to 80.

#### 046 | UNIT 1999

"Less intimate and more isolated" are comparatives. Check the item that contains the correct superlative from of the two adjectives:

- a) The intimatest and the more isolated.
- b) The intimatest and the least isolated.
- c) The most intimate and the less isolated.
- d) The least intimate and the less isolated.
- e) The least intimate and the most isolated.

#### 047 | FEI 2000

The sidewalks are getting **NARROWER**. Indique o antônimo de **NARROWER**:

- a) broader
- b) thinner
- c) more limited
- d) shorter
- e) higher

#### 048 | UEL 2000 – ADAPTED

O adjetivo GREATEST, no fragmento abaixo, está no grau:

One of the GREATEST meteor showers of OUR lifetime may (...) soon light up the night sky.

- a) comparativo de igualdade.
- b) superlativo de superioridade.
- c) comparativo de superioridade.
- d) comparativo de inferioridade.
- e) normal.

#### 049 | UFRGS 2001

Os antônimos corretos das partes destacadas da expressão "THE BEST and THE NEWEST facilities" são, respectivamente:

- a) the most good – the youngest
- b) the baddest – the oldest
- c) the worst – the most old
- d) the poorest – the most recent
- e) the worst – the oldest

#### 050 | UFRGS 2002

As palavras a seguir seguem o mesmo processo de formação de WEARER, à exceção de:

- a) computer.
- b) player.
- c) weaker.
- d) murderer.
- e) writer.

#### 051 | UFV 2003

All the alternatives below are examples of comparatives, EXCEPT:

- a) "...children as young as two..."
- b) "...scored higher than people who..."
- c) "...listening longer results in staying smarter longer".
- d) "...Mozart was | ... a quick thinker".
- e) "Mozart makes you smarter!"

#### 052 | UFPE 2003 – ADAPTED

The expression **more and more**, in "more and more complex" and in "more and more intelligent":

- ( ) indicates emphasis.
- ( ) carries the meaning of even more.
- ( ) means greater in degree.
- ( ) is used as an intensifier.
- ( ) signifies equal or identical in degree.

- a) V V V V F
- b) V V V V V
- c) V V F V F
- d) V F V V F
- e) F V F V F

#### 053 | PUCRIO 2004

The only item that contains an adjective used in the superlative form is:

- a) "The widespread destruction (...) is happening before we even know the most basic facts about what we are losing."
- b) "Covering only 6 percent of the Earth's surface, tropical moist forests contain at least half of all species."
- c) "Scientists estimate that (...) as much as 20 or 25 percent of the world's plant species will soon be extinct."
- d) "However, the chemical structures of most natural drugs (...) simple extraction is usually less expensive than synthesis."
- e) "Tropical forests offer hope for safer contraceptives for both women and men."

#### 054 | UFRGS 2005

Considere a frase:

This program teaches FASTER THAN any other language program.

– A alternativa que apresenta o significado antônimo da expressão destacada é:

- a) less faster than.
- b) more slowly than.
- c) as slow as.
- d) as fast as.
- e) the slowest.

## 055 | UFRRJ 2003

The sequence that has the same formation of the words "newer" and "higher" is:

- a) good – dark – late.
- b) tough – tight – clear.
- c) great – far – easy.
- d) distant – tidy – thick.
- e) big – wide – dangerous.

## 056 | UERJ 2004

"If it's noisy, call back from somewhere quieter."

The suffix -er in **quieter** is semantically equivalent to the suffix in:

- a) manners.
- b) users.
- c) caller.
- d) louder.

## 057 | UFV 2004

All the options below are examples of comparatives, except:

- a) younger.
- b) controller.
- c) rarer.
- d) harder.
- e) smaller.

## 058 | UFV 2005

Choose the alternative in which BOTH words are examples of the comparative form:

- a) lower / friendlier
- b) good-natured / miners
- c) well-regulated / friendlier
- d) lower / miners
- e) well-regulated / miners

## 059 | UFSM 2005

A palavra "wider" apresenta uma marca de comparação. A mesma marca de comparação é apresentada na palavra:

- a) speaker.
- b) easier.
- c) greatly.
- d) learners.
- e) together.

## 060 | UFPE 2007

Select the phrase that is in the comparative degree of superiority:

- a) An enormous man.
- b) Dinner on the top floor.
- c) On the opposite corner.
- d) Earlier this evening.
- e) São Paulo's tallest building.

## 061 | UFRGS 2007

Select the correct alternative:

The opposite of SMALLER and LIGHTER is respectively \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) littler – easier
- b) larger – heavier
- c) larger – easier
- d) little – heavier
- e) bigger – greater

## 062 | FATEC 2008

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta o uso correto do termo **fewer** como no exemplo "fewer than one in five owners of a mobile-wallet handset":

- a) Mary has fewer money than John.
- b) My teacher has fewer patience than the other teachers.
- c) This company has fewer equipments than the others.
- d) My brother plays fewer musics than I do.
- e) Sue has fewer friends than her sister does.

## 063 | UNESP 2008

Indique a alternativa que expresse o mesmo significado de "Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery".

- a) Imitation is the best form of provocation.
- b) Imitation is a true form of irritation.
- c) Imitation is a real form of harassment.
- d) Imitation is the most accurate form of exasperation.
- e) Imitation is the most genuine form of adulation.

## 064 | MACKENZIE 1976

She is beautiful, but she is \_\_\_\_\_ her brother.

- a) most beautiful of
- b) less beautiful
- c) as beautiful
- d) not so beautiful
- e) not as beautiful as



## 065 | FATEC 2003

Assinale a alternativa em que o adjetivo é composto por dois substantivos, como na palavra "weight-loss":

- a) low-cholesterol meals.
- b) high-fat intake.
- c) western-style boots.
- d) well-known people.
- e) ice-cream flavors.

## 066 | FGV 2007

In the sentence "Brazil's strong currency will likely also lead to a loosening of foreign exchange restrictions", the word LIKELY indicates a:

- a) comparison.
- b) conclusion.
- c) probability.
- d) preference.
- e) certainty.

## 067 | UNESP 1984

Assinale a alternativa correta:

- a) That is a five-storey building.
- b) That is a building five storeys.
- c) That is a five-storeys building.
- d) That storey building is five.
- e) That building storey is five.

## 068 | ITA 1996 – ADAPTED

Assinale a opção cujo adjetivo possa substituir, de maneira bastante aproximada, os adjetivos **different** e **appealing**, em destaque no texto a seguir:

Who are these Blur blokes who, after a shaky start, have shaken the world? And what makes them so different, so appealing as Pop Artist Richard Hamilton once asked in a collage that they doubtless studied at art school. Is it art school itself (they all attended Goldsmith) that sets apart? (...)

(Q. March, 1995)

- a) outstanding
- b) fancy
- c) lousy
- d) nice
- e) awful

## 069 | ITA 1998 – ADAPTED

Morfologicamente, as palavras KOBE e JAPAN, na primeira linha do texto a seguir, devem ser classificadas como:

The cause of the magnitude 7.2 Kobe, Japan, earthquake in January 1995 is unknown.

- a) adjetivo.
- b) substantivo.
- c) advérbio.
- d) vocativo.

## 070 | UFSC 1997 – ADAPTED

Select the proposition(s) in which the capital letters are ADJECTIVES:

- (01) The sun's rays are very POWERFUL.
- (02) Don't take your VALUABLES on the beach.
- (04) COCONUTS are delicious.
- (08) The coral reef is BEAUTIFUL.
- (16) Monkeys can be DANGEROUS.
- (32) The hotel is not RESPONSIBLE for your valuables.

- a) 01 + 02 + 08 + 16 + 32 = 59
- b) 02 + 04 + 16 = 22
- c) 02 + 08 + 16 + 32 = 58
- d) 01 + 08 + 16 + 32 = 57
- e) 01 + 02 + 04 + 08 + 16 + 32 = 63

## 071 | PUCSP 2007 – ADAPTED

Na sentença "Although American youth are more likely to use the Internet every day", a palavra LIKELY indica:

- a) preferência.
- b) desejo.
- c) similaridade.
- d) probabilidade.
- e) superioridade.

## 072 | MACKENZIE 2007 – ADAPTED

The opposite of "overall" in the text below is:

These skills are regarded as essential components of a diagnostic test which measures overall linguistic proficiency.

- a) specific.
- b) challenging.
- c) regular.
- d) forbidden.
- e) refreshing.

## 073 | ITA 1999

Determine a função gramatical de **impaired** em "visually impaired people" e de **mouse** em "mouse pad":

- a) adjetivo – adjetivo
- b) verbo – substantivo
- c) adjetivo – substantivo
- d) substantivo – adjetivo
- e) verbo – adjetivo

## 074 | MACKENZIE 1997

The same as 'They hardly ever go to the movies' is:

- a) Hardly ever they go to the movies.
- b) Hardly they ever go to the movies.
- c) Ever they do hardly go to the movies.
- d) Hardly ever do they go to the movies.
- e) They go to the movies hardly ever.

## 075 | MACKENZIE 1997

The same as 'Mr. Burton hardly talked to me.' is:

- a) Hardly did Mr. Burton talked to me.
- b) Hardly Mr. Burton talked to me.
- c) Hardly did Mr. Burton talk to me.
- d) Did Mr. Burton hardly talk to me.
- e) Mr. Burton talked to me hardly.

## 076 | MACKENZIE 1997

A sentença "Mal sabia ele que ela era casada", em inglês, seria:

- a) He didn't little know that she married.
- b) Did he little know that she was married.
- c) Badly knew he that she married.
- d) Little did he know that she was married.
- e) Little knew he that she was married.

## 077 | AFA 2004

"An elderly German decided to commit suicide. Took a lot of pills, tied a briefcase full of stones around his neck, rowed out into the middle of the Rhine and was found sound asleep in his boat."

(Buffalo News)

In the first sentence "An elderly German decided to commit suicide" the word **elderly** is used as:

- a) a more polite form for old.
- b) a synonym for eldest.
- c) the comparative form of the adjective elder.
- d) the comparative form of the adjective old usually used when we compare members of a family.

## 078 | UFRGS 2005

The word that could be placed between HAD and MET in the sentence I HAD MET HER BY CHANCE ONLY A SHORT TIME BEFORE is:

- a) still.
- b) ever.
- c) yet.
- d) though.
- e) already.

## 079 | UNESP 1995

This boat is \_\_\_\_\_ small that we can't all get in.

- a) very
- b) so
- c) many
- d) much
- e) then

## 080 | JFS 2008

BARELY is used in "Mike and Josh have barely enough to pay the rent this month."

– Mark the option in which it must also be used to complete the sentence meaningfully.

- a) Although she had been ill for a long time, it still came as a shock when she \_\_\_\_\_ died.
- b) If you miss this train you can \_\_\_\_\_ catch the next one.
- c) He almost never washes the dishes and he rarely, if \_\_\_\_\_, does any cleaning.
- d) She was \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen when she won her first championship.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ I'll have a piece of chocolate after the meals, but it's quite rare.

## 081 | FUVEST 1979

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas:

It's \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to find \_\_\_\_\_ a good wine.

- a) so – such
- b) such – so
- c) such – such
- d) so – so
- e) such a – so

**082 | FUVEST 1979**

Assinale a alternativa de significado equivalente palavra entre aspas:

He was 'fast' asleep.

- a) almost
- b) quickly
- c) sound
- d) very
- e) nearly

**083 | UEL 1996 – ADAPTED**

No texto a seguir, 'very' significa:

The seven-room 84th Street cooperative on Central Park West in a solid if decidedly uncharismatic building came on the market that 'very' morning.

- a) pouco mais que.
- b) mais que.
- c) demasiado.
- d) muito.
- e) mesma.

**084 | MACKENZIE 1997**

Indicate the correct alternative:

We're having \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful weather everybody \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) so – can relax
- b) such a – wants to go out on the weekends
- c) so – likes it
- d) such a – have been having fun
- e) such – feels good

**085 | MACKENZIE 1999**

I have been studying \_\_\_\_\_ I can \_\_\_\_\_ English.

- a) as hard as – to learn
- b) so hard as – learning
- c) more hard as – to be learning
- d) harder than – to have learned
- e) as much hard – to learn

**086 | MACKENZIE 1999**

Please turn off the lights. I have to develop this film and it's \_\_\_\_\_ here.

- a) bright enough
- b) much bright
- c) too bright
- d) brighter
- e) enough bright

**087 | UECE 1998 – ADAPTED**

O vocábulo **quite** na sentença a seguir exerce a função de:

She sat with her head thrown back upon the cushion of the chair, quite motionless.

- a) substantivo.
- b) adjetivo.
- c) verbo.
- d) advérbio.

**088 | UEL 1998 – ADAPTED**

A lacuna é corretamente preenchida pela alternativa:

We've been working \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure all wood comes from well managed forests.

- a) lot.
- b) hardly.
- c) hard.
- d) very.
- e) many.

**089 | UFPE 2000**

Allen: You're pretty dirty.

Helen: I'm even prettier when I'm clean.

– In "pretty dirty", **pretty** is equivalent to:

- 1) very
- 2) somewhat
- 3) more
- 4) beautiful
- 5) ugly

– The correct choices are:

- a) 2 – 3
- b) 4 – 5
- c) 3 – 4
- d) 1 – 2
- e) 1 – 5

**090 | FATEC 2005 – ADAPTED**

O advérbio SO na frase "he did so efficiently and discreetly" pode ser substituído de forma adequada e sem prejuízo de significado por:

- a) very.
- b) too.
- c) enough.
- d) less.
- e) a little.

**091 | MACKENZIE 1996**

Choose the correct alternative to complete the following sentence:

Mr. Myers told me he will leave \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) by train; for Paris; at 8 o'clock; next week.
- b) for Paris; at 8 o'clock; next week; by train.
- c) next week; at 8 o'clock; by train; for Paris.
- d) at 8 o'clock; next week; for Paris; by train.
- e) for Paris; by train; at 8 o'clock; next week.

**092 | EFOMM 2010**

In the sentence "There was a lengthy pursuit, over seven hours", there is a word formed by the suffix "y". In which option below the word is formed by the same suffix?

- a) lately
- b) mostly
- c) fury
- d) ally
- e) healthy

**093 | MACKENZIE 1998**

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

\_\_\_\_\_ he studies, \_\_\_\_\_ he seems to know.

- a) More – least
- b) As much – as much
- c) How much – more
- d) The more – the less
- e) The least – the more

**094 | FATEC 1999**

Indique a alternativa que corresponde ao sentido oposto de LESS GUILTY empregado em "It enables them to feel less guilty":

- a) Guiltier.
- b) Guiltiest.
- c) More guilty.
- d) Most guilty.
- e) Much guilty.

**095 | UFPE 1998 – ADAPTED**

"Learn and live" is the motto of Britain's \_\_\_\_\_ and most innovative university – the Open University.

- a) larger
- b) largest
- c) the largest
- d) the larger
- e) large

**096 | UFRRJ 1999**

The word below that forms its superlative like "cheapest" is:

- a) unusual.
- b) intelligent.
- c) good.
- d) small.
- e) Parisian.

**097 | UEL 1999 – ADAPTED**

Preenche corretamente a lacuna na sentença a seguir a alternativa:

Movie star Paul Newman has unveiled his \_\_\_\_\_ project.

- a) the latest
- b) latest
- c) latter
- d) later
- e) late

**098 | UFV 2000**

In the sentence "What is the BEST way to live?", the capital word is the superlative form of the adjective:

- a) far.
- b) bad.
- c) fun.
- d) fair.
- e) good.

**099 | UFV 2001**

The adjective forms "bad" and "better" have as their superlative forms, respectively:

- a) worse and the best.
- b) the worst and the best.
- c) the best and worse.
- d) good and better.
- e) better and the best.

**100 | JFS 2000**

After reading the following sentences attentively, mark the alternative which contains the correct sequence of the adjectives:

- a) My brother bought a comfortable big American car.
- b) Patty has a Colombian leather beautiful new jacket.
- c) I like tall Brazilian stout charming women.
- d) She has two chubby 3-year-old mischievous children.
- e) Marion has a terrific book in English up-to-date language.

**101 | JFS 2000**

Qual a alternativa que possui a sequência correta dos adjetivos?

- a) A leather light brown new suitcase.
- b) Two long stainless steel practical zips.
- c) A small Egyptian copper jar.
- d) A square silk French red scarf.
- e) A plastic small red doll.

**102 | FURG 1999**

As expressões THE POOREST, THE MOST POPULOUS e THE MOST NOTORIOUS equivalem respectivamente a:

- a) os mais pobres, as menos populosas, os mais notórios.
- b) os menos pobres, as menos populosas, os menos notórios.
- c) os menos pobres, as mais populosas, os menos notórios.
- d) os mais pobres, as menos populosas, os menos notórios.
- e) os mais pobres, as mais populosas, os mais notórios.

**103 | OSEC 1977**

Fill in the sentence below correctly:

Everybody feels \_\_\_\_\_ in spring time.

- a) gooder
- b) more good
- c) so good
- d) better
- e) as good

**104 | FAAP 1975**

Marque a alternativa correta:

Your classroom is not so \_\_\_\_\_ as mine. Mine is the \_\_\_\_\_ in the school.

- a) bigger – biggest
- b) greater – greatest
- c) great – greater
- d) large – largest
- e) large – more large

**105 | EFOMM 1997**

Take it easy, John! You need not work so \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) hardly
- b) harder
- c) hard
- d) hardest
- e) hardy

**106 | EEAR 2008**

"You can fold most umbrellas" means that we can:

- a) enlarge them.
- b) open them easily.
- c) hardly carry them.
- d) make them smaller.

**107 | EEAR 2008**

Read the sentence below:

"In Mexico, 60% of men and 40% of women are overweight."

– According to the sentence above, we can conclude that the percentage of overweight men is:

- a) lower.
- b) highest.
- c) higher.
- d) lowest.

## 108 | EEAR 2008

In "It was a fair game", we conclude that the game was played:

- a) well.
- b) badly.
- c) honestly.
- d) brilliantly.

## 109 | ITA 1995

O termo **seldom**, entre aspas no trecho adiante, poderia ser substituído por:

As an American Express Card member, you will enjoy a relationship with us that goes beyond the ordinary. You will be treated as a MEMBER, not a number. And you will receive the respect and recognition 'seldom' found today.

- a) occasionally.
- b) rarely.
- c) often.
- d) usually.
- e) always.

## 110 | UEL 1996

In the text bellow, the word **nearly** means:

After 20 years of scientific advances, 'nearly' three out of four infertile couples seeking medical assistance to have a child still go home to an empty crib.

- a) almost.
- b) hardly.
- c) close.
- d) far.
- e) over.

## 111 | UNESP 1990

The sun \_\_\_\_\_ rises in the west.

- a) always
- b) never
- c) often
- d) sometimes
- e) usually

## 112 | UFRGS 1996

**Gradually** and **powerfully** are adverbs formed from the adjectives **gradual + ly** and **powerful + ly**, respectively. Other adjectives can take the same suffix to form adverbs, in the same way, except:

- a) historic.
- b) usual.
- c) wild.
- d) abrupt.
- e) intelligent.

## 113 | FUVEST 1977

Qual destas alternativas só contém expressões que indicam tempo?

- a) suddenly, at the same moment, through, just in time.
- b) just, suddenly, apparently, all her life.
- c) just, after, all, then.
- d) any more, apparently, at the same moment.
- e) right now, all her life, at the same moment, then.

## 114 | MACKENZIE 1976

- "Have you finished your book yet?"

- "Yes, I've \_\_\_\_\_ done it."

- a) still
- b) yet
- c) already
- d) ever
- e) não sei

## 115 | FEI 1994

Qual das palavras a seguir significa "brevemente"?

- a) Now.
- b) So.
- c) Also.
- d) However.
- e) Soon.

## 116 | UNESP 1998

They are going to work again \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) yesterday
- b) later
- c) last year
- d) last month
- e) last week

## 117 | MACKENZIE 1996

The same as "She little realizes how smart she looks" is:

- a) How smart does she realize she looks.
- b) How smart she looks she doesn't realizes.
- c) Little she realizes how smart she looks.
- d) Does she realizes how smart she looks little.
- e) Little does she realize how smart she looks.

## 118 | JFS 2012

Which word is not an adjective?

- a) Beautiful.
- b) Harmful.
- c) Colourful.
- d) Roomful.
- e) Sorrowful.

## 119 | JFS 2012

Which word is not an adverb?

- a) Wholly.
- b) Weekly.
- c) Earthly.
- d) Sadly.
- e) Proudly.

## 120 | ITA 2010 – ADAPTED

Leia o seguinte fragmento:

With Japan about to hold an election that could end 55 years of almost uninterrupted one-party rule, the \_\_\_\_\_ (I) ordinary citizens can fill the power vacuum by taking part in public life, the \_\_\_\_\_ (II).

The Economist, de 8/8/2009.

Assinale a opção que preenche corretamente as lacunas I e II, no excerto acima.

- | I        | II     |
|----------|--------|
| a) most  | best   |
| b) least | better |
| c) more  | best   |
| d) more  | better |
| e) less  | best   |

## 121 | ITA 2015 – ADAPTED

Assinale a oração que não contém expressão ou termo qualificador (Fragmentos do livro *The Last Lecture*, de Randy Pausch).

- a) It was a warm, gorgeous, early-spring evening...
- b) She was so struck by the sight of me.
- c) ...she was moved by how contented I seemed.
- d) ...I was obviously in high spirits.
- e) She certainly saw me as I was that evening.

## 122 | EFOMM 2014

The prefix **un-** as in 'unclear' is used correctly in all alternatives EXCEPT:

- a) unconscious.
- b) uninteresting.
- c) unfold.
- d) undetermined.
- e) unexpensive.

## 123 | EFOMM 2015

Choose the alternative that correctly shows the comparative form of the adjectives below.

**far – good – bad – easy – old**

- a) further – best – worst – easier – oldest
- b) farther – better – worse – easiest – older
- c) further – better – worse – easier – elder
- d) farther – best – worse – easier – oldest
- e) farthest – better – worst – easiest – eldest

## 124 | UFRGS 2012

Uma expressão composta da mesma forma que **algorithm-driven searches** é:

- a) high-tech development.
- b) toll-free number.
- c) part-time job.
- d) two-seater watercraft.
- e) gas-powered engine.

## 125 | UFRGS 2013

People think that the written language seen on mobile phone screens is new and alien. It has been labelled "textese", "slanguage", and a "digital virus". It has been described as foreign and "outlandish".

– Select the alternative in which the suffix **-ish** has the same meaning and function as in "outlandish".

- a) fish
- b) parish
- c) womanish
- d) Spanish
- e) anguish

## 126 | UFRGS 2014

Select the alternative which has the same function and is formed by the same process as "undesirable".

- a) understandable
- b) unnecessary
- c) underdevelop
- d) unhealthily
- e) unemployment

## 127 | EN 2013

What is the correct way to complete the text below?

American Field Service, one of \_\_\_\_\_ Exchange programs, said it saw a 6 percent increase in the number of families willing to host students next year.

- a) older
- b) the oldest
- c) the older
- d) oldest
- e) the most old

## 128 | EN 2013

Which of the alternatives completes the paragraph correctly?

Alex is very \_\_\_\_\_ and his girlfriend, Janice, is very \_\_\_\_\_. She has \_\_\_\_\_ hair and beautiful eyes.

- a) pretty – handsome – dark straight brown
- b) handsome – pretty – straight dark brown
- c) handsome – pretty – straight brown dark
- d) pretty – handsome – brown dark straight
- e) handsome – pretty – brown straight dark

## 129 | EN 2014

What is the correct way to complete the text below?

Learning a second language is not \_\_\_\_\_ learning a first language. It is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) the same like / harder
- b) the same / more hard
- c) the same as / harder
- d) the same / more harder
- e) the same as / more hard

## 130 | EN 2014

What is the correct way to complete the text below?

If you are visualizing many paradisiacal swims in clear blue waters, then the Croatian islands are calling your name. Most of the residents of Croatian islands have their own small boats to travel between islands and the coast – it's \_\_\_\_\_ way to get around.

- a) easy
- b) the easier
- c) easiest
- d) the easiest
- e) easier

# Modal Verbs

## 001 | UNESP 1992

Assinale a pergunta correta para a resposta apresentada:

Take the second on the left and then ask again.

- a) Can you give me an information?
- b) Excuse me. Where the Town Hall is?
- c) Excuse me. Can you tell me where the Town Hall is?
- d) Could you tell me where does the Town Hall is?
- e) Do you know when is the Town Hall?

## 002 | CESGRANRIO 1995 – ADAPTED

Shopaholics could be sexually frustrated, might suffer from lack of self-esteem, or they may just have a neurotic reaction to television commercials and glossy advertisements.

– The modals COULD, MIGHT and MAY appear in the text to express the idea of:

- a) permission.
- b) possibility.
- c) intention.
- d) prohibition.
- e) ability.

## 003 | UNIRIO 1995 – ADAPTED

Research shows that sunscreens may not be as effective as hoped at preventing sunburn. Users may be spending long hours in the sun with a false sense of security.

– The word MAY expresses the idea of:

- a) permission.
- b) possibility.
- c) prohibition.
- d) obligation.
- e) expectation.

## 004 | FUVEST 1977

Qual destas expressões corresponde a "ele não deveria ter feito isso"?

- a) He mustn't have made it;
- b) He shouldn't have done that;
- c) He could not have made it;
- d) He might not have done that;
- e) He cannot have done that.



**005 | FUVEST 1977**

Qual a forma correta?

- a) the mail must go on whether there are a hundred storms;
- b) the mail can go on whether there are a hundred storms;
- c) the mail should go on when there are a hundred storms;
- d) the mail must go on if there are a hundred storms;
- e) the mail is going on if there are a hundred storms.

**006 | FUVEST 1979**

He \_\_\_\_\_ avoid \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.

- a) ought – making
- b) must – make
- c) shall – make
- d) needs – make
- e) should – making

**007 | FGV 1995 – ADAPTED**

\_\_\_\_\_ we conclude, in line with the opinions of some scholars, that black Nigerians are genetically more intelligent than Europeans?

– Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna do texto:

- a) Have
- b) Are
- c) Can
- d) Is
- e) Had

**008 | PUCCAMP 1992**

Janet: Look, our boat is sinking!

Peter: Oh, dear! Can you swim?

Janet: Yes, but we won't have to, there's a life boat on board.

– In the above dialogue, the verbs CAN and HAVE TO express respectively \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) ability – obligation
- b) permission – prohibition
- c) possibility – prohibition
- d) permission – possibility
- e) ability – necessity

**009 | UEL 1994**

Assinale a alternativa correta:

We \_\_\_\_\_ hurry. The bus leaves in 10 minutes.

- a) can
- b) must
- c) do
- d) did
- e) would

**010 | UEL 1994**

- "Excuse me, sir. \_\_\_\_\_ you tell me the time?"  
- "Sure, it's 5:20."

- a) May
- b) Do
- c) Can
- d) Have
- e) Shall

**011 | UEL 1996**

Assinale a tradução correta da frase entre aspas apresentada no diálogo a seguir:

- "Can you tell me how to get there?"  
- Of course I can.

- a) Você pode me dizer como se consegue isso lá?
- b) Quem pode me contar como se faz isso?
- c) Você pode me ensinar o caminho?
- d) Como se pode ir de lá para cá?
- e) Você consegue atravessar para o outro lado?

**012 | UEL 1996**

Assinale a versão correta da frase entre aspas:

"Não posso comprar um carro novo."

- a) I shouldn't be thinking of a new car.
- b) I can't afford a new car.
- c) I can't buy anything new.
- d) If it is new, I don't want it.
- e) Who needs a new car anyway?

**013 | UEL 1996 – ADAPTED**

Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada:

Bob, \_\_\_\_\_ you do me a real favor?

- a) may
- b) could
- c) must
- d) ought
- e) should

**014 | UNESP 1984**

This place is not good. \_\_\_\_\_ we go elsewhere?

- a) Will
- b) Will not
- c) Ought
- d) Shall
- e) Let's

**015 | UNESP 1989**

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Doctors and dentists should always \_\_\_\_\_ with their training.

- a) continued
- b) continue
- c) continuing
- d) will continued
- e) have continue

**016 | UNESP 1996**

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Could I \_\_\_\_\_ earlier tomorrow?

- a) to leave
- b) leave
- c) leaves
- d) left
- e) leaving

**017 | UNIRIO 1996**

The word CAN in "Loneliness itself is hard to define. People aren't always lonely when they're alone, but they CAN feel lonely when surrounded by other people" expresses:

- a) obligation.
- b) necessity.
- c) permission.
- d) possibility.
- e) intention.

**018 | UECE 1997 – ADAPTED**

In the sentence "I should get my hair cut", the auxiliary **should** means:

- a) would.
- b) had to.
- c) ought to.
- d) might.

**019 | FAAP 1997**

Assinale a alternativa correta:

- "Do I have to do it again?"
- "Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) had
- b) would
- c) must
- d) did
- e) were

**020 | FAAP 1997**

I'm sorry the train was late and I \_\_\_\_\_ arrive earlier.

- a) couldn't
- b) ought not
- c) don't
- d) mustn't
- e) wouldn't

**021 | CESGRANRIO 1990**

The phrase BE ABLE TO in "the laser light signals will also be able to transmit video telephone conversations in the future" expresses the idea of:

- a) permission.
- b) assumption.
- c) obligation.
- d) ability.
- e) necessity.

**022 | CESGRANRIO 1991**

In "servilities that must be avoided" the modal auxiliary MUST expresses an idea of obligation. The form which would NOT express the same idea in this same context is:

- a) had better.
- b) have to.
- c) need to.
- d) ought to.
- e) have got to.

**023 | FEI 1996**

I'd prefer to stay here. That's what I'd \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) do
- b) do best
- c) have done
- d) rather do
- e) doing

**024 | MACKENZIE 1997**

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

"He might have done it." So, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) he was permitted to do it.
- b) we don't know whether he did it or not.
- c) he didn't do it.
- d) he did it.
- e) he wasn't able to do it.

**025 | UNESP 1997**

The rain can \_\_\_\_\_ our shoes.

- a) spoil
- b) spoils
- c) spoiled
- d) to spoil
- e) spoiling

**026 | UECE 1996 – ADAPTED**

He must have seen the old priest's corpse lying there.

– Taking "must" as an example, choose the alternative where the modal is used correctly:

- a) This card should be sent at once.
- b) She should be sent us a post card.
- c) They ought not go to the beach on Friday.
- d) He must not to come to the party tonight.

**027 | UERJ 1998**

The word CAN in "consumers can start questioning advertising" expresses:

- a) possibility.
- b) probability.
- c) permission.
- d) intention.

**028 | UFRGS 1998 – ADAPTED**

In "he should have reached the door of 10 Downing Street", the form "should have reached" indicates the same as:

- a) must have reached.
- b) was expected to reach.
- c) will have reached.
- d) can have reached.
- e) was going to reach.

**029 | MACKENZIE 1998**

Look how wet the ground is. It \_\_\_\_\_ last night.

- a) might be sunny
- b) must have rained
- c) should have been warm
- d) may be snowing
- e) ought to dry

**030 | UNESP 2001**

Universities abroad may \_\_\_\_\_ a more recent result when the IELTS was taken a long time ago.

- a) requires
- b) require
- c) to require
- d) requiring
- e) required

**031 | UNIRIO 1999 – ADAPTED**

How dreadful for them to sense, as they must, the lack of enthusiasm of the audience.

– "As they must" sugere:

- a) obrigação.
- b) advertência.
- c) recomendação.
- d) dedução.
- e) permissão.

**032 | UFRN 1999 – ADAPTED**

I would like to find an agency or agencies that might be interested in using the images for textbooks, calendars or postcards.

– A forma verbal MIGHT BE exprime:

- a) necessidade.
- b) certeza.
- c) probabilidade.
- d) condição.

**033 | UERJ 1999**

In "the computer cannot know that it is the year 2000, and must effectively work on the presumption that it is 1900", the word **must** expresses:

- a) intention.
- b) certainty.
- c) necessity.
- d) prohibition.

## 034 | PUCRIO 1998

The modal auxiliary **ought to** in "Liars ought to have good memories" indicates:

- a) possibility.
- b) probability.
- c) obligation.
- d) ability.
- e) permission.

## 035 | UFSM 2000

Research suggests the cause may lie internally, in terms of abnormal biological functioning.

– A melhor tradução para o segmento "may lie" é:

- a) pode estar.
- b) consegue revelar.
- c) parece encobrir.
- d) deixa passar.
- e) permite enganar.

## 036 | MACKENZIE 1998 – ADAPTED

Your government check may not arrive, your insurance policies may have expired.

In the sentence above, "may have expired" has the meaning of:

- a) permission.
- b) real deduction.
- c) unreal future.
- d) uncertainty.
- e) logical conclusion.

## 037 | UNESP 2002

Yoshinori Haga said that \_\_\_\_\_ a great potential and that, among other reasons, toys \_\_\_\_\_ used for entertainment.

- a) there was – can be
- b) there is – were
- c) there were – couldn't be
- d) there was – could be
- e) there wasn't – can't be

## 038 | FATEC 2002 – ADAPTED

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta ideia equivalente a "it may lead to more confusion":

- a) It may be due to more confusion.
- b) It may be caused by more confusion.
- c) It may be the result of more confusion.
- d) It may result in more confusion.
- e) It may result from more confusion.

## 039 | PUCMG 2001

The sentence "You can't avoid colds" means that:

- a) you don't have to do any exam.
- b) you mustn't stay inside your home.
- c) you can't keep away from colds.
- d) you shouldn't be exposed to viruses.

## 040 | UFRGS 2000

The verb which can be classified both as a FULL VERB and a MODAL is:

- a) gets.
- b) turned.
- c) dares.
- d) envisions.
- e) enjoy.

## 041 | UEL 2000

Andrew Parker, a researcher at the Australian Museum, discovered that a bevy of tropical beauties are capable of harnessing solar power for murderous ends.

– A expressão ARE CAPABLE OF significa o mesmo que:

- a) can.
- b) must.
- c) might.
- d) should.
- e) will.

## 042 | UEL 2000

The mummies may also provide anthropologists with new knowledge about *capac cocha*, the Incas' ritual sacrifice of children.

– O uso de MAY, na frase acima, indica que o autor:

- a) tem certeza do que afirma.
- b) evita fazer afirmações categóricas.
- c) pede permissão do leitor para fazer afirmações.
- d) quer a confirmação para suas afirmações.
- e) procura convencer o leitor sobre suas afirmações.

## 043 | PUCSP 2001

Nas frases:

\* Knowledge about the effects of DNA variations among individuals can lead to revolutionary new ways to diagnose, treat, and someday prevent the thousands of disorders that affect us.

\* DNA sequences can lead to an understanding of their natural capabilities.

– A palavra CAN indica a ideia de:

- a) conhecimento.
- b) permissão.
- c) habilidade.
- d) confirmação.
- e) probabilidade.

## 044 | UFRRJ 1998

In the sentence "MAY I ask why you do it?", the word that best replaces the capital word is:

- a) should.
- b) ought to.
- c) need.
- d) can.
- e) must.

## 045 | FATEC 1999

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta o significado correspondente mais próximo a "Sales may get a boost":

- a) Sales are going to get a boost.
- b) Sales are able to get a boost.
- c) Sales will get a boost.
- d) Sales must get a boost.
- e) Sales might get a boost.

## 046 | MACKENZIE 2000

In which of the statements does the modal MUST express necessity?

- a) There's somebody in the other office. It must be my boss!
- b) You mustn't smoke here!
- c) She must be a very good student. She always gets A's.
- d) I must go right now!
- e) Who must he be? There are lots of people around him!

## 047 | MACKENZIE 2000

In the sentence, "You may be wrong, but you may be right", MAY means:

- a) possibility.
- b) permission.
- c) ability.
- d) deduction.
- e) obligation.

## 048 | UFPEL 2000

A expressão "business may sound complicated and expensive" traz consigo a ideia de:

- a) permissão.
- b) possibilidade.
- c) certeza.
- d) habilidade.
- e) obrigação.

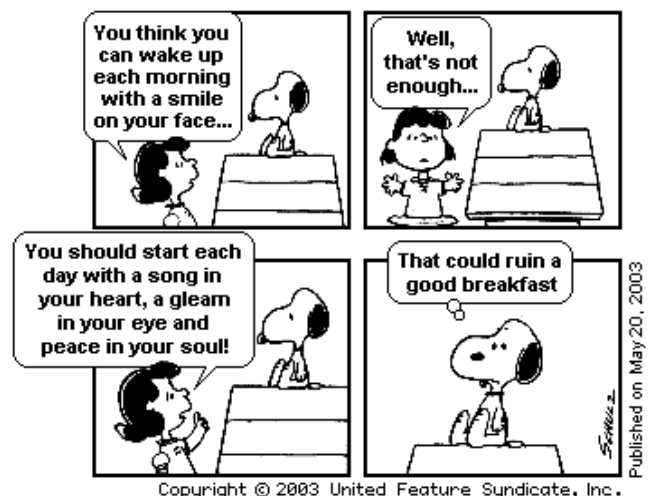
## 049 | PUCMG 2004

Recent advances in human embryology and genetic engineering have raised the issue of how this knowledge ought to be used, and it is now a matter of considerable public concern and debate.

– The words **ought to** suggest:

- a) advice.
- b) ability.
- c) possibility.
- d) prohibition.

## 050 | PUCRIO 2003



– In "you should start each day with a song... in your soul", "should" expresses an idea of:

- a) certainty.
- b) obligation.
- c) impossibility.
- d) probability.
- e) advice.

#### 051 | PUCPR 2003

Match the columns below. Then mark the option which provides the correct order of the second column:

Coluna I

- (1) Shall I switch off
- (2) Could I carry
- (3) Can I take
- (4) I'll help
- (5) Would you like

Coluna II

- ( ) you do the washing up.
- ( ) your coat?
- ( ) those bags for you?
- ( ) something to drink?
- ( ) the lights?

– The option that shows the correct order of the second column is:

- a) 4 – 3 – 2 – 5 – 1
- b) 5 – 3 – 2 – 1 – 4
- c) 4 – 2 – 3 – 1 – 5
- d) 4 – 3 – 2 – 1 – 5
- e) 5 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 1

#### 052 | MACKENZIE 2004

A different and possible ending to the sentence "If I put my shoes on the right feet" is:

- a) ...I can have been consider a normal person.
- b) ...I ought to be considered a normal person.
- c) ...I would have had considered like normal.
- d) ...I should had considered to be normal.
- e) ...I must have be considered a normal person.

#### 053 | UFRRJ 2004

In the sentence, "the casualties were fewer than might have occurred", the underlined word implies:

- a) possibility.
- b) permission.
- c) necessity.
- d) assumption.
- e) capacity.

#### 054 | UFRGS 2004

Consider the following sentences:

- I. The magic should come from another place.
- II. It would be necessary for the magic to come from elsewhere.
- III. The magic had to come from any other place.

– Which of them means the same as the sentence THE MAGIC WOULD HAVE TO COME FROM SOMEWHERE ELSE?

- a) Only I.
- b) Only II.
- c) Only III.
- d) Only I and III.
- e) Only II and III.

#### 055 | ITA 2005

Assinale a opção que contém as respectivas melhores traduções para os verbos destacados nos trechos a seguir:

- "But the extinct languages of which we have some historical record in this part of the world **MUST** be only a fraction of those for which we have nothing."
- "It is easy to see that no sensible estimate **CAN** be obtained about the rate at which languages have died in the past."
- "We **CAN** of course make guesses at the size of the population in previous eras, and the likely size of communities, and work out possible numbers of languages."

- a) devem; pode; pode.
- b) devem; pode; podem.
- c) devem; pode; podemos.
- d) deve; podem; pode.
- e) deve; podem; podemos.

#### 056 | UNESP 2005

Indique a sentença que expressa um conselho:

- a) When depressed, teens always ask for adult guidance.
- b) Teens see more of what life has to offer and then they become depressed.
- c) Adolescents who never make new friends become depressed.
- d) Adolescents don't try to make new friends when they feel depressed.
- e) When teens become depressed, they should try to ask an adult for help.

057 | UEL 2005



Adapted from  
<http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/list/listguid.html>  
 Acesso em: 14 out. 2004.

– Com base no texto, "ought to" é usado para indicar o que é considerado:

- a) Errado.
- b) Correto.
- c) Necessário.
- d) Improvável.
- e) Obrigatório.

058 | PUCRS 2005

O verbo da oração principal na sentença "People faced with mental health concerns can find it difficult to get facts about symptoms and treatments, the services that are available to them, or even to find someone who is prepared to listen" é:

- a) faced.
- b) concerns.
- c) can find.
- d) get.
- e) are.

059 | PUCRIO 2006

In the sentence "One reason TV can become instructive, when parents explain why children should not copy what they saw", the word **can** expresses the idea of:

- a) ability.
- b) request.
- c) inability.
- d) permission.
- e) possibility.

060 | MACKENZIE 2005



Grammar Express (2002)

– "Don't have to" and "must not" indicate:

- a) absence and lack of obligation.
- b) required permission and necessity.
- c) lack of necessity and prohibition.
- d) no choice and permission.
- e) requirements and power.

061 | PUCRIO 2006

The only option in which the detached expression transmits an idea of obligation/necessity is:

- a) An email distribution list on Star Trek MAY HAVE close to one hundred members.
- b) The communication which takes place there COULD BE either one-way or merely informational.
- c) Users MUST BE invited to join the community by someone already there.
- d) Similar to Friendster, Orkut goes a step further BY PERMITTING 'communities of users'.
- e) InCircle WAS INTENDED for use by former university students.

062 | PUCRIO 2007

In "This study appears to show us that the use of energy drinks might predispose people to abuse alcohol", **might** can be correctly substituted by:

- a) must.
- b) shall.
- c) had to.
- d) could.
- e) ought to.

#### 063 | PUCRIO 2007

In "It could be a plane crashing into the World Trade Center", **could** can be correctly substituted by:

- a) might.
- b) must.
- c) had to.
- d) shall.
- e) ought to.

#### 064 | PUCRS 2008

The clause "we are now able to fly" can be substituted, without a change in meaning, by "we \_\_\_\_\_ fly now".

- a) are going to
- b) ought to
- c) should
- d) could
- e) can

#### 065 | UNIRIO 1998

When your emotions are riding high, "the ever-changing clouds and colors of the sky are a reassuring reminder that your own state of mind is temporary. It's a relief to remember that, This too shall pass.

– The word SHALL in "This too shall pass" conveys the meaning of:

- a) certainty.
- b) likelihood.
- c) possibility.
- d) suggestion.
- e) expectation.

#### 066 | EFOMM 2008

The invention of the elevator by Elinsha Gray transformed architecture. If Elinsha hadn't invented the elevator, skyscrapers \_\_\_\_\_ have been built.

- a) mustn't
- b) might
- c) should
- d) can
- e) wouldn't

#### 067 | EFOMM 2008

- "How come Bob argued with the waiter?"
- "The food \_\_\_\_\_ awful."

- a) had better be
- b) should have been
- c) can be
- d) must have been
- e) ought to be

#### 068 | PUCRIO 2008

Mark the only alternative that contains a correct correspondence between the verb form in capital letters and its meaning:

- a) Today the world faces what MIGHT be called a 'clash of emotions' as well. – Obligation
- b) There are some areas that SEEM to display all of them simultaneously. – Necessity
- c) The first priority for the West SHOULD be to recognize the nature of the threat. – Advice
- d) It is a war nonetheless and one that the West CAN lose. – Permission
- e) But it MUST find a solution to the Palestinian problem first. – Ability

#### 069 | JFS 2007

In the sentences below:

- \* I might come and visit you in America next year, if I can save enough money.
- \* We oughtn't to have agreed without knowing what it would cost.
- \* When you got lost in the forest you must have been very frightened.

– The Modals MIGHT, OUGHT and MUST express, respectively:

- a) possibility, advice and obligation
- b) possibility, prohibition and probability
- c) possibility, advice and probability.
- d) capacity, advice and probability
- e) capacity, prohibition and advice

#### 070 | JFS 2007

Fill in the following sentence correctly:

In my opinion, Marla \_\_\_\_\_ study harder. She \_\_\_\_\_ be approved, but she \_\_\_\_\_ improve.



- a) can – could – ought
- b) should – can – must
- c) ought to – should – can
- d) should – must – cannot
- e) ought – can – must

## 071 | UFPE 1998 – ADAPTED

"Must" in the sentence "Why the monarchy must stay" is equivalent to:

- (0) could
- (1) ought to
- (2) is obliged to
- (3) should
- (4) has to

– The correct sequence is:

- a) F V V V V
- b) F V F V V
- c) F V V V F
- d) V F V V V
- e) V V V F V

## 072 | UFPE 1998 – ADAPTED

"MAY" in "Blacks with different tribal tongues MAY have been forced to create this common black vernacular," indicates:

- (0) possibility.
- (1) probability.
- (2) certainty.
- (3) obligation.
- (4) permission.

– The correct sequence is:

- a) V V F F V
- b) V V F V F
- c) V F F V F
- d) V V F F F
- e) F V V F F

## 073 | EFOMM 2010

"People must be aware of the consequences of their actions. One can do whatever he pleases as long as he doesn't do harm to others. This may not be followed by many people, but it certainly should. If a person has many friends, he must know this already."

– The underlined modal verbs express:

- a) advice / permission / permission / advice / obligation
- b) advice / ability / permission / ability / obligation
- c) obligation / permission / possibility / advice / deduction
- d) obligation / ability / possibility / obligation / deduction
- e) deduction / ability / permission / obligation / obligation

## 074 | AFA 2005



"I don't care what planet you're from, you can't run around Earth stark naked!"

– Which sentence has the same idea as the modal **can't** in the sentence above?

- a) You don't have to run around Earth...
- b) You needn't run around Earth...
- c) You mustn't run around Earth...
- d) You aren't able to run around Earth...

## 075 | JFS 2012

Match the following sentences with the best meaning expressed by the modal verb in each of them.

- I. She can speak four languages.
- II. I wonder if I might have a quick look at your newspaper.
- III. You should not talk to your brother this way.
- IV. Luggage must not be left unattended.

- a) ability / possibility / advice / prohibition
- b) capacity / possibility / suggestion / obligation
- c) ability / permission / advice / probability
- d) capacity / permission / suggestion / necessity
- e) ability / permission / advice / prohibition

## 076 | EFOMM 2013

Complete the sentence correctly:

I've lost the key. I ought \_\_\_\_\_ it in a safe place.

- a) that I put
- b) to be putting
- c) to have put
- d) to put
- e) put

## 077 | EFOMM 2015

Choose the alternative that correctly completes the sentences below.

- 1- She \_\_\_\_\_ be married, she isn't old enough.
- 2- Listen, children, you \_\_\_\_\_ finish the essay now if you don't want to.
- 3- The neighbors \_\_\_\_\_ be at home, I saw the light on in their bedroom.
- 4- You \_\_\_\_\_ take a taxi. There's a good bus service.
- 5- Look at that sign. You \_\_\_\_\_ park here.

- a) can – have to – can't – ought to – shouldn't
- b) can't – should – don't have to – shouldn't – mustn't
- c) isn't allowed to – ought to – don't have to – should – don't have to
- d) can't – don't have to – must – don't have to – aren't allowed to
- e) must – can't – have to – mustn't – don't have to

## 078 | EN 2014

Which is the correct option to complete the paragraph below?

China's recent rise has made people think that everyone \_\_\_\_\_ learn Mandarin. But China itself seems to have caught the English bug. Some 175 million Chinese are now studying English in the formal educational system.

- a) ought
- b) must
- c) mustn't
- d) can't
- e) needs

## 079 | EN 2014

In which alternative is the idea expressed by the modal verb INCORRECTLY stated in brackets?

- a) In China, there might be 10 million teenage internet addicts. (Possibility)
- b) It must be hard for him to work and study at the same time. (Obligation)
- c) You mustn't park here or you'll receive a fine. (Prohibition)
- d) Could you lend me your book for a week? (Request)
- e) If you're getting fat you should go on a diet. (Advice)

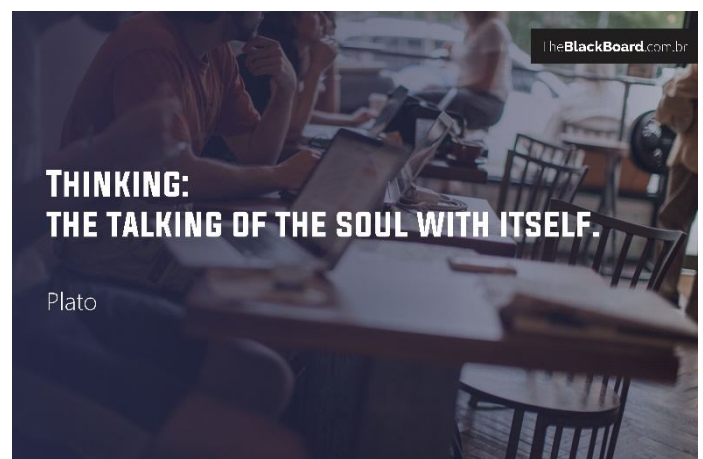
## 080 | IME 2014

Escolha a alternativa que complete a sentença CORRETAMENTE.

"I have a dream that one day, on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners \_\_\_\_\_ sit down together at the table of brotherhood."

(Martin Luther King)

- a) would be able to
- b) will be able to
- c) should have been able to
- d) are able to
- e) would have been able to



# Conditionals

## 001 | UNESP 1991

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

If he put it this way, everybody \_\_\_\_\_ with him.

- a) would agree
- b) should have agreed
- c) will agree
- d) would has agreed
- e) agreeded

## 002 | ITA 1996 – ADAPTED

\_\_\_\_\_ just call our 24-Hour Card Replacement, and we'll have a new one in your hands usually by the end of the next business day.

– No texto acima omitiu-se uma oração. Preencha-a com a opção que representa a melhor redação:

- a) If you need a lost or stolen card replaced
- b) If you need replace a lost or stolen card
- c) If a lost or stolen card needs to replace
- d) If it is needed to replace a lost or stolen card
- e) If a lost or stolen card needs to be replaced by us

## 003 | PUCCAMP 1994

Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas da frase apresentada:

- "Frederick, what's the matter with you? This is the third assignment you haven't turned in!"

- "I know, Mr. Dwarf. I would have turned them in \_\_\_\_\_ but I've been extremely busy."

- "But that's no excuse. You must understand that I'll have to fail you if you don't complete your requirements."

- "Yes, I know. I'll try to catch up."

- a) when I have time
- b) if I had time
- c) if I had had time
- d) if I will have time
- e) when I would have time

## 004 | UEL 1995

Complete the sentence below correctly:

If you don't go, \_\_\_\_\_ very angry.

- a) I feel
- b) I am
- c) I was
- d) I'll be
- e) I have been

## 005 | UFMG 1995

### Love Among the Laundry

When Sally found a man's striped sock curled among her clothes at the launderette she returned it to the tall dark young man with a shy smile. They met there every week for several months, then were seen no more. One of their wedding presents had been a washing machine.

(Molly Burnett)

– If they had not got married, they would probably have:

- a) changed their dirty clothes.
- b) lost their socks forever.
- c) rented a washing machine.
- d) returned to the launderette.
- e) sold their striped socks.

## 006 | MACKENZIE 1996

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

If you had taken my advice, you \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) would learned the lesson
- b) would have learnt the lesson
- c) should learned the lesson
- d) would learn the lesson
- e) should understand the lesson

## 007 | CESGRANRIO 1991

Mark the item that shows the correct ending to the following sentence:

If the process happens each time we eat sugar, we:

- a) will have dental problems.
- b) would have dental problems.
- c) would have had dental problems.
- d) could have dental problems.
- e) may have had dental problems.

## 008 | ITA 1997

Lady Astor MP: "If you (I) my husband I (II) poison your coffee".

Churchill: "If you (III) my wife I (IV) drink it."

– Os termos que melhor preenchem as lacunas são:

- a) were (I), would (II), were (III), had (IV).
- b) was (I), would (II), was (III), would (IV).
- c) were (I), had (II), were (III), had (IV).
- d) was (I), could (II), was (III), would (IV).
- e) were (I), would (II), were (III), would (IV).

## 009 | ITA 1998

Leia a seguir o comentário publicado pela revista NEWSWEEK:

"He had lots of German in him. Some Irish. But no Jew. I think that if he \_\_\_\_\_ a little Jew he \_\_\_\_\_ it out".

Singer Courtney Love,  
on the suicide of her rock-star husband, Kurt Cobain.

– As lacunas (I) e (II) do comentário anterior devem ser preenchidas, respectivamente, por:

- a) I. had had, II. would have stuck
- b) I. has had, II. would stick
- c) I. have had, II. had had stuck
- d) I. had had, II. had stuck
- e) I. had, II. would stuck

## 010 | UFRGS 1996

The alternative that does not finish the sentence "If it rains we..." correctly is:

- a) couldn't go out.
- b) won't go out.
- c) mustn't go out.
- d) shouldn't go out.
- e) can't go out.

## 011 | UFRGS 1997 – ADAPTED

A frase sublinhada em "if you are otherwise healthy, just call your doctor" seria melhor traduzida como:

- a) se você não é saudável de outras maneiras.
- b) se você tiver pouca saúde.
- c) se você for saudável e esperto.
- d) se você não tem outras doenças.
- e) se você tem um plano de saúde.

## 012 | UNESP 2001

Candidates who get a poor result always regret:

If I had studied more before sitting for the test, I \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- a) would pass
- b) passed
- c) have passed
- d) would have passed
- e) had passed

## 013 | UFC 2001

Amelia's Letter

Dear Members of the UNICEF,

I am an eleven-year-old girl and come from a small village. I left home to come to the city and to work to send money to my family. Now I make T-shirts in a factory. I work twelve hours a day for very little money. The factory is very dirty and hot. The boss is very mean and often beats us. He makes us work very hard without breaks. My friends and I want to leave but we know that working in the factory is better than begging in the streets. The boss tells us this every single day...

Could you please tell us what to do?

Adapted from: "Voices of Youth":  
<http://www.unicef.org/>

– Choose the option that correctly completes the sentence:

If Amelia \_\_\_\_\_, she \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) had left her family behind – could have gotten a job
- b) hadn't come from a small village – wouldn't be eleven years old
- c) worked less than 12 hours a day – wouldn't be beaten by her boss
- d) hadn't gotten a job in a factory – might have worked with her mean boss
- e) weren't afraid of ending up begging in the streets – would have already left the factory

## 014 | PUCRS 2002

The sentence "Had he made Patch Adams, Salles would have focused on the medical profession" could be rewritten, without change in meaning, as:

- a) If Salles focused on the medical profession, he would have made "Patch Adams".  
 b) Salles would focus on the medical profession if he would have made "Patch Adams".  
 c) If Salles had focused on the medical profession, he would have made "Patch Adams".  
 d) If Salles made "Patch Adams", he would focus on the medical profession.  
 e) Salles would have focused on the medical profession if he'd made "Patch Adams".

**015 | MACKENZIE 2002**

If she had gone to the movies, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) she might be sick now  
 b) Jane would be busy  
 c) she would like to call Jane  
 d) she would have met Jane  
 e) Jane will be happy

**016 | MACKENZIE 2002**

Complete the gaps correctly:

If I \_\_\_\_\_ my raincoat, I \_\_\_\_\_ a cold.

- a) had worn – wouldn't have gotten  
 b) wear – would have get  
 c) didn't wear – wouldn't have get  
 d) am wearing – would have gotten  
 e) hadn't wear – couldn't have get

**017 | FUVEST 2003 – ADAPTED**

Diana had been hoping to get away by five, so she could be at the farm in time for dinner. She tried not to show her true feelings when at 4.37 her deputy, Phil Haskins, presented her with a complex twelve-page document that required the signature of a director before it could be sent out the client. Haskins didn't hesitate to remind her that they had lost two similar contracts that week.

– Choose the item which best completes the sentence, according to the passage:

Diana wouldn't be at the farm in time for dinner unless she \_\_\_\_\_ by five.

- a) would get away  
 b) gets away  
 c) got away  
 d) had got away  
 e) can get away

**018 | ITA 1997**

New technologies allow total strangers to know almost everything about a person. Author Peter F. Eder writes about the ongoing invasion of personal privacy which will get much worse unless better safeguards are quickly established.

– De que forma o trecho "unless better safeguards are quickly established" poderia ser reescrito, sem alteração do significado do texto?

- a) ... if better safeguards are established quickly.  
 b) ... if better safeguards quickly established.  
 c) ... if better safeguards are not quickly established.  
 d) ... when better safeguards are quickly established.  
 e) ... when better safeguards are not established.

**019 | UNESP 2002**

If senior citizens \_\_\_\_\_ more pessimistic toward technology, Web developers and marketers \_\_\_\_\_ to emphasize two things: ease of use and value.

- a) became – have  
 b) become – have  
 c) became – would have  
 d) became – will have  
 e) became – had

**020 | ITA 2004 – ADAPTED**

Had they been born just a few years earlier, they would have been part of that powerful and long-lasting generation that entered the military during World War II and filled the universities immediately after the war.

– Assinale a opção que contém uma expressão equivalente a: "Had they been born", em "Had they been born just a few years earlier..." e que, portanto, poderia vir a substituí-la no texto:

- a) They had been born...  
 b) When they had been born...  
 c) As they had been born...  
 d) Whether they had been born...  
 e) If they had been born...

**021 | PUCPR 2005 – ADAPTED**

Although it is very big (a female adult measures 9 cm) and poisonous, the Italian tarantula does not represent a serious problem for people.

– According to the text, one alternative is correct:

If the Italian tarantula had been so poisonous, a lot of people:

- a) will be killed.
- b) would have to kill.
- c) would have killed.
- d) would be killed.
- e) would have been killed.

#### 022 | MACKENZIE 2005

If you \_\_\_\_\_(I) a friend or relative for his or her favorite awards-show moment, you \_\_\_\_\_(II) about the kiss between Madonna and Britney Spears at the 2003 MTV Video Music Awards.

– Mark the correct alternative to fill in blanks I and II:

- a) were asked about – can tell
- b) asked – have been told
- c) could have asked – should tell
- d) were to ask – might be told
- e) must ask – have to be told

#### 023 | UNESP 2006

Complete a sentença a seguir corretamente:

If some anti-terrorist commentators \_\_\_\_\_ the causes of terrorism, they \_\_\_\_\_ justifications for it.

- a) accept – also accepted
- b) don't refuse – wouldn't refuse
- c) accepted – would also accept
- d) wouldn't refuse – didn't refuse
- e) accepted – won't refuse

#### 024 | MACKENZIE 2005

The sentence "If Orwell's book were to be rewritten, you would have a nightmare vision of the world" in the THIRD CONDITIONAL will be:

- a) If Orwell's book had to be rewritten, you would have been a nightmare vision of the world.
- b) If Orwell's book had been rewritten, you would have had a nightmare vision of the world.
- c) If Orwell's book had rewritten, you would have a nightmare vision of the world.
- d) If Orwell's book had been rewriting, you would had have a nightmare vision of the world.
- e) If Orwell's book had rewritten, you would have been a nightmare vision of the world.

#### 025 | UFC 2006 – ADAPTED

What's the relation between the two clauses in the underlined sentence below?

If this dental dream becomes a reality, stem cells will be taken from the patient, cultured in a lab and then reimplanted under the gum in the patient's jaw where the tooth is missing.

- a) Consequence.
- b) Conclusion.
- c) Result.
- d) Contrast.
- e) Condition.

#### 026 | MACKENZIE 2005

The sentence "If you run into someone on the street in Taiwan, he's likely to greet you by asking 'Have you eaten?'" in the THIRD CONDITIONAL will be:

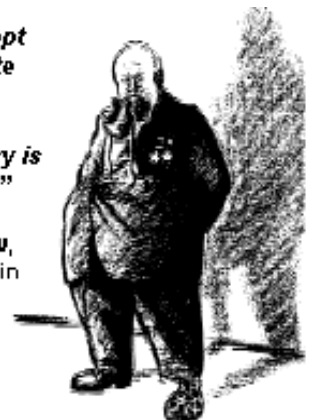
- a) If you had run into someone on the street in Taiwan, he might have probably greeted you by asking 'Have you eaten?'
- b) If you ran into someone on the street in Taiwan, he would have been likely to greet you by asking 'Have you eaten?'
- c) If you ran into someone on the street in Taiwan, he would likely greet you by asking 'Have you eaten?'
- d) If you had run into someone on the street in Taiwan, he would have been likely to greet you by asking 'Had you been eaten?'
- e) If you could run into someone on the street in Taiwan, he would have likely to greet you by asking 'Have you eaten?'

#### 027 | MACKENZIE 2006

***"If you don't like us, don't accept our invitations and don't invite us to come to see you.***

***Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. We will bury you."***

Soviet leader **Nikita Khrushchev**, in a speech to Western diplomats in Moscow, Nov. 18, 1956.



**Adapted from Newsweek**

– The sentence that contains "if-clauses" correctly used is:

- a) If you don't vote, you wouldn't have a say in the future of your country.
- b) Would you get married if you had been in love?
- c) George might have become an architect if he went to school.
- d) If she was traveling far, she always flies.
- e) Had I had money, I would have moved.

**028 | PUCPR 2007**

If he loses election, he \_\_\_\_\_ from public life.

- a) retired
- b) retire
- c) going to retire
- d) will retire
- e) has retired

**029 | PUCRIO 2007**

"Had the buildings been full, about 14,000 people would probably have died" means the same as:

- a) The buildings had been full of 14,000 dead people.
- b) Fourteen thousand people died because the buildings were full.
- c) Though the buildings were full, about 14,000 people didn't die.
- d) Had the buildings been filled with 14,000 people, no one would have died.
- e) About fourteen thousand people could have been killed if the buildings had been full.

**030 | UNESP 2007**

Indique a alternativa correta:

If the snow cover \_\_\_\_\_ longer, it \_\_\_\_\_ the plants and \_\_\_\_\_ the water cycle.

- a) lasted – would damage – will disturb
- b) would last – would damage – disturb
- c) lasts – will damage – disturb
- d) will last – damages – disturbs
- e) lasts – will damage – disturbed

**031 | UECE 2007**

I'd have gone to that party if they \_\_\_\_\_ me.

- a) have invited
- b) had invited
- c) will invite
- d) are inviting

**032 | UECE 2007**

Complete the sentence correctly:

They felt as if they \_\_\_\_\_ on thin ice.

- a) are walking
- b) have walked
- c) were walking
- d) will walk

**033 | UECE 2008**

In the sentence "IF THE CRITERIA OF QUALITY BECOME EXACTING, a canon may emerge ..." the part in capital letters is a/an:

- a) relative clause.
- b) conditional clause.
- c) noun clause.
- d) restrictive clause.

**034 | UNESP 2008**

Fill in the gaps correctly:

If the pension deposit \_\_\_\_\_ earlier, the lady \_\_\_\_\_ in trouble.

- a) arrived – would haven't been
- b) had arrived – wouldn't be
- c) had arrived – wouldn't have been
- d) arrives – wouldn't be
- e) has arrived – would be not

**035 | PUCPR 2001**

Select the best alternative to complete the sentences below:

- I. If they \_\_\_\_\_ money, they will build a big house.
- II. If you \_\_\_\_\_ out more, you would meet a few people.
- III. If he \_\_\_\_\_ his restaurant, he would have got more customers.
- IV. If she \_\_\_\_\_ so fast, she wouldn't have crashed her car.
- V. If we \_\_\_\_\_ a car, we wouldn't have to spend all our time waiting for buses.

- a) have; went; had cleaned; hadn't been driving; had
- b) have; go; cleaned; wasn't driving; have
- c) had; went; was cleaned; hadn't driven; has
- d) have had; have gone; had cleaned; hadn't been driven; have had
- e) have; have gone; has cleaned; hadn't driven; have

## 036 | ITA 1996

If the U. S. Justice Department had not derailed Gate's bid to acquire Intuit, the deal \_\_\_\_\_ realize Microsoft's ambition to make money from almost every commercial transaction in cyberspace.

- a) is going to help
- b) would have helped
- c) would help
- d) helps
- e) is likely to help

## 037 | EFOMM 2005

Complete the sentence correctly:

If my boss had not phoned the police on the spot, the thief \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) would get away with it
- b) got away with it
- c) should got away with it
- d) would have gotten away with it
- e) has gotten away with it

## 038 | EFOMM 2007

The loan \_\_\_\_\_ back if they hadn't been held up last week.

- a) would have paid
- b) would pay
- c) would have been paid
- d) will have paid
- e) will be paid

## 039 | AFA 1999

"Come back to me and you will really know what happiness can be" means:

- a) If you come back to me, you will know what happiness can be.
- b) If coming back makes you happy, it could bring happiness to me.
- c) If you come back to me, you would know what happiness could be.
- d) Come back to me or else you won't know what could be happiness.

## 040 | JFS 2000

Complete meaningfully the blank in the following sentence:

Had they studied hard, they \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) would pass
- b) wouldn't have passed
- c) would have passed
- d) would have pass
- e) would haven't passed

## 041 | JFS 2011

\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ harder, they \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Unless – had studied – wouldn't have failed
- b) Unless – hadn't studied – would have failed
- c) If – had studied – would have failed
- d) Unless – had studied – would have failed
- e) If – hadn't studied – wouldn't have failed

## 042 | JFS 2010

"Earthquakes don't kill — they don't create damage — \_\_\_\_\_," said Eric Calais, a Purdue University geophysicist studying the Haiti quake.

– A lacuna presente no excerto acima deve ser preenchida por:

- a) unless there's nothing to be damaged.
- b) unless there's nothing to damage.
- c) if there's little to damage.
- d) if there's nothing to damage.
- e) if there's almost nothing to be damaged.

## 043 | EFOMM 2012

Choose the correct alternative to complete the following sentence:

"If she hadn't been so bad-tempered, I \_\_\_\_\_ her."

- a) shall have married
- b) ought to have married
- c) might have married
- d) will have married
- e) must have married

## 044 | EFOMM 2010

The conditions expressed in the sentences "If they had known the outcomes, they would have taken different measures" and "you should know people better, if you really want to make more friends" are, respectively:

- a) unlikely / unlikely
- b) impossible / unlikely
- c) likely / unlikely
- d) impossible / likely
- e) likely / impossible



**045 | EFOMM 2013**

John's birthday is tomorrow.

\_\_\_\_\_ I known about it, I would have bought him a gift.

- a) Would
- b) Did
- c) Could
- d) Had
- e) Have

**046 | EFOMM 2013**

Were he not busy, he \_\_\_\_\_ your cousin.

- a) will accompany
- b) can accompany
- c) would accompany
- d) had accompanied
- e) should accompany

**047 | EFOMM 2013**

Fill in the sentences correctly:

I. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ all the water! I'm thirsty.

II. If you hadn't helped me, I \_\_\_\_\_ the task so easily.

III. If you \_\_\_\_\_ me back, I wouldn't have to borrow money from my parents.

IV. If it \_\_\_\_\_ for the goalkeeper, our team would have lost.

- a) didn't drink / wouldn't finish / had paid / weren't
- b) hadn't drunk / wouldn't finish / had paid / hadn't been
- c) hadn't drunk / wouldn't have finished / have paid / wasn't
- d) didn't drink / wouldn't have finished / paid / weren't
- e) hadn't drunk / wouldn't have finished / paid / hadn't been

**048 | EFOMM 2014**

Mark the correct option to complete the sentence.

'Why aren't you going to London with your parents?'

'If only I \_\_\_\_\_ enough time, I'd certainly go with them'.

- a) was having
- b) will have
- c) would have
- d) had
- e) have

**049 | EFOMM 2015**

Which verb form can complete the sentence correctly?

If we \_\_\_\_\_ by lunchtime, we had better hurry.

- a) get there
- b) will get there
- c) would get there
- d) are to get there
- e) could get there

**050 | EFOMM 2015**

Choose the alternative with the verbs that correctly complete the sentences below.

1- If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ him the truth.

2- If I had been in your place, I \_\_\_\_\_ this.

3- If I knew her name, I \_\_\_\_\_ you.

4- If I hadn't saved money, I \_\_\_\_\_ this sports car now.

5- If it rains next Sunday, I \_\_\_\_\_ home.

- a) tell – wouldn't say – will tell – will buy – will stay
- b) told – would say – would tell – would buy – would have stayed
- c) would tell – wouldn't have said – should tell – wouldn't buy – will stay
- d) will tell – would have said – had told – buy – would stay
- e) would have told – wouldn't have said – should tell – am buying – will stay

**051 | UFRGS 2011**

Consider the conditional sentence below and the sentences following it.

If you were to search for me in the crowded maze, where would you look?

1- If I offered you a piece of cake, will you accept it?

2- If I had gone to the party, would I have met her?

3- If you studied more, would you succeed?

4- If I go to the concert, would I enjoy it?

– Which of the following alternatives are grammatically correct?

- a) Only 1 and 2.
- b) Only 1 and 3.
- c) Only 2 and 3.
- d) Only 2 and 4.
- e) 1, 2, 3 and 4.

## 052 | EN 2008

Which is the correct option to complete the sentence below?

My son is allergic to sea food. If he \_\_\_\_\_ shrimps, for example, his throat \_\_\_\_\_ immediately.

- a) eat / swell
- b) eats / swells
- c) ate / swells
- d) eats / swelled
- e) eat / swelled

## 053 | EN 2008

If you \_\_\_\_\_ to the party, you'd meet all our old school friends.

