

Inglês

Provas

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ITA - 1989

Assinalar a alternativa que corretamente preenche a(s) lacuna(s) nas questões 01 a 18 abaixo. Um “*” (asterisco) indica que **nada** deve ser inserido:

1. (ITA-89) How many of these radios _____ when he has sold the last one?
a) have bought b) will have been bought
c) are been bought d) are being bought
e) has bought
2. (ITA-89) I wish I _____ my homework before.
a) had did b) had done c) was doing
d) am doing e) do
3. (ITA-89) If his father were richer, he _____ to have a car.
a) would be allowed b) would allow
c) will be allowed d) was being allowed
e) be allowed
4. (ITA-89) He _____ in a terrible fight with some burglars last week.
a) was died b) has been died c) dead
d) killed e) was killed
5. (ITA-89) As the students were still hungry they told the teacher that they _____ enough breakfast that morning.
a) had not b) had not had
c) have not had d) had had
e) were not having
6. (ITA-89) At the moment, the children _____ on the floor playing with the cat.
a) are laying b) are lying c) have lied
d) lays e) laid
7. (ITA-89) Whenever we visited them they _____ television.
a) have watched b) watch
c) are watching d) were watching
e) were watch
8. (ITA-89) Our team _____, five times this season.
a) has been defeated b) defeated
c) has defeated d) defeats
e) is defeated
9. (ITA-89) Paul _____ his English if he could spend some time in the States.
a) will improve b) would improve
c) improves d) has improved
e) is improving
10. (ITA-89) Please, can you give us _____ bit more of that cake you baked yesterday?
a) several b) little c) many
d) a little e) *
11. He said he had never met _____ who could speak Arabic.
a) nobody b) anybody c) person
d) * e) no person
12. (ITA-89) Your article will be _____ in tomorrow's edition.
a) publicated b) public c) publish
d) published e) publishing
13. (ITA-89) Hurry up if you want to buy something, because there's _____ left.
a) hardly anything b) hardly not
c) hardly few d) hardly something
e) hardly no
14. (ITA-89) That fighter promised _____ again.
a) in no to fight b) from fighting
c) by never to fight d) never to fight
e) not fight
15. (ITA-89) They expected the house _____ before they came back from their vacation.
a) builted b) be built c) to be built
d) to building e) build
16. (ITA-89) I will be drunk by the time _____ we got there.
a) which b) what c) at when
d) where e) *
17. (ITA-89) He usually _____, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. from Monday to Friday. This month, however, he _____ overtime because he _____ to buy a motorbike.
a) works - is working - is saved up
b) working - is working - save up
c) working - works - save up
d) works - is working - is saving up
e) work - work - save up
18. (ITA-89) During the week I get up early _____ the morning and go to bed late _____ night. But normally _____ weekends I sleep _____ midday.
a) in - at - at - until b) on - in - in - as far as
c) on - at - at - even d) in - at - in - until
e) in - in - at - till
19. (ITA-89) O plural dos substantivos **knife, tooth e woman** é, na ordem:
a) knives - teeth - womans
b) knives - teeths - women
c) knives - tooths - women
d) knives - teeth - women
e) knife - teeth - women
20. (ITA-89) Qual a alternativa que preenche corretamente todas as lacunas das sentenças abaixo?
I - Is your headache better?
No, it is _____.
II - Is Recife colder than Porto Alegre?

No, it is _____.
 III - This car looks more expensive than that one.
 No, it is _____.

IV - This exercise is more difficult than that one.
 No, it's _____.

- a) badder - hotter - more cheap - easier
- b) worse - more hot - cheaper - easier
- c) worse - hotter - cheaper - easier
- d) badder - hotter - cheaper - more easy
- e) worst - hotter - cheaper - more easy

21. (ITA-89) Qual é a alternativa que preenche de forma correta todas as lacunas das sentenças abaixo?

I - There is _____ at the door. Can you ask the maid to see who it is?

II - I lost my diamond ring _____ in this room. Can you help me to find it?

III - I'm sorry but I can't help you. There is _____ we can do to help you.

- a) no one - nowhere - nothing
- b) not one - nowhere - no one
- c) no one - somewhere - nothing
- d) someone - somewhere - nothing
- e) someone - somewhere - no one

22. (ITA-89) Os verbos que melhor correspondem aos substantivos ou adjetivos abaixo

I - fright II - load III - low IV - high V - reach são:

- a) fear - lead - lower - heighten - reachen
- b) freight - load - low - heighten - reach
- c) frighten - load - lower - heighten - reach
- d) fear - lead - low - higher - lead
- e) frighten - loaden - lower - higher - reach

23. (ITA-89) A sílaba tônica da palavra **uncomfortable** é:

- a) un b) com c) fort d) a e) ble

24. (ITA-89) A palavra PUSH rima com:

- a) bush b) rush c) crush
- d) fuss e) bus

25. (ITA-89) Os tempos primitivos do verbo "throw" são:

- a) to throw, threw, thrown
- b) to throw, threw, thrown
- c) to throw, through, thrown
- d) to throw, throwed, throwed
- e) to throw, throw, thrown

26. (ITA-89) Assinale a pergunta correta:

- a) Who came here yesterday?
- b) What John told you?
- c) Whom Mary talked to yesterday?
- d) Which book you bought last week?
- e) What class does comes after this?

Assinale a alternativa que completa corretamente as sentenças dos testes 27 a 34.

27. (ITA-89) The lecturer said that we lived in _____ of all possible worlds.

- a) the good b) better c) the best
- d) the most best e) the most

28. (ITA-89) The sun was _____ in splendour.

- a) raising b) rising c) lifting
- d) bearing e) borning

29. (ITA-89) It's very hot today. I wish I _____ my swimming suit.

- a) had brought b) will bring c) brought
- d) bring e) would bring

30. (ITA-89) This is the restaurant _____ serves German food.

- a) who b) where c) that
- d) what e) it

31. (ITA-89) Paul wanted to go there and _____ Mary.

- a) as well b) too did c) so did
- d) either does e) neither

32. (ITA-89) _____ I'm sure she would have eaten the meal.

- a) Had Mary been hungry
- b) However Mary had been hungry
- c) Unless Mary had been hungry

- d) Although Mary had been hungry
- e) In spite Mary had not been hungry

33. (ITA-89) The teacher _____ is waiting outside.

- a) about who I spoke b) I spoke about her
- c) I spoke about d) about whose I spoke
- e) I spoke of whom

34. (ITA-89) I think I will go to my _____ house in Amsterdam. She will be very pleased to see me.

- a) sister b) sisters c) sisters
- d) sister's e) sisters's

35. (ITA-89) As frases abaixo, de I a VIII, foram retiradas de uma notícia de jornal cujo título é "BOBBY KENNEDY'S SON FOUND DEAD". Assinale a alternativa que representa a seqüência correta.

I - His body was discovered by a hotel receptionist alerted by his mother.

II - But police refused to say last night whether drugs had caused his death.

III - was found dead yesterday on the floor of his hotel room.

IV - who was waiting by the phone for news of him.

V - and had suffered from a heart disease

VI - David Kennedy, who turned to drugs after his father Robert was assassinated.

VII - David, the 28 year-old third son of Robert and Ethel Kennedy, had been having treatment for drug problems

VIII - which may have been brought on by drugs.

a) VI - III - II - V - VII - VIII - I - IV

b) II - I - IV - VII - V - VIII - VI - III

c) VI - III - I - IV - VII - V - VIII - II

d) VI - III - IV - I - VII - V - VIII - II

e) III - VI - IV - I - VIII - V - VII - II

36. (ITA-89) Indique a alternativa que melhor completa as lacunas da sentença abaixo.

"Color is due to the _____ of the optic nerve to the light which _____ the retina."

- a) action - comes from
- b) reaction - leave



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- c) reaction - blinds
- d) action - obscures
- e) reaction - hits

37. (ITA-89) Escolha a alternativa correta.

- a) I am living in Manaus since 1978.
- b) I am living in Manaus for ten years.
- c) I have lived in Manaus since 1978.
- d) I have living in Manaus for ten years.
- e) I live in Manaus for ten years.

38. (ITA-89) A palavra BLOOD rima com:

- a) mud b) food c) flowed
- d) would e) stood

39. (ITA-89) A palavra ENOUGH rima com:

- a) flow b) tough c) gauge
- d) clog e) though

Leia o texto seguinte e responda às questões 40 e 41.

There's a special urgency about treating children with AIDS. The disease has a shorter incubation period than it does in adults, sometimes erupting in a matter of months rather than years. And it can be harder to diagnose. Yet, experts agree, the AIDS-infected child should get help early just as the first subtle symptoms appear. "A child can be perfectly well but very quickly go all the way to the end," says Dr. Wade Parks of the University of Miami School of Medicine. "The main issue is to identify [children with AIDS] and get them in the hands of physicians."

(Newsweek, September 7, 1987)

40. (ITA-89) As expressões

- I - skilled people
- II - illness
- III - doctors
- IV - hardly noticeable

são explicações ou sinônimos das seguintes palavras do texto acima:

- a) physicians - AIDS - experts - urgency
- b) physicians - disease - experts - urgency
- c) experts - disease - AIDS - subtle
- d) experts - disease - physicians - subtle
- e) physicians - AIDS - experts - subtle

41. (ITA-89) O significado da expressão "BUT VERY QUICKLY GO ALL THE WAY TO THE END", dentro do contexto, é:

- a) terminar rapidamente o tratamento.
- b) ir ao hospital para tratamento médico.
- c) sentir algo que não causa preocupação
- d) morrer mais depressa do que um adulto.
- e) terminar o tratamento sem sentir dor.

O texto seguinte será traduzido nas questões 42 a 46. Você deverá escolher em cada caso a melhor alternativa de tradução.

O emprego, ou melhor, o fato de o mesmo ser inadequado, é um problema de grande interesse na maioria das discussões de questão do terceiro mundo. A

tecnologia avançada dos países desenvolvidos é considerada com desconfiança, em grande parte devido ao seu fracasso em oferecer empregos suficientes. Todavia, há escasso consenso quanto ao modo pelo qual o problema deveria ser definido ou avaliado.

42. (ITA-89) O emprego, ou melhor, o fato de o mesmo ser inadequado.

- a) The employ or better its inadequate
- b) The employ or rather its inadequate
- c) The employment or better its inadequacy
- d) Employment or rather its inadequacy
- e) The employment or rather its inadequacy

43. (ITA-89) É um problema de grande interesse na maioria das discussões de questão do terceiro mundo.

- a) is a question of great concern in majority discussions of the third world questions.
- b) is a problem of great interest in many discussions of third world issues.
- c) is a problem of major concern in most discussions of third world issues.
- d) is a problem of great interest in majority discussed questions of third world.
- e) is a problem most interesting for people in the third world.

44. (ITA-89) A tecnologia avançada dos países desenvolvidos é considerada com desconfiança.

- a) The advanced technology of the developed countries is considered with non-confidence.
- b) Advanced technology from growing countries is considered to be mistrustful.
- c) Advanced technology from developed countries is viewed with suspicion.
- d) The advanced technology from developed countries is viewed mistrust.
- e) The advanced technology from the developed countries is considered mistrust.

45. (ITA-89) Em grande parte devido ao seu fracasso em oferecer empregos suficientes.

- a) in grand part due to its failure in furnish sufficient jobs.
- b) in large part because its failure providing sufficient jobs.
- c) largely because of its failure to provide sufficient jobs.
- d) largely because its failure in furnishing sufficient jobs.
- e) largely because its failure provide enough jobs.

46. (ITA-89) Todavia, há escasso consenso quanto ao modo pelo qual o problema deveria ser definido ou avaliado.

- a) Therefore, there is little agree as for the way employment problem must be defined or measured.
- b) However, there is little agreement as for what mode the problem of unemployment should define or measure.
- c) Yet, there is few agreement about how the employment problem should be define or measure.
- d) Yet, there is little agreement about how the employment problem should be defined or measured.
- e) Yet, there is little agree about the employment problem's define or measure.

Leia o texto abaixo e encontre a alternativa correta nos testes 47 a 50.

CHILDREN AND TELEVISION

The United States Government and some private organizations in America wanted to see if television could be used to teach children entertainingly. So they started a series called Sesame Street. They found that the programme, which has now been shown in over 40 countries in Spanish, Portuguese and German as well as the original English version, made a great impact, especially in poor areas where children often don't get enough opportunities. Nine million children in the US watch the show regularly – and regularly in the States means just about every day, for one new programme goes out each day.

To measure how much a child's attention is held by any particular part of the programme, the makers of Sesame Street divided a technique called "distractor-testing". "Distractor-testing" works like this. A child is placed in front of two pieces of equipment. One is a television set showing Sesame Street, the other is a slide box. The slide picture is changed every 7 1/2 seconds and is as interesting as possible. The team of people organizing the test now watch the child to see how often he looks away from the television screen. To help them with this work, they have a camera filming the child as he turns from the television set to the slide picture. This, of course, gives them a second-by-second record of what keeps a child's attention focused on the television programme and what was dull enough to allow his attention to wander. In this way the makers of Sesame Street built up a clear idea of what children like and do not like to watch. The worst thing, they found, is to have a television presenter talking straight at the camera. They compared how attentively children watch when the presenter is filmed talking and how much they watch when he says exactly the same thing but over pictures – that's to say, as a background commentary. There is a big difference in the amount children's attention is held. They would always rather look at pictures of things – and on television this usually means things moving – then look at pictures of people talking.

The programme makers also found that children do not like arguments on television. They are upset by arguments – even when they end happily.

Extraído de: Capper Johnson, First certificate Skills, Evans Brothers Ltd, 1977, pg 21-22.

47. (ITA-89) A palavra "THEY" sublinhada na quinta linha refere-se a:

- The United States government.
- some private organizations.
- the children.
- The United States and some private organizations.
- the children's parents.

48. (ITA-89) Os sinônimos para as palavras

I - to devise II - to place
III - to build up IV - held

são, dentro do contexto:

- to divide - to put - to establish - kept
- to divide - to put - to create - kept
- to invent - to put - to create - kept

- to invent - to put - to establish - possessed
- to invent - to take - to establish - kept

49. (ITA-89) Os sinônimos para as palavras

I – team II – dull III – makers
IV – arguments V – end

são, dentro do contexto:

- makers - funny - authors - discussions - finish
- group - boring - authors - disputes - finish
- makers - funny - authors - discussions - start
- makers - boring - producers - disputes - start
- group - boring - parents - discussions - finish

50. (ITA-89) Cada uma das orações abaixo exprime a idéia central de um parágrafo do texto. Coloque-as na seqüência correta, tal como aparece no texto.

I - Resultados adicionais da pesquisa.

II - Descrição da técnica utilizada para medir a atenção da criança em diversas partes do programa.

III - O tipo de programa de que as crianças gostam.

IV - Como surgiu a idéia do programa educativo "Sesame Street".

- I - II - III - IV
- I - III - II - IV
- IV - I - II - III
- IV - II - III - I
- II - III - I - IV

ITA - 1990

As questões 01 e 02 referem-se a um texto extraído de "Rebecca" de Daphne du Maurier, edição Longman Simplified Series, 1987.

01. (ITA-90) A seqüência lógica das sentenças abaixo:

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

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

02. (ITA-90) Através dessa biografia de Daphne Du Maurier ficamos sabendo que:

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



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03. (ITA-90) Leia o texto abaixo, completando-o com as palavras que estão faltando:

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

(Referência: AKL Advanced Series - Ed. Lonqulan, 1985)

- a) onto - are - the - country's - people - healthy - too - are - than - It - world's - food.
 b) into - is - the - countries - people - wealthy - too - are - than - It - world's - food.
 c) onto - is - the - countries - people - healthy - too - are - then - It - world's - food.
 d) into - is - the - country's - people - wealthy - too - is - then - It - world- food.
 e) into - is - the - countries - people - wealthy - too - is - then - It - world - food.

Você tem algumas expressões e seus vários possíveis significados, de acordo com um dicionário. Utilize-as para responder aos testes 04, 05 e 06.

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

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

III. look up (v adv) 1. to get better, *esp.* after being bad: *Trade should look up later in the year* 2. to find (information) in a book: *Look up the word in the dictionary* 3. to find and visit (someone) when in the same place.

IV. put up (v adv.) 1. to raise: *put up a tent* 2. to put in a public place: *put up a notice* 3. to increase (a price) 4. *becoming rare* to pack: Put up some food for us. | *Put up the apples in barrels* 3. to provide food and lodging for (someone): *I'm afraid I can't put you up; you'll have to go to a hotel* 6. *esp. BrE*: to find food and lodging: *we'll put up here for the night.* | *We'll put up at an inn* - compare PUT UP WITH 7. *esp. BrE*: to offer oneself for election: *My brother is putting up for Parliament at the next election* 8. to supply (money needed for something): *The*

plans for the new theatre are all prepared, but who will put up the money? 9. to offer, show, make, or give, *esp.* in a struggle: *What a coward; he didn't put up much of a fight!* 10. to offer for sale: *She's putting her house up (for sale)* 11. to suggest (someone) for a job, position, etc.: *Will you put Tom up the cricket club* (= suggest him as a member)? 12. to place in safe-keeping or PUT AWAY (1): *Put up your sword* 13. *becoming rare* to preserve and store (fruit, food, etc.) 14. to call (a prisoner) to be examined in court 15. *tech*: to make (a hunted animal or bird) leave a hiding place: *Hunters use dogs to put up birds.*

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

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

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

04. (ITA-90) The Smiths have tried to educate all their five children to be quite independent.

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

05. (ITA-90) It's really incredible how Robert resembles his father both in character and in appearance.

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

06. (ITA-90) I don't know Mrs Lawrence's number but I'll find it in the telephone directory.

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

O TEXTO ABAIXO, RETIRADO DE FIRST CERTIFICATE SKILLS DE C. JOHNSON, ED. EVANS BROTHERS LTD., 1977, REFERE-SE ÀS QUESTÕES 07 A 09.

A suitable case for killing?

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

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

One day, a few weeks later when she went to see mother, Dr. Postma took a phial of morphine to the bedside. She injected her mother with the drug and Mrs

Gravelink died within a minute. The speed with which she died showed people said later – what a terrible condition her mother had been in. The dose might have taken an hour to kill a healthy person.

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

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

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

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

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

From an article in the *Radio Times*

07. (ITA-90) As palavras da primeira coluna (I a IV) foram retiradas do texto "A suitable case for killing?". A sua tarefa é encontrar definições ou sinônimos na 2ª coluna (1 a 4) que sejam adequadas a elas no contexto do artigo.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| I. tried | 1. tried | | |
| II. mercy killing | 2. examined in a court of law | | |
| III. attempted | 3. a small bottle of liquid medicine | | |
| IV. phial | 4. euthanasia | | |
| a) I. 2 | II. 4 | III. 3 | IV. 1 |
| b) I. 2 | II. 4 | III. 1 | IV. 3 |
| c) I. 2 | II. 1 | III. 4 | IV. 3 |
| d) I. 1 | II. 2 | III. 4 | IV. 4 |
| e) I. 1 | II. 3 | III. 2 | IV. 4 |

08. (ITA-90) O motivo que levou Dr. Gertruida Postma a acelerar a morte de sua mãe foi:

- a) o estado de saúde crítico e irreversível de sua mãe;
b) o fato de sua mãe, de 78 anos, estar em estado de coma;

- c) o fato de sua mãe ter ameaçado se suicidar, jogando-se de uma cama e agora estar em estado de coma;
d) o fato de sua mãe estar viciada em morfina;
e) o ódio que a médica sentia pela mãe.

09. (ITA-90) Segundo a opinião de Dr. Postma e de seu marido:

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

10. (ITA-90) As palavras sublinhadas no texto abaixo: (chungle, gucked, wug, orck, vichoded e clochesting) foram todas inventadas. Leia o texto com atenção e indique a opção correta de substituição dessas palavras, de modo que o texto faça sentido.

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

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

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

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

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

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

	CHUNGLE	GUCKED	WUG	ORCK	VIHODED	CLOCHESTING
a)	man	accepted	Kissed	safe	protested	accepting
b)	woman	refused	Hit	safe	protested	accepting
c)	woman	refused	Hit	aid	protested	resisting
d)	man	accepted	Kissed	aid	accepted	resisting
e)	woman	accepted	Hit	aid	accepted	resisting

11. (ITA-90) A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas de:

"_____ Dr Brown refused to talk to _____ doctor who wanted to help him." é:

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

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

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12. (ITA-90) _____ apple _____ day keeps the doctor away.

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

13. (ITA-90) A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas de:

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

- | | | | |
|----|-------|--------|------|
| | I | II | III |
| a) | my | his | hers |
| b) | your | of her | our |
| c) | mine | of him | your |
| d) | yours | hers | mine |
| e) | ours | his | her |

14. (ITA-90) A alternativa que corretamente preenche a lacuna de: "He is a friend of _____" é:

- a) mine
- b) their
- c) of they
- d) my
- e) of your

15. (ITA-90) A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I e II de:

_____ I _____ book is this?

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

- | | | |
|----|---------|-------|
| | I | II |
| a) | whose | whose |
| b) | what | which |
| c) | what | what |
| d) | whose | what |
| e) | whoever | whose |

16. (ITA-90) A alternativa abaixo que contém o pronome que pode corretamente preencher as lacunas I e II de:

- 1. The man _____ I _____ spoke to you is Brazilian.
- 2. The book _____ II _____ is on the table is very old.

- é:
- a) what
 - b) whichever
 - c) whom
 - d) who
 - e) that

17. (ITA-90) Dadas as afirmações de que o plural de:

- 1. Chief é Chieves
- 2. Radius é Radii
- 3. Leaf é Leaves

constatamos que está (estão) correta(s):

- a) Apenas a afirmação nº 1.
- b) Apenas a afirmação nº 2.
- c) Apenas a afirmação nº 3.
- d) As afirmações nºs 2 e 3.
- e) Todas as afirmações.

18. (ITA-90) A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I, II e III de:

- 1. No news _____ I _____ good news.
- 2. The Brazilian people _____ II _____ very friendly.

3. Your cattle _____ III _____ there.

- | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|
| é: | I | II | III |
| a) | is | are | are |
| b) | are | are | is |
| c) | is | are | are |
| d) | is | are | are |
| e) | is | is | is |

19. (ITA-90) Dadas as afirmações de que o feminino de:

- 1. Singer é Singer
- 2. Monk é Nun
- 3. Host é Hostess

constatamos que está (estão) correta(s):

- a) Apenas a afirmação nº 1.
- b) Apenas a afirmação nº 2.
- c) Apenas a afirmação nº 3.
- d) As afirmações nºs 2 e 3.
- e) Todas as afirmações.

20. (ITA-90) _____ he succeeded in presenting his text _____ the Academy of Sciences, it won no adherents.

- a) Meanwhile - to
- b) Although - before
- c) Besides - before
- d) Fortunately - to
- e) Although - up

21. (ITA-90) Assinalar a alternativa onde o uso do caso genitivo esteja CORRETO.

- a) For goodness' sake, this is my brother-in-law's dog.
- b) For goodness' sake, this is my brother's-in-law dog.
- c) For goodness sake's, this is my brother-in-law's dog.
- d) For goodness sake's, this is my brother's-in-law dog.
- e) For goodness sake's, this is my brother-in-law dog's.

22. (ITA-90) A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas de:

- 1. I met _____ twenty people there.
- 2. I don't have _____ money with me.
- 3. You have made _____ mistakes, haven't you?

- é:
- a) some, some, some
 - b) some, any, some
 - c) any, some, any
 - d) any, some, some
 - e) any, any, any

23. (ITA-90) A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas de:

- 1. He did his _____ work.
- 2. They cut _____ yesterday.

- é:
- a) own, theirself
 - b) proper, himself
 - c) owe, theirselves
 - d) own, themselves
 - e) proper, theirselves

24. (ITA-90) A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I, II e III de:

- 1. Five from six leaves _____ I _____.
- 2. Two into eight goes _____ II _____, times.

3. The third power of two is III.

- é: I II III
 a) 30 8 10
 b) 11 10 10
 c) 30 12 8
 d) 1 4 8
 e) 1 8 1

25. (ITA-90) O superlativo de LITTLE é:

- a) most little b) least; c) littlest
 d) less e) lesser

Nos testes 26 a 40, escolha a alternativa que completa CORRETAMENTE as sentenças enunciadas.

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

- a) has worked; b) is working; c) works;
 d) was working; e) has been working.

27. (ITA-90) Peter _____ the examination if he had worked harder.

- a) would pass; b) will pass; c) was passing;
 d) would have passed; e) had passed.

28. (ITA-90) Those fishermen _____ nothing when they returned home.

- a) were catching; b) caught; c) had caught;
 d) would catch; e) have caught.

29. (ITA-90) Mary _____ hard since the beginning of the year.

- a) working; b) has been working; c) worked;
 d) is working; e) was working.

30. (ITA-90) John _____ the meeting if we write to him.

- a) will have attended; b) will attend;
 c) go to attend; d) would attend;
 e) would have attended.

31. (ITA-90) No sooner _____ the door than the thief fled.

- a) had she opened; b) was she opening;
 c) opened she; d) would she be opening;
 e) has she been opening.

32. (ITA-90) They _____ early when they lived in the country.

- a) have got up; b) used to get up;
 c) had got up; d) were getting up;
 e) had been getting up.

33. (ITA-90) Mr. Smith _____ the dean of this college for ten years next December.

- a) was; b) will have been; c) has been;
 d) will be; e) is.

34. (ITA-90) We _____ there for ten years when the earthquake occurred.

- a) were living; b) would live;
 c) had been living; d) have lived;
 e) will have lived.

35. (ITA-90) The telephone _____ in the nineteenth century and is now used in all the countries in the world.

- a) has been invented; b) had invented;
 c) was invented; d) was been invented;
 e) would have been invented.

36. (ITA-90) Many students spent too much time _____ the first part of the examination.

- a) in; b) about; c) within; d) on; e) for.

37. (ITA-90) The goalkeeper was ashamed _____ letting the ball through.

- a) forward; b) of; c) to; d) by; e) from.

38. (ITA-90) He had.....finished ploughing the field when I called him.

- a) never; b) often; c) occasionally;
 d) over; e) already.

39. (ITA-90) I am in Jundiai; _____ an hour I hope to be in São Paulo:

- a) inside; b) within; c) since; d) above; e) with.

40. (ITA-90) He was promoted to the post of general manager last month; _____ he received a salary increase.

- a) so; b) in spite of this; c) however;
 d) despite; e) nevertheless.

ITA - 1991

01. (ITA-91) Os textos abaixo são trechos extraídos de diversas fontes. Sua tarefa será a de associar cada texto (enumerados de I a V) com a fonte adequada (designadas de a a e).

(I)

(...) In the preparation of this dictionary a number of points had to be decided upon at the outset. The first, of course, was the nature and scope of the work contemplated. In this respect my aim has been to provide an everyday working tool for as large a number of persons as possible ranging from beginning students of the language to teachers of Portuguese; from travelers, translators, exporters and importers, to technicians, engineers, scientists, professional people, government officials and diplomats – anyone, in fact, who for any reason may wish to “look up” a word in Portuguese. (...)

(II)

(...) The enclosed application form for admission to the graduate school of your university will give my vital statistics. However, I would like to point out that I have just received the M. S. degree in Chemistry with highest honors. (...)

(III)

(...) Much of his boyhood was spent hunting and fishing and exploring the wild country of northern Michigan, the scene of many of his short stories. After graduating from high school, he got a job as a cub reporter for the Kansas City Star, a newspaper well-known for its high standards. Soon his experiences in World War I were to provide material for more short stories and for two early novels which later became classics.

(IV)

(...) The aim? To help young people grow strong in body, mind and spirit. To learn more, contact your local Salvation Army. We're there because you care.



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(V)

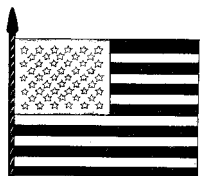
(...) A lot of thought has gone into making this somewhat informal section interesting, provocative, and most of all, informative. We're hoping that readers will look forward to reading it in every issue of ELETRONIC DESIGN. We think you'll enjoy it – we'd appreciate hearing your ideas and thoughts. (...)

- a) uma carta b) uma propaganda c) um editorial
d) um prefácio e) uma biografia
- a) I - c; II - e; III - a; IV - b; V - d
b) I - c; II - e; III - a; IV - d; V - b
c) I - c; II - a; III - e; IV - b; V - d
d) I - d; II - a; III - e; IV - b; V - c
e) I - d; II - a; III - e; IV - c; V - b

02. (ITA-91) A sentença "However, I would like to point out that I have just received the M. S. degree in Chemistry with highest honors", extraída do item II da questão anterior, poderia ser traduzida por:

- a) Assim, gostaria de enfatizar o fato de que acabei de receber o grau M. S. em Química com grande honra.
b) Entretanto, gostaria de enfatizar que acabei de receber o título de mestre em Química obtendo nota máxima.
c) Assim, gostaria de apontar para o fato de que logo receberei o grau de mestre em Química com as mais altas honras.
d) Entretanto, gostaria de apontar para o fato de que acabei de receber o grau de mestre em Química com a maior honra
e) Assim, gostaria de enfatizar que recebi o grau M. S. em Química com a maior honra.

O texto abaixo, extraído da folha de São Paulo, de 12/01/90, é o assunto das questões 28, 29, 30 e 31. Leia-o atentamente.



MADE IN JAPAN

Every year, Americans salute more and more American flags that weren't made in America. Flags that bear the stars and stripes and little tags reading Made in Japan or Taiwan or Hong Kong.

Those flags aren't the only things with such labels. As low-wage, foreign goods flood the market, American industries shut down. As industries shut down, people lose jobs.

When people lose their jobs, they can't buy the things you make. Chances are if Betsy Ross (the Philadelphia seamstress who made the first American flag for George Washington) were alive today, she'd be standing in line for her unemployment check.

So help yourself and help us by looking for the union label in everything you buy. You can find our label in women's and children's garments.

This label stands for the creativity of American design, the skill of American workmanship, the importance of American jobs.

03. (ITA-91) O texto publicitário que você acabou de ler, defende:

- a) as exportações americanas para o Japão, Taiwan ou Hong-Kong;
b) a bandeira americana confeccionada por Betsy Ross;
c) o excesso de ofertas de emprego nas indústrias norte-americanas;
d) a indústria norte-americana, seus produtos e funcionários;
e) os produtos importados pelos americanos, vindos do Japão, de Taiwan ou de Hong Kong.

04. (ITA-91) O texto pede que o consumidor americano:

- a) compre artigos importados;
b) compre apenas as roupas femininas e infantis fabricadas no Japão, em Taiwan ou em Hong Kong;
c) certifique-se de que está adquirindo um produto americano, verificando a etiqueta;
d) confira a etiqueta para ter certeza de que o produto que está adquirindo não é contrabandeado;
e) evite o consumismo excessivo.

05. (ITA-91) A expressão "So help yourself and help us" retirada do anúncio poderia ser traduzida por:

- a) Então ajude a você mesmo e ajude-nos.
b) Então sirva-se e sirva-nos.
c) Então sirva-se e ajude-nos.
d) Mas ajude a você mesmo e sirva-nos.
e) Mas sirva-se e ajude-nos.

