

INGLÊS

Instrução: As questões 51 a 58 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01. It was December – a bright frozen day in the
02. early morning. Far out in the country there was an
03. old Negro woman with her head tied in a red rag,
04. coming along a path through the pinewoods. Her
05. name was Phoenix Jackson. She was very old and
06. small and she walked slowly in the dark pine
07. shadows, moving a little from side to side in her
08. steps, with the balanced heaviness and lightness
09. of a pendulum in a grandfather clock. She carried
10. a thin, small cane made from an umbrella, and
11. with this she kept tapping the frozen earth in front
12. of her. This made a grave and persistent noise in
13. the still air, that seemed meditative like the
14. chirping of a solitary little bird.
15. She wore a dark striped dress reaching down to
16. her shoe tops, and an equally long apron of
17. bleached sugar sacks, with a full pocket: all neat
18. and tidy, but every time she took a step she might
19. have fallen over her shoelaces, which dragged
20. from her unlaced shoes. She looked straight
21. ahead. Her eyes were blue with age. Her skin had
22. a pattern all its own of numberless branching
23. wrinkles.

Adapted from: WELTY, Eudora. *A worn path*. In: ___.
*Literature: 150 masterpieces of fiction, poetry and
drama*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991. p. 200.

51. A leitura do texto permite concluir que Phoenix Jackson

- (A) é cega.
- (B) exerce atividades agrícolas.
- (C) aparenta ser uma mulher pobre.
- (D) caminha com facilidade.
- (E) é uma pessoa doente.

52. De acordo com o texto, Phoenix Jackson

- (A) caiu no meio do caminho.
- (B) levava um guarda-chuva novo.
- (C) usava um relógio.
- (D) vestia um avental feito por ela mesma.
- (E) usava um vestido que lhe chegava aos pés.

53. Assinale a alternativa em que a palavra extraída do texto vem acompanhada de sua tradução correta.

- (A) *path* (l. 04) – córrego
- (B) *shadows* (l. 07) – ramos
- (C) *noise* (l. 12) – ruído
- (D) *shoelaces* (l. 19) – sapatos
- (E) *skin* (l. 21) – rosto

54. Considere o enunciado abaixo e as três propostas para completá-lo.

No texto, há várias ocorrências da preposição *from* (l. 07, 10 e 20), com usos diferentes.

Pode-se dizer que o uso de *from* é o mesmo

- 1 - na linha 07 e na frase **They were on a plane flying from London to New York.**
- 2 - na linha 10 e na frase **Her story was a complete fabrication from start to finish.**
- 3 - na linha 20 e na frase **It was hard to distinguish one twin from the other.**

Quais propostas estão corretas?

- (A) Apenas 1.
- (B) Apenas 2.
- (C) Apenas 3.
- (D) Apenas 2 e 3.
- (E) 1, 2 e 3.

55. Considere o enunciado abaixo e as quatro propostas para completá-lo.

Os fatos relatados neste texto poderiam ser narrados com formas verbais do presente, o presente dito histórico, ou narrativo. Nesse caso, seria necessário, por exemplo, substituir

- 1 - *carried* (l. 09) por **carries**.
- 2 - *made* (l. 12) por **make**.
- 3 - *wore* (l. 15) por **wears**.
- 4 - *were* (l. 21) por **are**.

Quais propostas estão corretas?

- (A) Apenas 1 e 4.
- (B) Apenas 2 e 3.
- (C) Apenas 1, 2 e 3.
- (D) Apenas 1, 3 e 4.
- (E) Apenas 2, 3 e 4.

56. A melhor tradução para a palavra *tapping* (l. 11), no texto, é

- (A) tapando.
- (B) batendo.
- (C) marcando.
- (D) cavando.
- (E) remexendo.

57. A expressão *took a step* (l. 18) tem o mesmo sentido que

- (A) took a sip.
- (B) walked away.
- (C) tripped over.
- (D) moved forward.
- (E) bent over.