- a) would go
- b) went
- c) go
- d) will go
- e) have gone

## 054 | EN 2013

Which alternative below is incorrect?

- a) If my father were alive, he would be turning 70 next week.
- b) If my boyfriend would have a job, we could get married.
- c) They would be happier if they had a house by the sea.
- d) Would you go to the party if you weren't feeling well?
- e) I would go out with him if he was more polite.

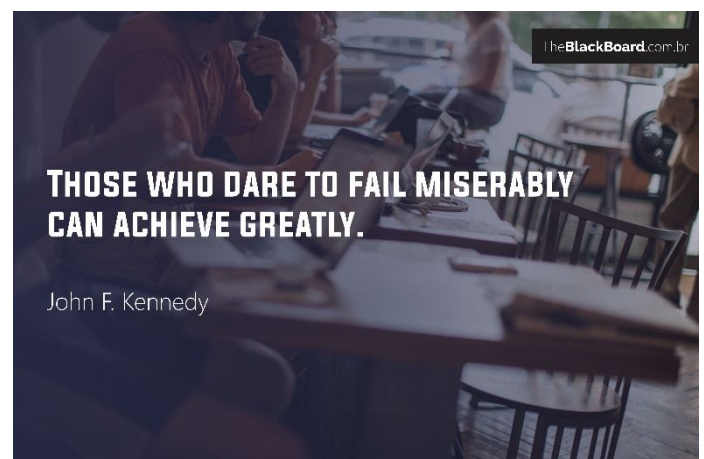
## 055 | JFS 2015

Read the following cartoon:



– The sentence **I wouldn't marry you unless you were the last girl on Earth** is equivalent in meaning to:

- a) If you weren't the last girl on Earth, I would marry you.
- b) If you were the last girl on Earth, I would marry you.
- c) Provided that you were the last girl on Earth, I wouldn't marry you.
- d) In case you were the last girl on Earth, I would probably marry you.
- e) Whether or not you were the last girl on Earth, I wouldn't marry you.



# Plural of the Nouns

## 001 | FUVEST 1979

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas:

Boys have big \_\_\_\_\_ and girls have small \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) foots – ones
- b) feet – ones
- c) feet – one
- d) feets – ones
- e) foot – one

## 002 | CESGRANRIO 1990

KNIVES is the plural of KNIFE. Which of the words below does not form its plural in the same way?

- a) Wife.
- b) Life.
- c) Leaf.
- d) Chief.
- e) Half.

## 003 | CESGRANRIO 1991

The word that DOESN'T have an irregular plural form like **tooth – teeth** is:

- a) ox.
- b) foot.
- c) cloth.
- d) goose.
- e) mouse.

## 004 | FATEC 1998

Observe a frase: "Did hundreds of Japanese KIDS suffer a TV-induced epileptic attack last week". Indique a alternativa em que todas as palavras têm a mesma forma de plural de KIDS:

- a) attack – mouse
- b) episode – Japanese
- c) cartoon – trigger
- d) show – child
- e) explosion – Japanese

## 005 | PUCRIO 1999

Check the only word that could be used in the plural form:

- a) Information.
- b) Land.
- c) Research.
- d) Energy.
- e) Employment.

## 006 | FEI 2000

ALL HE NEEDED. Escolha a sentença correta, colocada no plural, tempo futuro simples:

- a) All they will need.
- b) They all will need.
- c) They would need all.
- d) All they would need.
- e) All they didn't need.

## 007 | PUCPR 1996

Match the columns below so that the words in the second column fit the sentences provided in the first one:

1. Tom and Mary love their \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Put the oranges inside those \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I can't walk. My \_\_\_\_\_ are aching a lot.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ are flying south.
5. The cat is hunting the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. When Jane fell over, she broke two of her \_\_\_\_\_.

- ( ) feet
- ( ) teeth
- ( ) children
- ( ) geese
- ( ) mice
- ( ) boxes

– Choose the correct alternative:

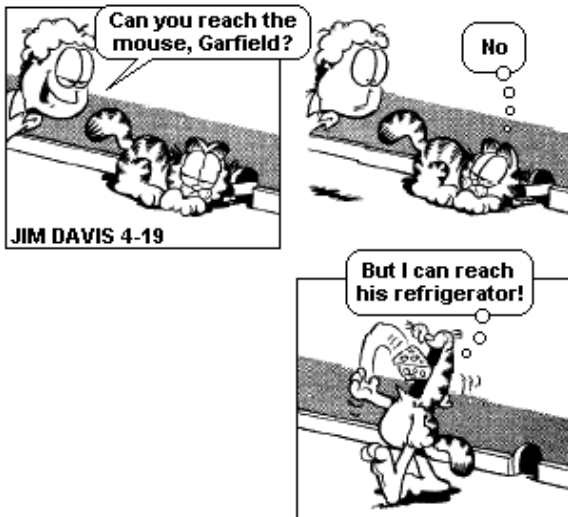
- a) 6 – 3 – 1 – 4 – 5 – 2
- b) 3 – 6 – 1 – 4 – 5 – 2
- c) 3 – 6 – 2 – 4 – 5 – 1
- d) 5 – 3 – 4 – 2 – 6 – 1
- e) 3 – 6 – 4 – 1 – 2 – 5

## 008 | PUCRS 2007

Nouns in English can be divided into **countable** or **uncountable** (e.g.: apple X water). In order to indicate some kind of "measurement" in the case of uncountable nouns, another noun is required (e.g.: "glasses" or "liters" of water). Accordingly, the expression below that is equivalent to the structure "blades of grass" is:

- a) structures of steel.
- b) classes of Chinese.
- c) cups of coffee.
- d) floors of wood.
- e) letters of complaint.

## 009 | MACKENZIE 2003



– Which alternative shows the correct plural form of the words given?

- a) mouse – mice/ goose – geese/ phenomenon – phenomena/ deer – deer
- b) mouse – mices/ chick – chicken/ person – persons/ child – children
- c) mouse – mouses/ goose – geeses/ deer – deers/ news – news
- d) mouse – mouses/ new – newses/ bus – buses /person – people
- e) mouse – mises/ child – children/ police – polices/ news – news

## 010 | ITA 1987

Dadas as afirmações de que o plural de:

1. OX é OXEN
2. CHIEF é CHIEFS
3. ROOF é ROOVES

– 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) Apenas as afirmações nºs 1 e 2.
- e) Todas as afirmações.

## 011 | EFOMM 2000

The plural forms of the underlined words in the sentence "Jane is afraid of mouse and louse" are respectively:

- a) mice – lice
- b) mices – lices
- c) mouses – louses
- d) mice – louses
- e) mouses – lice

## 012 | ITA 1988

Dadas as afirmações de que o plural de:

1. BASIS é BASIS
2. DATUM é DATAS
3. BUSINESS é BUSINESSSES

– 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) Apenas as afirmações nºs 1 e 3.
- e) Todas as afirmações.

## 013 | ITA 1989

O plural dos substantivos abaixo:

- I. knife
- II. tooth
- III. woman

– é, na ordem:

- a) knives – teeth – womans
- b) knives – teeths – women
- c) knives – tooths – women
- d) knives – teeth – women
- e) knive – teeth – women

## 014 | ESPCEX 1999

The plural of **wife**, **goose**, **mouse** and **hero** are:

- a) wives, geoses, mouses, heroes.
- b) wives, geese, mice, heroes.
- c) wives, geese, mice, heros.
- d) wives, geese, mice, heroes.
- e) wives, geoses, mouses, heros.

## 015 | JFS 2000

Considering that the plural form of the following words:

1. **Man** is **Men**
2. **Woman** is **Women**
3. **Roman** is **Romen**

– The incorrect datum(a) is(are) the:

- a) number 1.
- b) number 2.
- c) number 3.
- d) numbers 1 and 2.
- e) numbers 1 and 3.

## 016 | JFS 2000

Complete as sentenças a seguir utilizando as formas corretas de cada vocábulo apresentado:

- He bought a \_\_\_\_\_ car.
- She is a \_\_\_\_\_ rock star.
- I have good \_\_\_\_\_ to give you.
- The police \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the building.

- a) sport – famous – informations – is
- b) sport – famous – informations – are
- c) sports – famous – informations – are
- d) sport – famouses – information – is
- e) sports – famous – information – are

## 017 | ITA 1987

Algumas vezes, o significado da forma plural de um substantivo (em inglês), é diferente do seu significado na forma singular. Dadas as palavras (já na sua forma plural):

1. GOODS
2. SCALES
3. SPIRITS

– Constatamos que confere(m) com a afirmação acima:

- a) Apenas a palavra nº 1.
- b) Apenas a palavra nº 2.
- c) Apenas a palavra nº 3.
- d) Apenas as palavras nºs 1 e 2.
- e) Todas as palavras.

## 018 | JFS 2008

Give the correct plural form of the words below:

- Buffalo;
- Eskimo;
- Concerto;
- Person;
- Manservant;
- Thesis;
- Sister-In-Law;
- Die.

- a) Buffalos – Eskimos – Concertos – Personas – Menservants – Theses – Sisters-in-law – Dice
- b) Buffaloes – Eskimos – Concertos – Persons – Menservants – Theses – Sisters-in-law – Dice
- c) Buffaloes – Eskimos – Concertoes – Persons – Manservants – Theses – Sisters-in-law – Dice
- d) Buffaloes – Eskimos – Concertos – Persons – Menservants – Theses – Sister-in-laws – Deaths
- e) Buffalos – Eskimoes – Concertoes – Personas – Manservants – Thesis – Sister-in-laws – Deaths

## 019 | ITA 1990

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.

## 020 | JFS 2000

Marque a alternativa que possui as sentenças abaixo reescritas, corretamente, no plural:

1. She writes a letter to her sister every day.
2. He and his friend are going to buy a new house.
3. The news is good, I think you will like it.
4. This old photo brings me a good recollection.
5. The phenomenon happened yesterday night.

a) 1. They writes letters to their sisters every day./ 2. They and their friends are going to buy new houses./ 3. The news is good, we think you will like them./ 4. These old photos bring us good recollections./ 5. The phenomena happened yesterday night.

b) 1. They write letters to their sisters every day./ 2. They and their friends are going to buy new houses./ 3. The news are good, we think you will like them./ 4. These old photos bring us good recollections./ 5. The phenomena happened yesterday night.

c) 1. They write letters to their sisters every day./ 2. They and their friends are going to buy news houses./ 3. The news is good, we think you will like them./ 4. Those old photos bring us good recollections./ 5. The phenomena happened yesterday night.

d) 1. They write letters to their sisters every day./ 2. They and their friends are going to buy new houses./ 3. The news is good, we think you will like them./ 4. These old photos bring us good recollections./ 5. The phenomena happened yesterday night.

e) 1. They write letters to their sisters every day./ 2. They and their friends are going to buy new houses./ 3. The news is good, we think you will like they./ 4. These old photos bring us good recollections./ 5. The phenomenons happened yesterday night.

#### 021 | JFS 2014

He peered through the SPECTACLES.

– O vocábulo em destaque na sentença acima significa:

- a) espetáculos.
- b) óculos.
- c) frestas.
- d) pessoas.
- e) confusão.

#### 022 | JFS 2014

The company is relocating to new PREMISES.

– O vocábulo em destaque na sentença acima significa:

- a) diretrizes.
- b) regras.
- c) instalações.
- d) patamares.
- e) premissas.

#### 023 | JFS 2014

Qual dos seguintes vocábulos encontra-se no plural?

- a) Canvas
- b) Matrix
- c) Parenthesis
- d) Axis
- e) Corpora

#### 024 | EN 2014

Which of the alternatives completes the sentence correctly?

If you need \_\_\_\_\_ about what to remove from your \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid problems at check in, this leaflet is for you.

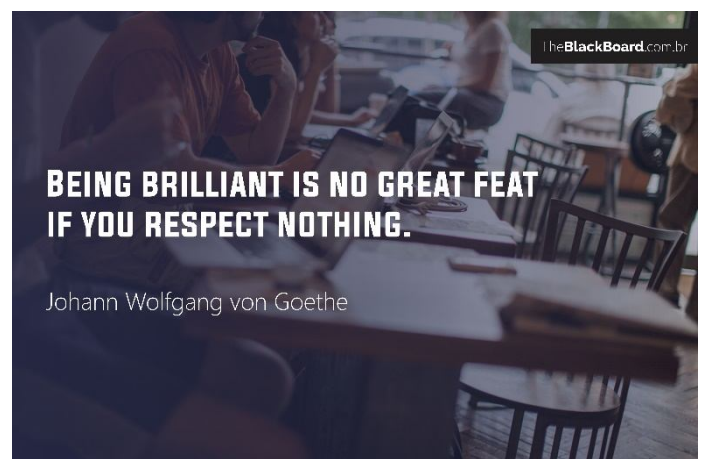
- a) some information / luggage
- b) the informations / luggage
- c) information / luggages
- d) an information / luggage
- e) informations / luggages

#### 025 | UFRGS 2013

A little child will give up his or her name to a newborn sibling and take on a new one.

Considere a proposta de substituição de **child** por **children**. Nesse contexto, assinale a alternativa que apresenta, respectivamente, o número de palavras que devem ser suprimidas e o número de palavras que devem ser alteradas, para fins de concordância.

- a) uma – três
- b) três – seis
- c) quatro – seis
- d) seis – três
- e) seis – quatro



# Genitive Case

## 001 | UNESP 1994

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna:

The \_\_\_\_\_ uncle was dead.

- a) writer
- b) writers
- c) writer of
- d) writer's
- e) writers of the

## 002 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à tradução mais adequada da frase a seguir:

My mother's maid has just bought the dog's meat.

- a) Minha mãe e a empregada acabam de comprar a carne do cachorro.
- b) A empregada de minha mãe acaba de comprar a carne do cachorro.
- c) Minha mãe acabou de fazer a carne do cachorro.
- d) Minha mãe fará compras com a empregada e o cachorro.
- e) Minha mãe é empregada e comprou carne de cachorro.

## 003 | FUVEST 1979 – ADAPTED

Reescreva empregando o caso genitivo:

John and Mary are cousins. Have you met the parents of John and of Mary?

- a) John and Mary are cousins. Have you met John and Mary's parents.
- b) John and Mary are cousins. Have you met John's and Mary's parents.
- c) John and Mary are cousins. Have you met John's and Mary parents.
- d) John and Mary are cousins. Have you met John's and Mary's parents'.
- e) John and Mary are cousins. Have you met John's and Mary's parent's.

## 004 | UFRGS 1996

The phrases "Americans' encounter" the nation's energies" and "America's physical geography" are examples of:

- a) passive voice.
- b) the infinitive.
- c) the gerund,
- d) the genitive.
- e) indirect speech.

## 005 | UDESC 1997

\_\_\_\_\_ father is in Europe.

- a) The Mary's and George's
- b) Mary's and George
- c) Mary and George's
- d) Mary's and Georges's
- e) The Mary and George's

## 006 | UNESP 1999

\_\_\_\_\_ farm is that large one? It is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Which – Peter's
- b) Whose – Peter's
- c) Whose – of Peter
- d) Which – for Peter
- e) What – Peter's

## 007 | UFRGS 2001

O possessivo, usado como em "Woody Allen's Sweet and Lowdown", está correto em todas as alternativas abaixo, EXCETO em:

- a) There was a two hours' delay at the airport in London.
- b) Anthony Burgess's A Clockwork Orange is a milestone in modern literature.
- c) In our last holidays we had to cope with our young relatives' weird ideas.
- d) Elizabeth I's interest on sea voyages brought development to England.
- e) Maggie and Millie's eyebrows are so thin you can hardly see them.

## 008 | FATEC 2003

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta o uso correto do caso possessivo, como no substantivo "media" em "the media's collective attention":

- a) mens' garment.
- b) womens' wear.
- c) mental's disturbance.
- d) children's clothes.
- e) disappointment's feeling.

**009 | UNESP 2005**

Indique a alternativa que expressa o mesmo significado da expressão em destaque na sentença:

It is important to remember that THE BEHAVIOR OF DEPRESSED CHILDREN may change.

- a) the depressed children's behavior
- b) the behavior's depressed children
- c) the behavior of the depressed children's
- d) the children's depressed behavior
- e) the depressed behavior's children

**010 | UFRGS 2007**

While the danger does not seem to dampen anyone's partying spirit, violence is much feared and the threat is much discussed among the locals.

– The use of 'S is the same in ANYONE'S PARTYING SPIRIT and in:

- a) Everyone's invited for Carnival in Rio.
- b) The American's luggage was checked carefully.
- c) My friend Jeremy's arrived.
- d) Nobody's pleased with the situation.
- e) The Mexican tourist's coming tomorrow.

**011 | ITA 1990**

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.

**012 | ESPCEX 1999**

The correct sentence is:

- a) My father's friend called me yesterday.
- b) The table's leg is broken.
- c) I have an appointment at the office's doctor.
- d) My brother neighbour's sister is a nurse.
- e) The girls school is far from St Bartholomew's.

**013 | EFOMM 1994**

Betty, Jane and I were invited to a party at \_\_\_\_\_ home.

- a) your friend's Carol
- b) our friend Carol
- c) our friend Carol's
- d) your friend's Carol's
- e) her friends' Carol

**014 | EFOMM 2000**

His \_\_\_\_\_ sickness is worrying him very much.

- a) mother's-in-law
- b) mother-in-law
- c) mother's-in-law's
- d) mother-in-law's
- e) mothers-in-law's

**015 | AFA 1999**

The honor to a woman is to:

- a) refer to the daughter of her mother's.
- b) have the same of her daughter's name.
- c) be referred to as her daughter's mother.
- d) be called by the name of her daughter's.

**016 | JFS 2000**

Complete:

\_\_\_\_\_ wives arrived together.

- a) Alan's and Victor's
- b) Alan's and Victor
- c) Alan and Victor's
- d) Alan' and Victor'
- e) Alan' and Victor's

**017 | JFS 2010**

Leia o fragmento a seguir:

"When you look at the architecture in Chile you see buildings that have damage, but not the complete pancaking that you've got in Haiti," said Cameron Sinclair, executive director of Architecture for Humanity, a 10-year-old nonprofit that has helped people in 36 countries rebuild after disasters. \_\_\_\_\_ received 400 requests for help the day after the Haiti quake but he said it had yet to receive a single request for help for Chile.

– O espaço em branco deve ser preenchido por qual das seguintes opções?



- a) Sinclair San Francisco's based organization
- b) Sinclair's San Francisco-based organization
- c) Sinclair's San Francisco's based organization
- d) San Francisco-based organization by Sinclair
- e) San Francisco's based organization by Sinclair

## 018 | UDESC 1999

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

The \_\_\_\_\_ offices are very modern.

- a) businessmen'
- b) businessmens'
- c) businessmen's
- d) businessmen's

## 019 | JFS 2014

Em qual das sentenças a seguir não há uma relação genitiva?

- a) Tomorrow, we are all going to see the museum's new art exhibit.
- b) The two Japanese sisters' house is next to mine.
- c) The presidential candidate is often called the people's favourite politician.
- d) Jason's stolen a car when he was younger, can you believe it?
- e) I had to give my boss three weeks' notice that I was leaving the company.

## 020 | JFS 2014

Fill in the gap suitably:

\_\_\_\_\_ was called Helen.

- a) The Sparta's wife of the King
- b) The Sparta's Queen of the King's
- c) The Queen of King's Sparta
- d) The wife of Sparta king's
- e) The King of Sparta's wife

## 021 | EN 2008

What is the correct way to complete the sentence below?

It's a tragedy anytime someone dies, but some of the pain is softened when that loss translates into changes designed to save \_\_\_\_\_.

Adapted from [www.safetycenter.navy.mil](http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil)

- a) other people's lives
- b) others lives
- c) other peoples's lives
- d) another lives
- e) another people lives

## 022 | UFRGS 2011 – ADAPTED

Put yourself in another's place. Say "thank you" with meaning. Look for truth. Inspire someone. Lower your voice. Make time for a young person. Let your kindness come out. Erase worry and fear of the unknown. Have some fun.

– A estrutura do caso possessivo, presente em in **another's place**, é a mesma que ocorre em:

- a) Mary's lost her pencil.
- b) The painter's tools are in the box.
- c) The postman's finished his work.
- d) Their son's upset.
- e) Her daughter's been ill.

## 023 | UFRGS 2014

The stereotypical conception of the fan reflects anxieties about the violation of dominant cultural hierarchies. The fans' transgression of bourgeois taste disrupt dominant cultural hierarchies, insuring that their preferences be seen as abnormal and threatening by those who have an interest in the maintenance of these standards (even by those who may share similar tastes but express them in different ways).

– Which of the alternatives below has the same structure as **The fans' transgression of bourgeois taste**?

- a) The government's interference with middle class education.
- b) The students's discussion and their argument.
- c) The girl's reading an interesting book.
- d) The fan's harsh criticizing went unnoticed.
- e) The teacher's introduced quite complex matters.

## 024 | JFS 2015

Mark the wrong sentence.

- a) My uncle's return was delayed.
- b) My house is older than Mrs. Evans'.
- c) Rick's and Steve's cars are quite old.
- d) The President of Chile's speech was very long.
- e) The drawer's contents were strewn all over the floor.

025 | JFS 2015

Mark the wrong sentence.

- a) Britain's coastline is very beautiful.
- b) Greg is her youngest daughter's husband.
- c) We went to Jake's father's funeral.
- d) Do you shop in Marks' and Spencer?
- e) I've only had one week's holiday so far this year.

## Numbers

001 | FEI 2000

Indique o ordinal referente a "four":

- a) forty
- b) fourteen
- c) fourteenth
- d) fourth
- e) fortieth

002 | FUVEST 1979 – ADAPTED

Reescreva a frase colocando por extenso os numerais, na sua forma ordinal:

Her \_\_\_\_\_ (21) birthday will be on the \_\_\_\_\_ (11).

- a) Her twenty-first birthday will be on the eleventieth.
- b) Her twenty-one birthday will be on the eleven.
- c) Her twenty-first birthday will be on the eleven.
- d) Her twenty-one birthday will be on the eleventh.
- e) Her twenty-first birthday will be on the eleventh.

003 | JFS 2000

Marque a alternativa que possui os resultados corretos das operações abaixo:

$$2 \times 9 = ?$$

$$14 - 11 = ?$$

$$? + 4 = 16$$

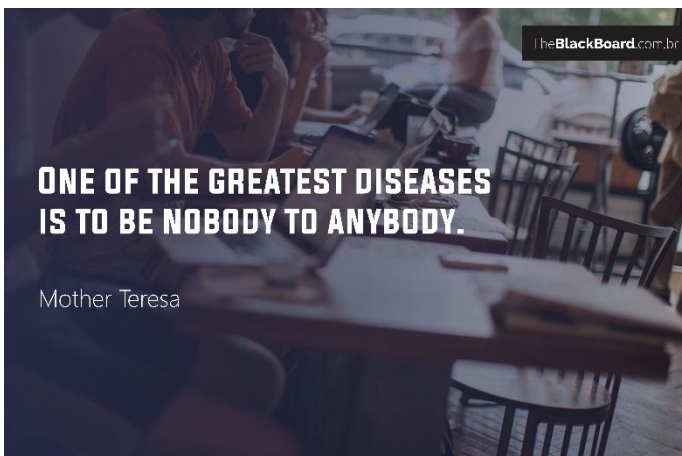
- a) eighteenth – three – twelve
- b) eighty – thirty – two
- c) eighteen – third – twelve
- d) eight – thirteen – twenty
- e) eighteen – three – twelve

004 | JFS 2000

Solve the problems below:

1. Two into ten goes \_\_\_\_\_ times.
2. A quarter plus three-quarters makes \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Twenty-eight from fifty leaves \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) five – one – twenty-one
- b) four – four – twenty-one
- c) five – four – twenty-two
- d) five – one – twenty-two
- e) four – four – twenty-two



## 005 | JFS 2008

Some stats about the Olympic Games in Beijing:

- \* 28 Olympic programs, **302** sub-categories
- \* 302 gold medals
- \* **10,500** athletes are expected to participate
- \* 21,880 torchbearers will run **137,000** km over 130 days
- \* The National Stadium (Bird's Nest) covers an area of **258,000** sq. meters
- \* The Bird's Nest has 91,000 seats
- \* The surface of the National Aquatics Center is covered by **1,437** pieces of transparent material
- \* The highest price for the opening ceremony tickets is 5000 Renminbi, the lowest is 200 Renminbi
- \* Beijing expects 550,000 international visitors and **2.4** million domestic spectators
- \* Over 800 star-class hotels and 4,000 hostels will provide about **420,000** overpriced rooms

– Give the marked numbers in full:

- a) three hundreds and two; ten thousands and five hundreds; one hundred and thirty-seven thousands; two hundreds and fifty-eight thousands; one thousand and four hundreds and thirty-seven; two millions and four hundreds thousands; four hundreds and twenty thousands
- b) three hundred and two; ten thousand and five hundred; one hundred and thirty-seven thousand; two hundred and fifty-eight thousand; one thousand and four hundred and thirty-seven; two million and four hundred thousand; four hundred and twenty thousand
- c) three hundred and two; ten thousand and five hundred; one hundred and thirty-seven thousand; two hundred and fifty-eight thousand; one thousand and four hundred and thirty-seventh; two million and four hundred; four hundred and twenty thousand
- d) three hundred and two; ten thousand and five hundred; one hundred and thirty-seven thousand; two hundred and fifty-eight thousand; one thousand and four hundred and thirty-seven; two million and four thousand; fourth hundred and twenty thousand

## 006 | AFA 2001

What's the right answer for the numerical expressions below?

$$\frac{1}{5}; 2\frac{3}{5}; \frac{16}{15}$$

- a) One fives / two thirty-five / sixteen fifteen
- b) One five / two and third fifth / sixteen fifteens
- c) One fifth / two and three fifths / sixteen fifteenths
- d) First fifths / second thirty-five / sixteenth fifteenths

## 007 | JFS 2008

Read the following sentence and fill in the blanks meaningfully:

More than twenty \_\_\_\_\_ people were inside the stadium, but \_\_\_\_\_ more were outside because they didn't get to buy the tickets in time.

- a) thousand – hundreds
- b) thousands – hundreds
- c) thousand – thousand
- d) hundred – thousand
- e) hundreds – hundreds

## LEARNING TO QUIT

Jodi Hall started smoking at age 9.

By the time she was 16, she was up to a pack a day – and she wanted to quit. A couple of reasons: one, her health; two, a guy named Mony. "He said that when he kissed me, it was like kissing an ashtray," Jodi says.

Earlier this year, Jodi, along with 25 of her classmates at Johnson High School, in Savannah, GA, enrolled in the school's first stop-smoking class. During the eight-week Tobacco Free Teen class, they learned what smoking can do to their body, their wallet and their grades (some kids end up cutting class to satisfy their nicotine cravings). But it wasn't just about scare tactics. The goal is behavior modification, not punishment, so students are taught techniques for handling stress and resisting the urge to light up even when friends or parents do.

According to the American Lung Association (ALA), which sponsors the class, about half of the adults who smoke were regular smokers by age 18. "These numbers are only going to get worse," says Kristine Lewis of the ALA. "The tobacco industry is turning to teens."

How did the students do? Jodi has been cigaretteless for three months, but she's the only one. Her classmate Adam Cushman is slowly puffing his way back to three packs a day. The 16-year-old says he wants to stop, "but the way things are going, I doubt I'll be able to."

Lynda Natali  
Seventeen, June 1996

## 008 | UERJ 1997

From the class-name – "Tobacco Free Teen class" – we may understand that one of the characteristics of the students enrolled was their age between:

- a) 8 and 18
- b) 9 and 18
- c) 13 and 19
- d) 16 and 19

## 009 | ITA 1990

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:

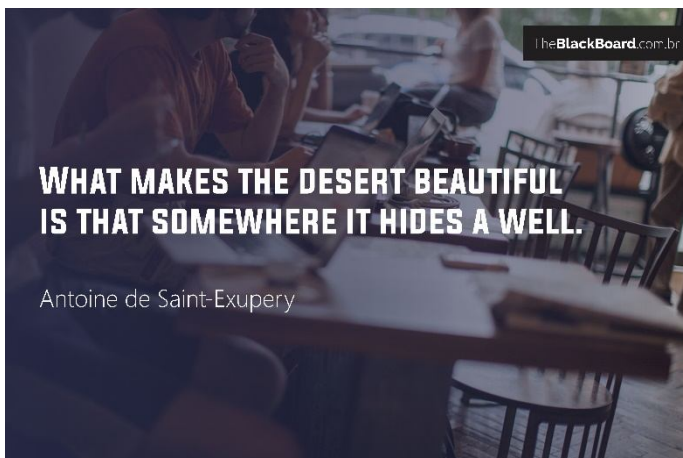
- a) 30; 8; 10
- b) 11; 10; 10
- c) 30; 12; 8
- d) 1; 4; 8
- e) 1; 8; 1

## 010 | JFS 2014

Fill in the gap suitably:

A million is written with six \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) numbers
- b) figures
- c) noughts
- d) noughties
- e) digits



# Prepositions

## 001 | PUCRIO 2004

Mark the only sentence that CANNOT be correctly completed with the preposition FROM:

- a) Commercial sales of drugs derived \_\_\_\_\_ this one plant are about US\$160 million a year.
- b) Madagascar's rosy periwinkle, a plant \_\_\_\_\_ Africa, provides two important anti-tumor agents.
- c) Quinine, an aid in the cure of malaria, is an alkaloid extracted \_\_\_\_\_ the bark of the cinchona tree found in Latin America and Africa.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ 1960, only 19 percent of Hodgkin's disease sufferers had a chance for survival.
- e) Until recently, wild yams \_\_\_\_\_ Mexico and Guatemala provided the world with its entire supply of diosgenin, an active ingredient in birth control pills.

## 002 | UFRGS 2006

In the phrase "Exports to China are expected to quadruple by 2010", BY is being used with the same meaning as in:

- a) I'll finish reading the book by midnight.
- b) We could go to Gramado by car.
- c) He paid the hotel expenses by cheque.
- d) Forty divided by eight is five.
- e) Do you know "The Da Vinci Code" by Dan Brown?

## 003 | PUCRS 2006

Prepaid meters have been launched with the aim \_\_\_\_\_ improving water service; however, they might be a problem \_\_\_\_\_ those who cannot afford paying \_\_\_\_\_ water services.

- a) to – for – of
- b) on – to – for
- c) of – to – on
- d) for – on – of
- e) of – for – for

## 004 | UNESP 1994

Something is cooking \_\_\_\_\_ the oven.

- a) up
- b) to
- c) in
- d) into
- e) for

**005 | ITA 1995 – ADAPTED**

It's clear that Gossard and the rest of Pearl Jam no longer want to rely \_\_\_\_\_ anger and craziness to drive the band.

– A preposição que deve acompanhar o verbo "rely", relacionado no texto, é:

- a) at
- b) on
- c) in
- d) for
- e) with

**006 | ITA 1995 – ADAPTED**

Scientists have been talking about producing better foods \_\_\_\_\_ genetic engineering ever since the technology first became available more than 20 years ago.

- a) by.
- b) for.
- c) over.
- d) through.
- e) with.

**007 | UNESP 1993**

He walked \_\_\_\_\_ the room.

- a) at
- b) on
- c) between
- d) into
- e) among

**008 | UNESP 1995**

I read a chapter \_\_\_\_\_ politics.

- a) on
- b) at
- c) above
- d) before
- e) after

**009 | FUVEST 1979**

\_\_\_\_\_ the circumstances you must go \_\_\_\_\_ foot.

- a) Under – with
- b) Under – by
- c) On – on
- d) Under – on
- e) On – under

**010 | FUVEST 1977 – ADAPTED**

Complete com as palavras necessárias:

I was born \_\_\_\_\_ 2 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the morning, \_\_\_\_\_ a Sunday \_\_\_\_\_ April \_\_\_\_\_ the year 1958, \_\_\_\_\_ a farm \_\_\_\_\_ a small village called Sta. Cruz, \_\_\_\_\_ the state of Goiás, Brazil.

- a) on / in / on / in / in / in / in / in
- b) on / in / on / in / of / in / in / in
- c) at / in / on / in / of / on / in / on
- d) at / in / in / in / of / in / in / in
- e) at / in / on / in / of / in / in / in

**011 | CESGRANRIO 1995**

The program Dr. Black is working \_\_\_\_\_ his colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ the department \_\_\_\_\_ psychiatry will build on a pioneering study done \_\_\_\_\_ 1989.

– Mark the item which contains the prepositions that complete the passage above:

- a) with, of, about, in
- b) with, on, from, in
- c) with, in, of, in
- d) without, at, by, on
- e) without, from, after, on

**012 | FAAP 1996**

An executive presiding over a lunchtime meeting \_\_\_\_\_ a busy San Francisco restaurant was having no luck getting the waiter's attention. So, using his cellular phone, he called the restaurant and asked \_\_\_\_\_ have some menus sent over \_\_\_\_\_ his table. It worked.

Adapted from Reader's Digest – Sep./95

– Quais preposições completam corretamente o texto anterior?

- a) in, about, to
- b) at, to, in
- c) in, for, on
- d) for, for, to
- e) in, to, to

**013 | UNESP 1996**

Assinale a alternativa correta para completar o espaço em branco na sentença a seguir:

She is very proud \_\_\_\_\_ her children.

- a) at
- b) in
- c) on
- d) with
- e) of

**014 | MACKENZIE 1996**

Complete with the appropriate prepositions:

I. How kind \_\_\_\_\_ you to invite us \_\_\_\_\_ your party!

II. I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_ him but even so I'm not sorry \_\_\_\_\_ what I did.

III. Is the director confident \_\_\_\_\_ his abilities?

- a) I. for/for; II. about/for; III. about
- b) I. of/to; II. for/about; III. of
- c) I. in/for; II. for/about; III. of
- d) I. on/to; II. for/in; III. in
- e) I. for/on; II. of/for; III. with

**015 | MACKENZIE 1996**

Complete with the appropriate prepositions:

I. My wife was very glad \_\_\_\_\_ taking a trip abroad.

II. Are you hopeful \_\_\_\_\_ receiving a nice gift?

III. Whatever is good \_\_\_\_\_ you will be acceptable \_\_\_\_\_ me.

IV. Criminals belong \_\_\_\_\_ jail.

- a) I. in; II. about; III. for/for; IV. to
- b) I. on; II. of; III. about/for; IV. to
- c) I. with; II. for; III. for/to; IV. on
- d) I. about; II. of; III. for/to; IV. in
- e) I. of; II. in; III. to/to; IV. at

**016 | UDESC 1996**

Choose the CORRECT alternative to complete the sentence:

That girl \_\_\_\_\_ the corner told everybody she is going \_\_\_\_\_ leave \_\_\_\_\_ New York \_\_\_\_\_ seven tomorrow night, \_\_\_\_\_ a huge airplane.

- a) by – for – on – in – at
- b) under – below – by – at – for
- c) through – into – onto – on – on
- d) on – to – for – at – by
- e) on – to – for – in – by

**017 | MACKENZIE 1996**

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

\_\_\_\_\_ you know, Jack is a soldier, but he walks \_\_\_\_\_ a general.

- a) How; how
- b) As; like
- c) As; as
- d) Like; as
- e) How; like

**018 | CESGRANRIO 1990**

The sentence in which FOR is used in the same way as in "These knives are now used for some general surgery" is:

- a) The laser has been used for years.
- b) The technician is leaving for Tokyo.
- c) This telephone records word for word.
- d) The laser has become popular for its wide applicability.
- e) Doctors use laser for several types of operations.

**019 | CESGRANRIO 1990**

In "The sweet-and-lovely look is OUT; the aggressive punk pose is IN", the capital words stand for:

- a) out of work / in vogue
- b) out of sight / in mind
- c) out of order / in memory
- d) out of date / in fashion
- e) out of mind / in sight

**020 | FEI 1996 – ADAPTED**

One of the most famous monuments in the world, the Statue of Liberty, was presented to the United States of America in the nineteenth century by the people of France.

– Preencha a lacuna de acordo com o texto:

Who was the statue presented \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) from
- b) for
- c) by
- d) at
- e) in

**021 | UEL 1997 – ADAPTED**

Olajuwon should have no trouble promoting his product. "All I drink is water", says he. OVER a gallon a day.

– A palavra OVER, no texto, significa:

- a) sobre.
- b) em cima de.
- c) super.
- d) mais do que.
- e) abaixo de.

#### 022 | MACKENZIE 1997

\_\_\_\_\_ the end, he gave \_\_\_\_\_ discussing \_\_\_\_\_ his father and said he would go \_\_\_\_\_ medicine.

- a) In – up – with – in for
- b) At – up – with – in
- c) In – out – about – into
- d) At – in – with – out in
- e) In – at – on – up at

#### 023 | UNESP 1986

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Fried potatoes are called "French Fries" \_\_\_\_\_ the United States.

- a) on
- b) about
- c) of
- d) from
- e) in

#### 024 | UNESP 1987

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Very little is known \_\_\_\_\_ nuclear energy.

- a) of
- b) over
- c) in
- d) into
- e) about

#### 025 | UNESP 1988

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Aspirin is the best drug to fight \_\_\_\_\_ headache.

- a) on
- b) against
- c) with
- d) to
- e) for

#### 026 | UNESP 1989

Assinale a alternativa correta:

That experiment was performed \_\_\_\_\_ important scientists.

- a) by
- b) to
- c) from
- d) against
- e) for

#### 027 | UNESP 1997

Assinale a alternativa correta:

We stayed in Rome \_\_\_\_\_ two months.

- a) since
- b) at
- c) in
- d) on
- e) for

#### 028 | UNIRIO 1997

The word LIKE in "Premier researchers use the Net to test projects like real-time, 3D models of colliding galaxies or rampaging tornadoes" introduces elements of:

- a) exemplification.
- b) generalization.
- c) reformulation.
- d) comparison.
- e) addition.

#### 029 | ITA 1997 – ADAPTED

Specialty Minerals do Brasil, an international, research-based company, (I) several openings for Operator Technicians at its plant in Jacareí. The successful candidate will be responsible (II) operating a computer-controlled process, performing quality control lab tests, unloading of bulk product, loading tanker trucks with finished product, and other duties as assigned. Availability (III) travel abroad is required.

– As lacunas I, II a III devem ser preenchidas respectivamente por:

- a) I. has, II. for, III. for
- b) I. have, II. by, III. of
- c) I. have, II. for, III. of
- d) I. has, II. for, III. to
- e) I. has, II. by, III. to

## 030 | ITA 1997

## Mensagem Capadócia

Um adesivo "made in Paraguai" anda circulando nos vidros dos carros paulistanos: "Good girls go to heaven, bad girls go to everywhere". É de doer, posto que o correto seria: "\_\_\_\_\_".

Bárbara Gancia, Folha do São Paulo de 7/06/96.

– A perspicácia da colunista se faz notar de diversas formas no texto anterior. Uma delas é através da correção de uma impropriedade normativa. Qual seria a frase final do texto, aqui omitida propositalmente?

- a) Good girls go heaven, bad girls everywhere.
- b) Good girls go heaven, bad girls go everywhere.
- c) Good girls go to heaven, bad girls to go to everywhere.
- d) Good girls go to heaven, bad girls go everywhere.
- e) Good girls go heaven, bad girls go to everywhere.

## 031 | ITA 1997 – ADAPTED

Probably the only thing that Brazil's two pay TV heavyweights, Globo and TVA, agree \_\_\_\_\_ is that the country's multichannel business is on the verge of a boom.

– Qual a preposição que melhor preenche a lacuna?

- a) for
- b) on
- c) at
- d) by
- e) in

## 032 | CESGRANRIO 1998

The following sentences must be completed with "between" or "among":

- I. There were no radicals \_\_\_\_\_ her close friends.
- II. The students talked quietly \_\_\_\_\_ themselves before the test started.
- III. The father and the mother sat in the sofa, with the baby \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- IV. The Queen of England is not very popular now \_\_\_\_\_ the British people.
- V. There is much difference \_\_\_\_\_ the American and the Brazilian education systems.

– "Between" must be used in sentences:

- a) III and V only.
- b) I, II and III only.
- c) II, III and IV only.
- d) II, IV and V only.
- e) I, II, III and V only.

## 033 | CESGRANRIO 1998

Fill in the blanks of the text below with the correct prepositions:

No higher education reforms are likely to be adopted \_\_\_\_\_ time to affect the choice that a student or his family makes about where the student should go to college today. For a student, not having to worry about cost would be a wonderful option. But \_\_\_\_\_ almost every student to be able to go to school these days, working out matters of cost is an essential part \_\_\_\_\_ choosing the best college.

- a) on, to and in
- b) on, for and at
- c) in, for and of
- d) in, before and in
- e) about, to and of

## 034 | UFRGS 1997

Fill in the blank below with the best alternative:

Political corruption and civil unrest are \_\_\_\_\_ Mexico's modern problems.

- a) because
- b) between
- c) throughout
- d) among
- e) although

## 035 | FEI 1997

Complete:

Pablo said that \_\_\_\_\_ Spain, everybody sleeps \_\_\_\_\_ 1 and 4 PM.

- a) with – among
- b) among – between
- c) between – among
- d) among – at
- e) in – at

## 036 | MACKENZIE 1999

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:



She's used \_\_\_\_\_ running \_\_\_\_\_ the park  
\_\_\_\_\_ 6 p.m.

- a) for – at – at
- b) for – in – at
- c) at – in – before
- d) into – at – about
- e) to – in – after

**037 | UNESP 1999**

Jim wanted to buy a ticket \_\_\_\_\_ the nine o'clock bus.

- a) for
- b) into
- c) out
- d) of
- e) over

**038 | MACKENZIE 1998**

Complete the sentence correctly:

She sent \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful birthday card.

- a) for her teacher
- b) to her teacher
- c) into her teacher
- d) her teacher
- e) up to her teacher

**039 | UFRGS 1998**

Escolha a melhor alternativa para preencher as lacunas da frase a seguir:

\_\_\_\_\_ 1948 an American woman was employed  
\_\_\_\_\_ the first time \_\_\_\_\_ a jet pilot  
\_\_\_\_\_ an American airline.

- a) In – at – as – for
- b) During – by – like – in
- c) From – on – with – by
- d) On – for – like – by
- e) In – for – as – by

**040 | UEL 1998**

The not-for-credit series of 13 interdisciplinary lectures focuses on the creation of myths and explores parallels to Eva Perón and the Virgin Mary, \_\_\_\_\_ others.

– Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna do texto:

- a) between
- b) among
- c) above
- d) under
- e) across

**041 | PUCPR 1998**

Choose the RIGHT alternative to complete the spaces:

- I. I stayed in New York \_\_\_\_\_ two months.
- II. The film didn't begin \_\_\_\_\_ nine o'clock.
- III. I go there \_\_\_\_\_ an hour.
- IV. They've been mending the road \_\_\_\_\_ last Monday.
- V. I'll be working in a bank \_\_\_\_\_ three years.

- a) by – in – since – for – until
- b) for – until – in – since – for
- c) by – until – in – before – for
- d) since – by – before – until – by
- e) until – since – by – for – since

**042 | MACKENZIE 1998**

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

"Apartments \_\_\_\_\_ rent are difficult \_\_\_\_\_ nowadays", said the tenant.

- a) on – for find
- b) for – for finding
- c) to – for finding
- d) on – to be found
- e) for – to find

**043 | CESGRANRIO 1999**

Advertising is capitalism's soft sell. Girls growing up and housewives worried \_\_\_\_\_ achieving their roles are the foremost consumers. Advertising sets out to make people identify \_\_\_\_\_ characters \_\_\_\_\_ advertisements, to make them jealous \_\_\_\_\_ the person they would become if they bought the product.

– Check the item that contains the missing prepositions that complete the text above:

- a) with – to – in – of
- b) with – with – of – of
- c) with – through – of – at
- d) about – with – in – of
- e) about – with – on – at

## 044 | MACKENZIE 1998

\_\_\_\_\_ Christmas people usually sing \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) On – pop music
- b) On – musics
- c) In – lyrics
- d) About – lullabies
- e) At – carols

## 045 | UECE 1999

"They may find a house to live in for the winter". A partícula IN, usada na frase, emprega-se de modo INCORRETO, no seguinte exemplo:

- a) There are three girls in the group.
- b) They walked home in the rain.
- c) In her mind, he is guilty.
- d) He began his new job in Monday.

## 046 | UNESP 2000

The boys and girls ran \_\_\_\_\_ the street.

- a) above
- b) with
- c) at
- d) down
- e) back

## 047 | UFSM 2000 – ADAPTED

A conflict that goes back to the 1300s cannot be solved by bombing the warring parties. The solution can come only from within the Balkans and its people.

– A melhor tradução para a expressão **from within** é:

- a) dos.
- b) até o fim dos.
- c) de fora dos.
- d) à moda dos.
- e) desde o início dos.

## 048 | UNESP 2001 – ADAPTED

In cyberspace, we can talk, exchange ideas, and assume personae of our own creation. We have the opportunity to build new kinds of communities, virtual communities, in which we participate with people from all over the world, people with whom we converse daily, people with whom we may have fairly intimate relationships but whom we may never physically meet.

– After I read the text above, I could realize that my friend Christine has a terrible problem: She lives \_\_\_\_\_ 1204 Reality Boulevard but her husband lives \_\_\_\_\_ cyberspace!

- a) in – in
- b) in – on
- c) on – at
- d) at – on
- e) at – in

## 049 | PUCRS 2001

The prepositions **in** and **on** are correctly used in all alternatives BUT:

- a) On September I'll be in vacation.
- b) He'll go on a leave in the summer.
- c) She's always in a bad mood on Mondays.
- d) In two months you can be on the road.
- e) In the evenings I see her on TV.

## 050 | UNESP 2002

There are some barriers that prevent senior citizens \_\_\_\_\_ taking part in an online market.

- a) of
- b) to
- c) for
- d) from
- e) on

## 051 | UFRGS 2000

The preposition **into** is used INCORRECTLY in:

- a) He stood into the room, hands in his pockets.
- b) The wicked witch turned the prince into a frog.
- c) His texts have been translated into many languages.
- d) He then went into the details of his dream.
- e) They ran into each other at the corner of the street.

## 052 | UFSM 2001

A palavra em maiúsculo na expressão "BY 1900 Britain had become a major world power" tem o mesmo sentido de:

- a) beyond.
- b) at
- c) among.
- d) through.
- e) around.

## 053 | PUCMG 1999 – ADAPTED

Rudolph, skilled at surviving in the wilderness, vanished in the mountainous woods of North Carolina.

– It can be inferred that Rudolph was \_\_\_\_\_ surviving in the wilderness.

- a) good at
- b) worried about
- c) interested in
- d) fond of
- e) anxious about

#### 054 | PUCPR 1999

Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blanks:

- I. What are you thinking \_\_\_\_\_?
- II. He died \_\_\_\_\_ the injuries caused by a terrible accident.
- III. They succeeded \_\_\_\_\_ breaking the door open.
- IV. Everybody laughed \_\_\_\_\_ him when he said that.
- V. Why don't you concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ your studies?

- a) in, of, from, on, at
- b) in, of, from, at, on
- c) of, from, in, at, on
- d) of, at, in, from, on
- e) of, from, in, on, at

#### 055 | UFAL 1999 – ADAPTED

Ericsson is a global leader \_\_\_\_\_ mobile telephony, supplying state-of-the-art technology and quality equipment to customers worldwide.

– Preencha corretamente a lacuna do texto:

- a) at
- b) in
- c) off
- d) on
- e) over

#### 056 | PUCRIO 2000

Mark the sentence which must be completed with **on** and **in**, respectively:

- a) I was talking \_\_\_\_\_ the phone when I heard a knock \_\_\_\_\_ the door.
- b) The boy got a bike \_\_\_\_\_ his birthday, and is now keeping it \_\_\_\_\_ his parents' garage.
- c) The Smith family lives \_\_\_\_\_ the countryside, \_\_\_\_\_ a very cozy farm house.
- d) John was invited to speak \_\_\_\_\_ the conference \_\_\_\_\_ behalf of the company's president.
- e) Several workers decided to go \_\_\_\_\_ strike \_\_\_\_\_ the same day their boss announced his bankruptcy.

#### 057 | UFV/PASES 2000

Bell used electricity to send the human voice \_\_\_\_\_ one place \_\_\_\_\_ another.

- a) on – in
- b) from – to
- c) in – to
- d) at – to
- e) above – below

#### 058 | UFRGS 2001

The word **into** is used correctly in all alternatives below EXCEPT:

- a) He ran into some old friends at the airport.
- b) He remained into that room where they had always met.
- c) She walked into his life as a breath of fresh air.
- d) It came into view when the clouds cleared the sky.
- e) She went into the house carrying a bunch of flowers.

#### 059 | UFRGS 2002

Complete the following sentence with the correct alternative:

In New England, we drove \_\_\_\_\_ hours along country roads and stayed \_\_\_\_\_ an old sea captain's home \_\_\_\_\_ the sea.

- a) for – in – off
- b) during – into – by
- c) up – near – from
- d) during – at – out
- e) for – in – by

#### 060 | PUCPR 2003

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences with the appropriate option:

- I. They deliver the mail \_\_\_\_\_ ten o'clock.
  - II. \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining, we went for a walk.
  - III. Don't eat so much \_\_\_\_\_ you go bathing.
  - IV. He ran away \_\_\_\_\_ he saw the policeman.
  - V. You won't win \_\_\_\_\_ you try hard.
- a) I. after; II. While; III. unless; IV. before; V. until
  - b) I. until; II. Before; III. after; IV. while; V. although
  - c) I. unless; II. When; III. until; IV. after; V. before
  - d) I. at; II. Although; III. before; IV. when; V. unless
  - e) I. before; II. Until; III. although; IV. unless; V. when

**061 | UFRGS 2004**

Complete the sentence below with the best alternative:

Tolkien wrote much \_\_\_\_\_ his trilogy \_\_\_\_\_ World War II, but denied that his stories were analogous \_\_\_\_\_ that great battle.

- a) of – during – to
- b) of – at – with
- c) about – during – into
- d) for – in – to
- e) of – in – into

**062 | PUCMG 2005 – ADAPTED**

According to Stuff magazine, the iPod is the "coolest thing to come out of California since the Beach Boys".

– The word "since" conveys an idea of:

- a) manner.
- b) place.
- c) time.
- d) result.

**063 | UFSM 2005**

The first games \_\_\_\_\_ athletes \_\_\_\_\_ a disability \_\_\_\_\_ held \_\_\_\_\_ 1948.

– Selecione a alternativa que completa corretamente as lacunas:

- a) for – without – was – on
- b) to – with – has – at
- c) from – with – is – on
- d) to – without – are – at
- e) for – with – were – in

**064 | UFRGS 2005**

Fill in the gaps in the following sentence correctly:

Man walked \_\_\_\_\_ the moon \_\_\_\_\_ the first time \_\_\_\_\_ 1969.

- a) on – for – in
- b) across – at – in
- c) across – by – on
- d) in – on – at
- e) on – at – after

**065 | JFS 2012**

Fill in the following sentences correctly:

I. The climbers stopped 300m \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the mountain.

II. The whole village is \_\_\_\_\_ water.

III. A king shouldn't do anything \_\_\_\_\_ his dignity.

IV. The tunnel goes right \_\_\_\_\_ the city.

- a) I. below – II. below – III. beneath – IV. underneath
- b) I. below – II. under – III. beneath – IV. underneath
- c) I. below – II. under – III. beneath – IV. under
- d) I. under – II. under – III. below – IV. beneath
- e) I. under – II. below – III. below – IV. beneath

**066 | UNIFESP 2007 – ADAPTED**

Em "Since levels of lung function were in the normal range at the start of the study, the researchers say, the possibility that poor lung function led to hostility rather than the other way around is unlikely", a expressão **rather than** significa, em português:

- a) pelo contrário.
- b) ao invés de.
- c) a menos que.
- d) mais que.
- e) devido a.

**067 | ITA 1995**

'Without Fear of Be Happy' (Sem medo de ser feliz) é o título, em inglês que um periódico paulista atribuiu ao livro do jornalista americano Ken Silverstein sobre a campanha de Lula à Presidência da República em 1989. Examinando o título, você diria que:

- a) Está estruturalmente correto.
- b) Deveria ser: "Without Fear of Been Happy"
- c) Deveria ser: "Without Fear of to Be Happy"
- d) Deveria ser: "Without Fear of Being Happy"
- e) Deveria ser: "Without Fear to Be Happy"

**068 | JFS 2000**

The cat jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the table in order \_\_\_\_\_ get the food that was \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- a) up – to – on
- b) about – for – up
- c) over – for – about
- d) on – to – on
- e) onto – to – on

**069 | ITA 1991**

A alternativa abaixo que preenche a lacuna de "Buses here never arrive \_\_\_\_\_ time", dando ideia de pontualidade:

- a) on
- b) at
- c) in
- d) by
- e) up

**070 | ITA 1991**

Complete as lacunas corretamente:

\_\_\_\_\_ what he says, she was born \_\_\_\_\_  
March 25, 1970.

- a) According to – in
- b) According with – on
- c) Accordance to – in
- d) According to – on
- e) Accordance with – in

**071 | ITA 1992**

A alternativa que corretamente preenche os claros (I), (II), (III) de:

\* The Declaration of Independence was signed \_\_\_\_\_ (I) July 4, 1796.

\* \_\_\_\_\_ (II) first, I thought you were a thief.

\* \_\_\_\_\_ (III) present, I am living in Brazil.

– é:

- a) at – at – at
- b) on – at – at
- c) on – by – in
- d) in – in – in
- e) in – by – on

**072 | AFA 1999**

\_\_\_\_\_ 14% \_\_\_\_\_ the force female, we cannot run a military today \_\_\_\_\_ women.

- a) At / in / on
- b) With / from / over
- c) With / of / without
- d) Both / in / without

**073 | FUVEST 1977**

Qual a sentença correta?

- a) We were deprived from playing games for a week.
- b) We were deprived of playing games for a week.
- c) We were deprived of playing games through a week.
- d) We were deprived at playing games for a week.
- e) We were deprived from playing games by a week.

**074 | EEAR 2007**

Choose the best alternative to complete the blanks:

Julie was born \_\_\_\_\_ July 3, \_\_\_\_\_ night  
\_\_\_\_\_ New York.

- a) in / at / at
- b) on / at / in
- c) in / at / in
- d) on / in / at

**075 | EFOMM 2005**

Choose the only option with the correct preposition:

What \_\_\_\_\_ earth are you doing here so early in the morning?

- a) under
- b) on
- c) in
- d) at
- e) behind

**076 | EFOMM 2006**

The man jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the horse and went away.

- a) of
- b) under
- c) out of
- d) into
- e) onto

**077 | EFOMM 2006**

We've had such a busy day! At least twelve people called. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ the way, there's a message here for you from your cousin.

- a) over
- b) in
- c) by
- d) on
- e) into

**078 | EFOMM 2006**

I made seven different plans for my vacation, however \_\_\_\_\_ the end I went to the Bahamas again.

- a) to
- b) by
- c) with
- d) in
- e) at

**079 | EFOMM 2006**

There is nothing illegal about my business dealings. Everything is strictly \_\_\_\_\_ board.

- a) on
- b) above
- c) by the
- d) over
- e) onto

**080 | EFOMM 2006**

The word since can be used to appropriately fill in the blank of which sentence below?

- a) I am studying here \_\_\_\_\_ 2004.
- b) She has slept \_\_\_\_\_ two hours.
- c) They had been staying at the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ many days before they decided to move to an apartment.
- d) Bob has worked at that big company \_\_\_\_\_ he moved to Washington.
- e) Carol lives in Boston \_\_\_\_\_ she was born.

**081 | EFOMM 2007**

Crowded \_\_\_\_\_ a lifeboat, Ruth Becker stared \_\_\_\_\_ disbelief as the luxury liner Titanic slipped \_\_\_\_\_ the icy Atlantic Ocean.

- a) in / in / in
- b) in / in / into
- c) on / on / onto
- d) on / on / onto
- e) on / in / into

**082 | UFPE 1998**

"On this planet, more people get their news from TIME than any other single source – over 30 million people, worldwide."

TIME, August 12, 1996, Vol. 148, N° 7, page 2.

– OVER in "OVER 30 million people" signifies:

- a) less than.
- b) by.
- c) not as much as.
- d) not so many as.
- e) more than.

**083 | JFS 2008**

Ryan drove \_\_\_\_\_ me without stopping and drove off \_\_\_\_\_ the downtown.

- a) from / into
- b) towards / over
- c) along / up
- d) past / towards
- e) in / next to

**084 | EFOMM 2010**

Choose the option in which the prepositions complete the verb phrases with accuracy, respectively:

- I. The ship is bound \_\_\_\_\_ Africa.
- II. We set sail \_\_\_\_\_ a tour of the Caribbean.
- III. The captain was responsible \_\_\_\_\_ the incident.
- IV. Attention has to be given \_\_\_\_\_ the weather conditions.
- V. Crew members are expected to comply \_\_\_\_\_ safety regulations.

- a) for / to / for / for / with
- b) in / for / for / to / to
- c) to / for / for / to / with
- d) to / for / to / to / to
- e) for / to / to / for / with

**085 | EFOMM 2010**

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences:

- I. I am familiar \_\_\_\_\_ that song.
- II. Were you aware \_\_\_\_\_ the regulations against smoking in this area?
- III. What John said is contrary \_\_\_\_\_ common sense.
- IV. This winter, Paul will be eligible \_\_\_\_\_ a three-week vacation.
- V. How do you account \_\_\_\_\_ this discrepancy?

- a) with / of / with / to / for
- b) with / of / to / for / for
- c) to / about / to / to / to
- d) with / about / with / to / of
- e) to / of / to / for / to

**086 | EFOMM 2010**

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences:

- I. Stress can make us quite forgetful \_\_\_\_\_ times.
- II. The New York Port Authority operates daily \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of pressure.
- III. After a storm, the fishing boat was lost \_\_\_\_\_ sea.
- IV. The remains of the wreckage were found \_\_\_\_\_ the shore.
- V. They were \_\_\_\_\_ call when the emergency alarm went off. They were able to act promptly though.

- a) in / under / in / on / on
- b) at / under / at / on / off
- c) in / in / on / in / in
- d) at / in / in / at / off
- e) at / on / at / in / on

**087 | JFS 2011**

Fill in the gaps correctly:

He aimed \_\_\_\_\_ the bird and shot \_\_\_\_\_ it!

- a) at – in
- b) on – at
- c) on – on
- d) at – on
- e) at – at

**088 | UFV 2003**

The expression **regardless of** in the sentence "You can profit from it regardless of your level of formal education", can be replaced by:

- a) unless.
- b) because.
- c) although.
- d) however.
- e) in spite of.

**089 | JFS 2011**

Which prepositions must be used to fill in the gaps in the sentences below?

- The operation, unprecedented in the city's history, began \_\_\_\_\_ around 8am.
- According to police the favela had been "conquered" \_\_\_\_\_ around 9.30am.

- a) at – by
- b) at – in
- c) at – on
- d) on – by
- e) on – at

**090 | UNIRIO 2002 – ADAPTED**

In the 1960s, only about 200 golden lion tamarins remained in the wild, DUE TO the destruction of their habitat, Brazil's Atlantic coastal rain forest – 'Mata Atlântica'.

– The capital word discourse marker **due to** in the text above illustrates:

- a) result.
- b) consequence.
- c) purpose.
- d) reason.
- e) contrast.

**091 | IME 2013**

The kids were sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the grass at the park.

- a) on
- b) under
- c) in
- d) at
- e) inside

**092 | IME 2013**

He was \_\_\_\_\_ charge of a convoy transporting supplies from the port to a distribution point.

- a) on
- b) about
- c) at
- d) in
- e) into

**093 | JFS 2013**

She kept glancing \_\_\_\_\_ the phone.

- a) on
- b) towards
- c) upon
- d) off
- e) about

**094 | JFS 2015**

Fill in the gaps suitably:

- 16 is the age \_\_\_\_\_ which you are allowed to vote.
- The police inquiry \_\_\_\_\_ the theft continues.
- I saw an advertisement \_\_\_\_\_ a teaching job in Malawi which looked interesting.

- a) at – into – for
- b) at – into – of
- c) on – into – for
- d) on – behind – of
- e) in – behind – for

**095 | UNITAU 1995**

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde a um sinônimo para a palavra, em destaque, a seguir:

DESPITE the growing use of computers in classrooms American universities are still graduating millions of technological illiterates.

- a) spite
- b) spite the
- c) in spite of
- d) spite of
- e) spite of the

**096 | ITA 1997 – ADAPTED**

Many manufacturers believe that the only MEANS to greater production capacity is augmenting the old with the new. Virtually all of the world's LEADING semiconductor companies are building new fabs to satisfy projected demand, DESPITE CONCERNS ABOUT MONTHLY BOOK/BILL RATIOS.

– Uma outra forma de se escrever o trecho "despite concerns about monthly book/bill ratios", em maiúsculo, no texto é:

- a) ...in case of the concerns about monthly book/bill ratios.
- b) ...because of the concerns about monthly book/bill ratios.
- c) ...due to the concerns about monthly book/bill ratios.
- d) ...rather than getting concerned about monthly book/bill ratios.
- e) ...although they are concerned about monthly book/bill ratios.

**097 | UFPB 1998**

In the following verses:

*And can understand nothing  
But the unusual laughter*

– "But" means:

- a) however.
- b) also.
- c) although.
- d) because.
- e) except.

**098 | UFRGS 1998**

Complete the sentence below correctly:

\_\_\_\_\_ all the conquests already achieved by women, a lot still remains to be done.

- a) In spite of
- b) Because of
- c) Although
- d) In order to
- e) Supposing

**099 | MACKENZIE 1998**

Complete the sentence correctly:

He is very mature \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) spite of his age
- b) despite his age
- c) instead of his age
- d) despite of his aging
- e) in spite his age

**100 | UERJ 2000**

Crews may need to watch radar screens FOR oncoming traffic instead of popping corks.

– The capital word has the idea of:

- a) cause.
- b) purpose.
- c) direction.
- d) explanation.

**101 | PUCSP 2001 – ADAPTED**

Na frase "To help achieve these goals, researchers also are studying the genetic makeup of several nonhuman organisms", a palavra TO pode ser substituída por:

- a) such.
- b) in order to.
- c) because.
- d) from.
- e) then.

**102 | FEI 2000 – ADAPTED**

He'd drifted into an alternative school for troubled youths, where, despite special classes, Frank's principal still considered him "the worst kid of the whole lot."

– De acordo com o texto, como você traduz DESPITE?

- a) No lugar de.
- b) Apesar de.
- c) A respeito de.
- d) Enquanto que.
- e) Em vez de.



## 103 | UFSM 2002 – ADAPTED

O oposto do termo destacado em "But according to clinical psychologist Simon Gelsthorpe, at Bradford Community Health Trust, loneliness and depression are not always about being alone" é:

- a) in relation to.
- b) as a result of.
- c) concerning to.
- d) in disagreement with.
- e) in reference to.

## 104 | UFSM 2003 – ADAPTED

Finding a public toilet in most of China is not difficult: you can smell it long before you see it. But that's all beginning to change. Recently, Beijing authorities promised a "toilet revolution" (...). To prove they're serious, officials have unveiled a star-rating system for bathrooms located at popular tourist sites-ranking each facility with zero to five stars. Within three years Beijing hopes to have 471 four-star toilets at places like the Forbidden City and Summer Palace.

– A palavra **like** indica:

- a) comparação.
- b) exemplificação.
- c) concordância.
- d) contraste.
- e) consequência.

## 105 | EFOMM 2014

Navigation, derived \_\_\_\_\_ the Latin words "navis" (meaning "ship") and "agere" (meaning "to drive") is the process of accurately determining the position and controlling of a craft or vehicle \_\_\_\_\_ a desired course. This is accomplished \_\_\_\_\_ finding the navigator's position compared \_\_\_\_\_ known locations or patterns (...).

Adapted from MarineLink.com – Maritime Reporter and MarineNews magazines online)

– The blanks of this excerpt can be adequately filled by:

- a) from – towards – by – with
- b) from – along – on – with
- c) of – along - on – to
- d) of – towards- by – to
- e) from – along – by – to

## 106 | IME 2014

Escolha a alternativa que completa a sentença CORRETAMENTE.

On average, women continue to earn considerably less than men. In 2012, female full-time workers made only 77 cents for every dollar earned by men, a gender wage gap \_\_\_\_\_ 23 percent.

- a) at
- b) by
- c) on
- d) of
- e) with

## 107 | IME 2014

Escolha a alternativa que completa a sentença CORRETAMENTE.

In 1978, Pelé was awarded the International Peace Award for his work with UNICEF. He has also served \_\_\_\_\_ Brazil's Extraordinary Minister for Sport and a United Nations ambassador for ecology and the environment.

- a) for
- b) of
- c) as
- d) to
- e) at

## 108 | EN 2013

Which sequence best completes the text below?

Derived \_\_\_\_\_ "vita," meaning life \_\_\_\_\_ Latin, vitamins are necessary to convert food \_\_\_\_\_ energy. When people don't get enough vitamins, they suffer diseases like scurvy and rickets. The question isn't whether people need vitamins. They do. The questions are how much do they need, and do they get enough \_\_\_\_\_ foods?

Adapted from <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/09/>

- a) from – in – in – out
- b) of – in – into – of
- c) of – of – in – in
- d) of – of – in – out
- e) from – in – into – in

## 109 | EN 2014

Which is the correct option to complete the paragraph below?

The construction of means to control maritime areas will focus \_\_\_\_\_ the strategic areas \_\_\_\_\_ maritime access \_\_\_\_\_ Brazil. Two coastal areas will continue to deserve special attention from the perspective of the need to control the maritime access to Brazil: the strip that goes \_\_\_\_\_ Santos \_\_\_\_\_ Vitória, and the area around the mouth of the Amazon River.

Adapted from <http://www.globalsecurity.org/>

- a) on / of / in / to / in
- b) in / of / in / from / to
- c) on / from / in / to / from
- d) on / of / to / from / to
- e) in / from / to / to / in

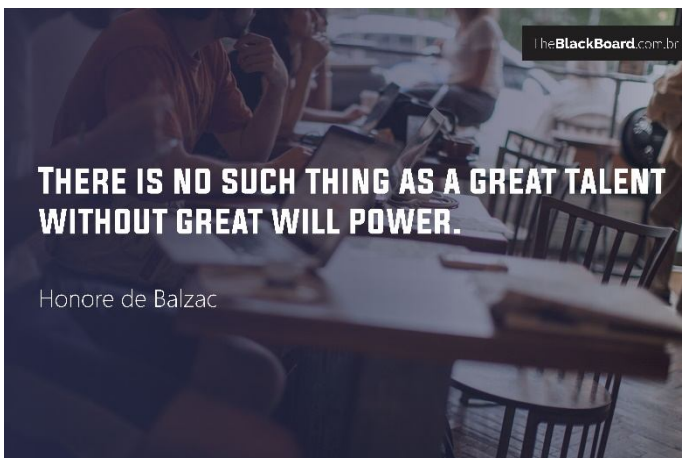
#### 110 | UFRGS 2014 – ADAPTED

I am happy to join \_\_\_\_\_ you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation. In the process \_\_\_\_\_ gaining our rightful place we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom \_\_\_\_\_ drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred. We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. (...)

Adapted from LUTHER KING JR., Martin. I have a dream.

– Assinale a alternativa que preenche, correta e respectivamente, as lacunas presentes no excerto acima:

- a) with – of – by
- b) with – to – with
- c) of – of – with
- d) on – to – by
- e) on – of – in



# Conjunctions

#### 001 | ITA 1995

'It's "weird" he muses, 'we're getting more comfortable playing live, and we're playing more consistently every night. Yet sometimes it's more difficult to get in that state of mind where you can just lose yourself to the music.'

Stone Gossard, Pearl Jam

– A palavra "Yet", relacionada no texto, poderia ser substituída por:

- a) Furthermore.
- b) And.
- c) Nevertheless.
- d) Already.
- e) Rather.

#### 002 | PUCRIO 2003

In the sentence "Illinois is guaranteeing first-year students that their fees won't increase - as long as they finish in four years", **as long as** could be replaced by all the items below, EXCEPT:

- a) if
- b) in case
- c) unless
- d) provided that
- e) on condition that

#### 003 | CESGRANRIO 1995

The sentence "Though overs shoppers later experience considerable remorse, they find shopping exciting" contains an idea of:

- a) addition.
- b) alternative.
- c) cause.
- d) condition.
- e) contrast.

#### 004 | UNIRIO1995

A palavra que poderia substituir a expressão AS A RESULT em "As a result, Struve claims, he can halve the time required to grow a 1.5-inch diameter red oak" sem alteração do significado é:

- a) Therefore.
- b) However.
- c) Moreover.
- d) Besides.
- e) Anyhow.

#### 005 | UNIRIO 1995 – ADAPTED

Research shows that sunscreens may not be as effective as hoped at preventing sunburn. Users may be spending long hours in the sun with a false sense of security, and **THOUGH** lotions may protect against sunburning UVB rays, it does little to block out the potentially more dangerous UVA rays.

– The word **THOUGH** can be replaced with:

- a) but.
- b) however.
- c) therefore.
- d) besides.
- e) yet.