06. (ITA-91) A expressão "foreign goods flood the market", também retirada do anúncio, significa que:

- a) o grande número de estrangeiros é bom para o mercado americano;
b) produtos estrangeiros inundam o mercado interno americano;
c) as enchentes no exterior não são boas para o mercado americano;
d) bons produtos estrangeiros inundam o mercado interno americano;
e) os estrangeiros são bons para o mercado americano.

O texto abaixo, extraído de SERENDIB, vol. 8, no 5, de set-out 1989, é o assunto da questão 32.

(ITA-91) Leia-o com atenção.



Vital Statistics

Size: 65.610 square km

Location: 880 kilometres north of the equator, off the southern tip of India

Capital: Sri Jayewar-denepura Kotte (102.000)
 Commercial capital: Colombo (643.000)
 Population: 16.4 million
 Density: 254 persons per square kilometre
 Life expectancy at birth: 67.6 male; 70.9 female
 Languages: Sinhala, Tamil, English. English is widely spoken throughout Sri Lanka, except in remote villages.
 Literacy rate: 87.2 per cent
 Annual per capita income: US\$360
 Ethnic groups: sinhalese 74 per cent; Tamil is 18,1 per cent; Muslims 7,1 per cent;
 Burghers (descendants from Dutch and Portuguese colonists) and others 0.8 per cent
 Religions: Buddhism 69 per cent;
 Hinduism is 15 per cent;
 Christianity 7 per cent; Islam 7 per cent
 Major exports: tea, rubber, coconut, gemstones, textiles, garments
 Labour force: 46 per cent
 Agriculture; 29 per cent
 Industry and commerce: 19 per cent services

07.(ITA-91) Lendo as informações sobre Sri Lanka, concluímos que:

I - a expectativa de vida é maior para homens que para mulheres.

II - todos os habitantes do país falam inglês.

III - é grande o número de analfabetos.

IV - o grupo étnico Burghers é formado por descendentes de colonizadores dinamarqueses e portugueses.

- a) os itens I, II, III e IV são verdadeiros
 b) os itens I, II, III e IV são falsos;
 c) apenas o III é falso;
 d) apenas o IV é verdadeiro;
 e) apenas o II é verdadeiro.

08. (ITA-91) A alternativa que corretamente preenche a lacuna de:

He is _____ far the most intelligent man I know.

- a) at; b) on; c) in; d) by; e) of.

09. (ITA-91) A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas de

"The aeroplane took _____ _____ six o'clock."

(I) (II)

- é: I II
 a) off at
 b) up in
 c) upwards at
 d) on on
 e) away up

10. (ITA-91) A alternativa que corretamente preenche a lacuna de "Mr. Bernardes will arrive a week _____ today."

- a) on; b) of; c) within; d) in; e) from.

11. (ITA-91) A alternativa que corretamente preenche a lacuna de "Please come to class before 8 a.m. _____."

- a) of now in; b) from now on; c) by now later;
 d) on now on; e) at now after.

12. (ITA-91) A alternativa abaixo que preenche a lacuna de "Buses here never arrive _____ time." DANDO IDÉIA DE PONTUALIDADE é:

- a) on; b) at; c) in; d) by; e) up.

13. (ITA-91) A alternativa abaixo que corretamente preenche as lacunas I e II de:

"_____ what he says, she was born."

(I)

"_____ March 25, 1970."

(II)

- | | |
|--------------------|----|
| I | II |
| a) according to | in |
| b) according with | on |
| c) accordance to | in |
| d) according to | on |
| e) accordance with | in |

14. (ITA-91) A alternativa abaixo que preenche a lacuna de "I ran _____ an old friend of yours yesterday."

DANDO A IDÉIA DE ENCONTRAR-SE POR ACASO é:

- a) into; b) unto; c) out; d) up; e) down.

15. (ITA-91) A alternativa que corretamente preenche a lacuna de "I always go to school _____ foot."

- a), of; b) by; c) at; d) on; e) in.

16. (ITA-91) Assinalar a alternativa em que os tempos primitivos de "to beat" estejam corretos.

Past Tense Past Participie

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| a) beat | beat |
| b) beat | beaten |
| c) bit | bit |
| d) bet | bet |
| e) bit | bitten |

17. (ITA-91) Assinalar a sentença correta:

- a) She cans swim well.
 b) She puts the cloth on the table yesterday.
 c) I must to go now.
 d) It has a book on the table.
 e) He will not let me speak.

18. (ITA-91) A alternativa que corretamente preenche a lacuna de "I _____ reading these books." é:

- a) want; b) would like; c) could;
 d) enjoy; e) ought to.

19. (ITA-91) A alternativa abaixo que contém o verbo que preenchendo a lacuna de "_____ be a good boy!" encerra a idéia de imperativo afirmativo enfático é:

- a) should; b) do; c) have;
 d) may; e) must.

20. (ITA-91) O verbo que corretamente preenche a lacuna de "His body _____ in the cemetery." é:

- a) lays; b) laid; c) lies; d) lain; e) lieu.

Nas questões 46 a 55 escolha a alternativa correta para preencher as lacunas. Um "*" (asterisco) significa que nada deve ser inserido.

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21. (ITA-91) Not many people read ___(I)___ poetry, but quite ___(II)___ few read ___(III)___ novels.

- | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|
| | I | II | III |
| a) | * | a | * |
| b) | the | * | * |
| c) | a | a | * |
| d) | * | * | * |
| e) | a | the | the |

22. (ITA-91) When he was ___(I)___ librarian in Africa he had ___(II)___ higher salary than he has now as ___(III)___ teacher in this country.

- | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|
| | I | II | III |
| a) | * | * | * |
| b) | a | * | the |
| c) | the | * | the |
| d) | a | a | a |
| e) | the | the | the |

23. (ITA-91) ___(I)___ more it rains, ___(II)___ worse ___(III)___ roads will be.

- | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|
| | I | II | III |
| a) | a | the | the |
| b) | the | the | the |
| c) | * | * | the |
| d) | * | the | * |
| e) | a | * | * |

24. (ITA-91) I next went to by ___(I)___ packet of cigarettes. I don't smoke myself, but my wife does and she likes ___(II)___ most expensive ones available; ___(III)___ older she gets ___(IV)___ more demanding she becomes.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | I | II | III | IV |
| a) | * | * | an | a |
| b) | * | the | an | a |
| c) | a | a | the | * |
| d) | the | a | an | a |
| e) | a | the | the | the |

25. (ITA-91) After we had talked for ___(I)___ few minutes, I went home and had ___(II)___ dinner with ___(III)___ my family.

- | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|
| | I | II | III |
| a) | * | a | * |
| b) | the | the | the |
| c) | a | a | the |
| d) | * | the | the |
| e) | a | * | * |

26. (ITA-91) My new watch is _____ my old one.

- a) accurater; b) as accurate as;
 c) so accurate as; d) more accurate as;
 e) accurately.

27. (ITA-91) I am not as good at football as he is, _____?

- a) aren't I; b) is he; c) no; d) am I; e) am.

28. (ITA-91) She asked me if I had ___(I)___ seen a submarine, and I answered I had ___(II)___.

- | | | |
|--|---|----|
| | I | II |
|--|---|----|

- a) ever not
 b) always no
 c) ever no
 d) never yes
 e) already yet

29. (ITA-91) She bought _____ cloth; it will make two sheets.

- a) too; b) enough; c) many; d) such; e) an.

30. (ITA-91) The prisoner tried to conceal the truth _____ the judge.

- a) on; b) by; c) of; d) from; e) behind.

ITA – 1992

As perguntas 31 e 34 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

LODGING

The Language Exchange has arranged special rates and will secure accommodations for the convenience of students. The following rates vary according to season and accommodations and are subject to change without notice.

HOMESTAY

Students are placed with an America family (1) will enjoy the benefits of cultural exchange. One, two or all three daily meals are included, at the student's choice. \$ 565.00 (half board) per four week session.

THE AMERICAN RESIDENCE PROGRAM

The American Residence (2) is within walking distance to The Language Exchange, (3) to beautiful beaches, restaurants and shopping, offers excellent accommodations with very affordable rates. Breakfast and dinner are provided and other amenities include a fitness room, social activities, weekly maid service and transportation within the local area. (4) public transportation is limited in Boca Raton, The Language Exchange English Center recommends this program as a good alternative to the Homestay Program for students (5) do not wish to rent a car. Accommodations are handled through The Language Exchange, two students to a room, and every effort is made to keep nationalities separate (6) encourage the use of English at all times. Students have access to a hotel staff member 24 hours per day. Laundry facilities are available and students have the option of daily maid service at an additional cost.

Rates (April 15 - December 15) (December 16 - April 14)

Monthly	\$ 565.00	\$ 630.00
Weekly	\$ 155.00	\$ 173.00

THE RAMADA HOTEL

Located just two blocks from The Language Exchange, and close to restaurants and shopping. The Ramada offers affordable rates at \$ 65 - \$ 80 per night.

31) (ITA-92) Nas lacunas ocupadas pelos números (1) e (2) poderíamos colocar, respectivamente:

- a) because - which b) and - where
 c) and - which d) because - where

e) however - which.

32) (ITA-92) Nas lacunas ocupadas pelos números (3) e (4) poderíamos colocar respectivamente:

- a) as well as - Furthermore
b) as well as - However c) as well as - Since
d) but - Since e) but - However.

33) (ITA-92) Nas lacunas ocupadas pelos números (5) e (6) poderíamos colocar respectivamente:

- a) who - however b) whose - however
c) whose - in order to d) who - in order to
e) who - because

34) (ITA-92) De acordo com o texto:

- (I) Pode-se ir a pé do "America Residence" para "The Language Exchange English Center".
(II) Há um salão de ginástica no American Residence.
(III) É recomendável alugar um carro para aqueles que optarem pelo alojamento no American Residence.
a) Apenas a I está incorreta;
b) Apenas a II está incorreta;
c) Apenas a III está incorreta;
d) As três afirmativas estão corretas;
e) As três afirmativas estão erradas.

As questões 35 e 36 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

WARREN BEATTY IS BACK

Born in 1937, Warren Beatty grew up in a middle-class home in Arlington, Virginia. His parents were conservative Southern Baptists but they both had artistic leanings. Ira Beatty (the extra "T" was a later Warren addition) had been a violinist, drummer, and band leader but gave up show business to teach; he eventually became a high school principal in Arlington. His wife, Kathlyn Maclean, had wanted to be an actress but settled for a job as drama teacher instead. Their son chose to enter the world they had abandoned, but he would always be tantalised by the academic, intellectual tradition that his parents embraced.

Even as a child Warren was contemplative and withdrawn. His older sister, actress Shirley MacLaine, remembers, "Warren had a private world no-one could penetrate. His bedroom was next to mine when we were growing up, and he had a huge closet where he could hide away and be alone. It had a window and a light fixture, and he'd go in there and write or read for hours. My room was bigger, but I envied his closet. He could shut everyone out.

"Fair Lady"
10/10/90.

35) (ITA-92)

- (I) Warren Beatty foi forçado por seus pais a seguir a carreira artística embora tivesse preferência por atividades acadêmicas e intelectuais.
(II) Warren foi uma criança que, segundo sua irmã, gostava de isolar.
(III) A irmã mais velha de Warren, Shirley MacLaine, invejava o talento artístico e literário do irmão.
a) Apenas a I está correta.
b) Apenas a II está correta.
c) Apenas a III está correta.
d) As três afirmativas estão corretas.
e) As três afirmativas estão erradas.

36) (ITA-92) Segundo o texto:

- (I) O pai de Warren Beatty era diretor de uma escola.
(II) A mãe do ator era professora de teatro.
(III) Os pais de Warren Beatty tinham tendências artísticas.
a) Apenas a I está correta.
b) Apenas a II está correta.
c) Apenas a III está correta.
d) I e a II estão corretas.
e) I, II e III estão corretas.

As questões 37 a 38 se referem ao texto abaixo.

AWARDS

R & D 100 HONORS APPLIED SCIENCE

Good basic science would be nothing more than a laboratory curiosity if it were not for the applied scientist who develops a use for it.

R & D Magazine understands the importance of applied science, and for the past 28 years, it has honored the applied scientist through the R & D 100 awards program.

The program annually recognizes the 100 most significant new technological products, processes, material, and software that were first marketed during the previous calendar year. It also shines the limelight on the people behind the inventions in recognition of the countless hours of dedication it takes to bring a produce to market.

Entry forms for the 1991 R & D 100 competition now are available. This is the first step in selecting the 100 most significant products that were marketed between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1990.

Entries are welcome from all of the science, from industry, from universities, and from backyard inventors. Each entry will be judged by a select panel of scientists from various fields of expertise and by the editor of R & D Magazine.

The 100 winners will be honored at the annual R & D 100 Awards banquet, which will be held at the Chicago Museum of Science & Industry on Sept. 19, 1991.

Deadline for entries is March 1, 1991. For an entry form, call 708/390-2739; fax: 708/390-2618.

Research and Development
Nov, 1990.

37) (ITA-92)

- (I) O principal objetivo do concurso organizado pela revista R & D é o de incentivar a ciência aplicada desenvolvida nas universidades.
(II) Serão selecionados e premiados trabalhos desenvolvidos e comercializados nos últimos 28 anos.
(III) Os trabalhos serão julgados por uma banca formada por cientistas de diversas áreas e pelos editores da revista R & D.
a) Apenas a I está correta.
b) Apenas a II está correta.
c) Apenas a III está correta.
d) As três estão corretas.
e) As três estão erradas.

38) (ITA-92) De acordo com o texto:

- (I) O prêmio do concurso organizado pela revista R & D é atribuído ao invento que chega ao mercado e não ao cientista.
(II) As inscrições podem ser feitas o ano todo, de janeiro a dezembro.



Inglês

Provas

(III) Para se obter um formulário de inscrição é preciso ser assinante da revista.

- a) Apenas a afirmação I é incorreta;
- b) Apenas a afirmação II é incorreta;
- c) Apenas a afirmação III é incorreta;
- d) As três afirmações são incorretas;
- e) As três afirmações são corretas.

39) (ITA-92) A alternativa que corretamente preenche os claros (I), (II), (III) de

I did not receive _____ (I) mail today.

Do you feel _____ (II) better today?

I saw _____ (III) forty workers there.

- a) any, any, any
- b) any, some, any
- c) some, some, some
- d) any, any, some
- e) some, some, any

40) (ITA-92) A alternativa que corretamente preenche os claros (I), (II), (III) de é, respectivamente,

The Declaration of Independence was signed _____ (I) July 4, 1776.

_____ (II) first, I thought you were a thief.

_____ (III) present, I am living in Brazil.

- a) at, at, at
- b) on, at, at
- c) on, by, in
- d) in, in, in
- e) in, by, on

41) (ITA-92) A alternativa que corretamente preenche os claros (I), (II), (III) de:

_____ (I) is not with me is against me.

He is a good friend of _____ (II).

That man _____ (III) name I have forgotten looks like you.

- a) whoever, mine, which
- b) who, my, whose
- c) who, mine, whom
- d) whoever, mine, whose
- e) whomever, mine, of which

42) (ITA-92) A alternativa que corretamente preenche os claros (I), (II), (III) das frases abaixo é

We know that _____ (I) mankind is facing a lot of social problems.

I think that _____ (II) my sister wants to go to _____ (III) university in Europe.

Observação: o uso do asterisco (*) indica ausência de artigo.

- a) *, *, a
- b) *, *, an
- c) the, *, a
- d) the, the, an
- e) the, the, the

43) (ITA-92) A conjunção "IF" em "If you study hard, you will learn English very quickly" pode ser substituída por:

- a) Whether
- b) Otherwise
- c) In spite of
- d) Besides
- e) Provided that

44) (ITA-92) A alternativa que corretamente preenche os claros (I) e (II) de "The _____ (I) you work, the _____ (II) you will earn." É:

- a) much, more
- b) longer, more
- c) much, much
- d) much, longer
- e) longer, much.

45) (ITA-92) A alternativa que corretamente preenche os claros (I), (II), (III) de

Can you _____ (I) me favor ?

I _____ (II) my best to help Alvimar.

I think I can _____ (III) a better job.

- (I) (II) (III)
- a) do do do
- b) do make do
- c) make do make
- d) make make make
- e) make make do.

46) (ITA-92) A alternativa que corretamente preenche os claros (I), (II), (III) de

_____ (I) takes times.

He denied _____ (II) touched my brandy.

I always avoid _____ (III) him.

- (I) (II) (III)
- a) to learn to have meeting
- b) learning to have to meet
- c) learning having meeting
- d) learning having to meet
- e) to learn having to meet.

47) (ITA-92) A alternativa que corretamente preenche os claros (I), (II), (III) de "_____ (I) Alvimar _____ (II) Saboya can swim." é

- a) nor, neither
- b) either, or
- c) not, neither
- d) neither, nor
- e) not, nor

48) (ITA-92) A alternativa que corretamente preenche os claros (I), (II), (III) de "I can not _____ (I) Alvimar _____ (II) his brother: they look alike." é

- a) tell, of
- b) say, of
- c) tell, from
- d) say, from
- e) say, out

49) (ITA-92) A alternativa que corretamente preenche o claro de "One never knows what to expect, _____ (I)?" é

- a) isn't it
- b) does one
- c) one knows
- d) knows one
- e) do we

50) (ITA-92) Assinale a alternativa onde todos os advérbios substituam corretamente as palavras grifadas de

He came **at a late hour**.
He lives **not far from here**.
I can **scarcely** see him.

- a) late, near, hardly b) lately, nearly, hardly
c) lately, near, hard d) late, near, hard
e) late, nearly, hardly

51) (ITA-92) A alternativa que corretamente preenche os claros (I), (II), (III) de

She _____ (I) an angry look at me.
She _____ (II) the picture on the wall.

- Why have you _____ (III) the door?
a) threw, hung, shutted b) threw, hung, shut
c) throwed, hang, shut d) thrown, hanged, shutted
e) threw, hang, shut

52) (ITA-92) Qual expressão substitui corretamente a palavra sublinhada?

"The engineer **resigned** the post to supervisor. He knew he wouldn't be able to cope with all the responsibility alone."

- a) gave out b) gave up c) gave in
b) gave away e) gave back

Nas três questões seguintes (53, 54, 55), escolha a forma correta.

53) (ITA-92) She knows _____ English to understand what he said.

- a) enough b) very c) none
d) lot e) too

54) (ITA-92) He has been living in this town _____ eight years.

- a) since b) longer c) for
d) by e) is

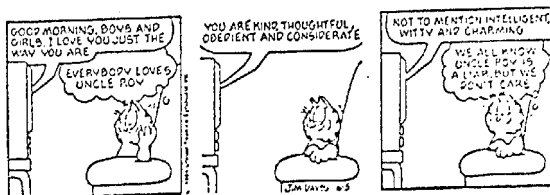
55) (ITA-92) If he is not careful, he will _____ his wallet.

- a) loose b) lose c) miss
d) rob e) beat

ITA - 1993

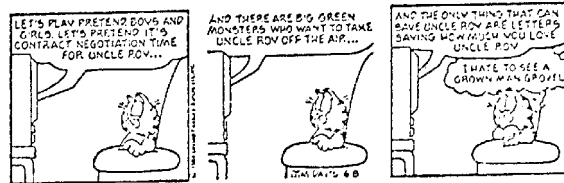
As questões 01 e 02 referem-se aos "Cartoons" abaixo:

01. (ITA-93) Qual dos adjetivos abaixo **não** é mencionado pelo apresentador do programa de TV?



- a) Charmoso d) Gentil
b) Espirituoso e) Organizado
c) Atencioso

02. (ITA-93) As palavras "pretend" e "grovel" no 1º e 3º quadros significam respectivamente:



- a) Pretender e chorar d) Fingir e dizer bobagens
b) Pretender e fingir e) Fingir e humilhar-se
c) Dizer bobagens e fingir

As questões 03 e 04 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

Germany – Cities and Countryside

"... so beautiful has it been". Beautiful – what is beauty? With beauty it is as with happiness, hardly any term can be more subjectively interpreted. If one I to send ten people down the Rhine valley, one II ten different opinions of what is most beautiful in the region.

Deutschland – Prisma, 1986.

03. (ITA-93) As lacunas I e II no texto acima devem ser preenchidas respectivamente por:

- | | |
|---------|----------------|
| I | II |
| a) were | will have got |
| b) is | would have got |
| c) was | will get |
| d) were | would get |
| e) is | would get |

04. (ITA-93) No texto acima a tradução mais adequada para a palavra "hardly" é:

- a) duramente d) provavelmente
b) possivelmente e) excepcionalmente
c) dificilmente

As questões 05 e 06 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

Germany – also a word with I each one subjectively associates other thing. When Heinrich Heine wrote "Germany – a winter tale" he certainly had a different understanding of it than Bismarck, who in 1871 called into life a German nation state II lasted 74 short years. The Germany of Holfmann von Fallersleben, III composed in 1841 on Heligoland the "German Song", was a different one from that of Konrad Adenauer, the first chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Deutschland – Prisma, 1986.

05. (ITA-93) As lacunas de número I, II e III devem ser preenchidas respectivamente por:

- | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| I | II | III |
| a) where | where | who |
| b) that | where | who |
| c) which | that | who |
| d) which | that | which |
| e) where | that | which |

06. (ITA-93) O termo **one** no texto refere-se a:

- a) Holfmann von Fallersleben.
b) German Song.

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- c) Heligoland.
- d) Germany.
- e) Konrad Adenauer.

As questões de 07 a 10 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

While Millions Cheer

"Sometimes I think I should have a mustache or something", muses Ryuichi Sakamoto. "I look too young". Certainly the shy Sakamoto does not appear old enough to have 1) headed his own pop band, 2) made best-selling albums and videos and 3) written scores for films directed by, among others, Pedro Almodóvar and Bernardo Bertolucci – one of which, "The Last Emperor", won Sakamoto an Oscar. All right, he's 40 and has done all this and more.

With a classical-music background, Sakamoto turned to the pop field because "I wanted a bigger audience". It is about to get the biggest. Commissioned to compose the music for the Summer Olympics opening ceremonies in Barcelona on July 25, he will conduct a 20 piece symphony orchestra before millions watching around the world.

TIME, June 22, 1992.

07. (ITA-93) De acordo com o texto acima, Sakamoto é:
- a) músico. d) cantor.
 - b) cineasta. e) produtor.
 - c) ator.
08. (ITA-93) Por que Ryuichi Sakamoto diz "Sometimes I think I should have a mustache or something?"
- a) Para protagonizar o próximo filme.
 - b) Para dar um cunho de seriedade ao seu trabalho.
 - c) Para disfarçar a timidez.
 - d) Para parecer mais velho.
 - e) Para satisfazer Bertolucci e Almodóvar.
09. (ITA-93) A sentença "He is about to get the biggest" refere-se:
- a) Ao público que assistiu ao filme "The Last Emperor".
 - b) Ao número de pessoas que já compraram os álbuns e vídeos de Sakamoto.
 - c) Ao número de pessoas que assistirão à cerimônia de abertura dos jogos olímpicos.
 - d) À audiência aos concertos de música pop de Sakamoto.
 - e) À extensão da sinfonia composta para os jogos olímpicos.
10. (ITA-93) De acordo com o artigo:
- I. A formação musical de Sakamoto é clássica.
 - II. Sakamoto dirigiu o filme "O Último Imperador".
 - III. Sakamoto foi premiado com um Oscar.
- a) Apenas a I é verdadeira.
 - b) Apenas a II é verdadeira.
 - c) Apenas a III é verdadeira.
 - d) Apenas a I e II são verdadeiras.
 - e) Apenas a I e III são verdadeiras.

As questões de 11 a 16 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

In 1944, the U.S. government began a vast project to control the Missouri. Known as the Pick-Sloan plan after the engineers who devised it, the project called for a series of man-made lakes, dams, navigation channels and dikes. Six dams have been completed – four of which are among the largest in world.

The dams, with a I of 93 thousand million cubic meters, provide protection of farmlands from floods, and II supply of water in periods of drought. Better utilization of the Missouri River through water-control projects such as Sloan-Pick ensures Central Basin farmers high yields of wheat and feed grain. Many people who know the Missouri River well doubt that it can ever really be tamed. Yet they know that somehow it must be. For as one Iowa farmer put it: "You can't live on a river that takes your future away".

An Outline of American Geography

Dr. Earl N. Mittleman-USIS.

11. (ITA-93) A lacuna de número I deve ser preenchida por:
- a) Hold capacity. d) Holds capacity.
 - b) Hold's capacity. e) Capacity hold.
 - c) Holding capacity.
12. (ITA-93) A lacuna de número II deve ser preenchida por:
- a) A three year's. d) A third's year.
 - b) A three year. e) A third year's.
 - c) A third years.
13. "Known as the Pick-Sloan plan after the engineers who devised it..." Esta frase, contida no texto, significa que:
- a) O projeto leva o nome dos engenheiros que o conceberam.
 - b) O projeto foi desenvolvido por engenheiros renomados.
 - c) O projeto tornou-se conhecido graças ao nome dos engenheiros que o desenvolveram.
 - d) O nome do projeto foi escolhido pelos engenheiros que o desenvolveram.
 - e) O conhecido projeto de engenharia foi executado por Pick e Sloan.
14. (ITA-93) A expressão "called for" contida no texto, poderia ser substituída por:
- a) recalled d) considered
 - b) initiated e) demanded
 - c) supposed
15. (ITA-93) A frase "six dams have been completed", que dizer que:
- a) Seis represas têm que ser construídas.
 - b) Seis represas já foram construídas.
 - c) Seis represas estão em vias de conclusão.
 - d) Seis represas serão construídas.
 - e) Seis represas estão sendo construídas.
16. (ITA-93) A palavra "tamed" significa:
- a) dragado. d) ignorado.
 - b) despoluído. e) dominado.

c) desviado.

As questões 17 a 19 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

Ten-Minute Aids Test

The U.S. approves a new way to cut out the agony of waiting for an answer.

For those who fear they may be infected with HIV-1, the virus that causes AIDS, the wait between taking a blood test and getting the results can be agonizing. In the U.S. the test must be processed in a laboratory and it can take days for a patient to find out if the deadly virus is spreading throughout his or her body. Last week, I, the Food and Drug Administration approved a new HIV test that gives results in just 10 minutes. It can be run in a doctor's office by someone with minimal training. All it taken in two test tubes, some chemicals, a medicine dropper and a blood sample (all but the last come packaged in a kit). If the solution turns blue, the blood has antibodies to HIV and II has the virus as well. The test is more than 99% accurate, but a positive result has to be confirmed by a more elaborate lab test. That's also the case with conventional HIV exams. And just as with conventional tests, this one should be repeated after six months; the virus can be present for that long before antibodies are detectable.

TIME – June 8, 1992.

17. (ITA-93) A expressão “all but the last”, significa:

- Todos, exceto o último.
- Nenhuma, exceto o último.
- Todos, inclusive o último.
- Todos os últimos.
- O último mais do que todos os outros.

18. (ITA-93) A alternativa que preenche as lacunas I e II corretamente é:

- | I | II |
|-----------------|----------|
| a) nevertheless | however |
| b) although | also |
| c) therefore | although |
| d) although | however |
| e) though | thus |

19. (ITA-93) Segundo o texto:

I. A “Food and Drug Administration” americana aprovou um novo teste HIV em substituição ao teste convencional.

II. As principais vantagens do novo teste HIV são a possibilidade de ser aplicado em consultório médico e a rapidez na obtenção do resultado.

III. O novo teste deve ser aplicado a cada seis meses, pois o seu índice de confiabilidade não atinge 100%.

- As três asserções estão corretas.
- Apenas as asserções I e II estão corretas.
- As asserções I e III estão incorretas.
- As asserções II e III estão incorretas.
- As três asserções estão incorretas.

20. (ITA-93) A alternativa que preenche as lacunas I, II e III corretamente é:

I. “(...) In his acceptance speech last month at the Democratic Convention, Clinton said his mother had held our family, my brother and I, together through tough times...(...)”

II. (...) Clinton enthusiastically concluded his speech to a crowd of 25.000 by saying, “If you want a spring in your step and a song in your heart, you give Al Gore and II a chance to bring America back...)”

III. “(...) wrote Kenneth Dale of West Liun, Oregon, “Give III a break”

TIME – August 31, 1992

- | | I | II | III |
|----|----|----|-----|
| a) | I | I | I |
| b) | I | me | me |
| c) | me | I | I |
| d) | me | I | me |
| e) | me | me | me |

21. (ITA-93) A alternativa que preenche as lacunas abaixo corretamente é:

“Le Carré is not only I spy novelist of this century, but one of II novelists of any kind we have”

In Vanity Fair.

- | | I | II |
|----|------------|------------|
| a) | the finest | better |
| b) | the finest | the best |
| c) | the finer | the better |
| d) | finer | better |
| e) | finer | the better |

As questões de 22 a 24 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

STAR LAKE

Amphitheatre

Coca-Cola Star Lake Welcomes You To LOLLAPALOOZA '92

Some rules guidelines for today's sold out show.

Today's show is completely sold out! Fans without tickets will not be allowed to enter the grounds.

Be prepared to produce your ticket in the parking lot, at the gates and in the amphitheater.

Blankets, binoculars and ponchos are permitted.

Not allowed in the facility are food, beverages, chairs, umbrellas, cameras, recording de vices, back packs, duffel bags, or weapons of any kind. Leave them in your car. You will be checked for these articles at the gates. WARNING: facility uses metal detectors.

There is a no re-entry policy! Thank you for your cooperation. Help us to make this an enjoyable day for all.

Folha de São Paulo – Folhateen,

14.09.92

22. A expressão “sold out” em “Today's show is completely sold out”, significa que:

- Há grande procura de ingressos para o show.
- Os ingressos para o show já estão esgotados.
- O show é um verdadeiro sucesso de bilheteria.
- A venda de ingressos para o show de hoje está sendo efetuada em vários pontos da cidade.
- É indispensável a apresentação do ingresso nos guichês de entrada.

23. (ITA-93) No texto, as expressões “produce” e “parking lot” significam respectivamente:

- produzir, garagem.
- preencher, estacionamento.



Inglês

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- c) preencher, parque.
d) apresentar, parque.
e) apresentar, estacionamento.

24. (ITA-93) Das expressões abaixo, a que melhor traduz o significado do vocábulo "policy" no texto é:
a) policiamento. d) panfletagem política.
b) regulamento. e) segurança.
c) política.

25. (ITA-93) "I like to marry women I I can bent once in a while and II fight back", said a controversial American writer III marriages have ended up in divorce."

As lacunas I, II e III devem ser preenchidas respectivamente por:

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

26. (ITA-93) A frase "For three years I I a feeling that if Chuck II on the plane, it III bombed" foi recentemente pronunciada pela mãe de um agente da CIA morto em acidente aéreo da Pan Am em dezembro de 1978.

TIME, April 27, 1992.

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas.

