

TURMA ESPECIAL - EPCAr

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For presidents and celebrities as well as ordinary people, cracking jokes can be risky business today, provoking anger and resentment instead of laughter. The problem is that humor, like beauty, **often** is in the eye of the beholder.

Consider a jest by President Clinton. At a trade fair on the White House lawn, Clinton and his cabinet came upon a 91-centimeter-high replica of the White House. With the secretary of labor Robert Reich, who is 147cm tall, at his side, Clinton quipped: "Secretary Reich could almost live in there." A funny joke between longtime colleagues? Or a remark offensive to those sensitive about their height?

Experts who train people to use humor in business and social relationships say it can be an invaluable tool – but it must be used with sensitivity. Of course, the line between laugh with someone and laugh at someone isn't always so clear.

So in today's litigious and sensitive society should we all take the safest course and avoid any attempts at humor? That would make for a tedious world, experts said. The wrong kind of humor, though, can be destructive. Jokes that attack often cause people to withdraw, or worse, seek revenge. Supervisors need to be especially careful. Because of the power they hold, their attempts at humor humiliate an employee.

Of course, some people just can't take a joke. So what can you do? "On the politically correct front, there are certain people whose mission is to be offended", Langley said. "There is not really much you can do about then".

1. Considere as afirmações abaixo:

- I. Supervisores correm o risco de humilhar seus funcionários ao fazerem uma piada, em função do poder que detêm.
- II. Entre celebridades, as piadas, muitas vezes, provocam ressentimento e raiva ao invés de riso.
- III. O humor está na mente daqueles que o recebem.

Está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

- a) Nenhuma está correta.
- b) Apenas a I e II.
- c) Apenas a II e III.
- d) Apenas a I e III.

2. Considere as assertivas abaixo:

- I. Devemos evitar o humor na sociedade atual.
- II. Pessoas expostas ao tipo inadequado de humor podem procurar se vingar.
- III. O autor afirma que Clinton não poderia ter brincado levemente com o velho amigo.

Está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

- a) Apenas a I.
 - b) Apenas a I e III.
 - c) Apenas a III.
 - d) Apenas a II.
3. Especialistas que preparam pessoas para fazer o uso do humor consideram-no um tipo de recurso:
- a) Desnecessário nas relações humanas.
 - b) Inútil, e que, quando utilizado, pode ferir a sensibilidade alheia.
 - c) Muito útil, mas ao qual se deve recorrer com sensatez.
 - d) Que apesar de ser por vezes útil, pode ferir a sensibilidade alheia.
4. A expressão que melhor substitui a última frase do texto é:
- a) Who cares about then?
 - b) You shouldn't worry about trying to change their minds.
 - c) Don't think about them!
 - d) They should mind their own businesses.

"The wrong kind of humor **can** be destructive".

5. The boldfaced modal verb conveys an idea of:

- a) Possibility
- b) Suggestion
- c) Permission
- d) Obligation

6. The correct synonym for **can** is:

- a) Must
- b) Have to
- c) May
- d) Will

7. "Because of the power they hold, their attempts at humor humiliate an employee." The underlined pronoun refers to:

- a) Short people
- b) Bill Clinton
- c) Supervisors
- d) Employees

8. Choose the option that has the same meaning as "Consider a jest by President Clinton".

- a) Consider jest's President Clinton
- b) Consider President's Clinton jest
- c) Consider President Clinton's jest
- d) Consider his President's Clinton jest



9. The boldfaced adverb **often**, in the first paragraph, can be replaced without changing in the meaning by:

- a) Rarely
- b) Always
- c) Seldom
- d) Frequently

Text II

Racers survive rollover at 135 m.p.h.

Race car driver Ross Plaice and passenger Mark Coe thanked the Almighty – and their **helmets** – after surviving a spectacular rollover accident in a specially built three-wheel speedster.

Coe, 31, was being treated by Plaice to a 135-mile-an-hour spin around a track in Wiltshire, England, when the vehicle went out of control while going around a turn. It flipped over and over and at one point Coe's head was sandwiched between the car and the road.

Another flip sent Plaice tumbling out of the racer, which wound up on top of both men. Plaice had only minor cuts and bruises. Coe was hospitalized with a broken arm, two broken ribs and bruises but he smiled and said: "I thank God I was wearing a helmet."

10. How many verbs are in the Simple Past tense?

- a) 8
- b) 9
- c) 11
- d) 12

11. What did Ross and Mark do after the accident?

- a) They were taken to the hospital where they stayed for over a week.
- b) They didn't believe they were seriously injured.
- c) They noticed they didn't even break a finger.
- d) They thanked God for being alive.

11. A helmet is used to:

- a) Prevent a vehicle from crashing.
- b) Prevent an accident.
- c) Protect the racer's head.
- d) Avoid being sandwiched between the car and the road.

12. The negative of "I thank God I was wearing a helmet" is:

- a) I didn't thank God I was wearing a helmet.
- b) I didn't thanked God I wasn't wearing a helmet.
- c) I don't thank God I was wearing a helmet.
- d) I didn't thank God I wasn't wearing a helmet.

13. Choose the alternative that best completes the dialog below:

A: Do you always get along with __ colleagues?

B: Yes, I do. I guess it's because I have good dialogues with some friends of ____.

A: How about Anne? What about __ friends?

B: I don't think they have something bad to tell about ____.

- a) Your – mine – hers - her
- b) Your – me – her - hers
- c) Yours – mine – her - hers
- d) Your – mine – her – her

14. "We have nothing else to lose." Mark the option that substitutes the underlined sentence correctly.

- a) We have anything else to lose.
- b) We have something else to lose.
- c) We don't have something else to lose.
- d) We don't have anything else to lose.