#### 006 | FGV 1995 – ADAPTED

The idea that executives need to fly on business class \_\_\_\_\_ they can work is bogus.

– Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna do texto:

- a) though
- b) so
- c) for
- d) until
- e) since

#### 007 | FGV 1995

The new economic order was supposed to bring rapid growth for the industrialized nations, as emerging capitalist countries joined a global free trade system \_\_\_\_\_ brutal competition from the Third World and the Soviet block has stalled the developed nations.

- a) Because.
- b) Instead.
- c) Moreover.
- d) Therefore.
- e) While.

#### 008 | ITA 1996

We don't believe your needs should have to wait just because it's 2 o'clock in the morning.

– A palavra **because**, em destaque no texto, poderia ser substituída por:

- a) while.
- b) how.
- c) like.
- d) since.
- e) for.

#### 009 | MACKENZIE 1996

Yes, I know Mario quite well; \_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_ to see him at the club last weekend.

- a) furthermore – had
- b) thus – wanted
- c) in fact – happened
- d) whereas – waited
- e) despite – liked

#### 010 | MACKENZIE 1996 – ADAPTED

Corporations can no longer afford lifetime employment and the seniority system, whereas young workers do not consider company life the most important.

– The meaning of **whereas** in the text is:

- a) sufficiently.
- b) theoretically.
- c) at present.
- d) intensely.
- e) while.

#### 011 | MACKENZIE 1996

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

He had a headache; \_\_\_\_\_, he \_\_\_\_\_ the invitation.

- a) hence – declined
- b) then – dismissed
- c) otherwise – refused
- d) so – quit
- e) however – failed

#### 012 | UFPR 1994 – ADAPTED

IN ADDITION, much of the water is polluted and salty.

– In the sentence above, the expression in capital letter can be replaced by:

- 01) Consequently
- 02) Besides
- 04) Also
- 08) In contrast
- 16) As soon as
- 32) However
- 64) Moreover

- a)  $01 + 02 + 04 + 64 = 71$
- b)  $01 + 02 + 08 + 16 = 27$
- c)  $02 + 04 + 08 + 32 = 46$
- d)  $02 + 04 + 64 = 70$
- e)  $02 + 04 + 32 + 64 = 102$

#### 013 | UEL 1995

Complete the sentence correctly:

\_\_\_\_\_ he is lazy, he makes a lot of money.

- a) But
- b) Thus
- c) Due to
- d) Unless
- e) Although

#### 014 | CESGRANRIO 1993

Freedom, however, poses its own problems. The biggest advantage is that you are in charge of everything. And the biggest disadvantage is that you are in charge of everything. Typical problems include a sense of isolation, lack of motivation, and, conversely, the feeling that you can never get away from your work.

– The word CONVERSELY means:

- a) on the other hand.
- b) additionally.
- c) firstly.
- d) especially.
- e) even though.

#### 015 | MACKENZIE 1996

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentences:

- I. Study harder; \_\_\_\_\_ you'll fail.
- II. I know nothing about it; \_\_\_\_\_, I can't help you.
- III. The editors continue to publish, \_\_\_\_\_ irregularly, two journals.
- IV. \_\_\_\_\_ being a good actor, he is also an excellent soccer player.

- a) I. otherwise; II. thus; III. albeit; IV. Besides
- b) I. although; II. therefore; III. for; IV. And
- c) I. so; II. so that; III. but; IV. Moreover
- d) I. or else; II. consequently; III. besides; IV. Also
- e) I. also; II. as a consequence; III. then; IV. In addition

#### 016 | UNIRIO 1996

The word SO in "So despite the extent to which loneliness affects nearly everyone at various times, it presents a challenge to researchers" expresses:

- a) comparison.
- b) consequence.
- c) purpose.
- d) contrast.
- e) cause.

#### 017 | FAAP 1997

I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ she is as optimist or a pessimist

- a) each
- b) how many
- c) weather
- d) like that
- e) whether

#### 018 | CESGRANRIO 1990

Mark the word that can appropriately be used to fill the blank and expand the sentence "Men not only cry less frequently, \_\_\_\_\_ they also do it somewhat differently.

- a) yet
- b) but
- c) and
- d) although
- e) however

#### 019 | CESGRANRIO 1990

A less significant but perhaps more curious use of the laser in medicine is to remove tattoos. Whereas before tattoos were virtually impossible to remove without considerable difficulty and pain, now they can be removed relatively painlessly.

– The word WHEREAS means:

- a) as.
- b) when.
- c) while.
- d) where.
- e) because.

## 020 | CESGRANRIO 1991

The clause "As one eats..." as in "As one eats, particles of the sugary food get stuck between the teeth and around the gums" can be paraphrased as:

- a) While we eat...
- b) When they eat...
- c) Though we eat...
- d) Because you eat...
- e) As one thing is eaten...

## 021 | UEL 1997 – ADAPTED

\_\_\_\_\_ you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think.

- a) Though
- b) But
- c) So
- d) Then
- e) If

## 022 | CESGRANRIO 1991 – ADAPTED

In the sentences:

1. Now, if this process happens each time we eat sugar, we can see that eating excessive amounts of sugar causes more and more tooth decay.
2. However, sweets are often eaten as snacks between meals and during the day, times when people generally do not brush after eating.
3. Therefore, the dangerous process of tooth decay is allowed to continue.

– The words NOW, HOWEVER and THEREFORE could be substituted by:

- a) Than – But – Thus
- b) These days – Perhaps – So
- c) Because – Although – Meanwhile
- d) Recently – Even though – Besides
- e) Well – Nevertheless – Consequently

## 023 | UEL 1997

A lacuna é corretamente preenchida pela alternativa:

I'd like to talk to him \_\_\_\_\_ he arrives.

- a) while
- b) rather than
- c) since
- d) as soon as
- e) because

## 024 | UFF 1997

In the sentence "It was as if he forgot who I was", AS IF means:

- a) even though
- b) as though
- c) although
- d) as for
- e) if possibly

## 025 | PUCSP 1998

No período "The struggle to have a piece of land to work on for a decent living has produced rifes and conflicts between the landless peasants, ON ONE HAND, and the powerful landowners and the government, ON THE OTHER", as expressões **on one hand** e **on the other** indicam uma relação de:

- a) alternância.
- b) adição.
- c) oposição.
- d) consequência.
- e) causalidade.

## 026 | CESGRANRIO 1992

'A good story,' he thought. So he went there – it took 36 hours by train and canoe.

– The relationship between these two sentences is NOT one of:

- a) consequence.
- b) conclusion.
- c) result.
- d) cause.
- e) time.

## 027 | ITA 1998

In an early article, McKay suggested that the occurrence of PAHs (polyaromatic hydrocarbons) and textural and mineralogical features in the Martian meteorite ALH84001 were consistent with the presence of past life on Mars. A series of technical comments and responses address whether abiotic processes could have instead produced these features.

SCIENCE – December 20, 1996.

– Assinale a conjunção que poderia ligar as ideias contidas nos dois períodos do texto anterior:

- a) Whereas
- b) Moreover
- c) Thus
- d) However
- e) Hence

**028 | ITA 1997 – ADAPTED**

At present, neither offers full access to the Internet – they are linked by a "gateway" through which e-mail can be sent and received, but which denies access to many of the delights the Net has to offer. \_\_\_\_\_, both companies are widening the gateways in the near future.

– A alternativa que melhor preenche a lacuna é:

- a) Besides.
- b) In addition.
- c) However.
- d) Furthermore.
- e) Finally.

**029 | UFRGS 1996**

\_\_\_\_\_ subdued the new territory, Americans had to face severe conditions.

- a) So as
- b) In order that
- c) As for
- d) In order to
- e) By order that

**030 | FATEC 2007**

A decade ago, Bogotá had a bad name. Violent crime was out of control. Rather than buying more guns or patrol cars, Bogotá's cops went for something bigger: science.

O advérbio "rather than" poderia ser substituído, sem prejuízo de significado, por:

- a) instead of.
- b) in addition to.
- c) as long as.
- d) now that.
- e) as far as.

**031 | FATEC 2007**

We will not arrest people at will as we are not oppressors.

– Nesse contexto, a conjunção "as" pode ser substituída, sem prejuízo de sentido, por:

- a) like.
- b) while.
- c) however.
- d) since.
- e) therefore.

**032 | UERJ 1997**

The word BUT in the sentence "But she's the only one" indicates:

- a) cause.
- b) contrast.
- c) addition.
- d) conclusion.

**033 | UERJ 1998 – ADAPTED**

Consumers can start questioning advertising in the category generally even the intent is to provide worthwhile information.

– The underlined word indicates:

- a) comparison.
- b) purpose.
- c) addition.
- d) contrast.

**034 | UERJ 1998 – ADAPTED**

Photojournalists are often people who feel a powerful social responsibility to document the atrocities of humanity IN ORDER TO provide evidence to the world.

– The capital world expression is a marker of:

- a) result.
- b) reason.
- c) purpose.
- d) consequence.

**035 | UNIRIO 1998**

The word AS in "And as stress begins to ebb you may find that it's replaced by a renewed sense of possibility and optimism" expresses the idea of:

- a) consequence.
- b) comparison.
- c) purpose.
- d) contrast.
- e) time.

## 036 | UFRGS 1998

In case you are childless or an alien from outer space and managed to avoid this craze, the Tamagotchi is a Keychain-size plastic egg that houses a small LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) in which "lives" a creature that you nurture by pushing a variety of buttons.

– A expressão "in case" pode ser substituída, sem alteração de sentido, por:

- a) So.
- b) As.
- c) When.
- d) Indeed.
- e) If.

## 037 | UFRGS 1998 – ADAPTED

Moreover, PCs and telecommunications technologies have enabled more women and men to work at home, increasing employment options and bringing the perennial kids-and-career battle to an end.

– Na sentença acima, a palavra MOREOVER pode ser substituída por:

- a) However.
- b) Such as.
- c) In addition to that.
- d) Provided that.
- e) Notwithstanding.

## 038 | PUCRS 2005

There was but one in the company who looked as if he knew exactly why he was there, and he kept conspicuously apart; walking to the far end of the platform, returning to the station door, then pacing up the track again, his chin sunk in the high collar or his overcoat, his burly shoulders drooping forward, his gait heavy and dogged.

– A expressão "as if" equivale a:

- a) tanto quanto.
- b) mas se.
- c) como se.
- d) ainda assim.
- e) assim se.

## 039 | UECE 1998 – ADAPTED

Assinale a frase em que o vocábulo THAT não é pronome relativo:

- a) Knowing THAT Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble, great care was taken to break to her as gently as possible the news of her husband's death.
- b) There stood, facing the open window, a comfortable, roomy armchair. Into this she sank, pressed down by a physical exhaustion THAT haunted her body and seemed to reach into her soul.
- c) There was something coming to her and she was waiting for it, fearfully. What was it? She did not know; it was too subtle and elusive to name. But she felt it, creeping out of the sky, reaching toward her through the sounds, the scents, the color THAT filled the air.
- d) She was beginning to recognize this thing THAT was approaching to possess her.

## 040 | FUVEST 1999

Despite French horror at England's violent football louts, who smashed up Marseilles on June 15th before a match between England and Tunisia, some Britons still get a friendly press in France: the Scots. They have been widely praised for their seemingly indomitable high spirits (amid expected defeat on the playing field) and sense of fair play. One French reporter, impressed by the "indestructible smile and ever-genuine kindness" of Scots fans, has called for an inquiry into the "euphoric effects" – more potent, it seems, than Viagra or Prozac – of wearing a kilt. Scottish fans who imbibe gallons of beer and whisky and who occasionally bare their bottoms are readily forgiven.

The Economist – June 20<sup>th</sup> 1998

– Choose the item which best completes the sentence, according to the passage:

\_\_\_\_\_ some Scottish fans bare their bottoms, they are readily forgiven.

- a) No matter
- b) Always if
- c) All the time
- d) Even when
- e) In spite of

## 041 | MACKENZIE 1998

She cleaned the house \_\_\_\_\_ she ironed the clothes.

- a) whatsoever
- b) and after that
- c) nevertheless
- d) so
- e) and after

## 042 | PUCRIO 2005

Mark the only option in which "as" has the SAME meaning that is presented in the following statement: "They use screen time as a reward or, paradoxically, to help kids wind down at bedtime."

- a) As they were really busy, they decided to let their children watch TV at bedtime.
- b) She read the survey as she was waiting for the bus.
- c) He became a scientist, as his father.
- d) As for her husband, their kids are free to watch TV.
- e) The research could be interpreted as an alert for parents.

## 043 | MACKENZIE 1998

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

Philip never borrowed money:

- a) not either from his parents or from the bank
- b) neither from his parents or from the bank
- c) both from his parents and from the bank
- d) either from his parents or from the bank
- e) neither from his parents and from the bank

## 044 | PUCRIO 1999 – ADAPTED

Compare that job market to the prospective immigrant labor force. Of recent arrivals, only 63% have finished high school. No surprise that, while immigrants make up only 12% of today's workforce, they clean half the restaurant tables in the U.S. Yet immigrants also are 50% more likely than Americans to have a graduate degree.

– The sentence "Yet immigrants also are 50% more likely than Americans to have a graduate degree" introduces:

- a) a conclusion.
- b) a definition.
- c) a contrast.
- d) a result.
- e) an example.

## 045 | PUCRIO 1999 – ADAPTED

As you are reading these words, you are taking part in one of the wonders of the natural world. For you and I belong to a species with a remarkable ability: we can shape events in each other's brains with exquisite precision.

– In "For you and I belong to a species... precision", the conjunction FOR can be understood as:

- a) however.
- b) already.
- c) and.
- d) because.
- e) therefore.

## 046 | ITA 1999

Considerando a "charge" a seguir bem como a sua tradução, assinale a opção cuja conjunção corresponda à palavra que foi excluída (entre parênteses) da fala do assessor de Clinton:



"A opinião pública ainda está a seu favor... a não ser que ela esteja mentindo para você".

- a) although
- b) whereas
- c) in spite of that
- d) unless
- e) for

## 047 | ITA 1999

Leia o recado de Ho Chi Minh aos franceses, em 1946:

"You can kill 10 of my men for every one I kill of yours, yet even at those odds, you will lose and I will win".

– Assinale a opção cuja conjunção tenha significado semelhante ao de "yet":

- a) therefore
- b) despite
- c) thus
- d) moreover
- e) however



**048 | UERJ 1999**

Of course the programmers who created this system could foresee this would cause a problem, but **AS WELL AS** a degree of short-termism there was a widespread disbelief that anyone would be using the same computers and programs nearly thirty years later.

– The expression "as well as" indicates:

- a) conclusion.
- b) condition.
- c) contrast.
- d) addition.

**049 | UFRRJ 1999 – ADAPTED**

The explosive growth in these regions is **DUE** not only **TO** high birth rates but to the young age at which mothers have their children, telescoping the time between generations.

– The expression **DUE TO** could be replaced by:

- a) since.
- b) towards.
- c) from.
- d) because of.
- e) during.

**050 | UFRRJ 1999**

The construction "such a... that" as in "Eating is such a passion here that it even shapes the cityscape" expresses:

- a) condition.
- b) purpose.
- c) result.
- d) contrast.
- e) manner.

**051 | UFSM 1999**

The new phones can be programmed to dial only a few numbers, **LIKE** home, or a parent's office.

– A palavra em destaque indica uma relação de:

- a) oposição.
- b) comparação.
- c) exemplificação.
- d) adição.
- e) causa – efeito.

**052 | PUCRIO 1998**

In the sentence "If you wrote about the international banking systems for bankers, your language and information would be more technical", the author intends to transmit an idea of:

- a) conclusion.
- b) addition.
- c) condition.
- d) comparison.
- e) contrast.

**053 | UNESP 2000**

\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Foley was reading the newspaper, Mrs. Foley was watching television.

- a) While
- b) As long
- c) In the meantime
- d) Because of
- e) How

**054 | ITA 2000 – ADAPTED**

But what has been so frustrating about the market reactions in recent months is that despite the surging economy, inflation has not been rising. It has remained flat, at around 3 percent, and **yet** Wall Street, certain that the shadow it sees is the ghost of higher inflation come to haunt the trading floors, has been clamoring to the Federal Reserve for higher rates. (...)

The New York Times Magazine. May 22, 1994.

– "Yet" quer dizer:

- a) apesar disso.
- b) ainda.
- c) já.
- d) conseqüentemente.
- e) até o momento.

**055 | UNIRIO 2000**

The teenager believes that \_\_\_\_\_ Camden has a bad reputation, it can change for the better.

- a) in spite.
- b) even though.
- c) because.
- d) unless.
- e) however.

**056 | UNIRIO 2000**

Speech is natural, \_\_\_\_\_, we learn to speak before we learn to read and write.

– The item which completes the sentence above in a meaningful way is:

- a) but.
- b) although.
- c) however.
- d) nevertheless.
- e) therefore.

**057 | UERJ 2000**

SIMILARLY, there has been a mad dash to book cabins on cruise ships.

– The capital word in expression indicates:

- a) comparison.
- b) explanation.
- c) conclusion.
- d) analogy.

**058 | JFS 2014**

Complete the following sentence meaningfully:

He fled the country \_\_\_\_\_ he be captured and imprisoned.

- a) otherwise
- b) lest
- c) or else
- d) ergo
- e) in order to

**059 | UERJ 2001**

A single conjunction may express multiple meanings. In "Short of trying to collect every book in existence, as the ancient library did", the word AS conveys the idea of:

- a) cause.
- b) comparison.
- c) simultaneity.
- d) contradiction.

**060 | UFPE 2001 – ADAPTED**

The giant panda is China's national symbol. But it is an endangered species, with just 1,000 animals believed to exist in the wild.

– In "BUT it is an endangered species" the connective BUT gives the idea of:

- a) consequence.
- b) conclusion.
- c) contrast.
- d) addition.
- e) emphasis.

**061 | UFF 2001**

In the sentence, "In the meantime, Judge Robert Kaye will issue his final judgment on the jury's verdict", IN THE MEANTIME could be replaced by:

- a) During.
- b) Nevertheless.
- c) Actually.
- d) Meanwhile.
- e) However.

**062 | UEL 2001**

Na sentença "Carr, HOWEVER, thought of a way to spot them", a palavra HOWEVER poderia ser substituída por:

- a) nevertheless.
- b) also.
- c) since.
- d) never.
- e) but.

**063 | ITA 2001 – ADAPTED**

## SINGAPORE

In a 1975 survey, only 27 per cent of people over age 40 claimed to understand English, whereas among 15-20-year-olds, the proportion was over 87 per cent. There is also evidence of quite widespread use in family settings. In such an environment, therefore, it is not surprising that a local variety ('Singaporean English') should have begun to emerge.

## MALAYSIA

Malay-medium education was introduced, with English as an obligatory subject but increasingly being seen as a value for international rather than intranational purposes – more a foreign language than a second language.

The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language  
David Crystal – CUP, 1995

– Sinônimos para THEREFORE (texto sobre Singapura) e para RATHER THAN (texto sobre Malásia) são, respectivamente:

- a) however – more than
- b) altogether – before
- c) thus – despite
- d) as a consequence – and
- e) consequently – instead of

#### 064 | PUCRS 2001 – ADAPTED

In an era of feminist and politically correct values, not to mention the belief that all men and women are created equal, the fact that all men and women are not – and that some are more beautiful than others – disturbs, confuses, even angers.

– The word "even" is used in the same meaning as in:

- a) We will not be even until you pay me.
- b) Even if he attends, he may not participate.
- c) He is willing, even eager, to do it.
- d) She numbered all the even pages of the book.
- e) After washing, the colors may not be even.

#### 065 | PUCRS 2002 – ADAPTED

Once they are agreed, the new guidelines will go through a series of trials, at first primarily at Cambridge University, before being issued nationally.

– O termo "once" pode ser substituído por:

- a) Before.
- b) As soon as.
- c) If.
- d) Unless.
- e) At any time.

#### 066 | PUCRS 2002 – ADAPTED

The first time I saw Walter Salles's brilliant Brazilian film Central Station (Central do Brasil) was on the same day I had to see Robin Williams's "Patch Adams", which is more or less its American counterpart. (...) Both are about optimism in the face of adversity, with Salles dealing with the reformation of a cynical woman, while Williams strives to regenerate the entire medical profession.

– A palavra **while** é usada com o mesmo sentido no texto e na alternativa:

- a) We must have been burgled while we were asleep.
- b) You can go swimming while I am working on this paper.
- c) While I am willing to help, I do not have too much time available.
- d) While you are good at science, your friend is absolutely hopeless.
- e) They chatted for a while before they walked into the theater.

#### 067 | UNIFESP 2002 – ADAPTED

Na frase "The rise of molecular biology since the late 1950s has had the gradual and quite unforeseen effect of turning the eyes of medical scientists increasingly toward the basic mechanisms of life, rather than disease and death", a expressão **rather than** pode ser substituída, sem mudar o sentido, por:

- a) even if.
- b) in order to.
- c) moreover.
- d) furthermore
- e) instead of.

#### 068 | UNIFESP 2002 – ADAPTED

Until the mid-1960s, medical research was primarily driven by the desire to solve the problems of sick people. Although Aristotle was what might be termed today a pure laboratory investigator, with no thought of the clinical usefulness of his findings, the vast majority of those physicians later influenced by his contributions to biology were trying to solve the mysteries of human anatomy and physiology for the distinct purpose of combating sickness.

– A palavra "although" indica uma ideia de:

- a) alternância.
- b) exemplificação.
- c) oposição.
- d) condição.
- e) enumeração

#### 069 | PUCRIO 2002 – ADAPTED

The sentence "While French at one time was the foreign language most favored by educated Brazilians, nowadays many younger citizens are required in school to learn English as a second language and are seen chatting in English at the mall, exercising their bilingual skills" expresses an idea of:

- a) addition.
- b) result.
- c) definition.
- d) conclusion.
- e) contrast.

#### 070 | MACKENZIE 2002

In which of the sentences can "since" be replaced by "because"?

- a) I have enjoyed science since I was a child.
- b) I am interested in this article since I like science.
- c) I've been studying science since 1988.
- d) Lots of strange things have happened here since last week.
- e) Since his trip to the States, he's been very ill.

#### 071 | PUCSP 2002

Among married women, labor-force participation rates rose 10 percentage points per decade for each 10-year period from 1940 to 1990. So today, the rates are over 70 percent for all women age 25 to 64, and a little over 80 percent for women who have bachelor's degrees.

– Na frase "So today, the rates are over 70 percent for all women age 25 to 64", a palavra **so** pode ser substituída, sem alterar o sentido, por:

- a) Therefore.
- b) If.
- c) However.
- d) Nevertheless.
- e) Even if.

#### 072 | FATEC 2000

Assinale a alternativa que contém uma palavra equivalente a **thus**, empregada no seguinte texto:

A child who spends too much time on video games may not disengage from a simulated world and **THUS** may be confused in the real one.

- a) although
- b) instead
- c) therefore
- d) however
- e) whereas

#### 073 | UFRGS 2000 – ADAPTED

Swiss cheese? Roquefort? Is it Gouda? Well... we all know the moon isn't really made of cheese. Cheese is just one of the many different images seen in the charcoal-gray, black, and white markings created by various lunar craters and basins. (...) The Chinese see a rabbit in the dark areas and a toad in the white.

(Fonte: Astronomy, Sept. 1999)

– De acordo com o texto, complete a sentença abaixo com a alternativa correta:

The Chinese can see \_\_\_\_\_ a rabbit \_\_\_\_\_ a toad on the lunar markings.

- a) neither – nor
- b) and – or
- c) either – and
- d) both – or
- e) both – and

#### 074 | UFSM 2001 – ADAPTED

A Florida panther rests quietly in the Everglades of southwestern Florida. **ALTHOUGH** protected by the Endangered Species Act, only 30 Florida panthers are believed to survive in the Everglades victims of disease and shrinking habitat as well as illegal hunting and automobiles.

– A palavra destacada no excerto acima estabelece uma relação de:

- a) finalidade.
- b) adição.
- c) tempo.
- d) concessão.
- e) condição.

#### 075 | PUCSP 2001 – ADAPTED

Besides providing clues to understanding human biology, learning about nonhuman organisms' DNA sequences can lead to an understanding of their natural capabilities that can be applied toward solving challenges in health care, energy sources, agriculture, and environmental cleanup.

– A palavra **BESIDES**, sublinhada no fragmento acima, indica uma relação de:

- a) adição.
- b) oposição.
- c) consequência.
- d) exemplificação.
- e) finalidade.

**076 | JFS 2015**

I used notes **lest** faulty memory should lead me astray.

– O vocábulo em negrito na sentença acima equivale semanticamente a:

- a) rather than
- b) for fear that.
- c) regardless of.
- d) in spite of that.
- e) in addition to that.

**077 | MACKENZIE 2001**

Indicate the alternative that best completes the sentence:

The road was in bad condition:

- a) despite, I was very late.
- b) however, we didn't stop.
- c) nonetheless, the road was long.
- d) in fact, it was 7 o'clock.
- e) if I had more time, I'd call you.

**078 | MACKENZIE 2001**

\_\_\_\_\_ it rained hard, the plane took \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) In spite of – on
- b) Unless – out of
- c) If – out
- d) Although – off
- e) But – over

**079 | UERJ 2002**

What they have in common is the sight of Brazil as it sheds its image as eternally easygoing.

– The two instances of the word AS in the sentence above establish the following semantic relations:

- a) causality and addition
- b) alternation and purpose
- c) concession and contrast
- d) temporality and comparison

**080 | UFSCAR 2000**

That's not to say humanity can't become extinct. A 50-mile-wide asteroid crashing down from space would do it. So could a sudden and thorough collapse of earth's ecosystem through pollution, deforestation and the like – unless we establish some colonies in space beforehand.

– A palavra **unless** indica uma relação de:

- a) adição.
- b) exemplificação.
- c) ressalva.
- d) oposição.
- e) consequência.

**081 | PUCRS 2000 – ADAPTED**

The word **while** as in "The groom got the idea of corporate sponsorships while working in a small struggling animation studio that often had to barter for services" is used with the same meaning as in:

- a) I watched the show a while ago.
- b) Sabrina is blonde while Tom is redheaded.
- c) While she knows he's not rich, she still wants to marry him.
- d) I met her while I was studying at PUC.
- e) We haven't seen them for a while.

**082 | UFRN 2000 – ADAPTED**

Through Lisbon flowed not only the gold of Brazil and West Africa and the spices of the East Indies, but new treasures of knowledge, new maps, accounts of different peoples and societies, new animal and botanical species.

– A expressão correlativa **not only... but** indica:

- a) adversidade.
- b) exclusividade.
- c) negação.
- d) adição.

**083 | JFS 2015**

\_\_\_\_\_ you can sign the form, please print it out and mail it to this address.

- a) So as to
- b) In order that
- c) In order to
- d) Besides
- e) Although

## 084 | FATEC 1999 – ADAPTED

Because of its vision-disturbing side effects, the drug has also been suspected of contributing to at least one plane crash. Indeed, a Federal Aviation Administration pamphlet recommends a prudent "six hours from Viagra to throttle". Still, the news about Viagra is mostly happy. It works for many men, and Pfizer, the manufacturer, estimates that 5 million prescriptions have been written.

– Assinale a alternativa que apresenta a palavra que expressa a mesma ideia de **still** em "Still, the news about Viagra is mostly happy":

- a) Thus.
- b) Therefore.
- c) Hence.
- d) Nevertheless.
- e) Finally.

## 085 | FURG 1999

GOOD NEWS Some of the most notorious chemicals in the 1960s and 1970s such as the pesticide DDT, and PCBs – used in a variety of goods, from electrical equipment to paint – have been banned or heavily restricted. Shipments of toxic waste are carefully controlled by an international treaty. However, we have little idea of the long-term effects of all but a few of the 70,000 and more chemicals that are in regular use.

– O termo HOWEVER é empregado para:

- a) expressar ideia de tempo.
- b) dar ideia de consequência.
- c) fazer referência a uma ideia já mencionada.
- d) apresentar ideias semelhantes.
- e) introduzir uma ideia que se opõe à anterior.

## 086 | PUCRS 1999 – ADAPTED

But neither the park nor the mountains are enough to explain why Hay attracts so many visitors.

The expression "neither... nor" excludes both "the park" and "the mountains." If they were to be included, the correct expression(s) would be:

- I. not only... but also
- II. either... or
- III. as well as

– The correct alternative is:

- a) I.
- b) I and II.
- c) I and III.
- d) I, II and III.
- e) II and III.

## 087 | UNIT 1999

The sentence "Although no one can predict the full effect to the current information revolution, we can see changes in our daily lives" expresses an idea of:

- a) addition.
- b) cause.
- c) contrast.
- d) time.
- e) consequence.

## 088 | MACKENZIE 2000

\_\_\_\_\_ capable of walking upright, medieval men did so for short periods of time.

- a) As if
- b) Since
- c) Until
- d) Because
- e) Though

## 089 | MACKENZIE 2000

Choose the alternative in which WHILE is being used to express a contrast:

- a) While the machines are working, let's have some coffee.
- b) I usually take a shower while my mom is preparing breakfast.
- c) What were you doing while Peter was studying?
- d) While she was in bed, he read the paper.
- e) My dad is a dreamer, while my mom is too realistic

## 090 | UFRRJ 2000

"I was giving a talk in a large auditorium in New England WHEN A WOMAN SITTING IN THE BALCONY STOOD UP".

– The selected passage expresses an idea of:

- a) purpose.
- b) cause.
- c) place.
- d) time.
- e) condition.

## 091 | UFSM 2002

There is great evidence of the benefits of Yoga, \_\_\_\_\_, some people still question this practice.

- a) consequently
- b) thus
- c) however
- d) despite
- e) while

## 092 | JFS 2015

I always keep fruit in the fridge \_\_\_\_\_ keep insects off it.

- a) since
- b) once
- c) in addition to
- d) so as to
- e) so that

## 093 | FATEC 2002

A palavra **although** em "Although many became ill the next day, some guests didn't show symptoms for several days" indica uma relação de sentido de:

- a) tempo.
- b) explicação.
- c) consequência.
- d) concessão.
- e) adversidade.

## 094 | UNIRIO 2002

Whether it spreads joy or alarm, the body-shaping trend is a boom that is still growing.

– The capital word discourse marker WHETHER introduces a (an):

- a) result;
- b) example;
- c) condition;
- d) comparison;
- e) choice of alternatives.

## 095 | JFS 2012

Mark the synonym to the words in bold in the sentence below:

**Inasmuch as** you are the older employer, you are responsible for the performance of these men.

- a) Unless
- b) Still
- c) In addition
- d) Since
- e) Hence

## 096 | ITA 2003 – ADAPTED

If all my relatives suddenly died and all my friendships dried up and all of my subscriptions were cancelled and all of my bills were paid, I would still be guaranteed mail – two pieces a week, by my estimation – for the credit card companies would still want me.

– A palavra FOR, em destaque na linha 4, poderia ser substituída por:

- a) yet.
- b) why.
- c) still.
- d) but.
- e) because.

## 097 | FATEC 2003 – ADAPTED

A palavra **though** em "Anyone can contract lupus, though it's most common among those between 15 and 44" indica uma relação de:

- a) tempo.
- b) concessão.
- c) consequência.
- d) explicação.
- e) causa.

## 098 | JFS 2012

Fill in the gap suitably:

We were unable to get sponsoring and \_\_\_\_\_ had to abandon the project.

- a) provided
- b) regardless
- c) notwithstanding
- d) despite
- e) ergo

## 099 | UNIFESP 2003 – ADAPTED

Moreover, they do not allow patients to act meaningfully.

– Na frase acima, a palavra MOREOVER pode ser substituída, sem mudar o sentido, por:

- a) Furthermore.
- b) However.
- c) Thus.
- d) Nevertheless.
- e) Rather.

#### 100 | UFRGS 2001 – ADAPTED

Woody Allen's 'Sweet and Lowdown' has received great critical acclaim, not least in the perceptive review of it by Jonathan Romney. But not even he has discussed the aspect of the film I found the most intriguing.

– A palavra "But" poderia ser substituída sem alteração de sentido por:

- a) although.
- b) nevertheless.
- c) therefore.
- d) whatever.
- e) despite.

#### 101 | PUCPR 2003

Mark the alternative that offers the best way to complete the sentences below:

- I. Francis is engaged to be married, \_\_\_\_\_ she is still in doubt about her getting married.
- II. Tom does not have a new car, \_\_\_\_\_ does he have an apartment of his own.
- III. After dinner, Lee either plays cards \_\_\_\_\_ watches TV.
- IV. Joanne loves dancing \_\_\_\_\_ singing.
- V. Michael and Peter should read more books, \_\_\_\_\_ they will take a literature test soon.

- a) but – nor – and – and – for
- b) but – or – or – and – so
- c) yet – nor – or – in addition – so
- d) but – nor – and – or – so
- e) yet – nor – or – and – for

#### 102 | UERJ 2003

And, since the "who" and "where" of our lives are always changing, so is our understanding of truth.

– SINCE and SO in the sentence above may be notionally replaced by:

- a) if and thus.
- b) therefore and but.
- c) hence and instead.
- d) because and likewise.

#### 103 | PUCSP 2003 – ADAPTED

In 1995, the Brazilian daily "Folha de São Paulo" bore this headline: "World Bank Report Indicates Brazil Is the Country with the Greatest Social and Economic Disparity in the World". The article reports that 51.3 percent of Brazilian income is concentrated in 10 percent of the population. The wealthiest 20 percent own 67.5 percent of Brazil, while the 20 percent who are poorest have only 2.1 percent. It was that way when I was a boy, and it is still that way. As we reached adolescence, my generation dreamed of inverting this brutal legacy.

– Na frase "As we reached adolescence, my generation dreamed...", a palavra **As** pode ser substituída, sem mudar o sentido, por:

- a) like.
- b) whatever.
- c) when.
- d) as well as.
- e) then.

#### 104 | PUCRS 2003

It Takes Tech to Tango Way past Ikea lies a Swedish housing complex that is ecologically sound and wired for all sorts of remote control fiddling with heat, power and security. Peter Soderlholm pays two or three times the market rate for the 850-square-foot apartment he and his wife moved into last year in the Swedish city of Malmo, an apartment about half the size of their previous home. That's quite a premium for a unit located on a contaminated former Saab factory site, even if it sits by the sea and on a clear day offers a view of the Danish coast 10 miles away. But Soderlholm and his wife, Gunvor, are happy to pay: they live in Tango, a green-and-wired 27-unit complex that decontaminates its own soil, recycles its water into a rebuilt marsh ecology, generates power from renewable sources, uses roof space to put oxygen back into the environment and, through sensors and broadband Web access, allows owners to remotely monitor and control everything from energy use to electronic key access. Soderlholm can sit on his balcony, survey the Oresund like a sea captain, and know that he lives on a showcase for the convergence of home technologies that, piece by piece, are popping up in developments in Europe and the United States.

("Popular Science", May 2003)

– In the sentence "But Soderlholm and his wife, Gunvor, are happy to pay", the word "but" could be replaced by:



- a) Except for.
- b) Therefore.
- c) Yet.
- d) Just.
- e) While.

## 105 | UNIRIO 2003

In "You hate air conditioning, YET your houses deal with changes in the weather," the discourse marker **yet** denotes:

- a) addition.
- b) cause.
- c) contrast.
- d) comparison.
- e) condition.

## 106 | PUCSP 2003

Na frase "Students were either leftist or they would keep their mouths shut". A expressão **either... or** indica uma ideia de:

- a) exclusão.
- b) inclusão.
- c) gradação.
- d) predominância.
- e) enumeração.

## 107 | JFS 2015

Fill in the gaps correctly:

- I. It's very humid. \_\_\_\_\_, you can easily get sunburnt.
- II. I can come \_\_\_\_\_ I can leave by 4.00.
- III. The products are poorly constructed; \_\_\_\_\_, they break easily.

– Now, mark the correct item:

- a) I. Also – II. provides that – III. however
- b) I. Also – II. as long as – III. ergo
- c) I. Furthermore – II as long as – III. nevertheless
- d) I. Furthermore – II. unless – III. ergo
- e) I. Moreover – II. provided that – III. thus far

## 108 | PUCSP 2005

Com base na seguinte frase, responda à questão:

"Yet, just as those made of wood, bark, reeds, feathers, and animal skins are fragile, even ephemeral, so is this culture".

– A expressão "... just as ... so is ..." indica uma relação de:

- a) diferença.
- b) comparação.
- c) consequência.
- d) reiteração.
- e) ponto de vista.

## 109 | UNESP 1997

Marque a alternativa que completa as lacunas na sentença a seguir corretamente:

Charles \_\_\_\_\_ Mary are brother \_\_\_\_\_ sister.

- a) or / and
- b) and / or
- c) and / but
- d) and / and
- e) but / and

## 110 | PUCPR 2005



**"It was called the Great Depression because there weren't any malls, so everyone was depressed."**

– In "... BECAUSE there weren't any malls, SO everyone was depressed", the ideas expressed by the capital words are respectively:

- a) comparison – result
- b) reason – addition
- c) contrast – result
- d) consequence – condition
- e) reason – consequence

## 111 | JFS 2012

No texto abaixo, os vocábulos em destaque expressam, respectivamente:

Newsweek circa 1965 and the iPad may seem worlds apart, **but** what they have in common outweighs their differences. Both eschew style over substance **while** wholeheartedly embracing substance with style. Marrying the 1965 version of Newsweek to the 2012 iPad's technology, we created a design that respectfully tips its hat to the past without ever getting stuck there. Call it retro with mojo. Won't you join us on the elevator.

- a) contraste e concessão.
- b) contraste e adição.
- c) contraste e simultaneidade.
- d) concessão e contraste.
- e) concessão e simultaneidade.

#### 112 | UECE 2000

O vocábulo BUT, na frase "But Bobby Crabtree and his wife thought Matilda was staying with friends that night", classifica-se gramaticalmente como:

- a) verbo
- b) pronome
- c) conjunção
- d) advérbio

#### 113 | UFC 2005 – ADAPTED

The twelve days of the event led to a series of infrastructure changes that will very much improve the quality of life for citizens in Greece, especially groups of people with restricted mobility. \_\_\_\_\_, the greatest legacy of the Athens 2004 Paralympic Games will be a new social perception of the disabled.

– The appropriate expression to complete the blank in line 04 is:

- a) Besides
- b) However
- c) In general
- d) Once more
- e) For instance

#### 114 | UFC 2000

The sentence "Yet their ambitions and their dreams are a mirror image of our own – and our response to them says a great deal about us as individuals, as a country" is equivalent in meaning to:

- a) In other words, their ambitions and their dreams are a mirror image of our own – and our response to them says a great deal about us as individuals, as a country.
- b) As a result, their ambitions and their dreams are a mirror image of our own – and our response to them says a great deal about us as individuals, as a country.
- c) In addition, their ambitions and their dreams are a mirror image of our own – and our response to them says a great deal about us as individuals, as a country.
- d) Similarly, their ambitions and their dreams are a mirror image of our own - and our response to them says a great deal about us as individuals, as a country.
- e) Still, their ambitions and their dreams are a mirror image of our own – and our response to them says a great deal about us as individuals, as a country.

#### 115 | ITA 2006

Leia atentamente todo o período transcrito abaixo, verifique as ideias contidas nas orações introduzidas por **unless** e **hence** e assinale a opção que, respectivamente, expressa tais ideias.

Unless the administration changes its approach, it will continue to erode America's good name, and hence its ability to effectively influence world affairs.

- a) uma causa e uma concessão.
- b) uma explicação e uma adição.
- c) uma condição e uma explicação.
- d) uma explicação e uma conclusão.
- e) uma condição e uma conclusão.

#### 116 | FAAP 1975

\_\_\_\_\_ he was waiting for the news, he looked very angry.

- a) If
- b) While
- c) Why
- d) Since
- e) How

#### 117 | UERJ 2006

Connectors establish a set of semantic roles while linking clauses. Observe the kind of link employed in the following sentence.

"It isn't simply that he accepts the factual existence of power or legitimacy; RATHER, it's that he accepts that an authority figure is justified in making a decision without also explaining the reason for that."

– The information that follows the spotted connector functions as:

- a) enumeration.
- b) replacement.
- c) reinforcement.
- d) exemplification.

#### 118 | FATEC 2007

O advérbio **rather than** em "Rather than buying more guns or patrol cars, Bogotá's cops went for something bigger: science" poderia ser substituído, sem prejuízo de significado, por:

- a) instead of.
- b) in addition to.
- c) as long as.
- d) now that.
- e) as far as.

#### 119 | UNIFESP 2007

Em "The United States might buy up credits instead of reducing their own emissions", a expressão **instead of** indica:

- a) reiteração.
- b) substituição.
- c) alternância.
- d) sugestão.
- e) causalidade.

#### 120 | JFS 2011

In the sentence:

Even though some investors thought the upgrade had been long overdue, few expected it to materialise before the end of the year due to current global uncertainty.

– The expressions **even though** and **due to** express, respectively, ideas of:

- a) cause and effect.
- b) contrast and addition.
- c) contrast and resulting.
- d) complementarity and consequence.
- e) resulting and effect.

#### 121 | JFS 2012

Which of the following sentences can be filled in correctly with the word 'instead'?

- a) I think I'd like to stay at home this evening \_\_\_\_\_ go out.
- b) You can go \_\_\_\_\_ me, if you want.
- c) There's no coffee – would you like a cup of tea \_\_\_\_\_?
- d) Small cities aren't very noisy \_\_\_\_\_ they can be fun.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ all my work, I still failed the exam.

#### 122 | IME/CG 2012

They seem to have the same number of stars as fully grown galaxies in the present-day Universe. \_\_\_\_\_, their sizes are four to five times smaller and their densities are a hundred times larger than their present-day counterparts.

- a) Whenever
- b) Even though
- c) Though
- d) However
- e) Although

#### 123 | IME 2012 – ADAPTED

Complete as lacunas com as palavras corretas.

Atmospheric Physics is the study of physical processes in the atmosphere; understanding the climate and the weather, and the physical reasons \_\_\_\_\_ it is as it is and how it might change in the future. My own particular research background is in radiative transfer and by that I mean the transport of electromagnetic radiation through the atmosphere; \_\_\_\_\_ the Sun's radiation coming in, getting absorbed and scattered in the air, and the transfer of heat radiation emitted by the Earth's surface.

- a) as – neither
- b) because – if
- c) for – but
- d) why – both
- e) that – not only

#### 124 | EFOMM 2010

She has tried to reach them four times on the phone without success. Hence she needs to write them as her last option.

– The underlined connective expresses the idea of:

- a) addition
- b) conclusion
- c) enumeration
- d) contrast
- e) concession

## 125 | JFS 2012

New York City closed several blocks of Broadway in 2009 to create a pedestrian plaza around Times Square – a much-publicized experiment that in February became permanent policy, **even though** it did not improve traffic flow as much as hoped. The Big Apple has also dabbled in shorter-term but larger-scale street closures, barring cars on a stretch of streets leading from the Brooklyn Bridge to Central Park on a series of summer Saturdays in 2008 and 2009. And on June 7, New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg announced a somewhat less sexy **but nonetheless** significant change in the city's infrastructure, instituting dedicated bus-only lanes on Manhattan's East Side to speed transit up and down the island.

– As expressões em NEGRITO no excerto acima podem ser substituídas, respectivamente, por:

- a) although e yet.
- b) besides e nevertheless.
- c) since e even though.
- d) however e therefore.
- e) though e moreover.

## 126 | EFOMM 2013

He says he's not wealthy, and \_\_\_\_\_ he owns a house at the beach and drives a BMW.

- a) so
- b) so that
- c) because
- d) unless
- e) yet

## 127 | IME 2013

No sooner had we arrived at the beach, \_\_\_\_\_ it began pouring down.

- a) than
- b) when
- c) so
- d) that
- e) and

## 128 | IME 2013

Internships have value, \_\_\_\_\_ or not students are paid.

- a) if
- b) as long
- c) whether
- d) because
- e) as

## 129 | JFS 2013

The evening was very pleasant, **albeit** a little quiet.

– O vocábulo em negrito acima pode ser substituído, sem causar alteração no sentido da sentença por:

- a) although.
- b) unless.
- c) moreover.
- d) hence.
- e) provided.

## 130 | JFS 2013

He took to the stage \_\_\_\_\_ he had been preparing for this moment all his life.

– A lacuna na sentença acima deve ser preenchida por:

- a) if
- b) like
- c) as
- d) as though
- e) nevertheless

## 131 | EFOMM 2015

Which conjunction correctly completes the sentence?

\_\_\_\_\_ he left school at 16, he still managed to become prime minister.

- a) Because
- b) Even though
- c) Provided that
- d) So
- e) Thus

## 132 | IME 2014

There are many forms of prejudice and oppression, \_\_\_\_\_ based on race, but on gender, class, sexual orientation, etc.

- a) as well as
- b) not just
- c) in addition to
- d) simply
- e) on the contrary

## 133 | IME 2014

\_\_\_\_\_ the FIFA president and vice president will be in Brazil for the World Soccer Cup.

- a) Either
- b) Also
- c) Too
- d) Both
- e) Neither

#### 134 | UFRGS 2013 – ADAPTED

An Amazonian tribe has been discovered that has no concept of time or dates. The Amondawa people of Brazil do not even have words for "time", "week", "month" or "year", said Chris Sinha, of the University of Portsmouth. (...) There are no words for such concepts as "next week" or "last year", only divisions of day and night and rainy and dry seasons. It was also found nobody in the community has an age. \_\_\_\_\_, they change their names to reflect their life-stage and position within their society. For example, a little child will give up his or her name to a newborn sibling and take on a new one. (...)

Adapted from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/>

– Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da linha 08.

- a) Because
- b) Whereas
- c) Meanwhile
- d) Therefore
- e) Instead

#### 135 | UFRGS 2013

Although many texters like to be different and enjoy breaking linguistic rules, they also know they need to be understood.

– The word **Although** can be replaced, without any change in form or meaning, by:

- a) Though.
- b) Despite.
- c) However.
- d) Even so.
- e) In spite of.

#### 136 | UFRGS 2014

To understand the logic behind this discursive construction of fans, we must reconsider what we mean by taste. Concepts of "good taste," appropriate conduct, or aesthetic merit are not natural or universal; rather, they are rooted in social experience and reflect particular class interests.

– Select the alternative which could replace **rather** (l. 04) without significant change in meaning.

- a) instead
- b) indeed
- c) but
- d) although
- e) however

#### 137 | EN 2010

Which alternative below completes the text correctly?

I certainly didn't think the film was boring. \_\_\_\_\_, I really enjoyed it.

- a) In spite
- b) Although
- c) Unfortunately
- d) On the other hand
- e) On the contrary

#### 138 | EN 2011

Which of the alternatives below completes the sentence correctly?

The receptionist allowed Mary into the concert hall \_\_\_\_\_ she was late.

- a) however
- b) still
- c) yet
- d) in spite of
- e) although

#### 139 | EN 2012

Which option best completes the sentence below?

The little girl wouldn't go into the sea \_\_\_\_\_ her mother did so, too.

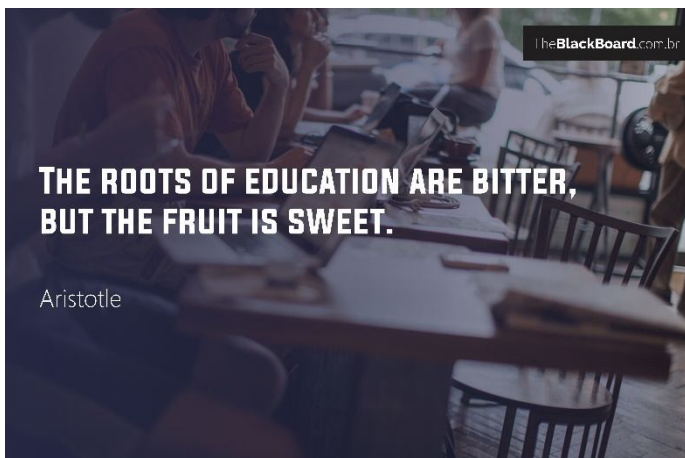
- a) except for
- b) unless
- c) also
- d) if not
- e) but also

## 140 | EN 2013

Which of the alternatives completes the sentence correctly?

Harry went to the office on Monday \_\_\_\_\_ not feeling well.

- a) although
- b) until
- c) in spite of
- d) however
- e) because



## Question Tags

## 001 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à sequência de Question Tags adequados para completar as frases a seguir:

1. He isn't at home, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. That will happen, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. She hasn't a cue, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. It rains a lot, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) isn't he; won't it; has he; doesn't it
- b) is it; will it; does she; has it
- c) isn't he; will it; has she; hasn't it
- d) is he; won't it; has she; doesn't it
- e) isn't he; won't he; has she; does it

## 002 | FUVEST 1978

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna:

He doesn't study here, \_\_\_\_\_ he?

- a) doesn't
- b) do
- c) did
- d) does
- e) don't

## 003 | UNESP 1987

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Your name is Mary, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) isn't you
- b) isn't it
- c) aren't it
- d) aren't you
- e) isn't he

## 004 | UNESP 1988

Politics is a science, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) weren't they
- b) isn't it
- c) wouldn't he
- d) wasn't it
- e) won't they

**005 | UEL 1995**

He hasn't seen you lately, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) has he
- b) is it
- c) have you
- d) have we
- e) haven't you

**006 | FEI 1997**

He'll be back soon, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) will he
- b) doesn't he
- c) shall he
- d) won't he
- e) couldn't he

**007 | FUVEST 1998**

Escolha a question tag correta para "I knew I would be a scientist":

- a) didn't I?
- b) wasn't I?
- c) won't I?
- d) don't I?
- e) would I?

**008 | UDESC 1997**

Complete with the CORRECT alternative:

The sun shone the whole day, \_\_\_\_\_ it?

- a) is
- b) did
- c) doesn't
- d) didn't
- e) isn't

**009 | FMTM 1998**

You can sing well, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) didn't you
- b) can't you
- c) don't you
- d) doesn't you
- e) couldn't you

**010 | JFS 1999**

Roy read the newspaper this morning before his father, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) didn't he
- b) doesn't he
- c) is he
- d) did he
- e) does he

**011 | JFS 2002**

Em qual das alternativas abaixo a 'question tag' está errada?

- a) Let's go to a disco, shall we?
- b) Do the exercises, will you?
- c) Mariah put the book on the armchair, doesn't she?
- d) Let me go with you, shall I?
- e) The teacher came to help us, didn't she?

**012 | JFS 2002**

The Titanic sank in 1912, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) didn't she
- b) didn't it
- c) hadn't it
- d) hadn't she
- e) doesn't it

**013 | ITA 1984**

Michiko and Yamashiro are not Japanese, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) are
- b) aren't they
- c) aren't them
- d) are they
- e) are they not

**014 | ITA 1985**

You know you have to study more, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) do you
- b) don't you
- c) do you not
- d) not know
- e) not you know

**015 | ITA 1991**

I am not as good at football as he is, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) aren't I
- b) is he
- c) no
- d) am I
- e) am

**016 | ITA 1992**

A alternativa que corretamente preenche o claro de One never knows what to expect, \_\_\_\_\_? é:

- a) isn't it
- b) does one
- c) one knows
- d) knows one
- e) do we

**017 | EN 1989**

The cheque of the customer had not been returned:

- a) hadn't it?
- b) does it?
- c) hasn't it?
- d) did it?
- e) had it?

**018 | AFA 1997**

We can't do without him, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) can us
- b) can we
- c) can ours
- d) can't he

**019 | AFA 2000**

Choose the correct question for the context: You are speaking to your daughter. You want to make sure that she turned off the stove. You ask her:

- a) You turned off the stove, did you?
- b) You do turn off the stove, didn't you?
- c) You didn't turn off the stove, did you?
- d) You did turn off the stove, didn't you?

**020 | EFOMM 2012**

Choose the option with the correct tag questions for the sentences below.

1. You weren't listening, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. She doesn't know him, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. I'm a bit overweight, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Don't open your eyes, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) weren't you / does she / aren't I / do you
- b) were you / doesn't she / aren't I / do you
- c) were you / does she / aren't I / will you
- d) weren't you / does she / am I not / will you
- e) were you / doesn't she / am I not / do you

**021 | EFOMM 2013**

Choose the option with the correct tag questions for the sentences below.

- I. Let's start the presentation, \_\_\_\_\_?
- II. Nobody phoned, \_\_\_\_\_?
- III. Don't open your books, \_\_\_\_\_?
- IV. There is a nice restaurant near here, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) won't we / did they / do you / is there
- b) will we / didn't they / don't you / isn't there
- c) shall we / did they / do you / isn't there
- d) shall we / did they / will you / isn't there
- e) will we / didn't they / will you / is there

**022 | EN 2011**

Which of the alternatives below completes the sentence correctly?

Let's go to the mall, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) will we
- b) won't we
- c) shall we
- d) don't we
- e) let we

**023 | EN 2012**

Which is the correct option to complete the sentence below?

He's done a lot of work today, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) hasn't he
- b) does he
- c) isn't he
- d) doesn't he
- e) is he

**024 | EN 2013**

Which is the correct alternative to complete this sentence?

There's been a rumor that Jane is seeing someone from the office, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) is there
- b) isn't there
- c) has there
- d) hasn't there
- e) doesn't it



## 025 | JFS 2015

Fill in the gaps correctly:

- Be punctual, \_\_\_\_\_?
- She has a beautiful accent, \_\_\_\_\_?
- He'd played hockey, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) could you – doesn't she – didn't he
- b) could you – hasn't she – hadn't he
- c) can you – doesn't she – didn't he
- d) will you – hasn't she – hadn't he
- e) will you – doesn't she – hadn't he

## Rejoinders

## 001 | FUVEST 1978

My mother doesn't drink tea and \_\_\_\_\_ do I.

- a) or
- b) also
- c) too
- d) either
- e) neither

## 002 | MACKENZIE 1997

Anne disliked our new roommate, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) I didn't too
- b) I didn't either
- c) neither did I
- d) never did he
- e) so did I

## 003 | MACKENZIE 1999

I haven't finished the homework and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) my brother hasn't either
- b) neither my brother
- c) so did my brother
- d) either hasn't my brother
- e) neither does my brother

## 004 | MACKENZIE 2002

Paulo knows how to drive a truck and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Mark does neither
- b) either does Mark
- c) so does Mark
- d) nor does Mark
- e) Mark does either

## 005 | EFOMM 2006

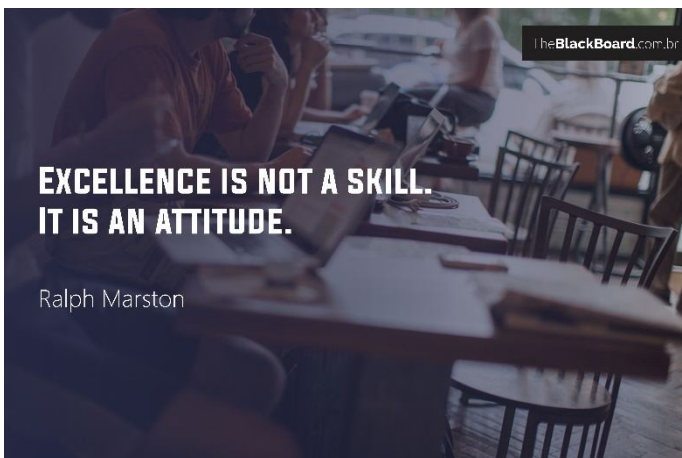
Philip: "- She's got a place at college!"

Kate: "- \_\_\_\_\_!"

- a) So have I
- b) So I have
- c) And I
- d) I am too
- e) So am I

## 006 | JFS 2008

Mr. Anderson can't speak Chinese.



- a) Neither I can.
- b) Neither can I.
- c) So can I.
- d) So I can.

**007 | EN 2014**

Which is the correct alternative to complete the dialogue?

John: I've never gone horseback riding.  
Sue: \_\_\_\_\_. I'd be afraid to try.

- a) I wouldn't either
- b) Neither did I
- c) So have I
- d) I haven't either
- e) Neither would I

**008 | EN 2013**

Which is the correct alternative to complete the dialogue?

Peter: I don't think I have to study for the test.  
Jane: \_\_\_\_\_. This subject is really easy.

- a) So do I
- b) Neither do I
- c) So have I
- d) Neither have I
- e) Neither am I

**009 | EN 2012**

Which of the alternatives below correctly completes the sentence?

She will never talk to him again, and \_\_\_\_\_ I.

- a) neither do
- b) either do
- c) neither will
- d) either won't
- e) either will

**010 | EN 2011**

Choose the best reply to this statement:

Dayse: I haven't seen The king's Speech yet.  
You: \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Neither have I
- b) Nor do I
- c) So have I
- d) So do I
- e) So did I

## Subjunctive, Imperative, Infinitive & Gerund

**001 | ITA 1995**

Without fear of be happy (Sem medo de ser feliz) é o título, em inglês, que um periódico paulista atribuiu ao livro do jornalista americano Ken Silverstein sobre a campanha de Lula à Presidência da República em 1989. Examinando o título, você diria que:

- a) Está estruturalmente correto.
- b) Deveria ser: "Without Fear of Been Happy".
- c) Deveria ser: "Without Fear of to Be Happy".
- d) Deveria ser: "Without Fear of Being Happy".
- e) Deveria ser: "Without Fear to Be Happy".

**002 | ITA 1995**

A lacuna da sentença abaixo deve ser preenchida por:

Astronomers are used \_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of wild things in outer space.

- a) find
- b) to find
- c) finding
- d) to finding
- e) found

**003 | UNESP 1985**

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a sentença a seguir:

Most people cannot learn verbs without \_\_\_\_\_ them.

- a) to study
- b) studying
- c) study
- d) studied
- e) studies

**004 | JFS 1999**

Nothing can be done except \_\_\_\_\_ the results of the exam.

- a) to waiting
- b) waits
- c) to wait
- d) waiting
- e) wait

**005 | UEL 1994**

Assinale a alternativa correta:

He stopped \_\_\_\_\_ only after the doctor said he was going to die.

- a) drank
- b) drink
- c) drinks
- d) drinking
- e) to drink

**006 | UNESP 1990**

Both Mary and Roger enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.

- a) plays
- b) play
- c) to playing
- d) playing
- e) played

**007 | MACKENZIE 1996**

Indicate the correct alternative:

I had hoped \_\_\_\_\_ my letter.

- a) her answer
- b) her answering
- c) that she answer
- d) that she would answer
- e) to her answer

**008 | ITA 1995**

A melhor forma de concluir a sentença a seguir é:

Although personal appearance is of great importance when going to an interview for a job, the candidate should be careful \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) to not overdress
- b) to do not overdress
- c) not to overdress
- d) do not overdress
- e) not overdress

**009 | ITA 1996**

Leia a frase e preencha a lacuna:

By signing below, I ask that an account \_\_\_\_\_ opened for me and Card(s) issued as I request, and that you renew and replace them until I cancel.

- a) to be
- b) are
- c) is
- d) will be
- e) be

**010 | FEI 1996**

I regretted answering like that. I was sorry \_\_\_\_\_ so.

- a) to have done
- b) in doing
- c) to do
- d) to be doing
- e) for do

**011 | FEI 1996**

Excuse \_\_\_\_\_ you.

- a) me to interrupt
- b) me for interrupt
- c) me for interrupting
- d) me in interrupting
- e) me to interrupting

**012 | FEI 1996**

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Would you mind coming with me? I'd like \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) you to come
- b) to come
- c) coming
- d) you coming
- e) you come

**013 | UEL 1997**

The best time \_\_\_\_\_ an international call is between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m.

- a) you for to make
- b) for you make
- c) that you to make
- d) that to make you
- e) for you to make

**014 | MACKENZIE 1997**

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

The teacher mentioned some changes that we can expect \_\_\_\_\_ by the year 2000.

- a) have been taking place
- b) to take place
- c) to have taken place
- d) taking place
- e) have had taken place

## 015 | ITA 1996

A alternativa que deve preencher a lacuna no quadro a seguir é:



- a) there is
- b) you do
- c) there be
- d) have
- e) may be

## 016 | JFS 2000

Relacione as colunas A e B, encontrando o Imperativo correto.

## Coluna A

1. I'm hungry.
2. I'm very tired.
3. I'm sad today.
4. I'm pissed off.
5. I'm thirsty.

## Coluna B

- ( ) See a comedy movie.
- ( ) Take vacation.
- ( ) Eat something.
- ( ) Drink some water.
- ( ) Chill out and take it easy.

- a) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5
- b) 5 – 4 – 3 – 2 – 1
- c) 3 – 2 – 1 – 4 – 5
- d) 3 – 2 – 1 – 5 – 4
- e) 2 – 3 – 4 – 1 – 5

## 017 | UFSC 1997

Select the proposition(s) which is(are) in the Imperative Form:

- (01) Please, place all valuables in the hotel safe.
- (02) You are advised not to take money on the beach.
- (04) We ask you to return your keys before your departure.
- (08) You must carry your suitcases.
- (16) Don't make noise at night.
- (32) Be careful with your tickets.

– Soma = ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

- a) 49 (01 + 16 + 32)
- b) 48 (16 + 32)
- c) 50 (02 + 16 + 32)
- d) 56 (08 + 16 + 32)
- e) 17 (16 + 01)

## 018 | JFS 2007

Which of the following sentences is not in the Imperative Mood?

- a) Get plenty of calcium.
- b) Don't mess too much with your hair.
- c) But, be patient with those who supply it.
- d) Painting over the ugly parts.
- e) But trust me on the sunscreen.

## 019 | ITA 2010

Assinale a opção em que o termo em negrito apresenta função gramatical diferente das demais.

- a) ... **depending** on whether they were playing at home or away.
- b) **Knowing** that appearance affects people's mood and outlook,...
- c) **Using** data from the 1970s and 1980s, they found that...
- d) But while the 1988 **finding** has become a classic in psychology, ...
- e) ...when they started **wondering** about the effect of being able to alter...

## 020 | IME 2012

Na sentença a seguir, encontram-se em destaque cinco termos. Assinale a alternativa correspondente ao termo cujo emprego está INCORRETO.

I am currently studying for a PhD at the British Antarctic Survey working on the structural interpretation of gravity and magnetic going from east Antarctica, including both numerical and mechanical modelling of data.

- a) studying
- b) working
- c) going
- d) including
- e) modeling

## 021 | IME 2013

Escolha a alternativa que completa a sentença CORRETAMENTE.

She cannot get used \_\_\_\_\_ abroad.

- a) to live
- b) to living
- c) lives
- d) lived
- e) living

## 022 | EFOMM 2013

I can remember \_\_\_\_\_ voices in the middle of the night.

- a) to hear
- b) hear
- c) heard
- d) hearing
- e) have heard

## 023 | EN 2008

Analyse the sentences below. Which is the correct sentence?

- a) I enjoy reading very much.
- b) I don't mind to listen to classical music.
- c) I must to talk to you.
- d) I avoid to go out at night.
- e) I suggest you to study more.

## 024 | EN 2009

Which sequence best completes the text below?

When we go out on weekends, I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (1). I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (2) by car because it is more comfortable and I can't resist \_\_\_\_\_ (3) to take photos. However, I avoid \_\_\_\_\_ (4) at night as I prefer not \_\_\_\_\_ (5) the risk of \_\_\_\_\_ (6) on the wheel.

- a) to drive – travel – to stop – driving – run – sleep
- b) driving – to travel – to stop – driving – run – sleep
- c) drive – traveling – stopping – to drive – to run – sleep
- d) driving – traveling – stopping – driving – to run – sleeping
- e) to drive – traveling – stopping – driving – to run – sleeping

## 025 | EN 2010

Which sequence best completes the text below?

Almost everyone who studies, lives or works abroad experiences some degree of culture shock. This period of cultural adjustment involves everything from \_\_\_\_\_ (1) the food and language to \_\_\_\_\_ (2) how to use the telephone. No matter how patient and flexible you are, \_\_\_\_\_ (3) to a new culture can, at times, be difficult and frustrating. It is easy \_\_\_\_\_ (4) lost, depressed and homesick. You may even want \_\_\_\_\_ (5) back home!

- a) get used to – learning – to adjusting – to getting – go
- b) getting used to – learn – to adjust – to get – to go
- c) getting used to – learning – adjusting – get – to go
- d) getting used to – learning – adjusting – to get – to go
- e) to get used to – learn – adjusting – to get – go

## 026 | EN 2011

Which sequence best completes the text below?

Riding a bicycle is a low impact form of exercise that can be enjoyed by people of all ages and fitness levels. It can help \_\_\_\_\_ (1) your general health while \_\_\_\_\_ (2) gentle on your joints. It's also a great way \_\_\_\_\_ (3) fun, get fit and spend time with friends and family. Always \_\_\_\_\_ (4) a helmet and be aware of traffic rules when on the road.

Adapted from <http://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au>

- a) improving – to be – to have – wear
- b) to improve – being – having – wear
- c) improving – being – to have – wear
- d) to improve – to be – to have – wear
- e) to improve – being – to have – wear

## 027 | EN 2011

Analyse the sentences below. Which **TWO** sentences express the same idea?

- (1) The man stopped to smoke.
- (2) The man gave up smoking.
- (3) The man stopped smoking.
- (4) The man didn't smoke.

– The correct answer is:

- a) 1 and 2.
- b) 1 and 4.
- c) 2 and 3.
- d) 2 and 4.
- e) 1 and 3.

## 028 | EN 2012

Which sequence best completes the text below?

We're in danger of \_\_\_\_\_ (1) locked in the midfield stalemate of agreement, so allow me \_\_\_\_\_ (2) up the left wing. Given the extraordinary wealth of top flight football in this country, I do think the game owes a greater degree of pastoral care to its players, and of a more profound nature than \_\_\_\_\_ (3) out their cars and living arrangements. Football clubs now gain control over players when they're youngsters, but not nearly enough effort is put into \_\_\_\_\_ (4) rounded, educated individuals.

Adapted from <http://www.theguardian.com/>

- a) been – opening – sorting – developing
- b) be – open – to sort – developing
- c) been – to open – to sort – develop
- d) being – to open – sorting – developing
- e) being – open – to sorting – develop

## 029 | EN 2013

In the alternatives below, the gerund was used correctly in only two sentences.

- (1) This laptop is definitely worth buying.
- (2) He stopped eating fast food in order to lose weight.
- (3) They can't afford buying a new car.
- (4) She refused seeing him.

– The correct answers are:

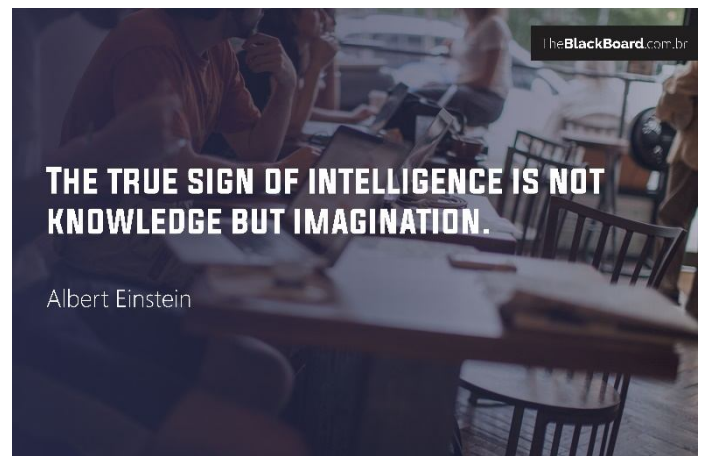
- a) 1 and 2.
- b) 1 and 4.
- c) 1 and 3.
- d) 2 and 3.
- e) 2 and 4.

## 030 | EN 2012

Which is the correct alternative to complete the following instructions?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1) a game card in the card slot. \_\_\_\_\_ (2) power. Important: \_\_\_\_\_ (3) insert or remove cards when the power is on as it damages the machine. \_\_\_\_\_ (4) the game card icon.

- a) Insert – Press – Do not – Tap
- b) To insert – To press – To do not – To tap
- c) Insert – Press – Do – To tap
- d) Insert – To press – Do – Tap
- e) To insert – Press – Do not – Tap



## Active/Passive Voice & Causative Verbs

### 001 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à forma ativa da frase a seguir:

A detailed description (...) is given.

- a) The authors give a detailed description.
- b) The authors will give a detailed description.
- c) The authors have given a detailed description.
- d) The authors gave a detailed description.
- e) The authors will have given a detailed description.

### 002 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à voz ativa da sentença a seguir:

The 1994 cup was hosted by the United States.

- a) The United States hosted the 1994 Cup.
- b) The United States will host the 1994 Cup.
- c) The United States have hosted the 1994 Cup.
- d) The United States had hosted the 1994 Cup.
- e) The United States will have hosted the 1994 Cup.

### 003 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à voz passiva da frase a seguir:

Future generations may regard the scientific indictment of smoking as a major contribution to preventive medicine and the health of the western world.

- a) Future generations will be regarded by the scientific indictment of smoking as | ...
- b) The scientific indictment of smoking has been regarded by future generations as | ...
- c) The scientific indictment of smoking may be regarded by future generations as | ...
- d) The scientific future generations may be regard by smoking as | ...
- e) Future generations of smoking will be regarded by the indictment as | ...

### 004 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à forma passiva da sentença a seguir:

We encourage the kids to go swimming.