- | I | II | III |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| a) had | wasn't | wouldn't have been |
| b) have | hadn't been | wouldn't be |
| c) had had | weren't | wouldn't be |
| d) had | weren't | wouldn't had been |
| e) have had | hadn't been | wouldn't have been |

27. (ITA-93) A alternativa que preenche as lacunas I e II corretamente é "The Pan Am plane, flight 103 I on Lockable, Scotland II December 21, 1988"

TIME, April 27, 1992.

- a) felt, in
b) falled, in
c) felt, on
d) fell, in
e) fell, on

28. (ITA-93) Assinale a alternativa correta:

- a) He asked her where in she going to spend her vacation.
b) He asked her where were she going to spend your vacation.
c) He asked her where she were going spend your vacation.
d) He asked her where was she going to spend her vacation.
e) He asked her where she was going to spend her vacation.

29. (ITA-93) A alternativa que preenche as lacunas I, II, III corretamente é "When his wife walked in, Mark I the

newspaper on the table and II from his chair to III her the good news".

- a) laid, rose, tell
b) lay, raised, say
c) lie, rise, tell
d) lay, raise, say
e) laid, raised, tell

30. (ITA-93) A alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna abaixo é "The manager told his secretary _____ to mail the letters."

- a) Not forget. d) Not forgetting.
b) Not to forget. e) To not forget.
c) Don't forget.

ITA - 1994

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

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

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

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

VIS À VIS, Sept. 92.

01. (ITA-94) A expressões "work out" and "gave up", sublinhadas no texto, poderiam ser substituídas respectivamente por:

- a) turn out, surrendered
b) come to, started from scratch
c) come up, gave way
d) take up, turned down
e) took out, postponed

02. (ITA-94) A expressão "to make ends meet" na frase "Both men (...) were forced to take restaurant jobs to make ends meet" (nas linhas 3, 4 e 5) quer dizer:

- a) encerrar um negócio
b) mudar de atividade
c) quitar débitos contraídos em um negócio
d) cobrir as despesas essenciais
e) manter um outro negócio

03. (ITA-94) A frase "We decided to make one more go of it", nas linhas 5 e 6, significa que:

- a) decidiram trabalhar em restaurantes

- b) decidiram tentar um novo negócio
- c) decidiram reforçar o orçamento
- d) ampliaram os negócios
- e) decidiram tentar a vida em outra parte.

04. (ITA-94) De acordo com o texto, a irmã de Tuntisak:

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

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

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

05. (ITA 94) Assinale a opção cujo significado mais se aproxima àquele da segunda oração do parecer:

- a) they should have failed for good
- b) they must have failed for good
- c) they might have failed for good
- d) they will have failed for good
- e) they would have failed for good

06. (ITA 94) A expressão “for good”, no parecer acima, poderia ser substituída por:

- a) definitely
- b) for a good reason
- c) for lack of decision
- d) intentionally
- e) for better

Parecer 2. “This year might be the first one in which the value of free trade is being questioned. Until now, its value was taken for granted.”

07. (ITA 94) A expressão “was taken for granted”, poderia ser substituída por:

- a) was taken as a given
- b) was considered great
- c) was misunderstood
- d) was considered unimportant
- e) was taken as inappropriate

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

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

Its founder was one of the greatest collectors of all time, Sir Hans Sloane, a fashionable physician in Queen Anne’s London. Sloane assembled an immense private collection of plants, fossils, minerals, zoological,

anatomical and pathological specimens, antiquities and artificial curiosities, prints, drawings, coins, books and manuscripts. When he died in 1753 at the age of ninety-two this collection, comprising some 80.000 objects, was by the terms of his will offered to the nation in return for the provision of a suitable repository and the payment of 20.000 to his heirs.

British Museum Guide & Map

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

08. (ITA-94) Hans Slone, fundador do British Museum era:

- a) fisioterapeuta
- b) físico
- c) médico
- d) filósofo
- e) arqueólogo

09. (ITA-94) Assinale a alternativa incorreta:

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

Veja tradução do texto.

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

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

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

Alonso & Finn, Fundamental University Physics

Addison Wesley 1969

10. (ITA-94) O termo que preenche a lacuna I é:

- a) to think.
- b) think.
- c) thought.
- d) thinking.
- e) having thought.

11. (ITA-94) Os termos que preenchem corretamente as lacunas II e III respectivamente são:

- a) the better, the easier
- b) the best, the easiest
- c) the better, the easiest
- d) the best, the easier
- e) the best, the more easy

12. (ITA-94) O termo que preenche a lacuna IV corretamente é:



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- a) the others. d) any other.
b) other. e) others.
c) another.

13. (ITA-94) Assinale a alternativa **correta**:

I. O texto é dirigido a alunos de graduação em Ciências Exatas.

II. Segundo os autores, a assimilação das leis da Física é sempre um processo lento e doloroso.

III. Os conceitos e idéias apresentados no livro provavelmente se tornarão parte da maneira de pensar do aluno.

- a) as três asserções estão corretas.
b) as três asserções estão erradas.
c) apenas a I está errada.
d) apenas a II está errada.
e) apenas a III está errada.

Bright Ideas

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

TIME, August 22, 1993

14. (ITA-94) A conjunção "however" poderia ser substituída por:

- a) otherwise. d) thus.
b) though. e) furthermore.
c) therefore.

Idéias Brilhantes

Ah, a comida... Por 78 dólares, a KLM, Linhas Aéreas Reais Holandesas, oferece um serviço de ida e volta a quaisquer uma de cerca de 20 cidades européias. Há um porém, entretanto. A KLM escolhe o destino, leva o passageiro até lá e o traz imediatamente de volta. Oficialmente, os passageiros não entram no país para o qual voaram, mas eles realmente ganham milhagem aérea de passageiros que viajam com frequência e podem comprar nas lojas livres de impostos antes de reembarcar. A KLM chama seus vôos de "passeios misteriosos"; cerca de cinco mil pessoas por ano fazem essas viagens aparentemente sem sentido, que têm como finalidade obter rendimento de lugares que, de outra maneira, ficariam vazios. "Acho que é ótimo", disse um turista misterioso que viajou recentemente. "A comida é um dos pontos altos".

Time, 22 de agosto, 1993.

15. (ITA-94) De acordo com o texto:

I. O preço da passagem de ida e volta no esquema descrito no texto é 156 dólares.

II. Segundo o esquema descrito, a companhia aérea não auferiu lucro direto; seu objetivo é exclusivamente promocional.

III. O esquema montado pela KLM é mais conveniente aos que viajam a negócios do que aos que pretendem fazer turismo.

- a) apenas a asserção I está correta.
b) apenas a asserção II está correta.
c) apenas a asserção III está correta.
d) as três asserções estão corretas.
e) as três asserções estão incorretas.

16. (ITA-94) No plano da KLM descrito no texto, as viagens podem ser consideradas "mindless" porque:

I. O passageiro pode fazer compras no "free shop"
II. O passageiro não escolhe sua destinação.
III. O passageiro tem crédito em milhagem para uma próxima viagem.

IV. O passageiro não entra no país de destino.

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

- a) apenas as asserções I, III e V estão corretas.
b) apenas as asserções II e IV estão corretas.
c) apenas as asserções I, IV e V estão corretas.
d) apenas as asserções II e V estão corretas.
e) apenas a asserção V está correta.

17. (ITA-94) A KLM "Dutch Royal Airlines" é uma companhia aérea:

- a) Alemã. d) Escocesa.
b) Dinamarquesa. e) Sueca.
c) Holandesa.

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

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

18. (ITA-94) A opção que melhor preenche as lacunas I e II respectivamente:

- a) house, was d) houses, would be
b) housing, were e) housing, was
c) home, had to be

19. (ITA-94) Assinale o provérbio que melhor traduz a opinião do leitor:

- a) Where there's will there's a way.
b) Make do with what you have.
c) Charity begins at home.
d) God help those who help themselves.
e) Give and you will be rewarded.

20. (ITA-94) "She is characteristically careful, efficient and punctual. **She is also highly dependable**". Na frase acima, extraída de uma carta, o termo "dependable" pode ser traduzido por:

- a) Dependente. b) Confiante.
c) Determinada. d) Confiável.
e) Desconfiada.

21. (ITA-94) Assinale a alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I, II e III, respectivamente:

The girl to _____ spoke is your classmate.
That is the teacher _____ car was stolen.
The room _____ window is broken will be cleaned tomorrow.

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

22. (ITA-94) Assinale a alternativa incorreta:

- a) John wants to buy both the video and the TV set.
b) John doesn't want to buy either the video or the TV set.
c) John wants to buy neither the video nor the TV set.
d) John wants to buy either the video or the TV set.
e) John doesn't want to buy neither the video nor the TV set.

23. (ITA-94) 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 d) an, -, -
b) -, -, a e) the, -, -
c) a, a, the

24. (ITA-94) Assinale a opção em que todas as palavras rimem:

- a) fear, bear, pear. d) heard, neared, beard.
b) dose, rose, lose. e) threat, debt, met.
c) hiccough, through, though.

25. (ITA-94) Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas I, II e III respectivamente:

"I Jesus to name his twelve Apostles today, I have no doubt he would include women among them".

The smuggler demands that he II to call his lawyer.

The boy denied III at the test.

- a) Was, is allowed, cheating
b) Were, be allowed, cheating
c) Had, is allowed, have cheated
d) Is, be allowed, to cheat
e) Had, be allowed, cheat

26. (ITA-94) A sentença "He asked me to write about anything but business", significa que:

- a) He doesn't want me to write about business.
b) He wants me to keep him informed about business.
c) Anything concerning business would interest him.
d) He doesn't like reading business letters.
e) He'd rather talk than read about business.

27. (ITA-94) Assinale a opção que melhor preenche a lacuna da frase abaixo: "It will be a historic day for South Africa when _____ the opportunity to make fundamental political decisions about their future".

Moses Tebogo Scate
TIME, July 5, 1993.

- a) it is given to blacks. d) is given the blacks.
b) they give the blacks. e) they've given blacks.
c) blacks are given.

28. (ITA-94) As cinco sentenças que se seguem foram inspiradas em diálogos extraídos do livro *The Firm* de John Grisham. Assinale a alternativa gramaticalmente correta:

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

29. (ITA-94) Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas I, II, III e IV, respectivamente:

He was good I convincing people.

To be busy is the best escape II unhappiness.

He was sad III the death of his mother.

We must agree IV a plan of action for next semester.

- a) in, of, with, with
b) about, of, for, about
c) in, for, in, with
d) about, to, with, in
e) at, from, at, on

30. (ITA-94) A alternativa que preenche corretamente a sentença a seguir é: "I appreciate _____ my family."

- a) your helping. d) you helping.
b) your help. e) you to help.
c) you help.

ITA - 1995

As questões **01** e **02** referem-se ao parágrafo abaixo:

"There are 16,000 registered home-built planes flying in this country, more than double the number 10 years ago. Several factors brought this state of affairs about. In the past decade, several huge adverse product liability judgments and some ill-advised marketing decisions vastly inflated the price of mass-produced light planes – which is to say, Cessnas, Pipers and Beechcraft. Right now, the cheapest single-engine Beechcraft sells for \$256,000; a much snazzier kit plane can be had – albeit disassembled – for about \$30,000. The \$700,000 BD-10 is the priciest, highest-performance expression of this trend"

(Extracted from "Build Them, Fly Them" by A. Meisler –**The New York Times Magazine** May 22, 1994)

01. (ITA-95) De acordo com o texto:



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- I. Em 1984 existiam nos Estados Unidos pelo menos 8.000 aviões de montagem caseira.
II. A inflação da última década elevou o custo final de aviões industrializados.
III. O preço final de um avião de montagem caseira varia de trinta a duzentos e cinquenta e seis mil dólares.
a) Todas as asserções estão corretas.
b) Todas as asserções estão incorretas.
c) Apenas a I está correta.
d) Apenas a II está correta.
e) Apenas a III está correta.

02. (ITA-95) A expressão “**this trend**”, sublinhada no texto, refere-se a:
a) kit plane. d) Cessnas.
b) BD-10 plane. e) Piper.
c) The single engine Beechcraft.

As questões de **03 a 06** referem-se ao parágrafo abaixo:

“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. Most of the soldiers of the Seventh Army in Normandy belonged to static divisions. They were _____ (I) too old _____ (II) too young for the war elsewhere, or had been wounded, or were not German at all but Soviet Central Asians who preferred _____ (III) coat _____ (IV) in a prison camp”.

(Extracted from **TIME** – June 6, 1994)

03. (ITA-95) As lacunas I e II devem ser preenchidas respectivamente por:
a) or - or. d) neither - nor.
b) neither - or. e) nor - nor.
c) either - or.

04. (ITA-95) As lacunas III e IV devem ser preenchidas respectivamente por:
a) to turn – to starve. d) turning – to starving.
b) turn – than starve. e) to turning – to starving.
c) turning – to starving.

05. (ITA-95) De acordo com o texto:
I. Os soldados soviéticos da Ásia Central preferiam aliar-se às tropas de Hitler a lutar do lado das forças aliadas.
II. Os soldados que defenderam a Normandia eram oriundos da Rússia, da Itália e de Pas-de-Calais, na França.
III. Hitler acreditava mais provável o ataque das forças aliadas à Rússia e à Itália do que à França.
a) Apenas a afirmação I está correta.
b) Apenas as afirmações I e II estão incorretas.
c) Apenas a afirmação III está correta.
d) Todas as afirmações estão corretas.
e) Nenhuma das afirmações está correta.

06. (ITA-95) O pronome demonstrativo “**those**”, sublinhado no texto, 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.

07. (ITA-95) “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”

As questões **08 a 11** referem-se ao texto abaixo:

“‘Manic, crazy and angry’, murmurs Stone Gossard, running his hands through his closely cropped hair. He’s talking about early Pearl Jam gigs, and how their first tour felt. We’re sitting in the back of the band’s tour bus on a cool desert night in Phoenix, where the band has just finished another musically and emotionally compelling show. “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.”

It’s clear that Gossard and the rest of Pearl Jam no longer want to rely ... anger and craziness to drive the band. “On the first tour we might have lost ourselves that way, and it could have sounded like a wall of shit to some people. Now we’re finding a new way to groove, through getting more confident as a band. We’re looking for a new balance between losing ourselves and locking in, while still being conscious of the song”.

(Guitar World – March, 1994)

08. (ITA-95) O significado da palavra “weird”, sublinhada no texto é:
a) estranho. d) desesperador.
b) assustador. e) gratificante.
c) emocionante.

09. (ITA-95) A palavra “Yet”, também sublinhada no texto, poderia ser substituída por:
a) Furthermore. d) Already.
b) And. e) Rather.
c) Nevertheless.

10. (ITA-95) A preposição que deve acompanhar o verbo “rely”, sublinhado no texto, é:
a) at. b) on. c) in. d) for. e) with.

11. (ITA-95) Lendo o trecho acima em sua totalidade, podemos dizer que ele é sobre:
a) o show do grupo Pearl Jam em Fênix.
b) a primeira “tournée” do grupo Pearl Jam.
c) a reação da platéia aos shows do Pearl Jam.
d) Stone Gossard, o guitarrista do grupo Pearl Jam.
e) a evolução do grupo Pearl Jam.

As questões **12 a 15** referem-se ao texto abaixo:

"Astronomers are used _____ (I) all kinds of wild things in outer space – black holes, colliding galaxies, stars spinning hundreds of times a second, even a _____ (II) comet now on its way to smashing into Jupiter. Still, the giant glowing hoops that showed up in a Hubble Space Telescope picture released last week prompted veteran sky watchers to chatter like awestruck kids. "It's bizarre", said Christopher Burrows of the Space Telescope Science Institute in Baltimore, Maryland "It's the neatest thing I've ever seen".

It's also among the most puzzling. Two huge hoops-each a few _____ (III) in diameter – and a brighter, smaller ring are surrounding the site of a supernova, an exploding star _____ (IV) violent death was recorded by astronomers in 1987. For millenniums before the blast, Burrows and his colleagues believe the terminally ill star had been gushing out great volumes of gas, _____ (V) formed an hour-glass-shape "bubble". (The bubble would ordinarily have been spherical, except that the gas around its equator was especially thick and slow-moving and thus stayed relatively close to the supernova). Then, when the star blew up, the flash of light made the gas glow. Most of the bubble is shining too faintly to be seen at all, but the small central ring is made of dense gas that is unusually bright".

(By Michael D. Lemonick – **TIME** May 30, 1994)

12. (ITA-95) A lacuna (I) deve ser preenchida por:

- a) Find. b) To find. c) Finding.
d) To finding. e) Found.

13. (ITA-95) As lacunas II e III devem ser preenchidas, respectivamente, por:

- a) 21-pieces, light-years
b) 21 piece, light-year
c) 21 pieces, light-year
d) 21 pieces, light-years
e) 21-piece, light-years

14. (ITA-95) Os pronomes que devem preencher as lacunas IV e V, respectivamente, são:

- a) whose, where b) that, which
c) which, that d) whose, which
e) that, where

15. (ITA-95) De acordo com o texto, o que surpreendeu os astrônomos na imagem detectada pelo telescópio foi:

- a) o feixe de luz deixado por uma supernova cuja explosão foi registrada há mais de seis anos.
b) a emissão de grandes volumes de gases por uma supernova.
c) o formato da bolha criada pelos gases emitidos por uma supernova.
d) a incandescência dos gases emitidos pela supernova.
e) a formação de três anéis luminosos, com anos-luz de diâmetro, ao redor do lugar ocupado pela supernova.

16. (ITA-95) A melhor forma de se concluir a sentença abaixo 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. d) Do not overdress.
b) To do not overdress. e) Not overdress.
c) Not to overdress.

17. (ITA-95) O termo "seldom", sublinhado no trecho abaixo, poderia ser substituído por:

"As an American Express Cardmember, 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. d) Usually.
b) Rarely. e) Always.
c) Often.

As questões 18 e 19 referem-se ao parágrafo abaixo:

**The University of Warwick
Faculty of Science
Engineering**

The Department of Engineering is one of the _____ (I) of its type in the UK and is currently undergoing rapid expansion. There are approximately 65 academic staff, 70 research staff and over 600 postgraduates following MSc courses or undertaking research. The large and internationally-recognised Centres for Microengineering and Metrology and for Advanced Manufacturing Technology are part of the Department. Strong research teams also exist in electronics (especially high integrity systems and digital vision systems), advanced materials assessment and characterisation, control engineering and development studies. In the 1986 UGC review, the research of the department was judged "outstanding" and in the 1989 UFC review the department was given a rating of 5 – the _____ (II) category. There is a strong tradition of research in close co-operation with industry.

18. (ITA-95) As lacunas I e II devem ser preenchidas respectivamente por:

- a) Larger, higher b) Largest, most high
c) Largest, highest d) More large, more high
e) Most large, highest

19. (ITA-95) Assinale a alternativa **incorreta**:

- a) O Departamento de Engenharia da Universidade de Warwick desenvolve pesquisas na área de sistemas de visão digital.
b) As pesquisas na área de metrologia são desenvolvidas pelo Departamento de Engenharia da Universidade de Warwick.
c) Existem seiscentos alunos nos cursos de mestrados da Universidade de Warwick.
d) O Departamento de Engenharia da Universidade de Warwick mantém cooperação com a indústria.
e) A Universidade de Warwick fica no Reino Unido.

As questões 20 a 22 referem-se ao parágrafo abaixo:

"Often an experiment goes wrong because the effect being measured is caused by something other than that assumed. For example, the reading on a balance depends not only on the weights in the pan, but also on whether there is enough draught in the pan, but also on whether there is enough draught in the room. The measurement of the length of an object depends not only on estimating which mark on the steel ruler is the appropriate one, but also on whether the temperature at the time of making the reading was the same as that when the ruler was inscribed – if not, the overall length of the ruler has changed. A chemist investigating the



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properties of a substance may find his conclusions completely invalidated by the presence of a tiny trace of impurity in the sample under test. Hence, in all quantitative chemical work the purification of the materials is a routine requirement, unless a satisfactory level of purity is guaranteed by a reputable manufacturer".

(Extracted from **The Handling of Experimental Data**, prepared by Science Foundation Course Team – The Open University Press, 1970)

20. (ITA-95) De que forma a sentença "the reading on a balance depends not only on the weights in the pan, but also on whether there is a draught in the room", retirada do texto acima, poderia ser reescrita?

- a) The reading on a balance depends both on the weights in the pan and on whether there is a draught in the room.
- b) The reading on a balance depends either on the weights in the pan or on whether there is a draught in the room.
- c) The reading on a balance depends neither on the weights in the pan nor on whether there is a draught in the room.
- d) The reading on a balance does not depend on the weights in the pan or on whether there is a draught in the room.
- e) The reading on a balance does not depend neither on the weights in the pan nor on whether there is a draught in the room.

21. (ITA-95) Esta questão refere-se às asserções abaixo:

- I. A presença de uma pequena impureza pode invalidar uma experiência.
 - II. A purificação dos materiais utilizados em experiências químicas é um pré-requisito de rotina, mesmo quando um fabricante de renome fornece garantias quanto ao material utilizado.
 - III. Se a temperatura ambiente, ao se efetuar uma medida com uma régua de aço, não for a mesma de quando a régua foi calibrada, a leitura da medida estará incorreta.
- a) Apenas as asserções I e II são verdadeiras.
 - b) Apenas as asserções II e III são verdadeiras.
 - c) Apenas as asserções I e III são verdadeiras.
 - d) Apenas a I é verdadeira.
 - e) Apenas a II é verdadeira.

22. (ITA-95) As expressões "goes wrong" e "under test", sublinhadas no texto, poderiam ser traduzidas respectivamente por:

- a) é mal sucedida, em teste
- b) é mal sucedida, que será testada
- c) é mal conduzida, que foi testada
- d) é mal conduzida, em teste
- e) é mal conduzida, que será testada

23. (ITA-95) Qual é, respectivamente, a função gramatical das palavras "kidnapping", "country" e "engineer" no contexto da sentença abaixo?

"The kidnapping of a young man on a country road in Oxfordshire is but the first brutal step in the explosive plot to engineer the president's destruction".

- a) verbo, substantivo, substantivo
- b) substantivo, adjetivo, substantivo
- c) substantivo, adjetivo, verbo
- d) verbo, substantivo, verbo
- e) verbo, adjetivo, substantivo

24. (ITA-95) Assinale a alternativa que melhor traduz a sentença abaixo:

"The researcher is said to have exposed his assistants to a deadly virus"

- a) Disseram ao pesquisador que seus assistentes haviam sido expostos a um vírus mortal.
- b) O pesquisador é julgado por ter exposto seus assistentes a um vírus mortal.
- c) O pesquisador admite ter exposto seus assistentes a um vírus mortal.
- d) Dizem que o pesquisador expôs seus assistentes a um vírus mortal.
- e) Os assistentes do pesquisador dizem ter sido expostos a um vírus mortal.

25. (ITA-95) A descrição do experimento abaixo refere-se a que tipo de medida?

"If the thickness of a sheet of paper is measured with a micrometer screw-gauge, the pressure exerted by the jaws of the gauge squashes the paper and so reduces its thickness."

- a) Comprimento.
- b) Largura.
- c) Largura.
- d) Densidade.
- e) Peso.

26. (ITA-95) A alternativa que melhor preenche a lacuna abaixo é "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.

As questões 27 a 30 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

Scientists have been talking about producing better foods _____ (I) genetic engineering ever since the technology first became available more than 20 years ago. Now, after decades of biotech setbacks and controversy, American consumers finally have something they can sink their teeth into. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) last week endorsed as safe the first genetically altered food to be sold to consumers – a tomato called the Flavr Savr and billed as offering "summer taste" all year long. The biotech industry immediately hailed the government decision as the breakthrough it had been waiting for. "This is a real shot in the arm", says Roger Salquist, Calgene's chief executive officer. "It validates the company's science."

But the new tomato is also a fat target for critics of biotechnology. (...) "The middle class is moving in the direction of organic, healthy food's", says Rifkin, "The last thing they want to hear about is gene-spliced tomatoes".

(Adapted from **TIME**, May 30, 1994)

27. (ITA-95) A preposição que preenche a lacuna I corretamente é:

- a) By. b) For. c) Over. d) Through. e) With.

28. (ITA-95) O sabor do tomate Flavr Savr é associado a que estação do ano?

- a) Primavera. d) Inverno.
b) Verão. e) O texto não menciona.
c) Outono.

29. (ITA-95) Esta questão refere-se às asserções abaixo:

I. A classe média americana é consumidora em potencial de produtos alimentícios desenvolvidos através da biotecnologia.

II. A tecnologia para a produção de alimentos através da engenharia genética existe há mais de duas décadas.

III. A FDA referendou o Flavr Savr.

- a) Apenas a I está errada.
b) Apenas a II está errada.
c) Apenas a III está errada.
d) As três asserções estão corretas.
e) As três asserções estão erradas.

30. (ITA-95) O que Roger Saluist quis dizer com a frase "This a real shot in the arm"?

- a) Que a comercialização de um tomate produzido através da utilização da engenharia genética é um tiro no escuro.
b) Que a produção do Flavr Savr pode trazer riscos à indústria da biotecnologia.
c) Que a comercialização do Flavr Savr pode representar um grande impulso à indústria genética.
d) Que a produção de Flavr Savr compromete a utilização da tecnologia aplicada à indústria alimentícia.
e) Que a produção de Flavr Savr pode provocar alterações genéticas no corpo humano.

ITA - 1996

As questões de 01 a 04 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

Hurried executives may shoehorn an occasional squash game or round of golf into their overscheduled lives. Office clerks may sometimes trade a quick bite for a gym class during lunch hours. But if they want to get more out of their exercise routine than a competitive attitude or a least, that is the conclusion of a Harvard study. (...) The research (...) found that those who exercised vigorously almost every day lived longer than those who broke a sweat only once or twice a week. Half-hearted huffing wasn't enough to make a difference, says Dr. I-Min Lee, who led the study. "It does not add years to your life". (...) Several studies over the past few decades have associated regular exercise with longer life. Yet it has not always been easy to separate the positive effects of exercise from those of other healthy habits. Active people, after all, tend to eat right, keep their weight down and shun tobacco. Furthermore, many of the surveys have been so broadly based that they may have included people who were already ill, and therefore less likely to be active.

(TIME – May 1, 1995)

O texto abaixo serve de base para as questões de 01 a 04:

Os executivos muito ocupados podem entremear um jogo esporádico de 'squash' ou uma partida de golfe em suas vidas de muitos compromissos. Funcionários de escritórios, às vezes, podem trocar uma refeição rápida por uma aula de ginástica na hora do almoço. Mas, se eles quiserem se beneficiar mais da sua rotina de exercícios do que apenas ter uma atitude competitiva ou uma aparência mais esbelta, terão que apertar o passo. Pelo menos, esta é a conclusão de um estudo de Harvard (...). A pesquisa (...) revelou que eles que se exercitaram vigorosamente quase todos os dias viveram mais do que aqueles que "malhavam" apenas uma ou duas vezes por semana. Exercitar-se sem muito empenho não era o bastante para fazer alguma diferença, diz o Dr. I-Min Lee, que conduziu o estudo. "Não acrescenta anos à sua vida".

(...) Vários estudos nas últimas décadas associaram o exercício regular com maior longevidade. No entanto, nem sempre foi fácil separar os efeitos positivos do exercício de outros hábitos saudáveis. Afinal de contas, pessoas ativas tendem a alimentar-se corretamente, a manter baixo peso e a evitar o fumo. Além do mais, muitas das pesquisas foram tão abrangentes, que podem ter incluído pessoas que já estavam doentes e, portanto, com menor probabilidade de serem ativas.

(TIME, 1/5/1995)

01. (ITA-96) De acordo com o texto:

I. Exercícios físicos contribuem para a longevidade apenas quando são "puxados" e praticados com grande frequência.

II. A prática de exercícios físicos pode ajudar a desenvolver uma atitude de competitividade.

III. Exercícios físicos influem positivamente na estética (corporal), ainda que não seja muito "puxados", nem praticados diariamente.

- a) Apenas a afirmação I está correta.
b) Apenas a afirmação II está correta.
c) Apenas as afirmações I e III estão corretas.
d) Todas as afirmações estão corretas.
e) Todas as afirmações estão incorretas.

02. (ITA-96) Ainda de acordo com o texto:

a) A agenda sobrecarregada dos executivos privados da prática de esportes.

b) Exercícios físicos não são eficientes quando dissociados de outros hábitos saudáveis.

c) Pode-se afirmar que a prática regular de exercícios físicos garante saúde e longevidade.

d) O resultado de vários estudos visando estabelecer relação entre prática de exercícios físicos e longevidade pode estar comprometido pela falta de homogeneidade da amostra utilizada.

e) Exercícios físicos podem ajudar na recuperação de pessoas debilitadas.

03. (ITA-96) A expressão "to break a sweat" no trecho "lived longer than those who broke a sweat only once or twice a week", significa":

- a) Permitir intervalos entre as sessões semanais de ginástica.
b) Praticar exercícios físicos moderados.
c) Participar de eventos esportivos.
d) Fazer Cooper.



Inglês

Provas

e) "Malhar".

04. (ITA-96) A frase "to trade a quick bite for a gym class", sublinhada no texto, significa:

- tomar uma refeição rápida ao meio-dia para que haja tempo para uma sessão de ginástica.
- substituir um rápido almoço por uma sessão de ginástica.
- não comprometer uma sessão de ginástica no início da tarde com uma refeição muito pesada ao meio-dia.
- deixar de comparecer a uma sessão de ginástica no intervalo do almoço.
- comer apressadamente e correr para uma academia de ginástica.

O trecho abaixo foi extraído de uma reportagem da revista **Vox** (abril, 1995), sobre a atriz **Demi Moore**. Leia-o e responda às questões de **05** e **06**.

"Nicknamed 'Gimme Moore' for her reported diva-like behaviour, Demi has a reputation as a formidable, icycold, ambitious cookie who demands endless script changes, and even had the tenacity to have the director ousted from "Mortal Thoughts" a few years back.

"I'm not a diva", she insists, in that famous raspy voice. 'I'm sure there are people who think I'm a bitch, but all I do is strive for perfection. I expect others to work as hard as me but I'm not demanding to an unreasonable degree".

O texto seguinte serve de base para as questões **05** e **06**:

Apelidada de "Gimme Moore" (Dê-me mais) por seu comportamento assumido de diva, Demi goza da reputação de ser uma pessoa terrível, fria e ambiciosa, que exige intermináveis mudanças de roteiro e, teve até mesmo, a ousadia de mandar tirar o diretor de **Mortal Thoughts** alguns anos atrás.

"Não sou uma diva", insiste ela, naquela famosa voz áspera. "Tenho certeza de que há pessoas que pensam que sou uma peste, mas tudo que faço é esforçar-me em busca da perfeição. Espero que os outros trabalhem tanto quanto eu, mas não sou exigente demais".

05. (ITA-96) Segundo o texto:

- Demi Moore é uma atriz formidável.
 - O diretor de Mortal Thoughts precisou desviar-se do 'script' original para ajustá-lo ao gosto de Demi.
 - O comportamento que evoca uma deusa rendeu a Demi o apelido de Gimme Moore.
- As três afirmações estão corretas.
 - Apenas a afirmação I está correta.
 - Apenas as afirmações II e III estão corretas.
 - Apenas a afirmação II está correta.
 - Apenas a afirmação III está correta.