58. A palavra *which* tem a mesma função na linha 19 do texto e na frase

- (A) I didn't know which sweater to buy.
- (B) Which flavor of ice cream do you prefer?
- (C) I have different CDs which I listen to when traveling by car.
- (D) She still can't remember which key opens the door to her apartment.
- (E) My aunt is never sure which road to take when going to the beach.

Instrução: As questões 59 a 66 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01. One of the best ways to build a sense of trust
02. and responsibility in people is by sharing
03. information. Giving team members the information
04. they need enables them to make good business
05. decisions. Sharing information sometimes means
06. information that is considered privileged,
07. including sensitive and important topics such as
08. the competition's activities, future business plans
09. and strategies, financial data, industry issues or
10. problem areas, competitor's best practices, the
11. way the group activities to organizational
12. goals, and performance feedback. Providing people
13. with more complete information communicates
14. trust and a sense of "we're in this together". It
15. helps people think more broadly about the
16. organization and the inter-relationships of various
17. groups, resources and goals. By access to
18. information that helps them understand the big
19. picture, people can better appreciate how their
20. contribution fits in and how their behavior impacts
21. other aspects of the organization.

Adapted from: BLANCHARD, Ken. *Leading at a higher level*. New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall, 2007. p. 72.

59. Assinale a alternativa que completa corretamente as lacunas das linhas 06, 11 e 17, nesta ordem.

- (A) disclosing – contribute – having
- (B) disclose – contribute – have
- (C) disclosing – contributing – having
- (D) disclosing – contribute – have
- (E) disclose – contributing – having

60. De acordo com o texto,

- (A) compartilhar informações na empresa pode dificultar as decisões nos negócios.
- (B) as atividades e planos dos concorrentes não são considerados informações privilegiadas.
- (C) é importante que todos os membros da empresa se sintam em casa no ambiente de trabalho.
- (D) o trabalho de cada membro da equipe é importante para a empresa como um todo.
- (E) nem todos os funcionários devem ter acesso aos dados financeiros da empresa.

61. Considere as seguintes afirmações.

- I - A empresa deve fazer uma análise cuidadosa das informações antes de compartilhá-las com seus funcionários.
- II - Fornecer informações importantes às pessoas leva-as a compreender como podem contribuir para o crescimento da empresa.
- III - Os planos futuros da empresa devem ser divulgados apenas entre seus executivos.

Quais estão de acordo com o texto?

- (A) Apenas I.
- (B) Apenas II.
- (C) Apenas III.
- (D) Apenas I e II.
- (E) Apenas I e III.

62. Leia as afirmações a seguir.

- I - A relação que existe entre as palavras da seqüência *good* (l. 04), *better* (l. 19) e *best* (l. 01) é a mesma que existe entre as palavras da seqüência *bad*, *worse* e *worst*.
- II - A construção *more complete* (l. 13) poderia ser substituída corretamente por *completer*.
- III - O contrário de *more complete* (l. 13) é *least complete*.

Quais estão corretas?

- (A) Apenas I.
- (B) Apenas II.
- (C) Apenas III.
- (D) Apenas I e III.
- (E) Apenas II e III.

63. Assinale a alternativa em que as três palavras designam conceitos do mesmo campo de significação.

- (A) *trust* (l. 01) – assurance – autonomy
- (B) *responsibility* (l. 02) – task – gain
- (C) *information* – (l. 03) – data – amount
- (D) *performance* (l. 12) – staging – show
- (E) *resources* (l. 17) – goods – questions

64. Considere as afirmações que seguem.

- I - O pronome *they* (l. 04) refere-se a *people* (l. 02).
- II - O pronome *It* (l. 14) refere-se a *Providing people with more complete information* (l. 12-13).
- III - O pronome *them* (l. 18) remete a *people* (l. 19).

Quais estão corretas?

- (A) Apenas I.
- (B) Apenas III.
- (C) Apenas I e II.
- (D) Apenas II e III.
- (E) I, II e III.

65. A melhor tradução para a expressão **enables them** (l. 04) é

- (A) leva-os.
- (B) facilita-lhes.
- (C) inspira-os.
- (D) sugere-lhes.
- (E) habilita-os.