- a) The kids were encouraged to go swimming.
- b) The kids have been encouraged to go swimming.
- c) The kids will be encouraged to go swimming.
- d) The kids may be encouraged to go swimming.
- e) The kids are encouraged to go swimming.

### 005 | CESGRANRIO 1994

Mark the sentence below which is NOT in the passive voice:

- a) A revolutionary telephone system was unveiled.
- b) A sophisticated computer was programmed.
- c) It was instructed to translate "out of sight, out of mind".
- d) The Russian translation was then fed into the computer.
- e) A computer will invariably have difficulty in making sense of it.

### 006 | UNIRIO 1995

The PASSIVE construction equivalent to "in addition, Frogwear absorbs very little water" is:

- a) In addition, very little water is absorbed by Frogwear.
- b) In addition, very little water can absorb by Frogwear.
- c) In addition, very little water would be absorbed by Frogwear.
- d) In addition, very little water has been absorbed by Frogwear.
- e) In addition, very little water was absorbed by Frogwear.

### 007 | FEI 1995

Leia as sentenças a seguir e marque a que está na VOZ PASSIVA:

- a) We were experimenting with the use of sound waves.
- b) It was a very low-tech start.
- c) Madonna has now been replaced by high energy waves.
- d) All glass is weak because it cracks.
- e) Glass products have microscopic cracks in them.

### 008 | UNESP 1991

Those people are happy because they \_\_\_\_\_ love in their childhood.

- a) was given
- b) has given
- c) were given
- d) have being given
- e) be given

**009 | MACKENZIE 1996**

Change the following sentence to the Passive Voice:

They feed the seals twice a week.

- a) The seals are fed twice a week.
- b) The seals are feeded twice a week.
- c) The seals are found twice a week.
- d) Twice a week they are feeding the seals.
- e) The seals are being fed twice a week.

**010 | FAAP 1996**

The passive form of the sentence "The International Court of Hague rejected an attempt by New Zealand to stop further French nuclear tests in the South Pacific" is:

- a) An attempt by New Zealand to stop further French nuclear tests in the South Pacific have been rejected by The International Court of Justice in Hague
- b) An attempt by New Zealand to stop further French nuclear tests in the South Pacific would be rejected by The International Court of Justice in Hague
- c) An attempt by New Zealand to stop further French nuclear tests in the South Pacific was rejected by The International Court of Justice in Hague
- d) The International Court of Justice has rejected an attempt by New Zealand to stop further French nuclear tests in the South Pacific.
- e) An attempt by New Zealand to stop further French nuclear tests in the South Pacific is being rejected by The International Court of Justice in Hague

**011 | MACKENZIE 1996**

Change the following sentence to the Passive Voice:

Somebody left the lights on all night.

- a) All night somebody left the lights.
- b) The lights are left on all night.
- c) The lights didn't leave on all night.
- d) The lights were left on all night.
- e) The lights was left on all night.

**012 | MACKENZIE 1996**

The Passive Voice of "You don't need to wind this wonderful watch" is:

- a) This wonderful watch isn't needed to be wind.
- b) This wonderful watch doesn't need to winded.
- c) This wonderful watch doesn't need to be wound.
- d) This wonderful watch don't need to be wounded.
- e) You don't need to be wounded by this wonderful watch.

**013 | MACKENZIE 1996**

A voz passiva de "Somebody must send me the new books" é:

- a) I must send the new books.
- b) The new books must be sent to me.
- c) I will be sent the new books.
- d) The new books would be sent to me.
- e) The new books must be send by somebody.

**014 | MACKENZIE 1997**

The Passive Voice of "It is alleged that he stole a car" is:

- a) He is alleged to have stolen a car.
- b) The car is alleged to have stolen by him.
- c) It was alleged that the car is stolen by him.
- d) It is alleged that he has stolen a car.
- e) He alleged that the car was stolen by him.

**015 | MACKENZIE 1997**

Change the following sentence to the Passive Voice:

Thousands of people ride the underground every morning.

- a) The underground is rided by thousands of people every morning.
- b) The underground was rode by thousands of people every morning.
- c) The underground is rode by thousands of people every morning.
- d) Thousands of people is ride by the underground every morning.
- e) The underground is ridden by thousands of people every morning.

**016 | MACKENZIE 1997**

The Passive Voice of "Man has made the world much more complex" is:

- a) Much more complex has made the world.
- b) The world was been made much more complex by man.
- c) Much more complex was the world made.
- d) Complex has been made the world much more by man.
- e) The world has been made much more complex.

**017 | MACKENZIE 1997**

Change the following sentence to the Passive Voice:

Did the army surround the city?



- a) Is the city surrounded by the army?
- b) Was the city surround by the army?
- c) The city was surround by the army.
- d) Was the city surrounded by the army?
- e) Was the army surrounded by the city?

#### 018 | MACKENZIE 1997

Change the following sentence to the Passive Voice:

In 1945 the allied powers defeated Germany.

- a) In 1945 Germany was defeated by the allied powers.
- b) In 1945 Germany did defeated by the allied powers.
- c) In 1945 Germany are defeated by the allied powers.
- d) The allied powers were defeated by the Germany in 1945.
- e) In 1945 Germany was defeat by the allied powers.

#### 019 | CESGRANRIO 1991

The sentence Young people today think that "Thank you", "You're welcome" and "Excuse me" are servilities that must be avoided, is in the passive voice.

– Mark the option which does NOT have a verb in the passive voice:

- a) The most famous model in the world was born in Brazil.
- b) The same syndrome is reflected in some advertisements.
- c) Children who haven't been raised in boarding schools are happier.
- d) This piece of advertising was chosen among many others.
- e) If she hadn't been taught how to model, she wouldn't be famous now.

#### 020 | UEL 1994

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

In many parts of the world, the future productivity of the soil \_\_\_\_\_ by man's ill use of it.

- a) endangers
- b) endangered
- c) will endanger
- d) are endangered
- e) is endangered

#### 021 | PUCPR 1997

Choose the correct form in the passive voice for "Mr. Brown gave us a lesson" is:

- a) We had given a lesson.
- b) A lesson will be given us by Mr. Brown.
- c) A lesson is being given us by Mr. Brown.
- d) We were giving a lesson.
- e) We were given a lesson by Mr. Brown.

#### 022 | UFRGS 1997 – ADAPTED

A correct active version of the underlined expression in Hammett came to the foot of the stairs and in a whisper said, "Come down. Be very quiet. When you get to the last few steps, crouch very low so that you can't be seen through the window" is:

- a) so that anything can't see you.
- b) so that nothing can't see you.
- c) so that anybody can see you.
- d) so that no one can see you.
- e) so that none can't see you.

#### 023 | CESGRANRIO 1999

All the following sentences have a verb in the passive voice, EXCEPT one. Mark it:

- a) More powerful tobacco health-warning labels may be required.
- b) Where are the warnings that alcohol may lead to violence, may cause death?
- c) Government and public opinion seem to be content to allow alcohol to be portrayed as a fun, benign substance.
- d) With tobacco, the product has been demonized.
- e) With alcohol, it is the user who has been held responsible.

#### 024 | UFPB 1998

This sentence is in the PASSIVE VOICE:

Women are warned by doctors.

– The ACTIVE VOICE is:

- a) Doctors warn women.
- b) Women warn doctors.
- c) Doctors are warned by women.
- d) Women are being warned.
- e) Doctors warned women.

**025 | FUVEST 1999**

Choose the correct active voice form for "They have been widely praised":

- a) The press had widely praised them.
- b) People praised them widely.
- c) One has widely praised them.
- d) The press has widely praised them.
- e) People has widely praised them.

**026 | MACKENZIE 1998**

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

When the manager arrived, the problem \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) was been solved already.
- b) should to be solved yet.
- c) had already been solved.
- d) has still been solved.
- e) had already solved.

**027 | MACKENZIE 1999**

He \_\_\_\_\_ responsible for the accident.

- a) was holding
- b) has been holing
- c) held
- d) was held
- e) would hold

**028 | MACKENZIE 1999**

Our plan \_\_\_\_\_ by the members of the committee.

- a) will consider
- b) has being considered
- c) has considered
- d) have been considered
- e) is being considered

**029 | MACKENZIE 1999**

Change the following sentence to the Passive Voice:

Did the idea interest them?

- a) Were they interested in the idea?
- b) Was the idea interest to them?
- c) The idea was interested to them?
- d) Were they interest in the idea?
- e) Are they interested in the idea?

**030 | MACKENZIE 1999**

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

Not \_\_\_\_\_ about the accident since that time.

- a) much – has said
- b) much – has been said
- c) a lot – is said
- d) many – has said
- e) very much – has being said

**031 | UFRGS 1998 – ADAPTED**

Tess of the D'Urbervilles is the story of the seduction, betrayal, and destruction of an innocent girl, Tess Durbeyfield, who is led by her foolish parents into thinking she comes from an ancient noble family, the D'Urbervilles.

– The active form "is led by her foolish parents" is HER FOOLISH PARENTS:

- a) are lead.
- b) have led.
- c) lead.
- d) leads.
- e) led.

**032 | UNESP 2001**

As the IELTS tests all four skills, it \_\_\_\_\_ worldwide to assess proficiency in English.

- a) is
- b) has used
- c) had been used
- d) has been using
- e) has been used

**033 | FUVEST 2001 – ADAPTED**

At the moment, so-called genetically modified (GM) crops are in disgrace. Consumers, particularly in Europe, are wary of buying food that may contain them. Environmental activists are ripping up fields where they are being tested experimentally. And companies that design them are selling off their GM subsidiaries, or even themselves, to anyone willing to take on the risk.

The Economist, July 1<sup>st</sup> 2000

– Choose the correct ACTIVE VOICE FORM for "fields where they are being tested experimentally":

- a) fields where scientists have been testing them experimentally
- b) fields where environmentalists are testing them experimentally
- c) fields where genetic engineers had been testing them experimentally
- d) fields where genetic engineers are testing them experimentally
- e) fields where one has been testing them experimentally

#### 034 | PUCRS 2001

The correct active voice for the sentence "20 billion were spent on diet products and services" is "People \_\_\_\_\_ 20 billion on diet products and services".

- a) spent
- b) have spent
- c) will spend
- d) had spent
- e) spend

#### 035 | PUCRS 2002

The correct active voice of "The Athena guidance is now being negotiated with other groups" is:

- a) They are now negotiating the Athena guidance with other groups.
- b) The Athena guidance with other groups is now being negotiated.
- c) Other groups are now negotiating the Athena guidance.
- d) The Athena guidance is now negotiating with other groups.
- e) They have been negotiating the Athena guidance.

#### 036 | UFRRJ 1998

The sentence "it keeps the elephants away", becomes in the Passive Voice:

- a) "in keeping with the elephants away".
- b) "the elephants are keeping the way".
- c) "the elephants are kept away".
- d) "the elephants is kept away".
- e) "the elephants keep the way".

#### 037 | FATEC 2000

Assinale a alternativa em que a voz do verbo (voz passiva) é a mesma empregada em THE PESTICIDE HAS BEEN BANNED:

- a) The chemicals are still a serious threat everywhere.
- b) It's so effective in controlling mosquitoes that carry the malaria parasite.
- c) Small amount of pesticide can disrupt the working of human hormones.
- d) Some of the highest concentrations of DDT are found in polar bears, penguins.
- e) They condense and fall to the ground in cold weather.

#### 038 | FEI 2000

"He was elected". Indique a forma ativa:

- a) He elects.
- b) He elected.
- c) He had elected.
- d) He has elected.
- e) He is electing.

#### 039 | UNESP 2002

Indique a alternativa que expressa o mesmo significado de: Japanese toymakers now see senior citizens as their most dynamic market.

- a) Senior citizens are now seen as their most dynamic market by Japanese toymakers.
- b) Senior citizens were seen as the Japanese toymakers' most dynamic market.
- c) Senior citizens' most dynamic market is seen as the Japanese toymakers.
- d) Senior citizens and Japanese toymakers are seen as the most dynamic market.
- e) Senior citizens are seen as Japanese toymakers by their most dynamic market.

#### 040 | UNESP 2003

Indique a alternativa que expressa o mesmo significado de: When children watch TV, they encounter a wide range of places, people, and information.

- a) When children watch TV, a wide range of places, people, and information will be encounter.
- b) When children watch TV, a wide range of places, people, and information are encountered.
- c) When children watch TV, a wide range of places, people, and information is encountered.
- d) When TV was watched, a wide range of places, people, and information are encountered by children.
- e) A wide range of places, people, and information will be encountered when children watched TV.

## 041 | PUCRS 1999

The correct passive form of "This town of 1,500 has acquired a unique status" is "A unique status:

- a) was acquired by this town of 1,500."
- b) has been acquired by this town of 1,500."
- c) have been acquired by this town of 1,500."
- d) was being acquired by this town of 1,500."
- e) had been acquired by this town of 1,500."

## 042 | PUCRS 2000

The correct Active Voice for "Most of the product examples were found in word problems in books" is "People:

- a) will have found most of the product examples in word problems in books."
- b) found most of the product examples in word problems in books."
- c) will be finding most of the product examples in word problems in books."
- d) had been found most of the product examples in word problems in books."
- e) had found most of the product examples in word problems in books."

## 043 | UFRRJ 2000

Another way of saying "I was shocked by their intensity" is:

- a) I shocked the with the intensity.
- b) Their intensity shocked me.
- c) Shocking them was intense.
- d) Their intensity was shocked by me.
- e) Their intensity was shocking me.

## 044 | FATEC 2002

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à voz ativa da frase **the young Baartman was lured away** em "In 1810, the young Baartman was lured away from her Khoisan kin in South Africa":

- a) they lured the young Baartman away.
- b) they lure away the young Baartman.
- c) they have lured away the young Baartman.
- d) they had lured the young Baartman away.
- e) they were lured the young Baartman away.

## 045 | FATEC 2003

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta a voz ativa correta da frase destacada em "EPHEDRA HAS BEEN LINKED TO A NUMBER OF STROKES, heart attacks and seizures and more than 100 deaths":

- a) They linked ephedra to a number of strokes.
- b) A number of strokes have been linked to ephedra.
- c) They have linked ephedra to a number of strokes.
- d) A number of strokes has been linked to ephedra.
- e) They had been linked ephedra to a number of strokes.

## 046 | FATEC 2003

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta a voz ativa correta da frase "Few of these businesses are run by corporations":

- a) Corporations ran few of these businesses.
- b) Corporations run few of these businesses.
- c) Corporations are ran by few of these businesses.
- d) Corporations were run by few of these businesses.
- e) Corporations have run few of these businesses.

## 047 | UFRGS 2001

The sentence "Lucifer is ordered to obey the Son of God" means the same as:

- a) The Son of God orders Lucifer to obey Him.
- b) Lucifer orders the Son of God to obey him.
- c) God orders His Son to obey Lucifer.
- d) Lucifer obeys the orders of the Son of God.
- e) Someone orders Lucifer to obey the Son of God.

## 048 | MACKENZIE 1998

A small number of visitors \_\_\_\_\_ to come to the meeting.

- a) are expecting
- b) are expected
- c) will expect
- d) have expected
- e) is expected

## 049 | MACKENZIE 1998

\_\_\_\_\_ cheats on the test \_\_\_\_\_ sooner or later.

- a) Whomever – will caught
- b) Whatever – will catch
- c) Whichever – will have caught
- d) Wherever – will be catching
- e) Whoever – will be caught

## 050 | MACKENZIE 2003

The sentence "He was told to take *memantine* with his regular pills" in the active voice will be:

- a) He said his regular pills were taken with *memantine*.
- b) If he takes *memantine* with his regular pills, said the doctor, he will be cured.
- c) Someone said the pills that he took were taken with *memantine*.
- d) He must take *memantine* with his regular pills, have said the doctor.
- e) The doctor said that he should take *memantine* with his regular pills.

## 051 | MACKENZIE 2003

The sentence "Nair has produced a readable work that questions some modern assumptions" in the passive voice would be:

- a) A readable work that questions some modern assumptions has been produced by Nair.
- b) A readable work has been produced by questions about modern assumptions by Nair.
- c) Some modern assumptions are questioned by a readable work produced by Nair.
- d) Questions that have been produced by Nair have been worked by readable modern assumptions.
- e) Modern assumptions that have been worked by Nair are producing readable modern questions.

## 052 | MACKENZIE 2004

The sentence "Their longstanding authority over the City development had never been seriously challenged" in the active voice will be:

- a) Their longstanding authority had never challenged seriously the City development.
- b) Nobody had ever seriously challenged their longstanding authority over the City development.
- c) The City development had never been challenged seriously by their longstanding authority.
- d) The development over the City's longstanding authority had ever been challenged.
- e) Seriously had the City development ever been challenged by their longstanding authority.

## 053 | FATEC 2004

Fill in the sentence below correctly:

Many sorts of work \_\_\_\_\_ by different groups of economists.

- a) are been accomplished
- b) was accomplished
- c) have been accomplished
- d) were accomplish
- e) has been accomplished

## 054 | FATEC 2004

Considere a frase "Still, it offers no protection from biological or chemical weapons".

– Assinale a alternativa em que a transposição dessa frase para a voz passiva está correta, completando a frase abaixo:

Still, no protection from biological or chemical weapons \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) are offered
- b) is offered
- c) was offered
- d) were offered
- e) have been offered

## 055 | PUCRS 2004

A voz ativa correspondente a "The pulsations in a red giant's luminosity are caused by dramatic fluctuations in the star's temperature" é:

- a) Dramatic fluctuations in the star's temperature caused the pulsations in a red giant's luminosity.
- b) The star's temperature cause the dramatic fluctuations in a red giant's luminosity.
- c) The red giant's luminosity and the star's temperature caused the dramatic fluctuations on the stars.
- d) Dramatic fluctuations in the star's temperature cause the pulsations in a red giant's luminosity.
- e) The star's temperature have caused dramatic fluctuations in a red giant's luminosity.

## 056 | UFRGS 2004

The active version of the sentence **The ghost has been seen by several living members of my family** is the sentence SEVERAL LIVING MEMBERS OF MY FAMILY \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) saw the ghost
- b) had seen the ghost
- c) were seeing the ghost
- d) have seen the ghost
- e) were to see the ghost

**057 | UNESP 2004**

Indique a alternativa que expressa o mesmo significado de:

More than 5 million Americans are affected by serious and often life-threatening eating disorders.

- a) Serious and often life-threatening eating disorders affect more than 5 million Americans.
- b) Serious and often life-threatening eating disorders affected more than 5 million Americans.
- c) More than 5 million Americans affect serious and often life-threatening eating disorders.
- d) More than 5 million serious and life-threatening eating disorders often affect Americans.
- e) Serious and life-threatening eating disorders have been often affected by more than 5 million Americans.

**058 | UFSM 2004**

Em "The proposal \_\_\_\_\_ established by France \_\_\_\_\_ May 1950", assinale a alternativa que completa as lacunas:

- a) will – in
- b) was – in
- c) would – at
- d) is – at
- e) were – on

**059 | UFV 2004 – ADAPTED**

Choose the alternative which presents BOTH examples in the passive voice:

- a) The distinction between individualistic media use and social activities such as chatting with friends is less extreme than "is commonly assumed"./ Only 1 child in 100 "can be classed" as a real screen addict.
- b) Increasing prosperity "has also contributed" to the rise of the bedroom culture./ British teenagers "have always retreated" to their bedrooms.
- c) The distinction between individualistic media use and social activities such as chatting with friends is less extreme than "is commonly assumed"./ Increasing prosperity "has also contributed" to the rise of the bedroom culture.
- d) Only 1 child in 100 "can be classed" as a real screen addict./ British teenagers "have always retreated" to their bedrooms.
- e) The distinction between individualistic media use and social activities such as chatting with friends is less extreme than "is commonly assumed"./ British teenagers "have always retreated" to their bedrooms.

**060 | UFV 2005 – ADAPTED**

Choose the alternative in which BOTH verbal forms are examples of the passive voice:

- a) Discovered in the early 1950s, the Yanomami "were left alone" for much of the next three decades./ At least two thousand Yanomami have been massacred or "have died" of epidemics of measles, tuberculosis, and hepatitis.
- b) Discovered in the early 1950s, the Yanomami "were left alone" for much of the next three decades./ At least two thousand Yanomami "have been massacred" or have died of epidemics of measles, tuberculosis, and hepatitis.
- c) I "could scarcely have found" a friendlier people./ At least two thousand Yanomami "have been massacred" or have died of epidemics of measles, tuberculosis, and hepatitis.
- d) I "could scarcely have found" a friendlier people./ At least two thousand Yanomami have been massacred or "have died" of epidemics of measles, tuberculosis, and hepatitis.
- e) I "could scarcely have found" a friendlier people./ Discovered in the early 1950s, the Yanomami "were left alone" for much of the next three decades.

**061 | UFRRJ 2005**

The sentence "People are scared by this proposition" is equivalent to:

- a) This proposition scared people.
- b) This proposition scares people.
- c) This proposition has scared people.
- d) This proposition had scared people.
- e) This proposition is scaring people.

**062 | PUCCAMP 2005 – ADAPTED**

O significado da sentença "Não se pergunta a um atleta da Irlanda se é católico ou protestante" corresponde, em inglês, a:

- a) It is not asked an Irish athlete if he is Catholic or Protestant.
- b) An Irish athlete is not asked if he is Catholic or Protestant.
- c) Do not ask an Irish athlete if he is Catholic or Protestant.
- d) One should not ask an Irish athlete if he is Catholic or Protestant.
- e) No asking an Irish athlete if he is Catholic or Protestant.

**063 | UNESP 2005**

Indique a alternativa que expressa o mesmo significado de:

Depression is defined by doctors as an illness that affects the ability to function.

- a) Doctors had defined depression as an illness that affects the ability to function.
- b) Doctors define depression as an illness that affects the ability to function.
- c) Doctors would define depression as an illness that affects the ability to function.
- d) Doctors are defining depression as an illness that affects the ability to function.
- e) Doctors are used to defining depression as an illness that affects the ability to function.

**064 | UNESP 2005**

Indique a alternativa que expressa o mesmo significado de:

Adults expect teens to act moody.

- a) Teens expected adults to act moody.
- b) Adults are expected by teens to act moody.
- c) Adults and teens are expected to act moody.
- d) Teens are expected to act moody.
- e) Teens always act moody, although it is never expected by adults.

**065 | FATEC 2005**

Assinale a alternativa que apresente a forma correta da voz passiva da seguinte frase:

The decline of Education threatens our future as a nation and as a people.

- a) Our future is threatened by the nation and the Education's decline.
- b) Our future was threatened by the decline of Education as a nation and as a people.
- c) Our future is to be threatened by the people as a nation.
- d) Our future as a nation and as a people is threatened by the decline of Education.
- e) A nation and a people are threatening the Education's decline.

**066 | FUVEST 2006**

Choose the correct passive voice form for:

No one has made any attempt to tackle the issue.

- a) No attempt has been made to tackle the issue.
- b) No attempt is made by anybody to tackle the issue.
- c) It could not be made any attempt to tackle the issue.
- d) It is not made any attempt to tackle the issue.
- e) No attempt was made by anybody to tackle the issue.

**067 | MACKENZIE 2004**

The sentence "E.M.D.R. helps victims of trauma reprocess disturbing thoughts and memories" in the passive voice will be:

- a) Victims of trauma are helped to reprocess disturbing thoughts and memories by E.M.D.R.
- b) Disturbing thoughts and memories are reprocessed by victims of trauma which are helped by E.M.D.R.
- c) Victims of trauma are reprocessed disturbing thoughts and memories by the help of E.M.D.R.
- d) Disturbing thoughts and memories are helped to reprocess victims of trauma by E.M.D.R.
- e) E.M.D.R. is helped to reprocess disturbing thoughts and memories by victims of trauma.

**068 | MACKENZIE 2005**

The sentence "She counsels them to give 'urgent priority' to finding a marriage partner fast" in the passive voice will be:

- a) Finding a marriage partner fast and give 'urgent priority' to them is counselled by her.
- b) 'Urgent priority' to finding a marriage partner fast is counselled by them.
- c) To give 'urgent priority' to finding a marriage partner fast was counselled by her to them.
- d) She counselled them to be given 'urgent priority' to finding a marriage partner fast.
- e) They are counselled to give 'urgent priority' to finding a marriage partner fast.

**069 | MACKENZIE 2005**

The sentence "Daniel L. Schacter explores the memory miscues that occur in everyday life" in the passive voice will be:

- a) The memory miscues that occurs in everyday life is explored by Daniel L. Schacter.
- b) The memory miscues that occur are explored by everyday life.
- c) In everyday life the memory miscues have explored by Daniel L. Schacter.
- d) The memory miscues that occur in everyday life are explored by Daniel L. Schacter.
- e) Life that occurred everyday by memory miscues explores by Daniel L. Schacter.

## 070 | ITA 2006

HAGAR, the horrible - Dik Browne



Comics-Sunday September 15, 2002.

– "I was dragged", no início do quinto quadrinho, significa:

- a) Fui surpreendido.
- b) Fui arrastado.
- c) Fui capturado.
- d) Fui exposto.
- e) Fui atirado.

## 071 | UFPE 2006 – ADAPTED

The phrase "The carbon in biofuels emissions has simply been captured from the atmosphere by crops" has, as its active counterpart:

- a) Crops are simply capturing the carbon in biofuels emissions from the atmosphere.
- b) Crops simply capture the carbon in biofuels emissions from the atmosphere.
- c) Crops simply captured the carbon in biofuels emissions from the atmosphere.
- d) Crops have simply captured the carbon in biofuels emissions from the atmosphere.
- e) Crops had simply captured the carbon in biofuels emissions from the atmosphere.

## 072 | PUCRIO 2006

The passive voice is used in "Orkut was quietly launched on January 22, 2004".

– Now, find the sentence that is also in the passive voice:

- a) Communities have never rejected new members.
- b) Good ideas took shape at the end of the session.
- c) Some communities have been able to control their growth.
- d) Several social groups could be connected by the Internet.
- e) Young students are never tired of chatting with friends on email.

## 073 | PUCPR 2007

"The seeds will be eaten by the birds" is the passive voice for:

- a) The birds will eat the seeds.
- b) The birds ate the seeds.
- c) The birds will be eaten by the seeds.
- d) The seeds will eat the birds.
- e) The birds are going to eat the seeds.

## 074 | MACKENZIE 2007

The sentence "In English medium schools in particular a low level of English may impede students' acquisition of knowledge" in the passive voice would be:

- a) A low level of English in English medium schools in particular may have impeded students' acquisition of knowledge.
- b) Students' acquisition of knowledge may impeded in English medium schools in particular by a low level of English.
- c) Students' acquisition of knowledge might impeded in English medium schools in particular by a low level of English.
- d) In English medium schools in particular students' acquisition of knowledge may be impeded by a low level of English.
- e) In English medium schools students' acquisition of knowledge might have been impeded by a low level of English in particular.

## 075 | MACKENZIE 2008

Choose the correct alternative:



- a) This book chronicles the events. – Immediate Future
- b) The book was released. – Passive Voice
- c) Deathly Hallows broke sales records. – Past Progressive
- d) The previous record had been held. – Present Perfect
- e) Deathly Hallows is published. – Present Progressive

**076 | UECE 2007**

In "It is a world that had been created without thought of him", "Steinbeck's description of this social injustice shocked the nation", and "In time, laws were passed to help people like the Joads", the sentences are respectively in the:

- a) passive voice, active voice, active voice.
- b) passive voice, active voice, passive voice.
- c) active voice, active voice, passive voice.
- d) active voice, passive voice, passive voice.

**077 | UECE 2008**

The sentences: "critics have attached importance to the ethical purpose of literature" and "a textbook is written in continuous prose" are respectively in the:

- a) passive voice and active voice
- b) active voice and passive voice
- c) passive voice and passive voice
- d) active voice and active voice

**078 | UNESP 2003**

The text \_\_\_\_\_ a study in which 100 preschool children \_\_\_\_\_ both before and after watching TV.

- a) reported – is observed
- b) reports – observed
- c) reported – had been observed
- d) had reported – were observed
- e) reports – had observed

**079 | MACKENZIE 1998**

Mark the option that best completes the following sentence:

A prize \_\_\_\_\_ to whoever solves this equation.

- a) has given
- b) should give
- c) is giving
- d) will be given
- e) must have given

**080 | MACKENZIE 2005**

Reading about Peter Jackson is sheer fun. But why (I) the movies he (II) before "Lord of the Rings" never (III)?

– The alternative that contains the verbs which complete blanks I, II and III in their appropriate tense is:

- a) are – made – mentioned
- b) have – has made – to be mentioned
- c) are – being made – been mentioned
- d) have been – has made – mentioned
- e) are – is to be made – to be mentioned

**081 | AFA 2007**

Mark the option that means "Heating bills can be reduced when double glazing is installed":

- a) When double glazing is installed heating bills can reduce it.
- b) Double glazing can reduce heating bills when it is installed.
- c) Double glazing is installed to reduce heating bills.
- d) When you install double glazing you reduce heating bills.

**082 | AFA 2007**

Change the sentence below into passive voice:

Chlorates and nitrates usually provide oxygen for the reaction.

- a) Oxygen is provided for the reaction usually by chlorates and nitrates.
- b) The ones that usually provide oxygen for the reaction are chlorates and nitrates.
- c) Oxygen for the reaction is usually provided by chlorates and nitrates.
- d) Chlorates and nitrates are usually provided by oxygen for the reaction.

**083 | PUCPR 1998**

Choose the RIGHT alternative to complete the passage below:

Everything \_\_\_\_\_ ready for the party. The room \_\_\_\_\_, the furniture \_\_\_\_\_. There \_\_\_\_\_ bottles of wine and food on the table. A jazz record \_\_\_\_\_ and the atmosphere was just right.

- a) is – is clean – is moved – are – is playing
- b) was – had been cleaned – had been moved – were – was playing
- c) had been – had been cleaned – had been moved – were – had been played
- d) was – had cleaned – had moved – was – had played
- e) were – was cleaned – was moved – were – was playing

**084 | EEAR 2007**

What's the active voice for "The first roller skates were made in 1760 by Joseph Merlim"?

Joseph Merlim \_\_\_\_\_ the first skates in 1760.

- a) made
- b) makes
- c) has made
- d) was making

**085 | EFOMM 2005**

So far the President \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) has not been elected
- b) will never be elected
- c) would be elected soon
- d) had been elected
- e) would have been elected

**086 | EFOMM 2006**

In: "The invention of the automobile has changed American life in several ways", the passive voice is:

- a) "American life is being changed in several ways".
- b) "American life was being changed in several ways".
- c) "American life is changed in several ways".
- d) "American life has been changed in several ways".
- e) "American life would be changed in several ways".

**087 | EFOMM 2007**

In: "This expedition will use a special Russian-owned ship", the passive voice is:

- a) A special Russian-owned ship will use by this expedition.
- b) A special Russian-owned ship would use by this expedition.
- c) A special Russian-owned ship will be used by this expedition.
- d) A special Russian-owned ship would be used by this expedition.
- e) A special Russian-owned ship would used by this expedition.

**088 | EFOMM 2008**

The problem \_\_\_\_\_ discussed by the board of directors when it was proposed again by the supervisors.

- a) had already
- b) is already
- c) had already been
- d) has already
- e) has already been

**089 | UFRRJ 2003**

The sentence "Scientists think they have found what causes people to sneeze" is equivalent to:

- a) what causes people to sneeze is founded by scientists.
- b) what causes people to sneeze were found by scientists.
- c) what causes people to sneeze has been found by scientists.
- d) what causes people to sneeze was found by scientists.
- e) what are the causes of sneezing by people.

**090 | FEI 1996**

I don't think the windows need cleaning. They don't need:

- a) to clean.
- b) to be clean.
- c) to be cleaning.
- d) to be cleaned.
- e) to cleaning.

**091 | UNESP 2006**

Indique a alternativa que expressa o mesmo significado de:

It seems that some theories can't explain the origins of terrorism.

- a) It seems that the origins of terrorism weren't explained by all theories.
- b) It seems that the origins of terrorism shouldn't be explained by theories.
- c) It seems that all theories might be explained by the origins of terrorism.
- d) It seems that the origins of terrorism are explained by all theories.
- e) It seems that the origins of terrorism can't be explained by some theories.

## 092 | FASM 2000

Critics call the data misleading in the Passive Voice is:

- a) Misleading is called data by critics.
- b) Data is called misleading by critics.
- c) Data misleading is called by critics.
- d) Data are called misleading by critics.
- e) Critics are called misleading by data.

## 093 | JFS 1999

Mark the correct Passive Voice of the following sentence:

The helicopter is dropping the food supplies.

- a) The food supplies is being dropped by the helicopter.
- b) The food supplies are been dropped by the helicopter.
- c) The food supplies are being dropped by the helicopter.
- d) The food supplies are being dropped by the helicopter.
- e) The food supplies have been being dropped by the helicopter.

## 094 | EFOMM 1997

Somebody opened the door.

- a) The door was opened.
- b) The door opens.
- c) The door is open.
- d) The door open.
- e) The open door.

## 095 | EFOMM 2000

"She had been told about the meeting", the active voice is:

- a) Nobody told her about the meeting.
- b) Somebody had told her about the meeting.
- c) Everybody would tell her about the meeting.
- d) She had told somebody about the meeting.
- e) The meeting was told about her.

## 096 | FUVEST 1979

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à frase:

Preciso mandar fazer um terno para o casamento.

- a) I must have a suit made for the wedding.
- b) I have to have a suit done for the wedding.
- c) I have to tell to do a suit for the marriage.
- d) I need to order to make a suit for the wedding.
- e) I must send to do a suit for the marriage.

## 097 | MACKENZIE 1996

Choose the correct alternative to complete the following sentence:

Since I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_, I will \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) enough time – have the cake made
- b) time enough – get someone to make the cake
- c) enough time – bake the cake myself
- d) any time – make the cake
- e) time enough – ask somebody to bake the cake

## 098 | PUCCAMP 1994

Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas da frase apresentada:

"Hi, Jane!"

"Hi, Susan. How have you been?"

"Oh, just fine. What have you done? You look so different!"

"Me? Different? I don't know."

"Maybe it's your hair."

"Oh, that maybe \_\_\_\_\_."

"It looks quite nice."

"Thank you. Well, I've got to go. See you around."

"See you. Bye."

- a) I'm cutting my hair
- b) I just cut your hair
- c) I'm going to have a haircut
- d) You had a haircut
- e) I just had my hair cut

## 099 | JFS 2008

Read the following dialogue:

"This floor is very dirty, Ferdinand. It needs sweeping."

"Yes, sir. Don't worry. I will tell someone to do it at once."

– The underlined sentence is equivalent in meaning to:

- a) I will clean it by myself.
- b) someone should have cleaned.
- c) I will have it done.
- d) you should clean it.
- e) I will get him to do it.

## 100 | JFS 2008

Fill in the blanks correctly:

I. Paulson and Patrick \_\_\_\_\_ hurt during the game yesterday.

II. Chris \_\_\_\_\_ a terrific necklace during her birthday party last weekend.

III. Do you think I look prettier? I have had my nose \_\_\_\_\_.

IV. It \_\_\_\_\_ said that the price of oil will go again.

V. Will the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ at noon or after the coffee break?

– Now, mark the correct sequence:

a) were got – was given – straightened – has been – be realized

b) got – was given – straighten – had been – have been realized

c) have got – were given – straightened – is – can be realized

d) got – was given – straightened – is – be realized

e) gotten – were given – straighten – was – be realized

#### 101 | EFOMM 2013

We can't go along here because the road is \_\_\_\_\_.

a) been repaired

b) being repaired

c) repair

d) repaired

e) be repair

#### 102 | PUCCAMP 1994

Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas da frase apresentada.

"Hi, Jane!"

"Hi, Susan. How have you been?"

"Oh, just fine. What have you done? You look so different!"

"Me? Different? I don't know."

"Maybe it's your hair."

"Oh, that's maybe \_\_\_\_\_."

"It looks quite nice."

"Thank you. Well, I've got to go. See you around."

"See you. Bye."

a) I'm cutting my hair

b) I just cut your hair

c) I'm going to have a haircut

d) You had a haircut

e) I just had my hair cut

#### 103 | IME 2013

Tomorrow I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ at the hairdresser's.

a) have cut my hair

b) have cutting my hair

c) cutting my hair

d) have my hair cut

e) my haircut

#### 104 | IME 2014

During the Second World War, approximately 6 million european jews \_\_\_\_\_ mass murdered in concentration camps and forced labour.

a) has been

b) been

c) would have been

d) are

e) were

#### 105 | IME 2014

Russian Sports Minister says he \_\_\_\_\_ by the slow pace of designing the country's stadiums for the 2018 World Cup and threatened heads will roll if the situation is not rectified.

a) is alarming

b) is alarmed

c) has alarmed

d) has been alarming

e) alarmed

#### 106 | EN 2014

Which alternative contains an extract from the text in the passive voice?

Discoveries of oil off Brazil's coast were cited as justifications for increasing Brazil's navy. While the oil finds will almost certainly increase Brazil's future prosperity, the US sought to turn the strategic dialogue in Brazil away from fantasies that another country – potentially the United States – would try to seize the oil fields to a productive discussion of energy security and the importance of maintaining freedom of the seas. The April 2008 announcement of the reactivation of the US Fourth Fleet caught Brazil by surprise and provoked much negative commentary. Even many Brazilians not prone to accept the wild-eyed theories of U.S. intentions to invade the Amazon suspected that the announcement, coming as it did on the heels of President Lula's announcement that Brazil had discovered more oil off the Brazilian coast, could not have been a coincidence.

- a) Discoveries of oil off Brazil's coast were cited as justifications for increasing Brazil's navy.
- b) While the oil finds will almost certainly increase Brazil's future prosperity [...]
- c) [...] another country – potentially the United States – would try to seize the oil fields.
- d) The April 2008 announcement of the reactivation of the US Fourth Fleet caught Brazil by surprise.
- e) [...] coming as it did on the heels of President Lula's announcement [...] could not have been a coincidence.

#### 107 | UFRGS 2014

We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. The marvelous new militancy which has engulfed the Negro community must not lead us to distrust of all white people, for many of our white brothers, as evidenced by their presence here today, have come to realize that their destiny is tied up with our destiny and their freedom is inextricably bound to our freedom. We cannot walk alone.

Adapted from LUTHER KING JR., Martin. I have a dream.

– Assinale a alternativa que poderia substituir o trecho “The marvelous new militancy which has engulfed the Negro Community...”, sem significativa alteração de sentido ou prejuízo da correção gramatical.

- a) The Negro community which has engulfed in this marvelous new militancy...
- b) The Negro community which has been engulfed in this marvelous new militancy...
- c) The Negro community that was engulfed in this marvelous new militancy...
- d) The marvelous new militancy in which the Negro community has been engulfed...
- e) The marvelous new militancy that the Negro community has been engulfed...

#### 108 | EN 2014

Choose the best reply to this statement:

Michelle: Your flat needs painting.  
You: I know. I \_\_\_\_\_ shortly.

- a) have it paint
- b) have painted it
- c) have been painting it
- d) am having it painted
- e) am having painted it

#### 109 | EFOMM 2014

Choose the correct option.

I'm going to have the car \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning.

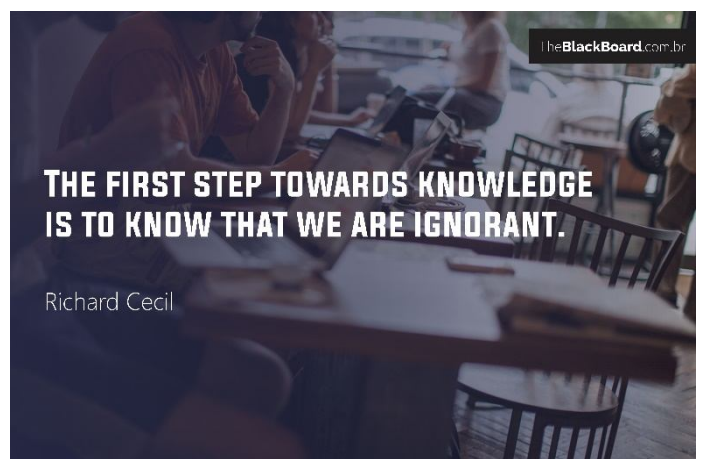
- a) repaired
- b) repairs
- c) repair
- d) repairing
- e) is repairing

#### 110 | IME 2014

Escolha a alternativa que completa a sentença CORRETAMENTE.

The player was about to take corner when he \_\_\_\_\_ at him.

- a) would had a banana thrown
- b) would have throw a banana
- c) is throwing a banana
- d) would be thrown a banana
- e) had a banana thrown



# Direct & Indirect Speech

## 001 | FUVEST 1977

Qual destas formas está correta se usada por uma pessoa que narra um acontecimento?

- a) He thought she has not known what she is going through;
- b) He thought she will never know what she will have to go through now;
- c) He thought she would never know what she had gone through then;
- d) He thinks she did not know what she was going through;
- e) He will think she did not know what she went through then.

## 002 | FUVEST 1977

Qual é a forma indireta, correspondente à forma direta "The teacher said, Are you sure you have all understood me"?

- a) The teacher said if you are sure you had understood him;
- b) The teacher asked whether we were sure we did understand him;
- c) The teacher said if we all are sure we have understood him;
- d) The teacher asked if they were sure they had all understood him;
- e) The teacher asked them to be sure to understand him.

## 003 | FUVEST 1977 – ADAPTED

Complete o diálogo a seguir:

John: I congratulate you on your success.

Peter: Pardon me.

John: I said \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) that I had congratulated him on his success.
- b) that you congratulated me on your success.
- c) that I congratulated him on your success.
- d) that I congratulated you on your success.
- e) that I had congratulated you on my success.

## 004 | FUVEST 1978

Assinale a alternativa que equivale ao seguinte:

Suddenly Peter said to me, "Are you hungry?"

- a) Suddenly Peter said that I was hungry.
- b) Suddenly Peter told me that I was hungry.
- c) Suddenly Peter asked if he were hungry.
- d) Suddenly Peter asked me whether I was hungry.
- e) Peter informed me that he was hungry.

Change the sentences from 05 to 11 into the Reported (Indirect) Speech:

## 005 | MACKENZIE 1996

Sally said to me, "Do you know what time it is?"

- a) Sally asked me if I knew what time it was.
- b) Sally told me whether she knew what time it was.
- c) Sally asked me whether she know what time it is.
- d) Sally asked me if I know what time it is.
- e) Sally told me if I knew what time was it.

## 006 | MACKENZIE 1996

Jeff said to Meg, "You don't understand me."

- a) Jeff told Meg she didn't understand him.
- b) Jeff asked Meg that her didn't understand herself.
- c) Jeff told Meg that she didn't understood him.
- d) Jeff told Meg that he didn't understand her.
- e) Jeff told Meg she did understand him.

## 007 | MACKENZIE 1996

"Are there any messages for me?", said Helen.

- a) Helen asked if there is any messages for her.
- b) Helen asked whether there were any messages for she.
- c) Helen asked whether were there any messages for herself.
- d) Helen asked if there were some messages for her.
- e) Helen asked if there were any messages for herself.

## 008 | MACKENZIE 1996

The director said to the boys, "Behave yourselves."

- a) The director asked the boys to behave yourselves.
- b) The director told the boys to behave himself
- c) The director asked the boys to behave themselves.
- d) The director told the boys to behave ourselves.
- e) The director told the boys, "Behave themselves."

## 009 | MACKENZIE 1996

The patient said to me, "How long have the doctors been operating her?"

- a) The patient asked me how long the doctors had been operating her.
- b) The patient told me how long her had been operating by the doctors.
- c) The patient asked me how long had the doctors been operating her.
- d) The patient told me whether have the doctors been operating her.
- e) The patient asked me how long had been the doctors operating her.

**010 | MACKENZIE 1997**

Warren said to me, "I can't find my glasses in this room."

- a) Warren told me that he couldn't found his glasses in that room.
- b) Warren told me he couldn't find her glasses in these room.
- c) Warren told me that he couldn't find his glasses in that room.
- d) Warren told me that he can't find his glasses in those room.
- e) Warren said to me that he could not found his glasses in this room.

**011 | MACKENZIE 1997**

Helen said to Paul, "Is this a free country?"

- a) Helen told Paul if this was a free country?
- b) Helen asked Paul if that was a free country.
- c) Helen asked Paul whether that is a free country.
- d) Helen told Paul this is a free country.
- e) Helen told Paul if that is a free country.

**012 | PUCPR 1996**

Choose the correct indirect form for:

Oliver said to her: "What will you do tomorrow?"

- a) He asked her what she would do the following day.
- b) He told her what she would do the following day.
- c) She wondered what he will do the next day.
- d) He wanted to know what he would do the following day.
- e) She asked what she would do the next day.

**013 | UFPB 1998**

Read this sentence:

The doctor says: "I'm happy we found this trend toward reduced risk."

– The INDIRECT SPEECH is:

He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ this trend toward reduced risk.

- a) is happy they found.
- b) has been happy we have found.
- c) was happy they had found.
- d) will be happy we will find.
- e) would be happy they would find.

**014 | UFRGS 1998**

Considere a frase: If you don't feed your Tamagotchi, it will die.

– Escolha a melhor opção para reescrevê-la, começando com She told me that:

- a) if I won't feed my Tamagotchi, it would die.
- b) if you didn't feed your Tamagotchi, it had died.
- c) if I didn't feed my Tamagotchi, it would have died.
- d) if I didn't feed my Tamagotchi, it would die.
- e) if you haven't fed your Tamagotchi, it will have died.

**015 | MACKENZIE 1998**

A forma indireta de "Would you like to go out tonight?" é:

- a) He asked her if she would have liked to go out tonight.
- b) He asked if would she like to go out that night.
- c) He asked whether she'd like to go out that night.
- d) He asked whether she had liked to go out that night.
- e) He asked if she'd liked to go out tonight.

**016 | UNIRIO 2000**

"How would you describe yourself?" is a direct question. Complete the sentence below with the appropriate indirect question form:

Daniel Hart asked an African-American teenager:

- a) how to describe it.
- b) how to describe yourself.
- c) how he would describe yourself.
- d) to describe himself.
- e) to describe yourself.

**017 | PUCRS 2000**

The correct INDIRECT STATEMENT for the sentence "I don't think our children should be subjected to needless advertising" said Ms. Mazzoni is "Ms. Mazzoni said she:

- a) doesn't think their children should be subjected to needless advertising".
- b) has not thought their children should be subjected to needless advertising".
- c) would not think their children should be subjected to needless advertising".
- d) will think their children should be subjected to needless advertising".
- e) thinks their children should be subjected to needless advertising".

#### 018 | MACKENZIE 2000

The sentence They said, "Do parents know their kids?" in the reported speech would be:

- a) They said that did parents know their kids?
- b) They asked that parents know their kids.
- c) They said that parents knew the kids.
- d) They argued that do parents know their kids.
- e) They asked if parents knew their kids.

#### 019 | MACKENZIE 2000

The sentence He said, "Can Asians think?" in the reported speech would be:

- a) He asked can Asians think?
- b) He said that Asians can think.
- c) He asked that Asians could think.
- d) He asked if Asians could think.
- e) He said that could Asians think.

#### 020 | PUCRIO 2000

The girl said to her parents: "Mom and Dad, the police were here while you were gone". If we turned this statement into reported speech, we would have The girl said to her parents that the police:

- a) had been there while they had been gone.
- b) had been here while they had gone.
- c) have been there while they were gone.
- d) have been here while they would be gone.
- e) would have been there while they have been gone.

#### 021 | UNESP 2006

Complete the sentence correctly:

John Arquilla declared that the greatest advantage of the internet \_\_\_\_\_ stealth, and that terrorists \_\_\_\_\_ in an ocean of bits and bytes.

- a) was – swim
- b) is – swam
- c) is – has swum
- d) was – swam
- e) was – swimming

#### 022 | FATEC 2002

Considere a frase "It's a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes, says Stampfer". Assinale a alternativa em que a transposição dessa frase para o discurso indireto está correta, completando a frase a seguir:

– Stampfer says:

- a) it was a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes.
- b) it is a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes.
- c) it has been a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes.
- d) it had been a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes.
- e) it will be a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes.

#### 023 | MACKENZIE 2003

The question "Are left-handed people cognitively different from right-handers?" in the indirect speech is:

- a) The book intended to answer why left-handed people are cognitively different from right-handers.
- b) It was asked whether left-handed people were cognitively different from right-handers.
- c) They asked if there are left-handed people cognitively different from right-handers.
- d) He inquired if left-handed people had been cognitively different from right-handers.
- e) It was discussed the reason left-handed people had to be cognitively different from right-handers.

#### 024 | MACKENZIE 2005

The sentence "We don't want that sort of world" in the reported speech will be:

- a) They said that he hasn't wanted that sort of world.
- b) They told me that they didn't wanted those sort of world.
- c) It was said that they didn't want that sort of world.
- d) It was said that they didn't want that sorted of world.
- e) It was requested that we didn't want that sorted of world.



## 025 | MACKENZIE 2005

The question "Why are you answering the phone in class?" in the reported speech will be:

- Gray's mother asked him why is he answering the phone in class?
- Gray's mother wanted to know the reason why was he answering the phone in class.
- Gray's mother wondered why he was answering the phone in class.
- Gray's mother inquired him about the reason that he has been answering the phone in class.
- Gray's mother doubted why he was answering the phone in class.

## 026 | JFS 1999

Read the following cartoons:



– Which alternative has the correct forms of the sentences below in the Reported Speech?

- "Be brave. Don't cry."
- "I think I have good news for you."
- "What is your name?"

- I – He told the man to be brave and not cry; II – He told the woman he thought he had good news for her; III – She asked what his name was.
- I – He told the man be brave and not to cry; II – He told the woman he thought he had good news for her; III – She asked what his name was.
- I – He told the man to be brave and not to cry; II – He told the woman that he thought he had good news for her; III – She asked what your name was.
- I – He told to the man to be brave and not to cry; II – He told the woman that he thought he had good news for her; III – She asked what is your name was.
- I – He told the man to be brave and not to cry; II – He told the woman that he thought he had good news for her; III – She asked what his name was.

## 027 | PUCPR 2006

I've been planning to call you for a long time.

- He said he'd been planning to call us for a long time.
- He said he was planning to call us for a long time.
- He said he is planning to call us for a long time.
- He asked if he had been planning to call us for a long time.
- He told us to call him for a long time.

## 028 | UFMG 1995 – ADAPTED

A wife is telling us what happened this morning. Complete the following text according to the comic strip below:



This morning, my husband stepped on our scale and shouted that (1) that much. He pointed at the machine and said it (2) a dirty liar.

- a) he didn't weigh – was
- b) he don't weigh – was
- c) he doesn't weigh – were
- d) he did weigh – were
- e) he hadn't weigh – was

#### 029 | UFPE 2006 – ADAPTED

The two-year old girl said: "Daddy, draw me a spider". The reported speech for this sentence is:

She requested him:

- a) that he draws her a spider.
- b) that he had drawn her a spider.
- c) if he had drawn her a spider.
- d) to draw her a spider.
- e) whether he should draw her a spider.

#### 030 | JFS 2008

Complete the following sentences meaningfully:

1. I told him:
2. I didn't know:

- a) 1. what the homework was./2. what he meant.
- b) 1. what was the homework./2. what he mean.
- c) 1. what was to be the homework./2. what did he mean.
- d) 1. what is the homework./2. what did he meant.

#### 031 | MACKENZIE 2006

The sentence "Why has evolution burdened humans with such seemingly irrational passions?" in the reported speech will be:

- a) Fisher asked evolution why it had burdened humans with such seemingly irrational passions.
- b) Fisher asked why evolution had burdened humans with such seemingly irrational passions.
- c) Fisher asked why had evolution been burdened humans with such seemingly irrational passions?
- d) Fisher said that why had evolution burdened humans with such seemingly irrational passions?
- e) Fisher asked that evolution has burdened humans with such seemingly irrational passions.

#### 032 | MACKENZIE 2007

The sentence Mr. Redstone said, "We don't think someone who effectuates creative suicide and costs the company revenue should be on the lot" in the reported speech would be:

- a) Mr. Redstone believed that they didn't think someone who would effectuate creative suicide and cost the company revenue should have been on the lot.
- b) Mr. Redstone stated that we didn't think someone who had effectuated creative suicide and costed the company revenue should have been on the lot.
- c) Mr. Redstone implied that they didn't think someone who effectuated creative suicide and costed the company revenue should have been on the lot.
- d) Mr. Redstone affirmed that they hadn't thought someone who had effectuated creative suicide and cost the company revenue should be on the lot.
- e) Mr. Redstone believed that they didn't think someone who effectuated creative suicide and cost the company revenue should be on the lot.

#### 033 | AFA 2008

Mark the option which contains an indirect form to complete the prophet's idea in the following gap:

The prophet \_\_\_\_\_ in silence the secrets of the days and the nights.

- a) said to the man whether his heart has known
- b) said to people's hearts know
- c) told him: your heart knows
- d) told them that their hearts knew

#### 034 | UEL 1998

Transformando-se a fala de Sigrid Koch-Baumgarten em discurso indireto tem-se:

As social scientists we are interested in trying to understand the Diana phenomenon.

- a) Sigrid Koch-Baumgarten said that as social scientists we are interested in trying to understand the Diana phenomenon.
- b) Sigrid Koch-Baumgarten says that as social scientists we are interested in trying to understand the Diana phenomenon.
- c) Sigrid Koch-Baumgarten has said that as social scientists they would be interested in trying to understand the Diana phenomenon.
- d) Sigrid Koch-Baumgarten said that as social scientists they were interested in trying to understand the Diana phenomenon.
- e) Sigrid Koch-Baumgarten says as social scientists they were being interested in trying to understand the Diana phenomenon.

## 035 | EFOMM 2005

Mark the correct option. Helen said: "Somebody must send me the new books!" She said that:

- somebody had to send her the new books.
- somebody had sent her the new books.
- the new books were sent to her.
- she was going to receive the new books.
- she must have sent the new books.

## 036 | ITA 2015

Na frase **She said she had been driving home from work the night before, and she found herself behind a man in a convertible**, a formação correta quanto ao uso do discurso direto é:

- She said: "I was driving home from work last night, and I found myself behind a man in a convertible.
- She said: "I had been driving home from work last night, and I found me behind a man in a convertible.
- She said: "I drove home yesterday night from work, and I had found myself behind a man in a convertible.
- She said: "I had driven home the night before, and I found myself behind a man in a convertible.
- She said: "I was driving home from work yesterday, and I was finding myself behind a man in a convertible.

## 037 | UFRGS 2011

I have heard too many stories about robbers on trains that drug you at night and make off with your belongings to take the chance of keeping the most precious cargo of my life – my salary from the Taylors – in my suitcase. It is inside my underwear. I take a quick look \_\_\_\_\_ the loose notes in my front pocket. I reckon I will have just enough to take an auto-rickshaw from Bandra Terminus to Salim's room in the Ghatkopar slum. Won't Salim be surprised to see me arrive in a three-wheeler instead of on the local train? And when he sees the game I bought for him, I hope he doesn't faint from happiness.

Adapted from: SWARUP, Vikas. Slumdog Millionaire.

Consider the following passages extracted or adapted from the text.

- I reckon I will have just enough to take an auto-rickshaw.
- I hope Salim doesn't faint from happiness.

– Which alternative correctly and respectively completes the blanks of the two passages below?

- The narrator said he \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ just enough to take an auto-rickshaw.
- The narrator said he \_\_\_\_\_ Salim \_\_\_\_\_ from happiness.

- reckons – had – hoped – didn't faint
- reckoned – would have – hoped – didn't faint
- reckons – would have – hopes – faints
- reckoned – will have – had hoped – fainted
- has reckoned – had – hopes – fainted

## 038 | UFRGS 2012

Consider the following sentence and the three alternatives to complete it:

Calvin said, "I will never teach maths". In the indirect speech this becomes:

- Calvin said that he would never teach maths.
- Calvin said that he is never going to teach maths.
- Calvin said that he was never going to teach maths.

– Which of the alternatives above can be considered grammatically correct?

- Only 1.
- Only 2.
- Only 1 and 2.
- Only 2 and 3.
- 1, 2 and 3.

## 039 | UFRGS 2014

This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the South with. When we allow freedom to ring, when we let it ring from every state and every city, we will speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will join hands and sing the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! free at last! thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"

Adapted from LUTHER KING JR., Martin. I have a dream.

Considere o segmento a seguir:

This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the South with.

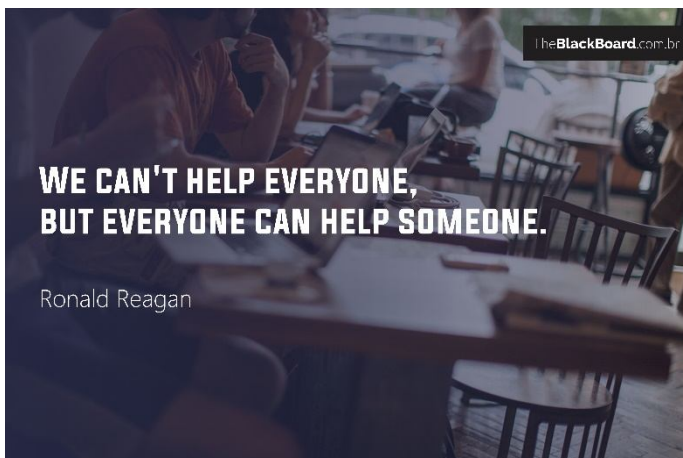
– Assinale a alternativa que apresenta a reescrita mais adequada do segmento acima, em discurso indireto:

- a) This was my hope. This was the faith that I would go back to the South with.
- b) That was their hope. That was the faith that he would go back to the South with.
- c) That has been their hope. That has been the faith that they have gone back to the South with.
- d) That was our hope. That was the faith with which we went back to the South.
- e) Those were their hopes. Those were the faiths with which they went back to the South.

## 040 | EN

Which alternative is correct?

- a) The teacher said the student do not eat in class.
- b) The teacher told the student not to eat in class.
- c) The teacher said to the student to not to eat in class.
- d) The teacher told to the student not to eat in class.
- e) The teacher told the student to do not eat in class.



## Phrasal Verbs

## 001 | MACKENZIE 1996

Choose the correct alternative which indicates the meaning of blow over in the following sentence:

They're hoping that this crisis will BLOW OVER and be forgotten.

- a) happen suddenly and make you able to accept a pleasant experience.
- b) explode.
- c) succeed in spite of difficulties.
- d) become stronger and cause trouble for other people.
- e) pass without doing harm.

## 002 | UDESC 1996

Find the correct alternative:

- a) to put on – to remove
- b) to put out – to increase
- c) to put off – to dress
- d) to put on weight – to grow fat
- e) to put together – to keep

## 003 | FUVEST 1979

Assinale a alternativa que melhor traduz a seguinte frase:

I have run out of vinegar.

- a) Corri para buscar vinagre.
- b) Derramei o vinagre.
- c) Preciso sair para pegar vinagre.
- d) Meu vinagre acabou.
- e) Joguei fora o vinagre.

## 004 | MACKENZIE 1996

Choose the correct alternative. Indicate the meaning of **catch on** to in the following sentence:

We didn't quite CATCH ON TO what the teacher said.

- a) reach the same standard or level
- b) hear
- c) confirm
- d) believe
- e) understand

## 005 | UNESP 1990

He took \_\_\_\_\_ his hat.

- a) off
- b) out
- c) in
- d) into
- e) on

## 006 | UECE 1997

SPLIT UP in "After getting stores and various other commodities together in Mamfe, John and I decided to split up" means that:

- a) they decided to separate.
- b) they decided to end their relationship.
- c) they decided to stay together.
- d) they decided to talk over their plans.
- e) they decided to sleep together.

## 007 | CESGRANRIO 1998

The verb to go may be followed by many adverbial particles and prepositions that add different meanings to it. Match the two columns and then mark the correct alternative:

- I – go up
- II – go on
- III – go away
- IV – go by

- R. continue
- S. leave
- T. rise
- U. move
- V. pass

– Mark the correct match.

- a) I – T; II – U; III – S; IV – R
- b) I – T; II – R; III – S; IV – V
- c) I – T; II – V; III – U; IV – R
- d) I – U; II – R; III – S; IV – V
- e) I – U; II – V; III – S; IV – R

## 008 | UDESC 1997

The woman is TAKING CARE of her baby.

– She is:

- a) looking back on her baby.
- b) looking for her baby.
- c) looking after her baby.
- d) looking down on her baby.
- e) looking over her baby.

## 009 | AFA 1986

Qual alternativa possui os três verbos na ordem natural de seu uso?

- a) wake up/sleep/get up
- b) sleep/get up/wake up
- c) get up/wake up/sleep
- d) sleep/wake up/get up

## 010 | PUCRIO 1999

The only option in which MAKE UP has the same meaning as immigrants make up only 12% of today's workforce is:

- a) The committee is made up of representatives from all the university.
- b) You must make up what you owe before the end of the month.
- c) She never goes without making herself up first.
- d) I can make up a bed for you on the floor.
- e) He made up an incredible story about his holiday.

## 011 | EFOMM 2000

Choose the correct alternative.

"Is that my new TV in that package?"  
"Yes, just \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) open it up, take it out, plug it in and turn it on.
- b) open it up, take it off, plug it on and turn it on.
- c) take it out, open it on, plug it off and turn it up.
- d) take it in, plug it out, turn it down and open it up.
- e) open it out, take it up, turn it on and plug it on.

## 012 | FUVEST 1978

Assinale a alternativa que traduz melhor a seguinte sentença:

I can't tell one from the other.

- a) Não distingo uma da outra.
- b) Não conto com nenhuma outra.
- c) Não falo com nenhuma outra.
- d) Não posso falar de uma para outra.
- e) Não posso dizer para a outra.

## 013 | ITA 2007

A expressão BREAK OUT em "During a poker match, an argument breaks out between Napoleon and Mr. Pilkington when they both play an Ace of Spades, and the animals realize how they cannot tell the difference between the pigs and the humans" significa:

- a) to make a sudden, quick advance.
- b) to bring or come to an end.
- c) to develop suddenly.
- d) to force or make a way through.
- e) to cause to separate into pieces suddenly or violently.

## 014 | EFOMM 2012

The initials V.I.P. \_\_\_\_\_ Very Important Person.

- a) means
- b) stand for
- c) are about
- d) describe
- e) accounts for

## 015 | JFS 2010

Fill in the gaps in the sentences below meaningfully:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the computer \_\_\_\_\_ and let's go.
2. Her new boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ on their second date.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ the flu after being sick for a week.

- a) 1. Shut ... down – 2. stood ... up – 3. got over
- b) 1. Shut ... down – 2. stood ... down – 3. got down
- c) 1. Shut ... off – 2. stood ... over – 3. got over
- d) 1. Shut ... off – 2. stood ... down – 3. got down
- e) 1. Shut ... off – 2. stood ... up – 3. got on

## 016 | JFS 2012

You'd better give \_\_\_\_\_. This issue has no solution.

- a) out
- b) up
- c) over
- d) away
- e) off

## 017 | EFOMM 2010

In:

"Did you buy a new bike?"

"Yes, I bought one two weeks ago."

– Which phrasal verb can substitute the underlined word?

- a) ran into
- b) let down
- c) picked out
- d) turned out
- e) picked up

## 018 | EFOMM 2010

Choose the correct alternative to complete the statements.

- I. They \_\_\_\_\_ the search after three hours. It was hopeless.
- II. Somebody's got to \_\_\_\_\_ those high principles.
- III. We shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ their arguments so easily.
- IV. I'm trying to \_\_\_\_\_ my own work.
- V. What a preposterous idea! Jane will never \_\_\_\_\_ with it!

- a) gave up / stand up for / give in / catch up on / get away
- b) carried out / stand up to / give over / catch up on / get ahead
- c) gave up / stand up to / give over / catch up with / get across
- d) gave up / stand up for / give over / catch up with / get along
- e) carried out / stand up to / given in / catch up on / get through

## 019 | EFOMM 2013

The boss refused her request for a day off.

– The underlined word can be replaced by:

- a) turned out
- b) turned over
- c) turned off
- d) turned in
- e) turned down

## 020 | ITA 2013

Na sentença em que se insere "He believes he has stumbled onto a solution to some of education's most intractable problems", o verbo **stumbled onto** pode ser substituído por:

- a) come upon.
- b) search for.
- c) figured out.
- d) come up with.
- e) pointed out.

## 021 | EFOMM 2014

In: 'around 14 people were in the glasstopped tower when it was hit by the ship's stern as it ploughed into the dock', the underlined two-word phrase is closest in meaning to:

- a) ran aground
- b) capsized
- c) struck
- d) drifted
- e) flooded

## 022 | EFOMM 2014

Choose the correct alternative.

That cargo ship \_\_\_\_\_ the harbour.

- a) put into
- b) put forward
- c) put away
- d) put off
- e) put across

## 023 | EN 2009

Read the extract below and choose the only sequence that can complete it.

## CHILDREN

The other day I was chatting to a friend about children. We were discussing the fact that we had both been \_\_\_\_\_ (1) by rather strict parents, and had both decided to try to be more tolerant when we \_\_\_\_\_ (2) and had children of our own. The problem that my friend had found with this strategy was in finding a way to control his kids now that they are teenagers. He said the fact that he had \_\_\_\_\_ (3) them for more than 13 years, providing all the love and care they needed, is not enough to persuade them to respect his decisions.

- a) brought up – grew up – looked for
- b) grown up – brought up – looked for
- c) brought down – had grown up – looked after
- d) brought up – grew up – looked after
- e) grown up – had grown up – looked like

## 024 | EN 2011

Which of the alternatives below completes the sentence correctly?

The radio alarm clock went \_\_\_\_\_ at the same time as usual.

- a) on
- b) off
- c) through
- d) up
- e) for

## 025 | EN 2012

Which of the alternatives below correctly completes the sentence?

What I like about Jenny is that she always comes \_\_\_\_\_ with great ideas.

- a) on
- b) off
- c) through
- d) up
- e) for

## 026 | PUCRIO 2003

Mark the only option in which the phrasal verb **bring up** has the same meaning as in "At the start of each meeting, one of the group's leaders brings up a topic for discussion".

- a) The kind old couple agreed to bring up the young orphan.
- b) These are matters you can bring up in the committee.
- c) During the voyage he got sick and brought the meal up.
- d) She was properly brought up by her aunt.
- e) He was brought up on a charge of drunken driving.

## 027 | EFOMM 2011

We had to cancel the search because of worsening weather conditions. But we will not stop trying. We will continue the rescue as soon as the weather gets better.

– The underlined verbs above can be replaced with the following phrasal verbs, respectively, without having their meanings changed:

- a) call off / give up / keep on
- b) call off / give in / keep on
- c) call out / give up / keep in
- d) call down / give up / keep on
- e) call out / give in / keep in

## 028 | JFS 2014

We're **getting along** much better now that we don't live together.

– The words in bold are equivalent in meaning to:

- a) coming out
- b) bringing up
- c) dealing with
- d) moving on
- e) getting on

## 029 | JFS 2015

Fill in the gap suitably:

She only bought that sports car to show \_\_\_\_\_ and prove she could afford one.

- a) off
- b) up
- c) on
- d) in
- e) out

## 030 | JFS 2015

Fill in the gap suitably:

Could you \_\_\_\_\_ five copies of this, please?

- a) take me up
- b) bring on me
- c) run me off
- d) get me over
- e) make up me

## Mixed Topics

## 001 | ITA 2001

Assinale a opção correta em relação às frases abaixo, extraídas de um calendário americano:

- I. "A really great talent finds its happiness in execution." – Goethe.
- II. "There are many things in life that will catch your eye, but only a few will catch your heart... pursue these." – unknown.
- III. "By cultivating the beautiful we scatter the seeds of heavenly flowers, as by doing good we cultivate those that belong to humanity." – V. Howard.

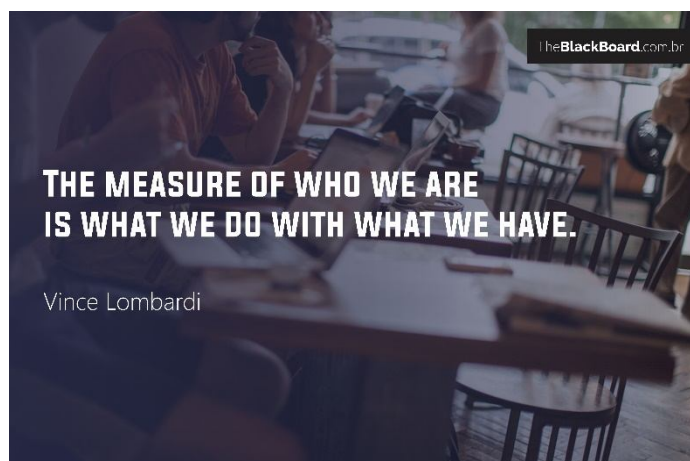
- a) Na sentença (I), "its" refere-se a "happiness".
- b) Na sentença (II), "these" refere-se a "things in life that will catch your heart."
- c) Na sentença (II), "those" refere-se a "flowers".
- d) Os termos "but" na sentença (II) e "as" na sentença (III) são conjunções que podem ser consideradas sinônimas no contexto em que se encontram.
- e) Os termos "beautiful" e "good", na sentença (III), exercem a função de adjetivos.