06. (ITA-96) Com as informações extraídas do texto acima, você poderia dizer que Demi Moore:

- é gentil e querida por seus colegas de trabalho.
- reconhece suas limitações mas tenta superá-las.
- é perfeccionista mas compreensiva e cooperativa.

- é perfeccionista e exigente.
- é ambiciosa mas leal.

As questões de **07** a **12** referem-se ao texto abaixo, extraído de um panfleto:

Just your signature can open a world of privileges

As an American Express Cardmember, you will enjoy a relationship with us that goes beyond the ordinary. You will be treated as a member, not a number. And you'll receive the respect and recognition seldom found today

Membership has its privileges.**24 horas a day**

You have a direct line to a _____ (I) – and _____ (II) – American Express staff member, through our 24-Hour Customer Service toll-free hotline. We don't believe your needs should have to wait just because it's 2 o'clock in the morning. And, _____ (III) just call our 24-Hour Card Replacement, and we'll _____ (IV) a new one in your hands usually by the end of the next business day.

Cardmembers enjoy financial freedom

As a cardmember, you enjoy worldwide purchasing power, and the advantage of no preset spending limit. Your purchases are approved based upon the spending and payment patterns you establish, and your personal resources. And because you pay in full each month, you won't be faced with added finance charges (which are no longer fully deductible under the new tax law).

07. (ITA-96) Determine a opção que preenche corretamente as lacunas I e II.

- qualified, understanding
- qualifying, understanding
- qualified, understood
- qualifying, understood
- qualifying, understand

08. (ITA-96) Na coluna III omitiu-se uma oração. Preencha-a com a opção que representa a melhor redação.

- If you need a lost or stolen card replaced.
- If you need replace a lost or stolen card.
- If a lost or stolen card needs to replace.
- If it is needed to replace a lost or stolen card.
- If a lost or stolen card needs to be replaced by us.

09. (ITA-96) O verbo que deve completar a lacuna IV é:

- Send
- Give
- Take
- Have
- Bring

10. (ITA-96) A palavra "because", em destaque no texto, poderia ser substituída por:

- While
- How
- Like
- Since
- For

11. (ITA-96) A expressão "goes beyond the ordinary" tem o significado aproximado de:

- is seldom found.
- receives respect and recognition.

- c) enjoys a relationship.
 d) enjoys worldwide purchasing power.
 e) is treated as a member.

12. (ITA-96) De acordo com o panfleto:

I. O American Express repõe em 24 horas cartões extraviados, sem cobrar para tanto qualquer taxa de seus clientes.

II. Com o cartão American Express você pode comprar em qualquer lugar do mundo.

III. O portador do American Express tem crédito totalmente ilimitado.

IV. Despesas decorrentes de financiamento como o cartão de crédito podiam, anteriormente, ser totalmente deduzidas de imposto.

- a) Apenas as afirmações I e II estão corretas.
 b) Todas as afirmações estão corretas.
 c) Todas as afirmações estão incorretas.
 d) Apenas as afirmações II e IV estão corretas.
 e) Apenas a afirmação I está incorreta.

13. (ITA-96) O assunto tratado na frase a seguir relaciona-se com o do texto anterior. 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 d) will be
 b) are e) be
 c) is

14. (ITA-96) A frase que você acabou de ler na questão 13 é parte de:

- a) um aviso. d) um anúncio.
 b) um memorando. e) uma requisição.
 c) um ofício.

15. (ITA-96) A frase abaixo foi extraída da carta de um leitor à revista **TIME**, comentando uma reportagem intitulada. "The Threat from North Korea". Para que estejam na devida categoria gramatical, as palavras *open-mind*, *will* e *peace*, respectivamente, devem ser acrescidas dos sufixos:

"...we should encourage President Clinton's patience, open-mind.....(I)..... and his will.....(II)..... to explore all peace.....(III)..... alternatives".

- | I | II | III |
|------------|----------|----------|
| a) ed/ness | ing/ness | fuld |
| b) ed/ly | ing | ed |
| c) ness | ness/ly | ful/ness |
| d) ed/ness | ing/ful | ful/ly |
| e) ed | ing | ful |

As questões de 16 a 18 referem-se ao anúncio abaixo:

Director of Enrollment Management

Dominican College, a private liberal arts college offering a number of professional programs in day, evening and weekend sessions for approximately 1,650 students, 90% of _____ are commuters, seeks a creative, energetic DIRECTOR OF ENROLLMENT MANAGEMENT. Responsible for the organization and supervision of Admission, Financial Aid and Registrar's Offices. The Director reports to the Vice President and is

responsible for enrollment planning and working with others to reach enrollment and retention goals.

Candidates will be evaluated on their ability to provide quality driven coordination of resources, coupled with skills in strategic planning and communication.

Masters degree preferred, salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Send resume by June 6, 1994 to: ...

The New York Times May 22, 1994

16. (ITA-96) O pronome que melhor preenche a lacuna no primeiro parágrafo é:

- a) whom. b) they c) who d) them e) which

17. (ITA-96) De acordo com o texto, o ocupante do cargo anunciado deverá:

- a) planejar e coordenar cursos.
 b) orientar alunos retidos ou passíveis de retenção.
 c) cuidar da parte financeira e contratual da faculdade.

d) empenhar-se em manter na escola os alunos matriculados e promover novas matrículas.

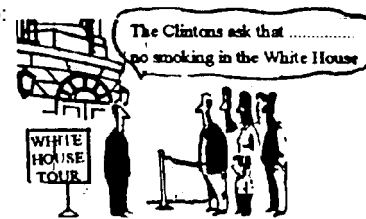
e) atuar como intermediário entre a vice-presidência e o corpo docente e o discente.

18. (ITA-96) Assinale a opção cujo verbo seja sinônimo de "seek" contida no texto:

- a) look after d) search for
 b) need e) require
 c) want

19. (ITA-96) A alternativa que deve preencher a lacuna no quadro abaixo:

- a) there is
 b) you do
 c) yhere be
 d) have
 e) may be



O texto abaixo foi extraído do capítulo introdutório de um livro de mecânica. Leia-o e responda às questões 20 e 21.

1. Introduction. A new machine is born because there is a real or imaginary **need** for it. It evolves from someone's conception of a device which to accomplish a particular purpose. From the conception follows a study of the arrangement of the parts, the location and length of links (which may include a kinematic study of the linkage), the places for gears, bolts, springs, cams and other elements of machines. With all ideas subject to change and improvement, several solutions may be and usually are found, the seemingly best one being chosen.

The actual practice of designing is applying a combination of scientific principles and a knowing judgement based on experience. It is seldom that a **design** problem has only one right answer, a situation which is often annoying to the beginner in machine design.

O texto que se segue serve de base para as questões 20 e 21.

Inglês

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1. Introdução. Uma nova máquina é criada porque corresponde a uma necessidade real ou imaginária. Ela surge a partir da concepção de alguém de um dispositivo destinado a desempenhar uma finalidade específica. Da concepção, segue-se um estudo da disposição das peças, da localização e comprimento das conexões (que pode incluir um estudo cinemático da ligação), as posições das engrenagens, pinos, molas, rolamentos e outras partes das máquinas. Com todas as idéias sujeitas a mudança e aperfeiçoamento, várias soluções podem ser e geralmente são encontradas, sendo escolhido, aquela que aparentemente é a melhor.

A verdadeira maneira de fazer um projeto é aplicar uma combinação de princípios científicos e um conhecimento prévio baseado na experiência. É raro que uma dificuldade na elaboração de um projeto tenha apenas uma resposta correta, uma situação freqüentemente irritante para aqueles que se inicia no projeto de uma máquina.

20. (ITA-96) As palavras "need" e "design", em destaque no texto, estão usadas respectivamente com função de:

- a) verbo, adjetivo
- b) verbo, substantivo
- c) substantivo, substantivo
- d) substantivo, verbo
- e) substantivo, adjetivo

21. (ITA-96) Segundo o texto:

I. A variedade de alternativas possíveis num projeto de máquinas atrapalha o projetista iniciante.

II. Entre a concepção e o projeto acabado, as idéias do projetista de máquinas são passíveis de muitas alterações.

III. No projeto de máquinas a experiência é tão importante quanto o conhecimento científico.

- a) Apenas a alternativa I está correta.
- b) Apenas as alternativas I e II estão corretas.
- c) Apenas as alternativas II e III estão corretas.
- d) Apenas a alternativa II está correta.
- e) Todas as alternativas estão corretas.

As questões **22** e **23** referem-se ao parágrafo abaixo, extraído de uma reportagem sobre o grupo **Blur**. Leia-o e responda:

"...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 Goldsmiths') that sets them apart? Are Blur the latest and ultimate example of what The Fall once dubbed Prole Art Threat? No. Blur are no mere Art School Band; far more important is the fact that they're a Music School Band. That's their secret. They can play. They are musicians".

(Q. March, 1995)

O texto cuja tradução se segue serve de base para as questões **22** e **23**.

"...quem são estes caras da banda **Blur** que, após um início tumultuado, agitaram o mundo? E o que os torna tão diferentes, tão atraentes, como uma vez perguntou o artista pop Richard Hamilton numa exposição de colagens que eles, sem dúvida, estudaram numa escola de arte. É a própria escola que os diferencia? (todos eles freqüentaram a Goldsmiths'). O grupo **Blur** é o melhor e mais recente exemplo daquilo que **The Fall** uma vez chamou de Ameaça à Arte Proletária? Não. O **Blur** não é uma mera Banda de Escola de Arte; muito mais importante é o fato de que eles são uma Banda de Escola de Música. Este é o seu segredo. Eles sabem tocar. Eles são músicos".

22. (ITA-96) Qual das afirmações abaixo encontra sustentação no texto?

- a) The Fall e Prole Art Threat são grupos ingleses precursores do Blur.
- b) O grupo foi aplaudido no resto do mundo antes de ser sucesso em seu próprio país.
- c) Após um começo tumultuado, o grupo consagrou-se sucesso mundial.
- d) O grupo obteve sucesso comparado ao do artista pop Richard Hamilton.
- e) O sucesso do Blur deve-se a Goldsmiths'.

23. (ITA-96) Assinale a opção cujo adjetivo possa substituir, de maneira bastante aproximada, os adjetivos "different" e "appealing", em destaque no texto:

- a) outstanding
- b) fancy.
- c) lousy
- d) nice
- e) awful

O texto a seguir é sobre **Bill Gates**, fundador e presidente da firma **Microsoft**. Leia-o e responda às questões de **24** a **30**.

Up until now, Gates has largely controlled the unfolding of his remarkable story. At 39, he seems to have achieved the information age's equivalent of the American Dream. Through intelligence, ruthlessness and hard work he dominates a technology so central to modern life that it touches nearly every office, school and desktop. He is very, very rich and so powerful that even his enemies are eager to cut deals with him. Now he wants more, a piece of all the action – the bills people pay, the phone calls they make, the news they read, the TV they watch. But he may have reached that point in the arc of success where the very qualities that raised him high could start to drag him down.

If Gates is feeling a little cranky these days, he has good reason. The U.S. Justice Department derailed his \$2 billion bid to acquire Intuit and its popular Quicken electronic checkbook program, a deal that _____ (I) realize Microsoft's ambitions to make money from almost every commercial transaction in cyberspace. Another team of U.S. government lawyers is snooping around asking questions about Microsoft Network, the new on-line service he plans to launch in August. And an antitrust suit that has been hanging over his head for nearly five years – and which he thought he had settled last year – is in legal limbo, held hostage by an ornery federal judge.

Despite the company's reputation as a juggernaut, Microsoft is running into some unexpected snags in the marketplace as well. Gates wants desperately to seize control of the so-called local area networks, where more and more corporate business is done. But _____ (II) company is having trouble developing _____ (III) product that can compete with Lotus Notes, which dominates the market for "groupware" (the software that helps people brainstorm over these networks) _____ (IV) Novell's Net Ware still controls two-thirds of the market for the software that runs the office systems, despite Microsoft's best efforts with Windows NT. And Microsoft's SQL Server is still struggling to win customers from Oracle, which owns almost half the market for _____ (V) critical database software that stores the corporate world's most important information.

(TIME, June 5, 1995)

24. (ITA-96) 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).

25. (ITA-96) O parágrafo abaixo reproduz a mesma idéia contida no início do segundo parágrafo. Respondendo a essa questão, você estará também preenchendo a lacuna "I" do texto.

"If the US 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.

26. (ITA-96) As lacunas II, III, IV e V devem ser preenchidas, quando necessário, pelos artigos:

- a) the, a, the, the
- b) the, a, a, a
- c) a, the, the, a
- d) the, the, -, -
- e) the, a, -, the

27. (ITA-96) A primeira frase do terceiro parágrafo do texto é introduzida e fechada por duas conjunções que traduzem respectivamente idéia:

- a) concessiva e aditiva.
- b) consecutiva e conclusiva.
- c) aditiva e adversativa.
- d) causal e consecutiva.
- e) de dúvida e conclusiva.

28. (ITA-96) Leia as frases abaixo e assinale a opção cuja afirmação seja confirmada por informações contidas no texto.

- I. Gates has now a piece of all the action.
- II. To control local area networks Microsoft has developed a groupware software.
- III. Windows NT was intended to excel Novell's NetWare.
- IV. It took Gates almost five years to get rid of an antitrust law suit.

- a) Apenas a III.
- b) Apenas a IV.
- c) Apenas I e II.
- d) Todas.
- e) Nenhuma.

29. (ITA-96) Assinale o qualificativo que você **NÃO** atribuiria ao empresário Gates após a leitura do texto acima:

- a) Inteligente.
- b) Transgressor.
- c) Ambicioso.
- d) Escrupuloso.
- e) Batalhador.

30. (ITA-96) Leia as afirmações abaixo e assinale a opção correta:

- I. Os atributos que fazem de Gates um "gênio" dos negócios na era da informática prometem garantir-lhe fatias cada vez maiores do mercado.
- II. A *Microsoft Network* constitui-se no mais rentável negócio de Gates.
- III. SOL Server e Oracle são dois softwares equivalentes.
- IV. A invencibilidade da Microsoft faz de Gates a concretização do "American Dream".
- a) Todas as afirmações estão corretas.
- b) Todas as afirmações estão incorretas.
- c) Apenas as afirmações III e IV estão corretas.
- d) Apenas a afirmação II está correta.
- e) Apenas a afirmação I está correta.

ITA - 1997

Os testes **01** e **02** referem-se ao seguinte diálogo:

Lady Astor MP: "If you (I) my husband I (II) poison your coffee".
Churchill: "If you (III) my wife I (IV) drink it".

01. (ITA-97) Os termos que melhor preenchem as lacunas I, II, III e IV são:

- a) were, would, were, had
- b) was, would, was, would
- c) were, had, were, had
- d) was, could, was, would
- e) were, would, were, would

02. (ITA-97) Dadas as asserções:

I. Entendemos pelo diálogo acima que Lady Astor gostaria de ser casada com Churchill.

II. Churchill afirma que jamais tomaria um cafezinho preparado por Lady Astor se eles fossem casados.

III. Lady Astor manifesta o seu desejo de envenenar Churchill, que por sua vez se mostra esperançoso em tê-la como sua esposa.

est(á) (ão) correta(s):

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

Os testes de **03** a **06** referem-se ao anúncio abaixo, extraído de um jornal local:

Operator Technicians

Specialty Minerals do Brasil, an international, research-based company, (I) several openings for Operator Technicians at its plant in Jacarei. The successful candidate will be responsible (II) operating a computer-controlled process, performing quality control lab tests, unloading of bulk product, loading tanker



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trucks with finished product, and other duties as assigned. Qualifications include a two-year technical degree and/or several years experience working with computer based process control equipment, besides heavy emphasis on chemical industry control operator experience. The plant is a continuous operation and the employee will be on a rotating shift which includes some weekends, and overtime. Successful candidates must be able to speak, read and write in English.

Specialty Minerals offers a competitive pay and benefits package plus the opportunity to work (IV) in a responsible and (V) position.

Please send resumé to ...

03. (ITA-97) Algumas das atribuições do cargo oferecido pela *Specialty Minerals* do Brasil incluem:

- I. Execução de testes de controle de qualidade.
- II. Disponibilidade para viagens ao exterior.
- III. Recebimento e despacho de carga.

De acordo com o anúncio, est(á) (ão) correta(s):

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

04. (ITA-97) O cargo exige que o candidato:

- I. Trabalhe em turnos.
- II. Tenha disponibilidade para horas extras nos finais de semana.
- III. Aprenda a falar, ler e escrever em inglês.

De acordo com o anúncio, est(á) (ão) correta(s):

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

05. (ITA-97) As lacunas I, II e III devem ser preenchidas respectivamente por:

- | | I | II | III |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| a) Has | for | for | |
| b) Have | by | of | |
| c) Have | for | of | |
| d) Has | for | to | |
| e) Has | by | to | |

06. (ITA-97) As lacunas IV e V devem ser preenchidas respectivamente por:

- a) independent, challenged
- b) independ, challenging
- c) independently, challenged
- d) independently, challenging
- e) independent, challenge

07. (ITA-97)

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 Garcia, **Folha de São Paulo** de 07/06/96.

A perspicácia da colunista se faz notar de diversas formas no texto acima. 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?

Os testes de 08 a 10 referem-se ao seguinte texto:

How to join in the world's largest conversation

All you need to start cruising the information super-highway is a computer and a modem. Then you have to decide what sort of service you want. Companies such as Compuserve and CIX (Compulink Information Exchange) offer a wide variety of discussion groups (which are often called conferences) and electronic mail; and Compuserve, in particular, gives access to a host of commercial services.

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. (I), both companies are widening the gateways in the near future.

To use all the services the Net has to offer, you have to turn to a service provider like Demon Internet. For a monthly fee, service providers can give you your own Net address. From then on, you are able to use the wide range of software that already exists for Net surfing. Unlike Compuserve and CIX, service providers do not give you an all-in-one software package as part of the deal. Demon, however, provides several of the most important programs, and will sell you a book and disk package containing most of the rest of what you need for about £30.

Once you've got your programs you'll have to configure them for your machine. This isn't difficult, but it'll help if you can seek advice from someone who already linked up using a similar system, or it's likely you'll be spending a while on the telephone to your service providers customer support line. After your software is working, the world of the Net is yours to explore.

Focus, Aug 1994, p. 36.

08. (ITA-97) Dadas as asserções:

I. Tanto a Compuserve como a CIX oferecem acesso integral à Internet, inclusive para a utilização de correio eletrônico, conferências e serviços comerciais.

II. A Demon é um provedor de serviços gratuitos ao qual se tem acesso pela Internet.

III. A Demon oferece um software completo aos seus assinantes da mesma forma que a Compuserve e a CIX. está (ão) correta (s):

- a) Apenas a I. b) Apenas a II.
- c) Apenas a III. d) As asserções I e III.
- e) Nenhuma.

09. (ITA-97) Ainda de acordo com o texto, dadas as asserções:

I. Aproximadamente £30 é o preço que a Demon cobre por um livro e por um conjunto de disquetes contendo todos os programas necessários aos seus usuários.

II. Para a instalação dos programas da Demon recomenda-se que o usuário solicite auxílio da assistência técnica local.

III. A configuração dos programas da Demon tem que ser feita por um outro usuário ligado à Internet pelo mesmo sistema.

está (ão) correta (s):

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

10. (ITA-97) A alternativa que melhor preenche a lacuna (I) é:

- a) Besides b) In addition
c) However d) Furthermore
e) Finally

Os testes de 11 e 12 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

Kasparov in \$1m computer rematch offer

(by Charles Laurence in New York)

The computer giant IBM has offered \$1.1 million (£730,000) for a chess rematch between Garry Kasparov and its super computer, Deep Blue.

The computer, capable of calculating hundreds of millions of moves per second, was beaten 4-2 last February by Kasparov, the Professional Chess Association world champion. Kasparov won by exercising subtlety and unpredictability against the pre-programming of the computer.

This time the IBM programmers say they have made the computer a better strategist and "adaptable" to Kasparov's play. The rematch is proposed for New York next May.

(Electronic Telegraph International News, 21 August 96, Issue 456)

11. (ITA-97) O termo its sublinhado 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

12. (ITA-97) Dadas as asserções:

I - O texto afirma que Kasparov venceu o jogo de xadrez contra Deep Blue em fevereiro de 1996 por ter se preparado contra as sutilezas pré-programadas da máquina.

II - Os programadores da IBM tentarão preparar Deep Blue para a revanche contra Kasparov, tornando-o mais adaptado ao jogo do adversário.

III - A revanche de Deep Blue contra Kasparov está prevista para maio de 1997.

está (ão) correta(s):

- a) Apenas I b) Apenas a II e a III
c) Apenas III d) Todas
e) Nenhuma

Os testes de 13 a 16 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

Industrial engineering: getting more out of what you've got

The semiconductor industry has been engaged in a headlong race to make (I), (II), (III) chips for so long that the time has come for companies to take a step back and re-examine their basic needs to embrace another path to achieving increased output without relying solely on new an costly process flows.

Old pats have driven the industry into an expensive rut. Many manufactures 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. This multibillion-dollar building frenzy could be significantly reduced. If the companies had done as much industrial engineering as market research before beginning fab construction, they might have found that their present facilities could meet much more of the anticipated demand. (...)

Industrial engineering uses data gathered and analyzed from diverse areas of manufacturing, including staffing, plant layout, equipment utilization, and work flow. This complex procedure is made painless by sophisticated analysis software.

Although proven to be an excellent manufacturing strategy, surprisingly few US or European IC manufacturers are using established industrial engineering principles. Those who have, however, have become true believers due to the gratifying results.

Industrial engineering and productivity management have become critical steps in our industry. It is no longer enough just to buy another tool or build another fab. It takes too long and it costs too much. The time and capital resources saved will confirm the value of industrial engineering.

In this way, the industry will travel a new course to achieving increased output without paying the high price of technological advances. It simply comes down engineering allows full use of available resources, to get more out of what you've already got.

(By Eli Pelleg – president of Telefen USA. Adapted from: **Solid State Technology** – June 1996, pp 271-272.)

13. (ITA-97) Os adjetivos que preenchem as lacunas I, II e III são, respectivamente, **good, fast e cheap**, só que na forma comparativa de superioridade. Assim sendo, a alternativa que melhor preenche as lacunas do texto é:

- a) best – faster – cheaper.
b) best – more fast – more cheap.
c) better – faster – cheaper.
d) better – more fast – cheaper.
e) better – faster – more cheap.

14. (ITA-97) As funções gramaticais dos termos "means" e "leading", sublinhados no texto, são respectivamente:

- a) substantivo e verbo.
b) verbo e adjetivo.
c) verbo e substantivo.
d) substantivo e adjetivo.
e) verbo e verbo.

15. (ITA-97) Uma outra forma de escrever o trecho "... despite concerns about book / bill ratios", assinalado no segundo parágrafo do texto é:

- a) ... in case of the concerns about monthly book / bill ratios.



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- 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

16. (ITA-97) Dadas as asserções:

I. A demanda do mercado de semi-condutores é plenamente atendida, pois as indústrias atualmente investem tanto em pesquisas de mercado quanto em engenharia industrial.

II. Um dos aspectos utilizados num projeto de engenharia industrial diz respeito à análise sofisticada de programas de computador.

III. São poucas as indústrias americanas e européias que utilizam os princípios da engenharia industrial como estratégia de fabricação de produtos.

está (ão) corretas(s):

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

Os testes de 17 a 21 referem-se ao texto a seguir:

Brazil's Network Boom

Brazil is on the verge of a network surge, but exactly how they'll all fly still up in the air.

Probably the only thing that Brazil's two pay TV heavyweights, Globo and TVA, agree (I) is that the country's multichannel business is on the verge of a boom.

The two companies, which have fought one of the most impassioned battles for dominance to be found anywhere in the pay TV world, (II) the intensity of their cable and wireless competition and extending it to direct-to-home television this year. And with the number of Brazilian pay TV subscribers expected to (III) fivefold to 5 million by the end of the decade, both sides are feverishly putting together new programming services to make their packages as alluring as possible. (...)

By Ian Katz Multichannel News. International, April, 1996.

17. (ITA-97) No contexto anterior, a expressão "on the verge of" pode ser traduzida por:

- a) no topo de b) à margem de
 c) na iminência de d) distante de
 e) ao alcance de

18. (ITA-97) Qual a preposição que melhor preenche a lacuna (I)?

- a) for b) on c) at d) by e) in

19. (ITA-97) Quais os verbos que devem preencher as lacunas II e III respectivamente?

- a) are rising – raise; b) are raising – rise;
 c) are rising – rise; d) is raising – raise;
 e) is rising – rise.

20. (ITA-97) Quais as palavras, em português, que melhor substituem, respectivamente, os termos

"impassioned", feverishly" e "alluring" sublinhados no texto?

- a) insensível, fervorosamente, econômico
 b) impassível, febrilmente, compacto
 c) veemente, desesperadamente, engraçado
 d) insensível, febrilmente, econômico
 e) desgastante, desesperadamente, engraçado

21. (ITA-97) Dadas as asserções:

I. A TVA e a Globo concordaram em se juntar para conquistar o mercado de TVs por assinatura no Brasil.

II. Espera-se que o número de assinantes de TVs pagas ultrapasse os 5 milhões até o final da década.

III. Atualmente o número de assinantes de TVs pagas gira em torno de 1 milhão.

está (ão) correta(s):

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

Os testes 22 e 23 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

New technologies allow total strangers to know almost everything about a person. Author Peter F. Eder writes about the ongoing invasion of personal privacy (I) will get much worse unless better safeguards are quickly established.

PRIVACY ON PARADE (The Futurist, 28(4): 38-42, July / August 1994).

22. (ITA-97) A lacuna (I) deve ser preenchida por:

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

23. (ITA-97) 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 quickly.

Os testes 24 e 25 referem-se às sinopses a seguir, extraídas do jornal britânico "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH":

Portillo opts out

Britain's opt-out from the Maastricht social chapter was used for the first time yesterday by Mr. Michael Portillo, the Employment Secretary, to ignore new European Union laws on works councils.

Page 2

Lib Dem link-up

Mr. Paddy Ashdown yesterday prepared his party for co-operation with Mr. Tony Blair at the next election saying they could inject reforming radicalism into an otherwise "candyfloss" Labour government.

Page 6

Body found

The naked body of a 23-year-old Danish tour guide, missing since she was allegedly abducted by three British soldiers on Tuesday, was found half buried in a makeshift earth grave on a building site yesterday. She had been severely beaten.

Page 3

850 jet jobs lost

Raytheon, the aerospace firm, is to close plants at Broughton, Clwyd, and Hatfield, Herts, with the loss of 850 jobs. Production of Hawker executive jets, a business bought from BAE for £250 million last year, is moving to America.

Page 27

Pope delays trip

The Pope's visit to the United States next month, when he was to address the United Nations, has been postponed on health grounds.

Page 17

24. (ITA-97) Dentre as sinopses, quais são as que podem ser relacionadas à política britânica?

- Lib Dem link-up – Portillo opts out.
- Body found – Lib Dem link-up.
- 850 jet jobs lost – Pope delays trip.
- Portillo opts out – Pope delays trip.
- Body found – 850 jet jobs lost

25. (ITA-97) Dadas as asserções:

I. A Raytheon é uma indústria aeroespacial que está encerrando suas atividades. Conseqüentemente 850 trabalhadores ficarão desempregados.

II. Em sua visita aos EUA, adiada por motivo de doença, o Papa ficaria hospedado na sede das Nações Unidas.

III. O corpo de uma guia de turismo dinamarquesa, supostamente seqüestrada por três soldados britânicos, foi encontrado na terça-feira. De acordo com as sinopses está (ão) correta(s):

- apenas a I
- apenas a II
- apenas a III
- todas
- nenhuma

ITA - 1998

As questões 01 e 02 referem-se ao cartoon abaixo:



Extracted from: <http://www.united-media.com/comics/peanuts/cas01html/linus.html>

RUMOAOTA

www.rumoaota.com

&


www.elitecabanos.com.br

01) (ITA-98) Morfologicamente, a palavra "will", no segundo quadrinho, deve ser classificada como:

- Verbo.
- Substantivo.
- Advérbio.
- Adjetivo.

02) (ITA-98) Dadas as asserções:

I. A preguiça de Linus irrita Lucy.

II. Lucy põe à prova a força de vontade de Linus.

III. Lucy considera o hábito de Linus inadequado à sua idade.

está(ão) correta(s):

- Apenas as I e II
- Apenas as II e III.
- Apenas a III
- Todas.
- Nenhuma.

Leia abaixo o comentário publicado pela revista NEWSWEEK e responda às questões 3 e 4.

"He had lots of German in him. Some Irish. But no Jew. I think that if he (...I...) a little Jew he (...II...) it out".

(Singer Courtney Love, on the suicide of her rock-star husband, Kurt Cobain.)

03) (ITA-98) As lacunas (I) e (II) do comentário acima devem ser preenchidas, respectivamente, por:

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| I | II |
| a) had had | would have stuck |
| b) has had | would stick |
| c) have had | had had stuck |
| d) had had | had stuck |
| e) had | would stuck |

04) (ITA-98) Pelo comentário acima pode-se deduzir que:

- Courtney prefere alemães e irlandeses a judeus.
- Courtney acha que, se seu marido fosse judeu, provavelmente teria conduzido sua vida profissional de forma mais construtiva.
- Courtney considera os judeus mais perseverantes que os alemães e os irlandeses.
- Courtney apreciava o lado alemão e irlandês de seu marido.
- Courtney desprezava a ascendência de seu marido.

05) (ITA-98) 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 frase não apresenta restrição gramatical.
- "I have never come across..." teria sido uma melhor opção gramatical.
- "I have never came across..." teria sido uma melhor opção gramatical.
- "I never come across ..." teria sido uma melhor opção gramatical.
- "I am never coming across..." teria sido uma melhor opção gramatical.

06) (ITA-98) Assinale a opção cuja frase esteja gramaticalmente correta:

- There is fewer people at the party than Mary expected.
- There is less people at the party than Mary expected.

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- 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.

As duas notícias a seguir foram extraídas da revista TIME. Leia-as e responda, respectivamente, às questões 07 e 08.

Notícia 1

Anxious and depressed? This won't cheer you. Adults troubled by anxiety or depression may be twice as likely as their calm, happy peers to develop hypertension later in life.

- 07) (ITA-98) Com base na notícia acima, pode-se afirmar que:
a) calma e felicidade já não são mais consideradas garantia contra a hipertensão.
b) a hipertensão acomete duas vezes mais os adultos que os jovens.
c) a chance de uma pessoa calma se tornar hipertensa é duas vezes menor que a de uma pessoa ansiosa.
d) a relação hipertensão / ansiedade é duas vezes menor que se supunha ser.
e) a hipertensão aparece na idade adulta, como consequência de ansiedade e depressão.

