



Instrução: as questões de números 36 a 43 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01	My house is haunted by the screams of slow digital death. I'm referring to the last
02	gasps of the Tamagotchi, a "digital craze" , that infected my kids like chicken pox last
03	spring.
04	Since the day they were born, I have tried to give my children the right toys. So
05	when I first read about Tamagotchis, I felt here was a toy that would appeal to my
06	daughters. In case you are childless or an alien from outer space and managed to avoid
07	this craze, the Tamagotchi is a keychain-size plastic egg that houses a small LCO (Liquid
08	Crystal Display) in which "lives" a creature that you nurture by pushing a variety of
09	Buttons.
10	It was love at first beep for my kids. The silicon pets completely satisfied their
11	"mothering needs". The Tamagotchi had to be fed, played with and even changed
12	regularly. A "normal" digital pet lives for a few weeks, at which point it's "called back to
13	the home planet", according to the instruction book. Anyway, the thing "dies", so you
14	have to hit the reset button and grow another one. The cycle repeats endlessly. My kids
15	lasted roughly through one birth-death period before losing interest. But the
16	Tamagotchis, bless their little chips, keep on beeping, beeping, always beeping.

36. (UFRGS-98) O texto diz que

- (A) as crianças, inicialmente, não apreciaram os Tamagotchis.
- (B) o autor sempre comprou brinquedos caros para seus filhos.
- (C) a atitude do autor quanto aos Tamagotchis mudou.
- (D) o brinquedo deve ser devolvido depois de algumas semanas.
- (E) o Tamagotchi é um chaveiro de plástico cheio de um líquido cristalino.

37. (UFRGS-98) O autor compara o novo brinquedo a

- (A) efeitos especiais de cinema.
- (B) sopa de galinha.
- (C) um alienígena do espaço sideral.
- (D) uma verdadeira praga.
- (E) fantasminhas eletrônicos.

38. (UFRGS-98) A tradução mais adequada para a expressão *digital craze* (l. 02) é

- (A) dígitos malucos.
- (B) mania digital.
- (C) labirinto digital.
- (D) louco digital.
- (E) loucura virtual.

39. (UFRGS-98) A expressão *in case* (l. 8) pode ser substituída, sem alteração de sentido, por

- (A) so.



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- (B) as.
- (C) when.
- (D) indeed.
- (E) if.

40. (UFRGS-98) A expressão *a variety of buttons* (l. 08-09) significa o mesmo que

- (A) little buttons.
- (B) several buttons.
- (C) all the buttons.
- (D) very small buttons.
- (E) too many buttons.

41. (UFRGS-98) Complete a frase abaixo com a forma verbal mais adequada para cada lacuna:

The kids ..... in love with the Tamagetchi when they first ..... it, but they ..... with it lately.

- (A) fell - saw - have not played
- (B) fall - see - did not play
- (C) fell - see - did not play
- (D) have fallen - seen - do not play
- (E) fall - saw - have not played

42. (UFRGS-98) Considere a frase: *If you don't feed your Tamagotchi, it will die.*

Escolha a melhor opção para reescrevê-la, começando com *She told me that ...*

- (A) if I won't feed my Tamagotchi, it would die.
- (B) if you didn't feed your Tamagotchi, it had died.
- (C) if I didn't feed my Tamagotchi, it would have died.
- (D) if I didn't feed my Tamagotchi, it would die.
- (E) if you haven't fed your Tamagotchi, it will have died.

43. (UFRGS-98) Indique as formas corretas do Particípio Passado dos seguintes verbos do texto: *give* (l. 04), *hit* (l. 14), *grow* (l. 14).

- (A) gave - hitting - grewed
- (B) gave - hitted - grewed
- (C) given - hitted - grew
- (D) gived - hit - grewed
- (E) given - hit - grown I

Instrução: as questões de números 44 a 52 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01	For American women in the workplace, 1938 was an important year. That was the year the U.S. Fair Labour Standards Act was passed, creating working-conditions
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03	protection and the minimum wage. Though the law applied to both men and women, it
04	was women who stood to benefit the most. The Act, in combination with World War II --
05	during which women were "drafted" to work in "factories and offices -- forever changed
06	American women's work roles.
07	In the postwar decades, two phenomena further advanced the role of women in the
08	workplace. The first was the women's movement beginning in the late 1960's; leaders
09	like Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem immensely changed the corporate consciousness of
10	America.
11	Discrimination and double standards can still be found, but these pioneers began a
12	revolution that has culminated in a firmly established belief among most American
13	employers that women can do the job -- any job -- as well as men. Many thought that
14	day would never come.
15	The second phenomenon is the advent of the personal computer. It has been a great
16	equalizer in offices, among other things, getting executives to type! Moreover, PCs and
17	telecommunications technologies have enabled more women and men to work at home,
18	increasing employment options and bringing the perennial kids-and career battle to an
19	end.
20	Certainly, challenges remain, and the struggle goes on. But as the millenium
21	approaches, the pace of women's progress is undeniably accelerating.

44. (UFRGS-98) O título mais apropriado para esse texto é

- (A) Female Power.
- (B) A History of Women's Lib.
- (C) The Role of Women in Society.
- (D) Women in the Workplace.
- (E) Women in World War II.