## 002 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que relaciona as construções adequadas e as construções inadequadas em inglês dentre as listadas a seguir:

1. The football is in the our hearts.
2. Romário was not born in the United States.
3. Romário does not come from the United States.
4. I see he and she.
5. Pelé is more popular than Nixon.
6. A cat is more big than a mouse.
7. Parreira have a little sister.
8. An elephant is smarter than a feminist.
9. The Brazilian and the Italian teams have no problems here.
10. I am seeing the cup.

- a) Adequadas: 2, 4, 6, 8. Inadequadas: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10.
- b) Adequadas: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Inadequadas: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
- c) Adequadas: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Inadequadas: 1, 2, 4, 6, 7.
- d) Adequadas: 2, 3, 5, 8, 9. Inadequadas: 1, 4, 6, 7, 10.
- e) Adequadas: 3, 2. Inadequadas: todas as demais.



**THE MEASURE OF WHO WE ARE  
IS WHAT WE DO WITH WHAT WE HAVE.**

Vince Lombardi



**003 | UFSM 1999**

Over \_\_\_\_\_ last century, women \_\_\_\_\_ been \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunities \_\_\_\_\_ play a greater role in government and business.

- a) the – had – give – by
- b) that – has – given – for
- c) the – have – given – to
- d) the – has – given – by
- e) that – have – give – to

**004 | UFSM 2001**

Britain \_\_\_\_\_ been an industrialised nation for two centuries. It \_\_\_\_\_ a variety of industries \_\_\_\_\_ can be divided \_\_\_\_\_ three main categories.

- a) has – has – which – into
- b) have – has – who – in
- c) has – have – which – in
- d) have – has – who – into
- e) has – has – who – in

**005 | UFSM 2001**

Invented \_\_\_\_\_ the late nineteenth century \_\_\_\_\_ an eastern European ophthalmologist, Esperanto \_\_\_\_\_ humanity's \_\_\_\_\_ successful attempt to create an artificial universal language.

- a) on – for – remains – most
- b) in – by – remain – more
- c) in – to – remains – most
- d) on – by – remain – more
- e) in – by – remains – most

**006 | UFPE 2003**

## Manaus

Throughout its 303-year history, the tiny Manaós Indian village around Fort São José do Rio Negro \_\_\_\_\_ very distinctive names. At the height of the rubber era, \_\_\_\_\_ its channels became spacious avenues traveled by streetcars, it was called the "Brazilian Paris" and the "Tropical Metropolis". \_\_\_\_\_, with the arrival of industry, it \_\_\_\_\_ a "Free Zone". Nestled in the middle of the largest tropical rainforest \_\_\_\_\_ the planet, it is now becoming the main "gateway" to the Amazon for ecotourists.

(From "A pleasant day in Manaus", ÍCARO BRASIL, April 2002, page 33.)

– Fill in the blanks with the correct sequence of words:

- a) is given – where – Late – becomes – in
- b) had given – what – Lately – become – of
- c) has given – how – The latter – to become – at
- d) was given – when – Later – became – on
- e) have given – which – The latest – becoming – around

**007 | EEAR 2007**

Computer viruses can travel \_\_\_\_\_ one place to another \_\_\_\_\_ fast \_\_\_\_\_ a phone call.

- a) from – as – as
- b) over – as – than
- c) to – more – than
- d) between – \* – than

**008 | EN 2001**

Choose the alternative that best completes the paragraph below:

\_\_\_\_\_ a good memory? Maybe you are good remembering \_\_\_\_\_ events or footballers' names? But could you memorize \_\_\_\_\_ order of a pack of cards? British mega-brain Dominic O'Brien can.

(Amazing body science – Young Telegraph, p. 7)

- a) Did you get/ in/ historic/ a
- b) Do you get/ on/ history/ an
- c) Have you got/ at/ historical/ the
- d) Had you got/ for/ historian/ X (= no article)

**009 | EN 2001**

Choose the alternative that correctly completes the text "The nose knows":

## The Nose Knows

One of the most effective devices \_\_\_\_\_ monitoring pollution may be as plain as the nose \_\_\_\_\_ your face. So say scientists from the University of Utrecht, in the Netherlands. Two psychologists \_\_\_\_\_ several hundred residents of the industrial city to pop their heads out of their windows every Tuesday evening and take a whiff. If they smell anything, they're to classify in from innocuous to extremely annoying.

- a) to/ in/ would recruit
- b) for/ on/ have recruited
- c) from/ onto/ had recruited
- d) in/ into/ recruited

## 010 | MACKENZIE 1997

The most \_\_\_\_\_ material for \_\_\_\_\_ consumer goods \_\_\_\_\_ cardboard.

- used – package – are
- used – packing – are
- widely used – packaging – is
- widest used – package – has been
- used – packaging – could be

## 011 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que relaciona as construções adequadas e as construções inadequadas em inglês dentre as listadas a seguir:

- Mary is likeing John.
- Mary needs to help sheself.
- I can see him.
- John was expected to win the world cup.
- Americans films are goods.
- They has a big farm in downtown.

- Adequadas: 3, 4. Inadequadas: 1, 2, 5, 6.
- Adequadas: 1, 2, 5. Inadequadas: 3, 4, 6.
- Adequadas: 3, 4, 5. Inadequadas: 1, 2, 6.
- Adequadas: 1, 3, 6. Inadequadas: 2, 4, 5.
- Adequadas: 2, 3, 5, 6. Inadequadas: 1, 4.

## 012 | UFMA 2000



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– In the context of the cartoon above, the correct alternative is:

- "another" implies no other additional idea.
- "can" indicates ability.
- "doesn't have to" indicates permission.
- "did" is used to make questions with ordinary verbs in the Present Tense.
- "can" could be replaced with the same meaning by "may".

## 013 | UFSM 2002

Se o sujeito da oração "that WINDS back 5,000 years in ITS native India" se referisse a uma expressão no plural e fosse mantido o tempo verbal, os termos destacados:

- ficariam inalterados.
- seriam trocados para "winded" e "their".
- se transformariam em "winded" e "it".
- seriam substituídos por "wind" e "their".
- passariam para "wind" e "theirs".

## 014 | JFS 2002

Read carefully the sentences below and try to find the correct one:

- Daniel and Marla are going to buy a new and expensive sport car to his son.
- The collected data is important to discover the average age of our students.
- The newcomer neighbours have a two-year-old baby and are planning to have another child before the next Christmas.
- They are looking up the lost documents inside the office but I think that they won't find it before the meeting.
- Parker is used to read the Bible before sleep. He is a very Catholic man.

## 015 | MACKENZIE 1997

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

Researches have shown that the twenty-first-century family will certainly be more \_\_\_\_\_ than today's family \_\_\_\_\_ people's \_\_\_\_\_ longer \_\_\_\_\_ and more \_\_\_\_\_ than once.

- complicating – due to – live – marriage
- complicated – because – living – marriage
- complicated – as a result of – living – marrying
- complicated – because of – life – marring
- complicating – as a consequence of – life – marriage

## 016 | EN 2001

Choose the alternative that correctly completes the text "No celebrations":

## No Celebrations

No big celebration \_\_\_\_\_ held when I arrived. Huang Taitai didn't have red banners greeting me in the fancy room on the first floor. Tuan-yu was not \_\_\_\_\_ to greet me.

Instead, Juang Taitai hurried me upstairs to the second floor into the kitchen, \_\_\_\_\_ was a place family children didn't usually go. This was a place for cooks and servants. So I \_\_\_\_\_ my standing.

- a) was/ there/ which/ knew
- b) would/ here/ where/ have known
- c) has/ somewhere/ when/ had known
- d) will/ anywhere/ that/ know

## 017 | AFA 2005

Lockheed Martin and Sikorsky. Working together for three decades, this team \_\_\_\_\_(I) and integrated \_\_\_\_\_(II) any other team in the world. That includes the SH-60B, \_\_\_\_\_(III) the new MH-60R and MH60S programs. This \_\_\_\_\_(IV) delivers the proven Naval Hawk airframe with advanced multi-mission avionics capabilities to the U.S. Navy and navies worldwide – together we deliver \_\_\_\_\_(V) naval capability to \_\_\_\_\_(VI) customers.

Sikorsky | A United Technology Company

– Fill in the blanks correctly with grammatical subjects that have been asked in the questions below:

- I. Use the Present Perfect Tense of the verb to build.
- II. Use a Comparative form of Superiority.
- III. Use a Comparative form of Equality.
- IV. Use the right Possessive case of nouns.
- V. Use the Superlative form of an adjective.
- VI. Use the right Pronoun.

- a) has built / more naval helicopters than / as well as / team's synergy / the best / our
- b) have build / many naval helicopters as / so good as / teams' synergy / the better / ours
- c) had build / much more helicopters than / less well as / team synergy's / more and more / us
- d) has builded / less helicopters than / not so bad as / team synegy's / the most / we

## 018 | MACKENZIE 1999

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

This guide \_\_\_\_\_ useful \_\_\_\_\_ about the city.

- a) gives – information
- b) have given – information
- c) is giving – piece of informations
- d) gave – pieces of informations
- e) will give – pieces of informations

## 019 | JFS 2012

After a \_\_\_\_\_ I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ beer \_\_\_\_\_ two.

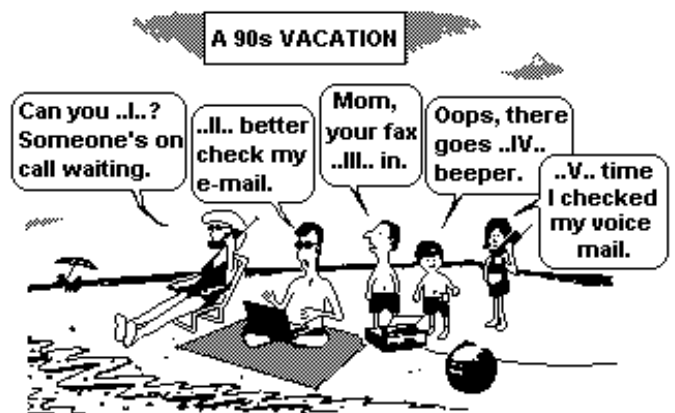
- a) hard day's work – one – or else
- b) hard work day – either – or else
- c) hard day's work – either – or
- d) hard work day – either – or
- e) hard day's work – a – or

## 020 | JFS 2012

The magic \_\_\_\_\_ had \_\_\_\_\_ audience participation, with people shouting things \_\_\_\_\_ the performers and going up \_\_\_\_\_ stage.

- a) performance – lots of – at – over
- b) performance – lots of – to – over
- c) show – a lot of – to – on
- d) show – lot of – at – on
- e) show – a lot of – at – on

As questões de 19 a 23 devem ser respondidas a partir da imagem abaixo.



## 021 | UEL 1999

Preenche corretamente a lacuna (I) a alternativa:

- a) hold on
- b) hold up
- c) expect
- d) tell
- e) say

## 022 | UEL 1999

Preenche corretamente a lacuna (II) a alternativa:

- a) I'm
- b) I'd
- c) I've
- d) You'll
- e) You're

## 023 | UEL 1999

Preenche corretamente a lacuna (III) a alternativa:

- a) coming
- b) comes
- c) will come
- d) to come
- e) is coming

## 024 | UEL 1999

Preenche corretamente a lacuna (IV) a alternativa:

- a) us
- b) me
- c) my
- d) hers
- e) mine

## 025 | UEL 1999

Preenche corretamente a lacuna (V) a alternativa:

- a) There
- b) There's
- c) Have
- d) It's
- e) It

## 026 | JFS 2014

Mark the wrong sentence.

- a) Had I known you were coming, I'd have booked a larger room.
- b) Should you fail this exam, you can always re-take it next year.
- c) My patience is beginning to run over.
- d) I shall look forward to meeting you next week.
- e) Somewhere along this road there's a garage.

## 027 | JFS 2014

Fill in the gaps correctly:

The computer breach at JPMorgan Chase \_\_\_\_\_ summer \_\_\_\_\_ have been thwarted if the bank \_\_\_\_\_ a simple security fix to a server, said people \_\_\_\_\_ have been briefed on investigations \_\_\_\_\_ the attack.

Adapted from <http://www.nytimes.com/>

- a) this – might – had installed – who – into
- b) this – may – installed – who – into
- c) this – might – installed – whom – into
- d) in this – could – should have installed – who – onto
- e) in this – could – should have installed – whom – onto

## 028 | JFS 2014

Fill in the gaps correctly:

I. The voting will \_\_\_\_\_ enable the coalition government of the prime minister to remain in power \_\_\_\_\_ lead to a snap general election and new political and financial upheaval.

II. As barriers with the United States are set to be lifted, boxers, baseball players and others see the potential for Cuba to embrace professional sports \_\_\_\_\_.

III. Ukraine's parliament voted to abandon the country's nonaligned status, a move that could be a step \_\_\_\_\_ seeking membership in NATO.

IV. North Korea chose \_\_\_\_\_ at the Council briefing, which focused largely on a United Nations inquiry that had found widespread and systematic human rights abuses.

IV. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif issued an order \_\_\_\_\_ clamor for a tough response to the Taliban attack on a school that left 148 people dead.

- a) I. either ... or – II. farther – III. towards – IV. not speak – V. amid
- b) I. neither ... nor – II. further – III. toward – IV. not speaking – V. amid
- c) I. either ... or – II. farther – III. towards – IV. not speaking – V. among
- d) I. neither ... nor – II. further – III. toward – IV. to not speak – V. among
- e) I. either ... or – II. further – III. toward – IV. not to speak – V. amid

## 029 | JFS 2015

Complete the fragment below.

The new official app for the Pope's January visit to \_\_\_\_\_ Philippines will help people follow the Pope's activities and find \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ letting them offer their prayers on a special \_\_\_\_\_.

Adapted from <http://www.catholicnewsagency.com/>

- a) \* – the later news – meanwhile – prayer's wall
- b) \* – the later news – meanwhile – prayer wall
- c) the – the latest news – while – prayer's wall
- d) the – the latest news – while – prayer wall
- e) the – the later news – while – prayer wall

### The Man in the Convertible

One morning, well after I was diagnosed with cancer, I got an email from Robbee Kosak, Carnegie Mellon's vice president for advancement. She told me a story.

She said she had been driving home from work the night before, and found herself behind a man in a convertible. It was a warm, gorgeous, early-spring evening, and the man had his top down and all his windows lowered. His arm was hanging over the driver's side door, and his fingers were tapping along to the music on his radio. His head was bobbing along, too, as the wind blew through his hair.

Robbee changed lanes and pulled a little closer. From the side, she could see that the man had a slight smile on his face, the kind of absentminded smile a person might have when he's all alone, happy in his own thoughts. Robbee found herself thinking: "Wow, this is the epitome of a person appreciating this day and this moment."

The convertible eventually turned the corner, and that's when Robbee got a look at the man's full face. "Oh my Gosh," she said to herself. "It's Randy Pausch!"

She was so struck by the sight of me. She knew that my cancer diagnosis was grim. And yet, as she wrote in her email, she was moved by how contented I seemed. In this private moment, I was obviously in high spirits. Robbee wrote in her email: "You can never know how much that glimpse of you made my day, reminding me of what life is all about."

I read Robbee's email several times. I came to look at it as a feedback loop of sorts.

It has not always been easy to stay positive through my cancer treatment. When you have a dire medical issue, it's tough to know how you're really faring emotionally. I had wondered whether a part of me was aching when I was with other people. Maybe at times I forced myself to appear strong and upbeat. Many cancer patients feel obliged to put up a brave front. Was I doing that, too?

But Robbee had come upon me in an unguarded moment. I'd like to think she saw me as I am. She certainly saw me as I was that evening.

Her email was just a paragraph, but it meant a great deal to me. She had given me a window into myself. I was still fully engaged. I still knew life was good. I was doing OK.

Adapted from PAUSCH, R. The last lecture. New York, Hyperion, 2008. p.64-65.

## 030 | ITA 2015

Com relação às escolhas lexicais do autor no texto, pode-se afirmar que:

- a) em "Carnegie Mellon's vice president" (linhas 2 e 3), "the driver's side door" (linhas 9 e 10), "the man's full face" (linha 21) e em "Robbee's email" (linha 30) o uso do 's indica caso possessivo.
- b) em "found herself behind a man in a convertible" (linhas 6 e 7) e em "Robbee found herself thinking..." (linha 17), o verbo *find* pode ser substituído por *realize* sem prejudicar o sentido.
- c) em "as the wind blew through his hair" (linhas 11 e 12), "...as she wrote in her email..." (linhas 24 e 25) e em "...as a feedback loop of sorts" (linha 31) os itens sublinhados podem ser substituídos por *while* sem prejudicar o sentido.
- d) *absentminded* (linha 15), *feedback* (linha 31) e *engaged* (linha 45) são empregados como substantivos.
- e) *eventually* (linha 20), *obviously* (linha 26), *really* (linha 34) e *certainly* (linha 41) indicam o mesmo tipo de advérbio.

## Parte 2 / Vocabulary Skills

# False Cognates/Friends

## 001 | UFV 1996

The word **particular** in the sentence Much to the surprise of everyone, the remarkable conclusion of the research showed that people of a certain group actually were born under a PARTICULAR planet, means the same as:

- a) private.
- b) specific.
- c) ordinary.
- d) personal.
- e) general.

## 002 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à tradução mais adequada da frase nominal, entre aspas, a seguir:

Future generations may regard the scientific indictment of smoking as 'a major contribution' to preventive medicine and the health of the western world.

- a) uma contribuição importante
- b) uma contribuição do major
- c) a maior contribuição
- d) uma contribuição para o major
- e) a importante contribuição

## 003 | MACKENZIE 1996

The meaning of EXQUISITELY in the sentence "Their children were exquisitely dressed" is:

- a) strangely or unexpected.
- b) extremely beautiful in appearance.
- c) oddly with an unusual appearance.
- d) peculiarly with a special or unique quality.
- e) very unattractive and unpleasant to look at.

## 004 | MACKENZIE 1997

The meaning of CONSISTENT in the sentence Mr. Brown's behavior is not consistent with his ideas is:

- a) coherent.
- b) contradictory.
- c) right.
- d) persuasive.
- e) strong.

## 005 | UNIRIO 1997

A opção que contém um falso cognato é:

- a) enthusiasts.
- b) processes.
- c) outdoors.
- d) spades.
- e) parts.

## 006 | JFS 2000

Dadas as sentenças:

1. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ the game yesterday night.
2. He gave a \_\_\_\_\_ of diamond to his mother.
3. I didn't like the film, it was \_\_\_\_\_.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ finished the test.

– Marque a alternativa que completa corretamente os espaços em branco:

- a) assisted / collar / terrific / eventually
- b) assisted / necklace / terrific / eventually
- c) watched / necklace / terrible / finally
- d) watched / collar / terrific / finally
- e) watched / necklace / terrific / eventually

## 007 | ITA 1987

Dadas as afirmações de que:

1. GENIUS significa HÁBIL, ENGENHOSO.
2. TO RESUME significa RETOMAR.
3. SYLLABUS pode significar SÍLABA.

– 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) Apenas as afirmações nºs 1 e 2.
- e) Todas as afirmações.

## 008 | ITA 1988

Dadas as afirmações de que em português:

1. SCHOLAR significa LETRADO.
2. SENSIBLE significa SENSATO.
3. FABRIC significa TECIDO.

– 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) Apenas as afirmações nºs 1 e 2.
- e) Todas as afirmações.

## 009 | ITA 1988

A alternativa que corretamente traduz (mantendo a ordem das palavras: Ele puxou ou empurrou a porta quando chegou lá?, é:

- a) Did he push or pull the door when he got there?
- b) Did he pushed or pulled the door when he arrived there?
- c) Did he pull or push the door when he got there?
- d) Pushed or pulled he the door when he gots there?
- e) Pushed or pulled him the door when he arrived there?

## 010 | EN 1990

In "They pretended to be dead", TO PRETEND means:

- a) entender
- b) pretender
- c) fingir
- d) tender
- e) fazer

## 011 | EN 1990

In "They suffered from the injuries sustained in the crash", INJURIES means:

- a) ofensas
- b) ferimentos
- c) injúrias
- d) calúnias
- e) fraturas

## 012 | CESGRANRIO 1991

A synonym for the word ACTUALLY as in "This is actually the decaying of the tooth" is:

- a) now
- b) today
- c) really
- d) normally
- e) theoretically

## 013 | JFS 2007

What does the word ESTATE mean?

- a) estado
- b) estatal
- c) propriedade
- d) fortuna
- e) riqueza

## 014 | JFS 2008

Which of these words is not a False Cognate?

- a) apologize
- b) response
- c) support
- d) largest
- e) resume

## 015 | JFS 2012

Fill in the gaps suitably:

I will \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ with his new security \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) assist – mayor – policy
- b) attend – major – police
- c) support – official – politics
- d) assist – mayor – politics
- e) attend – major – policy

## 016 | PUCRIO 1995

The verb TO ATTEND is used in "The first semester I attended college, I became friends with one of the American students in my class".

– Check the ONLY alternative in which the same verb can be used.

- a) The receptionist's job was to \_\_\_\_\_ the phone.
- b) The doctor carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the patient.
- c) The professor \_\_\_\_\_ a convention to present his work.
- d) He \_\_\_\_\_ the radio to listen to the news.
- e) The interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ questions from the public.

## 017 | JFS 2012

Em inglês, há algumas palavras que, ao serem pluralizadas, podem mudar o sentido, tornando-se falsas cognatas. Como exemplo, o vocábulo **spirit**: "espírito", no singular, e "disposição", no plural. Qual das opções abaixo segue o mesmo padrão?

- a) Minute.
- b) Human.
- c) State.
- d) Fruit.
- e) Diplomat.

## 018 | JFS 2012

Complete as lacunas das sentenças a seguir correta e coerentemente:

- I. Many \_\_\_\_\_ were killed during the battle.
- II. It's a typical country \_\_\_\_\_ with a large house for the owner, farm buildings and workers' houses.
- III. The secret to public speaking is to get the \_\_\_\_\_ on your side.
- IV. Over two hundred people \_\_\_\_\_ the funeral.
- V. Some of his colleagues envy the enormous wealth that he has \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) privates – state – listeners – answered – spread
- b) privates – estate – audience – attended – amassed
- c) privates – estate – audience – attended – spread
- d) corporals – estate – listeners – answered – amassed
- e) corporals – state – audience – attended – amassed

## 019 | MACKENZIE 2009

Even that U.S. holiday holdout of home cooking known as Thanksgiving seems doomed. A Boston Market survey last year reported that 27 million Americans bought some prepared food for the repast. Charles Webre, 35, an ad executive in New York City, spent \$400 last year for a 12-course store-bought Thanksgiving. "I felt like I cheated," says Charles, who presented the meal on the family **china**. "I work hard, we have two kids, and my wife is stressed out. We believe in traditional-food values, but we don't have the time to do it ourselves." For harried Americans, time is money, and so long as Mom is out bringing home the bacon, somebody else is going to have to come up with supper.

Adapted from <http://time.com/>

– No texto, assinale o significado da palavra **china**:

- a) espécie de tempero utilizado por toda a família.
- b) comida típica da região.
- c) prato especialmente preparado por um cozinheiro famoso.
- d) restaurante muito conhecido.
- e) louça fina.

## 020 | UFRGS 2014 – ADAPTED

William and Kate, a modern couple, lived together quite openly for several years before their marriage, a sensible decision condoned by the Queen, which would have been seen as unthinkable less than a decade earlier. This was after prince Charles had moved in with his divorced former mistress, Camila Parker Bowles, a situation that would have been equally unacceptable a few years ago. All this evidences a rapidly evolving monarchy. Who would have suspected that the Queen would have been seen pretending to parachute into the Olympic stadium with James Bond?

Adapted from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/>

Associe as palavras da coluna I às suas respectivas traduções, na coluna II, de acordo com o sentido que têm no texto.

Coluna I

- ( ) sensible
- ( ) condoned
- ( ) pretending

Coluna 2

1. simulando
2. sensível
3. aceita
4. pretendendo
5. sensata
6. condenada

– A sequência correta de preenchimento dos parênteses, de cima para baixo, é:

- a) 2 – 3 – 1.
- b) 2 – 6 – 4.
- c) 5 – 3 – 1.
- d) 2 – 1 – 6.
- e) 5 – 3 – 4.



# Idioms & Word Trivia

## 001 | UEL 1997

Assinale a tradução correta dos termos em maiúsculo:

I DON'T FEEL LIKE being indoors all day. Let's go for a long walk.

- a) Não estou com vontade
- b) Não acho ruim
- c) Não creio que é uma boa ideia
- d) Não concordo
- e) Não estou pensando em

## 002 | CESGRANRIO 1993

Mark the item which contains the adequate translation for the saying "Out of sight, out of mind".

- a) Quem não deve, não teme.
- b) Quem quer faz, quem não quer manda.
- c) Deus ajuda a quem cedo madruga.
- d) Longe dos olhos, longe do coração.
- e) Em terra de cego, quem tem um olho é rei.

## 003 | ITA 1996

Na frase "He is very, very rich and so powerful that even his enemies are eager to cut deals with him", o significado de **to cut** é:

- a) competir
- b) concordar
- c) compartilhar
- d) tornar-se
- e) cortar (qualquer tipo de relação)

## 004 | UEL 1997

Assinale a versão correta da frase a seguir:

Prefiro ir de carro.

- a) I like cars.
- b) I dislike cars.
- c) I always go by car.
- d) I'd rather go by car.
- e) I don't have a car.

## 005 | CESGRANRIO 1991

In "The sweet-and-lovely look is OUT; the aggressive punk pose is IN" the capital words stand for:

- a) out of work / in vogue
- b) out of sight / in mind
- c) out of order / in memory
- d) out of date / in fashion
- e) out of mind / in sight

## 006 | UFRGS 1997

The expressions **immediately off** and **were off**, in the sentence below, mean respectively:

There were four last stragglers who stopped to examine a small dogwood immediately off the terrace, but one of our dogs barked in the distant kennels and the deer were off into the woods.

- a) close to – went away
- b) approximately – far off
- c) in – gathered
- d) nearby – far away
- e) together – jumped

## 007 | CESGRANRIO 1995

Most names of jobs are used for both men and women. Mark the one that refers only to males:

- a) psychiatrist
- b) social scientist
- c) waiter
- d) doctor
- e) researcher

## 008 | MACKENZIE 1996

The group was discussing Freud's view of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) consciousness – unconsciousness
- b) conscious – unconscious
- c) consciousness – unconscious
- d) consciously – unconscious
- e) unconsciously – conscious

## 009 | UFPE 1996

Identifique a(s) palavra(s) ou expressão(ões) que melhor complete(m) o sentido da sentença abaixo utilizando V ou F e, em seguida, marque a sequência correta:

\_\_\_\_\_ began the moment the Burma Star contingent started to march, led unexpectedly by one of its members, the Duke of Edinburgh.

- ( ) Crying
- ( ) Cheering
- ( ) Rejoicing
- ( ) Applauding with shouts
- ( ) Encouraging by shouts

- a) F – V – V – V – V
- b) F – V – V – V – F
- c) V – V – V – V – F
- d) F – V – V – F – V
- e) V – F – F – F – F

#### 010 | JFS 2015

We must cut through the red tape.

– The underlined words can be defined as:

- a) a kind of tape used to warn or catch the attention of passers-by of an area or situation containing a possible hazard.
- b) a subject or problem that people are thinking and talking about.
- c) official rules and processes that seem unnecessary and delay results.
- d) a line or pile of objects put together, often quickly, to stop people from going where they want to go.
- e) a complicated system of paths or passages that people try to find their way through for entertainment.

#### 011 | UEL 1996

Assinale a versão correta da frase a seguir:

Não posso comprar um carro novo.

- a) I shouldn't be thinking of a new car.
- b) I can't afford a new car.
- c) I can't buy anything new.
- d) If it is new, I don't want it.
- e) Who needs a new car anyway?

#### 012 | FEI 1996

I'd prefer to stay here. That's what I'd \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) do
- b) do best
- c) have done
- d) rather do
- e) doing

#### 013 | FUVEST 1977

Qual destas sentenças está correta?

- a) Don't translate word of word.
- b) Don't translate word with word.
- c) Don't translate word at word.
- d) Don't translate word to word.
- e) Don't translate word for word.

#### 014 | FUVEST 1978

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde a seguinte sentença em inglês:

Não deixe de me avisar quando você pretende fazer uma viagem.

- a) Don't fail to advise me if you pretend to travel.
- b) Don't leave me to know when you intend to go for a trip.
- c) Don't let me warn you when you pretend to go for a trip.
- d) Don't leave my advice when you intend to travel.
- e) Don't fail to let me know when you intend to take a trip.

#### 015 | JFS 2015

A sophomore is:

- a) someone who has a job at a low level within an organization.
- b) a young person below a particular age who is involved in an activity, especially sport.
- c) a student in the first year of high school, college, or university.
- d) a student in the third year of a course that lasts for four years at a school or college.
- e) a student studying in the second year of a course at a US college or high school.

#### 016 | ESPCEX 1999

Complete the sentence below correctly:

How long \_\_\_\_\_ John to get to work?

- a) does it take
- b) it takes
- c) takes
- d) does he take
- e) he takes

#### 017 | UFPE 1999

"Quem dera eu fosse um astro do rock-and-roll" in English is:

- a) I wish I to be a rock-and-roll star.
- b) I wish I were a rock-and-roll star.
- c) Who wishes to be a rock-and-roll star.
- d) I want be a rock-and-roll star.
- e) I was wishing I was a rock-and-roll star.

## 018 | JFS 2007

If you stay up very late \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_, you burn the midnight oil.

- a) dancing – partying
- b) drinking – smoking
- c) working – studying
- d) sleeping – snoring

## 019 | JFS 2008

A normal person has:

- a) twenty fingers and two hands.
- b) two shoulders and four knees.
- c) three legs and one heart.
- d) two lungs and four livers.
- e) ten fingers and ten toes.

## 020 | JFS 2010

- How many students are there in the classroom?  
- A BAKER'S DOZEN.

- The capital expression means:

- a) Eleven.
- b) Twelve.
- c) Thirteen.
- d) Fourteen.
- e) Fifteen.

## 021 | EFOMM 2012

Choose the word that completes the idea of the following statement correctly:

Michael is a \_\_\_\_\_ smoker. He smokes three packs of cigarettes a day.

- a) violent
- b) fierce
- c) big
- d) chain
- e) strong

## 022 | EFOMM 2012

In the sentences below, **seem** and **appear** are used correctly, except in:

- a) It seemed like a good idea at first.
- b) I can't appear to make her notice the events.
- c) It seems a pity, but I can't see you this weekend.
- d) He seems younger than he is.
- e) The baby appears hungry.

## 023 | EFOMM 2010

Mark the alternative in which DO and MAKE are all used correctly:

- a) Do a favor/ make repairs/ make amends/ make a bargain
- b) Make a bid/ make a demand/ do ends meet/ make an entry
- c) Make an excuse/ make a face/ make as much as you can/ make business
- d) Do a proposal/ make a scene/ do silly things/ make a review
- e) Do an errand/ make fun of/ make known/ do friends

## 024 | JFS 2012

Fill in the sentence below correctly:

If someone is \_\_\_\_\_ bullets, they're very worried or frightened.

- a) shooting
- b) sweating
- c) dodging
- d) biting
- e) killing

## 025 | JFS 2012

Fill in the gaps meaningfully:

- I. Could you speak a little \_\_\_\_\_, please?
- II. I must be \_\_\_\_\_ weight, some clothes of mine don't fit me anymore.
- III. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ the washing machine work.
- IV. \_\_\_\_\_ your brother, I must warn you to be careful.

- a) loudly / loosing / make / As
- b) louder / losing / make / As
- c) aloud / losing / do / As
- d) louder / loosing / make / Like
- e) louder / loosing / do / Like

## 026 | EFOMM 2008

In: "We were a bit worried about the new manager because we heard that she liked **to run a tight ship.**", the expression in bold means: 'to be well ...'

- a) organized
- b) disposed
- c) received
- d) placed
- e) educated

## 027 | AFA 2004 – ADAPTED

Among eighteen recorded CD's by the London Starlight Orchestra, eleven are dedicated to some good movies. They are considered veracious musical photographs as part of the story of cinema. "Take My Breath Away", by Moroder and Witlock, is the love theme of the remarkable movie "Top Gun" and also from the album that contains more than seventeen of the same type.

– According to the title of the song mentioned in the text above, what's the best definition for the lover's feeling?

- a) you keep air my lungs and not let it out.
- b) you make me feel shocked by surprise.
- c) you make me feet brand new.
- d) you hold my breath deeply

## 028 | JFS 2012



Adapted from <http://3.bp.blogspot.com/>

– No cartun acima, a expressão **hit the sack** poderia ser substituída por:

- a) turn in.
- b) sleep over.
- c) stretch my legs.
- d) pull back.
- e) fork out.

## 029 | JFS 2012

Parker's fun at parties, but his brother's a wet blanket.

– A partir da sentença acima, podemos concluir que o irmão de Parker é, em inglês:

- a) a faint-hearted Guy.
- b) a timid person.
- c) a gatecrasher.
- d) a killjoy.
- e) a miserable man.

## 030 | JFS 2010

"Although the risk of a **double-dip recession** is still significant, it is not the most likely scenario," said Diane Swonk, chief economist at Mesirow Financial. "Moreover, there are no **silver bullets** when it comes to fueling employment.

Adapted from <http://www.nbcnews.com/>

– The expressions in bold in the excerpt above can be defined respectively as:

- a) The worst-case scenario the economy of a country may face – A doubtful solution
- b) When the economy moves back into a deeper and longer recession – An impossible solution
- c) A recession twice stronger than the previous one – A solution that seems magical
- d) A recession followed by a short-lived recovery, followed by another recession – A complete solution to a large problem
- e) A recession that will be twice longer than the previous one – A definitive solution to a huge problem

## 031 | UFRGS 2012

O sufixo -ess presente no vocábulo **goddess** também ocorre em:

- a) stress.
- b) wireless.
- c) actress.
- d) seriousness.
- e) less.

## 032 | UFRGS 2012

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta uma palavra em que o sufixo -er desempenha a mesma função que exerce na formação da palavra **developer**:

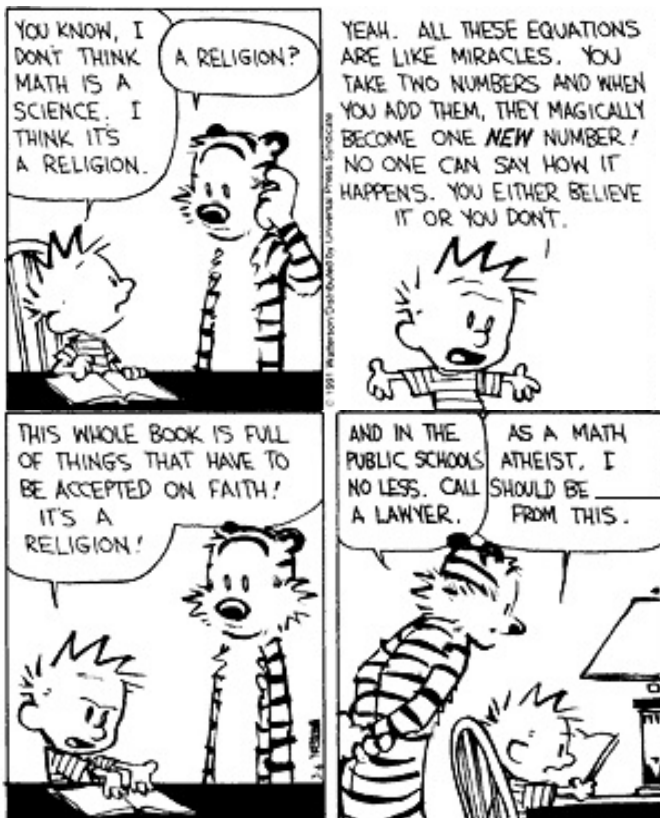
- a) bigger
- b) danger
- c) power
- d) follower
- e) offer

## 033 | UFRGS 2012

Assinale a alternativa em que as três palavras designam conceitos do mesmo campo de significação.

- a) privacy – emergency – secret
- b) sophomore – senior – freshman
- c) catering – food – tourism
- d) timeline – figure – period
- e) mobile – furniture – portability

## 034 | UFRGS 2012



Adapted from <http://1.bp.blogspot.com/>

– Select the correct alternative to fill the gap in the comic strips above.

- a) defend
- b) inquired
- c) excused
- d) disconnect
- e) accused

## 035 | EFOMM 2014

There are two options for the sentences below, choose the ONLY one that both options are possible.

- a) The doctors (advised / persuaded) that I should rest for 3 months.
- b) The police (assured / promised) local residents that everything possible was being done to catch the car thieves.
- c) A spokesperson for the company (reminded / warned) that there may be delays on the railways this summer due to major engineering work.
- d) Russian scientists (have shown / have convinced) that honey can prevent the growth of bacteria.
- e) Jack (told / promised) that he would be home before midnight.

## 036 | EFOMM 2015

Choose the word that correctly completes the sentence.

A \_\_\_\_\_ person has 'common sense', and does not make stupid decisions.

- a) bored
- b) mischievous
- c) clumsy
- d) jealous
- e) sensible

## 037 | EFOMM 2015

Choose the verb that DOES NOT complete the sentence correctly.

The committee has \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting to discuss the president's death.

- a) arranged
- b) programmed
- c) scheduled
- d) organized
- e) called

## 038 | ITA 2015 – ADAPTED

I read Robbee Kosak's email several times. I came to look at it as a feedback loop of sorts. It has not always been easy to stay positive through my cancer treatment. When you have a dire medical issue, it's tough to know how you're really faring emotionally. I had wondered whether a part of me was acting when I was with other people. Maybe at times I forced myself to appear strong and upbeat. Many cancer patients feel obliged to put up a brave front. Was I doing that, too? But Robbee had come upon me in an unguarded moment. I'd like to think she saw me as I am. She certainly saw me as I was that evening. Her mail was just a paragraph, but it meant a great deal to me. **She had given me a window into myself.** I was still fully engaged. I still knew life was good. I was doing OK.

Adapted from PAUSCH, Randy. The last lecture.  
New York, Hyperion, 2008.

– A frase "She had given me a window into myself" expressa:

- a) percepção que Robbee Kosak transmitiu de si própria para Pausch.
- b) visão reduzida que o autor transmitiu sobre seu lado otimista.
- c) aparência distorcida de uma personalidade extrovertida.
- d) constatação de que Randy Pausch não transmitia vontade de viver.
- e) percepção do narrador sobre algo de que ele não se dava conta.

## 039 | JFS 2015

Fill in the gap in the following sentence correct and meaningfully:

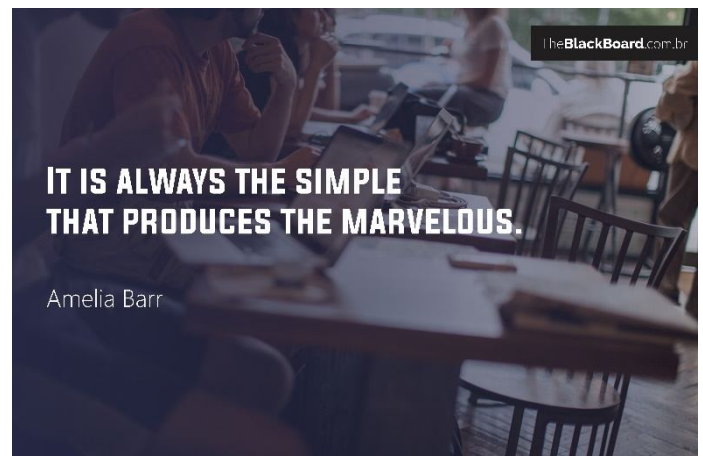
Our team lost when we scored \_\_\_\_\_ goal late in the second half.

- a) an own
- b) a proper
- c) a field
- d) a ghost
- e) a golden

## 040 | JFS 2015

Mark the wrong translation.

- a) school = cardume
- b) leave = férias
- c) plant = usina
- d) late = falecido
- e) premises = preliminares



# Antonyms & Synonyms

## 001 | EFOMM 2003

In "I'm enjoying a peasant life now. I've moved out of London", the underlined word means:

- a) easy
- b) rich
- c) fancy
- d) country
- e) weird

## 002 | EFOMM 2003

Which word could replace the underlined word without a change of meaning?

The man deduced what had happened in the playground.

- a) surmised
- b) provoked
- c) appealed
- d) condoned
- e) discouraged

Just The Way You Look Tonight (Rod Stewart)

01. Someday when I'm awfully low
02. When the world is cold
03. I will feel a glow
04. Just thinking of you
05. And the way you look tonight
06. You're so lovely
07. With your smile so warm
08. And your cheeks so soft
09. There's nothing for me but to love you
10. And the way you look tonight
11. With each word, your tenderness grows
12. Tearing my fears apart
13. And that laugh that wrinkles your nose
14. Touches my foolish heart
15. Yes your lovely, never ever change
16. Keep that breathless charm
17. Won't you please arrange it
18. Cause I love you
19. Just the way you look tonight
20. Just the way you look tonight ...

## 003 | EFOMM 2004

In verse 1 of the lyrics we find the adverb **awfully**, which means:

- a) absolutely.
- b) terribly.
- c) fortunately.
- d) wishfully.
- e) certainly.

## 004 | EFOMM 2004

Regarding the impact the lady's appearance caused, the word **breathless** in verse 16 means:

- a) simple.
- b) light.
- c) unimportant.
- d) remarkable.
- e) awful.

## 005 | JFS 2009

In the sentences "The police, firefighters and other emergency personnel joined about 150 volunteers" and "Most of the injured passengers were able to walk out of the station, but about 20 were carried out on red stretchers", the word **about** cannot be replaced by:

- a) some.
- b) within.
- c) approximately.
- d) almost.
- e) roughly.

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www.glasbergen.com



**"I'm going to order a broiled skinless chicken breast, but I want you to bring me lasagna and garlic bread by mistake."**

## 006 | JFS 2009

The verb TO BROIL means the same as:

- a) to fry.
- b) to grill.
- c) to burn.
- d) to boil.
- e) to cook.

#### 007 | JFS 2009

In "A pact made by a group of teens to get pregnant and raise their babies together is at least partly behind a sudden spike in pregnancies at Gloucester High School, school officials said", the verb **to raise** is synonymous with:

- a) to deal.
- b) to praise.
- c) to increase.
- d) to rise.
- e) to bring up.

#### 008 | EFOMM 2005

In "On TV and radio, in print and over the Internet, news is everywhere. But are we better informed or just overwhelmed?", the underlined word means:

- a) interested.
- b) agape.
- c) worn out.
- d) familiar.
- e) tight.

#### 009 | EFOMM 2006

Psychologists say kids are being robbed of time they need for connecting with their parents and **siblings**.

- a) colleagues
- b) partners
- c) relatives
- d) friends
- e) brother or sister

#### 010 | EFOMM 2008

Communication is embedded within culture and therefore culturally orientated.

– The word **embedded** means:

- a) dislodged
- b) refused
- c) rooted
- d) remained
- e) disturbed

#### 011 | EFOMM 2008

Choose the appropriate synonymous sentence to: "She seldom goes to conferences now".

- a) She almost goes to conferences now.
- b) She often goes to conferences now.
- c) She hardly ever goes to conferences now.
- d) She regularly goes to conferences now.
- e) She frequently goes to conferences now.

#### 012 | JFS 2009

Correspondents consider Mr. Mousavi the main reformist challenger to President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, who is seeking another term.

– In the fragment above, the word **term** means the same as:

- a) post.
- b) job.
- c) turn.
- d) position.
- e) task.

#### 013 | JFS 2010

He may have competed in one of the most passionate derbies on the planet as a player, led a team at the FIFA World Cup™ and be the most successful manager in the history of British football, but even Sir Alex Ferguson has admitted that he was shaking the first time he met Nelson Mandela. "We also met him two years ago and were invited to his house and it was amazing how relaxed he was. He really seemed to be enjoying himself, which was great to see. He is a truly amazing man".

– In the fragment above, the word **amazing** cannot be replaced by:

- a) gruesome.
- b) fascinating.
- c) incredible.
- d) stunning.
- e) wonderful.

#### 014 | JFS 2010

In the sentence "Researchers **conducting** tests in the **harsh** environment of Mono Lake in California have discovered the first known microorganism on Earth able to **thrive** and reproduce using the toxic chemical arsenic", the words in bold can be replaced, respectively, by:



- a) realizing – smooth – get on
- b) carrying out – strict – develop
- c) attaining – sharp – rise
- d) leading – rough – wear out
- e) handling – mild – grow

**015 | JFS 2010**

In the sentence “the researchers successfully grew microbes from the lake on a diet that was very lean on phosphorus”, the word **lean** can be replaced by:

- a) rich.
- b) fat.
- c) plump.
- d) bare.
- e) flat.

**016 | JFS 2008**

In the sentence “The prize drops to \$15 million after that date and goes away altogether after 2014”, the verbs **to drop** and **to go away**, and the adverb **altogether** can be replaced by:

- a) to increase – to vanish – absolutely
- b) to lift up – to fade away – actually
- c) to fall – to disappear – completely
- d) to decrease – to leave – utterly
- e) to curtail – to flee – wholly

**017 | EFOMM 2010 – ADAPTED**

Read the following sentences:

1. NATO warships and helicopters pursued Somali pirates for seven hours and the high-speed chase only ended when warning shots were fired at the pirates' **skiff**.
2. Seven pirates attempted to attack the Norwegian-flagged MV Front Ardenne late Saturday but fled after crew took **evasive** maneuvers and alerted warships in the area.
3. How the attack was **thwarted** is unclear, it appears to have been the actions of the tanker.
4. The pirates' release underscores the difficulties navies have in fighting **rampant** piracy off the coast of lawless Somalia.

– Which option contains words that replace with accuracy the following words that are underlined in the text respectively: SKIFF – EVASIVE – THWARTED – RAMPANT:

- a) vessel – elusive – avoided – increasing
- b) small boat – dangerous – facilitated – violent
- c) yacht – ambiguous – planned – violent
- d) small boat – elusive – prevented – uncontrolled
- e) vessel – dangerous – spoilt – increasing

**018 | EFOMM 2010**

In the fragment “... naval officers **hailed** the pirates over loudspeakers and finally fired warning shots to stop them”, the word highlighted could be accurately replaced with:

- a) alerted
- b) threatened
- c) called
- d) informed
- e) advised

**019 | IME 2010**

Modern buildings incorporate exciting forms with glittering façades and compelling interior spaces. Surveying for these projects requires sophisticated computation, aggressive quality control and close interaction with construction teams.

– Tick the alternative that corresponds to “glittering”, still keeping the same meaning of the sentence.

- a) glossing
- b) gliding
- c) gladding
- d) gluing
- e) gloating

**020 | IME 2010**

The word underlined in the sentence “That incident, which took place on 7 November 2007, exhibits many of the hallmarks of the missions in Iraq and Afghanistan ...” can be replaced by which of the following expressions, still keeping the same meaning?

- a) landmarks
- b) trademarks
- c) stamps
- d) signs
- e) brands

**021 | IME 2012**

On the mountain slopes south of Pompeii, a group of Roman citizens flee the doomed city, leaving their footprints in a layer of volcanic ash.

– A synonym for the word 'flee' is

- a) arrive
- b) investigate
- c) run away
- d) meet
- e) face

#### 022 | JFS 2010

Among the hundreds of thousands of leaked State Department documents were candid and often unflattering assessments of foreign leaders. The classified diplomatic cables were released Sunday by online whistleblower WikiLeaks. The massive release of material intended for diplomatic eyes only is sure to ruffle feathers in foreign capitals since the cables contain many tart comments.

In the sentence "The **cables** contain many **tart** comments", the words in bold mean respectively the same as:

- a) wires and sharp.
- b) information and luscious.
- c) links and caustic.
- d) messages and sour.
- e) chains and bitter.

#### 023 | JFS 2010

The revolutionary war hero and outstanding silversmith made the Sons of Liberty silver bowl in the case.

– The word **outstanding** cannot be defined as:

- a) impressive.
- b) remarkable.
- c) stunning.
- d) feeble.
- e) striking.

#### 024 | JFS 2010

Give the correct sequence of synonyms for the highlighted words in the excerpt below:

Egypt's **tough** 82-year-old president, in charge for the past three decades, now says he will go – but only at the end of his **term** in September, with dignity and with a **subtle** threat that if he does not get his way, things could **turn** uglier still.

- a) sturdy – turn – slight – become
- b) strong – shift – tenuous – change into
- c) healthy – cycle – faint – shift
- d) stiff – spell – fine – grow into
- e) frail – span – quiet – develop

#### 025 | ITA 2007

Even after adding in the 16 ovens and coffee machines in the galley, plus the electronic navigation, communications and avionics systems, we will still be well short of the electrical system on board the advanced jets that will go into service between 2006 and 2010.

– A expressão **to be well short of** pode ser substituída por:

- a) to be far from.
- b) to be adequately supplied with.
- c) to be below the limit.
- d) to be close.
- e) to be left off.

#### 026 | ITA 2008

Assinale a opção que contém os significados mais adequados para as palavras sublinhadas nos trechos abaixo:

- I. The Illinois Smoke-free Restaurant Recognition Program recognizes those restaurants that have gone entirely smoke-free...
- II. Second-hand smoke is a combination of the smoke from a burning cigarette...
- III. More importantly, it represents a dangerous health hazard.
- IV. EPA estimates that approximately 3.000 American nonsmokers die...

- a) I. constantly II. provided by III. complication IV. likely
- b) I. completely II. derived from III. risk IV. nearly
- c) I. generally II. made by III. infection IV. almost
- d) I. slightly II. exhaled by III. loss IV. around
- e) I. totally II. produced by III. problem IV. exactly

#### 027 | JFS 2012

Give a synonym for the underlined word in the sentence below:

I am reliably informed that you have been talking about resigning from the company.

- a) fairly
- b) doubtfully
- c) faithfully
- d) steadily
- e) eventually

## 028 | JFS 2011

The conditions for the agreement were very austere.

– Which of the following options cannot be used to replace the underlined word?

- a) severe
- b) harsh
- c) strict
- d) feeble
- e) relentless

## 029 | ITA 2009 – ADAPTED

At the Eucentre, a research site cofounded by the Italian Civil Protection Department in Pavia, Italy, a young engineer **dons** a firefighter's uniform that has been in testing for six months. (...) Though the technology was pioneered in the U.S., the Europeans have taken **the reins** in **a bid** to revitalize their traditional-textile industry, which has been **hammered** by Asian competition. "We want to develop state-of-the-art know-how that can't be found in Asia," says Andreas Lymberis, a scientific officer with the European Commission who has **championed** smart textiles.

– Assinale a alternativa em que o termo em negrito no fragmento acima NÃO pode ser substituído pela opção apresentada.

- a) dons (parágrafo 1) – wears
- b) the reins (parágrafo 2) – control
- c) a bid (parágrafo 2) – an attempt
- d) hammered (parágrafo 2) – stopped
- e) championed (parágrafo 2) – supported

## 030 | ITA 2012 – ADAPTED

They would keep on developing until they were far more intelligent than we are.

– Na sentença acima, o vocábulo grifado poderia ser substituído por:

- a) far away.
- b) incredible.
- c) much.
- d) distant.
- e) many.

## 031 | ITA 2012

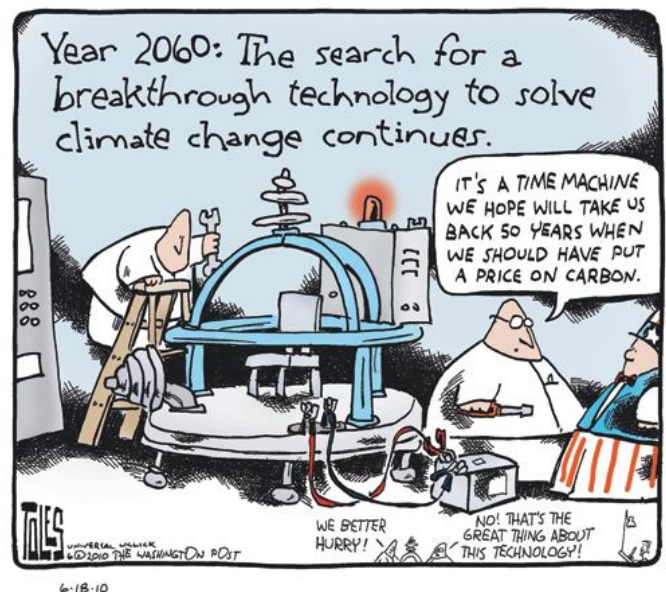
This Janus-like quality is true of all intelligence services, I suppose, but I have never seen an organization quite like the ISI. It is at once very secretive and very open, yet ISI officials get especially peeved at the charge of duplicity: "I cannot go on defending myself forever, even when I am not doing what I am blamed for," wrote one of my ISI contacts, after I had written a column noting the organization's "double game" with the U.S. "I shall do what I think is good for PAKISTAN, my country. I am sure you will do the same for US."

– A opção cujo significado mais se aproxima do vocábulo **peeved** (linha 4) é:

- a) mistrustful.
- b) challenged.
- c) irritated.
- d) worried.
- e) encouraged.

## 032 | ITA 2011

Leia a seguinte imagem:



Adapted from <http://www.gocomics.com/tomtoles>

– A palavra **breakthrough**, na charge, tem o mesmo sentido de:

- a) customary.
- b) inept.
- c) conventional.
- d) innovative.
- e) ordinary.

## 033 | AFA 2012

Observe the fragment taken from the blues *Blow Wind Blow* (Muddy Waters, Paul Butterfield):

*When the sun rose this morning,  
I didn't have my baby by my side.  
When the sun rose this morning,  
I didn't have my baby by my side.  
I don't know where she was,  
I know she's out with some another guy.*

– In the context of the song, the word **when** can be substituted for:

- a) while.
- b) even though.
- c) considering that.
- d) by the time.

## 034 | EEAR 2008

The underlined word in the sentence below means:

– The appropriate response to “How are you?” that anyone expects to hear is an automatic “I’m fine”.

- a) wish
- b) answer
- c) excuse
- d) greeting

## 035 | EEAR 2008

In the sentence:

Television has contributed to change the values and perceptions of Americans.

– The underlined word is closest in meaning to:

- a) cultures.
- b) behaviour.
- c) information.
- d) conceptions.

## 036 | EFOMM 2013

Major accidents have often been the catalysts for key changes.

– The underlined word can be replaced by:

- a) goads
- b) clogs
- c) obstructions
- d) troubles
- e) excuses

## 037 | IME 2013

What word could replace **queasy** in “well, the very thought makes publishers queasy”, without changing the meaning of the sentence?

- a) sick
- b) fussy
- c) delighted
- d) obliging
- e) angry

## 038 | ITA 2013

Na sentença “When you find the strength to act in the face of uncertainty, you till the soil of genius”, o vocábulo **till** tem o mesmo significado de:

- a) crop.
- b) until.
- c) stir.
- d) cultivate.
- e) still.

## 039 | EFOMM 2014

An elite team of Royal Marines stormed the fishing vessel on Friday, seizing it back from a gang of suspected Somali pirates. The pirates are believed to have stolen the fishing vessel in order to use it as a platform for launching hijack attempts on cargo ships and tankers in the Gulf of Aden.

Adapted from [www.telegraph.co.uk/](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/)

– The underlined word could be replaced by:

- a) docked
- b) anchored
- c) damaged
- d) assaulted
- e) berthed

## 040 | EFOMM 2015

In: “Five snorkellers stranded on a tiny island off the east coast of Australia have been rescued after scrawling a giant SOS message into a nearby **sandbank**”, the underlined word is closest in meaning to:

- a) reef
- b) debris
- c) shoal
- d) derelict
- e) seabed

#### 041 | IME 2014

In the sentence "Alves' response to the banana being thrown on to the pitch in front of him as he prepared to take a corner was to **nonchalantly** pick it up, peel it and take a bite before continuing with the game.", the word in bold could be replaced by:

- a) calmly.
- b) flawlessly.
- c) furiously.
- d) intently.
- e) heatedly.

#### 042 | UFRGS 2011

The problem of music players masking the noise of cars can often be compounded by the simultaneous use of mobile phones.

– A palavra **compounded** poderia ser substituída, sem alteração do sentido contextual, por:

- a) comprised.
- b) worsened.
- c) covered.
- d) disguised.
- e) mistaken.

#### 043 | UFRGS 2013

There are no words for such concepts as "next week" or "last year", only divisions of day and night and rainy and dry seasons. It was also found nobody in the community has an age. Instead, they change their names to reflect their life-stage and position within their society. For example, a little child will give up his or her name to a newborn sibling and take on a new one.

Adapted from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/>

– No texto, a palavra **sibling** (l. 07) significa:

- a) parent.
- b) brother or sister.
- c) friend.
- d) villager.
- e) companion.

#### 044 | UFRGS 2014

"Fan" is an abbreviated form of "fanatic", which has its roots in the Latin word "fanaticus", which simply meant "belonging to the temple, a devotee". But these words quickly assumed negative connotations, to the point of becoming references to excessive religious belief and to any mistaken enthusiasm.

– Select the alternative which could replace **assumed** (l. 04) without significant change in meaning.

- a) took on
- b) became
- c) earned
- d) got into
- e) formed

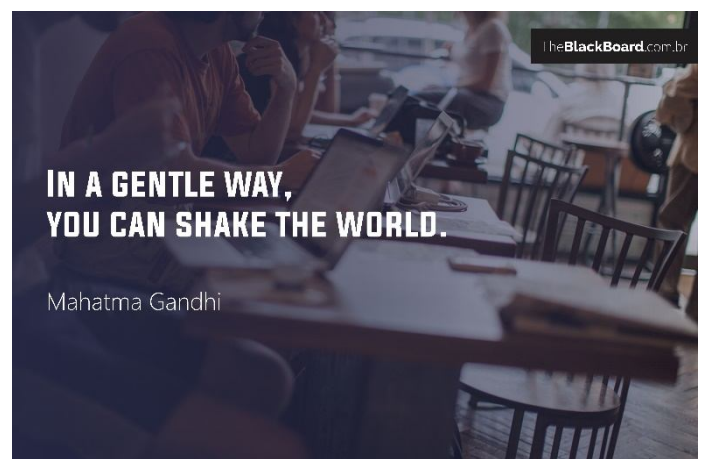
#### 045 | EN 2014

One issue is that veterans are too modest when it comes to stating their accomplishments in the military. "For some reason, I've had veterans not tell me about their awards and honors, but it should all be listed – from commander's coins to medals of honor", Hurwitz said. Navy veteran Tom Graves, who has a career in world force development helping companies understand the benefits of hiring skilled and experienced military veterans, agreed.

Adapted from <http://www.onlinecollege.org>

– Considering the text, what does the word **skilled** (l. 08) mean in this extract?

- a) Strong.
- b) Loyal.
- c) Expert.
- d) Resolute.
- e) Confident.



# Translations

Mark the correct translations to the words/expressions in bold.

001. The film tells **anew** the story of his rise to fame and power.

- a) novamente
- b) parcialmente
- c) tendenciosamente
- d) aleatoriamente
- e) sem novidades

002. In good condition, dolls from this period sell for £500 **apiece**.

- a) por cada pedaço
- b) um pedaço
- c) cada
- d) à vista
- e) parcelado

003. We tried to persuade her not to resign, but **to no avail**.

- a) sem chance
- b) sem necessidade
- c) não foi fácil
- d) em vão
- e) sem compromisso

004. He **avowed** that he regretted what he had done.

- a) negou
- b) confessou
- c) jurou
- d) salientou
- e) insinuou

005. You can't help but stand in **awe** of powerful people.

- a) medo
- b) espanto
- c) pânico
- d) respeito
- e) desprezo

006. There followed an **awkward** silence while we all tried to think of something to say.

- a) sepulcral
- b) demorado
- c) estranho
- d) longo
- e) embaraçoso

007. They come from a privileged **background**.

- a) vizinhança
- b) origem
- c) formação
- d) arredores
- e) residência

008. I told my sister I'd lend her my new shirt if she let me borrow her jacket, but she didn't take the **bait**.

- a) oferta
- b) isca
- c) engodo
- d) negócio
- e) empréstimo

009. Poverty **begets** hunger, and hunger **begets** crime.

- a) aumenta
- b) acentua
- c) piora
- d) gera
- e) exacerba

010. Stay a little longer, I **beseech** you!

- a) solicito
- b) imploro
- c) peço
- d) exijo
- e) ordeno

011. The George Cross is a decoration that is **bestowed** on British civilians for acts of great bravery.

- a) apreciada
- b) merecida
- c) usada
- d) vendida
- e) concedida

012. His theory has produced a **blizzard** of statistics on the global dimming phenomenon.

- a) grande quantidade
- b) pequena quantidade
- c) média
- d) aumento
- e) diminuição

013. The **breadth** of her knowledge is amazing.

- a) alcance
- b) largura
- c) extensão
- d) limite
- e) fronteira

014. I've tried persuading her, but she won't **budge**.

- a) discutir
- b) vacilar
- c) mudar
- d) conversar
- e) tentar

015. All the rooms have **built-in** wardrobes.

- a) espaçosos
- b) na medida certa
- c) reformados
- d) embutidos
- e) adaptados

016. The men were **caked** in layers of filth and grime.

- a) atolados
- b) sujos
- c) enfurnados
- d) soterrados
- e) cobertos

017. The **caucus** was held to decide which candidate the party will support in the next election.

- a) votação
- b) reunião
- c) pesquisa
- d) sufrágio
- e) análise

018. All my attempts to apologize with my friends were very **clumsy**.

- a) desastrosas
- b) bem sucedidas
- c) bem elaboradas
- d) aceitas
- e) recusadas

019. It was said that the police **concealed** vital evidence during the investigations.

- a) revelou
- b) descobriu
- c) escondeu
- d) investigou
- e) negligenciou

020. They started washing up, so that was our **cue** to leave the party.

- a) sinal
- b) pista
- c) sugestão
- d) ideia
- e) afirmativa

021. She was a small, **dainty** child, unlike her sister who was large and had big feet.

- a) magra
- b) levada
- c) delicada
- d) gentil
- e) agradável

022. This is a **daring** new film by one of our most original modern directors.

- a) inteligente
- b) astuto
- c) temerário
- d) arriscado
- e) audacioso

023. Stop **dawdling**! You'll be late for school!

- a) perambular
- b) dormir
- c) perder tempo
- d) parar à toa
- e) titubear

024. The race ended in a **dead heat**.

- a) acidente trágico
- b) morte
- c) vitória acachapante
- d) empate
- e) tragédia

025. When the newspapers published the full story, all his earlier **deceits** were revealed.

- a) escândalos
- b) fraudes
- c) segredos
- d) sonhos
- e) ambições

026. She is the new **dean** of the Faculty of Engineering.

- a) reitora
- b) professora
- c) diretora
- d) coordenadora
- e) supervisora

027. Anyone not paying the registration fee by 31 March will be **deemed** to have withdrawn from the scheme.

- a) exigido
- b) cobrado
- c) considerado
- d) solicitado
- e) requisitado

028. The company is reconsidering the way in which it **deploys** its resources.

- a) economize
- b) melhore
- c) aumente
- d) majore
- e) aplique

029. A **digest** of the research findings is now available.

- a) coletânea
- b) gráfico
- c) relatório
- d) resumo
- e) versão

030. You shouldn't be so **diffident** about your achievements.

- a) hesitante
- b) orgulhoso
- c) pedante
- d) presunçoso
- e) indeciso

031. That bank is in **dire straits**.

- a) processo de falência
- b) situação terrível
- c) situação muito boa
- d) moratória
- e) concordata

032. The normally **dour** Mr James was photographed smiling and joking with friends.

- a) presunçoso
- b) arrogante
- c) desprezioso
- d) mal-humorado
- e) sisudo

033. The community **has dwindled** to a tenth of its former size in the last two years.

- a) dividiu-se
- b) dobrou
- c) aumentou
- d) diminuiu
- e) desmembrou-se

034. They crowded round the spokesperson, **eager** for any news.

- a) eufóricos
- b) ansiosos
- c) impacientes
- d) irritados
- e) indóceis

035. Five billion dollars of this year's budget is already **earmarked** for hospital improvements.

- a) investido
- b) arrecadado
- c) gasto
- d) reservado
- e) empreendido

036. He was a very **earnest** young man.

- a) esforçado
- b) talentoso
- c) sério
- d) rico
- e) forte

037. The whole country had tried to **efface** the memory of the old dictatorship.

- a) apagar
- b) lembrar
- c) homenagear
- d) prestar continência
- e) saudar

038. He had the **eerie** feeling that he had met this stranger before.

- a) forte
- b) engraçado
- c) estranho
- d) sinistro
- e) intenso

039. He managed **to eke out a living** one summer by selling drinks on a beach.

- a) ficar rico
- b) ganhar um bom dinheiro
- c) fazer uma pequena fortuna
- d) viver com pouco dinheiro
- e) abrir um empreendimento

040. Naturally, I **embroidered** the tale a little to make it more interesting.

- a) enfeitei
- b) fantasiei
- c) melhorei
- d) reduzi
- e) maquiei

041. This year, the festival aims to **encompass** everything from music, theatre and ballet to literature, cinema and the visual arts.



- a) relacionar
- b) misturar
- c) combinar
- d) enfatizar
- e) abranger

042. He went to France as a United Nations special **envoy**.

- a) encarregado
- b) responsável
- c) diretor
- d) enviado
- e) nomeado

043. He **eschewed** publicity and avoided nightclubs.

- a) frequentava
- b) ficava longe de
- c) adorava
- d) odiava
- e) aproveitava-se da

044. In this economically depressed area, **evictions** are common.

- a) calotes
- b) empréstimos
- c) turbulências
- d) crises
- e) despejos

045. The dinner party conversation **faltered** for a moment.

- a) intensificou-se
- b) cessou
- c) esquentou
- d) perdeu o sentido
- e) fugiu do foco principal

046. He bid us both a fond **farewell**.

- a) felicitação
- b) saudação
- c) despedida
- d) recepção
- e) atendimento

047. This is a **far-fetched** idea.

- a) muito boa
- b) horrível
- c) mirabolante
- d) infalível
- e) inalcançável

048. Hundreds of prisoners began a **fast** in protest about prison conditions.

- a) jejum
- b) corrida
- c) revolta
- d) debate
- e) rebelião

049. She slept **fitfully** throughout the night and arose before dawn.

- a) muito bem
- b) confortavelmente
- c) relaxadamente
- d) irregularmente
- e) aconchegadamente

050. It's a competent enough piece of writing but it lacks **flair**.

- a) um bom enredo
- b) suspense
- c) romance
- d) empolgação
- e) talento

051. He is always making **flattering** remarks about me and my projects.

- a) desagradáveis
- b) lisonjeiras
- c) importantes
- d) inteligentes
- e) inesperadas

052. I think she just thought I was being **flippant**.

- a) elegante
- b) exibido
- c) desrespeitoso
- d) agradável
- e) brincalhão

053. She spent the day **fretting** about what she'd said to Nicky.

- a) preocupando-se
- b) lembrando
- c) analisando
- d) considerando
- e) ponderando

054. A group of suntanned children were **frolicking** on the beach.

- a) nadando
- b) brincando
- c) correndo
- d) andando
- e) descansando

055. She **frowned at me**, clearly annoyed due to my report card.

- a) brigou comigo
- b) gritou comigo
- c) franziu a testa pra mim
- d) chamou minha atenção
- e) sorriu para mim

056. The government continues to **fudge** the issue by refusing to give exact figures.

- a) evitando
- b) mentindo sobre
- c) debatendo
- d) adiando
- e) amenizando

057. She started **gabbling away** at me in Spanish and I didn't understand a word.

- a) explicar
- b) puxar conversa
- c) gritar
- d) xingar
- e) falar depressa

058. He bought a pair of **garish** Bermuda shorts.

- a) belas
- b) caras
- c) baratas
- d) espalhafatosas
- e) floridas

059. I thought her outfit was **ghastly**.

- a) fantástico
- b) exclusivo
- c) importado
- d) horrível
- e) chamativo

060. Should I add a scarf to this jacket or would it be **gilding the lily**?

- a) útil
- b) exagero
- c) quente demais
- d) adequado
- e) inconveniente

061. Detectives have given the flat a thorough **going-over**.

- a) prisão
- b) apreensão
- c) batida
- d) desarrumada
- e) averiguação

062. The management tried unsuccessfully to **graft** new working methods onto the existing ways of doing things.

- a) adotar
- b) inserir
- c) adicionar
- d) investir
- e) criar

063. The children **grappled** for the ball.

- a) lutaram
- b) jogaram
- c) optaram
- d) lançaram
- e) furaram

064. The aircraft's landing gear **grazed** the treetops as it landed.

- a) chocou-se contra
- b) desviou
- c) quase atingiu
- d) roçou
- e) enrolou-se com

065. They are in a financial **gridlock** due to high interest rates.

- a) deficiência
- b) débito
- c) crise
- d) impasse
- e) colapso

066. The men who arrived in the **guise** of drug dealers were actually undercover police officers.

- a) procura
- b) disfarce
- c) desculpa
- d) perseguição
- e) investigação

067. There are any number of miracle cures on the market for people **gullible** enough to buy them.

- a) ricas
- b) necessitadas
- c) doentes
- d) leigas
- e) influenciáveis

068. "If you must," came the **gruff** reply.