Notícia 2

Raise another glass to alcohol. One or two drinks a day seem to cut by a third the risk of developing clogged arteries in the legs - a painful, sometimes dangerous condition that tends to afflict the elderly. Alcohol probably helps legs the same way it helps the heart - by raising the good cholesterol.

- 08) (ITA-98) Dadas as asserções:
I. Infere-se, pela leitura do texto, que há mais de um tipo de colesterol.
II. O autor inicia o texto propondo um brinde à bebida alcoólica.
III. O consumo de álcool previne entupimento das artérias.
IV. O consumo diário do álcool pode levar a uma condição de dor e até mesmo de perigo que aflige muitos idosos.
V. O autor propõe um brinde com bebida alcoólica.
estão corretas:
a) Apenas as I, III e IV. b) Apenas as II, III e IV.
c) Apenas as I e V. d) Apenas as III, IV e V.
e) Apenas as I e II.

As questões 9, 10 e 11 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

SLIPPERY WHEN WET

The cause of the magnitude 7.2 Kobe, Japan, earthquake in January 1995 is unknown. Zhao (...) developed a tomographic model of the velocity structure of the crust beneath the epicenter and extended aftershock zone. Earthquakes provoke several different kinds of shock waves. The images show that the hypocenter of the earthquake was in a distinctive zone,

characterized by low P-wave and S-wave velocities and a high Poisson's ratio, suggestive of the presence of fluids that may have helped facilitate the earthquake.

SCIENCE - December 13, 1996.

- 09) (ITA-98) O texto que você acabou de ler está composto por quatro períodos. Determine qual deles não se encontra diretamente ligado à idéia central:
a) O primeiro b) O segundo c) O terceiro d) O quarto

10) (ITA-98) Releia o texto após a exclusão do período que lhe havia sido inserido e analise as seguintes asserções:

I. O título resume e antecipa o conteúdo do texto.
II. O modelo desenvolvido por Zhao tornou possível a descoberta da causa de terremotos de alta magnitude.
III. A relação entre baixas velocidades das ondas P e S e alta razão de Poisson sugere a presença de fluidos em determinada área.

IV. Zhao concluiu que foi a presença de fluidos na zona do hipocentro que desencadeou a ocorrência do terremoto.

Das asserções acima está(ão) correta(s):

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

11) (ITA-98) Morfologicamente, as palavras KOBE e JAPAN, na primeira linha do texto, devem ser classificadas como:

- a) adjetivo b) substantivo c) advérbio d) vocativo

As questões 12 e 13 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

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.

12) (ITA-98) Dadas as asserções:

I. Em tempos remotos, houve alguma forma de vida primitiva em Marte.
II. Processos abióticos podem ter conferido a textura e a composição química verificadas no ALH84001.
III. A composição química e a textura do meteorito marciano não são provas incontestes da existência de vida em Marte em tempos remotos.

está(ão) correta(s):

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

13) (ITA-98) Assinale a conjunção que poderia ligar as idéias contidas nos dois períodos do texto acima:

- a) Whereas b) Moreover c) Thus
d) However e) Hence

As questões 14, 15 e 16 referem-se ao texto abaixo, escrito por Jonathan Coopersmith - historiador de tecnologia da Universidade do Texas.

DISPOSE OF NUCLEAR WASTE IN SPACE

Fifty years into the atomic age, there is still no way to dispose of thousands of tons of high-level nuclear waste. Thirty-eight years into the space age, there is still no inexpensive, **reliable** means to launch payloads to orbit. Four years after the breakup of the Soviet Union, tens of thousands of highly skilled engineers and scientists are discovering that the end of the Cold War has also ended their careers.

Are these three regrettable, but isolated problems or are they an opportunity to provide a better future while opening up the promise of space? It is time to reconsider disposing of high-level nuclear waste in space, instead of underground.

[.....].

Nuclear waste has been the province of geologist and mining engineers for years, and their focus is under the Earth's surface. But the aerospace community, focused on satellites and **manned flight**, did not like the image of space as a garbage dump. Both communities now have reason to reconsider space disposal of nuclear wastes.

Space disposal will permanently remove the burden and responsibility of high-level radioactive waste from future generations. And it will provide a justification for massive investment in much-needed space technologies. Now that the US-Soviet rivalry that fed much of the space race is gone, space exploration and development increasingly have to be justified on their own merits. The immediate and clear benefits of shipping nuclear wastes to space may make space disposal more politically attractive than a **manned mission** to Mars.

[.....].

SPACE NEWS - May, 1995.

14) (ITA-98) A palavra **reliable**, na linha 2 do texto, poderia ser traduzida por:

- a) Prático. b) Barato. c) Seguro.
d) Definitivo. e) Possível.

15) (ITA-98) Como você traduziria a palavra "**manned**" nos sintagmas "**manned flight**" e "**manned mission**"?

- a) Controlado/a. b) Programado/a. c) Engenhoso/a.
d) Sofisticado/a. e) Tripulado/a.

16) (ITA-98) A principal preocupação do autor no artigo é com:

- a) a obtenção de maiores recursos para a atividade espacial.
b) o alto índice de radioatividade que será legado às gerações futuras.
c) a utilização da tecnologia espacial na solução de um problema premente, concreto.
d) fazer com que a comunidade aeroespacial compartilhe com os geólogos e engenheiros de minas a responsabilidade pelo lixo atômico.
e) o perigo representado pelo lixo atômico.

Leia abaixo a sinopse de um artigo publicado pela U.S. NEWS de 4 de agosto de 1997 e responda as questões de 17 a 18.

In Sports & Leisure: the hair-loss Industry

Most of us laugh at those goofy late-night informercials that promise to fix hair loss forever - with paint. But the U.S. hair-loss industry pulls in \$1.5 billion a year in revenues, and U.S. News was impressed enough by its influence to run an eight-page article about it last week. The article explained that despite the dubious success rate of most baldness treatments, the "treadmill of treatment and spending - and more treatment and more spending - is likely to be the only path for balding men and women who want their hair back" - at least until scientists come up with a medical cure for baldness. And we guarantee that the hair-loss industry does not want that to happen.

Extracted from:

<http://www.offtherack.com/hype/heaven2.html>

17) (ITA-98) Os pronomes "its" e "that", em destaque no texto, referem-se, respectivamente, a:

- a) hair loss - hair loss industry.
b) U.S. News - dubious success of some treatments.
c) revenues - a medical cure for baldness.
d) American hair loss industry - a medical cure for baldness.
e) influence - dubious success of some treatments.

18) (ITA-98) Assinale a alternativa cuja informação não pode ser encontrada na primeira frase do texto:

- a) Comerciais de produtos contra queda de cabelo são geralmente tolos.
b) Tais comerciais têm caráter informativo.
c) Os comerciais são transmitidos, provavelmente, após as 22 horas.
d) Os comerciais provocam risos no telespectador.
e) A solução para a calvície está em um fixador que elimina definitivamente a queda de cabelo.

19) (ITA-98) Dadas as asserções:

- I. Muitos dos tratamentos americanos contra a calvície, embora dispendiosos, são bem sucedidos.
II. Os tratamentos descritos na sinopse são dolorosos.
III. Os produtos contra a queda de cabelo mencionados no texto são elaborados à base de tinta.

está (ão) correta (s):

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

20) (ITA-98) **Pulls in, revenues** e **come up with**, podem ser traduzidos, respectivamente, por:

- a) economiza, propaganda, possam controlar
b) arrecada, rendimento, encontrem
c) economiza, revenda, pensem
d) gasta, venda, possam controlar
e) arrecada, revenda, encontrem

As questões 46 e 47 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

ENGINEERING: Chemical Engineer

Pharmaceutical companies will spend \$ 12.9 billion in 1998 seeking the next wonder drug - almost twice



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what they spent in 1990. Overall, private research-and-development budgets (...l...) \$ 99.3 billion last year, up 21.7 percent in five years. Much of that investment pays chemical engineers, who put the right shade of rose in lipstick, the mouthwatering taste in fat-free cheese, the air-synthetic rubber in Air Jordans. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (...ll...) that demand in R & D (...lll...) by 5 percent a year until 2005. At Pfizer Inc., chemical engineers make up to 20 percent of the manufacturing work force in the country.

(Adapted from <http://www.usnews.com> (U.S. News 10/28/96. Hot jobs in education, engineering, finance, franchising)

21) (ITA-98) Os verbos que melhor preenchem as lacunas (I), (II) e (III) são, respectivamente:

- a) have hit, estimate, would grow
- b) hit, estimates, will grow
- c) hit, estimate, will grow
- d) hits, estimate, grows
- e) hits, estimates, grows

22) (ITA-98) Dadas as asserções:

I. No início desta década a indústria farmacêutica investia cerca de seis bilhões e meio de dólares em pesquisa e desenvolvimento.

II. Os engenheiros químicos aos quais o texto se refere desenvolvem produtos como batons e tortas dietéticas de queijo.

III. A demanda por profissionais para a área de pesquisa e desenvolvimento deve crescer em média cinco por cento até o ano 2005.

está(ão) correta(s):

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

As questões 23, 24 e 25 referem-se aos textos abaixo, extraídos da reportagem "Technology you can use at home," da revista TIME de 17 de julho de 1995.

Chaining channels

The last version of Sony's tiny portable television, FDL-22 Watchman Color TV with Strapenna, is ergonomically designed for easy holding and viewing. A 5.6-cm liquid-crystal-display screen – the smallest to date – emits an impressively sharp picture. The signal is pulled in by a strap / antenna worn around the neck; it makes use of the water content of the human body to help with the reception.

Super food for skinnies

Scientists discovered 20 years ago that butter could be rendered more benign to the heart if, in a bit of molecular manipulation, the food's fatty acids were rearranged. The resulting **concoction**, which tastes like butter but doesn't clog arteries, is nearly ready for commercial use. Playing around with several recipes, Dr. Edward Mascioli and a team at the Harvard Medical School have baked modified butter into guilt-free muffins and cookies that they hope will lower snackers' blood-cholesterol levels. The stuff is being tested with a group

of consumers eating regular **goodies** for five weeks followed by five weeks more on the virtuous kind. Medical Foods, a Canadian firm, plans to bring a line of such treats to market after that experimental phase is over.

Play tripper

Renault's commuter car of the future is called Ludo (Latin for "to play"), though customers aren't likely to go joyriding in anything similar for several years. But as far as the prototype is concerned, the designers have achieved a playful combination of practicality and efficiency in a city car. One of three designs being studied by Renault, the Ludo has twin sliding doors, giving as many as five passengers easy access, and fold-down seats that allow plenty of space for stowing paraphernalia. It features a peppy 1.15-liter engine fueled by clean-burning petroleum gas (a mixture of butane and propane). Top speed: about 150 km/h.

23) (ITA-98) Dadas as asserções:

I. A recepção de sinal da TV SONY FDL-22 é feita através de uma tira colocada ao redor do pescoço do usuário.

II. O Ludo, da Renault, destina-se a ser um meio de transporte eficiente nos centros urbanos.

III. As palavras **invention**, **block** e **food** no texto "Super food for skinnies" podem ser consideradas sinônimos de **concoction**, **clog** e **goodies**, respectivamente.

está (ão) correta (s):

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

24) (ITA-98) Dadas as asserções:

I. A tela de cristal líquido da TV Sony possui uma imagem extremamente nítida e é a menor já desenvolvida até a data de publicação do artigo.

II. Um conectivo que poderia substituir **though** no texto "Play tripper" é **thus**.

III. A descoberta feita pelos cientistas da Escola de Medicina de Harvard levou o Dr. Mascioli e sua equipe a desenvolver receitas de biscoitos e de bolinhos especiais para pessoas com alta taxa de colesterol no sangue.

está(ão) correta(s):

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

25) (ITA-98) Dadas as asserções:

I. O Ludo é um carro de duas portas.

II. O protótipo do Ludo faz parte de um estudo maior que envolve outros três projetos da Renault.

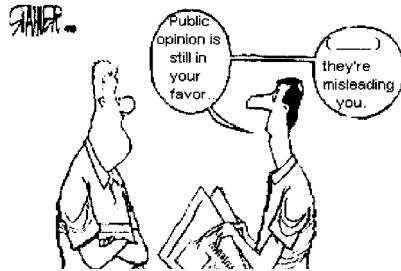
III. Uma outra forma de se concluir o texto "Super Food for Skinnies" poderia ser "... after the end of that experimental phase."

está (ão) corretas:

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

ITA - 1999

01) (ITA-99) Considerando a charge abaixo bem como a sua tradução, assinale a opção cuja conjunção corresponda à palavra que foi excluída (entre parênteses) da fala do assessor de Clinton.



APOIO POPULAR "A opinião pública ainda está a seu favor..." , diz assessor ao presidente dos Estados Unidos, Bill Clinton. E ele continua: "... a não ser que eles estejam mentindo para você."
(Reprodução e tradução da FOLHA DE SÃO)

- a) although b) whereas c) in spite of that
d) unless e) for

Leia o recado de Ho Chi Minh aos franceses, em 1946, e responda às questões 2, 3 e 4.

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

2) (ITA-99) A lacuna encontrada na frase deve ser preenchida por:

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

3) (ITA-99) Assinale a opção cuja conjunção tenha significado semelhante ao de "yet":

- a) therefore b) despite c) thus
d) moreover e) however

4) (ITA-99) Determine a opção cuja tradução mais se assemelha ao significado da palavra "odd", no contexto da frase acima:

- a) ritmo b) traição c) disparidade
d) deslealdade e) distância

As questões 5 a 6 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

Time Doesn't Stand Still for Cities on the Go

"Places, like people, have personalities," says Robert Levine, a psychologist at California State University, Fresno. Levine wanted to know which of 36 U.S. cities had _____ (1) pace of life. He found that Bostonians topped the list, outthrusting surprising runnersup Buffalo and New York. His study, "A Geography of Time", charted walking speed, talking speed, how long it took bank clerks to make change, and the number of passersby wearing watches. New Yorkers led in watches, but the Big Apple placed third overall due to a 28th place finish in talking speed. Fast-moving cities are _____ (2), but tend to be more productive economically than their _____ (3) moving counter-parts, Levine discovered. At the bottom of the list: laid-back

Los Angeles. People there talk so slowly that reading the 6 p.m. news would take them until 7:25 to report what residents of Columbus, Ohio, would finish by 7 p.m.

TEXT BY BORIS WEINTRAUB
National Geographic, March 1998

5) (ITA-99) A opção que preenche corretamente as lacunas 1, 2 e 3, respectivamente, é:

- a) faster - the most stressful - more slow
b) fast - the most stressful - more slow
c) the fastest - more stressful - slower
d) the most fast - stressful - slow
e) fast - more stressful - slow

6) (ITA-99) Ao realizar a pesquisa, Robert Levine teve por objetivo:

- a) descobrir, dentre 36 cidades americanas, aquela que tem o ritmo de vida mais acelerado.
b) comprovar que os lugares, assim como as pessoas, têm personalidade própria.
c) comprovar que o tempo não pára nas grandes cidades americanas.
d) descobrir as 36 cidades americanas com o ritmo de vida mais acelerado.
e) comprovar que as grandes cidades americanas são economicamente mais produtivas que as cidades que apresentam um ritmo de vida menos acelerado.

7) (ITA-99) De acordo com o texto:

I - As três cidades americanas que possuem o ritmo de vida mais acelerado são Buffalo, New York e Boston, nesta ordem.

II - Os residentes de Columbus, Ohio, expressam-se oralmente mais rápido que os residentes de Los Angeles.

III - As cidades mais pacatas são menos estressantes e, portanto, são economicamente mais produtivas.

está(ão) correta(s):

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

8) (ITA-99) O estudo denominado "A Geography of Time" levou em consideração quatro fatores. Assinale a opção que não apresenta fator analisado no estudo:

- a) Tempo para obtenção de troco num caixa de banco.
b) Velocidade com que se fala.
c) A quantidade de transeuntes usando relógio de pulso.
d) Velocidade com que se caminha.
e) Velocidade com que se lê as notícias.

As questões de 9 a 13 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

Wonder What He's Up To?

Ever wanted to know if **Stevie Wonder** goes to the movies? He does. "You catch nearly all of it if you pay close attention," says Wonder, who has founded, along with SAP, a German software company, the SAP/Stevie Wonder Vision Awards. The awards recognize products and research that assimilate blind people into the workplace, because while visually impaired people can follow a movie, a big percentage of them can't find a job. "I don't get too surprised by anything," says Wonder of the inventions, "but we did see some good things". One

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of the productions is a mouse pad that helps people feel what is going on on the screen. Wonder is amazed by how few manufacturers think of the visually impaired when making appliances. "It's weird. It's so simple to add voice capability," he says. "And it means complete independence for a blind person. "In between his good works, Wonder is still song writing. He hopes to record an album next year.

By Belinda Luscombe
TIME, June 29, 1998

9) (ITA-99) A idéia central do texto é:

- a) A preocupação de Stevie Wonder com a qualidade de vida dos deficientes visuais.
- b) Stevie Wonder, o cantor.
- c) Stevie Wonder, como "navegador" da Internet.
- d) Stevie Wonder, como empresário.
- e) O compositor Stevie Wonder.

10) (ITA-99) A palavra "Wonder" no título do artigo:

- a) Refere-se ao nome do cantor.
- b) Tem função simplesmente enfática e poderia ser excluída sem prejuízo para a estrutura da frase.
- c) Refere-se a uma composição de Stevie Wonder.
- d) Tem um significado semelhante ao da palavra "imagine".
- e) Resume o conteúdo do texto.

11) (ITA-99) Com base no texto acima, pode-se afirmar que:

- a) Wonder não pode "curtir" as boas produções cinematográficas porque é cego.
- b) é instituída uma premiação para as invenções que visarem a integrar o cego no ambiente de trabalho.
- c) Stevie Wonder associa-se a uma firma alemã de software para a pesquisa e produção de dispositivos que permitam o acesso do cego ao mercado de trabalho.
- d) Wonder está para gravar um álbum que reunirá as boas canções que já produziu.
- e) Wonder e a SAP alemã estão financiando o desenvolvimento de um "mouse pad" que ajudará o cego a perceber o que é projetado na tela.

12) (ITA-99) A palavra "**weird**", na linha 11, quer dizer:

- a) estranho b) fácil c) incrível
- d) injusto e) gratificante

13) (ITA-99) Determine a função gramatical de "**impaired**" em "visually impaired people" (linha 6) e de "**mouse**" em "mouse pad" (linha 9).

- a) adjetivo - adjetivo b) verbo - substantivo
- c) adjetivo - substantivo d) substantivo - adjetivo
- e) verbo - adjetivo

As questões 14, 15 e 16 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

Hacker jailed for £50,000 phone fraud

1. A British computer hacker has been jailed for tricking British Telecom's telephone system out of £51,000 of international telephone calls to feed his obsession for computer games.

2. Paul Turner, 16, described by his barrister as "extremely gifted" and a "social isolate", used a technique known as "blue boxing" to trick international phone exchanges into giving him free international calls.

3. During a three-month period he spent over 1,100 hours connected to the Internet via a telephone number in Indonesia, accessed through a lengthy chain of international exchanges that began by calling a freephone number from Norwich.

4. Turner's defence barrister explained to Southwark Crown Court that the calls remained free until the final connection was completed in the destination country and said Turner was all but oblivious to the fact that what he was doing was illegal.

5. The teenage hacker used a series of audible signals to fool the telephone exchanges into thinking the calls he made had ended when in fact they had not.

6. BT'S fraud investigation department eventually realised that a huge number of calls were being made on this part of the 0800 service from an address in Norwich. By the time Turner had been arrested, BT had lost out to the tune of £51,854.19.

7. Passing sentence, Judge Christopher Hardy said while immediate prison was unavoidable for such "sustained and sophisticated" offending, he did not want to interfere with the resumption of Turner's studies in September.

8. The sentence was cut to eight weeks, or four weeks with good behaviour.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH - CONNECTED
Thursday, July 23, 1998

14) (ITA-99) Dadas as asserções:

I - Paul Turner fraudou o sistema telefônico britânico e, por isso, foi multado em £51,854.19 e condenado à prisão.

II - O número do telefone utilizado por Paul Turner era acessado através de uma série de telefonemas cujo ponto de partida era um serviço telefônico gratuito (0800) na cidade de Norwich.

III - Através de uma série de sinais audíveis, Paul Turner fazia crer que havia terminado uma ligação telefônica quando, na verdade, ainda permanecia conectado à Internet.

está(ão) correta(s):

- a) apenas a I. b) apenas a II.
- c) apenas a III. d) II e III.
- e) todas.

15) (ITA-99) Dadas as asserções:

I. "Blue Boxing" é o nome da técnica que Paul Turner utilizou para conseguir fazer ligações internacionais gratuitas, burlando as regras das companhias telefônicas internacionais.

II. Paul Turner é considerado muito talentoso por seu advogado.

III. Embora condenado pela justiça, os estudos de Paul Turner não deverão ser prejudicados.

está(ão) correta(s):

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

- 16) (ITA-99) A palavra que melhor substitui "eventually", na 1ª linha do parágrafo 6, é:
- a) consequently
 - b) finally
 - c) accidentally
 - d) inevitably
 - e) casually

As questões de 17 a 21 referem-se aos dois primeiros parágrafos de um artigo publicado pela revista TIME.

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The Gentle Cosmic Rain

1. 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. Part of the problem was how preposterous his theory sounded: every day, he suggested, tens of thousands of icy comets, each the size of a small house and containing 36 metric tons of water, were vaporizing in the upper atmosphere and raining down on Earth. It didn't help that the University of Iowa physicist happened to release his findings on April 1, 1986. "Newspapers," he recalls, "phoned to ask if this was an April Fool's joke."

2. Frank is unlikely to hear that kind of question again. Last week, at the American Geophysical Union's annual convention in Baltimore, MD, he backed up his theory with fresh evidence: satellite images that capture his cosmic hail in midflight. Suddenly it seems entirely possible that the source of much of the water on Earth – and even of life itself – might be Frank's "gentle cosmic rain." (...)

TIME, June 9, 1997

17) (ITA-99) A lacuna encontrada na 1ª linha do texto deve ser preenchida por: .

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

18) (ITA-99) Após resolver a questão 17, assinale a opção que melhor traduz o trecho sublinhado no início do primeiro parágrafo.

- a) Era impossível alguém levar a sério a descoberta de Louis Frank.
b) Era difícil encontrar alguém que, na ocasião, se interessasse pelo assunto investigado por Louis Frank.
c) Quase ninguém levou Louis Frank a sério.
d) Dificilmente alguém envolvido em pesquisa científica levaria a sério teorias que não pudessem ser sustentadas por evidência irrefutáveis.
e) Qualquer pesquisador que tivesse levado a sério o assunto estudado por Louis Frank teria, sem dificuldades, chegado às mesmas descobertas.

19) (ITA-99) "... he backed up his theory ..." , na 3ª linha do parágrafo 2 do texto, significa que:

- a) ele reconsiderou alguns aspectos de sua teoria ...
b) ele voltou atrás no ponto central de sua teoria ...
c) ele retomou sua teoria ...
d) ele descartou sua teoria ...
e) ele deu sustentação à sua teoria ...

20) (ITA-99) A palavra "**recalls**", na 8ª linha do primeiro parágrafo do texto, poderia ser substituída por:

- a) calls again b) reports c) regrets
d) calls back e) remembers

21) (ITA-99) Dadas as asserções:

I - Dez anos atrás, Louis Frank não contava com instrumentos necessários para confirmar sua descoberta.

II - Louis Frank evitou divulgar sua descoberta em 10 de abril, receoso de que pensassem que estivesse "pregando uma peça".

III - Frank não gostava de ouvir perguntas do tipo das que lhe foram feitas pela imprensa por ocasião da divulgação de sua descoberta.

está(ão) correta(s):

- a) apenas a II. b) I e II. c) II e III.
d) todas. e) nenhuma.

As questões 22 e 23 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

"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)

22) (ITA-99) A alternativa que melhor preenche a lacuna do texto é:

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

23) (ITA-99) De acordo com o texto, podemos afirmar que:

- a) o principal objetivo da ONE WORLD SHOP é erradicar a miséria e promover o desenvolvimento em países pobres.
b) o principal objetivo da ONE WORLD SHOP é atenuar a miséria nos países em desenvolvimento.
c) a ONE WORLD SHOP tem como, principal objetivo reduzir a miséria remanescente em países desenvolvidos.
d) a ONE WORLD SHOP é uma loja cuja função principal é arrecadar fundos para atender crianças carentes de países em desenvolvimento.
e) a ONE WORLD SHOP tem como objetivo, principal erradicar a miséria nos países em desenvolvimento.

As questões 24 e 25 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

And yet tonight, in the quiet of this room, I find that what really remains with me from this first day's travel is not Salisbury Cathedral, nor any of the other charming sights of this city, but rather that marvellous view encountered this morning of the rolling English countryside. Now I am quite prepared to believe that countries can offer more obviously spectacular scenery. Indeed, I have seen in encyclopedias and the *National Geographic Magazine* breathtaking photographs of sights from various corners of the globe; magnificent canyons and waterfalls, raggedly beautiful mountains. It has never, of course, been my privilege to have seen such things at first hand, but I will nevertheless hazard this with some confidence: the English landscape at its finest – such as I saw it this morning – possesses a quality that the landscapes of other nations, however more superficially dramatic, inevitably fail to possess. It is, I believe, a quality that will mark out the English landscape to any objective observer as the most deeply satisfying in the world, and this quality is probably best summed up by the term "greatness". For it is true, when I stood on that high, ledge this morning and viewed the

land before me, I distinctly felt that rare, yet unmistakable feeling – the feeling that one is in the presence of greatness. We call this land of ours *Great Britain*, and there may be those who believe this a somewhat immodest practice. Yet I would venture that the landscape of our country alone would justify the use of this lofty adjective.

The Remains of the Day.
Kazuo Ishiguro

24) (ITA-99) Após a leitura do texto, entendemos que o narrador:

- a) é um viajante inveterado que está relatando suas impressões após uma viagem pelo interior da Inglaterra.
b) não se impressionou com a beleza da Catedral de Salisbury e de outros pontos turísticos da cidade.
c) já esteve em outros países cujas paisagens são tão belas quanto a que presenciou naquela manhã.
está (ão) corretas:

- a) apenas a I. b) I e II. c) II e III.
d) todas. e) Nenhuma.

25) (ITA-99) "... this lofty adjective", na última linha do texto, refere-se à palavra:

- a) immodest b) great c) unmistakable
d) greatness e) alone

ITA - 2000

As questões 1 e 2 referem-se ao *cartoon* abaixo. Leia-o e assinale a opção que melhor responde a cada uma das duas questões:



1. (ITA – 00) Das afirmações abaixo:

- I. Garfield mostra-se insensível e rude.
II. Garfield concorda com a afirmação de que dentes separados são indicativos de sensibilidade.
III. Ambos os personagens “curtem” a beleza do amanhecer.

está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

- a) apenas a I.
b) apenas a II.
c) apenas a III.
d) apenas as II e III.
e) todas.

2. (ITA – 00) Das afirmações abaixo:

- I. “Skillet” é sinônimo de “frying pan”.
II. O adjetivo “self-centered” aplica-se bem ao comportamento exibido por Garfield.
III. Os dois personagens assistem a diferentes canais de TV.
está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

- a) apenas as I e II. b) apenas as II e III.
c) apenas as I e III. d) nenhuma.
e) todas.

3. (ITA – 00) A frase de Gloria Steinem abaixo:

“If you can learn to like how you look – and not the way you think you look – it can set you free.”

Gloria Steinem
from *Revolution From Within*,
excerpted from *Parade*.
The New York Times Magazine.
May 22, 1994.

- a) ressalta a importância e a força do olhar.
b) assemelha-se a “as feias que me desculpem, mas beleza é fundamental” (Vinícius de Moraes).
c) constitui-se numa apologia da liberdade.
d) refere-se à importância que se deve dar à aparência.
e) tem algo em comum com “no one is free who is a slave to the body” (Seneca).

Os depoimentos a seguir foram extraídos de uma reportagem da revista *Newsweek*, duas semanas após a tragédia de Littleton – Estados Unidos, no início deste ano. Leia-os e assinale a opção que melhor responde a cada uma das questões de 4 a 6.

VOICES OF A GENERATION

I

The school is divided into different groups of kids: the break-dancers, the people who listen to heavy-metal, the pretty girls, the ravers and the hip-hop people. But there's no pressure to be in one group or another. If a person is a break-dancer, they can still chill with the ravers. I'm a hip-hopper. We wear baggy jeans and sweatshirts. But if I'm really good friends with a person in the heavy-metal group; I can go chill with them and it's just like, whatever. I don't really worry about violence. And I don't really worry about peer pressure. Like if you're at a party and you don't drink, that's cool. “Most kids' parents don't know what they are doing. I talk to my mom about everything. She shows up for every parents' night; sometimes she's the only one there. It makes me feel good that I have a mom who cares about what is going on with me.”

Diana Leary, 17.

Senior, Memorial High School, West New York, N.J. Student council, tennis team.

II

I went to a National Honor Society induction. The parents were just staring at me. I think they couldn't believe someone with pink hair could be smart. I want to be a high-school teacher, but I'm afraid that, based on my appearance, they won't hire me. Don't be afraid of us. Don't stereotype us.

Lauren Barry, 18.

Senior, Glenbrook South High School, Glenview, Ill.
National Honor Society, alternative theater



&



Inglês

Provas

group.

III

I see people who don't allow themselves to grow in certain areas, even though they have talent or skill, because they feel that would be out of character or that people wouldn't like them if they changed. Say you're really good at math, but your friends say, "I hate math. It's such a nerdy stupid subject..." You can't be good at it because then you're a nerdy brainiac person. And then you feel like you don't fit in.

Julia Papastavridis, 15.
Freshman, the Paideia School, Atlanta.
Student rep on the disciplinary committee,
chorus member.

IV

The biggest thing here is wearing name-brand clothes. If you even think of wearing a non-name brand, you have guts. Looks are real important, too. If you're not pretty, people won't want to hang out with you. Even the girls with dark hair usually dye their hair blonde. Everything is just one big competition.

Marisol Salguero, 16.
Junior, Alexander Hamilton High School,
Los Angeles.
AP and honors classes, academic tutor.

4. (ITA – 00) Quais temas são abordados nos depoimentos I, II, III e IV, respectivamente?

	I	II
a)	Relacionamento com colegas	Perspectiva profissional
b)	Perspectiva profissional	Violência
c)	Relacionamento com colegas	Violência
d)	Relacionamento com colegas	Perspectiva Profissional
e)	Perspectiva profissional	Perspectiva Profissional

	III	IV
a)	Desenvolvimento pessoal	Perspectiva Profissional
b)	Desenvolvimento pessoal	Aparência pessoal
c)	Aparência pessoal	Perspectiva Profissional
d)	Desenvolvimento pessoal	Aparência pessoal
e)	Aparência pessoal	Aparência pessoal

Vozes de uma Geração

I

A escola está dividida em diferentes grupos de jovens: os que dançam o "break", os que ouvem "heavy-metal", as meninas bonitas, os "ravers" e o pessoal do "hip-hop". Não há, entretanto, nenhuma pressão para ficar em um grupo ou outro. Se a pessoa dança o "break", ela ainda assim pode "curtir" com os "ravers".

