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INGLÊS

Instrução: As questões 31 a 40 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01. "Seattle has a deep wateriness", says British-
02. born author and avid sailor Jonathan Raban, who
03. has been a resident of the Washington city for
04. more than a decade. "It's a basic constituent of
05. the architecture that everything is reflected. The
06. sight of the city 'sitting' on Elliott Bay on a calm
07. day is extraordinary."

08. Indeed, water is the soul of Seattle. From Elliott
09. Bay, in the city's west side, ferries set sail for
10. Bainbridge Island and container and cruise ships
11. dock. Lake Union rests in the center of the city,
12. and its arms cut off the north end. To the east lies
13. vast Lake Washington, a physical barrier between
14. Seattle and its expansive suburbs. Most vantage
15. points include a glimpse of water, either still and
16. shimmering or angry and capped with white. When
17. the clouds can hold no more moisture, water rains
18. down, washing the pavements clean and drenching
19. the green lawns and elaborate gardens of the city.

20. The peculiar and complex intersections of land
21. and water in Seattle have created geographical
22. and philosophical boundaries and divisions. One
23. result is in the city's many distinct and self-
24. contained neighborhoods. It's not uncommon to
25. meet someone who has lived in a single area since
26. birth, and Seattleites are fiercely loyal to their
27. neighborhoods. No one is prouder than a local of
28. the isolated hamlet of Magnolia or the former
29. hippie redoubt of Wallingford, for instance. Residents
30. in each neighborhood still consider it to be the
31. center of the universe. There is a neighborhood for
32. everyone.

33. Even if natives should treasure an urge to get
34. out and see the world, it seems more than likely
35. that they will eventually return. It's as if the soft
36. rains and mild temperatures that allow trees and
37. plants to flourish so abundantly somehow also
38. permeate those who live here, encouraging familial
39. roots to take hold.

40. In 1851, it was water that first attracted Arthur
41. Denny's clan, among the first settlers who left
42. Illinois by covered wagon to seek riches in the
43. Oregon Territory. After learning of plentiful
44. resources to the north, Denny and his group sailed
45. to what is now Alki Beach in West Seattle. They
46. eventually established what became Pioneer
47. Square. History may be young in this port town,
48. but its grasp on the collective Northwest spirit is
49. possibly stronger than that in any older, more
50. storied East Coast city.

Adapted from: *Elle Decor*, v. 16, p. 66-80, Mar. 2005.

31. A leitura do texto permite afirmar que o autor

- (A) nasceu no Reino Unido.
- (B) foi membro do movimento *hippie*.
- (C) saiu de Seattle, mas retornou posteriormente.
- (D) descende de Arthur Denny.
- (E) é um admirador da cidade de Seattle.

32. O autor sugere que a água, em Seattle,

- (A) dificulta a locomoção pelas ruas da cidade.
- (B) afeta tanto a vida humana como a flora.
- (C) suscita diferenças filosóficas entre os habitantes.
- (D) mantém os residentes na cidade por toda a vida.
- (E) deixa, às vezes, os moradores zangados.

33. Ao afirmar que ***everything is reflected*** (l. 05), Jonathan Raban quer dizer que

- (A) Seattle é muito úmida.
- (B) muitos prédios de Seattle são envidraçados.
- (C) chove o tempo todo em Seattle.
- (D) inundações são constantes em Seattle.
- (E) Seattle é cortada por muitos rios.

34. A expressão ***expansive suburbs*** (l. 14) significa o mesmo que

- (A) costly areas.
- (B) developing centers.
- (C) enlarged areas.
- (D) growing surroundings.
- (E) privileged communities.

35. A expressão ***vantage points*** (l. 14-15) significa, em português,

- (A) pontos estratégicos.
- (B) pontos de vantagem.
- (C) vantagem nos pontos.
- (D) estratégia pontual.
- (E) pontos avantajados.

36. De acordo com o texto, *Magnolia* (l. 28) e *Wallingford* (l. 29) são, em Seattle,

- (A) pontos turísticos.
- (B) ilhas costeiras.
- (C) áreas residenciais.
- (D) docas mercantes.
- (E) tribos nativas.

37. A expressão *if natives should treasure* (l. 33) encerra a idéia de

- (A) uma obrigação moral.
- (B) uma decisão importante.
- (C) um desejo ardoroso.
- (D) uma condição remota.
- (E) uma concessão especial.

38. A expressão *After learning* (l. 43) poderia ser substituída, sem alteração de sentido, por

- (A) As learning.
- (B) If they learned.
- (C) When they learn.
- (D) If learning.
- (E) When they learned.

39. Considere o uso do pronome *what* nas linhas 45 e 46.

Em quais das frases abaixo o pronome *what* é usado corretamente?

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

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

40. Em *stronger than that in any older [...] city* (l. 49-50), o pronome *that* refere-se a

- (A) *History* (l. 47).
- (B) *port town* (l. 47).
- (C) *grasp* (l. 48).
- (D) *Northwest spirit* (l. 48).
- (E) *East Coast city* (l. 50).