66. Com a expressão **the big picture** (l. 18-19), o autor se refere

- (A) à foto da empresa toda.
- (B) ao quadro de pessoal da empresa.
- (C) à situação geral da empresa.
- (D) à ampla participação dos funcionários da empresa.
- (E) ao projeto de marketing da empresa.

Instrução: As questões 67 a 75 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01. As the 2007 Pan-American Games set for Rio de
02. Janeiro approached, it seemed that everything was
03. going the wrong way. Most Rio dwellers and
04. Brazilians in general didn't think the city would be
05. able to host this major sporting event.

06. In 2007, besides a rise in crime, air traffic
07. problems escalated almost to a chaotic state, and
08. the structural works for the games fell alarmingly
09. behind schedule. , in a surprising manner, at
10. the opening ceremony at Maracana Stadium, it
11. seemed like all the problems had magically
12. vanished.

13. The late structural works were suddenly solved
14. at the last minute, in the best Brazilian tradition,
15. and the overwhelming majority of events took
16. place peacefully, except for a persistent and
17. impolite booing from the spectators towards
18. Americans, Argentineans and anyone playing
19. against a Brazilian competitor.

20. Rio de Janeiro bade farewell to the participating
21. delegations with a taste for hosting big events,
22. and an eye at the Olympic Games of 2016. All
23. things considered, the city's homework was
24. definitely well done.

Adapted from: MOTA, Alan. © 2007 Ohmy News
International Sports. 30 jul. 2007.
Acesso em: 05 set. 2007.

67. Select the correct alternative to fill the gap in line 09 in order to connect the sentence with the previous one.

- (A) However
- (B) Therefore
- (C) In other words
- (D) Indeed
- (E) In addition

68. Consider the following statements.

- I - The majority of the population in Rio was initially unsure about the Pan-American Games.
- II - Spectators applauded American and Argentinean athletes alike.
- III - Air traffic problems in Brazil did not interfere with the Pan-American Games.

Which are correct according to the text?

- (A) Only I.
- (B) Only II.
- (C) Only III.
- (D) Only I and II.
- (E) Only I and III.

69. The text contains information on

- (A) the performance of the Brazilian athletes during the games.
- (B) the quality of the sports equipments used in the games.
- (C) the occurrence of bad weather throughout the games.
- (D) the public's easy access to the games.
- (E) the moment in which the works for the games were concluded.

70. The **-er** ending has the same function in **dwellers** (l. 03) and in

- (A) bitter.
- (B) conquer.
- (C) murder.
- (D) trekker.
- (E) father.

71. Which of the phrases below present the same structure as **sporting event** (l. 05)?

- 1 - **going the wrong way** (l. 03)
- 2 - **surprising manner** (l. 09)
- 3 - **participating delegations** (l. 20-21)
- 4 - **hosting big events** (l. 21)

- (A) Only 1 and 3.
- (B) Only 2 and 3.
- (C) Only 1, 2 and 3.
- (D) Only 1, 3 and 4.
- (E) Only 2, 3 and 4.

72. Consider the sentence *it seemed like all the problems had magically vanished* (l. 10-12).

Rewrite it in the present tense by completing the blanks with the correct alternative.

It like all the problems magically

- (A) seems – will – vanish
- (B) would seem – have – vanished
- (C) seems – have – vanished
- (D) will seem – would – vanish
- (E) seems – would – vanish

73. The phrase *a persistent and impolite booing* (l. 16-17) is best translated in Portuguese as

- (A) uma vaia persistente e mal-educada.
- (B) um lamento insistente e irritante.
- (C) uma zombaria contínua e grosseira.
- (D) um lamento constante e grosseiro.
- (E) uma vaia contínua e politicamente incorreta.

74. To express an opposite opinion from the one in the last sentence, the expression *well done* (l. 24) should be replaced by

- (A) badly made.
- (B) undone.
- (C) sadly made.
- (D) not good.
- (E) poorly done.

75. Complete the blanks in the following sentence with the appropriate sequence.

..... the late structural works, all the problems were solved time the games.

- (A) Although – with – for
- (B) In spite of – in – for
- (C) Because of – in – for
- (D) In spite of – on – to
- (E) Because of – on – to