Sou uma "hip-hopper". Usamos calças jeans largas e moletons. Porém, se eu me der muito bem com o pessoal do "heavy-metal", eu posso "curtir" com eles e dá no mesmo. Na verdade, não ligo para a violência. Nem me preocupo com a pressão dos companheiros. Por exemplo, se você está em uma festa e não bebe, não tem problema. Os pais da maioria dos garotos não sabem o que eles estão fazendo. Eu converso com minha mãe sobre tudo. Ela aparece em todas as reuniões de pais; às vezes, ela é a única presente. É bom saber que tenho uma mãe que se preocupa com o que está acontecendo comigo.

Diana Leary, 17.

II

Fui a uma cerimônia de apresentação da National Honor Society. Os pais simplesmente ficaram me encarando. Acho que eles não podiam acreditar que alguém de cabelo rosa pudesse ser inteligente. Quero ser professora de colégio, porém tenho medo de que, levando em conta minha apa-rência, eles não queiram me contratar. Não tenham medo de nós. Não nos rotulem.

Lauren Barry, 18.

III

Observo pessoas que não se permitem evoluir em certas áreas, apesar de terem talento ou habilidade, porque sentem que ficariam segregadas ou que as pessoas não gostariam delas se mudassem. É só dizer que você é bom em Matemática que os amigos dizem "Eu odeio Matemática. É a típica matéria estúpida de CDF...". Você não pode ser bom porque então é um geniozinho CDF. Assim você sente que não se encaixa.

Julia Papastavridis, 15.

IV

A coisa mais importante aqui é usar roupas de marca. Para você pensar em usar algo sem grife, tem que ter peito. As aparências são muito importantes também. Se você não é bonita, as pessoas não vão querer sair com você. Até mesmo as garotas de cabelos negros normalmente tingem de loiro. Tudo não passa de uma grande competição.

Marisol Salguero, 16.

5. (ITA – 00) Assinale a opção cuja tradução do termo ou expressão **não** corresponde ao significado que tal termo ou expressão tem no texto.

- shows up (I) – comparece.
- induction (II) – cerimônia de apresentação.
- hire (II) – contratar.
- cool (I) – fresco.
- name-brand clothes (IV) – roupas de grife.

6. (ITA – 00) Das afirmações abaixo:

- A competição existente entre os jovens é tão acirrada que garotas morenas tingem seus cabelos de loiro para se tornarem mais atraentes.
- O receio de ser segregado pelo grupo, muitas vezes, faz com que jovens não desenvolvam suas habilidades e talentos pessoais.
- Diana Leary, que se auto define como "hip-hopper", relata que tem dificuldades de relacionamento com pessoas de outros grupos da escola, como, por exemplo, os integrantes dos "metaleiros".

está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

- a) apenas as I e III. b) apenas as II e III.
c) apenas as I e II. d) todas.
e) nenhuma.

As questões de 7 a 11 referem-se ao texto abaixo, de fonte desconhecida:

PARKING VIOLATION

PROVINCE OR STATE	A.M P.M	AUTOMOBILE LICENSE NUMBER	MAKE OF AUTOMOBILE
TIME			

This is not a ticket, but if it were within my power, you would receive two. Because of your bull headed, inconsiderate, feeble attempt at parking, you have taken enough room for a 20 mule team, 2 elephants, 1 goat and a safari of pygmies from the African interior. The reason for giving you this is so that in the future you may think of someone else, other than yourself. Besides I don't like (I) , (II) or (III) drivers and you probably fit into one of these categories. I sign off wishing you an early transmission failure (on the expressway at about 4:30 p.m). Also, may the fleas of a thousand camels infest your armpits.

WITH MY COMPLIMENTS

7. (ITA – 00) Assinale a opção cujas palavras preenchem corretamente as lacunas I, II e III, respectivamente:

- a) domineering, egotistical, simple mind.
b) dominated, egotist, simple mind.
c) dominated, egotist, simple minded.
d) domineering, egotistical, simple minded.
e) domineer, egotistically, simple mind.

8. (ITA – 00) Este texto, provavelmente, foi produzido:

- a) pela polícia rodoviária.
b) pela guarda municipal.
c) pela polícia florestal.
d) pela Sociedade Protetora dos Animais.
e) por um cidadão comum.

9. (ITA – 00) Considerando que consta(m) do texto:

- I. uma “praga” / “maldição”;
II. preocupação com o bem estar dos animais;
III. acusação de egoísmo.

então, pode-se afirmar que está(ão) correta(s):

- a) apenas a I. b) apenas a II.
c) apenas a III. d) apenas as I e II.
e) apenas as I e III.

10. (ITA – 00) Assinale a opção que melhor traduz “I sign off”, no início do último parágrafo.

- a) finalizo. b) assinalo. c) reitero.
d) assino. e) determino.

11. (ITA – 00)

- a) “Bull headed” é substantivo.
b) “Inconsiderate” e “feeble” referem-se a “bull headed”.

c) “Bull headed”, “inconsiderate” e “feeble” referem-se a “you” (2ª e 4ª linhas).

d) “Your” (2ª linha) refere-se a “bull headed”.

e) “Bull headed”, “inconsiderate” e “feeble” referem-se a “attempt at parking”.

Leia o texto abaixo e assinale a opção que melhor responde a cada uma das questões de 12 a 14:

‘Debunking’ Laissez Faire

1. My Atlantic Monthly essay, “The Capitalist Threat,” has aroused the ire of Robert J. Samuelson (“Crackpot Prophet,” JUDGMENT CALLS, March 10) for its perceived attack on the capitalist system. I wasn’t attacking capitalism, only its excess and laissez faire ideology.

2. I pointed out a curious affinity between laissez faire ideology and Marxism: both lay claim to scientific validity. The Marxist claim has been fully discredited. But laissez faire ideology is derived from the most respectable of social sciences, economics, and its claim to scientific validity still requires debunking. I suspect that Samuelson prefers to dismiss my ideas as jumbled, rather than to entertain the possibility that the scientific foundations of laissez faire are less than secure.

3. Our understanding of the world in which we live is inherently imperfect. This creates difficulties for the social sciences from which the natural sciences are exempt. Scientific method has discovered universally valid generalizations that can explain and predict events in the natural world. To make such generalizations possible, the events must be independent of statements that relate to them.

4. But in society, participants must make decisions about events that are contingent on their decisions. The separation between statements and facts, a characteristic of science, is lacking. (...)

5. Since nobody is in possession of the ultimate truth, we need institutions and attitudes that allow people with different views and interests to live together in peace. Markets are the best mechanisms for correcting individual errors, but government intervention and collective action are needed to protect common interests and correct inequities in the capitalist system. Laissez faire ideology – which holds that the common interest is best served when each individual pursues his own particular interest – is inadequate for holding our open society together.

6. My main contention in the Atlantic Monthly essay is that the concept of open society, which not only recognizes the multiplicity of cultures and traditions but actively advocates pluralism, could serve as a unifying principle for our global society.

7. The trouble is that the concept is neither recognized nor accepted.

George Soros

Chairman, Open Society Institute

New York, N.Y. / NEWSWEEK APRIL 14, 1997.

12 (ITA – 00) “Its”, na 4ª linha do 1º parágrafo do texto, refere-se:

- a) à revista citada.
b) à ameaça capitalista.
c) ao artigo escrito por Soros.
d) à crítica ao capitalismo.
e) à interpretação de Robert J. Samuelson.



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13. (ITA – 00) “I pointed out”, no início do 2º parágrafo, significa:

- a) descobri. b) questioneei. c) reafirmei.
d) salientei. e) notei.

14. (ITA – 00) Das afirmações abaixo:

I. Segundo Soros, a ideologia marxista, ao contrário da do “laissez faire”, carece de validade científica.

II. A Economia é o mais respeitado ramo das ciências sociais, provavelmente por ser a única a que se possa atribuir validade científica.

III. “The common interest is best served when each individual pursues his own particular interest” contém aproximadamente a mesma idéia de “we need institutions and attitudes that allow people with different views and interests to live together in peace” (5º parágrafo).

está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

- a) apenas as I e II. b) apenas a III.
c) apenas as II e III. d) todas. e) nenhuma.

Leia o texto abaixo sobre o Park Avenue Cafe/s e assinale a opção que melhor responde a cada uma das questões de 15 a 17.

22 | 22 | 21 | \$49

PARK AVENUE CAFE/S
100 E. 63rd St. (Park Ave.), 644-1900
U – “Audaciously good” is the verdict on this American newcomer, whose chef, David Burke, is hailed as “a genius”; befitting its “new hot spot” status, the place is “jumping” (read “noisy and crowded”), but satisfied surveyors hail it as “slick, efficient and smart”; a few call it “creative but contrived”, wishing that every dish had at least one less ingredient.

15. O texto é escrito por um jornalista de David Burke com o referido restaurante.

- a) Proprietário.
b) Responsável pela culinária: seleção de ingredientes, criação e elaboração dos pratos.
c) Gerente.
d) *Maître*.
e) Relações públicas: responsável pela divulgação do restaurante.

16. (ITA – 00) Das afirmações abaixo:

I. “Hailed”, na 3ª linha do texto, quer dizer “considerado”.

II. O verbo “to jump” (na forma jumping), na 5ª linha do texto, está usado no sentido literal.

III. “New hot spot” tem função de adjetivo.
está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

- a) apenas as I e II. b) apenas as I e III.

- c) apenas a I. d) todas. e) nenhuma.

17. (ITA – 00) Das afirmações abaixo:

I. O Park Avenue Cafe/s é um restaurante tradicional na Park Avenue, em Nova Iorque.

II. Alguns clientes acham que são utilizados ingredientes demais na elaboração dos pratos no Park Avenue Cafe/s.

III. “Audaciously good” refere-se à comida e à localização do restaurante.

está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

- a) apenas a I. b) apenas a II.
c) apenas a III. d) todas. e) nenhuma.

O texto abaixo refere-se ao Y2K (ou “bug do milênio”) e a rumores correntes acerca dele. Leia-o e assinale a opção que melhor responde a cada uma das questões de 38 a 41.

Rumor (1): Increased solar activity at the end of 1999 could cause satellite systems to malfunction on or around January 1, 2000.

Experts say that the next peak in solar flares or storms on the sun’s surface, which can interfere with normal satellite operations, will occur in late 1999 and early 2000; the last peak occurred in March 1989. It is believed that increased solar activity in May 1998 adversely affected operations of the Galaxy 4 satellite over the United States, creating a few days of difficulties for pager operators and broadcasting companies.

Rumor (2): Y2K problems in federal prison facilities will cause cell doors and gates to open, increasing the risk of prison escapes.

Controls on doors and gates are always managed by correction officers, and the doors and gates do not operate on timers. Prison doors and gates are opened through human control, when the corrections officer pushes a button. In the event of power failures, the doors and gates default to a closed position.

Rumor (3): Organizations can experience Y2K-related glitches before January 1, 2000. Many businesses and government agencies have already reached, or will soon, a phase in their operations where they need to look ahead into the Year 2000. These “look-ahead” functions might include budget programming for a fiscal year that begins sometime after January 1, 1999, or simple tasks such as making hotel or flight reservations. To the extent that the systems supporting such functions are not Y2K compliant, glitches could surface prior to the new millennium.

Rumor (4): Most elevator computers and embedded systems will fail on January 1, 2000. (...) If elevator systems were to experience Year 2000-related failures, all elevators have manual overrides that would enable them to return to operation.

Rumor (5): The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), certain that the air traffic control system will not be ready at the turn of the century, will ground all flights in the United States at 6 p.m. on December 31, 1999, and not

let any take off until 6 a.m. January 1, 2000. The FAA has no plans to halt air traffic on or around December 31, 1999 – Jan 1, 2000. The FAA is committed to the safety of air transport and, as such, is working hard not only on its own systems, but with the airline industry, to ensure a seamless transition into the new millennium.

Year 2000 Conversion

<http://www.y2k.gov/text/whatsnew.htm>

18. (ITA – 00) Com base na explicação que segue cada rumor, decida se ele é falso ou verdadeiro.

	Rumor (1)	Rumor (2)	Rumor (3)	Rumor (4)	Rumor (5)
a)	Falso	Verdadeiro	falso	falso	falso
b)	verdadeiro	falso	verdadeiro	falso	Falso
c)	falso	falso	falso	verdadeiro	Verdadeiro
d)	verdadeiro	falso	verdadeiro	falso	verdadeiro
e)	verdadeiro	verdadeiro	verdadeiro	falso	falso

19. (ITA – 00) Das afirmações abaixo:

I. As explosões na superfície solar podem interferir nas operações dos satélites, prejudicando, por exemplo, a transmissão de programas de rádio e televisão.

II. As empresas aéreas e hoteleiras estão com seus sistemas operacionais de reserva programados e preparados para a virada do milênio.

III. O serviço de tráfego aéreo certamente será prejudicado com a interrupção dos vôos nos Estados Unidos na virada do milênio.

está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

- a) apenas a I. b) apenas as II e III.
c) apenas as I e III. d) todas.
e) nenhuma.

20. (ITA – 00) A expressão “look ahead” aparece duas vezes na explicação que segue o rumor 3. No primeiro caso, “look ahead” exerce a função de I e tem significado semelhante a II e, no segundo caso, “look ahead” exerce a função de III e tem significado semelhante a IV.

- | | I | II | III | IV |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----|
| a) verbo | plan | adjetivo | planning | |
| b) verbo | planning | verbo | plan | |
| c) substantivo | plan | verbo | plan | |
| d) verbo | plan | adjetivo | pan | |
| e) substantivo | planning | verbo | planning | |

21. (ITA – 00) As palavras grifadas, nas frases abaixo, aparecem também nos rumores 2 e 5. Assinale a opção em que o termo grifado é utilizado, com o mesmo significado, nos referidos rumores.

- a) Free access to all libraries is a facility offered only by a few universities in this country.
b) The red blood cell is responsible for carrying oxygen to every part of our bodies.
c) Dr Johnson is on safe ground when he talks about stamps as he is an experienced stamp collector.
d) The controller was forced to halt the 10 p.m. train due to problems in the railway system. Passengers arrived in New York two hours later than expected.

Leia o texto abaixo e assinale a opção que melhor responde a cada uma das questões de 22 a 25.

**The Fear Is Old
The Economy New**

By Thomas L. Friedman

There is something perverse about reading the business news these days. Every month the Labor Department comes out with a new set of statistics about how unemployment is down and thousands of jobs are being created. But these stories always contain the same caveat, like the warning on a pack of cigarettes, that this news is bad for the health of the economy. The stories always go on to say that these great employment statistics triggered panic among Wall Street investors and led to a sell off of stocks and bonds. (...)

Of course there has always been a link between employment numbers and inflation expectations. The more people are working, the more they have the money to pay for things; the more consumer demand outstrips factory capacity, the more prices shoot up, and the more prices shoot up the more the value of bonds, with their fixed interest rates, erodes. 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.**

22. (ITA – 00) “Yet”, na 5ª linha do último parágrafo, quer dizer:

- a) apesar disso. b) ainda.
c) já. d) conseqüentemente.
e) até o momento.

23. (ITA – 00) Das afirmações abaixo:

I. Devido à velocidade com que os dados econômicos sofrem alterações hoje em dia é, no mínimo, complicado acompanhar pelos jornais o desempenho da economia.

II. Nas economias modernas, o pleno emprego representa fator gerador de inflação.

III. O Federal Reserve precisou aumentar as taxas de juros para conter a inflação e evitar corrosão no valor dos bônus do Tesouro.

está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

- a) apenas a I. b) apenas a II. c) apenas a III.
d) todas. e) nenhuma.

24. (ITA – 00) O que determinou a utilização do “Present Perfect Tense” no último parágrafo do texto foi:

- a) o estilo do autor.
b) a referência a um tempo passado não explicitado no texto.
c) a referência a acontecimentos / 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 / acontecimentos que ocorrem no presente.

25. (ITA – 00) “Caveat”, na 7ª linha do texto, quer dizer:

- a) advertência. b) imitação.
c) prescrição. d) inscrição. e) conteúdo.

Inglês

Provas

1. (ITA – 01)

THE LAND OF HAPPY

Have you been to The Land of Happy,
Where everyone is happy all day,
Where they joke and they sing
Of the happiest things,
And everything's jolly and gay?
There's no one unhappy in Happy,
There's laughter and smiles galore,
I have been to The Land of Happy –
What a bore!

Where the Sidewalk Ends

Shel Silverstein New York: Harper Collins, 1974 p. 143

Assinale a alternativa que NÃO corresponde a afirmações do texto.

- a) Não há risos, mas há sorrisos na Terra da Felicidade.
- b) Não há ninguém infeliz na Terra da Felicidade.
- c) Todos contam piadas e cantam na Terra da Felicidade.
- d) A Terra da Felicidade é muito chata.
- e) Na Terra da Felicidade todo mundo é feliz o dia todo.

As questões 2 a 4 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

SINGAPORE

In the 1950s a bilingual educational system was introduced in Singapore, with English used as a unifying and utilitarian medium alongside Chinese, Malay, or Tamil. However, English remained the language of government and the legal system, and retained its importance in education and the media. Its use has also been steadily increasing among the general population. In a 1975 survey, only 27 per cent of people over age 40 claimed to understand English, whereas among 15 to 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.

The situation is very different in Malaysia where, following independence (1957), Bahasa Malaysia was adopted as the national language, and the role of English accordingly became more restricted. 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 traditional prestige attached to English still exists, for many speakers, but the general sociolinguistic situation is not one which motivates the continuing emergence of a permanent variety of "Malaysian English".

The Cambridge Encyclopedia

David Crystal – CUP, 1995

2. (ITA – 01) 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

3. (ITA – 01) Considere as seguintes afirmações sobre Singapura e Malásia.

I. SINGAPURA: a língua inglesa passou a ter um papel unificador e utilitário nos anos 50.

MALÁSIA: O papel da língua inglesa tornou-se mais restrito após 1957.

II. SINGAPURA: mais de 87% da população jovem era capaz de compreender a língua inglesa em 1975.

MALÁSIA: apesar de ser matéria obrigatória nas escolas, o inglês passou a ser visto cada vez mais como língua estrangeira após 1957.

III. SINGAPURA: parece haver amplo uso do inglês em contextos familiares.

MALÁSIA: Não parece haver motivo para a emergência de um "inglês malaio".

está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

- a) apenas a I
- b) apenas a III
- c) apenas a II e III
- d) todas
- e) nenhuma

4. (ITA – 01) Da leitura dos dois textos, depreende-se que:

- a) em situações educacionais bilingües, a tendência é a língua materna prevalecer sempre.
- b) o inglês como segunda língua não evolui, necessariamente, para uma variedade de inglês mista com a língua local.
- c) em contextos bilíngües, o prestígio do inglês sempre se sobressai em detrimento do prestígio da língua materna.
- d) o inglês passa a ser falado cada vez menos por adolescentes em situações bilíngües.
- e) em contextos bilíngües, as duas línguas geralmente mantêm o mesmo valor durante a maior parte do tempo.

As questões 5 a 7 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

In April we asked our readers: is there humor in the workplace? Perhaps engineering is too serious to be funny – or is it? Here is one response:

To the editor:

An engineer dies and reports to pearly gates. St. Peter checks his dossier and says, "Ah, you're an engineer – you're in the wrong place."

So the engineer reports to the gates of hell and is let in. Pretty soon, the engineer gets dissatisfied with the level of comfort in hell, and starts designing and building improvements. After a while, they're got air conditioning and flush toilets and escalators, and the engineer is a pretty popular guy.

One day St. Peter calls Satan up on the telephone and says with a sneer, "So, how's it going down there in hell?"

Satan replies, "Hey, things are going great! We're got air conditioning and flush toilets and escalators, and there's

no telling what this engineer is going to come up with next."

St. Peter replies, "What? You've got an engineer? That's a mistake – he should never have gotten down there; send him up here." Satan says, "No way. I like having an engineer on the staff, and I'm keeping him."

St Peter says, "Send him back up here or I'll sue."

Satan laughs uproariously and answers, "Yeah, right. And just where are YOU going to get a lawyer?"

H.D.

Mt Vemon, Iowa, USA

The Institute, June, 1997 (adapted)

5. (ITA – 01) Considere as afirmações abaixo:

I - São Pedro telefonou ao Diabo para obter informações sobre o comportamento do engenheiro no inferno.

II - O dia-a-dia no inferno tornou-se muito melhor após a chegada do engenheiro.

III - São Pedro ameaçou mover uma ação judicial contra o Diabo caso ele desprezasse os serviços do engenheiro.

está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

- a) apenas a I b) apenas a II
b) apenas a III d) apenas a I e III
e) apenas a II e III

6. (ITA – 01) Ao afirmar "...and there's no telling what this engineer is going to come up with next.", o Diabo quer dizer que:

- a) já sabe do novo projeto do engenheiro mas não pretende contá-lo a São Pedro.
b) o engenheiro não quer divulgar o seu próximo projeto.
c) o engenheiro aguarda instruções para implementar outras benfeitorias no inferno.
d) ninguém no inferno fala sobre os próximos projetos do engenheiro.
e) mal pode esperar para ver a próxima benfeitoria que o engenheiro irá introduzir no inferno.

7. (ITA – 01) Quais frases, numeradas de I a IV, teriam o significado mais próximo a "Send him back up here or I'll sue", que se encontra no penúltimo parágrafo do texto?

I - If you don't send him back up here, I'll sue.

II - If you send him back up here, I'll sue.

III - Unless you send him back up here, I won't sue.

IV - I will sue, unless you send him back up here.

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

As questões 8 a 10 referem-se ao texto abaixo, extraído do artigo "Dinosaur Docudrama Blends Fact, Fantasy"

TV CRITIQUE

Amid the majestic sequoias of what could be a state park in Northern California, the silence is broken by a guttural bellow. An enormous beast plods across the television screen. She kicks out a shallow nest and begins to lay her eggs. Each white egg, the size of a soccer ball, slides gently down an ovipositor and comes to rest in the ground. (...)

It looks and sounds just like a wildlife documentary – so much so that, if you watch long enough, you almost forget that the animals shown have been extinct for more than 65 million years. But this is *Walking With Dinosaurs*, a sometimes stunning dinoextravaganza that uses computer animation and detailed puppets to resurrect the creatures and place them in real landscapes. When the \$10 million program aired in the United Kingdom last fall, 17 million people – almost a third of the population – tuned in to the six weekly installments making it the BBC's most watched science program ever and one of its top 20 programs of all time. It also stirred up a controversy.

Some researchers were unflinching in their praise: "This is going to stand out as one of the best dinosaur shows ever done and certainly the most novel one," says Tom Holtz, a vertebrate paleontologist at the University of Maryland, College Park, who consulted with the BBC on the project. But others cringed at the way it blurred fact and fiction. Most of the egg-laying sequence, for example, is screenwriter's fantasy: There is no scientific evidence that the giant dinosaur *Diplodocus* had an ovipositor or abandoned its young. "Some of the arguments were just so far-fetched, so ridiculous," says Norman MacLeod, an invertebrate paleontologist at the Natural History Museum in London. "I was embarrassed for the profession." The British media debated whether docudrama was a suitable way to convey science to the public. Would TV viewers be stimulated, misled, or just confused? On 16 April millions more will get the chance to make up their own minds as the Discovery Channel airs a revised 3-hour version of the show in North and South America. (...)

SCIENCE, VOL 288 7 APRIL 2000

8. (ITA – 01) Considere as afirmações abaixo:

I - O primeiro parágrafo do texto descreve uma cena do documentário "*Caminhando com Dinossauros*", em que um dinossauro prepara seu ninho e põe ovos.

II - O documentário, dividido em seus episódios semanais, estreou na Inglaterra no outono de 1999.

III - Em abril deste ano, o canal de televisão *Discovery* transmitiria para os Estados Unidos e para a América do Sul o documentário britânico na íntegra.

está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

- a) apenas a I b) apenas as I e II
c) apenas as II e III d) apenas as I e III
e) todas

9. (ITA – 01) É (São) apontado(s) como item (itens) polêmicos(s) com relação ao documentário:

I - Não há comprovação científica sobre a procriação de certo tipo de dinossauro.

II - Realidade e ficção misturam-se indiscriminadamente no documentário.

III - Documentários como este podem levar telespectadores a ter uma visão distorcida de alguns aspectos da ciência.

- a) Apenas o I b) Apenas o II c) Apenas o III
d) Todos e) Nenhum

10. (ITA – 01) O termo "its", na penúltima linha do segundo parágrafo, refere-se:

- a) à BBC
b) à programação científica da BBC.



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- c) aos vinte melhores programas já produzidos pela BBC.
- d) ao Reino Unido
- e) ao documentário "Caminhando com Dinossauros"

A questão 11 refere-se ao quadro abaixo, também extraído do artigo "Dinosaur Docudrama Blends Fact, Fantasy".

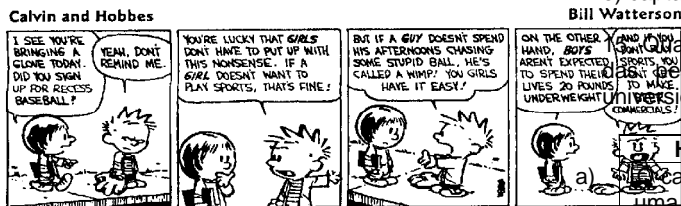
WALKING'S WINNERS AND LOSERS

I - Postosuchus. Producers kept scene of the predator urinating – even though its closest relatives all excrete urea, not urine.
II - Diplodocus. Herds look so heavy you can almost feel the ground shake. First time animated with frill on spine.
III - Cynodonts. Squat mammal ancestors sport convincing fur and behaviors. Bonus points for calling them "mammal-like reptiles".
IV - Coatomundi. Cameo by times modern American mammal is totally out of place; its ancestors were never in Antarctica or Australia.
V - Pterosaurs. They fly like aces, but it's the ground-walking that really wows, insulating fuzz on wings is accurate.
VI - Marine reptiles. Cousteau would have loved graceful ichthyosaurs and plesiosaurs. Realistic birth scene.

11. (ITA – 01) O quadro faz menção a pontos fortes e a pontos fracos observados pela crítica no documentário "Caminhando com Dinossauros", classificando-os de "winners" (os pontos fortes) e "losers" (os pontos fracos). Analise o quadro e aponte, pelo contexto da crítica, se cada um dos itens, numerados de I a VI, é um "winner" ou um "loser".

	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)
a)	loser	winner	winner	loser	winner	loser
b)	loser	winner	winner	loser	winner	winner
c)	loser	winner	loser	loser	winner	winner
d)	winner	loser	winner	winner	loser	winner
e)	winner	loser	winner	loser	winner	loser

As questões 12 e 13 referem-se ao cartoon abaixo:



- 12. (ITA – 01) Considere as afirmações abaixo:
- I - Os personagens estão discutindo pressões sociais sobre crianças.
- II - Para manter a forma física, meninos devem praticar esportes e fazer dieta.

- III - Meninos praticam esportes para que, na vida adulta, possam beber cerveja à vontade.
- está(ão) condizente(s) com o cartoon:
- a) apenas a I
- b) apenas a II
- c) apenas a II e III
- d) todas
- e) nenhuma

- 13. (ITA – 01) Considere as afirmações abaixo:
- I. O menino acaba de assinar um documento pedindo a exclusão do beisebol como esporte obrigatório na escola.
- II. Segundo o garoto, as pessoas referem-se pejorativamente a meninos que não praticam esportes.
- III. Na opinião do garoto, a vida das meninas é mais tranquila que a vida dos meninos na sociedade atual.
- Está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:
- a) apenas a II.
- b) apenas a II e III.
- c) apenas a I e III.
- d) todas.
- e) nenhuma.

As questões 14 e 15 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

Office Life
Working Overtime is Good for You!
 Are you hard-working, anxious, introverted and conscientious? If so, you're likely to be a victim of workplace bullying. Researches at Hull University have come up with a personality test to recognize people at risk of being bullied. The study recommends that companies give potential victims assertiveness training and social support at work so that they can be spared feeling humiliated. A separate study at the University of Manchester has found that working overtime can be good for one's health. Managers who voluntarily stay an extra hour to catch up on work or organize themselves feel greater job satisfaction and have better mental health than those leaving on time. But if managers put in more than one hour a day extra or are forced to stay late, they are more likely to suffer anxiety.

Speak Up, Ano XIII – 158 – July, 2000.

- 14. (ITA – 01) A expressão "catch up on work" significa:
- a) colocar o trabalho em dia.
- b) finalizar um projeto.
- c) reorganizar um projeto.
- d) alcançar uma meta no trabalho.
- e) captar novos recursos para um projeto.

15. (ITA – 01) Das opções abaixo melhor descreve aspectos das pesquisas realizadas em cada uma das duas universidades mencionadas no texto?

Hull University	University of Manchester
Preocupação é uma das principais causas de vítimas potenciais de humilhação no trabalho.	O cumprimento do horário de trabalho proporciona melhor equilíbrio mental às pessoas.
Pessoas calmas, porém que se posicionam firmemente, são menos ignoradas no local de trabalho.	A hora extra feita voluntariamente para ajudar colegas contribui para a saúde mental dos administradores.

c)	Vítimas de trabalho excessivo são também vítimas potenciais de problemas mentais.	Uma hora a mais de trabalho diário é muito saudável.
d)	Vítimas potenciais de provocações no trabalho devem receber treinamento de assertividade.	Administradores forçados a ficar no trabalho mais que uma hora além do expediente podem sofrer de ansiedade.
e)	Foi elaborado um teste de saúde mental e física para detectar os efeitos da hora extra no trabalho.	Gerentes que são obrigados a trabalhar muito todos os dias têm problemas de saúde.

16. (ITA – 01) Assinale a opção em relação às frases abaixo, extraídas de um calendário americano.

I - "A really great talent 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.

- Na sentença (I), "its" refere-se a "happiness".
- Na sentença (II), "these" refere-se a "things in life that will catch your heart."
- Na sentença (III), "those" refere-se a "flowers".
- Os termos "but" na sentença (II) e "as" na sentença (III), são conjunções que podem ser consideradas sinônimas no contexto em que se encontram.
- Os termos "beautiful" e "good", na sentença (III), exercem a função de adjetivos.

As questões 17 a 21 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

(...)
 Ever since Dad had returned from his life at sea he had been interested in robots. Maybe that in itself wasn't so strange, but with Dad it didn't end there. He was convinced that one day science would be able to create artificial people. By this, he didn't just mean those dumb metal robots with red and green flashing lights and hollow voices. Oh no, Dad believed that science would one day be able to create real thinking human beings, like us. And there was more – he also believed that, fundamentally, human beings *are* artificial objects.
 (...)
 "Just imagine if all this suddenly came alive, Hans Thomas," he said. "Imagine if these Lego figures suddenly began to toddle around among the plastic houses. What would we do then?" (...) "Basically, we ourselves *are* such Lego figures."