Instrução: As questões 41 a 50 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01. Gerald Middleton was a man of mildly but
02. persistently depressive temperament. Such men
03. are not at their best at breakfast, nor is the week
04. before Christmas their happiest time. Both
05. Larwood and Mrs. Larwood had learned over the
06. years to respect their employer's melancholy
07. moods by remaining silent. They did so on this
08. morning. The house on Montpelier Square was as
09. noiseless as a tomb. Mrs. Middleton had rung up
10. from her house in Marlow as early as eight o'clock
11. to inquire what arrangements her husband had
12. made for his annual visit to her. Would he, she
13. asked, arrange to bring down their son John? Mrs.
14. Larwood had tactfully refused to wake Professor
15. Middleton; she would see that he phoned Mrs.
16. Middleton during the morning, she said. The
17. message was placed with the letters and
18. newspapers beside Gerald's plate.

19. The prospect of speaking to his wife on the
20. telephone and, even more, of the family Christmas
21. party greatly heightened his depression. He
22. decided not to open his letters until he had read
23. the news or to open *The Times* until he had
24. softened his spirits with the more popular daily
25. newspaper which always accompanied it. It was
26. an unwise decision: the optimistic presentation of
27. decidedly bad news on the front page turned his
28. passive gloom into active irritation. On the middle
29. page was a lengthy article by his son John. He
30. always swore that he would not read his son's
31. articles, yet he always did so. Their cocksure and
32. sentimental tone at least lent justification to his
33. hearty dislike of his younger son, particularly if he
34. accompanied his reading by a mental image of his
35. wife's cooing admiration of their son's talent.

Adapted from: WILSON, Angus. *Anglo-Saxon attitudes*.
Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1968. p. 11.

41. De acordo com o texto, pode-se afirmar que Gerald Middleton

- (A) acorda cedo pela manhã.
- (B) não se abala com notícias do jornal.
- (C) tem mais de um filho.
- (D) ama muito sua esposa.
- (E) sente falta de companhia no café da manhã.

42. Assinale com **V** (verdadeiro) ou **F** (falso) as afirmações abaixo, de acordo com o texto.

- () A Sra. Larwood escreve um bilhete para o Sr. Middleton e deixa-o junto ao seu café.
- () O Sr. Middleton raramente lê o que seu filho escreve, porque isso costuma irritá-lo.
- () O Natal sempre afeta o temperamento depressivo do Sr. Middleton; no entanto, reunir sua família geralmente o alegra.
- () O Sr. Middleton tem o hábito de ler mais de um jornal durante o café da manhã.

A sequência correta de preenchimento dos parênteses, de cima para baixo, é

- (A) F – V – V – F.
- (B) V – V – F – V.
- (C) V – F – V – V.
- (D) F – V – F – F.
- (E) V – F – F – V.

43. Considere as afirmações abaixo a respeito de John Middleton.

- I - Ele escreve longos artigos para o jornal *The Times*.
- II - Seus artigos para o jornal carecem de qualidade, na opinião de seu pai.
- III - Ele é incentivado e mimado por sua mãe.

Quais estão corretas?

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

44. O Sr. e a Sra. Larwood são

- (A) bons vizinhos.
- (B) hóspedes atentos.
- (C) parentes de confiança.
- (D) amigos gentis.
- (E) empregados zelosos.

45. Na primeira frase do texto (l. 01-02), a palavra **mildly** significa

- (A) conscientemente.
- (B) moderadamente.
- (C) obsessivamente.
- (D) piedosamente.
- (E) metodicamente.

46. What justifies the use of verbs in the present tense in the second sentence (l. 02-04) is the fact that that sentence expresses a

- (A) generalization.
- (B) systematization.
- (C) formalization.
- (D) simplification.
- (E) formulation.

47. Consider the phrases below.

- 1 - cheerful as a bird
- 2 - cold as marble
- 3 - long as a book
- 4 - black as coal
- 5 - fast as a cheetah

Which of these are acceptable similes, like the expression **noiseless as a tomb** (l. 09)?

- (A) Only 1 and 2.
- (B) Only 3 and 5.
- (C) Only 1, 2, 4 and 5.
- (D) Only 1, 3, 4 and 5.
- (E) Only 2, 3, 4 and 5.

48. The word **greatly** (l. 21) could be substituted without any change in meaning by

- (A) importantly.
- (B) mostly.
- (C) strongly.
- (D) mainly.
- (E) lengthily.

49. Mark the combination of words that would respectively replace the words **cocksure** (l. 31) and **hearty** (l. 33) without any change in meaning.