- a) imediata
- b) doce
- c) áspera
- d) autoritária
- e) infame

069. He eventually won the match after five **gruelling** sets.

- a) maçantes
- b) estonteantes
- c) emocionantes
- d) exaustivos
- e) longos

070. She's a real **guzzler**!

- a) beberrona
- b) fanfarrona
- c) comilona
- d) cafajeste
- e) mau-caráter

071. He'd been drinking the night before and was looking a bit **haggard**.

- a) de ressaca
- b) doente
- c) abatido
- d) enjoado
- e) sonolento

072. He spoke quietly, in **halting** English.

- a) hesitante
- b) perfeito
- c) indefectível
- d) formal
- e) informal

073. What did you **hanker after** most when you were in prison?

- a) receava
- b) sentia falta
- c) fazia
- d) ansiava
- e) evitava

074. There is a great deal of interest in **harnessing** wind and waves as new sources of power.

- a) promover
- b) enfatizar
- c) ressaltar
- d) aumentar
- e) fazer uso de

075. My grandfather always says to me: "**Make hay while the sun shines**".

- a) Antes tarde do que nunca.
- b) Nunca deixe para o amanhã o que você pode fazer hoje.
- c) Deus ajuda a quem cedo madruga.
- d) Aproveite enquanto é tempo.
- e) A pressa é inimiga da perfeição.

076. A few angry locals started **heckling** the speaker.

- a) interromper
- b) espancar
- c) agredir
- d) maltratar
- e) interrogar

077. **Heedless** destruction of the rainforests is contributing to global warming.

- a) enorme
- b) avassaladora
- c) despreziosa
- d) precipitada
- e) imprudente

078. In their **heyday**, they sold as many records as all the other groups in the country put together.

- a) estréia
- b) auge
- c) separação
- d) declínio
- e) início

079. Half these factories now stand **idle**.

- a) falidas
- b) prósperas
- c) ociosas
- d) em greve
- e) em expansão

080. The worst of her criticism was reserved for journalists, photographers and others of their **ilk**.

- a) tipo
- b) profissão
- c) cargo
- d) laia
- e) área

081. **Inasmuch as** you are their commanding officer, you are responsible for the behaviour of these men.

- a) além de
- b) em vez de
- c) embora
- d) apesar de
- e) já que

082. The **inmates** are in the cafeteria now.

- a) novatos
- b) detentos
- c) alunos
- d) funcionários
- e) inquilinos

083. You have to pay the **installment** today.

- a) multa
- b) fiança
- c) pensão
- d) prestação
- e) indenização

084. The office will be **issuing** permits on Tuesday and Thursday mornings.

- a) publicando
- b) emitindo
- c) divulgando
- d) aplicando
- e) restringindo

085. **Invoices** must be submitted by the 24th of every month.

- a) faturas
- b) memorandos
- c) atas
- d) solicitações
- e) portarias

086. Perhaps some caviar can tempt your **jaded** palate.

- a) aguçado
- b) refinado
- c) cansado
- d) exigente
- e) apurado

087. He's been living a **jarring** experience.

- a) fascinante
- b) desagradável
- c) nova
- d) inesperada
- e) súbita

088. I only said it **in jest** – you're obviously not fat.

- a) sem pensar
- b) de propósito
- c) sem querer
- d) de brincadeira
- e) para irritar

089. He works as a **juggler**.

- a) percussionista
- b) dançarino
- c) equilibrista
- d) malabarista
- e) trapezista

090. He **jutted** his jaw out defiantly.

- a) tremia
- b) projetava
- c) roçava
- d) mordida
- e) balançava

091. She's a **keen** tennis player.

- a) brilhante
- b) péssima
- c) regular
- d) esforçada
- e) iniciante

092. Her imagination was **kindled** by the exciting stories her grandmother told her.

- a) envolvida
- b) desestimulada
- c) aguçada
- d) anestesiada
- e) invadida

093. Different ethnic groups have different systems of **kinship**.

- a) parentesco
- b) afinidade
- c) liderança
- d) governo
- e) casamento

094. There's a **knack** to using this corkscrew.

- a) talento
- b) jeito
- c) regra
- d) lei
- e) norma

095. Being an actor has a certain amount of **kudos** attached to it.

- a) prestígio
- b) contratempos
- c) transtornos
- d) importância
- e) valor

096. The food was nice enough but the service was rather **lackadaisical**.

- a) incivil
- b) atabalhoadado
- c) indelicado
- d) desastrado
- e) displicente

097. He is always **lashed out** by the reporters.

- a) elogiado
- b) entrevistado
- c) atacado
- d) citado
- e) enaltecido

098. He bought **lead** pipes.

- a) plástico
- b) borracha
- c) cerâmica
- d) chumbo
- e) silicone

099. The business has **liabilities** of £2 million.

- a) ativo
- b) passivo
- c) patrimônio
- d) investimentos
- e) lucro

100. That farm is his **livelihood**.

- a) principal patrimônio
- b) herança
- c) meio de vida
- d) riqueza
- e) legado

101. I'm **loath** to spend it all at once.

- a) relutante
- b) a favor
- c) contra
- d) disposto a
- e) decidido a

102. From an early age the brothers have **loathed** each other.

- a) detestaram
- b) amaram
- c) ajudaram
- d) sustentaram
- e) ensinaram

103. The motion of the car almost **lulled** her to sleep.

- a) levou
- b) acalentou
- c) fez
- d) não deixou
- e) tornou impraticável

104. My sweater got **mangled** in the washing machine.

- a) manchado
- b) desfigurado
- c) mutilado
- d) lavado
- e) acabado

105. I like **mellow** flavours.

- a) adocicados
- b) fortes
- c) suaves
- d) apimentados
- e) exóticos

106. She seemed so very **meek and mild**.

- a) submissa e conformada
- b) suave e frágil
- c) pacífica e sutil
- d) dócil e calma
- e) calma e perspicaz

107. She has a **mischievous** sense of humour.

- a) estranho
- b) maléfico
- c) perspicaz
- d) malicioso
- e) sarcástico

108. There's no point in sitting at home and **moping**.

- a) chorando
- b) lamentando-se
- c) reclamando
- d) enfurnado
- e) escondendo-se

109. He always says **mordant** remarks.

- a) sarcásticas
- b) imprudentes
- c) desagradáveis
- d) inteligentes
- e) intrigantes

110. She managed to **muster** the courage to ask him to the cinema.

- a) reunir
- b) juntar
- c) coletar
- d) fazer
- e) criar

111. I got sick of her constant **nagging**.

- a) reclamações
- b) espirros
- c) vaciladas
- d) traições
- e) descuidos

112. After our busy day we both sat and **nodded off** in front of the TV.

- a) jantamos
- b) relaxamos
- c) cochilamos
- d) conversamos
- e) continuamos trabalhando

113. Christine was completely **nonplussed** by his reply.

- a) confusa
- b) perplexa
- c) ofendida
- d) revoltada
- e) humilhada

114. Some of his colleagues say that he's **obnoxious**.

- a) competente
- b) preguiçoso
- c) displicente
- d) radical
- e) insuportável

115. Fifty **odd** people came to the party.

- a) estranhas
- b) desacompanhadas
- c) penetras
- d) e poucas
- e) estrangeiras

116. The engine had been making an **ominous** sound all the way from London.

- a) estranho
- b) sinistro
- c) ameaçador
- d) perigoso
- e) espantoso

117. Unions are fighting a plan by universities to **outsource** all non-academic services.

- a) reduzir
- b) cortar
- c) aumentar
- d) terceirizar
- e) restringir

118. Neither side in the conflict seems willing to make peace **overtures**.

- a) acordos
- b) propostas
- c) convenções
- d) concessões
- e) comunicados

119. Student grants these days are **paltry**.

- a) insignificantes
- b) fartas
- c) abrangentes
- d) extensas
- e) restritas

120. You have to treat your **patrons** well.

- a) patrões
- b) clientes
- c) fornecedores
- d) garçons
- e) funcionários

121. It has been alleged that he received a **payoff** from an arms dealer.

- a) ameaça
- b) prazo
- c) aviso
- d) propina
- e) chantagem

122. Let's go for a **pint**.

- a) festa
- b) cigarro
- c) cerveja
- d) passeio
- e) viagem

123. She asked in a **pleading** tone of voice.

- a) arrogante
- b) áspero
- c) rouco
- d) suplicante
- e) desafiador

124. I spilled the juice while I was **pouring** it.

- a) bebendo
- b) preparando
- c) adoçando
- d) esfriando
- e) servindo

125. The idea is **preposterous!**

- a) fantástica
- b) absurda
- c) plausível
- d) aceitável
- e) ruim

126. I've always been **prone** to accidents.

- a) propenso
- b) medroso
- c) disposto
- d) receoso
- e) preparado

127. "I don't approve of that kind of language," she said, **pursing** her lips.

- a) lambendo
- b) cerrando
- c) fechando
- d) mordendo
- e) franzindo

128. At the end of the match, the pitch was a real **quagmire**.

- a) bagunça
- b) pântano
- c) lamaçal
- d) atoleiro
- e) arruaça

129. His conviction was **quashed** in March 1986 after his counsel argued that the police evidence was a tissue of lies.

- a) aumentada
- b) rejeitada
- c) revogada
- d) negada
- e) adiada

130. I started to feel **queasy** as soon as the boat left the harbour.

- a) mal
- b) com saudade
- c) com medo
- d) enjoado
- e) empolgado

131. Are you in the **queue** for tickets?

- a) espera
- b) ânsia
- c) fila
- d) procura
- e) expectativa

132. We'll have to **quicken** the pace if we want to keep up with him.

- a) manter
- b) estabilizar
- c) diminuir
- d) ultrapassar
- e) acelerar

133. When asked earlier why he seemed to be so relaxed, Mr McCarthy **quipped**: "It's the drugs".

- a) gracejou
- b) afirmou
- c) replicou
- d) admitiu
- e) ratificou

134. There's no point **quibbling** over a couple of dollars.

- a) cobrar
- b) não pagar
- c) pechinchar
- d) criar caso
- e) cobrar juros

135. Lennie's bottom lip **quivered** and tears started in his eyes.

- a) franziu
- b) tremeu
- c) ressecou
- d) umedeceu
- e) foi ferido

136. Even at the end, when cancer **racked** his body, he was calm and cheerful.

- a) torturava
- b) corroia
- c) deteriorava
- d) acabava
- e) definhava

137. The team were rather **ragged** in the first half of the match, but improved in the second half.

- a) indisciplinado
- b) desatento
- c) irregular
- d) violento
- e) distraído

138. She's always **raking up** that old quarrel.

- a) chorando por causa de
- b) remoendo-se por conta de
- c) desenterrando
- d) reclamando de
- e) esbravejando devido a

139. **Rampant** inflation means that our wage increases soon become worth nothing.

- a) grande
- b) desenfreada
- c) em decadência
- d) selvagem
- e) causticante

140. She has an excellent **rapport** with her staff.

- a) avaliação
- b) rendimento
- c) desempenho
- d) entrosamento
- e) receita

141. She looked **ravishing!**

- a) encantadora
- b) com raiva
- c) cansada
- d) indisposta
- e) faminta

142. She was widely **reckoned** the best actress of her generation.

- a) estimada
- b) aclamada
- c) proclamada
- d) considerada
- e) julgada

143. On her way to her interview she silently **rehearsed** what she would say.

- a) arguia
- b) questionava
- c) declarava
- d) declamava
- e) ensaiava

144. I was told the news first and then I **relayed** it to the others.

- a) escondi
- b) omiti
- c) declarei
- d) comuniquei
- e) repeti

145. Don't let her **rile** you.

- a) irritar
- b) mentir para
- c) falar mal de
- d) pensar bobagens sobre
- e) enganar

146. The speaker attempted to **rouse** the crowd with a cry for action.

- a) acalmar
- b) apaziguar
- c) incitar
- d) ludibriar
- e) comover

147. He was the **runner-up** of the race.

- a) campeão
- b) bi-campeão
- c) desclassificado
- d) segundo colocado
- e) terceiro colocado

148. Some people believe that to succeed in this world you have to be **ruthless**.

- a) ambicioso
- b) impiedoso
- c) desonesto
- d) implacável
- e) insensível

149. He nodded his head **sagely**.

- a) sabiamente
- b) negativamente
- c) positivamente
- d) agitadamente
- e) pacificamente

150. I'm already **sated**.

- a) conformado
- b) cansado
- c) extenuado
- d) saciado
- e) sobrecarregado

151. I baked a huge cake this morning, and the kids **scoffed** the lot.

- a) confeitaram
- b) jogaram fora
- c) deixaram cair
- d) desperdiçaram
- e) devoraram

152. We would now like to broaden the **scope** of the enquiry and look at more general matters.

- a) extensão
- b) influência
- c) repercussão
- d) divulgação
- e) sigilo



153. The poor dog – it's **shivering!**

- a) com fome
- b) com medo
- c) tremendo
- d) doente
- e) com frio

154. The American **space shuttle** can be used many times to put payloads in space.

- a) nave espacial
- b) ônibus espacial
- c) estação espacial
- d) foguete espacial
- e) satélite

155. I don't think Rick will ever manage to **slake** his lust for power.

- a) saciar
- b) diminuir
- c) aumentar
- d) estimular
- e) conter

156. You may **sneer**, but a lot of people like this kind of music.

- a) ironizar
- b) detestar
- c) execrar
- d) ser contra
- e) injuriar-se

157. She **soothed** the crying baby.

- a) perdeu a paciência com
- b) agrediu
- c) se irritou com
- d) amamentou
- e) acalmou

158. His reputation was permanently **tainted** by the financial scandal.

- a) agredida
- b) atormentada
- c) agitada
- d) manchada
- e) afligida

159. He gave me a good **telling-off** for forgetting the meeting.

- a) conselho
- b) lembrete
- c) sugestão
- d) bronca
- e) ressalva

160. Allow the meat to **thaw** properly before cooking it.

- a) ferver
- b) esfriar
- c) aquecer
- d) derreter
- e) degelar

161. The mayor's political future **has been hanging by a thread** since the fraud scandal.

- a) está um caos
- b) tornou-se obscuro
- c) está por um fio
- d) foi decidido
- e) acabou

162. His business **thrived** in the years before the war.

- a) faliu
- b) prosperou
- c) estagnou
- d) desandou
- e) minguou

163. Several insurance companies are now **touting** their wares on local radio.

- a) anunciando
- b) vendendo
- c) demonstrando
- d) exibindo
- e) lançando

164. Arrogance is a very unattractive personality **trait**.

- a) defeito
- b) qualidade
- c) traço
- d) falta de educação
- e) modo

165. You need to **trawl** through a lot of data to get results that are valid.

- a) pesquisar
- b) coletar
- c) reunir
- d) interligar
- e) anexar

166. **Tuition** fees will increase next year.

- a) crédito
- b) moradia
- c) saúde
- d) transporte
- e) educação

167. The Swedes are not alone in finding their language under pressure from the **ubiquitous** spread of English.

- a) amplo
- b) onipresente
- c) avançado
- d) desenfreado
- e) exagerado

168. She gave an **unbiased** opinion about the issue.

- a) errada
- b) sincera
- c) tendenciosa
- d) imparcial
- e) confusa

169. Such a high increase will impose an **undue** burden on the local tax payer.

- a) moderado
- b) aceitável
- c) necessário
- d) exagerado
- e) imprescindível

170. His behaviour was **unseemly**.

- a) impecável
- b) indefectível
- c) inadequado
- d) irrepreensível
- e) normal

171. The **upshot** of the discussions is that there will be no redundancies.

- a) votação
- b) debate
- c) resultado
- d) proposta
- e) alvitre

172. She sat through the whole meeting without **uttering** a word.

- a) proferir
- b) entender
- c) anotar
- d) comentar
- e) explicar

173. The **vanquished** army surrendered their weapons.

- a) abalado
- b) derrotado
- c) covarde
- d) inteiro
- e) estremecido

174. She entered the **vault** with an armed guard.

- a) caixa-forte
- b) sala
- c) recinto
- d) prisão
- e) ala

175. This issue looks likely to continue to **vex** the government.

- a) assombrar
- b) perseguir
- c) acuar
- d) irritar
- e) acalmar

176. The two older children tend to **vie** with the younger one for their mother's attention.

- a) chorar
- b) agredir
- c) unir-se
- d) competir
- e) atracar-se

177. As a medical examiner I can **vouch** from experience that his death was accidental.

- a) imaginar
- b) supor
- c) conjeturar
- d) estimar
- e) garantir

178. The women gathered around the coffin and began to **wail**.

- a) lamentar
- b) rezar
- c) cantar
- d) acenar
- e) aplaudir

179. This film is **x-rated**.

- a) fantástico
- b) obsceno
- c) violento
- d) agradável
- e) sem graça

180. This was once a Roman road in days of **yoire**.

- a) guerra
- b) romance
- c) outrora
- d) peleja
- e) fome

181. He denied that the article had been in any way **prurient**.

- a) lascivo
- b) tendencioso
- c) imparcial
- d) parcial
- e) injusto

182. Some of the arguments in favour of shutting the factory are questionable and others downright **spurious**.

- a) irrelevantes
- b) duvidosos
- c) falsos
- d) imprecisos
- e) equivocados

183. His time in the army certainly **toughened him up**.

- a) marcou
- b) empobreceu
- c) enriqueceu
- d) fortaleceu
- e) traumatizou

184. The government is trying to **allay** public concern about the spread of the disease.

- a) aumentar
- b) diminuir
- c) reprimir
- d) suavizar
- e) intensificar

185. Interest will **accrue** on the account at a rate of seven percent.

- a) decorridos
- b) obtidos
- c) descontados
- d) acumulados
- e) abatidos

186. Police are trying to **oust** drug dealers from the city centre.

- a) expulsar
- b) prender
- c) apreender
- d) cercar
- e) negociar com

187. You would not believe the **red tape** involved in getting the required permits.

- a) território inimigo
- b) burocracia
- c) problema
- d) dificuldade
- e) charada

188. For every study **touting** the benefits of hormone therapy, another warns of the risks.

- a) denunciando
- b) aprimorando
- c) retificando
- d) condenando
- e) exaltando

189. We **plodded** through the mud.

- a) engatinhamos
- b) afundamos
- c) caminhamos com dificuldade
- d) deslizamos
- e) nos arrastamos

190. Shortages mean that even **staples** are difficult to find.

- a) iguarias
- b) importados
- c) supérfluos
- d) produtos básicos
- e) produtos finos

191. In 1986 Richardson resigned as chairman, leaving the company **floundering**.

- a) patinando na lama
- b) à beira da falência
- c) em uma situação confortável
- d) nos trilhos
- e) estável

192. The new model of this car just doesn't **stack up** against previous models.

- a) se assemelha
- b) deve nada
- c) supera
- d) se compara
- e) sofreu grandes mudanças

193. The insurers will need to **assess** the flood damage.

- a) considerar
- b) avaliar
- c) consertar
- d) arcar com
- e) restaurar

194. Museums are trying to shake off their **starchy** image.

- a) antiquada
- b) monótona
- c) desgastada
- d) sombria
- e) formal

195. The judge committed a **glaring** injustice.

- a) irreparável
- b) inexplicável
- c) evidente
- d) absurda
- e) sem precedentes

196. She's becoming more and more **irascible** as she grows older.

- a) irritável
- b) exigente
- c) insuportável
- d) negligente
- e) doente

197. She walked through the city centre with its **drab**, grey buildings and felt depressed.

- a) solitários
- b) sombrios
- c) monótonos
- d) antiquados
- e) abandonados

198. He had the **breezy** manner of a salesman.

- a) irritante
- b) alegre
- c) atrevido
- d) insistente
- e) agressivo

199. She was not at all **daunted** by the size of the problem.

- a) preparada
- b) satisfeita
- c) entusiasmada
- d) desencorajada
- e) intimidada

200. After a year spent in solitary confinement, he publicly **recanted**.

- a) se recusou a confessar
- b) se declarou inocente
- c) se declarou culpado
- d) se desculpou
- e) se abjurou

## Word Definition

01. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to go around a place where you have never been to find out what is there.

- a) search
- b) explore
- c) exploit
- d) visit
- e) conquer

02. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to stay in the air, or move gently through the air.

- a) fly
- b) flow
- c) glide
- d) float
- e) hover

03. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a strange object in the sky that could be from another part of the universe.

- a) UFO
- b) comet
- c) star
- d) planet
- e) rocket

04. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means both to shine light on something, and, to explain something clearly.

- a) scrutinize
- b) illuminate
- c) enlighten
- d) clarify
- e) brighten

05. The adjective \_\_\_\_\_ means both a strong, light colour, or someone who is intelligent or happy.

- a) lively
- b) preposterous
- c) bright
- d) cheerful
- e) sturdy

06. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to step awkwardly while walking or running and fall or begin to fall.

- a) stumble
- b) hinder
- c) wander
- d) stroll
- e) meander

07. To \_\_\_\_\_ means to shake because you are cold or frightened.

- a) freeze
- b) breach
- c) shatter
- d) crumble
- e) shiver

08. The word \_\_\_\_\_ describes a situation where there is no order at all and everyone is confused.

- a) orderliness
- b) outburst
- c) neatness
- d) chaos
- e) tidiness

09. If you take a \_\_\_\_\_ you stop the activity you are doing to have a short rest.

- a) burst
- b) nap
- c) gap
- d) hole
- e) breath

10. To \_\_\_\_\_ means to keep criticizing or giving advice to someone in an annoying way.

- a) assuage
- b) soothe
- c) relieve
- d) appease
- e) nag

11. The word \_\_\_\_\_ describes someone who is determined to do what they want and refuses to do anything else.

- a) stubborn
- b) broad-minded
- c) compliant
- d) indulgent
- e) yielding

12. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ has special interest in or experience of something and so knowing what is happening in that subject at the present time.

- a) poignant
- b) keen
- c) aware
- d) thirsty
- e) weary

13. The word \_\_\_\_\_ describes something with a sharp, sometimes unpleasant, taste or smell, like a lemon, and not sweet.

- a) salty
- b) spicy
- c) tasty
- d) bitter
- e) sour

14. If a surface such as paper or skin is \_\_\_\_\_, it does not feel smooth when you touch it.

- a) delicate
- b) rough
- c) sensitive
- d) flat
- e) uneven

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is a strong plastic which can be bent, and which is used for making floor coverings, furniture, clothing, etc. or (in the past) records.

- a) rubber
- b) cloth
- c) vinyl
- d) leather
- e) polystyrene

16. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a tall metal structure with a long horizontal part which is used for lifting and moving heavy objects.

- a) rack
- b) hanger
- c) hook
- d) crane
- e) lever

17. The word \_\_\_\_\_ describes a state between sleeping and being awake.

- a) idle
- b) tiresome
- c) heedful
- d) awake
- e) drowsy

18. \_\_\_\_\_ is a period of time when you eat no food.

- a) Hunger
- b) Starvation
- c) Famine
- d) Fast
- e) Ache

19. \_\_\_\_\_ is a small device or machine with a particular purpose.
- Gadget
  - Outfit
  - Gear
  - Jack
  - Switch
20. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to cheat or trick someone in order to get money unfairly from them.
- yield
  - shaft
  - spoil
  - sweep
  - gamble
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is an area drawn out on the ground which is used for playing sports such as tennis and basketball.
- Ring
  - Pitch
  - Field
  - Court
  - Yard
22. \_\_\_\_\_ is the use of remarks which clearly mean the opposite of what they say, and which are made in order to hurt someone's feelings or to criticize something in a humorous way.
- Jibber jabber
  - Nonsense
  - Tomfoolery
  - Foolishness
  - Sarcasm
23. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is something which is confusing, or a problem which is difficult to solve.
- issue
  - matter
  - riddle
  - quiz
  - query
24. \_\_\_\_\_ is the speed at which something happens or changes, or the amount or number of times it happens or changes in a particular period.
- Rate
  - Grade
  - Rank
  - Scale
  - Amount
25. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to improve the quality, amount or strength of something.
- highlight
  - heighten
  - raise
  - enhance
  - thrive
26. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to have a heaviness of a stated amount, or to measure the heaviness of an object.
- weigh
  - match
  - set
  - settle
  - thicken
27. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to (cause to) lose colour, brightness or strength gradually.
- vanish
  - fade
  - melt
  - gloss
  - whiten
28. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to change the colour of something using a special liquid.
- pale
  - stain
  - dye
  - blur
  - spot
29. \_\_\_\_\_ means to have a hole or empty space inside.
- Leak
  - Needy
  - Packed
  - Bare
  - Hollow
30. \_\_\_\_\_ means to suddenly attack a person or a group of people after hiding and waiting for them.
- Shelter
  - Lodge
  - Trap
  - Lurk
  - Ambush
31. \_\_\_\_\_ means more than enough, especially if expensive; very generous.

- a) Meager
- b) Lavish
- c) Scanty
- d) Bash
- e) Profuse

32. The word \_\_\_\_\_ means very bad.

- a) lousy
- b) terrific
- c) wondrous
- d) startling
- e) frightening

33. \_\_\_\_\_ is something or someone that causes you a lot of trouble, often when they should be actually helping you.

- a) Load
- b) Burden
- c) Liability
- d) Curse
- e) Sorrow

34. \_\_\_\_\_ is a promise, especially that you will tell the truth in a law court.

- a) Pledge
- b) Statement
- c) Vow
- d) Commitment
- e) Oath

35. \_\_\_\_\_ is a very great sadness, especially at the death of someone.

- a) Regret
- b) Pity
- c) Sorrow
- d) Grief
- e) Heartbreak

36. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to use words that are rude or offensive as a way of emphasizing what you mean or as a way of insulting someone or something.

- a) gossip
- b) quarrel
- c) struggle
- d) swear
- e) utter

37. The word \_\_\_\_\_ is used to describe a person who is a high-ranking official in a college or university and is responsible for the organization of a department or departments.

- a) dean
- b) headmaster
- c) principal
- d) manager
- e) governor

38. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to cause a boat to move through water by pushing against the water with \_\_\_\_\_ (= poles with flat ends).

- a) row – flippers
- b) thrust – paddles
- c) row – oars
- d) thrust – helms
- e) row – rudders

39. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to experience something which is unpleasant or which involves a change.

- a) underlie
- b) undergo
- c) underachieve
- d) undermine
- e) underpin

40. The word \_\_\_\_\_ means full of hope, happiness and good feelings.

- a) teeming
- b) plentiful
- c) fruitful
- d) prolific
- e) upbeat

41. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to work at an extra job, especially without telling your main employer.

- a) moonlight
- b) snatch
- c) embezzle
- d) freelance
- e) outsource

42. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to eat or drink quickly, eagerly, and usually in large amounts.

- a) scarf
- b) chew
- c) nibble
- d) guzzle
- e) scoff

43. The adjective \_\_\_\_\_ is used to describe something that is extremely large and often extremely powerful.

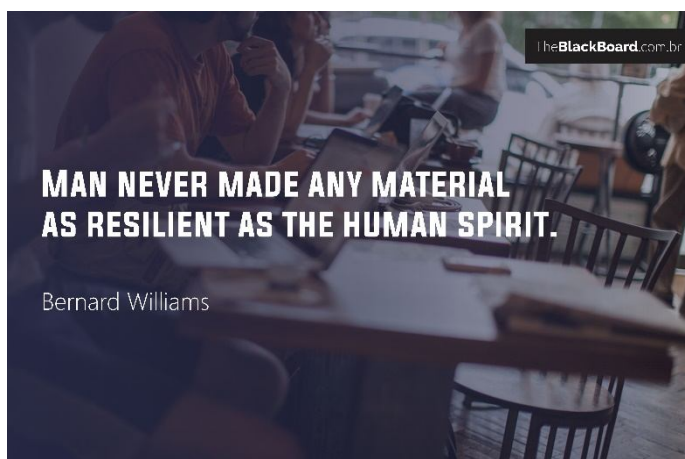
- a) cramped
- b) behemoth
- c) humble
- d) tight
- e) skimpy

44. \_\_\_\_\_ is a situation in which neither group involved in an argument can win or get an advantage and no action can be taken.

- a) Run-off
- b) Draw
- c) Stalemate
- d) Summit
- e) Concoction

45. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to keep someone completely interested.

- a) incite
- b) enthral
- c) badger
- d) harass
- e) nudge



### Parte 3 / Reading Skills

## Reading Comprehension/ Vocabulary & Grammar Review

Is 'Facebook', the social networking website, making us narcissist? A new book argues we're much more self-absorbed nowadays, stating that technology is to blame. I tweet, therefore I am. Or is it, I tweet, therefore I am insufferable? As if adult celebrities that pop out on the red carpets weren't clue enough, we now have statistical evidence that we are a lot more in love with ourselves than we used to be. This social phenomenon has raised fields of research to academic studies nowadays. In the book 'The Narcissism Epidemic: Living in the Age of Entitlement', Jean M. Twenge, a professor of psychology at San Diego State University, and W. Keith Campbell, a social psychologist at the University of Georgia, look to the Narcissistic Personality Inventory, which measures self-regard, materialism, and lack of empathy. They found that the number of college students scoring high on the test has risen by 30 percent since the early 1980's.

#### 001 | IME 2011

What kind of human behavior is central to the study mentioned in the text?

- a) the alienation of the celebrities from the others around them.
- b) addiction to technology.
- c) the high scoring of college students in academic tests.
- d) the hard work of social psychologists.
- e) excessive positive feelings and admiration of oneself.

#### 002 | IME 2011

What has NOT been encouraging people to act the way described in the text?

- a) technology
- b) narcissism
- c) materialism
- d) psychology
- e) entitlement



Scientists say juggling e-mail, phone calls and other incoming information can change how people think and behave. They say our ability to focus is being undermined by bursts of information. These play to a primitive impulse to respond to immediate opportunities and threats. The stimulation provokes excitement — a dopamine squirt — that researchers say can be addictive. In its absence, people feel bored. The resulting distractions can have deadly consequences, as when cell phone-wielding drivers and train engineers cause wrecks. And for millions of people these urges can inflict nicks and cuts on creativity and deep thought, interrupting work and family life.

### 003 | IME 2011

The text states that human beings instinctively:

- provoke opportunities and threats to other human beings.
- move towards that which threatens them.
- react to sudden changes they experience.
- interrupt work and family life.
- undermine bursts of information.

### 004 | AFA 1998

“Can you tell a green field from a cold steel rail?”  
(Excerpt from Pink Floyd’s *Wish you were here* lyrics)

– The questions asks:

- if you can tell a story about the field and the cold steel rail.
- if you are able to say how to go from the green field to the rail road.
- if you know one difference between the green and the cold steel rail.
- if you are able to see how different is a green field from a cold steel rail.

### Want a Reservation at One Hot D.C. Restaurant? Prepare to Sign a Contract

The restaurant may have Rogue in its name, but the joint certainly looks to keep its patrons in line.

Many elite eateries have strict policies on cancellations and photography, but Rogue 24 has taken what’s usually an implicit verbal contract to a binding level. That’s right, get your pen out.

Rogue 24, headed by chef R.J. Cooper, fuses the eating experience with an intense visual adventure – after all, it’s housed in a grungy D.C. alley surrounded by dilapidated buildings. But the 2-page contract diners must sign along with their reservation calls up air of pretension.

Eater DC provides a look at the binding document which includes a ban on photography and cell phones during dinner. They cite the attempt to create an environment “free of distraction” – to focus on the food, right? It’s worth noting that the kitchen is in the middle of the restaurant. That should provide clamor enough to steal the attention of even the most tuned-out diners.

Their stated cancellation policy is a demand even more intense than keeping your phone and camera stashed during dinner. You can cancel your reservation 72 hours before with no penalties. Fair. But when breaking it within that three-day window, prepare to face the penalty. You can cancel up to 3 p.m. on the day of your reservation with only a 50% penalty. After 3 p.m. or a no-show to dinner? Rogue 24 doesn’t care – they’ll put you on the hook for the full price. That’s up to \$175 per person (if you choose the 24 courses with wine pairing). But how? Simple. Rogue 24 asks for your credit card number on the contract, so they’ve got you on the hook.

Okay, we realize it could be for Rogue 24’s own protection. \_\_\_\_\_, their carefully-protected “Journey” menu runs 24 courses and takes three hours to serve (and eat). And surely hours of preparation go into each meal, providing apt backing for the intense cancellation restrictions. Imagine if photos from such a storied menu appeared on Twitter? The horror!

But really, no matter how delectable the menu might be, since when is a simple meal run like a business deal? You might want to call your lawyer before planning your night out at Rogue 24. It’s only fair.

Adapted from <http://newsfeed.time.com/>

### 005 | JFS 2011

Infere-se a partir da leitura do texto que:

- a multa por um eventual cancelamento de reserva no restaurante Rogue 24 pode chegar a 175 dólares, por pessoa, caso o aviso não seja feito com no mínimo 72h antes do dia marcado.
- não é permitido o uso de equipamentos eletrônicos dentro do restaurante em virtude do receio que haja vazamento de certas técnicas utilizadas pelos chefs do estabelecimento durante a confecção dos pratos.
- a assinatura de contratos no ato de se fazer uma reserva é uma prática que se torna cada vez mais comum nos melhores restaurantes norte-americanos.
- o restaurante, localizado em Washington, solicita o número do cartão de crédito do cliente para garantir que o pagamento da reserva seja feito antes do dia marcado.
- o autor não concorda com a política adotada pelo restaurante Rogue 24 em fazer seus clientes assinarem contratos no ato de se fazer uma reserva.

## 006 | JFS 2011

Assinale a opção correta:

- a) o vocábulo *patron* (linha 2) equivale semanticamente a *owner*.
- b) o vocábulo *strict* (linha 3) pode ser substituído por *austere*.
- c) o vocábulo *binding* (linhas 5 e 12) pode ser traduzido "insensato".
- d) a expressão *up to* (linha 24) pode ser substituída por *as far as*.
- e) a expressão *on the hook* (linha 26) significa "na lista negra".

## 007 | JFS 2011

A lacuna presente no 6º parágrafo deve ser corretamente preenchida por:

- a) Inasmuch as
- b) Afterwards
- c) After all
- d) Instead
- e) Actually

## 008 | JFS 2011

As **receitas** do restaurante Rogue 24 devem ser extremamente saborosas.

– Qual o equivalente, em inglês, para o vocábulo em negrito na sentença acima.

- a) Receipts.
- b) Recipes.
- c) Prescriptions.
- d) Guidelines.
- e) Instructions.

### Persuading Leonardo

Although both Ben Shneiderman's *Leonardo's Laptop: Human Needs and the New Computing Technologies* and B.J. Fogg's *Persuasive Technology: Using Computers to Change What We Think and Do* are written by academics, the books transcend academia to provide a different view of the Internet's potential. Shneiderman prepares the groundwork for what he calls the "new computing," while Fogg describes how to make that computing persuasive.

The idea behind *Leonardo's Laptop* is a consideration of what Leonardo da Vinci would demand from a laptop computer and what he would do with it. To Shneiderman, who is founding director of the Human-Computer Interaction Lab at the University of Maryland, the new computing puts users first. Shneiderman begins with a brief history of computing and computer applications, declaring that, "These founders of the old computing overcame technological limitations to build impressive projects and then turned to producing tools for themselves, giving little thought to the needs of other users." Although not a founder, I admit to being of the old computing generation. I programmed in dead languages such as IBM's 1401 Autocoder and 360 Assembler before progressing to Cobol and RPG. I have now learned Visual Basic and C++, and I can report that there is nothing intrinsic to any of these languages that center a programmer's focus on those who use their applications. The new computing is not about languages but, as Shneiderman suggests, about understanding human activities and human relationships.

With Leonardo as both creator and user, his laptop will enable greater creativity and grander goals. This book goads you with ideas for applications in e-learning, e-business, e-healthcare, and e-government. Each area is built around a framework for technology innovation that Shneiderman calls the "four circles of relationships" and the "four stages of activities." (...)

Although the mental picture of Leonardo with a notebook computer excites the imagination, as a literary device, it does not wear well as the book progresses. Nonetheless, Shneiderman achieves the objective of *Leonardo's Laptop* — creating a foundation for the new computing.

With a new computing application in hand, B.J. Fogg's *Persuasive Technology: Using Computers to Change What We Think and Do* gives you advice on its implementation. To Fogg, who launched Stanford's Persuasive Technology Lab and who holds seven patents in the area of UI\* design, a web site must first be credible to be persuasive. Fogg has coined the term "captology" to describe this branch of the study of computers. From the book's "Introduction:"

Captology focuses on the design, research, and analysis of interactive computing products created for the purpose of changing people's attitudes or behaviors.

It is the computer's ability to provide interactivity that gives its applications an advantage over other forms of media.

*Persuasive Technology* describes three basic roles that computers play: the computer as a tool, as media, and as a social actor. Further, there are seven types of persuasive tools described by Fogg. Such tools persuade by simplifying, tunneling (guiding), customizing, being there at the right time, removing tedium, rewarding after observation, and reinforcing proper behavior. As media, computers can modify behavior by simulating new endeavors. As a social actor, computers persuade through praise. However, no matter the role, to persuade, the application must be credible.

Perhaps the most interesting parts of Fogg's book are the two chapters that discuss the ways in which computer applications destroy their own credibility and what an application or web site must do to be considered, by its users, trustworthy. According to Fogg, a computing device or application is perceived to be credible only if it is first perceived as believable — trustworthiness based on expertise. In brief, an application is trustworthy if it is thought to be fair and unbiased. It is trustworthy if its author or origin is thought to be skilled and knowledgeable. The crux of the issue is that credibility matters.

Both books are thoroughly documented and both are excellent points of departure for a more detailed inquiry into the available material. If both books are taken to heart, using computers and their applications will become enjoyable and satisfying.

\* U.I. - User Interface

D. Wohlbruck, Dr Dobb's Journal, January, 2004.

#### 009 | ITA 2009

Indique o gênero, em inglês, ao qual o texto acima pertence.

- a) summary
- b) review
- c) essay
- d) abstract
- e) report

#### 010 | ITA 2009

Considere as seguintes afirmações.

- I. As duas obras discutidas no texto têm como assunto principal o uso do computador e suas aplicações atuais e potenciais.
- II. Shneiderman e Fogg, autores do texto, mostram a potencial aplicação da internet nos dias atuais.
- III. De acordo com Shneiderman, o computador eficaz deve ser, concomitantemente, uma ferramenta capaz de persuadir e um agente interativo.

– Está(ão) correta(s)

- a) apenas a I.
- b) apenas a II.
- c) apenas a III.
- d) apenas I e II.
- e) apenas I e III.

#### 011 | ITA 2009

Com relação a *Leonardo's Laptop: Human Needs and the New Computing Technologies*, NÃO se pode dizer que a obra:

- a) tem como foco o usuário de computadores, seja ele um iniciante ou especialista no assunto.
- b) destaca a importância de programas como Autocoder e Assembler, assim como COBOL, RPG, Visual Basic e C++.
- c) discute o tipo de uso que Leonardo da Vinci faria, caso tivesse um computador portátil.
- d) mostra a importância das relações humanas no uso do computador.
- e) apresenta ao usuário possibilidades de diferentes usos do computador, dentre eles, para negócios eletrônicos.

#### 012 | ITA 2009

Com relação a *Persuasive Technology: Using Computers to Change What We Think and Do*, analise as afirmações a seguir:

- I. O trabalho foi idealizado no Laboratório de Tecnologia Persuasiva da Universidade de Stanford e consiste na sétima criação intelectual do autor.
- II. Ao propor um novo conceito na área computacional, o autor destaca mudanças de atitude ou de comportamento dos usuários.
- III. A obra argumenta que uma página da web deve ser confiável para seduzir o usuário.

– Está(ão) correta(s)

- a) apenas a I.
- b) apenas a II.
- c) apenas a III.
- d) apenas I e II.
- e) apenas II e III.



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Adapted from <http://brand.nmsu.edu/>

### 013 | JFS 2011

Julgue os itens a seguir:

- I. Os cursos da NMSU abrangem as áreas de magistério, engenharia, hotelaria e artes cênicas.
- II. A NMSU, por ser a melhor instituição de ensino superior do estado, afirma que o sucesso profissional dos graduados é garantido.
- III. A partir do *slogan* da NMSU, infere-se que o aluno será capaz de aprender não apenas o conteúdo pragmático das disciplinas, mas também a harmonizá-los com as vicissitudes da vida cotidiana.
- IV. As áreas de estudo mencionadas no anúncio podem ser encontradas em todos os cinco *campi* da NMSU.

– Agora, marque a opção correta:

- a) Há apenas uma asserção correta.
- b) Há somente duas asserções incorretas.
- c) As quatro asserções estão corretas.
- d) As quatro asserções estão incorretas.
- e) Apenas as asserções ímpares estão corretas.

### 014 | JFS 2012

What we are seeing increasingly is a society of private affluence and public squalor.

– A principal ideia contida na sentença acima expressa:

- a) contraste.
- b) evolução.
- c) crítica.
- d) ironia.
- e) inexorabilidade.

### Looking for love? Formula isn't online, report says

If you're bemoaning the lack of a Valentine, chances are you've turned to what seem like a gazillion dating websites for help.

Buyer beware, though, caution a team of psychologists who've just published a lengthy report about online dating, now a billion-dollar industry.

"There are sites that will tell you, 'based on decades of scientific research and basic math, we can find your compatible mate for you,'" says lead author Eli Finkel, an associate professor of social psychology at Northwestern University. "That's a pretty tantalizing offer."

The problem, Finkel says, is that these websites have no scientific evidence to back up their claims that they can find your soulmate.

Well of course they don't. Science and romance go together like Demi and Ashton, right?

Actually, Finkel says, scientists have been studying relationships for 80 years or so. And one thing is clear: It's impossible to determine that two people have what it takes to maintain a long-term relationship before they've even met.

Research has shown that three types of information are needed to predict whether a couple will fall in love and stay in love, Finkel says.

One is demographics. It helps if a potential mate is age – and geographically appropriate. A second, says Finkel: "What are the actual dynamics between two people who have met?"

And last, "What are the life circumstances that affect the couple?" Finkel says. "There's no way they could possibly know that a hurricane or a cancer diagnosis or a sexy coworker is around the corner."

Probably the best-known matchmaking website is eHarmony.com, which charges \$59.95 for a month's subscription. eHarmony asks clients approximately 250 questions about 29 "dimensions of compatibility," ranging from conflict resolution to kindness to ambition. eHarmony's "matching algorithm" is proprietary, so the company did not share it with Finkel and his coauthors.

In a statement, spokeswoman Becky Teraoka said the proof of eHarmony's success is in the numbers. On average, she said, 542 people marry in the U.S. each day as a result of being matched on eHarmony, according to a 2009 study conducted for the website by Harris Interactive.

"eHarmony's matching system is based on years of empirical and clinical research on married couples," Teraoka said. "As part of this work, we have studied what aspects of personality, values and interest, and how pairs match on them, are most predictive of relationship satisfaction."

Finkel isn't convinced. Speed-dating, which he's also studied, can tell prospective mates more about \_\_\_\_\_ than profiles from a website, he says. "The human mind was built to size people up pretty quickly. The human mind was not built to browse a profile and figure out whether somebody is compatible."

If you're looking for love online, Finkel says, your best bet is to save your money and stick with the less-expensive websites in which you browse profiles, as opposed to those that try to make matches for you.

But, warns Finkel, who met his wife the old-fashioned way through a fix-up arranged by their grandmothers, "get offline fairly quickly, because you're never going to be able to figure out from a profile and some emails whether you're compatible with somebody."

Adapted from

<http://todayhealth.today.msnbc.msn.com/>

#### 015 | JFS 2012

Os termos **bemoaning** (1º parágrafo), **tantalizing** (3º parágrafo), **ranging** (11º parágrafo) e **fairly** (16º parágrafo) podem ser substituídos, respectivamente, por:

- a) lamenting, fascinating, fluctuating e scantily.
- b) regretting, teasing, varying e pretty.
- c) complaining, charming, wandering e willingly.
- d) weeping for, harassing, stretching e barely.
- e) gloating, taunting, reaching e quite.

#### 016 | JFS 2012

Levando em consideração o contexto, preencha correta e coerentemente a lacuna presente no 13º parágrafo:

- a) each other
- b) one another
- c) themselves
- d) them
- e) everyone

#### 017 | JFS 2012

De acordo com o texto, marque o item correto.

- a) Os sites de relacionamento utilizam eficientes métodos matemáticos para relacionarem os usuários com os parceiros mais possivelmente equivalentes.
- b) Ciência e romance são completamente incompatíveis, daí a ineficiência dos sites de relacionamento.
- c) Os psicólogos que realizaram o estudo feito sobre os sites de relacionamento concluíram que é impossível determinar o grau de compatibilidade entre duas pessoas antes delas se conhecerem pessoalmente.
- d) Os fatores determinantes, utilizados pelos sites de relacionamento, para que duas pessoas se apaixonem e tenham uma união duradoura são idade, proximidade geográfica, dinamismo conjugal e questões circunstanciais.
- e) Eli Finkel e sua equipe não tiveram acesso ao algoritmo utilizado pelo site de relacionamentos eHarmony.

#### Extract 1

##### Japan's ship yards remain intact after quake

Japan's major ship yards escaped the full impact of the March 11 earthquake and tsunami that struck the northeastern coast of the country with full force. An official at the Japan Ship Exporters' Association said the devastating natural disaster "will have no impact on future export ship orders at all". Although several small ship yards in the quake-hit areas were affected, major Japanese ship yards that build large vessels for exports are concentrated in western Japan and remain intact, the official said. Mitsui Engineering & Ship building sustained "slight material damages" in the company's Kasai Center and Chiba Works but did not consider such slight damages would cause serious impact on operations. "The rotational schedule of interruption of power supply due to the earthquake may affect our operation at our works and subsidiaries. However, the degree of the impact is not known now," the company said in a statement. Japanese export ship orders rose for the 15<sup>th</sup> consecutive month in February on a year-on-year basis. Japanese ship builders received orders for 277 export vessels – 259 bulk carriers, 10 oil tankers and eight general cargo vessels – in the April-February period.

Adapted from [www.australianmerchantnavy.com](http://www.australianmerchantnavy.com),

March 2011

**Extract 2****Tsunami Debris Expected on U.S. Shores in 3 Years**

The powerful tsunami triggered by the 9.0 Japanese earthquake destroyed coastal towns near Sendai, washing such things as houses and cars into the ocean. Projections of where this debris might head have been made at the International Pacific Research Center, University of Hawaii at Manoa. What their model predicts about the tsunami debris is that they first spread out eastward from the Japan Coast in the North Pacific Subtropical Gyre. In a year, the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument will see pieces washing up on its shores; in two years, the remaining Hawaiian islands will see some effects; in three years, the plume will reach the US West Coast, dumping debris on Californian beaches and the beaches of British Columbia, Alaska, and Baja California. The debris will then drift into the famous floating junkyard, the North Pacific Garbage Patch, where it will wander around and break into smaller and smaller pieces. In five years, Hawaii shore scan expect to see another barrage of debris that is stronger and longer-lasting than the first one. Much of the debris leaving the North Pacific Garbage Patch ends upon Hawaii's reef sand beaches. These model projections will help to guide clean-up and tracking operations.

Adapted from [www.geog.ucsb.edu](http://www.geog.ucsb.edu),  
April 2011

**018 | EFOMM 2012**

According to the first extract, it is correct to say that:

- a) Japanese ship yards that build large vessels were virtually unharmed by the impact of the tsunami.
- b) all Japanese ship yards are not located on the path of the tsunami.
- c) Japanese ship yards located on the path of the tsunami were slightly affected by the devastating waves.
- d) shipyards in northwestern Japan were the most affected by the earthquake and tsunami.
- e) the earthquake and tsunami will have a big impact on the Japanese ship yard industry over the next decade.

**019 | EFOMM 2012**

Read the following piece from extract 1 "The rotational schedule of interruption of power supply due to the earthquake may affect our operation at our works and subsidiaries." It may be inferred that:

- a) Operations will be greatly affected by the constant interruption of power supply.
- b) The earthquake caused the interruption of power supply without any consequences to the operations.
- c) Some operations are expected to be affected by the interruption of power supply.
- d) Subsidiaries and works will benefit from the power supply due to the earthquake.
- e) Power supply was not affected by the earthquake and operations will continue.

**020 | EFOMM 2012**

According to the following segment from the first extract:

"Japanese export ship orders rose for the 15<sup>th</sup> consecutive month in February on a year-on-year basis."

- a) The information above is collected every 15 months.
- b) The passage investigates the decrease in the number of ship orders.
- c) The figures above were released before the tsunami.
- d) One can tell for sure that Japanese ship orders were decreasing just before the tsunami.
- e) Japanese ship orders have increased for over a year.

**021 | EFOMM 2012**

According to the second extract, the model developed by the International Pacific Research Center intends to:

- a) predict the movement of tsunamis in the ocean.
- b) study the movement of litter in the ocean.
- c) indicate the amount of garbage dumped in the ocean.
- d) collect the Japanese tsunami debris to clean the ocean.
- e) spread the debris in the ocean after the tsunami.

**022 | EFOMM 2012**

Extract 2 explains that the North Pacific Garbage Patch:

- a) was formed after the Japanese tsunami.
- b) will reach the shores of the US West Coast.
- c) is formed by the garbage dumped on US shores.
- d) is formed by the accumulation of garbage in the ocean.
- e) releases debris that will eventually end up in Baja California.

Wall Street's wild swings last week helped skew both retirement portfolios and mathematical models of the financial markets. After all, a standard Gaussian function — a bell curve — would predict that such extreme dips and rises would be exceedingly rare and not prone to following one after the other on succeeding days.

Gaussian functions might be able to describe the distribution of grades in a big college class, with most students getting, say, B-/C+, and enable you to predict how many students will get A's or fail. But evidently, they do a poor job at explaining steep fluctuations in stock prices, \_\_\_\_\_ (I) some economists and modelers think they are the best tool available to describe financial markets.

So can any math accurately describe market behavior and enable you to beat it? To find out, Scientific American spoke with statistical physicist H. Eugene Stanley of Boston University, a proponent of applying the approaches and concepts of physics to economics.

### Can mathematical models beat markets?

They haven't yet. Science is about empirical fact. There is no question that optimistic people think they can beat the market, but they don't do it consistently with mathematical models. No model can consistently predict the future. It can't possibly be.

### So what can math predict?

What you can do is predict the risk of a given event. The risk just means the chance that something bad will happen, for example. That you can do with increasing accuracy because we have more and more data. It's like insurance companies: they cannot tell you when you are going to die, but they can predict the risk that you will die given the right information. You can do the same thing with stocks. If you lose less, you get ahead of those \_\_\_\_\_ (II) lose more.

### Why do economists and "quants" — those who use quantitative analysis to make financial trades — have such faith in their mathematical models then?

If they're just to reduce risk, then they're very valuable. If you're worried, for example, about the segment of the Chinese economy that deals with steel, you make a model of what that whole market is all about and then you see if we did this what would likely happen. They're right some of the time. It's better than nothing.

But when they have excessive faith in these models, it's not justified. Math starts with assumptions; the real world does not work that way. Economics, which calls itself a science, too often doesn't start with looking at empirical facts in any great detail. Fifteen years ago even the idea of looking at huge amounts of data did not exist. With a limited amount of data, the chance of a rare event is very low, which gave some economists a false sense of security that long-tail events did not exist.

### Why do you argue that financial markets are ruled not by Gaussian functions but by power laws — relations in which the frequency of one event varies as a power of some attribute of that event and are generally more L-shape than bell shape?

For anything that is random and fluctuating, like a financial market, a Gaussian function is a wonderful way to make a histogram of the outcome. If the things that fluctuate are not correlated at all with \_\_\_\_\_ (III), then it's demonstrable that a Gaussian function is the correct histogram. The catch is: in a financial market, everything is correlated. The proof of that is that if the stock market were Gaussian, then you'd never have a flash crash\*. (...)

Adapted from <http://www.scientificamerican.com/>

\* **The Flash Crash** was a United States stock market crash on May 6, 2010 in which the Dow Jones Industrial Average plunged about 900 points — or about nine percent — only to recover those losses within minutes. (From Wikipedia)

### 023 | JFS 2011

H. Eugene Stanley:

- acredita que a aplicabilidade da função gaussiana para se fazer previsões sobre o comportamento dos mercados financeiros é válida, porém falha.
- acredita que o método utilizado pelas companhias de seguro para fazer previsões pode ser aplicado ao mercado financeiro de maneira mais eficiente do que os métodos vigentes.
- acredita que a fé depositada pelos economistas, que utilizam a análise quantitativa para fazer transações comerciais, em seus modelos não é justificada.
- acredita que a falsa sensação de segurança, sentida pelos economistas, é justificada pela grande quantidade de dados estatísticos que eles costumam coletar sobre os mercados financeiros.
- acredita que a aplicação da função gaussiana na análise dos mercados financeiros faria com que o cenário de ocorrer um *flash crash* fosse menos provável.

### 024 | JFS 2011

As lacunas I, II e III, presentes no texto, devem ser preenchidas, respectivamente, por:

- I. although – II. which – III. one another
- I. however – II. who – III. each other
- I. although – II. who – III. one another
- I. however – II. whom – III. each other
- I. although – II. whom – III. one another

## 025 | JFS 2011

De acordo com o texto:

- as oscilações do mercado financeiro podem ser comparadas aos altos e baixos que a maioria dos estudantes de ensino médio enfrenta no que diz respeito às notas dos exames avaliativos.
- a mais recente crise em Wall Street poderia ter sido prevista se a função gaussiana tivesse sido aplicada corretamente.
- uma curva de sino, considerada padrão quando a função gaussiana é aplicada, indica que oscilações no mercado de ações são raras, embora suscetíveis a serem constantes.
- há outros métodos, além da função gaussiana, que permitem aos economistas fazer análises dos mercados financeiros.
- apenas fórmulas matemáticas e conceitos físicos conseguem descrever o comportamento dos mercados financeiros de maneira precisa.

## 026 | JFS 2011

Marque o título que melhor contempla o tema do texto.

- How to Cope with the Financial Markets' Crisis?
- The Stock Markets' Flash Crash
- Economy & Mathematics: How to Join Forces and Solve Crises?
- The Financial Markets' Mathematical Revolution
- Can Math Beat Financial Markets?

When football \_\_\_\_\_ professional in South Africa in 1959, 12 clubs broke from the amateur ranks. However, in the strict days of Apartheid, these pioneers \_\_\_\_\_ whites-only organizations and \_\_\_\_\_ today, all but a few, defunct. One of the survivors is Arcadia from Tshwane/ Pretoria, an outfit that today competes in the amateur ranks and concentrates on junior football.

Adapted from <http://www.fifa.com/worldcup>

## 027 | AFA 2011

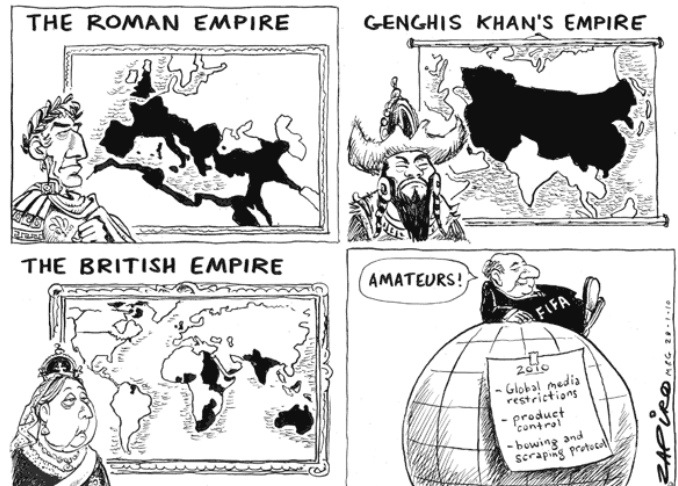
Mark the alternative which completes the gaps from the text correctly.

- had gone – have been – were
- went – were – are
- have been – have been – would be
- was – had been – will be

## 028 | AFA 2011

The text affirms that:

- days of Apartheid were extinguished as well as the prejudice against black football players.
- the pioneers of profession football in South Africa were basically white.
- there are no more organizations (professional or amateur) like the ones from the past.
- in early 50's in South Africa there weren't amateur football clubs anymore.



Adapted from [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

## 029 | AFA 2011

According to the cartoon, FIFA:

- pretends to improve the world.
- has more ambitious purposes than the others.
- wants to have control over the Roman, Genghis Kan's, and British Empires.
- mustn't be considered an empire.

With the 2014 World Cup being awarded to Brazil, it could be easily argued that football is going home. Ok, so football originated in Britain and we invented the game but the Brazilians have perfected it. They've taken the game to their hearts and elevated it to the extent that it is a religion to the people. The blue and yellow clad players of Brazil have given us some memorable moments and play the game with a style and rhythm that no other nation on earth seems capable of. The game is played to a samba beat that runs through the heart and soul of the entire country. When they are on song, they are unstoppable and people the world over clamour to see them play. Chances are, if you asked people to name the team they want to see win aside from their own it would be the magicians from Brazil.

Adapted from <http://www.footballworldcupbrazil2014.com/>



## 030 | JFS 2011

O autor do texto acredita que:

- a religião e o futebol são as duas principais paixões do povo brasileiro.
- os brasileiros foram os principais responsáveis pela profissionalização do futebol.
- pessoas de outras nacionalidades também torcem pela seleção brasileira de futebol.
- os momentos mais marcantes da história do futebol mundial foram concebidos pela seleção brasileira.
- várias outras seleções do mundo tentam, em vão, imitar o estilo de jogo da seleção brasileira.



Adapted from <http://www.rampagesoccer.com/>

## 031 | JFS 2011

The expression **run a couple of errands** (1<sup>st</sup> balloon) means the same as:

- do tides of chores.
- pay two bills.
- do some shopping.
- do a few tasks.
- correct some mistakes.

## 032 | JFS 2011

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> balloon, **take-out** is a kind of:

- container.
- package.
- meal.
- food.
- duty.

## 033 | JFS 2011

The couple in the cartoon:

- has two kids.
- has just had a baby.
- cheers for different soccer teams.
- enjoys soccer.
- has a very busy routine.



## TV Will Save the World

In a lot of places, it's the next big thing

By Charles Kenny

Forget Twitter and Facebook, Google and the Kindle. Forget the latest sleek iGadget. Television is still the most influential medium around. Indeed, for many of the poorest regions of the world, it remains the next big thing — poised, finally, to attain truly global ubiquity. And that is a good thing, because the TV revolution is changing lives for the better.

Across the developing world, around 45% of households had a TV in 1995; by 2005 the number had climbed above 60%. That's some way behind the U.S., where there are more TVs than people, but it dwarfs worldwide Internet access. Five million more households in sub-Saharan Africa will get a TV over the next five years. In 2005, after the fall of the Taliban, which had outlawed TV, 1 in 5 Afghans had one. The global total is another 150 million by 2013 — pushing the numbers to well beyond two-thirds of households.

Television's most transformative impact will be on the lives of women. In India, researchers Robert Jensen and Emily Oster found that when cable TV reached villages, women were more likely to go to the market without their husbands' permission and less likely to want a boy rather than a girl. They were more likely to make decisions over child health care and less likely to think that men had the right to beat their wives. TV is also a powerful medium for adult education. In the Indian state of Gujarat, Chitrageet is a hugely popular show that plays Bollywood song and dance clips. The routines are subtitled in Gujarati. Within six months, viewers had made a small but significant improvement in their reading skills.

Too much TV has been associated with violence, obesity and social isolation. But TV is having a positive impact on the lives of billions worldwide, and as the spread of mobile TV, video cameras and YouTube democratize both access and content, it will become an even greater force for humbling tyrannical governments and tyrannical husbands alike.

*Kenny, a development economist, is the author of a forthcoming book on innovation, ideas and the global standard of living*

Adapted from <http://www.time.com/>

#### 034 | ITA 2011

De acordo com o texto, o argumento que melhor justifica o título *TV Will Save the World* é:

- a) a TV se tornará um meio ainda mais importante para enfraquecer governos e maridos tirânicos.
- b) a TV possibilitará melhoras na educação dos adultos, principalmente no desenvolvimento das habilidades de leitura.
- c) a TV continuará exercendo um impacto positivo nos países em desenvolvimento.
- d) a TV propiciará a diminuição da obesidade, da violência e do isolamento social.
- e) a TV trará melhoras para a vida de mulheres afegãs.

#### 035 | ITA 2011

Sobre a presença da TV no mundo, o texto informa que:

- a) em países em desenvolvimento, haverá mais aparelhos de TV do que pessoas até 2013.
- b) até 2013, mais de 2/3 das famílias, em todo o mundo, terão aparelhos de TV.
- c) depois da queda do Talibã, a TV foi declarada ilegal e poucos afegãos possuem um aparelho.
- d) em 2005, nos países em desenvolvimento, o número de televisores diminuiu drasticamente.
- e) nos países que possuem o maior número de televisores, o acesso à Internet também é proporcionalmente maior.

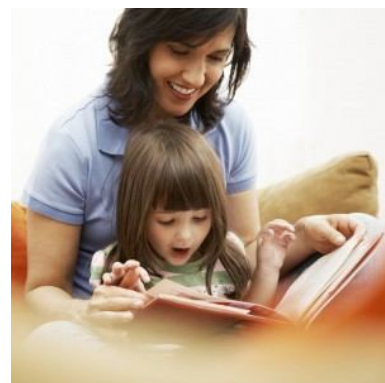
#### 036 | ITA 2011

Segundo o texto, um dos impactos que a TV a cabo trouxe para a vida das mulheres indianas foi que elas:

- a) passaram a gostar de ir ao mercado sem a permissão de seus maridos.
- b) ficaram menos propensas a preferir ter um filho a uma filha.
- c) se mostraram mais dispostas a fazer compras sozinhas.
- d) ainda acham que os maridos têm o direito de agredir suas esposas, apesar de já criticarem esta prática.
- e) não gostam mais de tomar decisões sobre os cuidados com a saúde das crianças.

#### Why Urban, Educated Parents Are Turning to DIY Education

*They raise chickens. They grow vegetables. They knit. Now a new generation of urban parents is even teaching their own kids.*



In the beginning, your kids need you – a lot. They're attached to your hip, all the time. It might be a month. It might be five years. Then suddenly you are \_\_\_\_\_ (I) to send them off to school for seven hours a day, where they'll have to cope with life in ways they never had to before. You no longer control what they learn, or how, or with whom.

Unless you decide, like an emerging population of parents in cities across the country, to forgo that age-old rite of passage entirely.

When Tera and Eric Schreiber's oldest child was about to start kindergarten, the couple toured the \_\_\_\_\_ (II) public elementary school a block away from their home in an **affluent** Seattle neighborhood near the University of Washington. It was "a great neighborhood school," Tera says. They also applied to a private school, and Daisy was accepted. But in the end they chose a third path: no school at all.

Eric, 38, is a manager at Microsoft. Tera, 39, had already traded a career as a lawyer for one as a nonprofit executive, which allowed her more time with her kids. But "more" turned into "all" when she decided that instead of working, she would homeschool her daughters: Daisy, now 9; Ginger, 7; and Violet, 4.

We think of homeschoolers as evangelicals or off-the-gridders who spend a lot of time at kitchen tables in the countryside. And it's true that most \_\_\_\_\_ (III) parents do so for moral or religious reasons. But education observers believe that is changing. You only have to go to a downtown Starbucks or art museum in the middle of a weekday to see that a once-unconventional choice "has become newly fashionable," says Mitchell Stevens, a Stanford professor who wrote *Kingdom of Children*, a history of homeschooling. There are an estimated 300,000 homeschooled children in America's cities, many of them children of **secular**, highly educated professionals who always figured they'd send their kids to school – until they came to think, Hey, maybe we could do better.

When Laurie Block Spigel, a homeschooling consultant, pulled her kids out of school in New York in the mid-1990s, "I had some of my closest friends and relatives telling me I was ruining my children's lives." Now, she says, "the parents that I meet aren't afraid to talk about it. They're doing this proudly."

Many of these parents feel that city schools – or any schools – don't provide the kind of education they want for their kids. Just as much, though, their choice to homeschool is a more extreme example of a larger modern parenting ethos: that children are individuals, each deserving a uniquely curated \_\_\_\_\_ (IV). That peer influence can be noxious. (Bullying is no longer seen as a harmless rite of passage.) That DIY – be it gardening, knitting, or raising chickens – is something educated urbanites should embrace. That we might create a sense of security in our kids by practicing "attachment parenting," an increasingly popular approach that involves round-the-clock physical contact with children and immediate responses to all their cues.

Even many attachment adherents, though, may have trouble envisioning spending almost all their time with their kids – for 18 years! For Tera Schreiber, it was a natural transition. When you have kept your kids so close, literally – she \_\_\_\_\_ (V) her youngest till Violet was 4 – it can be a shock to send them away.

Tera's kids didn't particularly enjoy day care or preschool. The Schreibers wanted a "gentler system" for Daisy; she was a perfectionist who they thought might worry too much about measuring up. They knew homeschooling families in their neighborhood and envied their easygoing pace and flexibility – late bedtimes, vacations when everyone else is at school or work. Above all, they wanted to preserve, for as long as possible, a certain approach to family.

Several homeschooling moms would first tell me, "I know this sounds selfish," and then say they feared that if their kids were in school, they'd just get the "exhausted leftovers" at the end of the day. Says Rebecca Wald, a Baltimore homeschooler, "Once we had a child and I realized how fun it was to see her discover stuff about the world, I thought, why would I want to let a teacher have all that fun?" (...)

For many of the homeschoolers I met, family is more: the very focus of their lives. And they wouldn't want it any other way. One comfort Tera and Eric Schreiber held on to when they started homeschooling was that if it wasn't working out, they could enroll the girls in school, literally the next day. That developed into an annual reassessment. By now their rhythms are deeply their own; they are embedded in a community they love. And at the college up the road there are plenty of calculus tutors, should they need them one day.

Adapted from

<http://www.thedailybeast.com/newsweek/>

037 | JFS 2012

Preencha as lacunas I, II, III, IV e V correta e coerentemente:

- I. expecting – II. high-achieving – III. homeschooling – IV. upbringing – V. breast-fed
- I. expecting – II. highly-achieved – III. homeschooling – IV. upbringing – V. breast-fed
- I. expected – II. highly-achieving – III. homeschooled – IV. upbrought – V. breast-feeding
- I. expected – II. high-achieving – III. homeschooling – IV. upbringing – V. breast-fed
- I. expected – II. high-achieving – III. homeschooled – IV. upbringing – V. breast-feeding

## 038 | JFS 2012

Segundo o texto:

- os pais perdem o controle sobre os filhos quando estes começam a frequentar a escola.
- o ato de se enviar os filhos para a escola é considerado um ritual completamente ultrapassado.
- as pessoas que normalmente optam pela educação fora da escola são evangélicas ou que vivem em áreas isoladas e, portanto, desprovidas de escolas.
- é bastante comum encontrar pais que optaram pela educação fora da escola ensinando seus filhos em locadoras de filmes e museus.
- o *bullying* está entre as principais causas que têm levado muitos norte-americanos a tirarem seus filhos da escola e educarem-nos em casa.

## 039 | JFS 2012

Marque o item correto.

- A educação domiciliar permite que os pais ensinem atividades do dia-a-dia aos filhos.
- O fato de se passar o dia todo com os filhos pode ter um lado negativo: a possibilidade de se criar um indivíduo inseguro e despreparado para o convívio em sociedade.
- A flexibilidade da educação domiciliar permite às famílias que optam por tal sistema que tenham mais períodos de férias do que as que adotam o método convencional.
- Os pais que escolheram a educação domiciliar como forma de ensinar seus filhos são comumente taxados de egoístas.
- A criança educada a partir da educação domiciliar precisa ter seu desenvolvimento avaliado anualmente pelos pais.

## 040 | JFS 2012

A opção que descreve a palavra **secular** (5º par.) é:

- very old.
- not having any connection with religion.
- vastly experienced.
- upper middle class.
- skilled.

## 041 | JFS 2012

O vocábulo **affluent** (3º par.) pode ser definido como:


- wealthy.
- cozy.
- developing.
- peaceful.
- bustling.

HE MAKES  
FORMULA ONE  
HAPPEN  
WITH ENERGY,  
DRIVE AND VISION.  
SO DO WE.



Bernie Ecclestone runs the world's most prestigious sport. One season, five continents, 12 teams and over half a billion fans worldwide. It means compromise is not an option, and it means that speed, teamwork and precision are essential. That's why the man at the top demands the best. And that's why he chose us to be the official \_\_\_\_\_ partner of F1, ensuring that the entire sport is delivered across the globe.

[www.dhl-brandworld.com/F1](http://www.dhl-brandworld.com/F1)

EXCELLENCE. SIMPLY DELIVERED. 

Adapted from TIME, May 24, 2010

## 042 | ITA 2011

Assinale a opção que preenche corretamente a lacuna presente no texto e que indica o tipo de serviço ofertado pelo anunciante.

- sports
- environmental
- logistics
- finance
- economy

## 043 | ITA 2011

Assinale uma característica, associada à Fórmula 1, que NÃO foi considerada como essencial pelo anunciante.