The Solitaire Mystery – J. Gaardner – p. 8

17. (ITA – 01) O trecho acima foi extraído de uma história:

- narrada pelo pai de Hans Thomas.
- narrada por Hans Thomas e seu pai.
- relatada a partir de outra história de Hans Thomas.
- em que Hans Thomas é o narrador.

18. (ITA – 01) Assinale a alternativa que melhor corresponde ao texto acima:

- Para o pai de Hans Thomas, a ciência ainda criaria pessoas artificiais.
- Hans Thomas inventou robôs de metal com luzes brilhantes vermelhas e verdes.
- De acordo com Hans Thomas, os seres humanos são basicamente como bonecos de Lego.
- Hans Thomas e o pai acreditam na possível criação, pela ciência, de robôs pensantes, semelhantes a seres humanos.
- Os robôs de Hans Thomas tinham luzes brilhantes vermelhas e verdes e vozes profundas.

19. (ITA – 01) Assinale a alternativa que melhor expressa o significado da frase "Ever since Dad had returned from his life at sea he had been interested in robots."

- O pai de Hans Thomas começou a se interessar por robôs quando abandonou a vida de marinheiro.
- O pai de Hans Thomas começou a se interessar por robôs quando retornou à vida de marinheiro.
- O pai de Hans Thomas passou a se interessar por robôs depois que se salvou de um naufrágio.
- O pai de Hans Thomas sempre preferiu a vida ao mar, embora fosse aficcionado por robôs.
- O pai de Hans Thomas sempre se interessou pela vida no mar e por robôs.

20. (ITA – 01) Assinale a forma pela qual as frases "Imagine if these figures suddenly began to toddle around among the plastic houses. What would we do then?" poderiam ser reescritas em uma única sentença:

- What happened when all of a sudden these figures began to toddle around among the plastic houses?
- What could we have done had all these figures suddenly begun to toddle around among those plastic houses?
- What would we do if all these figures suddenly began to toddle around among the plastic houses?
- What would we have done if all these figures had suddenly begun to toddle around among the plastic houses?
- What might have happened if all these figures had suddenly begun to toddle around among the plastic houses?

21. (ITA – 01) Para o pai de Thomas:

- a clonagem humana já era possível.
- seu interesse por robôs se apoiava em descobertas da ciência.
- objetos artificiais criados pela ciência assemelhavam-se a seres humanos.
- os avanços tecnológicos possibilitavam que bonecos de Lego se locomovessem e brincassem pela casa.
- os seres humanos eram, em sua essência, figuras vivas de Lego.

As questões 22 a 25 referem-se ao texto abaixo, extraído da introdução de um livro.

"Curiosity killed a cat." That cautionary cliché has passed through my mind several times in the last few years, once or twice even giving me pause. For it was curiosity that first tempted me to investigate computer

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graphics. Nothing in my training or professional background prepared me for something as foreign as computer paint system. But it sounded intriguing, so I decided to see one firsthand. (...)

While touring the Computer Graphics Lab at the New York Institute of Technology in Old Westbury, New York - a research and development facility - I was invited to draw on a paint system. I picked up the stylus and drew a simple sketch of a horse. It was surprisingly easy and felt very natural - but it wasn't unforgettable. What happened next was that the demonstrator reached out to the keyboard and hit a couple of buttons; instantly my simple drawing became a brilliant kaleidoscopic chain of moving colors. It was as if my horse had suddenly come alive.

I was thrilled - and hooked. Since that time, in professional workshops at colleges, or with clients, I have seen my own initial reaction repeated in others, an experience akin to magic.

Now, six years later, wiser and more experienced, my enthusiasm is still intact, and I am more deeply involved than ever in this art form. Mastering this medium is, as with most complex techniques, an ongoing process, in which each new plateau reveals another height to be challenged. (...)

What is needed is an adventurous, risk-taking approach - a curiosity about the new, much of which lies, unknown and unseen, around a dozen corners. Yes, curiosity - that word again. Of course, today we don't take those old sayings seriously. Anyhow, there's another old adage about cats, reassuring us that after all "a cat has nine lives." Well, so do artists.

Don Bolognese

Watson - Guptill Publications 1988. (adapted)
p. 8 / 9

22. (ITA - 01) Com base nas informações contidas no texto, depreende-se que um possível título para o livro do qual a introdução acima foi extraída é:

- a) An Introduction to the World of Computers.
- b) The Oxford Encyclopedia of Designs for Computer Books.
- c) Mastering the Computer for Design & Illustration.
- d) The NYIT Handbook of Computer Software.
- e) Learning How to Design & Illustrate Computer Books.

23. (ITA - 01) Considere as afirmações abaixo:

I - O provérbio sobre a curiosidade do gato remete à própria curiosidade do autor.

II - O autor demonstra seu afeto por gatos ao utilizar os clichês no início e no final do texto.

III - Em sua primeira experiência com computação gráfica, o autor fez o esboço de um cavalo.

está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

- a) apenas a I e II
- b) apenas a II e III
- c) apenas a I e III
- d) todas
- e) nenhuma

24. (ITA - 01) Considere as afirmações abaixo:

I - O "New York Institute of Technology" oferece muitas facilidades para o desenvolvimento de pesquisas em computação gráfica.

II - O autor sempre se interessou por computação gráfica.

III - O autor sempre inicia "workshops" relatando seu primeiro contato com computação gráfica no "New York Institute of Technology".

está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

- a) apenas a I e II
- b) apenas a II e III
- c) apenas I e III
- d) todas
- e) nenhuma

25. (ITA - 01) As expressões populares sobre gatos foram utilizadas no início e no final do texto para:

- a) chamar a atenção do leitor para as qualidades dos gatos e compará-las ao desenvolvimento de qualquer profissional.
- b) revelar o interesse do autor pelas características desses animais, usando-os como exemplo em sua carreira.
- c) levar o leitor a compreender a importância da criatividade no uso de programas de computação gráfica.
- d) exemplificar maneiras de desenvolver no computador possíveis formas de desenhar animais.
- e) ilustrar a curiosidade que impulsionou a carreira do autor e ressaltar a importância de novos desafios profissionais.

ITA - 2002

As questões de 1 a 5 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

Tell me if you've heard this one and hate it

For presidents and celebrities as well as ordinary people, cracking jokes can be risky business today, provoking anger 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 lawn, Clinton and his cabinet came upon a three-foot-high replica of the White House.

With the 4-foot-10 inch secretary of labor, Robert Reich, at his side, Clinton quipped, "Secretary Reich could almost live in there."

Lighthearted ribbing between longtime pals? 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 is must be used with sensitivity.

Of course, the line between laughing with someone and laughing 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 dull world, experts said. The wrong kind of humor, though, can be destructive. Jokes attack often cause people to withdraw, or worse, seek revenge.



U.S. Labor Secretary Robert Reich and President Bill Clinton

Supervisors need to be especially careful. Because of the power they hold, their attempts at humor demean 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's not really much you can do about them."

Fragiadakis, H. & Maurer, M. *Sound Ideas*, 1995 (p.81).

QUESTÃO 01. 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) apenas a I e II. b) apenas a I e III.
c) apenas a I e III. d) todas.
e) nenhuma.

QUESTÃO 02. Considere as afirmações 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 II.
c) apenas a III. d) apenas a I e III.
e) apenas a II e III.

QUESTÃO 03. Considere a frase abaixo, extraída do texto: "Of course, the line between laughing with someone and laughing at someone isn't always so clear." (7º parágrafo). As expressões em destaque são, respectivamente, sinônimas, de:

- a) having fun, kidding.
b) making fun of, pulling someone's leg.
c) having fun with, making fun of.
d) pulling someone's leg, joking at someone.
e) making fun of, having fun with

QUESTÃO 04. Especialistas que preparam pessoas para fazer 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) sem qualquer valor nas relações humanas, mas que pode ser utilizado, desde que com muita sensatez.
e) que apesar de ser por vezes útil, pode ferir a sensibilidade alheia.

QUESTÃO 05. A expressão que melhor substitui a última frase do texto é:

- a) Who cares about them!
b) You shouldn't worry about trying to change their minds!
c) Don't think about them!
d) Just forget about them!
e) They should mind their own businesses!

As questões de 6 a 8 correspondem ao texto abaixo:

"It is not every day you can down a Transylvanian village street under a barrage of stones, especially when the stones are being hurled by the woman who will be your wife. Anyone likely to run this risk should know that it helps to walk fast and wear a protective backpack, and console oneself with the thought it is possibly these little moments of shared tenderness and understanding (recalled, perhaps, by glowing firelight in later years), which make affection grow.

A walk from Poland to Istanbul is a pretty odd ritual of courtship. We didn't wash our hair for six months, we talked all day, we shared some heroically disgusting meals, and ten years down the road, Kate and I have swapped our backpacks for livelier baggage – two boys, and a bump – and hung up our boots for the present. Metaphorically speaking, of course: in reality Kate's boots got lost in the post and mine broke, so I threw them away. (...)"

Goodwin, J. *On Foot to the Golden Horn* (p.1).

QUESTÃO 06. De acordo com o texto, Kate e o narrador têm em comum:

- a) o gosto por refeições exóticas.
b) a afeição pela natureza.
c) a profissão.
d) os filhos
e) a nacionalidade.

QUESTÃO 07. Considere as expressões abaixo, extraídas do 2º parágrafo:

I. "pretty odd ritual of courtship" remete ao tempo de namoro entre Kate e o narrador.

II. "ten years down the road" refere-se à caminhada entre a Polônia e Istambul.

III. "hang up our boots" significa "pendurar as chuteiras". está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

- a) apenas a I e II. b) apenas a II e III.
c) apenas a I e III. d) todas.
e) nenhuma.

QUESTÃO 08. As funções gramaticais dos termos "likely" (linha 2), "understanding" (linha 4) e "pretty" (linha 5) são, respectivamente:

- a) advérbio, adjetivo e adjetivo.
b) adjetivo, adjetivo e advérbio.
c) adjetivo, substantivo e advérbio.
d) advérbio, substantivo e advérbio.
e) adjetivo, substantivo e adjetivo.

As questões 9 e 12 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

Give Us the Olympics, or We'll Shoot

By June Thomas

Posted Tuesday, July 10, 2001, at 10:00 a.m. PT

With the International Olympic Committee set to announce the 2008 Olympic Games venue on Friday, several newspapers editorialized about Beijing's suitability. Canada's *Globe and Mail* admitted bias in favor of its hometown (Toronto and Paris are Beijing's strongest rivals), but declared: "Regardless of who the other contenders are, it would be wrong to award the



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Games to Beijing... It would reward an authoritarian regime that tramples on the most basic rights of the Chinese people." The *Financial Times* counseled the IOC members to ignore political factors when making their selection: "**Despite the ugliness of the Chinese regime**, the world is willing to deal with it in political, institutional, cultural and economic terms. Why should the Olympic Games be something different?" An op ed in the *Sydney Morning Herald* argued that China doesn't "deserve" to host: "There is no point in isolating China. It makes sense to trade with China and to facilitate its entry into the World Trade Organization. But there is no reason to indulge the Beijing regime." The Herald's China correspondent offered a pragmatic argument:

"Giving the Games to Beijing will probably do nothing to advance human rights in China. The authorities will be keen to keep a lid on dissent before the Games. But not granting the Games is unlikely to help promote greater human rights in the short or long term. Passing over Beijing may lead to a hardening of China's attitudes in its relations with the West. It would certainly lead to a binge of nationalistic outrage with unforeseeable results. In a worst-case scenario it may encourage China's leadership to speed up its plans to forcibly "reunify" Taiwan with the motherland."

An op-ed in Hong Kong's South China Morning Post struck a similar note of alarm:

"By stirring up the public's feelings to a frenzy over the Olympic bid, the Government plans to distract people's attention from the problems of rampant corruption, a rising unemployment rate and a lack of confidence in the Communist Party. In the scenario that China loses the bid, the government-controlled media will direct the blame onto the United States and Western countries and once again incite anti-Western sentiments. With an almost paranoid mentality that the whole world is against them over their Olympic bid, the Chinese Government will be more military aggressive and refuse to co-operate with the west on such important issues as nuclear non-proliferation and regional peace."

www.slate.com

N.B. Op-ed: (Am E) the page opposite the EDITORIAL page in many American newspapers, which usually contains interesting feature articles on current subjects (LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF ENG. LANGUAGE AND CULTURE).

QUESTÃO 09. Considere as afirmações abaixo:

- I. "Us", no título do texto, refere-se ao povo chinês.
 - II. O título do texto pode ser entendido como um pedido da população chinesa para o mundo ocidental.
 - III. O título do texto ilustra uma opinião jornalística com relação ao governo chinês no que diz respeito às Olimpíadas de 2008.
- está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:
- a) apenas a I.
 - b) apenas a II.
 - c) apenas a III.
 - d) apenas a I e II.
 - e) apenas a I e III.

QUESTÃO 10. Qual das afirmações abaixo **NÃO** está de acordo com as sínteses dos jornais?

- a) Globe and Mail – A disputa deve se concentrar entre as cidades de Toronto, Paris e Beijing.
- b) Financial Times – Fatores políticos devem ser desconsiderados ao se decidir quem hospedará os jogos olímpicos.
- c) Sydney Morning Herald – Deve-se incentivar a participação da China nas transações comerciais mundiais.
- d) Herald China – O fato de sediar os jogos olímpicos não trará benefícios à questão dos direitos humanos na China.
- e) South China Morning Post – Existem problemas de corrupção, desemprego e falta de confiança no governo comunista.

QUESTÃO 11. A expressão "Despite the ugliness of the Chinese regime..." **NÃO** pode ser substituída por:

- a) Although the Chinese regime is ugly ...
- b) Due to the ugliness of the Chinese regime ...
- c) Even acknowledging the ugliness of the Chinese regime ...
- d) Even though the Chinese regime is ugly ...
- e) In spite of the ugliness of the Chinese regime ...

QUESTÃO 12. Assinale a opção que representa o posicionamento (favorável ou desfavorável) dos jornais mencionados na reportagem com relação à realização dos jogos olímpicos de 2008 na China.

	Globe and Mail	Financial Times	Sydney Morning Herald	Herald's China	South China Morning Post
a)	Favorável	Favorável	Desfavorável	Desfavorável	Favorável
b)	Desfavorável	Favorável	Desfavorável	Favorável	Favorável
c)	Desfavorável	Favorável	Favorável	Favorável	Favorável
d)	Desfavorável	Favorável	Desfavorável	Favorável	Desfavorável
e)	Favorável	Desfavorável	Favorável	Desfavorável	Desfavorável

As questões 13 e 14 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

American News

POLITICS

(...) Less than a month after thrust into the role of Senate Majority Leader, Daschle has brushed past the objections of President Bush...

FLASH POINTS IN THE SENATE	1	2	3	4
	Democrats hope to capitalize on public disenchantment with the Bush energy plan by introducing one with greater emphasis on conservation, energy efficiency, and tax credits to promote green technology.	Senat e Dems will try to force Bush to accept a broader, more expensive package of prescription benefits for seniors. Showdown issue: who shall run the Medicare system or states and	Daschle and Bush are both free-traders, however, a fast-track bill without provisions to protect the environment or international labor standards – like one backed	The Bushies and Senate Democrats have reached an uneasy truce in the war over federal judgeships. But expect a fight if Daschle concludes that the White House is trying to pack the judiciary with conservative activists.

private insures?	by House Republic ans – will face trouble.
---------------------	--------------------------------------------------------

Business Week (adapted) July 16, 2001.

QUESTÃO 14. De acordo com o texto, dentre os temas em pauta no senado americano pode-se destacar:

- a) hope to capitalize. (1) b) shall run. (2)
c) will face. (3) d) expert a fight. (4)
e) is trying to pack. (4)

As questões de 15 a referem-se ao texto abaixo:

THE GREAT ENGLISH DIVIDE

Antonio Sanz might as well have won the lottery. In 1965, when the small, curly-haired Spaniard was 10, an American professor asked his parents if she might take the boy to the U.S. and enroll him in public school. They agreed. America seemed to offer a brighter future than the dairy farms where his father worked in the foothills north of Madrid. Sanz left, but came back to Spain every summer with stories from Philadelphia and boxes of New World artifacts: Super Balls, baseball cards, and Bob Dylan records.

His real prize, though, was English. Sanz learned fast, and by senior year he outscored most of his honors English classmates in the verbal section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test. In those days, back on his hometown of Colmenar Viejo, English seemed so exotic that kids would stop him on the street and ask him to say a few sentences. By the time he graduated from Hamilton College in Clinton, NY, and moved back to Spain, American companies there were nearly as excited. He landed in Procter & Gamble Co.

Sanz, now 46 and a father of three, employs his Philadelphia English as an executive at Vodafone PLC in Madrid. But something funny has happened to his second language. These days, English is no longer special, or odd, or even foreign. In Paris, Düsseldorf, Madrid, and even in the streets of Colmenar Viejo, English has put down roots. "What else can we speak?" Sanz asks. (...)

Business Week Aug 13, 2001.

QUESTÃO 15. A primeira frase do texto refere-se:

- a) à sorte que Antonio Sanz teve por ter sido adotado por uma professora americana.
b) ao fato de Antonio Sanz ter estudado nos EUA. e, conseqüentemente, ter se tornado bilingüe.
c) ao fato de Antonio Sanz ter conseguido um bom emprego na Procter & Co.
d) à oportunidade que Antonio Sanz teve de emigrar, aos 10 anos de idade, para os EUA.
e) ao sucesso de Antonio Sanz no "Scholastic Aptitude Test".

QUESTÃO 16. Antonio Sanz foi estudar nos EUA, pois:

- a) a família tinha parentes na Filadélfia.
b) seus pais acreditavam que assim estariam assegurando a formação universitária do filho.
c) seus pais acreditavam que o aprendizado de uma segunda língua era essencial para a formação do filho.

- d) dessa forma seus pais acreditavam que ele teria melhores oportunidades profissionais no futuro.
e) naquela época as perspectivas de um bom futuro profissional na Espanha eram inexistentes.

QUESTÃO 17. A frase que melhor expressa a idéia principal do texto é:

- a) A Europa e o ensino de línguas.
b) A disseminação da cultura norte-americana no mundo.
c) A importância do domínio de ao menos duas línguas estrangeiras nos dias de hoje.
d) A relevância do conhecimento da língua inglesa por falantes não nativos do inglês.
e) Um exemplo de formação educacional a ser seguido.

QUESTÃO 18. Considere as afirmações abaixo:

- I. A família de Antonio Sanz vivia numa cidadezinha chamada Colmenar Viejo, próxima a Madrid, na Espanha.
II. O pai de Antonio Sanz era proprietário de fazendas de gado leiteiro na Espanha.

III. Todos os anos, durante as férias de verão, Antonio Sanz dava aulas de inglês para as outras crianças de Colmenar Viejo.

está(ão) condizente(s) com o texto:

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

As questões de 19 a 22 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

Appropriate for All Ages: japanese toymakers are focusing on senior citizens

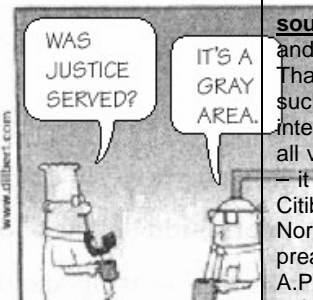
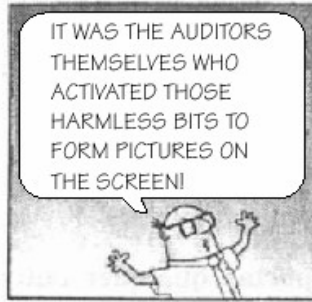
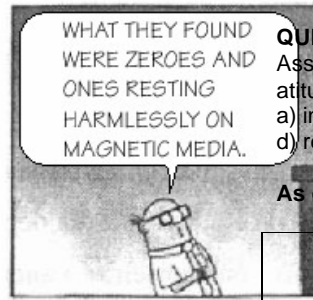
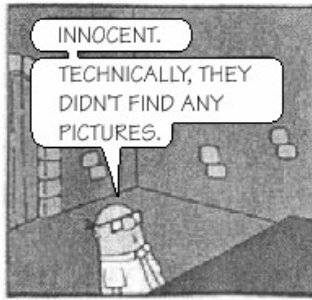
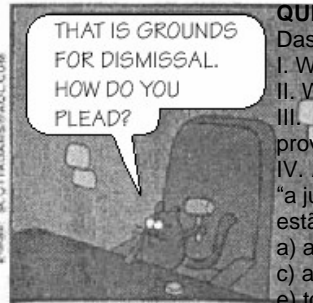
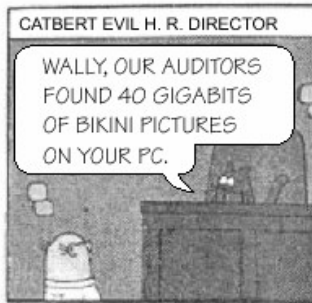
By Hideko Takayama

Much has been made in Japan of the clout of teenage girls, the arbiters of taste and uncrowned queens of the fashion industry. But when it comes to toys, a radically different demographic is beginning to call the shots.

Japanese toymakers now see senior citizens as their most dynamic market. Nearly 22 million Japanese – 17.4 percent of the population – are over 65, and that number is expected to top 25 percent to grow rapidly). This aging population presents a huge "silver market" – estimated at 50 trillion yen (\$416 billion) – for everything from beds to cosmetics to homecare nurses and helpers.

Major industries such as electronics, construction and foodstuffs have already begun developing products tailored to old folks: robots to help out around the house, homes that have no steps or stairs and healthy, oil-free foods. The toy industry wants a piece of the action. "There is a great potential" says Yoshinori Haga, an official at Bandai, the biggest toymaker in Japan. "Toys can be used for entertainment, to give the old people nostalgic feelings or to be a companion for those who live alone."

Indeed, playthings are not just for fun anymore. Toshimitsu Musha, president of the Brain Functions Lab near Tokyo, argues that playing with toys can help human brains stay active and sharp. While researching Alzheimer's disease, Musha found that art therapy such as painting and claywork helped to prevent the brains of Alzheimer's patients from deteriorating. "What works best for the elderly is something that they enjoy, where they have to use their brain and which requires



Star Tribune – Comics – SCOTT ADAMS
 Sunday, June 4, 2000

QUESTÃO 01.

A palavra **grounds** (2º quadrinho) quer dizer:

- a) chão. b) possibilidade. c) motivo.
 d) terra. e) necessidade.

QUESTÃO 02.

A palavra **fired**, (6º quadrinho) no contexto em questão:

- a) significa "alvejado" (por arma de fogo).
 b) tem o significado de "interrogados".
 c) pode ser traduzida pelo particípio "presos".
 d) é sinônimo de "dismissed".
 e) é particípio passado do verbo queimar.

QUESTÃO 03.

Das considerações abaixo:

- I. Wally fazia uso indevido do computador.
 II. Wally era inocente da acusação dos auditores.
 III. Os argumentos de defesa de Wally foram, provavelmente, acatados pela justiça.
 IV. A atitude de Wally pode ser expressa pelo provérbio "a justiça tarda mas não falha".

estão corretas:

- a) apenas as I e II. b) apenas as I, III e IV.
 c) apenas as I e III. d) apenas as II, III e IV.
 e) todas.

QUESTÃO 04.

Assinale a opção cujo adjetivo melhor descreve a atitude de Wally no referido contexto:

- a) intempestiva. b) dissimulada. c) corajosa.
 d) recatada. e) precipitada.

As questões de 5 a 13 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

About Men Card Sharks

By Erick Lundegaard

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. They are the one constant in my ever-changing life. They are **hot** for what they think lies in my wallet. They are not just hot for me, either. I realize this. They want everyone, send mail to everyone. Everyone, that is, except those who need them most.

The absurdity in my case is **the puny sum being sought**. I work in a bookstore warehouse, lugging boxes and books around, at \$8 per hour for 25 hours per week. That's roughly \$10,000 per year. One would think that such a number could not possibly interest massive, internetted corporations and conglomerations. **Yet** they all vie for my attention. Visa, Mastercard, Discover Card – it doesn't matter – American Express, People's Bank, Citibank, Household Bank F.S.B., Choice, the GM Card, Norwest, Chevy Chase F.S.B. Not only am I preapproved, they tell me I'll have no annual fee. Their A.P.R. keeps dipping, like an auction in reverse, as each strives to undercut the other: from 14.98 to 9.98 to, now, 6.98 percent. I am titillated with each **newer, lower** number, as if it were an inverse indication of my self-worth.

(...)

At some point, in passing from computer to computer, my name even got smudged, so now many of the offers are coming not to Erik A. Lundegaard but to Erik A. Lundefreen. He may not exist, but **he has already been preapproved** for a \$4,200 credit line on one of America's best credit card values. After several of these letters, I began to wonder: what if Erik A. Lundefreen did sign up for their cards? What if he went on a major spending spree, maxing them out and never paying them off? What would happen when the authorities finally arrived at his door?

(...)

In the old days, it was necessary to hide behind trees or inside farmhouses to outwit the authorities. Now



&



Inglês

Provas

it seems there's no better hiding place than an improperly spelled, computer-generated name. It is the ultimate camouflage for our bureaucratic age.

Meanwhile, the offers keep coming. A \$2,000 credit line, a \$3,000 credit line, a \$5,000 credit line. If a paltry income can't keep them away, what will? Death? Probably not even death. I'll be six feet under and still receiving mail. "Dear Mr. Lundefreen. Membership criteria are becoming increasingly stringent. You, however, have demonstrated exceptional financial responsibility. Sign up now for this once in a lifetime offer."

A.P.R. = Annual Percentage Rate

QUESTÃO 05.

Assinale a opção que poderia preencher respectiva e corretamente as lacunas I e II nas linhas 2 e 3 do texto:

- 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

QUESTÃO 06.

O significado da palavra "hot" é semelhante, em português, a:

- a) insistentes.
- b) quentes.
- c) ávidos.
- d) ousados.
- e) competitivos.

QUESTÃO 07.

A palavra "for" poderia ser substituída por:

- a) yet.
- b) why.
- c) still.
- d) but.
- e) because.

QUESTÃO 08.

Cada uma das opções abaixo é iniciada com uma palavra extraída do texto, devendo ser seguida de outras duas palavras que lhe sejam sinônimas. Assinale a opção em que isso não ocorre:

- a) puny (linha 06) → small, limited.
- b) spree (linha 18) → bank, institution.
- c) outwit (linha 20) → trick, cheat.
- d) paltry (linha 24) → insignificant, unimportant.
- e) stringent (linha 25) → severe, restrictive.

QUESTÃO 09.

O pronome "it", na linha 21 do texto, refere-se a:

- a) hiding place.
- b) improperly spelled, computer-generated name.
- c) bureaucratic age.
- d) ultimate camouflage.
- e) the authorities.

QUESTÃO 10.

Das afirmações abaixo:

I. **The puny sum being sought**, na linha 6, equivale, na voz ativa, a "the puny sum they seek".

II. **Yet**, na linha 8, tem função de conjunção.

III. Os comparativos **newer** e **lower**, nas linhas 12 e 13, referem-se às administradoras de cartão de crédito que entram no mercado a cada ano.

IV. Em **he has already been preapproved**, nas linhas 15/16, o autor faz uso do Present Perfect Tense porque

se refere a uma ação que começou no passado e continua no presente.

estão corretas:

- a) todas.
- b) apenas as I, II e IV.
- c) apenas as II e III.
- d) apenas as III e IV.
- e) apenas as I e II.

QUESTÃO 11.

Das afirmações abaixo:

I. Determinadas práticas das administradoras de cartão de crédito mencionadas pelo autor parecem fazê-lo sentir-se reduzido a uma cifra.

II. Erick Lundegaard vislumbrou a possibilidade de "calote" em administradoras de cartão de crédito.

III. O autor do texto é usuário contumaz de cartão de crédito.

está(ão) correta(s):

- a) apenas as I e II.
- b) apenas as II e III.
- c) apenas as I e III.
- d) nenhuma.
- e) todas.

QUESTÃO 12.

De acordo com o texto:

I. Só a morte do destinatário pode interromper o envio frenético de correspondência feito pelas administradoras de cartões de crédito.

II. A correspondência gerada pelas administradoras de cartão de crédito atenua a sensação de abandono de um número considerável de pessoas.

III. Erick acredita que a avalanche de correspondência enviada pelas administradoras de cartão de crédito tem o mérito de manter os usuários de seus serviços informados sobre as taxas por elas praticadas.

está(ão) correta(s):

- a) apenas as I e II.
- b) apenas as II e III.
- c) apenas a III.
- d) nenhuma.
- e) todas.

QUESTÃO 13.

Assinale, entre as considerações abaixo, a que **não** pode ser depreendida da leitura do texto:

a) As administradoras de cartão de crédito não se interessam por aqueles indivíduos que mais necessitam delas.

b) A vida de Lundegaard é marcada por constantes mudanças.

c) O autor considera seu trabalho bastante interessante.

d) Operadoras de cartão de crédito oferecem isenção de taxa a seus clientes.

e) Inovações tecnológicas podem influir para a mudança de comportamentos criminosos.

As questões 14 e 15 referem-se ao texto abaixo, extraído da internet:

I want to be six again

A man asked his wife what she'd like for her birthday. "I'd love to be six again," she replied. On the morning of her birthday, he got her up bright and early and off they went to a local theme park. What a day! He put her on every ride in the park: the Death Slide, the

Screaming Loop, the Wall of Fear – everything there was!

Wow! Five hours later she staggered out of the theme park, her head reeling and her stomach upside down. Right to a McDonald's they went, where her husband ordered a Big Mac for her along with extra fries and a refreshing chocolate shake. Then it was off to a movie – the latest Star Wars epic, and hot dogs, popcorn, Pepsi Cola and M&Ms. What a fabulous adventure!

Finally she wobbled home with her husband and collapsed into bed. He leaned over and lovingly asked, "Well, dear, what was it like being six again? One eye opened. "You idiot, I meant my dress size."

The moral of this story is: if a woman speaks and a man is there to hear her, he will get it wrong anyway.

QUESTÃO 14.

Segundo o texto:

- O marido em questão tem por costume proporcionar à esposa experiências que a fazem sentir jovem a feliz.
- Voltar a ser criança era o desejo da referida esposa no dia de seu aniversário.
- A esposa em questão é do tipo de pessoa que come compulsivamente.
- Não é aconselhável tentar repetir, na idade adulta, o padrão de atividade física exercido na infância.
- Os homens nunca entendem o que as mulheres pretendem comunicar-lhes.

QUESTÃO 15.

O texto revela uma mulher:

- imatura.
- jovial.
- rancorosa.
- "de mal com a vida".
- preocupada com a forma física.

QUESTÃO 16.

A frase: "My father once told me that there were two kinds of people: those who do the work and those who take the credit. He told me to try to be in the first group; there was much less competition there", é atribuída a Indira Gandhi. A intenção do pai de Indira, em relação à filha, era provavelmente

- fazê-la saber da existência de conflitos em ambiente de trabalho.
- transmitir-lhe valores relativos à atitude diante do trabalho.
- preveni-la contra a competição no mercado de trabalho.
- apontar-lhe um caminho curto para a obtenção do sucesso profissional.
- prepará-la para a crescente competição no mercado de trabalho.