- (A) infamous – sincere
- (B) infallible – cordial
- (C) conscious – vigorous
- (D) presumptuous – strong
- (E) neutral – large

50. Consider the sentences below and mark the alternative that completes them correctly.

- 1 - the news irritated Gerald Middleton, the newspaper presented it in an optimistic tone.
- 2 - The news irritated Gerald Middleton; , the newspaper presented it in an optimistic tone.

- (A) However – hence
- (B) Although – however
- (C) Hence – although
- (D) Despite – however
- (E) Although – despite

Instrução: As questões **51** a **60** referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01. China is expected to become one of the world's
02. leading economies, so why are pupils still learning
03. French rather than Mandarin in Britain? For most
04. students, there is little or no Despite
05. predictions that it will disappear as an international
06. language, French dominates the timetables,
07. followed by German and Spanish. Exports to
08. China are expected to quadruple by 2010 but most
09. British schoolchildren are still not learning Mandarin.

10. In one school, however, about 150 students
11. now learn some Mandarin, under the tuition of
12. Linzi Pan, the fourth Chinese language assistant to
13. work in the school. The Chinese language assistants
14. who make it to the country are fearsomely well
15. qualified.

16. In primary and secondary schools across the
17. country there are about 30 Chinese language
18. assistants who not only contribute to language
19. classes but also help to inject some idea of
20. Chinese culture into the curriculum. Some students
21. even get a to visit China, thanks to the
22. British Council's annual immersion courses for
23. students in years 8 to 12, which give those
24. travelling at least two weeks in a major Chinese
25. city learning the language as well as seeing the
26.

27. In England there are about 100 state schools
28. teaching Chinese, as well as many more
29. independent and weekend schools. The secretary
30. of the British Association for Chinese Studies is
31. adamant that the country needs much more
32. investment, especially for teacher training and
33. professional development, before Chinese studies
34. can be introduced across the curriculum.

35. Teachers report more interest in Mandarin than
36. 10 years ago when people studied it because not
37. only was it interesting but also rather exotic.
38. Interest is now coming from all age groups,
39. because of which evening-class provision across
40. the country has shot up with many adults now
41. learning the language for business It is
42. very much about shifting British attitudes.
43. Historically, it has been the British Council that has
44. promoted Britain in China but now we all ought to
45. be making sure Britain is equipped to deal with
46. China.

Adapted from: *The Independent*, online edition,
11 Mar. 2005.

51. Check the alternative which correctly completes the blanks in lines 04, 21, 26 and 41.

- (A) choice – visa – places – situations
- (B) option – reason – attitudes – purposes
- (C) choice – chance – sights – purposes
- (D) change – chance – visions – reasons
- (E) reason – ticket – views – intentions

52. The best title for this text could be

- (A) Mandarin as an international language.
- (B) Chinese language learning in Britain.
- (C) English learning in China.
- (D) British investments in China.
- (E) Language assistance in Britain.

53. Consider the statements below.

- I - As interest in learning Chinese is coming from all ages, the offer for evening-classes has increased very quickly.
- II - The students who go to study in China do so because they can stay there for two weeks.
- III - French is still learned as a major subject in Britain although it is believed it will stop being an international language.

According to the text, which ones are correct?

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

54. Mark the assertions below **T** (true) or **F** (false) according to the text.

- () Ten years ago there was more interest in studying Mandarin because it was rather exotic.
- () The British Council promotes English immersion courses for Chinese students.
- () Chinese language assistants in Britain teach culture but not language.
- () Although most schoolchildren are not learning Mandarin, British exports to China will be four times as large by 2010.

The correct sequence, from top to bottom, is

- (A) T – T – F – F.
- (B) F – F – T – T.
- (C) T – F – T – F.
- (D) F – T – T – T.
- (E) F – F – F – T.

55. The pronoun *it* (l. 05) refers to

- (A) **French** (l. 03).
- (B) **Mandarin** (l. 03).
- (C) **Britain** (l. 03).
- (D) **German** (l. 07).
- (E) **Spanish** (l. 07).

56. In the phrase **by 2010** (l. 08), **by** is being used with the same meaning as in

- (A) I'll finish reading the book by midnight.
- (B) We could go to Gramado by car.
- (C) He paid the hotel expenses by cheque.
- (D) Forty divided by eight is five.
- (E) Do you know *The Da Vinci Code* by Dan Brown?

57. The phrase **fearsomely well qualified** (l. 14-15) means that Chinese language assistants

- (A) are afraid of being qualified.
- (B) are anxious to be qualified.
- (C) are not very well qualified.
- (D) have some fear of being qualified.
- (E) are very well qualified.

58. The word **adamant** (l. 31) means

- (A) hesitant.
- (B) determined.
- (C) relevant.
- (D) unsure.
- (E) responsible.

59. In line 42, the phrase **shifting British attitudes** means that the attitudes of the British should

- (A) persist.
- (B) prevail.
- (C) shock.
- (D) change.
- (E) move.

60. Consider the verb form in the sentence below.

Britain has invested very little in Chinese studies.

The same verb form is used correctly in the sentence

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



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