- a) velocidade
- b) compromisso
- c) precisão
- d) exigência
- e) trabalho em equipe

## 044 | ITA 2011

Escolha o termo cuja função gramatical e significado se aproximam do vocábulo **drive**, na chamada do anúncio.

- a) comandar
- b) percurso
- c) dirigir
- d) dirigente
- e) determinação

## 045 | ITA 2011

O texto informa que Bernie Ecclestone:

- a) administra a Fórmula 1.
- b) é um esportista famoso.
- c) é um piloto prestigiado na Fórmula 1.
- d) tem prestígio em todo o mundo.
- e) é um dos diretores da empresa anunciante.



Adapted from <http://www.readingreview.com/>

## 046 | JFS 2012

Consoante o autor do livro que Charlie Brown está lendo, as crianças são muito **observadoras**. Qual das opções abaixo não contém relação semântica, em inglês, ao vocábulo em negrito?

- a) Watchful.
- b) Perceptive.
- c) Overlooking.
- d) Discerning.
- e) Insightful.

## 047 | JFS 2012

A mensagem transmitida pela charge denota, em especial:

- a) Incoerência.
- b) Contradição.
- c) Incerteza.
- d) Equívoco.
- e) Afirmação.

## 048 | JFS 2012

O vocábulo **rather**, no 3º quadrinho, equivale a:

- a) wholly.
- b) fairly.
- c) slightly.
- d) enough.
- e) somewhat.

The history of technology is full of breakthroughs in one field that wound up working wonders in a related one. The 300B vacuum tube, introduced by Western Electric in 1937 to amplify telephone signals, found a far more enduring use as a high-fidelity audio amplifier. The atomic clocks first used in the 1960's by the U.S. military to track Sputnik and later to validate Albert Einstein's relativity theories are now the basis of Global Positioning System. And of course, the magnetron, invented in the 1920's at General Electric and used in radars during World War II, later found itself repurposed as the basis for the microwave oven.

## 049 | IME 2011

According to the text, what is correct to say?

- a) The 300B vacuum tube is used in car engines to amplify the audio communications systems.
- b) The atomic clocks are now applied to a different device than that of its original idealization.
- c) The history of technology has proved that it may wound humans due to its versatility.
- d) The atomic clocks were used to play song tracks in high fidelity quality.
- e) The Global Positioning System was validated by Albert Einstein's relativity theories.

## 050 | IME 2011

According to the text, complete the sentence: "The microwave oven..."

- a) relies on the proper function of radars.
- b) and the magnetron were repurposed after their inventions.
- c) is one more example of the technological inventions which have benefited from the innovations generated during the space race.
- d) and radars used during the World War II both count on the magnetron as one of its components.
- e) was first idealized at General Electric.

Soon enough, say some engineers, miniature wireless sensors will be located in spots where it would be inconvenient, to say the least, to change their batteries – inside your body, within the steel and concrete of buildings, in the dangerous innards of chemical plants. But today, even the most robust nodes can be counted on to last only a few years. Ideally, engineers need wireless sensors that can last forever without external power sources or battery changes. According to research presented in December at the International Electron Devices Meeting, in Baltimore, that dream is within reach.

## 051 | IME 2011

What inconvenience is mentioned in the text?

- a) The fact that batteries are not lifetime loaded.
- b) The spots where wireless sensors are placed nowadays.
- c) The micro size of wireless sensors.
- d) To use wireless sensors inside the body.
- e) That buildings are made of steel and concrete.

## 052 | IME 2011

What does the sentence "According to research presented in December at the International Electron Devices Meeting, in Baltimore, that dream is within reach." imply about the text?

- a) In December engineers will come out with a solution for the problem.
- b) At the International Electron Devices Meeting dreams are reached.
- c) The International Electron Devices Meeting is the ideal meeting to discuss new versions of wireless sensors.
- d) Engineers at the International Electron Devices Meeting dream about new inventions in the field of wireless sensors.
- e) It will be possible to produce wireless sensors whose batteries won't need to be recharged.

## 053 | IME 2011

The expression 'to say the least' in the text suggests that:

- a) the situation mentioned may be more than just inconvenient.
- b) there is a list of technological researches that could solve the case presented in the text.
- c) sensors used inside human body are inconvenient.
- d) wireless sensors used within the steel and concrete buildings are a reachable dream.
- e) engineers need a sensor that can last forever without external power sources or battery changes.

## 054 | JFS 2010

"Many OECD economies are in, or are **on the verge of**, a protracted recession of a magnitude not experienced since the early 1980s," OECD Chief Economist Klaus Schmidt-Hebbel warned.

– The highlighted expression means the same as:

- a) on edge
- b) in the neighborhood of
- c) on the brink of
- d) in the vicinity of
- e) surroundings



Twenty years ago, when Paul McCartney turned 50, he remembers his then-manager pushing the idea of retirement. "It's only right," he was told. "You really don't want to go beyond 50, it's going to get embarrassing." In June, McCartney will be 70 ("I'm never going to believe I'm 70, I don't care what you say," he says. "There's a little cell in my brain that's never going to believe that"), and he still has no plans to stop touring or recording. "You get the argument 'Make way for the young kids,'" he says. "And you think, 'Forget that, let them make way for themselves. If they're better than me, they'll beat me.' Foo Fighters don't have a problem, they're good. They'll do their thing.

"If you're enjoying it, why do something else? And what would you do? Well, a good answer is 'Take more holidays,' which is definitely on the cards, but I don't seem to do that. I love what I do so much that I don't really want to stop. I'm just kind of casually keeping an eye on how I feel, and onstage, it feels like it's always felt. So for the time being, the band's hot, I'm really enjoying myself, still singing like I sang, not experiencing, touch wood, any sort of problems to speak of. If it ain't broke, don't fix it."

It doesn't hurt that his touring schedule has been reduced to shorter, intense bursts in recent years, largely because of his shared-custody arrangement for his eight-year-old, Beatrice. "We don't do the big sloggo tour, we don't do the big U2-Stones go-out-forever thing, and get a bit fed up with it," says McCartney, who's planning some dates for later this year. "What we do now is events and selective dates. Because of my custody situation, I can only do that. At first, we thought, 'Oh, God, is this going to be a problem?' and it's actually turned out to be some kind of a blessing."

He can see himself rocking well into his eighties. "I can imagine it," he says. "As to whether my imagination will come true, I don't know. The last couple of years, I've gotten into guitar – so there's all sorts of little things that crop up that entice you forward, and you go, 'Hmm, I'd like that.'"

I broach the idea of actually dying onstage – would he be into it? He recoils slightly, then smiles. "What kind of question is that? I must say, that's not in my imagination. Rocking on until a grand old age... the only thing would be when it's not pleasant anymore, then it would be 'That's a good time to stop.' But it's way too pleasant at the moment. And it pays. Good gig, man. But I know exactly where you're coming from, though. How long can this go on...?"

Adapted from <http://www.rollingstone.com/>  
– Slightly altered

#### 055 | JFS 2012

No 1º parágrafo do texto, o vocábulo **then**, utilizado na construção **then-manager**, possui relação semântica com qual das seguintes opções?

- a) latter
- b) former
- c) so
- d) late
- e) still

#### 056 | JFS 2012

A expressão **on the cards** (2º parágrafo) é utilizada pelo ex-Beatle Paul McCartney para indicar que ele:

- a) não pensa em tirar férias.
- b) deseja tirar férias mais longas.
- c) considera a ideia de tirar mais férias.
- d) sabe que precisa descansar mais.
- e) pensa em aproveitar mais feriados.

#### 057 | JFS 2012

De acordo com o texto:

- a) Paul McCartney não gosta do fato de estar prestes a completar 70 anos.
- b) Faz 20 anos que Paul pensou pela última vez na hipótese de se aposentar.
- c) A ideia de se aposentar e dedicar-se aos filhos não agrada a McCartney.
- d) O ex-Beatle não teme ser superado pelos artistas mais novos.
- e) Apesar de não gostar do Foo Fighters, McCartney respeita o trabalho da banda.

#### 058 | JFS 2012

Consoante o texto, Paul McCartney:

- a) costuma analisar seu trabalho no palco como forma de se autocriticar.
- b) ao comentar sobre não ter problemas com sua voz, demonstra-se uma pessoa supersticiosa.
- c) apesar de não demonstrar abertamente, lamenta o fato de não poder fazer turnês mais longas em virtude de sua filha mais nova.
- d) planeja continuar tocando mesmo quando estiver um roqueiro "oitentão".
- e) tem medo de estender sua carreira por tanto tempo que acabe por morrer durante uma apresentação.

#### 059 | JFS 2012

He's a desk-bound pen pusher who dreams of trekking through jungles.

– O homem descrito acima:

- a) trabalha em um banco.
- b) é funcionário público.
- c) é um trabalhador de "colarinho branco".
- d) atua na área administrativa.
- e) tem um trabalho enfadonho.

### Our Imaginary, Hotter Selves

*Avatars might serve therapeutic purposes,  
helping those with social phobia become more confident.*

By Sharon Begley

Anyone who has ever had a bad hair day, when looking like a latter-day Medusa makes you feel cranky and antisocial and plodding, can sympathize with the Oakland Raiders – and not because the players get helmet hair. The Raiders alternated between mostly black and mostly white uniforms, depending on whether they were playing at home or away. Knowing that appearance affects people's mood and outlook, psychologists wondered whether uniform color influenced the Raiders' aggressiveness. Using data from the 1970s and 1980s, they found that the team racked up way more penalty yards – a measure of aggression – when they wore black than when they wore white, for infractions both minor (encroachment) and major (roughing the kicker). The pattern held even when the scientists took into account different conditions and styles of play at home and away. But while the 1988 finding has become a classic in psychology, the explanation remains controversial. Do referees, because of black's cultural baggage, see black-clad players as meaner and badder than those in, say, baby blue? Or does wearing black make players see themselves as tougher and meaner – and therefore cause them to play that way?

Jeremy Bailenson and Nick Yee of Stanford University had this and other classic studies in mind when they started wondering about the effect of being able to alter one's appearance. They weren't going to study wardrobe choices, however. Their quarry is avatars, digital representations of players in such games as Second Life. "Your physical appearance changes how people treat you," says Bailenson. "But independent of that, when you perceive yourself in a certain way, you act differently." He and Yee call it "the Proteus effect," after the shape-changing Greek god. The effect of appearance on behavior, they find, carries over from the virtual world to the real one, with intriguing consequences. (...)

Adapted from <http://www.newsweek.com>.

Acesso em 5/6/2010.

#### 060 | ITA 2011

De acordo com o título e o subtítulo do texto, avatares:

- a) proporcionam efeitos terapêuticos e ajudam a prevenir doenças como a fobia social.
- b) são versões imaginárias e mais atraentes de nós mesmos.
- c) são mais confiáveis e, por isso, não despertam fobias.
- d) têm uma proposta de entretenimento, que torna as pessoas mais sociáveis.
- e) são mais confiáveis do que algumas propostas terapêuticas disponíveis em nossa sociedade.

#### 061 | ITA 2011

Assinale a opção CORRETA.

- a) Os estudiosos da Universidade de Stanford não consideraram, em seus experimentos, a descoberta realizada em 1988, cuja explicação ainda é controversa.
- b) Psicólogos ainda questionam se, de fato, a aparência afeta o humor e opinião das pessoas.
- c) Jeremy Bailenson e Nick Yee afirmam que a aparência transforma o modo como as pessoas nos tratam e disso depende a maneira como percebemos a nós mesmos.
- d) A aparência física afeta o comportamento das pessoas e traz consequências para o mundo real e não apenas para o virtual.
- e) O foco dos estudiosos está no figurino dos avatares e no modo como isso afeta a agressividade dos jogadores.

#### 062 | ITA 2011

Assinale a opção em que o referente do pronome está INCORRETO.

- a) *they* (linha 10) em *they found that – raiders*
- b) *they* (linha 11) em *they wore black – raiders*
- c) *those* (linha 19) em *than those in, say, baby blue? – players*
- d) *them* (linha 21) em *cause them to play – players*
- e) *Their* (linha 27) em *their quarry – Bailenson and Yee's*

#### 063 | ITA 2011

*A measure of aggression* (linha 11), *encroachment* (linha 13), *roughing the kicker* (linha 13) e *digital representations of players* (linhas 27/28) têm, respectivamente, valor semântico de:



- a) exemplificação – explicação – exemplificação – explicação  
 b) explicação – exemplificação – explicação – explicação  
 c) explicação – exemplificação – exemplificação – exemplificação  
 d) explicação – exemplificação – exemplificação – explicação  
 e) exemplificação – explicação – explicação – exemplificação

### Cezanne Becomes Priciest Painting Ever



The Bridgeman Art Library / Getty Images

Not so fast, David Choe — you can no longer call your Facebook murals the most expensive work of art, because Qatar has come to the rescue. The oil-rich country has bought Paul Cezanne's painting *The Card Players* for more than \$250 million, making it by far the highest price ever paid for a work of art. Up until this point, the most expensive painting ever sold was a Jackson Pollock for \$140 million in the frenzied pre-recession year of 2006, and in recent days the graffiti artist David Choe was reportedly given Facebook stock options for decorating the company's murals in 2005 that cost mere thousands then but will now be worth some \$200 million after the social-network giant goes public. But Cezanne's small, quietly somber work beats them all — there are four other *Card Players* in the world, and they are at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Musée d'Orsay in Paris, the Courtauld in London, and the Barnes Foundation in Philadelphia.

Adapted from <http://www.thedailybeast.com/>

### 064 | JFS 2012

De acordo com o texto:

- a) os quadros do artista David Choe eram considerados os mais valiosos do mundo, até a venda de um Cézanne por 250 milhões de dólares para um magnata do Qatar.  
 b) o autor do texto, ao comentar que “o Qatar veio ao resgate”, demonstra sua aversão às obras de David Choe.  
 c) antes do quadro *The Card Players* ser vendido por 250 milhões de dólares, a obra mais cara da história era um Pollock, pintado em 2006.  
 d) o quadro *The Card Players* é tão apreciado pela comunidade artística que possui réplicas para exposição permanente, espalhadas por museus nos Estados Unidos e na Europa.  
 e) o artista David Choe foi pago pelos seus serviços ao Facebook em ações, hoje avaliadas em 200 milhões de dólares.

### 065 | JFS 2012

Qual dos seguintes pares de adjetivos pode formar o grau superlativo da mesma forma que **the most expensive** e **the highest**, respectivamente?

- a) lavish – handsome  
 b) active – useful  
 c) famous – boring  
 d) tired – acid  
 e) eager – complex



Adapted from <http://cyberextazy.files.wordpress.com/>

## 066 | JFS 2012

Analise as seguintes asserções:

- I. O computador analisou o passado estudantil do rapaz sem curiosidade pessoal alguma.
- II. O gosto musical do rapaz é considerado de baixa qualidade pelo computador.
- III. O computador utilizou-se de avançadas equações matemáticas para deduzir em que época o rapaz havia se formado.
- IV. O rapaz tem vergonha de certas bandas que costumava ouvir nos anos 90.

– Agora, assinale a alternativa correta:

- a) Há apenas um item certo.
- b) Há apenas dois itens certos.
- c) Todos os itens estão certos.
- d) Todos os itens estão errados.
- e) Dos itens ímpares, apenas um está certo.

A collaboration \_\_\_\_\_ Google and 17 of the world's top art galleries and museums, including the National Gallery and Tate Britain in the UK, the Google Art Project takes the Street View approach into the gallery.

With Google Art Project, users can wander around 17 of the world's top galleries and museums and view 1,061 artworks. There are also 17 special gigapixel images – one for each participating institution's most treasured piece, allowing viewers to zoom right in to brush-stroke levels of detail.

Over the past 18 months, a Google team has been zipping around the likes of the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam and the Palace of Versailles using trolley mounted cameras to photograph corridors and galleries. Users can explore each gallery from room to room or create their own collections of masterpieces.

Adapted from <http://www.creativereview.co.uk/>

## 067 | JFS 2012

A lacuna presente no 1º parágrafo deve ser preenchida por:

- a) between.
- b) among.
- c) through.
- d) over.
- e) amidst.

## 068 | JFS 2012

Sobre o texto, qual dos itens abaixo pode ser considerado correto?

- a) A Google, a National Gallery e o Tate Britain estão à frente de um projeto que visa divulgar, via internet, o acervo de 17 dos principais museus do mundo.
- b) O Google Art Project permite que o usuário veja fotos, de extrema qualidade, de mais de mil obras-de-arte.
- c) Através do GAP, é possível ver detalhes de determinadas obras, como as pinceladas de um quadro, por exemplo.
- d) O GAP, que levou um ano e meio para ser concluído, permite que o usuário visite os principais museus de cada região do mundo.
- e) As câmeras utilizadas pela equipe do GAP eram tão pesadas que precisaram ser carregadas por carrinhos.

## 069 | JFS 2012

Qual dos seguintes verbos, retirados do texto, pode ser sinônimo de **to stroll**?

- a) To take.
- b) To approach.
- c) To wander.
- d) To zip.
- e) To explore.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 2010.

**Newsweek Article: Bullying and Empathy**  
(Kate Altman, M.S.)



**Newsweek offers an article on how schools are using empathy-training programs in an effort to reduce bullying in schools:**

<http://www.newsweek.com/2010/12/15/can-schools-teach-kids-not-to-bully.html>

The effective\_\_\_\_\_ of such programs is unclear at this point, and experts are divided on whether it makes more sense to offer the programs to young children (elementary school age) or older children (middle school age) (both, is probably the answer). High school kids are simply difficult to reach logistically, since they all have different schedules all day. Unsurprisingly, some experts have found that the most important component to empathy training is to include the parents.

In assessing these programs and the broader issues of empathy-training and bullying, there are multiple factors to consider and no clear answers. First of all, empathy is one of the most difficult and least-understood skills we can develop – adults and kids alike. Empathy is the process of viewing and understanding the world through another's experience, and it is often confused with sympathy, which is, essentially, compassion and lacks the "walking in another's shoes" component" (which is not to say it is not an admirable trait, it's just different from empathy). Developmentally, children may not be able to truly understand and practice empathy until they are closer to the pre-teen years, but introducing the concept early and often is a good primer for its later development.

Another big question to consider: are programs focused on empathy simply band-aids on much larger, more systemic problems? Why are kids bullying other kids in the first place? What family issues, societal issues, educational issues, are contributing to the need/urge to humiliate and attack other children for some sort of personal gain and satisfaction? My guess is that for many kids, participating in a brief (or even a few brief) empathy-skills seminars simply is not enough, and will not get at the root(s) of the problem(s), no matter how young they are when the programs begin.

I'm not saying that the programs are not a good idea. I imagine that they have a lot of benefits and could especially help kids who would not necessarily be bullies themselves, but may have quietly stood by while witnessing bullying, to become more confident about standing up to/reporting bullies. However, to truly reduce bullying, society and schools need to find ways to identify and work with aggressive children and their families from a young age — to troubleshoot factors (from not having basic needs met, to divorce, to models of aggression in the home, etc.) that contribute to triggering aggressive behavior. Such an approach would be expensive and time-consuming and would command a lot of schools' resources, but it is hard to imagine a more lightweight approach being nearly as effective.

#### 070 | ITA 2012

Para estar adequada ao contexto em que aparece, a palavra **effective** (linha 1), deve ser acrescida de:

- a) fully.
- b) by.
- c) ness.
- d) ful.
- e) lessly.

#### 071 | ITA 2012

A opção que descreve a palavra **empathy** é:

- a) essentially compassion.
- b) walking in another's shoes.
- c) an admirable trait.
- d) a band-aid on more systemic problems.
- e) societal and educational issues.

#### 072 | ITA 2012

Segundo o texto:

- a) é difícil incluir os alunos de ensino médio nos *empathy training programs*, por serem mais velhos e demandarem uma abordagem diferenciada.
- b) o componente mais importante na empatia é a relação familiar.
- c) *simpatia* está estritamente relacionada à *empatia*.
- d) é inútil trabalhar o conceito de empatia anteriormente à pré-adolescência.
- e) há, provavelmente, fatores mais determinantes para a prática de *bullying* do que a falta de empatia.

#### 073 | JFS 2012

"All right, everyone, we're not here to talk shop. Let's have a good time." We are not here to:

- a) fight.
- b) make a scene.
- c) waste time.
- d) talk about business.
- e) listen to tall stories.

## Australia's hybrid shark reveals evolution in action

By John Roach



Hybrid sharks have been discovered swimming in the waters off Australia's east coast. The finding may be driven by climate change, a research team says, suggesting such discoveries could be more common in the future.

The hybridization is between the Australian black tip shark which favors tropical waters and the larger, common black tip shark, which favors sub-tropical and temperate waters.

While the distribution for the genetically distinct species overlaps along the northern and eastern Australian coastline, the finding that they mated and produced offspring is unprecedented, according to the discovery team from the University of Queensland.

"To actually find something like this and prove it genetically is unprecedented," Bob Hueter, director of the Center for Shark Research at the Mote Marine Laboratory in Sarasota, Florida, told me Tuesday.

Hueter was not involved with the research, though one of the scientists responsible for the discovery used to work in his lab, which he said lends the finding credibility. The finding is based on genetic testing and body measurements and reported December 2011 in the journal *Conservation Genetics*.

The team identified 57 of the hybrids from five locations spanning 1,250 miles along the Australian coast.

"Wild hybrids are usually hard to find, so detecting hybrids and their offspring is extraordinary," Jennifer Ovenden, an expert in genetics of fisheries species and team member, said in a news release.

The hybridization could be an adaptation to climate change, the team noted, allowing the tropical Australian black tip shark to live in the cooler, sub-tropical waters.

It could also be a technique to survive in over-fished waters, speculated Hueter. As fisheries are depleted, hybridization is a way to keep reproducing.

"In a sense, it is catching evolution in action," he told me.

Adapted from <http://futureoftech.msnbc.msn.com/>

074 | JFS 2012

De acordo com o texto:

- cientistas australianos obtiveram êxito em sua pesquisa sobre o cruzamento de tubarões de espécies diferentes.
- após o sucesso obtido com a mistura de diferentes espécies de tubarões, os cientistas australianos esperam conseguir repetir o experimento com outros tipos de animais.
- apesar de não estar diretamente envolvido na pesquisa mencionada no texto, Bob Hueter teve um papel fundamental para o sucesso dos estudos.
- foi preciso a pesquisa com os tubarões híbridos ter sido produzida no laboratório de Bob Hueter para que o estudo obtivesse credibilidade junto à comunidade científica.
- é possível que a hibridização dos tubarões tenha ocorrido em virtude da interferência humana no ecossistema dos animais.

075 | JFS 2012

Qual das referências a seguir está incorreta:

- the finding* (3º parágrafo) refere-se a *hybrid sharks*.
- me* (4º parágrafo) refere-se a *John Roach*.
- his* (5º parágrafo) refere-se a *Bob Hueter*.
- which* (5º parágrafo) refere-se a *his lab*.
- it* (10º parágrafo) refere-se a *the hybridization*.

076 | JFS 2012

Assinale a opção em que a tradução do termo da coluna I não corresponde ao termo da coluna II.

| Coluna I                    | Coluna II  |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| a) driven (1º parágrafo)    | estimulada |
| b) favors (2º parágrafo)    | prefere    |
| c) overlaps (3º parágrafo)  | ultrapassa |
| d) offspring (3º parágrafo) | filhotes   |
| e) though (5º parágrafo)    | embora     |

077 | JFS 2012

Julgue os itens a seguir:

I. A preposição **along** (3º parágrafo) pode ser substituída por **between**.

II. Os vocábulos **measurements** (5º parágrafo) e **measures** são equivalentes.

III. O vocábulo **spanning** (6º parágrafo) pode ser traduzido como "abrangendo".

IV. O vocábulo **news** (7º parágrafo) equivale a **press**.

– Agora, marque a opção correta:

- a) Há apenas um item correto.
- b) Há apenas dois itens corretos.
- c) Apenas os itens ímpares estão corretos.
- d) Apenas o item I está incorreto.
- e) Apenas o item IV está incorreto.

### How warming is changing the wild kingdom

By Ker Than

The planet is warming, humans are mostly to blame and plants and animals are going to dramatic lengths to **cope**. That's the consensus of a number of recent studies that used wildlife to **gauge** the extent of global warming and its effects.

While the topic of climate change is contentious – including whether the planet is actually heating up – a growing number of documented shifts in traits and behaviors in the wild kingdom is leading many scientists to conclude the world is changing in unnatural ways.

Among the changes: Marmots end their hibernations about three weeks earlier now compared to 30 years ago. Polar bears today are thinner and less healthy than those of 20 years ago. Many fish species are moving northward in search of cooler waters. A fruitfly gene normally associated with hot, dry conditions has spread to populations living in traditionally cooler southern regions.

Over the past century, Earth's average temperature has risen by about 1 degree Fahrenheit and many scientists believe greenhouse gases and carbon dioxide emissions from human activities are to blame. Left unattended, they warn, temperatures may rise by an additional 2-10 degrees by the end of the century. In the leading computer models, it follows that polar ice will melt and seas would rise drastically, **threatening** coastal communities around the globe. (...)

Ecosystems and wildlife aren't the only things that increasing temperatures will affect.

"Global warming is going to be a big stress to all animals, including Homo sapiens," said Terry Root, an environmental science and policy professor at Stanford University.

A recent report issued by the Pew Center for Global Climate Change, a Virginia-based nonprofit organization, warned that rising temperatures could exacerbate health risks such as asthma for the elderly, the infirm and the poor, and especially for those in poor countries.

Even if all pollution were stopped today, the climate will warm at least another degree by the year 2100 and seas will rise 4 inches (11 centimeters), according to one recent study. Another report says warming is unstoppable through the year 2400. Despite the **dire** warnings, many scientists believe it may not be too late to reverse the trend.

The Pew report suggests creating transitional habitats that link natural areas as a way to help migrating species. Also, alleviating other environmental stressors like habitat destruction could help reduce their combined effects with global warming.

Root is encouraged by the fact that many cities are following higher environmental standards, even if state and national governments are dragging their feet.

\_\_\_\_\_, she believes, it will be the relatively small things that people do that will have the biggest impact: "Hummer sales, thank heaven, are dropping since gas prices have gone up, and hybrid [car] sales have gone up. It's that type of stuff."

Adapted from <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/>  
– with small alterations

#### 078 | JFS 2012

Consoante o texto, a questão da mudança climática é um assunto:

- a) controverso.
- b) polêmico.
- c) delicado.
- d) ultrapassado.
- e) cansativo.

#### 079 | JFS 2012

Os vocábulos em negrito no texto podem ser substituídos respectivamente por:

- a) endure – reckon – warning – terrific
- b) survive – rate – enforcing – gruesome
- c) manage – figure out – menacing – serious
- d) thrive – estimate – scaring – grave
- e) deal – survey – urging – sudden

#### 080 | JFS 2012

A lacuna presente no último parágrafo do texto deve ser corretamente preenchida por:

- a) Afterwards
- b) Moreover
- c) Although
- d) At the end
- e) In the end

## 081 | JFS 2012

Após a leitura do texto, é correto afirmar que:

- a) a quantidade de espécies de animais que precisaram mudar de seu habitat natural em busca de condições melhores de vida é imensurável.
- b) existem muitos documentos que afirmam que as mudanças comportamentais de certas espécies de animais são sem precedentes.
- c) a cada cem anos, a temperatura média do planeta Terra aumenta em torno de 1%, e as regiões que mais podem sofrer as consequências desse aumento são as áreas litorâneas.
- d) a raça humana também poderá sofrer as consequências do aquecimento global, em especial os habitantes das áreas mais pobres do planeta.
- e) seria necessário eliminar a poluição imediatamente para que a temperatura da Terra não aumentasse acima das previsões nos próximos 100 anos.

From the Amazon to the Himalayas, ten of the world's greatest natural wonders face destruction if the climate continues to warm at the current rate, warns WWF.

Released ahead of the International Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC's) Second Working Group Report, a WWF briefing – Saving the world's natural wonders from climate change – reports on how the devastating impacts of global warming are damaging some of the world's greatest natural wonders.

They include the: Amazon; Great Barrier Reef and other coral reefs; Chihuahua Desert in Mexico and the US; hawksbill turtles in the Caribbean; Valdivian temperate rainforests in Chile; tigers and people in the Indian Sundarbans; Upper Yangtze River in China; wild salmon in the Bering Sea; melting glaciers in the Himalayas; and East African coastal forests.

"While we continue to pressure governments to make meaningful cuts in heat-trapping greenhouse gas emissions, we are also working on adaptation strategies to offer protection to some of the world's natural wonders as well as the livelihoods of the people who live there," said Dr. Lara Hansen, Chief Scientist of WWF's Global Climate Change Programme.

"We are trying to buy people and nature time, as actions to stop the root cause of climate change are taken."

Faced with water shortages along the Yangtze River, WWF is working in China with the government and local authorities to help communities best adapt to climate change impacts. This includes developing a climate witness project in the Yangtze River basin so that people affected by climate change can speak for themselves.

In the Valdivian forests of Chile and Argentina, the global conservation organization is working with local partners to reduce forest fires and adjust conservation plans to ensure that resistant forests – where 3,000-year-old trees are found – can be protected.

"From [I] turtles to [II] tigers, from [III] desert of Chihuahua to [IV] great Amazon – all these wonders of nature are at risk from warming temperatures," stressed Dr. Hansen. "While adaptation to changing climate can save some, only drastic action by governments to reduce emissions can hope to stop their complete destruction."

Adapted from <http://www.panda.org/>

## 082 | JFS 2009

Marque o título que melhor contempla o tema do texto.

- a) Natural Wonders Feel the Heat
- b) How WWF Can Save the World
- c) Is It Hot? It Will Even Get Hotter and Hotter
- d) How to Cope with the Global Warming?
- e) The Main Consequences of the Global Warming

## 083 | JFS 2009

Complete as lacunas presentes no último parágrafo do texto utilizando (ou omitindo) o artigo definido.

- a) the – the – \* – the
- b) the – \* – \* – the
- c) \* – \* – the – the
- d) \* – the – \* – \*
- e) \* – the – \* – the

## 084 | JFS 2012

No excerto "if the climate continues to warm at the current rate, warns WWF", extraído do 1º parágrafo, os vocábulos **warm** e **warn** têm entre si uma relação de:

- a) sinonímia.
- b) antonímia.
- c) polissemia.
- d) paronímia.
- e) hiperonímia.

## 085 | IME 2012

When I qualified as a military engineer, the wise old colonel who gave me my insignias said: "When you get to the front line, you will feel fear, but remember this: never fear the enemy, never fear the danger, only fear letting down those who have gone before you."

– Which of the following comments could follow the previous scene?

- And that is what leaders call loneliness: its first aspect is that it is something that one really feels in times of crisis, when the sky is falling in around you and you are the only one who can make a decision as long as you are the first in command.
- And that is what leaders call humor: it is one of the things that I set great store by. A little bit of humor at a time of crisis often just lifts the mood and gets you focused on something else.
- And that is what leaders call heritage: the sense of not just doing a job in the here and now, you belonging to something that's got a fantastic foundation, and you feel responsible for its future.
- And that is what leaders call adaptability: it takes very different qualities to command a platoon at war, which is a tactical activity, and run a major change program in a large organization, which has to do with a more strategic leadership.
- And that is what leaders call delegation: delegators have a huge responsibility in terms of judging the capability and competence of the people that they are giving the jobs to.

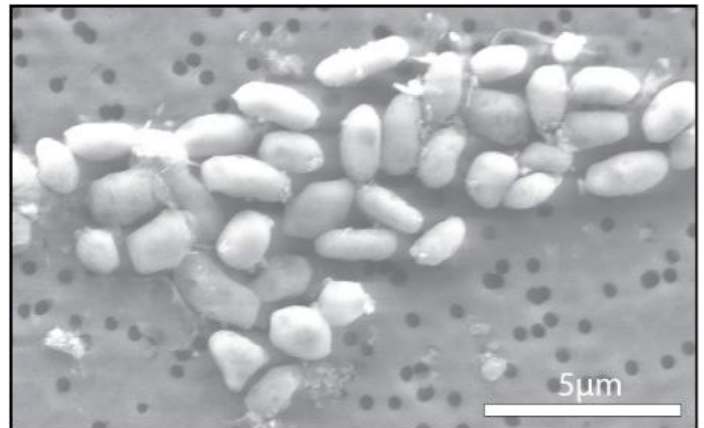
Torrential rain broke briefly on January 23<sup>rd</sup> 2010. Nevertheless, 33 stalwarts of the Military Institute of Engineering kept on gathering and reminiscing.

## 086 | IME 2012

What can be understood by the passage?

- In spite of the tempest, the gathering took place as planned.
- The torrential rain expected happened to pour lightly.
- Due to torrential rain just 33 people showed up.
- Heavy rains disturbed the meeting.
- The purpose of the gathering was observing the rain while telling of past experiences.

### NASA-Funded Research Discovers Life Built with Toxic Chemical



NASA-funded astrobiology research has changed the fundamental knowledge about what comprises all known life on Earth.

Researchers conducting tests in the harsh environment of Mono Lake in California have discovered the first known microorganism on Earth able to thrive and reproduce using the toxic chemical arsenic. The microorganism substitutes arsenic for phosphorus in its cell components.

"The definition of life has just expanded," said Ed Weiler, NASA's associate administrator for the Science Mission Directorate at the agency's Headquarters in Washington. "As we pursue our efforts to seek signs of life in the solar system, we have to think more broadly, more diversely and consider life as we do not know it."

This finding of an alternative biochemistry makeup will alter biology textbooks and expand the scope of the search for life beyond Earth. The research is published in this week's edition of Science Express.

Carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus and sulfur are the six basic building blocks of all known forms of life on Earth. Phosphorus is part of the chemical backbone of DNA and RNA, the structures that carry genetic instructions for life, and is considered an essential element for all living cells.

Phosphorus is a central component of the energy-carrying molecule in all cells (adenosine triphosphate) and also the phospholipids that form all cell membranes. Arsenic, which is chemically similar to phosphorus, is poisonous for most life on Earth. Arsenic disrupts metabolic pathways \_\_\_\_\_ chemically it behaves similarly to phosphate.

"We know that some microbes can breathe arsenic, but what we've found is a microbe doing something new – building parts of itself out of arsenic," said Felisa Wolfe-Simon, a NASA Astrobiology Research Fellow in residence at the U.S. Geological Survey in Menlo Park, Calif., and the research team's lead scientist. "If something here on Earth can do something so unexpected, what else can life do that we haven't seen yet?"

The newly discovered microbe, strain GFAJ-1, is a member of a common group of bacteria, the Gammaproteobacteria. In the laboratory, the researchers successfully grew microbes from the lake on a diet that was very lean on phosphorus, but included generous helpings of arsenic. When researchers removed the phosphorus and replaced it with arsenic the microbes continued to grow. Subsequent analyses indicated that the arsenic was being used to produce the building blocks of new GFAJ-1 cells.

The key issue the researchers investigated was when the microbe was grown on arsenic did the arsenic actually become incorporated into the organisms' vital biochemical machinery, such as DNA, proteins and the cell membranes. A variety of sophisticated laboratory techniques was used to determine where the arsenic was incorporated.

The team chose to explore Mono Lake because of its unusual chemistry, especially its high salinity, high alkalinity, and high levels of arsenic. This chemistry is in part a result of Mono Lake's isolation from its sources of fresh water for 50 years.

The results of this study will inform ongoing research in many areas, including the study of Earth's evolution, organic chemistry, biogeochemical cycles, disease mitigation and Earth system research. These findings also will open up new frontiers in microbiology and other areas of research.

"The idea of alternative biochemistries for life is common in science fiction," said Carl Pilcher, director of the NASA Astrobiology Institute at the agency's Ames Research Center in Moffett Field, Calif. "Until now a life form using arsenic as a building block was only theoretical, but now we know such life exists in Mono Lake." (...)

Adapted from <http://www.nasa.gov/>

#### 087 | JFS 2011

It can be inferred from the text that:

- a) a new form of life from outer space was discovered in Mono Lake, California, by NASA researchers.
- b) despite arsenic is poisonous, it is perfectly common some living organisms using it to reproduce themselves.
- c) the new microorganism has stretched the definition about what encompasses life on Earth.
- d) the concept of life has changed widely after the discovery of the new form of life.
- e) in order to keep searching life in the solar system, scientists must look for it first on Earth.

#### 088 | JFS 2011

Which of the following options fills in the gap in the 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph of the text?

- a) because
- b) despite
- c) whether
- d) hence
- e) thus

#### 089 | JFS 2011

Judge the following items:

- I. The new microorganism is the only microbe on Earth that is able to cope with arsenic.
- II. It is possible that life can do things scientists have not contemplated yet.
- III. GFAJ-1, a breed of the Gammaproteobacteria, is capable of incorporating the element arsenic in its proteins.

– Now, Mark the correct option:

- a) Only item I is correct.
- b) Only item II is correct.
- c) Only item III is correct.
- d) Only items I and II are correct.
- e) Only items II and III are correct.

#### 090 | JFS 2011

Judge the following items:

- I. The scientists are still investigating the very moment arsenic was incorporated by the microorganism.
- II. Mono Lake's salinity, alkalinity and arsenic levels increased 50 years ago.
- III. Not only microbiology but also other scientific fields shall be benefited with the discovery.

– Now, Mark the correct option:



- a) Only item I is correct.
- b) Only item II is correct.
- c) Only item III is correct.
- d) Only items I and II are correct.
- e) Only items I and III are correct.

## 091 | JFS 2011

In the sentence "Researchers **conducting** tests in the **harsh** environment of Mono Lake in California have discovered the first known microorganism on Earth able to **thrive** and reproduce using the toxic chemical arsenic", extracted from the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, the words in bold can be replaced, respectively, by:

- a) realizing – smooth – get on
- b) carrying out – strict – develop
- c) attaining – sharp – rise
- d) leading – rough – wear out
- e) handling – mild – grow

## 092 | JFS 2011

Which of the following words can be turned into the plural form in the same way as **bacteria**?

- a) Campus
- b) Encyclopedia.
- c) Criterion.
- d) Radius.
- e) Stadium.

## 093 | JFS 2011

In the sentence "Arsenic, which is chemically similar to phosphorus, is poisonous for most life on Earth", extracted from the 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph, the Relative Pronoun **which**:

- a) is correct, but can be replaced by *that*.
- b) is correct and cannot be replaced.
- c) is correct, but can be replaced by *what*.
- d) is incorrect and must be replaced by *that*.
- e) is incorrect and must be replaced by *what*.

## 094 | JFS 2011

In: "the researchers successfully grew microbes from the lake on a diet that was very lean on phosphorus" (8<sup>th</sup> paragraph), the word **lean** can be replaced by:

- a) rich.
- b) fat.
- c) plump.
- d) bare.
- e) flat.

## 095 | JFS 2011

In the sentence "the arsenic was being used to produce the **building** blocks of new **GFAJ-1** cells", extracted from the 8<sup>th</sup> paragraph, the words in bold are, respectively:

- a) adjective – adjective
- b) verb – adjective
- c) adjective – noun
- d) verb – noun
- e) adverb – adjective

## Sticky Fingers

By Olivia Judson

In 1905, two brothers, Alfred and Albert Stratton, were found guilty of murdering a shopkeeper and his wife in Deptford, a town outside London. The evidence? A thumbprint at the scene of the crime. The brothers were hanged.

The Stratton trial was the first time in Western jurisprudence that fingerprint evidence had been presented in a murder case. As such, it was a triumph for Charles Darwin's cousin Francis Galton. Galton had spent years collecting fingerprints, studying and classifying their patterns of loops, arches, and whorls. It was he who had not just speculated, but demonstrated that fingerprints are a reliable way of telling one person from another, and persuaded the police that they could be used to solve crimes.

Up to that point, fingerprints had been used not as a means to identify criminals, but as a way for you to prove that you were you and not someone else. The ancient Babylonians sometimes impressed fingerprints on clay tablets that recorded business transactions, and centuries ago the Chinese made use of thumbprints on clay seals. In India in the nineteenth century, a fingerprint took the place of a signature for people who were illiterate and could not, therefore, sign their names. The first use of fingerprints by "officialdom" didn't come until the 1860s, when William Herschel, a magistrate for the British colonial administration in India, realized that fingerprints could be used as a means of identification when people came to collect their pensions. The person collecting the pension would give a print, which would be compared to a print on file; in that way, fingerprints could be used to prevent identity fraud.

In instituting this, Herschel made the assumption that individuals have unique fingerprints; the fact that it was actually so remained to be proved. That proof was provided by Galton, who demonstrated statistically that the odds of two people having the same fingerprints are vanishingly remote. He also – using prints sent to him by Herschel – confirmed Herschel's observation that fingerprints do not change with age, a crucial feature if they were to be a reliable form of identification. And Galton began to develop a method for cataloging fingerprints, so that police could file fingerprints by type and quickly compare any two sets. (A full-fledged cataloging system, based on Galton's, was subsequently developed by Edward Richard Henry, who had served as inspector general of police in Bengal; the finger print classification system came to be known as the "Henry System.") In short, Galton laid the groundwork for the police to begin to build a usable fingerprint database.

#### 096 | FGV 2009

According to the information in the article, Alfred and Albert Stratton:

- worked with the police to develop the use of fingerprints to solve a murder.
- found the fingerprints of a shopkeeper and his wife murdered near London.
- admitted that they had murdered a shopkeeper and his wife near London.
- were the first people to be convicted of murder because of fingerprint evidence.
- were the first people to use fingerprints to prove that a murder had been committed.

#### 097 | FGV 2009

Which of the following probably best explains the importance of Francis Galton?

- He was the first person to collect and use fingerprint samples on a systematic basis.
- He was the first person to show that each person's fingerprints are unique and therefore can be used to help solve crimes.
- He was the first person to use fingerprints as a reliable means of identification.
- He was the person who found the thumbprint that the police used to convict Alfred and Albert Stratton of murder.
- In helping to investigate a murder near London, he proved that a thumbprint at the scene of the crime belonged to one of the Stratton brothers.

#### 098 | FGV 2009

According to the information in the article:

- in India in the nineteenth century, an illiterate person could give his fingerprint instead of his signature.
- in the nineteenth century, India's knowledge of fingerprints was more advanced than China's.
- to facilitate commerce between their countries in the nineteenth century, the Indians and the Chinese used fingerprints to register cross-border business transactions.
- the Indian intelligentsia in the nineteenth century used fingerprints instead of signatures to identify themselves.
- for Indians in the nineteenth century, giving your fingerprint instead of signing your name was considered a disgrace.

#### 099 | FGV 2009

According to the article, in the 1860s William Herschel:

- became chief magistrate for the British colonial pension administration in India.
- set up a fingerprint-identification system in colonial India to prevent fraud when people received their retirement money.
- decided that Indians must leave a signature when they collected their pensions from the British colonial administration.
- restructured India's colonial pension system.
- made it impossible for illiterate Indians to defraud the British colonial administration in India.

#### 100 | FGV 2009

In paragraph 4, **this** in the phrase "In instituting this..." most likely refers to:

- a pension system for British civil servants in colonial India.
- the use of fingerprints in identifying known criminals.
- are structuring of fingerprint-identification techniques.
- fingerprint identification to prevent dishonesty in the pension system.
- a strengthening of pension laws in British colonial India.

## 101 | FGV 2009

According to the information in the article:

- a) William Herschel believed that no fingerprint is the same as any other fingerprint, but he never proved it.
- b) William Herschel developed modern police fingerprinting techniques.
- c) William Herschel was unaware of the great importance of fingerprints in solving crimes.
- d) William Herschel's work in India proved that each fingerprint is unique.
- e) William Herschel's use of fingerprint identification eliminated fraud in the British colonial administration in India.

## 102 | FGV 2009

Which of the following probably best describes the "crucial feature" mentioned in paragraph 4?

- a) Fingerprints can be an important part of police investigations.
- b) Each person's fingerprints are unique.
- c) As the years pass, a person's fingerprints remain the same.
- d) It is possible to collect and catalog fingerprints.
- e) Only identical twins can have identical fingerprints.

## 103 | FGV 2009

With respect to the information in the article, which of the following is not true about Francis Galton?

- a) He was related to Charles Darwin.
- b) His fingerprint research took years.
- c) In his fingerprint work he received help from William Herschel.
- d) He verified the existence of important fingerprint characteristics.
- e) His fingerprint cataloging system is an important part of police work around the world.

## 104 | JFS 2010

President Barack Obama has approved a significant troop increase for Afghanistan, Pentagon officials said Tuesday. The new troop deployment is expected to include 8,000 Marines from Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, as well as 4,000 additional Army troops from Fort Lewis, Washington.

– In the fragment above:

- a) there are two different verb tenses.
- b) there is no auxiliary verb.
- c) there are only regular verbs.
- e) there are only irregular verb.
- d) there is only one verb tense.



Adapted from <http://4.bp.blogspot.com/>

## 105 | JFS 2012

Consoante a imagem:

- a) o Presidente dos Estados Unidos, Barack Obama, dedicou uma linha direta para que os soldados em combate pudessem ter acesso a ele no caso de uma eventual necessidade.
- b) o fato de o Presidente Barack Obama ter visitado um país normalmente tão neutro como a Dinamarca pode indicar que ele está em busca de mais apoio para os projetos dos Estados Unidos junto à comunidade externa.
- c) a visita de Barack Obama à Dinamarca foi realizada com o intuito de se conseguir reforços para a guerra do Afeganistão.
- d) os soldados aguardam instruções diretas da Casa Branca para saber quais os procedimentos que devem ser realizados em combate.
- e) apesar de indisponível no momento da ligação, o Presidente Obama tem o costume de comunicar-se diretamente com os soldados norte-americanos em combate.

**Assessing the Afghan war:  
Guess what? We aren't winning**

So, America, remember the Vietnam War? Because the war in Afghanistan just gave me a bad case of déjà vu.

On Wednesday, The Times' Ken Dilanian and David S. Cloud reported:

*The U.S. intelligence community says in a secret new assessment that the war in Afghanistan is mired in stalemate, and warns that security gains from an increase in American troops have been undercut by pervasive corruption, incompetent governance and Taliban fighters operating from neighboring Pakistan, according to U.S. officials.*

Could someone please tell me how in the world we've let this happen? Why is it that the best and the brightest keep getting Americans killed for nothing?

The British got run out of Afghanistan in the 19th century. The Soviets got run out of Afghanistan in the 20th century. Yet we've allowed ourselves to get stuck there?

And according to the classified National Intelligence Estimate completed last month and cited by The Times' reporters, things aren't likely to improve: In a section looking at future scenarios, the NIE also asserts that the Afghan government in Kabul may not be able to survive as the U.S. steadily pulls out its troops and reduces military and civilian assistance.

The costs? Cover your eyes: Some in Congress and the Obama administration are concerned that the bleak assessment suggests little progress was made in the last year. During that time, the U.S. has suffered more than 400 military fatalities and spent more than \$100 billion. As of Wednesday, 1,873 Americans had been killed in Afghanistan since U.S. forces invaded in late 2001, according to the website [icasualties.org](http://icasualties.org).

In 2001 and 2002, when the George W. Bush administration launched the war in retaliation for the 9/11 attacks, 51 U.S. soldiers died. Imagine if we'd had the good sense to declare victory then and get out?

Instead, we've doubled down on a bad bet. The result? Steadily rising casualties, with 499 killed in 2010 and 418 last year.

Now you might say that's not so bad, really, compared with the Vietnam War, in (I) more than 58,000 Americans were killed.

Sure. Try telling that to the families of the dead.

Tell that to the family of Lance Cpl. Donald Hogan. The San Clemente native and Tesoro High School graduate is to be awarded the Navy Cross next week. What did he do? In August 2009, while on patrol in Helmand province, he spotted an explosive device and hurled himself into the body of a fellow Marine to protect him and others (II) the blast.

This California hero died saving others. I'm sure his family is proud. I'm also sure they'd rather have him home, safe. Some will say that if we leave now, the sacrifices of Hogan and others will have been in vain. But I say we can't afford any more such tragic sacrifices for a lost cause.

We can't do much about Afghanistan now. President Obama says we'll be out by 2014. Good. Hopefully he sticks to that plan. And hopefully a Republican hawk doesn't become president.

But we need to make sure there aren't any more Afghanists. And to do that, everyone in this country needs to have some skin in this game.

We need a military draft. We need to make sure that all of America's sons and daughters are subject to combat duty.

That way, the next time war fever hits, we'll be sure that everyone has caught cold before we go into battle.

It's time to put a stop to politicians doing the deciding while only a few do the dying.

Adapted from <http://opinion.latimes.com/>

#### 106 | JFS 2012

Qual dos vocábulos a seguir, extraídos do texto, não pode ser considerado um falso cognato?

- a) reported (2º parágrafo)
- b) assessment (3º parágrafo)
- c) officials (3º parágrafo)
- d) classified (6º parágrafo)
- e) casualties (9º parágrafo)

#### 107 | JFS 2012

Assinale a opção que preenche corretamente a lacuna (I) presente no 10º parágrafo do texto.

- a) what
- b) which
- c) that
- d) whose
- e) where

#### 108 | JFS 2012

Assinale a opção que preenche corretamente a lacuna (II) presente no 12º parágrafo do texto.

- a) during
- b) off
- c) by
- d) of
- e) from

#### 109 | JFS 2012

Assinale a opção correta.

- a) A sensação de déjà vu, mencionada pelo autor no 1º parágrafo do texto, dá-se em virtude da guerra do Afeganistão desenrolar-se de maneira bastante semelhante à do Vietnã.
- b) O 3º parágrafo, extraído da revista Time, apresenta um parecer oficial sobre as causas e consequências da guerra do Afeganistão.
- c) É possível que com o início do processo de retirada das tropas do Afeganistão, o governo local não consiga minimizar os problemas provocados pela guerra naquele país.
- d) O autor afirma que apesar do número de mortes na guerra do Vietnã ter sido muito maior ao da guerra do Afeganistão, esta causou um impacto mais significativo nas famílias norte-americanas que perderam seus filhos em combate do que aquela.
- e) Apesar de orgulhosa, a família do ansejada Donald Hogan preferiria tê-lo vivo a tê-lo enterrado como herói de guerra.

#### 110 | JFS 2012

As perguntas feitas pelo autor ao longo do texto:

- a) indicam que ele possui muitas dúvidas sobre o desenrolar dos eventos da guerra do Afeganistão.
- b) levam o leitor a refletir sobre qual o desfecho mais provável para a guerra do Afeganistão.
- c) foram utilizadas como recurso para levar o leitor a uma reflexão mais específica sobre determinados aspectos da guerra do Afeganistão.
- d) representam as principais dúvidas da população estadunidense, de um modo geral, acerca dos conflitos no Afeganistão.
- e) induzem o leitor a uma interpretação mais ampla sobre o desenrolar da guerra do Afeganistão.

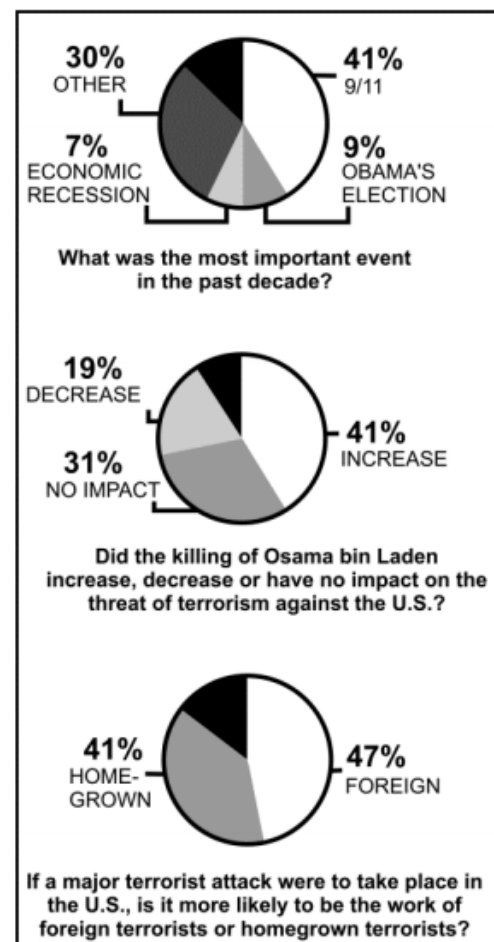
#### 111 | JFS 2012

A sentença **Yet we've allowed ourselves to get stuck there?**, extraída do 5º parágrafo, apresenta uma ideia de:

- a) causa.
- b) consequência.
- c) condição.
- d) contraste.
- e) concessão.

JUST 10 YEARS INTO A NEW CENTURY, MORE THAN TWO-thirds of the country sees the past decade as a period of decline for the U.S., according to a new TIME/Aspen Ideas Festival poll that probed Americans on the decade since the tragic events of Sept. 11, 2001. Osama bin Laden is dead and al-Qaeda seriously weakened, but the impact of the 9/11 attacks and the decisions that followed have, in the view of most Americans, put the U.S. in a tailspin that the country has been unable to shake during two administrations and almost 10 years of trying.

ACCORDING TO THE POLL, ONLY 6% OF MORE THAN 2,000 Americans believe the country has completely recovered from the events of 9/11. Some of this pessimism can be tied to fears of more terrorist attacks. Despite the death of bin Laden, most Americans think another terrorist attack in the U.S. is likely.



Adapted from Time, July 11, 2011.

#### 112 | FUVEST 2012

A pesquisa descrita no texto mostrou que a maioria dos norte-americanos:

- a) está satisfeita com as respostas dos EUA aos ataques de 11 de setembro de 2001.
- b) avalia a última década nos EUA de forma desfavorável.
- c) pede ao governo ações mais efetivas de combate ao terrorismo.
- d) acredita que, desde os ataques de 11 de setembro de 2001, o governo conseguiu melhorar sua imagem.
- e) espera que o país supere, completamente, o trauma dos ataques de 11 de setembro de 2001.

### 113 | FUVEST 2012

A sequência "most Americans think another terrorist attack in the U.S. is likely" significa que, para a maioria dos norte-americanos, outro ataque terrorista nos EUA é:

- a) iminente.
- b) muito temido.
- c) impensável.
- d) provável.
- e) uma incógnita.

### 114 | FUVEST 2012

Com base nos gráficos que acompanham o texto, é correto afirmar que, para os norte-americanos:

- a) o evento de 11 de setembro de 2001 é mais significativo que outros eventos ocorridos na última década.
- b) a morte de Osama bin Laden reduz o receio de novos ataques terroristas contra os EUA.
- c) o governo de Obama é avaliado com pessimismo e descrédito, hoje.
- d) o risco de um ataque praticado por terroristas internos é maior que o de um ataque praticado por terroristas externos.
- e) a recessão econômica tem relação com os ataques e as ameaças sofridos pelos EUA.

Although robots have made great strides in manufacturing, where tasks are repetitive, they are still no match for humans, who can grasp things and move about effortlessly in the physical world.

Designing a robot to mimic the basic capabilities of motion and perception would be revolutionary, researchers say, with applications stretching from care for the elderly to returning overseas manufacturing operations to the United States (albeit with fewer workers).



Yet the challenges remain immense, far higher than artificial intelligence obstacles like speaking and hearing. "All these problems where you want to duplicate something biology does, such as perception, touch, planning or grasping, turn out to be hard in fundamental ways," said Gary Bradski, a vision specialist at Willow Garage, a robot development company based in Silicon Valley. "It's always surprising, because humans can do so much effortlessly."

Adapted from <http://www.nytimes.com>, July 11, 2011.

### 115 | FUVEST 2012

Segundo o texto, um grande desafio da robótica é:

- a) não desistir da criação de robôs que falem e entendam o que ouvem.
- b) melhorar a capacidade dos robôs para a execução de tarefas repetitivas.
- c) não tentar igualar as habilidades dos robôs às dos seres humanos.
- d) voltar a fabricar robôs que possam ser comercializados pela indústria norte-americana.
- e) projetar um robô que imite as habilidades básicas de movimento e percepção dos seres humanos.

### 116 | FUVEST 2012

De acordo com o texto, o especialista Gary Bradski afirma que:

- a) a sua empresa projetou um robô com capacidade de percepção.
- b) os robôs já estão bem mais desenvolvidos, atualmente.
- c) a construção de robôs que reproduzam capacidades biológicas é difícil.
- d) as pessoas podem ser beneficiadas por robôs com capacidade de planejamento.
- e) a habilidade das pessoas em operar robôs sofisticados é surpreendente.

### 117 | JFS 2011

Read the following lyrics.

*Our whole universe was in a hot, dense state  
Then nearly 14 billion years ago expansion started... Wait!  
The Earth began to cool  
The autotrophs began to drool,  
Neanderthals developed tools  
We built the Wall  
We built the pyramids  
Math, Science, History, unraveling the mystery  
That all started with a big bang  
Bang!*

– It is correct to say that:

- a) the Simple Past, predominantly used along the text, can be replaced by the Past Perfect without changing the context.
- b) *unraveling* (line 8) and *disclosing* are interchangeable.
- c) the verb *to drool* (line 4) means the same as *to pour*.
- d) the relative pronoun *that* (line 9) can be substituted by *which*.
- e) the words *whole* (line 1) and *all* (line 9) are synonyms.

### Gorillaz give away their new album made on an iPad



Gorillaz, the cartoon-styled supergroup renowned for breaking new ground in the worlds of music and technology, have notched up another claim to fame.

The band that headlined this year's Glastonbury festival today released *The Fall*, an album that can be downloaded free and was largely produced using only an iPad. "I've never been someone who's embraced technology particularly," frontman Damon Albarn told a New Zealand TV station this month, shortly after announcing that Gorillaz would stop playing live in their current format. "I've always tried to keep true to my roots, which was just a four-track and a guitar, but I got given an iPad and I suddenly found myself in a position where I could make quite a sonically sophisticated record in my hotel room."

Albarn, who led the Britpop revolution with Blur, has called *The Fall* a love letter to America. "I used to be very baffled by this place, and I guess I still am in some ways. But right now, with all that's going on, this is a good place to be."

The album was made available to fans who opened the final door of a virtual Advent calendar on the band's website. It can also be accessed as a stream on Gorillaz.com, while a physical release of the record is planned for the new year.

While the 42-year-old Albarn made use of 20 applications on his new tablet device to create the album, traditionalists will be reassured to learn that a **handful** of conventional instruments were also employed. Mick Jones contributes guitar on one track, while Paul Simonon – his erstwhile bandmate in the Clash, now a Gorillaz stalwart – chips in with bass on another.

Gorillaz are not the first major band to release an album **free** via the internet. Radiohead put out *In Rainbows* as a digital download in 2007 employing an "honesty box" scheme. But experts suggest Gorillaz are at the vanguard in recognising how the business model of popular music is changing, with fans able to play games, become an exclusive member of its fan club and buy limited-edition artwork all on the website. (...)

Adapted from <http://www.guardian.co.uk/>

### 118 | JFS 2011

O texto informa que Damon Albarn:

- a) foi de encontro às suas influências musicais ao produzir *The Fall* em um iPad.
- b) fez parte de uma banda britânica chamada Blur.
- c) produziu um álbum inteiro do Gorillaz usando apenas um iPad.
- d) apesar de ser britânico, dedicou o novo álbum do Gorillaz aos Estados Unidos.
- e) produziu o álbum *The Fall* no quarto do hotel onde estava hospedado.

### 119 | JFS 2011

Analise as asserções a seguir:

- I. O Gorillaz foi a atração principal do festival de Glastonbury de 2010.
- II. O Gorillaz adotará um novo formato antes de voltar a se apresentar ao vivo.
- III. O Gorillaz disponibilizou o álbum *The Fall* para download gratuito no site oficial da banda.

– Agora, assinale a opção certa:

- a) apenas a I está correta.
- b) apenas a II está correta.
- c) apenas a III está correta.
- d) apenas a I e a II estão corretas.
- e) apenas a I e a III estão corretas

## 120 | JFS 2011

Analise as asserções a seguir:

- I. No 1º parágrafo, **notch up** equivale semanticamente a **achieve**.  
 II. No 5º parágrafo, **erstwhile** significa o mesmo que **former**.  
 III. Ainda no 5º parágrafo, **stalwart** pode ser substituído por **partisan**.

– Agora, assinale a opção certa:

- a) apenas a I está correta.  
 b) apenas a I e a II estão corretas.  
 c) apenas a I e a III estão corretas.  
 d) apenas a II e a III estão corretas.  
 e) todas estão corretas.

## 121 | JFS 2011

Assinale a opção CORRETA.

- a) Músicos tradicionalistas criticaram a maneira como o novo álbum do Gorillaz foi produzido.  
 b) A forma como o Gorillaz disponibilizou o download do álbum *The Fall* segue o mesmo modelo criado pelo Radiohead.  
 c) As vendas do álbum *In Rainbows* foram muito melhores do que as do *The Fall*.  
 d) Mick Jones e Paul Simonon já haviam tocado juntos antes em outra banda antes de participarem do Gorillaz.  
 e) Através do Gorillaz.com, o usuário que se tornar membro do fã clube da banda poderá divertir-se com jogos on-line e comprar conteúdos exclusivos.

## 122 | JFS 2011

Qual das sentenças a seguir, extraídas do texto, não se encontra na voz passiva?

- a) ...an album that can be downloaded free and was largely produced using only an iPad.  
 b) ... but I got given an iPad and I suddenly found myself in a position where I could make quite a sonically sophisticated record in my hotel room.  
 c) I used to be very baffled by this place, and I guess I still am in some ways.  
 d) The album was made available to fans who opened the final door of a virtual Advent calendar on the band's website.  
 e) It can also be accessed as a stream on Gorillaz.com, while a physical release of the record is planned for the new year.

## Blow your diet? Blame your brain

Low-fat labels and encouraging exercise can backfire

By Linda Carroll | msnbc.com contributor



Getty Images stock

Ever make a resolution to go out and exercise and end up grabbing a gooey chocolate cupcake instead?

No matter how good our intentions are, sometimes it seems like our stomachs are out to sabotage us. Scientists are now starting to understand why this happens.

As it turns out, the issue is often not insatiable stomachs, but diet-undermining brain chemistry. At labs around the country, researchers are finding that our brains behave in just the opposite way we would expect them to when it comes to diet and exercise.

Researchers recently discovered that public service announcements exhorting the fat and flabby among us to get more exercise might have an unfortunate and unexpected side effect: They can inspire people to eat more, according to a study published in the journal *Obesity*.

To learn a little more about the impact of campaigns designed to get couch potatoes moving, scientists from the University of Illinois rounded up 53 college students and asked them to judge a series of posters promoting exercise. After they rated the exercise posters, the students were then asked to evaluate some raisins. They were told they could eat as many raisins as they needed to make the evaluation.



The researchers then ran the same experiment but substituted posters that promoted goals such as joining a group or togetherness for the exercise posters. Again the students were asked to rate some raisins after scoring the posters. The students scarfed down more raisins after scrutinizing posters that promoted exercise than after looking over the other set of posters.

Study author Delores Albarracin, a professor of psychiatry at the university, suspects that the exercise posters simply inspired the students to do something — and because food was available, eating became the thing to do.

What this means, she says, is that we need to be careful about when and where we encourage people to work out. We shouldn't be showing ads touting the benefits of exercise when people are sitting in front of the TV with a bag of chips in their hands.

The study brings up the intriguing possibility that these ads could be doing more harm than good if they're not targeted correctly, says Dr. Louis Aronne, clinical professor of medicine and director of the Comprehensive Weight Control Program at the New York-Presbyterian Hospital/Weill Cornell Medical Center. (...)

Adapted from

<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/30702871/>

### 123 | JFS 2010

The study described in the text shows that:

- the more a person eats, the fatter he/she becomes.
- workout ads can lead a person to eat more.
- diet and exercise make the brain work harder.
- the most famous diets show no side effects.
- no diet can make a person get slimmer in short term.

### 124 | JFS 2011

The college students who participated in the study:

- ate more raisins after analyzing the posters that promoted exercise.
- ate more raisins after analyzing the posters that promoted goals such as joining a group.
- ate more raisins after analyzing the posters that promoted togetherness.
- stopped eating raisins after the results of the research were released.
- stopped working out after the results of the research were released.

### Shipping industry faces new risks, says Allianz.

Increasing ship sizes, human error and the challenge of shipping in arctic waters are among the biggest risks facing the modern maritime industry, according to Allianz Global Corporate and Speciality.

The challenge of shipping in arctic waters is among the biggest challenges facing the modern maritime industry, the report said.

Marking 100 years since the sinking of Titanic, the insurers yesterday published a report which noted that, while the world commercial shipping fleet has trebled to over 100,000 vessels over that period, overall shipping loss rates have declined significantly. In 1912, they were one ship per 100 per year; in 2009 they had fallen to one ship per 670 per year.

Despite this, Safety and shipping 1912-2012: from Titanic to Costa Concordia, based on research from Cardiff University, said the industry faced several key challenges. These include the growing trend to 'super-size' ships and cost pressures which are forcing ship-owners to source crews from emerging economies where training standards can be inconsistent.

Other emerging risks include reduced crew numbers, which can compromise safety and encourage human error, increasing bureaucracy on board ships and the increased threat of piracy in Somalia and elsewhere. The emergence of 'ice shipping' and its associated navigational and environmental complications also poses a risk, the report said.

Dr Sven Gerhard, AGCS's global product leader for hull & marine liabilities, said the industry needed to address the new risks facing them proactively.

'For example, ultra-large ships pose challenges for insurers due to their sheer size and value, while others raise concerns on structural integrity and failure. While scale alone does not make these ships riskier, the increased sizes introduce specific risks that need to be addressed, such as salvage and recovery considerations and emergency handling,' he said.

AGCS noted that, despite hundreds of years of improvements in safety, human error remained a challenge. According to the report, over 75% of marine losses can be attributed to a wide range of 'human error' factors, including fatigue, inadequate risk management and competitive pressures, as well as potential deficiencies in training and crewing levels.

Dr Gerhard said: 'As technological improvements reduce risk, so does the weakest link in the system – the human factor – become more important. This is where the industry should focus most closely, so that best practice risk management and a culture of safety becomes second nature across the world fleet.'

Allianz did, however, note that major accidents have often been the catalysts for key changes in maritime industry safety. In light of this, Dr Gerhard said the Costa Concordia disaster earlier this year was likely to be 'no different', regardless of the outcome of investigations into the incident itself.

The Actuary Newsdesk: Nick Mann 27/Mar 2012

### 125 | EFOMM 2013

According to Allianz Global Corporate and Speciality, the maritime industry has been facing emerging risks, the odd one out is:

- Incorrect decisions or improper lack of action aboard.
- Crew numbers have been thriving.
- Ultra large vessels are on the increase
- Robbery on the high seas.
- Red tape on board ships.

### 126 | EFOMM 2013

In line 31: '(...) facing them proactively.', is the same as:

- complying with the rules of safety.
- keeping track of risks.
- foreseeing difficulties.
- putting off decisions.
- making deals.

### 127 | EFOMM 2013

What can be inferred from the text?

- Technology is the sole solution for casualties at sea.
- Improper lack of action is still a defiance.
- Ultra large vessels are not hazardous to navigation.
- Maritime industry has been collapsing.
- Mishaps seldom happen at sea.

## The Bookstore's Last Stand

\*Barnes & Noble is the largest book retailer in the United States.

(...) No one expects Barnes & Noble\* to disappear overnight. The worry is that it might slowly wither as more readers embrace e-books. What if all those store shelves vanished, and Barnes & Noble became little more than a cafe and a digital connection point? Such fears came to the fore in early January, when the company projected that it would lose even more money this year than Wall Street had expected. Its share price promptly tumbled 17 percent that day.

Lurking behind all of this is Amazon.com, the dominant force in books online and the company that sets teeth on edge in publishing. From their perches in Midtown Manhattan, many publishing executives, editors and publicists view Amazon as the enemy — an adversary that, if unchecked, could threaten their industry and their livelihoods.

Like many struggling businesses, book publishers are cutting costs and trimming work forces. Yes, electronic books are booming, sometimes profitably, but not many publishers want e-books to dominate print books. Amazon's chief executive, Jeffrey P. Bezos, wants to cut out the middleman — that is, traditional publishers — by publishing e-books directly.

Which is why Barnes & Noble, once viewed as the brutal capitalist of the book trade, now seems so crucial to that industry's future. Sure, you can buy bestsellers at Walmart and potboilers at the supermarket. But in many locales, Barnes & Noble is the only retailer offering a wide selection of books. If something were to happen to Barnes & Noble, if it were merely to scale back its ambitions, Amazon could become even more powerful and — well, the very thought makes publishers queasy. (...)

Adapted from <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/29/>

### 128 | IME 2013

According to the passage, it is WRONG to say that:

- Barnes & Noble will not disappear overnight.
- E-books represent a real menace to traditional bookstores.
- There is a chance Amazon will dominate the book market in the future.
- Book publishers are confident they will make more money by publishing e-books directly through Amazon.
- Barnes & Noble projected that they will have a bad financial year.

## 129 | IME 2013

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- a) Book publishers do not need to struggle in the business world because traditional bookstores are in jeopardy.
- b) It is likely Amazon will publish e-books directly, without the need of a traditional publisher, in the future.
- c) Electronic books are scarce nowadays because people do not read enough.
- d) Publishers are struggling because e-books can be sold in bookstores.
- e) Publishers might disappear after the fusion of Barnes & Noble and Amazon.