As questões de 17 a 20 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

What is life? To the **physicist** the two distinguishing features of **living** systems are **complexity** and **organization**. Even a simple **single-celled** organism, primitive as it is, displays an intricacy and **fidelity** unmatched by any product of human **ingenuity**. Consider, for example, a **lowly** bacterium. **Close** inspection **reveals** a complex network of function and form. The bacterium may interact with its environment in a variety of ways, propelling itself, attacking enemies,

moving towards or away from **external stimuli**, exchanging material in a controlled fashion. Its internal workings resemble a vast city in organization. Much of the control **rests with** the cell nucleus, wherein is also contained the genetic "code", the chemical blue print that enables the bacterium to replicate. The chemical structures that control and direct all this activity may involve molecules with as many as a million atoms strung together in a complicated yet highly specific way. (...)

It is important to appreciate that a biological organism is made from perfectly ordinary atoms. (...) An atom of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, or phosphorus inside a living cell is no different from a similar atom outside, and there is a steady stream of such atoms passing into and out of all biological organisms. Clearly, then, life cannot be reduced to a property of an organism's constituent parts. Life is not a cumulative phenomenon like, for example, weight. For though we may not doubt that a cat or a geranium is living, we would search in vain for any sign that an individual cat-atom or geranium-atom is living.

Sometimes this appears paradoxical. How can a collection of inanimate atoms be animate? Some people have argued that it is impossible to build life out of non-life, so there must be an additional, non-material, ingredient within all living things – a life-force – or spiritual essence which owes its origin, ultimately, to God. This is the ancient doctrine of vitalism.

An argument frequently used in support of vitalism concerns behaviour. A characteristic feature of living things is that they appear to behave in a purposive way, as though towards a specific end.

PAUL DAVIES. *God and the New Physics*.
NY - Simon & Schuster, Inc., 1984.

QUESTÃO 17.

Assinale a opção cuja afirmação contenha a informação correta:

- living** tem a função de verbo.
- single-celled** é adjetivo.
- lowly** é advérbio.
- close** significa "fechada".
- stimuli** está no singular.

QUESTÃO 18.

Qual das palavras abaixo constitui um falso cognato?

- physicist
- fidelity
- ingenuity
- reveals
- external

QUESTÃO 19.

A expressão "rests with" quer dizer:

- resta ao.
- é responsabilidade do.
- responde pelo.
- interage com.
- descansa no.

QUESTÃO 20.

De acordo com o texto:

- as formas superiores de vida caracterizam-se pela complexidade a organização.
- o comportamento dos organismos biológicos é definido pela forma com que os átomos se organizam no interior das células.



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- c) a vida resulta pura e simplesmente de uma combinação química.
 d) é possível obter vida a partir de átomos inanimados.
 e) o comportamento das coisas vivas parece corroborar a doutrina do vitalismo.

ITA - 2004

As questões 1 e 2 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

Job Interview

Reaching the end of a job interview, the Human Resources Person asked the young Engineer fresh out of MIT, "And what starting salary were you looking for?" The Engineer said, "In the neighborhood of \$75,000 a year, depending on the benefits package."

The HR Person said, "Well, what would you say to a package of 5-weeks vacation, 14 paid holidays, full medical and dental, company matching retirement fund to 50% of salary, and a company car leased every 2 years – say, a red Corvette?"

The Engineer sat up straight and said, "Wow!!! Are you kidding?"

And the HR Person said, "Of course, ... but you started it."

(Texto extraído de uma mensagem recebida por e-mail)

01. Qual dos adjetivos abaixo melhor descreve a atitude inicial do engenheiro recém-formado?

- a) bem-humorada b) corajosa
 c) pretensiosa d) humilde
 e) maliciosa

02. Considere as seguintes interpretações em relação à entrevista:

I. Dentre os benefícios oferecidos pela empresa para a vaga, estão: 5 semanas de férias anuais e um carro novo a cada 2 anos.

II. O engenheiro recém-formado será contratado pela empresa por um salário que supera suas expectativas.

III. A pretensão salarial do candidato está aquém do que a empresa oferece.

Das afirmações acima, está(ão)s condizente(s) com o texto

- a) apenas a I. b) apenas a III.
 c) apenas I e II. d) apenas I e III.
 e) nenhuma.

As questões de 3 a 5 referem-se ao texto a seguir:

First, let me tell you where I'm coming from. Before I saw "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring", I didn't know the difference between an orc and an elf, or what Middle-earth was in the middle of. This review is coming to you from a Tolkien-freezone. I went in to Peter Jackson's movie – the first of a trilogy – with no preconceptions. I came out, three hours later, sorry I'd have to wait a year to see what happens next in Frodo Baggins's battle against the Dark Lord, Sauron, and thinking a trip to bookstore to pick "The Two Towers" might be in order. (...)

This is a violent movie – too violent for little ones – and there are moments more "Matrix" than

medieval. Yet it transcends cheap thrills; we root for the survival of our heroes with a depth of feeling that may come as a surprise. The movie keeps drawing you in deeper. Unlike so many overcooked action movies these days, "Fellowship" doesn't entertain you into a stupor. It leaves you with your wits intact, hungry for more.

(fonte omitida para evitar indução na resposta)

03. O texto acima foi redigido originalmente como

- a) uma sinopse do filme "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring", dirigido por Peter Jackson.
 b) uma crítica ao filme "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring".
 c) um informativo sobre o lançamento do filme "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring", dirigido por Tolkien.
 d) uma palestra sobre a obra literária de Tolkien e os filmes de Peter Jackson.
 e) uma mensagem enviada por e-mail ao fã-club de Tolkien.

04. Assinale a opção correta

- a) O autor do texto é leitor assíduo da obra de Tolkien.
 b) O autor do texto tinha grandes expectativas com relação ao filme antes de assisti-lo.
 c) O filme fez com que o autor se sentisse tentando a adquirir um livro do Tolkien.
 d) O autor recomenda o filme para adultos e crianças.
 e) O filme dirigido por Peter Jackson assemelha-se a Matrix.

05. Os termos “Yet” e “Unlike”, no segundo parágrafo, significam, respectivamente,
- entretanto – diferentemente
 - portanto – conforme
 - assim – diferentemente
 - entretanto – conforme
 - assim – no entanto

As questões de 6 a 10 referem-se ao texto a seguir:

And Now, the Birdcast

Passing almost unnoticed in the night, billions of birds will fly over the mid-Atlantic states this spring on their annual migration **northward**. A new Web site will help ornithologists **pinpoint** critical habitat for the **feathered travelers** by combining **weather radar data** with old-fashioned fieldwork.

Radar has been used to track bird migrations since around 1940, says Steve Kelling, who **heads** BirdSource, a bird database at Cornell University. But the potencial payoff grew about 5 years ago when the government began installing Doppler radar stations, which **yield** high-resolution three-dimensional data. Ornithologists are eager to use Doppler to track bird movement, but first, they need to calibrate **it** with data from the ground.

So Cornell, Clemson University, and other groups have launched BirdCast. Every few hours from 1 April to 31 May, radar images of the Philadelphia to Washington, DC area – some filtered to remove weather and reveal birds – will be posted on the project’s Web site (www.birdcast.org). The site will also collect observations from several hundred citizen-scientists (birdwatchers, that is) **which** will be combined with other data, such as chirps picked up by acoustic monitors. Kelling says the results should reveal the bird’s favorite **rest** stops, highlighting priority areas for protection. **Eventually**, BirdCast hopes to go nationwide.

SCIENCE Vol. 288 7 April 2000

06. A idéia principal abordada pela notícia é
- o lançamento do BirdCast, radar desenvolvido pela Universidade de Cornell, que capta imagens dos movimentos migratórios de pássaros na primavera.
 - o lançamento de um novo “site” na internet que tem por objetivo auxiliar ornitólogos no estudo dos movimentos migratórios de pássaros na primavera.
 - a facilidade de acesso de ornitólogos e de “cidadãos-cientistas” a um banco de dados desenvolvido pela Universidade de Cornell.
 - a participação de “cidadãos-cientistas” no estudo desenvolvido pela Universidade de Cornell sobre o movimento migratório de pássaros na primavera.
 - a descoberta de áreas que necessitam de proteção ambiental para preservar espécies raras de pássaros.
07. Considere as seguintes asserções:
- A intenção dos idealizadores do “BirdCast” é que ele se torne um projeto de abrangência nacional.

- Radares são utilizados em estudos de movimentos migratórios dos pássaros há mais de 60 anos.
- A implantação de estações de radar Doppler permite a coleta de dados de alta resolução em três dimensões.

Então, das afirmações acima, está(ão) correta(s):

- apenas a I.
- apenas a II.
- apenas a III.
- apenas I e II.
- todas.

08. Os termos “feathered travelers”, “it” e “which” referem-se, respectivamente, a
- ornithologists, bird movement e citizen-scientists.
 - birds, Doppler e observations.
 - birds, Doppler e citizen-scientists.
 - ornithologists, Doppler e observations.
 - birds, bird movement e observations.

09. Os termos “weather”, em “weather radar data”, “heads”, em “who heads BirdSource” e “rest”, em “bird’s favorite rest stops” têm, respectivamente, as funções gramaticais de
- substantivo, substantivo e verbo.
 - adjetivo, substantivo e adjetivo.
 - adjetivo, verbo e adjetivo.
 - adjetivo, verbo e verbo.
 - substantivo, verbo e adjetivo.

10. Cada uma das opções abaixo se refere a um termo extraído da notícia. Assinale a opção em que o termo **não** corresponde, respectivamente, ao significado e/ou à função gramatical explicitados
- northward: rumo ao norte, advérbio
 - pinpoint: detectar, verbo
 - data: dados, substantivos
 - yield: fornecer, verbo
 - eventually: casualmente, advérbio

As questões de 11 a 14 referem-se ao texto:

Commentary

Human Development 1997; 40: 96-101

A New Generation: New Intellectual Opportunities

James Youniss

The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., USA

- These comments on the publication of the new handbook are written from the perspective of a member of the *in-between* generation. In-betweeners were born about the time Murchison
- edited the first and second handbooks in the 1930s. They spent childhood watching newsreels of World War II at movie houses featuring ‘cowboy’ serials on Saturday afternoons. Their professional education
- straddled two psychological eras. It began just as the ‘experimental psychology’ paradigm was ending its domination and it was completed as new alternatives were coming into view. (...)
- 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. This unusual cohort held leadership in the



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11. Assinale a opção que **não** expressa uma idéia contida no texto.

- a) O autor dos comentários sobre o novo manual escreve da perspectiva de um membro da geração de psicólogos que se autodenominam "intermediários".
- b) Os "intermediários" passaram a infância assistindo a noticiários sobre a 2ª Guerra Mundial.
- c) Os "intermediários" nasceram no período entre a edição 1º e do 2º Manuais editados por Murchison, nos anos 30.
- d) A formação profissional dos "intermediários" deu-se entre dois períodos da Psicologia.
- e) Na época da 2ª Guerra, os cinemas exibiam filmes de *cowboy* para as crianças nas tardes de sábado.

12. Assinale a opção que contém uma expressão equivalente a "Had they been born", em "Had they been born just a few years earlier..." (linha 14) 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...

13. Assinale a opção que contém a melhor tradução de "that powerful and long-lasting generation" (linhas 16).

- a) aquela geração poderosa e duradoura
- b) aquela geração forte e cheia de oportunidades
- c) aquela geração poderosa e eficiente
- d) aquela geração forte e aproveitadora
- e) aquela geração poderosa e eterna

14. O termo "cohort" (linha 19) refere-se

- a) ao grupo autodenominado intermediário.
- b) à geração a que pertence o autor do texto.
- c) à geração que participou da 2ª Guerra Mundial.
- d) a estudantes universitários de Psicologia.
- e) a profissionais do campo da Psicologia Experimental

As questões 15 e 16 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

In reality, a perfume is the liquid essence of herbs, fruit, flowers and certain woods. In dreams, it's not that way. In the ebb and flow of the imagination, a perfume always breathes. When creating his recent Polo Ralph Lauren Blue, stylist Ralph Lauren began with the freedom suggested by the color blue: seaside, cloudless sky and jeans. From this feeling arose the other elements of the new cologne. In the vocabulary of a perfumist, there are the **warm** tones of melon and tangerine, of basil and sage and the **soft** scents of amber and musk. The idea is to please an urban man who is taken by adventure, the sea and jeans. It follows the original Polo, that is now 25 years old.

ICARO, August 2003, 14

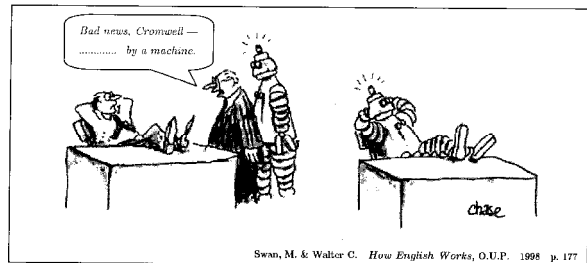
15. Assinale a opção que **não** está de acordo com o texto.

- a) Ao criar seu mais recente perfume, Ralph Lauren inspirou-se na liberdade sugerida pela cor azul.
- b) O novo perfume de Ralph Lauren foi criado após 25 anos de existência do Polo original.
- c) Um perfume é uma essência líquida de ervas, frutas, flores e certas madeiras.
- d) Para Ralph Lauren, o homem urbano, que gosta de aventuras, sempre vai usar um Polo original.
- e) O nome do novo perfume de Ralph Lauren é Polo Ralph Lauren Blue.

16. Os adjetivos "warm" e "soft" em "warm tones" e "soft scents" significam, respectivamente,

- a) quentes e aconchegantes.
- b) cálidos e suaves.
- c) sutis e refrescantes.
- d) fortes e leves.
- e) leves e macios.

A questão 17 refere-se à figura a seguir:



17. Qual das opções abaixo melhor preenche a lacuna no *cartoon*?

- a) you're replaced
- b) you're being replaced
- c) you were replaced
- d) you replaced
- e) you've replaced

As questões de 18 a 20 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

01 The sewer systems of Europe could soon provide a conduit for more than water and waste. A machine vision sewer inspection project has sparked interest in using the pipes to lay cables for telecommunications traffic.

05 The project, named Inspecting Sewage Systems and Image Analysis by Computer, or Isaac, is part of a larger European Commission-backed initiative to promote use of vision technology.

10 Project coordinator Mark Sawyer explained that the inspection system employs a tractor-mounted CCD matrix camera and curved mirrors for imaging inside the pipes, and proprietary software to convert the data into a perspective that humans can interpret. It will enable rapid detection of defects in pipe walls and could be in operation within 18 months.

15 "The prospect of using the sewers for telecommunications is still evolving", he said. Commercial relationships between cable companies and sewer landlords must be negotiated, and the technology to install cables has yet to be developed. "However", he added, "an accurate survey of the sewer system brings it closer." It's a concept that could well "go down their tubes".

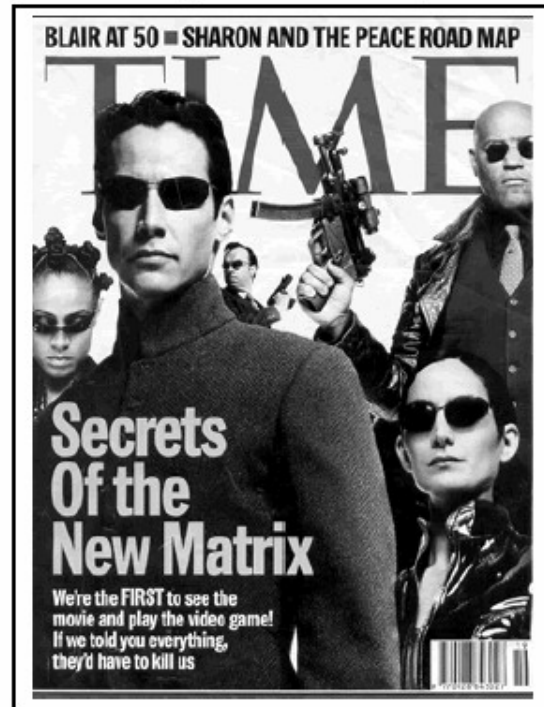
PHOTONICS SPECTRA, March 2003, p. 176

18. A idéia principal abordada pelo texto é
- a busca de formas alternativas para tratamento de água e esgoto na Europa.
 - a implementação imediata de novas tecnologias no campo das telecomunicações.
 - o uso de tecnologia avançada na detecção de defeitos em cabos utilizados para telecomunicações.
 - a possibilidade de utilização dos encanamentos de água e esgoto também para instalação de cabos de telecomunicações.
 - o aprimoramento das relações comerciais entre empresas dos setores de tratamento de água e de telecomunicações.
19. Considere as seguintes asserções:
- O projeto Isaac entrará em funcionamento dentro de um ano e meio.
 - O software utilizado no projeto Isaac é um dos componentes essenciais para auxiliar na detecção de defeitos em encanamentos de água e esgoto.
 - O projeto Isaac também é responsável por uma iniciativa mais ampla de uma comissão europeia responsável por pesquisas no campo tecnológico.
- Então, das afirmações acima, está(ão) correta(s)
- apenas a I.
 - apenas a II.
 - apenas a III.
 - apenas II e III.
 - apenas I e II.
20. Assinale a opção que **não** condiz com o texto:
- "sparked" (linha 4), em "has sparked interest", tem significado semelhante a "stimulated".
 - "lay" (linha 5), em "lay cables", é o mesmo que "install".
 - "enable" (linha 17), em "will enable rapid detection", significa o mesmo que "allow".

- d) "evolving" (linha 20), em "is still evolving", é o mesmo que "in progress".
- e) "go down the tubes" (linha 26) é usado com significado semelhante a "fail".

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As questões 1 e 2 referem-se à manchete da capa da revista *Time*, abaixo reproduzida:



(*Time*, May 12, 2003)

Questão 1.

Na frase "Secrets of the New Matrix: we're the FIRST to see the movie and play the videogame! If we told you everything, they'd have to kill us", extraída da manchete da revista *Time*, os pronomes "we" e "you" referem-se, respectivamente, a:

- editores da *Time*, público que assistiu à estréia do filme.
- diretores do filme "The Matrix Reloaded", público em geral.
- público que assistiu à estréia do filme, público em geral.
- editores da *Time*, leitores da revista *Time*.
- público que assistiu à estréia do filme, leitores da revista *Time*.

Questão 2.

Considere as seguintes asserções:

I - Em "We're" e "they'd", "re" e "d" são, respectivamente contrações de flexões verbais dos verbos _____ (I) e _____ (II).

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, respectivamente:

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- a) are, would, They'd kill us, unless we told you everything.
- b) are, had, They had to kill us, unless we told you everything.
- c) were, would, Unless we told you everything, they would have to kill us.
- d) were, could, Unless we told you everything, they could kill us.
- e) are, would, They wouldn't have to kill us, unless we told you everything.

As questões de 3 a 7 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

(...) Languages have always died. As cultures have risen and fallen, so **their** languages have emerged and disappeared. We can get some sense of it following the appearance of written language, for we now have records (in various forms – inscriptions, clay tablets, documents) of dozens of extinct languages from classical times – Bithynian, Cilician, Pisidian, Phrygian, Paphlagonian, Etruscan, Sumerian, Elamite, Hittite... We know of some 75 extinct languages which have been spoken in Europe and Asia Minor. 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. And when we extend our coverage to the whole world, **where** written records of ancient languages are largely absent, 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 (on the assumption that each community would have had its own language) work out possible numbers of languages.(...)

(Crystal, D. Language Death. C.U.P. 2000:68)

Questão 3.

Considere as seguintes asserções:

- I. Há registro de cerca de 75 línguas, hoje extintas, que já foram faladas na Europa e na Ásia Menor.
 - II. O exame do surgimento da linguagem escrita pode nos dar pistas sobre as razões do aparecimento e desaparecimento das línguas.
 - III. As línguas extintas das quais temos registro hoje em dia representam a maior parte das línguas conhecidas.
- Das afirmações acima, está(ão) correta(s)
- a) apenas I e II.
 - b) apenas I e III.
 - c) apenas II e III.
 - d) todas.
 - e) nenhuma.

Questão 4.

Assinale a opção que contém os respectivos referentes dos itens abaixo relacionados:

- "their" em "...so their languages have emerged..."
 - "which" em "...of those for which we have nothing..."
 - "where" em "...where written records of ancient languages..."
- a) languages; historical record; ancient languages.
 - b) cultures; extinct languages; the whole world.
 - c) written languages; a fraction of languages; the past.
 - d) cultures; extinct languages; the past.
 - e) cultures; a fraction of languages; the whole world.

Questão 5.

Assinale a opção que contém as respectivas melhores traduções para os verbos sublinhados nos trechos abaixo:

- "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 ..."
 - "... no sensible estimate can be obtained about the rate at which..."
 - "We can of course make guesses ..."
- a) devem; pode; pode.
 - b) devem; pode; podem.
 - c) devem; pode; podemos.
 - d) deve; podem; pode.
 - e) deve; podem; podemos.

Questão 6.

Assinale a opção que contém outra forma de expressar a frase "on the assumption that each community would have had..."

- a) has each community had...
- b) had each community had...
- c) if we assume that each community will have had...
- d) if each community has had...
- e) assuming each community will have...

Questão 7.

Assinale a opção que contém uma conjunção que **não** pode substituir "for" em "for we now have ...".

- a) as
- b) due to the fact that
- c) since
- d) because
- e) so

As questões de 8 a 10 referem-se ao seguinte trecho, extraído de uma entrevista:

Hywel Rhys Thomas, 56, is an authority on Education. Holder of a PhD in Education from the University of Birmingham, he has worked as a lecturer, administrator and researcher in Europe and as a consultant in Africa and South America. Last September he took part in "Education and Science as Strategies for National Development", an international seminar held in Brasília organised by UNESCO and the Brazilian Ministry of Education. Dr. Thomas, who participated as a guest of the British Council, discussed his ideas with Link UK:

(1)

Link:

H. R. Thomas: Over the last 15 years, the United Kingdom has been a place where **major** reforms have been introduced into almost all parts of the education system. It has become a 'natural laboratory', where different methods have been **employed**. We have gone

from a system with very great professional autonomy to one where there is much more direction. My presentation explored the **issue** of balance between autonomy and control.

Link: What is the greatest challenge for Education in a country like Brazil?

H. R. Thomas: Clearly, sufficient resources are a major challenge. It is also important to move towards more active learning. The leading economies of the 21st century will be ones where people are lifelong learners and the only way in which you become a lifelong learner is to learn how to learn. This must mean **moving away** from passive acquisition of knowledge to a model where there is more emphasis on analytical and critical **skills**.

(adapted from *Link UK*. March/April/May/June, 2004)

Questão 8.

Assinale a opção que contém a melhor pergunta para a lacuna (I).

- a) Why is it important to look for a balance between autonomy and control?
- b) What was your talk about?
- c) Why was it important to introduce a reform in the British educational system?
- d) How long have you been working in this project?
- e) Why did you talk about autonomy and control in your presentation?

Questão 9.

Cada uma das opções abaixo refere-se a um termo ou expressão extraídos da entrevista. Assinale a opção em que o termo **não** corresponde ao significado explicitado.

- a) major - importante.
- b) employed - utilizados.
- c) issue - resultado.
- d) moving away - distanciar-se.
- e) skills - habilidades.

Questão 10.

Considere as seguintes assertões:

- I. Dentre outras atividades, H. R. Thomas já trabalhou como pesquisador e consultor na área da Educação.
- II. As reformas no sistema educacional britânico foram feitas há 15 anos.
- III. Durante o Seminário realizado em Brasília, H. R. Thomas falou sobre a importância do equilíbrio entre autonomia e controle na Educação.
- IV. Na opinião de H. R. Thomas, é essencial que a escola incentive os alunos a aprender a aprender.

Então, das afirmações acima, estão corretas

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

As questões de 11 a 17 referem-se aos seguintes parágrafos:

The smaller boys were known by the generic title of "littluns". The decrease in size, from Ralph down, was gradual; and **though there was** a dubious region inhabited by Simon and Robert and Maurice, **nevertheless** no one had any difficulty in recognizing biguns at one end and littluns at the other. The undoubted littluns, those aged about six, led a quite distinct, and at the same time intense, life of their own. They ate most of the day, picking fruit where they could



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reach it and not particular about ripeness and quality. They were used now to stomach-aches and a sort of chronic diarrhoea. They suffered **untold** terrors in the dark and huddled together for comfort. Apart from food and sleep, they found time for play, aimless and trivial, among the white sand by the bright water. They cried for their mothers much less often than might have been expected; they were very brown, and filthily dirty. They obeyed the summons of the conch, partly because Ralph blew it, and he was big enough to be a link with the adult world of authority; and partly because they enjoyed the entertainment of the assemblies. But **otherwise** they seldom bothered with the biguns and their passionately emotional and corporate life was their own.

They had built castles in the sand at the bar of the little river. These castles were about one foot high and were decorated with shells, **withered** flowers, and interesting stones. Round the castles was a complex of marks, tracks, walls, **railway** lines, that were of significance only if inspected with the eye at beach-level. The littluns played here, if not happily at least with **absorbed** attention; and **often** as many as three of them would play the same game together.

(Golding, W. Lord of the flies.1954 / 1977:64-65)

Questão 11.

Assinale a opção em que as orações desmembradas da sentença "The undoubted littluns, those aged about six, led a quite distinct, and at the same time intense, life of their own." mantêm o significado original.

- a) The lives of the littluns, who were six, were really distinct. They were also quite intense.
- b) Those aged six were called the littluns. Their lives were distinct and intense.
- c) The littluns' lives were distinct. At the same time, they were very intense.
- d) The boys aged six led a quite distinct life. They also led a very intense life.
- e) The undoubted littluns were the ones about six. They led a quite distinct and intense life of their own.

Questão 12.

Assinale a opção que contém os respectivos significados dos termos "nevertheless" em "...nevertheless no one had ..." e "otherwise" em "But otherwise...".

- a) apesar disso; entretanto.
- b) entretanto; assim sendo.
- c) aliás; conseqüentemente.
- d) no entanto; fora isso.
- e) portanto; por outro lado.

Questão 13.

Em "... and though there was a dubious region inhabited by Simon and Robert and Maurice,..." , uma outra forma de escrever o trecho "and though there was..." é

- a) ... and despite there was
- b) ... and, however there was ...
- c) ... and furthermore there being ...
- d) ... and no matter there being ...
- e) ... and in spite of the fact that there was ...

Questão 14. O significado do termo "untold" em "They suffered untold terrors in the dark..." é:

- a) alucinantes.
- b) inexpressáveis.
- c) irreconhecíveis.
- d) incompreensíveis.
- e) lancinantes.

Questão 15.

Assinale a opção que expressa uma idéia **não** contida no texto.

- a) Os meninos grandes raramente eram incomodados pelos pequenos.
- b) Os meninos pequenos apanhavam as frutas onde as podiam alcançar.
- c) Os meninos pequenos sentiam muita falta de suas mães.
- d) Além de comer e dormir, os meninos pequenos preenchiem seu tempo brincando.
- e) Os meninos pequenos respondiam ao chamado de Ralph, que era um menino mais velho.

Questão 16.

O pronome "they" em "They had built castles..." está referindo-se a

- a) the biguns and the littluns.
- b) Simon, Roger and Maurice.
- c) Ralph, Simon, Roger and Maurice.
- d) the littluns.
- e) the biguns.

Questão 17.

Os termos "withered" em "withered flowers", "railway" em "railways lines", "absorbed" em "absorbed attention" e "often" em "and often as many as three of them" têm, respectivamente, as funções gramaticais de

- a) adjetivo; adjetivo; adjetivo; advérbio.
- b) adjetivo; adjetivo; adjetivo; adjetivo.
- c) adjetivo; adjetivo; verbo; advérbio.
- d) verbo; substantivo; verbo; advérbio.
- e) verbo; substantivo; adjetivo; adjetivo.

A questão 18 refere-se ao texto abaixo:**North American Women Sweep Top Honors at Intel Competition**

For the first time in the history of the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair, the top three award winners were women. Each of the three high-school students won an Intel Foundation Young Scientist Award at the fair, held last May in Cleveland Ohio.

Elena Glassman from Doylestown, Pennsylvania, Lisa Glukhovsky from New Milford, Connecticut, and Anila Madiraju from Montreal each won a \$ 50 000 scholarship and a personal computer. For her project, Glukhovsky, a junior, used simultaneous images of near-Earth objects (asteroids) from two observatory sites and a computer spreadsheet she created to determine the distance from Earth to asteroids. Her results closely agreed with NASA predictions.

Glassman, a junior, designed a computer science project that used electrical signals from the brain to detect whether a person intends to make a left-handed movement. A potential application is to enable handicapped individuals to operate a computer.

Madiraju, a senior, showed that a method involving the use of a type of RNA to target and kill cancerous cells is effective without the toxic side effects typically associated with anticancer drugs.

This year, students from 36 countries competed for \$ 3 million in scholarships and awards. Next year's competition will be held in Portland, Oregon, in May.

(Tweed, A. Physics Today, August 2003)

Questão 18.

Considere as seguintes asserções:

I. A estudante Lisa Glukhovsky desenvolveu uma planilha que será utilizada pela NASA para determinar a distância entre a Terra e asteróides.

II. O projeto de Elena Glassman poderá auxiliar deficientes no uso de computadores.

III. O objetivo do projeto de Anila Madiraju é o desenvolvimento de um método para atingir e eliminar células cancerígenas que não provoca efeitos colaterais, normalmente associados a medicamentos dessa natureza.

Então, das afirmações acima, está(ão) correta(s)

- a) apenas a I.
- b) apenas a II.
- c) apenas I e III.
- d) apenas II e III.
- e) todas.

As questões 19 e 20 referem-se ao seguinte texto, extraído da contracapa de um livro:

The five topics discussed here are of interest both for specialists in these fields, and for anyone who would like to get an overview of the University's problems today. A circumstantial change in the event's order of issues showed us how strongly they are all linked together, something which will now allow the reader to go through the book according to his personal preferences.

Rather than proposing conclusive answers to all these problems, the papers and debates here gathered intend to stimulate reflections about the roles and possibilities of the University.

(Bolle, W., ed. The University of the 21st Century. 2001)

Questão 19.

O principal objetivo do texto é

- a) traçar um panorama sobre os problemas existentes no ambiente universitário.
- b) divulgar uma Universidade.
- c) sintetizar o conteúdo de uma coletânea de artigos publicados em um livro.
- d) propor/promover uma reflexão sobre o papel da Universidade na sociedade.
- e) propor debates sobre os problemas da Universidade.

Questão 20. O termo "here" refere-se:

- a) ao livro de cuja contracapa o texto foi extraído.
- b) à Universidade em questão.
- c) aos cinco tópicos mencionados no texto.
- d) à ligação existente entre os conteúdos dos artigos observada pelos autores.
- e) aos problemas analisados nos diversos artigos que compõem o livro.

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