### 5 Ways To Turn Fear Into Fuel

Editor's note: This is a guest post from Jonathan Fields, author of *Uncertainty: Turning Fear and Doubt Into Fuel for Brilliance*.

Uncertainty. It's a terrifying word.

Living with it, dangling over your head like the sword of Damocles, day in day out, is enough to send anyone spiraling into a state of anxiety, fear and paralysis.

Like it or not, though, uncertainty is the new normal. We live in a time where the world is in a state of constant, long-term flux. And, that's not all. If you want to spend your time on the planet not just getting-by, but consistently creating art, experiences, businesses and lives that truly matter, you'll need to proactively seek out, invite and even deliberately amplify uncertainty. Because the other side of uncertainty is opportunity.

Nothing great was ever created by waiting around for someone to tell you it's all going to be okay or for perfect information to drop from the sky. Doesn't happen that way. Great work requires you to act in the face of uncertainty, to live in the question long enough for your true potential to emerge. There is no alternative.

When you find the strength to act in the face of uncertainty, you till the soil of genius.

Problem is, that kills most people. It leads to unease, anxiety, fear and doubt on a level that snuffs out most genuinely meaningful and potentially revolutionary endeavors before they even see the light of day. Not because they wouldn't have succeeded, but because you never equipped yourself to handle and even harness the emotional energy of the journey.

But, what if it didn't have to be that way?

What if there was a way to turn the fear, anxiety and self-doubt that rides along with acting in the face of uncertainty – the head-to-toe butterflies – into fuel for brilliance?

Turns out, there is. Your ability to lean into the unknown isn't so much about luck or genetics, rather it's something entirely trainable. I've spent the past few years interviewing world-class creators across a wide range of fields and pouring over research that spans neuroscience, decision-theory, psychology, creativity and business.

Through this work, a collection of patterns, practices and strategies have emerged that not only turbocharge insight, creativity, innovation and problem-solving, but also help ameliorate so much of the suffering so often associated with the pursuit of any creative quest.

Adapted from <http://zenhabits.net/fearfuel>

## 130 | ITA 2013

De acordo com a ideia central do texto, a incerteza

- a) é comum nos dias de hoje e leva a um estado de ansiedade e medo paralisante.
- b) é normal nos dias de hoje e impede o desenvolvimento das potencialidades.
- c) é normal nos dias de hoje mas também pode proporcionar oportunidades.
- d) embora natural nos dias de hoje, pode até levar à morte.
- e) embora seja objeto de estudo de diversas áreas de conhecimento, nenhuma desenvolveu mecanismos para sua total superação.

## 131 | ITA 2013

No trecho "Problem is, that kills most people" (linha 21), o pronome relativo **that** refere-se a:

- a) falta de alternativas.
- b) longos questionamentos.
- c) dificuldade para agir diante da incerteza.
- d) incapacidade de descobrir o verdadeiro potencial.
- e) falta de informações precisas.

## 132 | ITA 2013

Escolha a opção que apresenta a mesma ideia da afirmação a seguir: "Your ability to lean into the unknown isn't so much about luck or genetics, rather it's something entirely trainable" (linhas 33-35).

- a) Your ability to deal with the unknown isn't a matter of genetics but luck.
- b) Your ability to deal with the unknown has nothing to do with genetics or luck but training.
- c) Your ability to deal with the unknown rather than being simply about genetics is equally a matter of luck and training.
- d) Your ability to deal with the unknown, instead of being simply a matter of luck and genetics, is mainly something trainable.
- e) Your ability to deal with the unknown, instead of being entirely trainable, is mainly a matter of luck and genetics.

### 133 | ITA 2013

A expressão **The head-to-toe butterflies** (linha 31), no contexto em que se insere, significa:

- a) incertezas que confundem a mente.
- b) autoquestionamentos que imobilizam o corpo da cabeça aos pés.
- c) aflições que acabam interferindo no bom funcionamento do organismo.
- d) sensação de formigamento nas extremidades do corpo.
- e) medos e anseios que dão a sensação de "frio na barriga".

### 134 | ITA 2013

Assinale a afirmação correta.

- a) "day in day out" (linha 3) equivale a *every other day*.
- b) "getting-by" (linha 8) equivale à expressão: *vir ao mundo a passeio*.
- c) "seek out [...] uncertainty" (linhas 10-11) opõe-se a *seek out opportunity*.
- d) A palavra "handle" (linha 26) pode ser entendida por *evitar*.
- e) "pouring over" (linha 37) pode ser substituído por *making*.

### 135 | ITA 2013

No contexto em que se insere, a afirmação "turns out, there is" (linha 33) pode ser entendida como:

- a) é possível transformar medo e ansiedade em algo construtivo.
- b) o medo e a ansiedade levam à inação.
- c) a incerteza transforma o medo em ansiedade e dúvida.
- d) temores estão geralmente associados à incerteza.
- e) há um caminho no qual temores e incertezas andam juntos.

### 136 | ITA 2013

Na linha 5, "Like it or not":

- a) refere-se à espada de Damocles.
- b) significa sendo ou não sendo como descrito no texto.
- c) refere-se à normalidade da incerteza nos dias atuais.
- d) significa goste disso ou não goste.
- e) refere-se aos sentimentos desencadeados pela incerteza.

Nassim Nicholas Taleb has little tolerance for, well, a lot of things. But, as his latest book demonstrates, he holds a particular grievance against the mediocre, the safe middle ground, and most forms of moderation.

True to form, *Antifragile: Things that Gain From Disorder*, is a work of non-fiction that trades in extremes — a book that, in complete \_\_\_\_\_ (I), offers thoughts on everything from the philosophy of Seneca and the structure of the Swiss government to the value of procrastination and the limits of academic research. (...)

Taleb meanders between these and many other \_\_\_\_\_ (II) topics in the service of an impressively straightforward point: some things like volatility and some things hate it.

More specifically, his aim is to introduce a new concept he believes has been absent from our discussions of nearly all human endeavor, one called antifragility. Fragile things — a crystal champagne flute, for instance, or a house of cards — are hurt by stress, \_\_\_\_\_ (III), and uncertainty. Antifragile things, meanwhile, are strengthened by it — just as Medusa grows stronger and more \_\_\_\_\_ (IV) with every decapitation.

Taleb maintains that living things and complex systems are all antifragile to some degree. Our bodies, for the most part, thrive as a result of regular interaction with stressors in the environment just as "firms become weak during long periods of steady prosperity devoid of setbacks" and "[s]mall forest fires periodically cleanse the system of the most flammable material, so these do not have the opportunity to accumulate." The process of biological evolution, technological progress, and economic growth all rely on some sort of messy, undirected trial-and-error process that is fueled by regular exposure to uncertainty. We insulate ourselves from such natural volatility at our own peril. (...)

For all of Taleb's obvious \_\_\_\_\_ (V), *Antifragile* is, in part, an exploration of how little we understand, and how much suffering arises from overestimating the firmness with which we grasp the universe we inhabit.

"There are secrets to our world," he writes, "that only practice can reveal, and no opinion or analysis will ever capture in full." It might be more appropriate, then, to see Antifragile as a paean to intellectual modesty — a characteristic that, strangely enough, nobody is likely to ascribe to Taleb anytime soon.

Adapted from <http://www.thedailybeast.com/>

### 137 | JFS 2012

O texto anterior pode ser classificado, em inglês, como:

- a) a synopsis.
- b) a review.
- c) a criticism.
- d) a summary.
- e) an essay.

### 138 | JFS 2012

As lacunas presentes no texto devem ser preenchidas respectivamente por:

- a) (I) earnestness – (II) far-flung – (III) randomness – (IV) multiheaded – (V) self-assuredness
- b) (I) earnestsome – (II) far-flung – (III) randomed – (IV) multiheaded – (V) self-assuredness
- c) (I) earnestness – (II) far-flinged – (III) randomness – (IV) multiheading – (V) self-assuredment
- d) (I) earnestment – (II) far-flinged – (III) randomment – (IV) multiheading – (V) self-assuredness
- e) (I) earnestness – (II) far-flinged – (III) randomness – (IV) multiheaded – (V) self-assuredment

### 139 | JFS 2012

Após ler o texto, pode-se corretamente afirmar que Nassim Nicholas Taleb:

- a) pode ser considerado uma pessoa impaciente e imediatista, cuja inquietação faz com que ele questione o status quo do sistema.
- b) não tolera a forma medíocre e apática através da qual a sociedade contemporânea lida com as questões cotidianas.
- c) afirma que a volatilidade se faz necessária até mesmo em situações em que ela, normalmente, não é aplicada.
- d) levanta a hipótese de que o comodismo com o qual certas questões são tratadas atrapalha a evolução e o crescimento da sociedade.
- e) acredita que as coisas antifrágeis têm a capacidade de evoluir mesmo diante de situações adversas.

### 140 | JFS 2012

Considere os seguintes fragmentos do texto:

- (I) *some things like volatility and some things hate it* (3º parágrafo)
- (II) *a crystal champagne flute* (4º parágrafo)
- (III) *Our bodies* (5º parágrafo)
- (IV) *how much suffering arises from overestimating the firmness with which we grasp the universe we inhabit* (6º parágrafo)

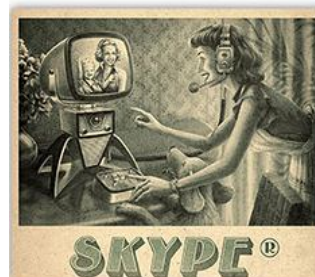
– Agora, marque o item que apresenta o valor semântico de cada um desses fragmentos.

- a) explicação – exemplificação – exemplificação – retificação
- b) elucidação – exemplificação – exemplificação – ratificação
- c) elucidação – exemplificação – exemplificação – explicação
- d) exemplificação – elucidação – explicação – retificação
- e) explicação – elucidação – explicação – ratificação

### 141 | JFS 2012

A sentença **firms become weak during long periods of steady prosperity devoid of setbacks** (5º parágrafo) significa:

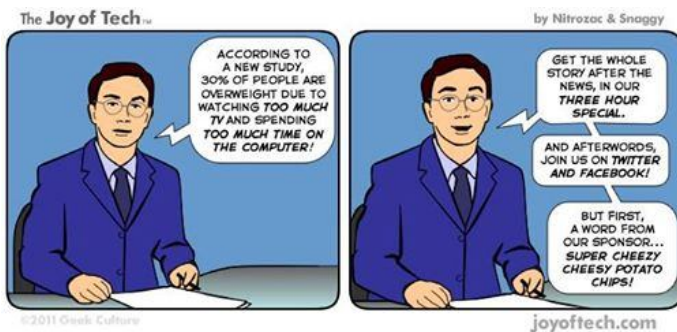
- a) firmas tornam-se fracas depois de extensos períodos de forte prosperidade devido aos imprevistos.
- b) firmas tornam-se fracas durante longos períodos de constante prosperidade devido aos infortúnios.
- c) fortes tornam-se fracas durante extensos períodos de prosperidade estável devido aos percalços.
- d) firmas enfraquecem durante longos períodos de crescente desenvolvimento por causa de reveses.
- e) firmas tornam-se fracas durante longos períodos de crescimento estável desprovido de contratemplos.



## 142 | JFS 2011

A partir da análise da imagem anterior, pode-se inferir que:

- as redes sociais sempre estiveram presentes em nossas vidas, mesmo antes da popularização da internet.
- não importa a idade do usuário, as redes sociais podem ser acessadas por qualquer pessoa, independentemente de sua faixa etária.
- as redes sociais estão com os dias contados, da mesma forma como ocorreu, no passado, com outras formas de comunicação.
- um dia, as mais modernas e badaladas redes sociais do momento também podem se tornar algo do passado.
- mesmo quando se tornarem velhas e obsoletas, as redes sociais ainda serão bastante acessadas por usuários de todas as faixas etárias.



Adapted from [www.pleated-jeans.com](http://www.pleated-jeans.com)

## 143 | ITA 2015

Marque a opção que pode substituir **due to** sem alterar o sentido do período:

- by means of
- in case of
- in spite of
- instead of
- because of

## 144 | ITA 2015

A relação semântica entre os dois quadros é de:

- corroboration.
- contradiction.
- substantiation.
- establishment.
- reinforcement.

## 145 | ITA 2015

A reportagem anunciada na tirinha:

- mostra a relação direta entre obesidade e consumo de produtos calóricos.
- divulga um estudo científico com o objetivo de mudar o comportamento da audiência.
- demonstra indiferença com relação ao tema.
- estimula o uso de redes sociais para divulgar produtos dos patrocinadores.
- revela que 70% das pessoas com sobrepeso são sedentárias.

Leia os próximos dois textos e responda às questões de 146 a 153.

## Text 1

### Luis Suárez joins anti-racism calls after Dani Alves banana incident

The Barcelona defender Dani Alves has sparked a social media campaign against racism in football as support flooded in from fellow professionals for his decision to eat a banana thrown at him by an opposition fan.

Luis Suárez, Neymar, Hulk, Mario Balotelli and Sergio Agüero were among those who posted pictures of themselves taking bites out of bananas in tribute to Alves' actions in his side's La Liga match at Villarreal on Sunday.

The FIFA president Joseph Blatter has branded the abuse directed at Alves an "outrage" and promised zero tolerance towards discrimination at the World Cup, while Villarreal took swift action by identifying the culprit and handing him a lifetime stadium ban.

Alves' response to the banana being thrown on to the pitch in front of him as he prepared to take a corner was to nonchalantly pick it up, peel it and take a bite before continuing with the game. The 30-year-old, who has been the victim of racist abuse before during his time in La Liga, said: "You need to take these situations with a dose of humour."

Players across Europe paid homage on Twitter and Instagram, including Suárez, who served an eight-match ban for racially abusing Patrice Evra.

Alves's Barça and Brazil team-mate Neymar led the way after posting a picture on Instagram of himself holding a banana, while writing "We are all monkeys". Balotelli, Milan's former Manchester City striker, posted a picture of himself in a similar pose.

Suárez posted a picture on Twitter of himself and Liverpool team-mate Philippe Coutinho taking bites out of bananas, along with the words: "#SayNoToRacism #WeAreAllMonkeys."

(...)

Barça gave their player their "complete support and solidarity" and thanked Villarreal for their "immediate condemnation" of the incident. Villarreal later revealed they had, with the help of fans, found out who the culprit was, had withdrawn his season ticket and banned him from the El Madrigal stadium for life.

Adapted from <http://www.theguardian.com/>

## Text 2

### What's in a name?

Henry Louis Gates Jr. (1989)

The question of color takes up much space in these pages, but the question of color, especially in this country, operates to hide the graver questions of the self.

- James Baldwin, 1961

... blood, darky, Tar baby, Kaffir, shine... moor, blackamoor, Jim Crow, spook... quadroon, meriney, red bone, high yellow... Mammy, porch monkey, home, homeboy, George... spearchucker, Leroy, Smokey...mouli, buck, Ethiopian, brother, sistah...

- Trey Ellis, 1989

I had forgotten the incident completely, until I read Trey Elli's essay, "Remember My Name," in a recent issue of the Village Voice (June 13, 1989). But there, in the middle of an extended italicized list of the bynames of "the race" ("the race" or "our people" being the terms my parents used in polite or reverential discourse, "jigaboo" or "nigger" more commonly used in anger, jest, or pure disgust), it was: "George". Now the events of that very brief exchange return to my mind so vividly that I wonder why I had forgotten it.

My father and I were walking home at dusk from his second job. He "moonlighted" as a janitor in the evenings for the telephone company. Every day, but Saturday, he would come home at 3:30 from his regular job at the paper Mill, wash up, eat supper, then at 4:30 head downtown to his second job. He used to make jokes frequently about a union official who moonlighted. I never got the joke, but he and his friends thought it was hilarious. All I knew was that my family always ate well, that my brother and I had new clothes to wear, and that all of the white people in Piedmont, West Virginia, treated my parents with an odd mixture of resentment and respect that even we understood at the time had something directly to do with a small but certain measure of financial security.

He had left a little early that evening because I was with him and I had to be in bed early. I could not have been more than five or six, and we had stopped off at the Cut-Rate Drug Store (where no black person in town but my father could sit down to eat, and eat off real plates with real silverware) so that I could buy some caramel ice cream, two scoops in a wafer cone, please, which I was busy licking when Mr. Wilson walked by.

Mr. Wilson was a very quiet man, whose stony, brooding, silent manner seemed designed to scare off any overtures of friendship, even from white people. He was Irish as was one-third of our village (another third being Italian), the more affluent among whom sent their children to "Catholic School" across the bridge in Maryland. He had white straight hair, like my Uncle Joe, whom he uncannily resembled, and he carried a black worn metal lunch pail, the kind that Riley carried on the television show. My father always spoke to him, and for reasons that we never did understand, he always spoke to my father.

"Hello, Mr. Wilson," I heard my father say.

"Hello, George."

I stopped licking my ice cream cone, and asked my Dad in a loud voice why Mr. Wilson had called him "George."

"Doesn't he know your name, Daddy? Why don't you tell him your name? Your name isn't George."

For a moment I tried to think of who Mr. Wilson was mixing Pop up with. But we didn't have any Georges among the colored people in Piedmont; nor were there colored Georges living in the neighboring towns and working at the Mill.

"Tell him your name, Daddy."

"He knows my name, boy," my father said after a long pause. "He calls all colored people George."

A long silence ensued. It was "one of those things", as my Mom would put it. Even then, that early, I knew when I was in the presence of "one of those things", one of those things that provided a glimpse, through a rent curtain, at another world that we could not affect but that affected us. There would be a painful moment of silence, and you would wait for it to give way to a discussion of a black superstar such as Sugar Ray or Jackie Robinson.

"Nobody hits better in a clutch than Jackie Robinson."

"That's right. Nobody."

I never again looked Mr. Wilson in the eye.

**146 | IME 2014**

Texts 1 and 2 deal with the same theme: racism. From text 1, we can infer that:

- a) Dani Alves has had an episode of racism with Luis Suárez, which caused his banning from stadium for eight matches.
- b) Alves was let down for not having any support from FIFA in the episode of racism last April.
- c) this is not the first time Alves finds himself as a victim of racism.
- d) Neymar followed other player's idea and posted his own photo eating a banana on Instagram.
- e) Neymar's photo holding a banana was interpreted as an abuse in relation to his teammate Alves.

**147 | IME 2014**

It is implied in text 1 that:

- a) Villarreal took the racism episode for granted.
- b) the offender was banned from the stadium because of Neymar's photo on Instagram.
- c) even Suárez, who has already been racially abused by Patrice Eva paid homage to Dani Alves.
- d) Dani Alves' decision to eat a banana thrown at him during a game ignited a racism discussion in the social media.
- e) Villarreal managed to find who the offender was with the help of Neymar.

**148 | IME 2014**

According to text 1, which of the following is true about Dani Alves' racism episode?

- a) The FIFA president himself posted a photo on Twitter taking a bite of a banana.
- b) The FIFA president stated that episodes of racism would not be accepted during the World Cup.
- c) The offender will serve an eight-match ban for racially abusing Alves.
- d) Alves declared that he handled the situation with a dose of humor because he thought it was just witty.
- e) Barcelona was in charge of banning the culprit from the El Madrigal stadium for good.

**149 | IME 2014**

In text 2, "What's in a name?", we can infer that the narrator is:

- a) a white child paying homage to black kids in America.
- b) Mr. Wilson himself who now regrets being racist in the past.
- c) a janitor who moonlighted in the evenings.
- d) a black boxing superstar remembering his infancy.
- e) a black man who is telling a story that happened during his childhood.

**150 | IME 2014**

The expression "He moonlighted" in the sentence "He moonlighted as a janitor in the evenings for the telephone company" is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- a) He worked at another job at night, in addition to his full time job.
- b) He went to college at night as he had a scholarship offered by the telephone company.
- c) He spent the night wandering around the city after leaving his job at the telephone company.
- d) He had to go to work at night as there were no regular jobs during the day for black people.
- e) He made hilarious jokes about a union official while having a meal at Cut-Rate Drug Store.

**151 | IME 2014**

Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from text 2?

- a) Despite being black, Gates' family had a good financial situation.
- b) Mr. Wilson used to be friendly with Gates' father for he was a frequent client.
- c) Cut-Rate Drug Store was a place free from racism and even Gates' father could sit down to eat.
- d) Because Gates' family was black, the white families treated them with admiration.
- e) Like most black families in West Virginia, Gates' family starved and relied on charity.

**152 | IME 2014**

According to Gates' description in text 2, we can say that Mr Wilson was:

- a) tightfisted.
- b) philanthropic.
- c) racially prejudiced.
- d) chauvinist.
- e) bighearted.



## 153 | IME 2014

By comparing text 1 to text 2, we can affirm that:

- a) George was a friendly nickname given to Gates' father that could also be given to Dani Alves.
- b) racism is present in many cultures, and institutionalized forms of discrimination have been wounding people throughout the centuries.
- c) Mr. Wilson called the black man "George" showing lack of respect; however it can be affirmed that Dani Alves was ignored by the offender as he wasn't called "George".
- d) neither Dani Alves nor Gates felt insulted at all. They took the incidents for granted.
- e) Dani Alves and Gates have decided to face racism with humor as they are unable to change people's viewpoints.

### Royal Navy hands fishing boat to Yemen authorities in counter-piracy operation

An elite team of Royal Marines stormed the fishing vessel on Friday, seizing it back from a gang of suspected Somali pirates. The pirates are believed to have stolen the fishing vessel in order to use it as a platform for launching hijack attempts on cargo ships and tankers in the Gulf of Aden.

The return of the fishing vessel – known as a dhow – is part of the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) crackdown on piracy in the seas around Somalia. Captain Gerry Northwood, who is heading the counter-piracy operation on board RFA Fort Victoria, said that he was pleased to return the dhow to her Yemeni owner. "This was a good example of Royal Navy and the Yemeni Navy working together for the common good of the local maritime community", he said. "I was pleased that we were able to return the dhow to its rightful owner. It is important that through our cooperation with the Yemeni Navy, we reassure the local maritime community that we are able to protect their interests. They are as much the victims of Somali piracy as the larger international ships navigating through the area". The dhow was handed over to the Yemeni Navy. A spokesman said "Thank you for the dhow and thank you for everything".

Piracy in the Indian Ocean currently costs the world economy billions of pounds a year. Merchant vessels are being forced into large detours around dangerous areas and insurance costs have risen.

Adapted from [www.telegraph.co.uk/](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/)

## 154 | EFOMM 2014

According to the text, it is correct to say that:

- a) Yemen hasn't been a victim of Somali piracy.
- b) Somali pirates have been hijacking Yemeni vessels.
- c) International ships are navigating through the area of Somalia to attack Yemeni trawlers.
- d) Royal Navy isn't able to defend itself from Somali pirates.
- e) Piracy in the Indian Ocean is worthless.

### Seven dead in Genoa shipping accident

Up to eight people are feared dead after a massive cargo ship rammed into a control tower in the Italian port of Genoa during a night-time manoeuvre that went wrong. The collision sent the 165ft-tall cement control tower crashing to the ground, with much of its mangled remains tumbling into the harbour. Around 14 people were in the glass-topped tower when it was hit by the ship's stern as it ploughed into the dock.

Some were thrown into the water, while others were trapped under rubble or in a lift which may have toppled into the sea.

A 50-year-old man was reportedly pulled alive from the rubble 12 hours after the accident and taken to hospital while seven bodies were recovered -several by rescue divers from the water, the police said. It is unclear how many are still missing.

The vast red ship, which has a gross tonnage of more than 40,500, was following the protocol and navigating towards the control tower when it failed to reverse properly before turning out into the open sea. It rammed into the concrete and metal structure.

As rescue workers and sniffer dogs searched through the rubble for survivors, the death toll steadily increased. Four people were still missing, with some believed to be trapped in the wrecked internal lift in the tower.

The collision happened during a change of shift, meaning that there were more people in the tower than normal. The 655ft-long Jolly Nero cargo ship was leaving Genoa's port, the biggest and busiest in north-western Italy.

The vessel has been impounded and investigators have opened an investigation. The captain has been detained for questioning.

Adapted from [www.telegraph.co.uk](http://www.telegraph.co.uk)

## 155 | EFOMM 2014

Which statement CAN NOT be inferred from the text?

- The vessel was clear of land.
- There were casualties in the shipping accident.
- Investigators will make inquiries about the accident.
- The ramming incident occurred during duty period.
- The tower was smashed by the rear section of the vessel.

**Five stranded snorkellers rescued from tiny island off Australia after their huge SOS message was spotted by helicopter.**

Five snorkellers stranded on a tiny island off the east coast of Australia have been rescued after scrawling a giant SOS message into a nearby sandbank.

The group had been stuck out at sea for more than nine hours after their boat's anchor failed and it drifted away.

They had been swimming around a remote sandbar near Wigton Island, Queensland, when the vessel started shifting – with their mobile phones, clothes, water and sunscreen all still on board – and it had moved beyond reach before they had time to react.

Speaking to the Courier-Mail about the ordeal yesterday, Lyn Forbes-Smith described how she, a female friend and three male friends were facing the prospect of a long, cold night surrounded by ocean when they finally spotted an approaching rescue helicopter.

"We had sort of made plans about what we'd do on the rock for the evening," she said.

"We had reef walkers on thankfully, but we had no food, water, cream, no hats, not much at all.

We just looked for the highest ground, we looked for rocks where five of us could huddle together because we didn't really want to separate, and we wanted to be out of the wind as best as possible."

Ms Forbes-Smith explained that they were concerned the sandbar – and their message – would go under with the tide, but that they were "reasonably confident" someone would come looking when friends realised they had not returned.

The group had set off from Keswick Island towards Wigton Island at around 8am for the snorkelling trip, and it was around 5pm when they first saw signs of help approaching.

Another member of the group, Craig Gilbert, told ABC News of their joy at spotting an RACQ rescue helicopter.

"We saw the helicopter and we thought, 'Oh, you beauty' – and then it disappeared and we thought, 'Oh no – we better look out for our beds for the night' – then it came back probably 20 minutes later," he said.

Rescue helicopter crew member Damien Kross said the five were treated for sunburn and dehydration, but were otherwise "fine".

"They were a little bit dehydrated but we winched them to safety and brought them back here [to Mackay on the mainland] for just to have a quick medical attention and they were all fine."

Adapted from The Independent / Friday 11 July 2014

## 156 | EFOMM 2015

What is the text mainly about?

- Five snorkellers who were overboard in the vicinity of the east coast of Australia.
- The retrieval of five snorkellers bound for Wigton Island.
- A rescue chopper near Queensland.
- Five snorkellers who were hoisted by a windlass.
- Castaways who were in mourning.

## 157 | EFOMM 2015

In: "Speaking to the Courier-Mail about the **ordeal** yesterday" (lines 12-13), the word in bold means:

- a risible story
- a trying experience
- a petty detail
- a remarkable situation
- a fuzzy plan of action

An Amazonian tribe has been discovered that has no concept of time or dates.

The Amondawa people of Brazil do not even have words for "time", "week", "month" or "year", said Chris Sinha, of the University of Portsmouth.

He argues that it is the first time scientists have been able to prove time is not a deeply entrenched universal human concept, as previously thought.

According to Professor Sinha we can now say without doubt that there is at least one language and culture which does not have a concept of time as something that can be measured, counted or talked about in the abstract, which doesn't mean that the Amondawa are "people outside time": they live in a world of events, rather than seeing events as being embedded in time.

There are no words for such concepts as "next week" or "last year", only divisions of day and night and rainy and dry seasons. It was also found nobody in the community has an age. Instead, they change their names to reflect their life-stage and position within their society. For example, a little child will give up his or her name to a newborn sibling and take on a new one.

Professor Sinha said: "We have so many metaphors for time and its passing – we think of time as a 'thing' – we say 'the weekend is nearly gone', 'she's coming up to her exams', 'I haven't got the time', and so on, and we think such statements are objective, but they aren't. We've created these metaphors and they have become the way we think. The Amondawa don't talk like this and don't think like this, unless they learn another language. For these fortunate people time isn't money, they aren't racing against the clock to complete anything, and nobody is discussing next week or next year. You could say they enjoy a certain freedom".

Adapted from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/>

#### 158 | UFRGS 2013

Considere as seguintes afirmações em relação ao conteúdo do texto.

I. A descoberta dos Amondawa e de sua língua é importante para a ciência, pois demonstra que o conceito de tempo é relativo e não universal.

II. A língua dos Amondawa não dispõe de palavras que denotem o passar do tempo, por isso eles não registram fases, idades ou períodos, apenas os eventos vividos.

III. O Prof. Sinha acredita que, ao aprenderem outras línguas, os Amondawa podem assimilar noções de temporalidade de outras culturas.

– Quais estão corretas?

- a) Apenas I.
- b) Apenas II.
- c) Apenas I e II.
- d) Apenas I e III.
- e) Apenas II e III.

#### 159 | UFRGS 2013

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta uma inferência correta em relação ao conteúdo do texto.

- a) Os Amondawa não reconhecem o amadurecimento e o envelhecimento dos membros da tribo, por não possuírem palavras que denotem idade.
- b) O prof. Sinha considera libertadora certa limitação linguística, em relação ao planejamento de ações dos membros da tribo Amondawa.
- c) A inexistência de datas, na cultura Amondawa, impede o registro de eventos passados.
- d) As culturas que usam metáforas para a passagem do tempo são mais avançadas e objetivas.
- e) Os Amondawa são, sem dúvida, o único povo que não entende o tempo como algo que possa ser medido ou contado de forma abstrata.

#### 160 | UFRGS 2013

Considere o trecho abaixo e as subsequentes propostas de sua reescrita:

An Amazonian tribe has been discovered that has no concept of time or dates (I. 01-02).

- I. An Amazonian tribe that has no concept of time or dates has been discovered.
- II. An Amazonian tribe which has no concept of time or dates has been discovered.
- III. An Amazonian tribe what has no concept of time or dates has been discovered.

– Quais propostas são gramaticalmente corretas e preservam o sentido do trecho original?

- a) Apenas I.
- b) Apenas II.
- c) Apenas III.
- d) Apenas I e II.
- e) Apenas II e III.

#### 161 | UFRGS 2013

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta a tradução mais adequada para o trecho **scientists have been able to prove** (I. 06-07).

- a) cientistas têm sido capazes de comprovar
- b) cientistas têm sido hábeis em comprovar
- c) cientistas estão podendo comprovar
- d) cientistas puderam comprovar
- e) cientistas comprovaram

## 162 | UFRGS 2013

Assinale com V (verdadeiro) ou F (falso) as seguintes afirmações sobre segmentos do texto.

- ( ) O pronome **which** (l. 11) refere-se a **one language and culture** (l. 10-11).  
 ( ) O pronome **they** (l. 14) refere-se a **the Amondawa** (l. 13).  
 ( ) O pronome **its** (l. 24) refere-se a **time** (l. 24).  
 ( ) O pronome **they** (l. 34) refere-se a **a next week or next year** (l. 33).

– A sequência correta de preenchimento dos parênteses, de cima para baixo, é:

- a) V – F – F – V.  
 b) V – V – F – V.  
 c) V – V – V – F.  
 d) F – F – V – F.  
 e) F – V – V – F.

Britain has met the heir who will certainly change the face of monarchy for ever. Kate and William's son enters this world as a Royal Highness, destined to be king of his country. Though his mother is a Duchess, the title cannot disguise the fact that there has never been a royal child quite like Kate's. For while William descends from a line of monarchs, this baby boy's maternal grandparents once worked for British Airways and now run their own company.

This new prince will become the first British monarch with working-class blood running through his veins. Monarchy these days is a precarious business, and increasingly hard to justify – not only in terms of the funds taxpayers donate to the Crown, but in a wider world in which royal families seem ever more anachronistic. This baby has arrived at a time of profound social change and evolution – which is why I believe a royal child with middle-class antecedents can provide the social alchemy that will secure the future of the House of Windsor.

William and Kate, a modern couple, lived together quite openly for several years before their marriage, a sensible decision condoned by the Queen, which would have been seen as unthinkable less than a decade earlier. This was after prince Charles had moved in with his divorced former mistress, Camilla Parker Bowles, a situation that would have been equally unacceptable a few years ago.

All this evidences a rapidly evolving monarchy. Who would have suspected that the Queen would have been seen pretending to parachute into the Olympic stadium with James Bond? And who can predict how far this process of evolution will have travelled by the time the new prince reaches the throne? From the pit to the Palace in three generations? Surely it is the perfect fairy tale for a nation that grows more middle-class by the year.

Adapted from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/>

## 163 | UFRGS 2014

Considere as seguintes afirmações a respeito do texto:

- I. O fato de o filho de William e Kate ter antecedentes da classe trabalhadora pode tornar incerto o futuro da monarquia.  
 II. As mudanças sociais que ocorrem no Reino Unido refletem-se na família real e têm alterado algumas de suas tradições.  
 III. O fato de a Rainha Elizabeth ter aceito participar de uma encenação nas Olimpíadas comprova a evolução da monarquia.

– Quais estão corretas?

- a) Apenas I.  
 b) Apenas II.  
 c) Apenas III.  
 d) Apenas II e III.  
 e) I, II e III.

## 164 | UFRGS 2014

Assinale com V (verdadeiro) ou F (falso) as afirmações abaixo, de acordo com o sentido do texto:

- ( ) A existência da monarquia, cada vez mais, precisa ser justificada em função de seu alto custo coberto pelos impostos.  
 ( ) A classe média está, gradativamente, diminuindo no Reino Unido.  
 ( ) O novo bebê real, em virtude de sua ascendência, poderá ser o trunfo da permanência da família real.  
 ( ) O casamento de Charles com sua ex-amante divorciada ainda é visto como escandaloso pela família real.

– A sequência correta de preenchimento dos parênteses, de cima para baixo, é:

- a) V – V – F – F.
- b) V – F – V – F.
- c) V – F – V – V.
- d) F – F – V – F.
- e) F – V – F – V.

## 165 | UFRGS 2014

Assinale a alternativa que poderia substituir **once worked** (l. 08), sem significativa alteração de sentido ou prejuízo da correção gramatical.

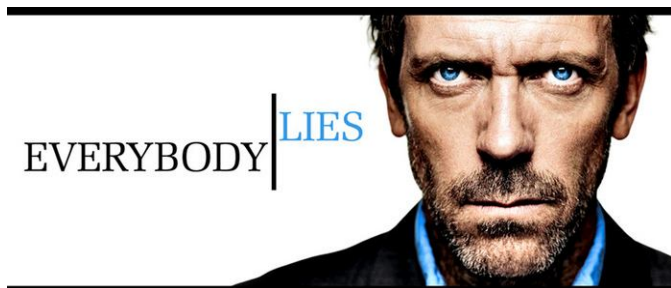
- a) were working
- b) had worked
- c) used to work
- d) have been working
- e) once would work

## 166 | UFRGS 2014

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta a expressão de sentido mais próximo de **by the year** (l. 35).

- a) every year
- b) after years
- c) in years
- d) with the years
- e) this year

### Why Do People Lie?



"Everybody lies", would say Gregory House. There is not one of us that could say, in all honesty, that we \_\_\_\_\_ on several occasions. Most people lie when they are afraid of what would happen if they told the truth. According to Margaret Paul, Ph.D., "Lying may be one end of a relationship system, with anger and judgment on the other end." So why do people lie? There are many reasons — some simple, some more complex.

Recent research indicates that most of us have not told the truth in one-fourth of our daily interactions with others — usually to spare ourselves or someone else humiliation. For example, if someone asks a casual acquaintance if a certain dress looks good, she will (more than likely) not comment negatively even if she does not particularly like the outfit. That is, unless she's a really good friend.

Regularly, doctors used to lie to their patients — thinking the patient didn't want to hear any bad news. Thankfully, with new privacy and ethics rules in medicine, that practice has been minimized.

Kids learn to lie very early on for many of reasons — topping the list is to avoid punishment. Other reasons are to win favor with friends or to gain control.

A new theory has been proposed to explain one way the habit of lying develops: children are copying their parents. This theory is expounded in an article in New York Magazine by Po Bronson. Bronson found that children start lying at a very early age. He also found that smarter children begin to lie when they are just two or three-years-old. "Lying is related to intelligence," according to Dr. Victoria Talwar, an assistant professor at Montreal's McGill University and a leading expert on children's lying behavior.

Additionally, Talwar concluded, "Although we think of truthfulness as a young child's paramount virtue, it turns out that lying is the more advanced skill. A child who is going to lie must recognize the truth, intellectually conceive of an alternate reality, and be able to convincingly sell that new reality to someone else. Therefore, lying demands both advanced cognitive development and social skills that honesty simply doesn't require. It's a developmental milestone."

If children are successful in their first attempt to escape a reprimand (or worse), they will begin to lie at will. If you're a parent, you've surely heard your child telling a blatant lie — one that is so obvious because you've witnessed the action for which he's claimed no responsibility. For example, you were in the room and saw Jimmy hit his sister Jane. As you start to scold him, he immediately denies ever touching Jane. (...)

Children will not outgrow the lying habit as they transition into the teen years. One study found that out of 36 topics, the average teen was lying to his parents about 12 of them. They lied about many things: what happened to their allowances; who they are dating; movies they had seen; alcohol and drug use; parties they attended and the sobriety of drivers with whom they rode. The list goes on and on.

Basically, if one wanted a simple answer to the question why do people lie, it would probably be to avoid punishment or anger or a fear of reduction in social status; and, in some cases, to enhance one's social status. Some people lie to achieve recognition, such as in the case of reporters filing not factually true articles. One need only to observe the politics of today to realize that lying (or a slight fabrication of the truth) is used to gain an advantage over an opponent.

## 167 | JFS 2012

Consoante o texto:

- I. As pessoas mentem por razões tanto simples quanto complexas.
- II. Em média, as pessoas mentem em torno de 25% durante uma simples conversa.
- III. É mais fácil ouvir uma mentira de um grande amigo do que de um mero conhecido.

Está (Estão) correta(s):

- a) apenas a I
- b) apenas a II.
- c) apenas a III.
- d) apenas a I e a II.
- e) apenas a I e a III.

## 168 | JFS 2012

Julgue os itens a seguir:

- I. Apesar da grande ética que existe entre os médicos, alguns ainda insistem em contar mentiras aos seus pacientes.
- II. Acima de tudo, as crianças gostam de mentir para evitar a punição por algo errado que tenham cometido.
- III. Uma recente pesquisa descobriu que as crianças começam a mentir porque gostam de imitar seus pais.
- IV. As crianças começam a deixar as mentiras um pouco de lado quando entram na fase da adolescência.

- a) há um item correto.
- b) há dois itens incorretos.
- c) todos os itens estão incorretos.
- d) apenas os itens I e II estão corretos.
- e) apenas os itens II e III estão corretos.

## 169 | JFS 2012

After reading the 8<sup>th</sup> paragraph one can say that teenagers do not lie about their:

- a) relationships.
- b) finances.
- c) grades.
- d) entertainments.
- e) consumption of narcotics.

## 170 | JFS 2012

Qual dos seguintes vocábulos recebe o sufixo -ar assim como **liar**?

- a) Beg.
- b) Navigate.
- c) Advise.
- d) Dry.
- e) Accelerate.

## 171 | JFS 2012

Complete corretamente a lacuna presente no 1º parágrafo do texto:

- a) hadn't lain
- b) haven't laid
- c) hadn't lay
- d) haven't lied
- e) hasn't lied

## 172 | JFS 2012

Which of the following sentences taken from the text does not contain at least one False Cognate?

- a) A new theory has been proposed to explain one way the habit of lying develops: children are copying their parents. This theory is expounded in an article in New York Magazine by Po Bronson.
- b) Although we think of truthfulness as a young child's paramount virtue, it turns out that lying is the more advanced skill.
- c) Therefore, lying demands both advanced cognitive development and social skills that honesty simply doesn't require.
- d) One need only to observe the politics of today to realize that lying (or a slight fabrication of the truth) is used to gain an advantage over an opponent.
- e) They lied about many things: what happened to their allowances; who they are dating; movies they had seen; alcohol and drug use; parties they attended and the sobriety of drivers with whom they rode.

### Colleges Reinvent Classes to Keep More Students in Science

DAVIS, Calif. — Hundreds of students fill the seats, but the lecture hall stays quiet enough for everyone to hear each cough and crumpling piece of paper. The instructor speaks from a podium for nearly the entire 80 minutes. Most students take notes. Some scan the Internet. A few doze.

In a nearby hall, an instructor, Catherine Uvarov, peppers students with questions and presses them to explain and expand on their answers. Every few minutes, she has them solve problems in small groups. Running up and down the aisles, she sticks a microphone in front of a startled face, looking for an answer. Students \_\_\_\_\_ nod off or show up without doing the reading.

Both are introductory chemistry classes at the University of California campus here in Davis, but they present a sharp contrast – the traditional and orderly but dull versus the experimental and engaging but noisy. Breaking from practices that many educators say have proved ineffectual, Dr. Uvarov's class is part of an effort at a small but growing number of colleges to transform the way science \_\_\_\_\_.

"We have not done a good job of teaching the intro courses or gateway courses in science and math," said Hunter R. Rawlings III, president of the Association of American Universities and a former president of Cornell University and the University of Iowa. "Teaching freshman – and sophomore – level classes has not had a high enough priority, and that has to change."

Multiple studies have shown that students fare better with a more active approach to learning, using some of the tools being adopted here at Davis, while in traditional classes, students often learn less than their teachers think.

The University of Colorado, a national leader in the overhaul of teaching science, tested thousands of students over several years, before and after they each took an introductory physics class, and reported in 2008 that students in transformed classes had improved their scores by about 50 percent more than those in traditional classes.

At the University of North Carolina, researchers reported recently that an overhaul of introductory biology classes had increased student performance over all and yielded a particularly beneficial effect for black students and those whose parents did not go to college.

Given the strength of the research findings, it seems that universities would be desperately trying to get into the act. They are not. The norm in college classes – especially big introductory science and math classes, which have high failure rates – remains a lecture by a faculty member, often duplicating what is in the assigned reading.

There are many explanations, educators say, including the low value placed on teaching, tradition, pride and the belief that science should be the province of a select few. (...)

Adapted from <http://www.nytimes.com/>

### 173 | JFS 2015

A sentença **A few doze** – extraída do 1º parágrafo – é utilizada para indicar que:

- a) aproximadamente uma dúzia dos alunos presentes na palestra sobre química introdutória estava realmente interessada nas explicações do professor.
- b) alguns alunos, embora estivessem com sono, faziam o possível para se manterem acordados.
- c) alguns dos presentes na aula de química introdutória cochilavam durante as explicações do professor.
- d) alguns alunos, entediados, levantaram-se e foram embora, sem sequer se despedirem do professor.
- e) dormiram durante quase os 80 minutos da aula de química introdutória.

### 174 | JFS 2015

A sentença **the traditional and orderly but dull versus the experimental and engaging but noisy** (2º parágrafo) representa, em inglês, uma ideia de:

- a) comparison.
- b) contradiction.
- c) incompatibility.
- d) incongruousness.
- e) disparity.

### 175 | JFS 2015

Qual dos pares a seguir é formado por vocábulos em que a forma -ing é exigida pela mesma razão gramatical?

- a) doing (linha 12) – reading (linha 12)
- b) engaging (linha 16) – growing (linha 19)
- c) teaching (linha 21) – findings (linha 45)
- d) being (linha 30) – trying (linha 46)
- e) duplicating (linha 50) – reading (linha 51)

### 176 | JFS 2015

Leia o 5º parágrafo do texto:

Multiple studies have shown that students fare better with a more active approach to learning, using some of the tools being adopted here at Davis, while in traditional classes, students often learn less than their teachers think.

– Nele, o vocábulo **while** expressa a ideia de:

- a) tempo.
- b) concomitância.
- c) concessão.
- d) contraste.
- e) simultaneidade.

## 177 | JFS 2015

O vocábulo **fare**, presente em **Multiple studies have shown that students fare better with a more active approach to learning** (5º parágrafo), equivale semanticamente a:

- a) do over.
- b) make off.
- c) show up.
- d) take up.
- e) get on.

## 178 | JFS 2015

A lacuna presente no 2º parágrafo deve ser correta e coerentemente preenchida por:

- a) ought not to
- b) may not
- c) dare not
- d) might not
- e) should not

## 179 | JFS 2015

A lacuna presente no 2º parágrafo deve ser correta e coerentemente preenchida por:

- a) had taught
- b) had been taught
- c) can be taught
- d) has taught
- e) is taught

## 180 | JFS 2015

De acordo com o texto, julgue os itens a seguir utilizando V (verdadeiro) ou F (falso):

( ) A professora Catherine Uvarov, embora faça de suas aulas momentos de descontração, não tolera que os alunos durmam ou deixem de entregar as atividades propostas.

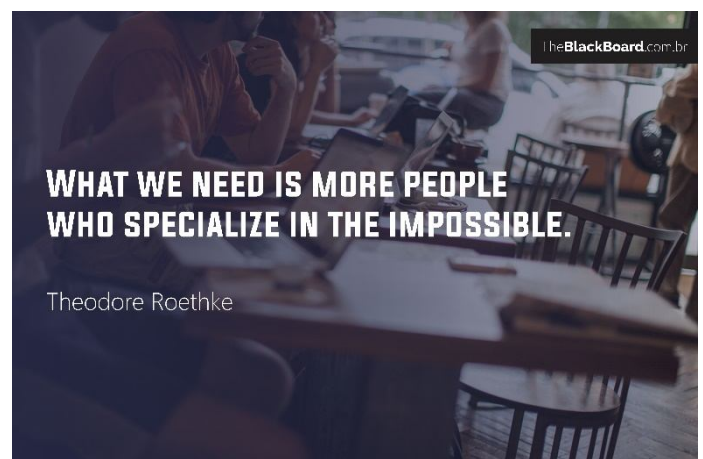
( ) Embora a eficácia de aulas mais dinâmicas para um melhor desempenho dos alunos tenha sido comprovada, as universidades norte-americanas não parecem dispostas em mudar sua postura tradicional de ensino.

( ) O fato do conhecimento científico ser considerado “para poucos” é o principal motivo apresentado pelos professores mais tradicionais para que métodos de ensino mais dinâmicos não sejam implementados nas universidades estadunidenses.

( ) Aulas mais dinâmicas têm sido responsáveis por um desempenho melhor de alunos de classes historicamente menos favorecidas.

– Agora, marque a sequência correta:

- a) F – V – F – V
- b) F – V – V – V
- c) F – F – V – F
- d) V – F – F – V
- e) V – V – F – F





# Answers

| Articles |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001      | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| C        | E   | B   | E   | C   | B   | D   | D   | D   | B   |
| 011      | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| E        | D   | B   | A   | C   | A   | D   | B   | D   | B   |
| 021      | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| E        | C   | D   | C   | E   | E   | D   | A   | A   | B   |
| Pronouns |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 001      | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| C        | B   | D   | D   | C   | D   | E   | E   | B   | E   |
| 011      | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| B        | B   | A   | C   | D   | C   | B   | C   | C   | A   |
| 021      | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| B        | C   | E   | A   | E   | A   | D   | E   | E   | A   |
| 031      | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 | 038 | 039 | 040 |
| E        | C   | C   | A   | C   | C   | C   | A   | E   | A   |
| 041      | 042 | 043 | 044 | 045 | 046 | 047 | 048 | 049 | 050 |
| E        | E   | C   | A   | E   | A   | C   | C   | B   | C   |
| 051      | 052 | 053 | 054 | 055 | 056 | 057 | 058 | 059 | 060 |
| E        | D   | D   | C   | C   | A   | D   | D   | C   | B   |
| 061      | 062 | 063 | 064 | 065 | 066 | 067 | 068 | 069 | 070 |
| B        | C   | C   | A   | D   | B   | A   | E   | A   | C   |
| 071      | 072 | 073 | 074 | 075 | 076 | 077 | 078 | 079 | 080 |
| C        | D   | B   | C   | C   | D   | C   | E   | D   | B   |
| 081      | 082 | 083 | 084 | 085 | 086 | 087 | 088 | 089 | 090 |
| E        | E   | C   | E   | B   | B   | E   | D   | D   | D   |
| 091      | 092 | 093 | 094 | 095 | 096 | 097 | 098 | 099 | 100 |
| C        | D   | E   | E   | C   | E   | B   | A   | A   | B   |
| 101      | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 |
| C        | A   | C   | B   | D   | C   | E   | C   | A   | C   |
| 111      | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| C        | D   | D   | A   | A   | B   | C   | C   | C   | C   |
| 121      | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 |
| C        | B   | A   | A   | A   | D   | D   | B   | C   | C   |
| 131      | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 |
| E        | A   | B   | B   | A   | B   | D   | D   | C   | A   |
| 141      | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 |
| B        | C   | D   | A   | D   | B   | D   | D   | E   | A   |
| 151      | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 |
| B        | D   | A   | E   | A   | C   | B   | B   | A   | D   |

## Verbs

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| B   | E   | C   | B   | A   | C   | E   | D   | E   | E   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| D   | E   | D   | E   | A   | C   | B   | E   | A   | E   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| B   | E   | A   | A   | C   | A   | E   | D   | B   | A   |
| 031 | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 | 038 | 039 | 040 |
| B   | E   | A   | D   | A   | A   | B   | A   | D   | A   |
| 041 | 042 | 043 | 044 | 045 | 046 | 047 | 048 | 049 | 050 |
| A   | E   | D   | A   | A   | B   | C   | C   | C   | E   |
| 051 | 052 | 053 | 054 | 055 | 056 | 057 | 058 | 059 | 060 |
| A   | B   | D   | A   | E   | B   | D   | A   | E   | B   |
| 061 | 062 | 063 | 064 | 065 | 066 | 067 | 068 | 069 | 070 |
| C   | D   | D   | E   | B   | B   | A   | A   | A   | D   |
| 071 | 072 | 073 | 074 | 075 | 076 | 077 | 078 | 079 | 080 |
| C   | E   | B   | A   | A   | C   | A   | D   | A   | A   |
| 081 | 082 | 083 | 084 | 085 | 086 | 087 | 088 | 089 | 090 |
| E   | B   | D   | E   | A   | C   | A   | A   | D   | E   |
| 091 | 092 | 093 | 094 | 095 | 096 | 097 | 098 | 099 | 100 |
| A   | E   | E   | B   | B   | D   | C   | A   | A   | D   |
| 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 |
| C   | C   | D   | B   | D   | D   | E   | B   | C   | E   |
| 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| B   | D   | E   | D   | A   | B   | A   | C   | D   | B   |
| 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 |
| D   | A   | A   | D   | E   | C   | D   | D   | B   | E   |
| 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 |
| B   | A   | B   | A   | C   | E   | E   | B   | B   | E   |
| 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 |
| E   | B   | D   | C   | C   | A   | E   | E   | E   | A   |
| 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 |
| E   | A   | E   | B   | E   | B   | E   | C   | B   | C   |
| 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 |
| B   | E   | C   | D   | A   | B   | D   | D   | B   | E   |
| 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 |
| A   | B   | A   | C   | E   | D   | B   | E   | A   | C   |
| 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 |
| B   | E   | D   | D   | E   | E   | D   | E   | E   | C   |

## Quantifiers &amp; Intensifiers

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| A   | D   | A   | B   | C   | E   | B   | D   | A   | A   |

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| E   | D   | B   | C   | C   | A   | B   | A   | D   | E   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| A   | D   | B   | E   | D   | D   | A   | B   | B   | B   |
| 031 | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 | 038 | 039 | 040 |
| A   | B   | B   | E   | E   | C   | A   | C   | A   | E   |

### Adjectives & Adverbs

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| D   | C   | B   | E   | B   | A   | C   | E   | E   | D   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| A   | E   | A   | B   | B   | D   | C   | C   | A   | B   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| D   | E   | B   | D   | C   | D   | B   | D   | C   | C   |
| 031 | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 | 038 | 039 | 040 |
| A   | D   | D   | D   | C   | C   | A   | B   | E   | D   |
| 041 | 042 | 043 | 044 | 045 | 046 | 047 | 048 | 049 | 050 |
| A   | D   | C   | A   | A   | E   | A   | B   | E   | C   |
| 051 | 052 | 053 | 054 | 055 | 056 | 057 | 058 | 059 | 060 |
| D   | A   | A   | B   | B   | D   | B   | A   | B   | D   |
| 061 | 062 | 063 | 064 | 065 | 066 | 067 | 068 | 069 | 070 |
| B   | E   | E   | E   | E   | C   | A   | A   | A   | D   |
| 071 | 072 | 073 | 074 | 075 | 076 | 077 | 078 | 079 | 080 |
| D   | A   | A   | D   | C   | D   | A   | E   | B   | D   |
| 081 | 082 | 083 | 084 | 085 | 086 | 087 | 088 | 089 | 090 |
| A   | C   | E   | E   | A   | C   | D   | C   | D   | A   |
| 091 | 092 | 093 | 094 | 095 | 096 | 097 | 098 | 099 | 100 |
| E   | E   | D   | A   | B   | D   | B   | E   | B   | A   |
| 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 |
| C   | E   | D   | D   | C   | D   | C   | C   | B   | A   |
| 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| B   | A   | E   | C   | E   | B   | E   | D   | C   | D   |
| 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 |
| E   | E   | C   | E   | C   | B   | B   | B   | C   | D   |

### Modal Verbs

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| C   | B   | B   | B   | D   | E   | C   | E   | B   | C   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| C   | B   | B   | D   | B   | B   | D   | C   | C   | A   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| D   | A   | D   | B   | A   | A   | A   | B   | B   | B   |
| 031 | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 | 038 | 039 | 040 |
| D   | C   | B   | C   | A   | D   | D   | D   | C   | C   |

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 041 | 042 | 043 | 044 | 045 | 046 | 047 | 048 | 049 | 050 |
| A   | B   | E   | D   | E   | D   | A   | B   | A   | E   |
| 051 | 052 | 053 | 054 | 055 | 056 | 057 | 058 | 059 | 060 |
| A   | B   | A   | B   | C   | E   | B   | C   | E   | C   |
| 061 | 062 | 063 | 064 | 065 | 066 | 067 | 068 | 069 | 070 |
| C   | D   | A   | E   | A   | E   | E   | C   | C   | B   |
| 071 | 072 | 073 | 074 | 075 | 076 | 077 | 078 | 079 | 080 |
| A   | D   | C   | C   | E   | C   | D   | B   | B   | B   |

### Conditionals

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| A   | A   | C   | D   | D   | B   | A   | E   | A   | A   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| D   | D   | E   | E   | D   | A   | C   | C   | C   | E   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| E   | D   | C   | B   | E   | A   | E   | D   | E   | C   |
| 031 | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 | 038 | 039 | 040 |
| B   | C   | B   | C   | A   | B   | D   | C   | A   | C   |
| 041 | 042 | 043 | 044 | 045 | 046 | 047 | 048 | 049 | 050 |
| D   | D   | C   | D   | D   | C   | E   | D   | D   | C   |
| 051 | 052 | 053 | 054 | 055 | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| C   | B   | B   | B   | B   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |

### Plural of The Nouns

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| B   | D   | C   | C   | B   | A   | B   | C   | A   | D   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| A   | C   | D   | D   | C   | E   | E   | B   | D   | D   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| B   | C   | E   | A   | D   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |

### Genitive Case

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| D   | B   | B   | D   | C   | B   | E   | D   | A   | B   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| A   | A   | C   | D   | B   | A   | B   | D   | D   | E   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| A   | B   | A   | E   | D   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |

### Numbers

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| D   | E   | E   | D   | B   | C   | A   | C   | D   | C   |

## Prepositions

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| D   | A   | E   | C   | B   | D   | D   | A   | D   | E   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| C   | E   | E   | B   | D   | D   | B   | E   | D   | C   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| D   | A   | E   | E   | B   | A   | E   | A   | D   | D   |
| 031 | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 | 038 | 039 | 040 |
| B   | A   | C   | D   | B   | E   | A   | D   | E   | B   |
| 041 | 042 | 043 | 044 | 045 | 046 | 047 | 048 | 049 | 050 |
| B   | E   | D   | E   | D   | D   | A   | E   | A   | D   |
| 051 | 052 | 053 | 054 | 055 | 056 | 057 | 058 | 059 | 060 |
| A   | E   | A   | C   | B   | B   | B   | B   | E   | D   |
| 061 | 062 | 063 | 064 | 065 | 066 | 067 | 068 | 069 | 070 |
| A   | C   | E   | A   | B   | B   | D   | E   | A   | D   |
| 071 | 072 | 073 | 074 | 075 | 076 | 077 | 078 | 079 | 080 |
| B   | C   | A   | B   | B   | E   | C   | D   | B   | D   |
| 081 | 082 | 083 | 084 | 085 | 086 | 087 | 088 | 089 | 090 |
| B   | E   | D   | C   | B   | B   | E   | E   | A   | D   |
| 091 | 092 | 093 | 094 | 095 | 096 | 097 | 098 | 099 | 100 |
| A   | D   | B   | A   | C   | E   | E   | A   | B   | B   |
| 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 |
| B   | B   | D   | B   | E   | D   | C   | E   | D   | A   |

## Conjunctions

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| C   | C   | E   | A   | E   | B   | A   | E   | C   | E   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| A   | D   | E   | A   | A   | B   | E   | B   | C   | A   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| E   | E   | D   | B   | C   | E   | D   | C   | D   | A   |
| 031 | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 | 038 | 039 | 040 |
| D   | B   | D   | C   | E   | E   | C   | C   | A   | D   |
| 041 | 042 | 043 | 044 | 045 | 046 | 047 | 048 | 049 | 050 |
| B   | E   | D   | C   | D   | D   | E   | D   | D   | C   |
| 051 | 052 | 053 | 054 | 055 | 056 | 057 | 058 | 059 | 060 |
| C   | C   | A   | A   | B   | E   | A   | B   | B   | C   |
| 061 | 062 | 063 | 064 | 065 | 066 | 067 | 068 | 069 | 070 |
| D   | A   | E   | C   | B   | D   | E   | C   | E   | B   |
| 071 | 072 | 073 | 074 | 075 | 076 | 077 | 078 | 079 | 080 |
| A   | C   | E   | D   | A   | B   | B   | D   | D   | C   |
| 081 | 082 | 083 | 084 | 085 | 086 | 087 | 088 | 089 | 090 |
| D   | D   | B   | D   | E   | C   | C   | E   | E   | D   |

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 091 | 092 | 093 | 094 | 095 | 096 | 097 | 098 | 099 | 100 |
| C   | D   | D   | E   | D   | E   | B   | E   | A   | B   |
| 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 |
| E   | D   | C   | C   | C   | A   | B   | B   | D   | E   |
| 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| C   | C   | B   | E   | E   | B   | B   | A   | B   | C   |
| 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 |
| C   | D   | D   | B   | A   | E   | A   | C   | A   | D   |
| 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 |
| B   | B   | D   | E   | A   | A   | D   | E   | B   | A   |

### Question Tags

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| D   | D   | B   | B   | A   | D   | A   | D   | B   | A   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| C   | A   | D   | B   | D   | B   | E   | B   | D   | C   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| D   | C   | A   | D   | E   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |

### Rejoinders

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| E   | E   | A   | C   | A   | B   | D   | B   | A   | A   |

### Subjunctive, Imperative, Infinitive & Gerund

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| D   | D   | B   | E   | D   | D   | D   | C   | C   | A   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| C   | A   | E   | C   | C   | D   | A   | D   | D   | C   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| B   | D   | A   | D   | D   | E   | C   | D   | A   | A   |

### Active/Passive Voice & Causative Verbs

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| A   | A   | C   | E   | E   | A   | C   | C   | A   | C   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| D   | C   | B   | A   | E   | E   | D   | A   | A   | E   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| E   | D   | B   | A   | D   | C   | D   | E   | A   | B   |
| 031 | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 | 038 | 039 | 040 |
| C   | E   | D   | A   | A   | C   | D   | B   | A   | C   |
| 041 | 042 | 043 | 044 | 045 | 046 | 047 | 048 | 049 | 050 |
| B   | B   | B   | A   | C   | B   | E   | E   | E   | E   |
| 051 | 052 | 053 | 054 | 055 | 056 | 057 | 058 | 059 | 060 |
| A   | B   | C   | B   | D   | D   | A   | B   | A   | B   |

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 061 | 062 | 063 | 064 | 065 | 066 | 067 | 068 | 069 | 070 |
| B   | B   | B   | D   | D   | A   | A   | E   | D   | B   |
| 071 | 072 | 073 | 074 | 075 | 076 | 077 | 078 | 079 | 080 |
| D   | D   | A   | D   | B   | B   | B   | C   | D   | A   |
| 081 | 082 | 083 | 084 | 085 | 086 | 087 | 088 | 089 | 090 |
| B   | C   | B   | A   | A   | D   | C   | C   | C   | D   |
| 091 | 092 | 093 | 094 | 095 | 096 | 097 | 098 | 099 | 100 |
| E   | D   | C   | A   | B   | A   | A   | E   | C   | D   |
| 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 |
| B   | E   | D   | E   | B   | A   | D   | D   | A   | E   |

### Direct & Indirect Speech

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| C   | D   | D   | D   | A   | A   | D   | C   | A   | C   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| B   | A   | C   | D   | C   | D   | A   | E   | D   | A   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| D   | B   | B   | C   | C   | E   | A   | A   | D   | A   |
| 031 | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 | 038 | 039 | 040 |
| B   | E   | D   | D   | A   | A   | B   | A   | B   | B   |

### Phrasal Verbs

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| E   | D   | D   | E   | A   | A   | B   | C   | D   | A   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| A   | A   | C   | B   | A   | B   | E   | A   | E   | C   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| C   | A   | D   | B   | D   | B   | A   | E   | A   | C   |

### Mixed Topics

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| B   | D   | C   | A   | E   | D   | A   | C   | B   | C   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| A   | E   | D   | C   | C   | A   | A   | A   | E   | C   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| A   | B   | E   | C   | D   | C   | A   | E   | D   | A   |

### False Cognates/Friends

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| B   | A   | B   | A   | D   | C   | D   | E   | C   | C   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| B   | C   | C   | B   | A   | C   | A   | B   | E   | C   |

### Idioms & Word Trivia

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| A   | D   | C   | D   | D   | A   | C   | A   | A   | C   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| B   | D   | E   | E   | E   | A   | B   | C   | E   | C   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| D   | B   | A   | B   | B   | A   | B   | D   | A   | D   |
| 031 | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 | 038 | 039 | 040 |
| C   | D   | B   | C   | B   | E   | B   | E   | A   | E   |

### Antonyms & Synonyms

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| D   | A   | B   | D   | B   | B   | E   | E   | E   | C   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| C   | C   | A   | B   | D   | C   | D   | C   | A   | D   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| C   | D   | D   | A   | A   | B   | C   | D   | D   | C   |
| 031 | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 | 038 | 039 | 040 |
| C   | D   | D   | B   | D   | A   | A   | D   | D   | C   |
| 041 | 042 | 043 | 044 | 045 | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| A   | B   | B   | A   | C   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |

### Translations

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| A   | C   | D   | B   | B   | E   | C   | A   | D   | B   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| E   | A   | C   | C   | D   | E   | B   | A   | C   | A   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| C   | E   | C   | D   | B   | A   | C   | E   | D   | A   |
| 031 | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 | 038 | 039 | 040 |
| B   | E   | D   | B   | D   | C   | A   | C   | D   | A   |
| 041 | 042 | 043 | 044 | 045 | 046 | 047 | 048 | 049 | 050 |
| E   | D   | B   | E   | B   | C   | C   | A   | D   | E   |
| 051 | 052 | 053 | 054 | 055 | 056 | 057 | 058 | 059 | 060 |
| B   | C   | A   | B   | C   | A   | E   | D   | D   | B   |
| 061 | 062 | 063 | 064 | 065 | 066 | 067 | 068 | 069 | 070 |
| E   | C   | A   | D   | D   | B   | E   | C   | D   | A   |
| 071 | 072 | 073 | 074 | 075 | 076 | 077 | 078 | 079 | 080 |
| C   | A   | D   | E   | D   | A   | E   | B   | C   | A   |
| 081 | 082 | 083 | 084 | 085 | 086 | 087 | 088 | 089 | 090 |
| E   | B   | D   | B   | A   | C   | B   | D   | D   | B   |
| 091 | 092 | 093 | 094 | 095 | 096 | 097 | 098 | 099 | 100 |
| A   | C   | A   | B   | A   | E   | C   | D   | B   | C   |



|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 |
| A   | A   | B   | E   | C   | D   | D   | B   | A   | E   |
| 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| A   | C   | B   | E   | D   | A   | D   | B   | A   | B   |
| 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 |
| D   | C   | D   | E   | B   | A   | E   | C   | C   | C   |
| 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 |
| C   | E   | A   | D   | B   | A   | C   | C   | B   | D   |
| 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 |
| A   | D   | E   | D   | A   | C   | D   | B   | A   | D   |
| 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 |
| E   | A   | C   | B   | A   | A   | E   | D   | D   | E   |
| 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 |
| C   | B   | A   | C   | A   | E   | B   | D   | D   | C   |
| 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 |
| C   | A   | B   | A   | D   | D   | E   | A   | B   | C   |
| 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 |
| A   | C   | D   | B   | D   | A   | B   | E   | C   | D   |
| 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 |
| A   | D   | B   | E   | C   | A   | C   | B   | E   | E   |

### Word Definition

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| B   | D   | A   | B   | C   | A   | E   | D   | B   | E   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| A   | C   | E   | B   | C   | D   | E   | D   | A   | B   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| D   | E   | C   | A   | D   | A   | B   | C   | E   | E   |
| 031 | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 | 038 | 039 | 040 |
| B   | A   | C   | E   | D   | D   | A   | C   | B   | E   |
| 041 | 042 | 043 | 044 | 045 | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| A   | D   | B   | C   | B   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |

### Reading Comprehension/Vocabulary & Grammar Review

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 |
| E   | D   | C   | D   | E   | B   | C   | B   | B   | A   |
| 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 | 018 | 019 | 020 |
| B   | E   | D   | A   | B   | A   | E   | A   | C   | E   |
| 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 | 028 | 029 | 030 |
| B   | D   | C   | C   | D   | E   | B   | B   | B   | C   |
| 031 | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 | 038 | 039 | 040 |
| D   | C   | B   | C   | B   | B   | D   | E   | A   | B   |
| 041 | 042 | 043 | 044 | 045 | 046 | 047 | 048 | 049 | 050 |
| A   | C   | B   | E   | A   | C   | B   | E   | B   | D   |

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 051 | 052 | 053 | 054 | 055 | 056 | 057 | 058 | 059 | 060 |
| C   | C   | C   | C   | B   | C   | D   | B   | E   | B   |
| 061 | 062 | 063 | 064 | 065 | 066 | 067 | 068 | 069 | 070 |
| D   | A   | D   | E   | A   | A   | A   | C   | C   | C   |
| 071 | 072 | 073 | 074 | 075 | 076 | 077 | 078 | 079 | 080 |
| B   | E   | D   | E   | E   | C   | B   | A   | C   | E   |
| 081 | 082 | 083 | 084 | 085 | 086 | 087 | 088 | 089 | 090 |
| D   | A   | C   | D   | C   | A   | C   | A   | E   | C   |
| 091 | 092 | 093 | 094 | 095 | 096 | 097 | 098 | 099 | 100 |
| B   | C   | B   | D   | A   | D   | B   | A   | B   | D   |
| 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 |
| A   | C   | E   | A   | B   | A   | B   | E   | E   | C   |
| 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| D   | B   | D   | A   | E   | C   | B   | B   | A   | B   |
| 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 |
| D   | C   | B   | A   | B   | C   | B   | D   | B   | C   |
| 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 |
| C   | D   | E   | B   | A   | D   | B   | A   | E   | C   |
| 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 |
| E   | D   | E   | B   | C   | C   | D   | B   | E   | A   |
| 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 |
| A   | C   | B   | B   | A   | B   | B   | D   | B   | D   |
| 161 | 162 | 163 | 154 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 |
| D   | C   | D   | B   | C   | A   | A   | C   | C   | A   |
| 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 |
| D   | B   | C   | A   | B   | D   | E   | C   | E   | A   |

### Sobre o Autor

Nascido em Belém do Pará, o professor Jefferson Celestino iniciou sua carreira no magistério em 1996, aos 19 anos, antes mesmo de ingressar na faculdade. Em sua terra natal, teve a oportunidade de trabalhar em algumas das melhores instituições da cidade, tais como Titular/Sistema Elite de Ensino, Ideal, Olimpus e EFOMM/CIABA. Em 2004, mudou-se para Fortaleza, onde lecionou por nove anos em várias escolas renomadas, como, por exemplo, Master, Ari de Sá, Antares e 7 de Setembro, com foco especial na preparação para AFA, EFOMM, EN, IME, ITA e IRBr, bem como na produção de material didático para editoras locais. Em 2014, à frente do projeto de D-Learning intitulado The BlackBoard, radicou-se em Frankfurt, na Alemanha, de onde administra o conteúdo do website do projeto.

### Muito Prazer, Somos o The BlackBoard

O The BlackBoard é uma plataforma digital voltada para o ensino à distância através de vídeo-aulas. Com cursos gratuitos ou a valores extremamente acessíveis, o projeto é composto por professores experientes, que se dedicam com esmero para reforçar a sua preparação para qualquer que seja o certame que você esteja enfrentando. Faça-nos uma visita e surpreenda-se com o que preparamos para você.

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