45. (UFRGS-98) De acordo com o texto,

- (A) Betty Friedan e Gloria Steinem conseguiram eliminar a discriminação contra a mulher.
- (B) o movimento feminista e a informatização impulsionaram a profissionalização da mulher.
- (C) há, hoje em dia, mais mulheres do que homens montando escritórios em casa.
- (D) executivos do sexo masculino usam mais o computador do que suas secretárias.
- (E) mulheres também eram convocadas para combater na Segunda Guerra Mundial.

46. (UFRGS-98) A afirmação incorreta, segundo o texto, é:

- (A) Hoje, graças aos avanços tecnológicos, "Quem fica com as crianças?" não é mais um problema.
- (B) Nas últimas décadas, o papel da mulher no mercado de trabalho tem aumentado sensivelmente.
- (C) A lei americana promulgada em 1938 beneficiou principalmente os homens que foram para a guerra.
- (D) A revolução feminina sensibilizou a maioria dos empregadores americanos.

(E) No próximo milênio, o avanço da mulher como força de trabalho poderá ser ainda maior.

47. (UFRGS-98) A expressão *in the late 1960's* (l. 08) significa, em Português,

- (A) no final da década de sessenta.
- (B) anteriormente aos anos sessenta.
- (C) nos atrasados anos sessenta.
- (D) depois da década de sessenta.
- (E) durante os anos sessenta.

48. (UFRGS-98) Na frase *Many thought that day would never come* (l. 13-14), a palavra mais adequada para completar o sentido de *many* é

- (A) beliefs.
- (B) most.
- (C) women.
- (D) standards.
- (E) discrimination.

49. (UFRGS-98) O vocábulo *leaders* (l. 08) pode ser explicado como *persons* (or things) that lead. Outra palavra do texto que pode receber explicação do tipo *a person* (or thing) that é

- (A) other (l. 16).
- (B) forever (l. 05).
- (C) further (l.07).
- (D) career (l. 18).
- (E) equalizer (l. 16).

50. (UFRGS-98) Na frase *Moreover, PCs and telecommunications (...) to an end* (l. 16-17), a palavra *moreover* pode ser substituída por

- (A) however.
- (B) such as.
- (C) in addition to that.
- (D) provided that.
- (E) notwithstanding.

51. (UFRGS-98) Complete a frase abaixo com a palavra ou expressão mais adequada:

..... all the conquests already achieved by women, a lot still remains to be done.

- (A) In spite of
- (B) Because of
- (C) Although
- (D) In order to
- (E) Supposing



52. (UFRGS-98) Escolha a melhor alternativa para preencher as lacunas da frase abaixo:

..... 1948 an American woman was employed ..... the first time ..... a jet pilot  
..... an American airline.

- (A) In - at - as - for
- (B) During - by - like - in
- (C) From - on - with - at
- (D) On - for - like - by
- (E) In - for - as - by

Instrução: as questões de números 53 a 61 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01	<i>Tess of the D'Urbervilles</i> is the story of the seduction, betrayal, and destruction of an innocent girl, Tess Durbeyfield, who is led by her foolish parents into thinking she comes from an ancient noble family, the D'Urbervilles. Encouraged to claim kinship with the family, Tess is seduced by the suave, plausible" Alec D'Urberville, who abandons her when she bears his baby. The child dies, and Tess finds a new love with the egotistic, self-righteous Angel Clare. When he hears her story on their wedding night, he too abandons her. In despair, Tess murders Alec. She finds a few fleeting days of happiness with Clare, who returns to her before she is captured and hanged. In the famous last lines of the novel, which could fit any other of Hardy's works almost as well, " 'Justice' was done, and the President of the Immortals ... had ended his sport with Tess. "Tess exemplifies Hardy's tragic irony which views through compassionate eyes the difference between the fate human beings deserve and the one that they suffer.
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53. (UFRGS-98) The text can be characterized as

- (A) a profound criticism of a plot.
- (B) a detailed account of a lifetime.
- (C) a biographical note on an author.
- (D) a brief summary of a book.
- (E) a collection of themes from a novel.

54. (UFRGS-98) According to the text, the end of *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* is

- (A) excusable and fatalistic.
- (B) similar to others by the same author.
- (C) exactly what Tess deserved.
- (D) justifiable for what her husband did.
- (E) seen through the main character's eyes.

55. (UFRGS-98) We can say that the author of the text believes *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* to be

- (A) a scientific study of social relations.
- (B) the account of a happy love affair.



- (C) a powerful philosophical romance.
- (D) an ironic tale of injustice.
- (E) a curious plot of misunderstandings.

56. (UFRGS-98) The question which *cannot* be answered with the information contained in the text is:

- (A) Where does Tess's story take place?
- (B) Who wrote Tess of the D'Urbervilles?
- (C) What kind of people are Tess's parents?
- (D) Why does Angel Clare abandon Tess?
- (E) How does Tess die?

57. (UFRGS-98) The incorrect relationship is:

- (A) Tess - victim.
- (B) Tess - murderer.
- (C) Tess - unfortunate.
- (D) Tess - heroine.
- (E) Tess - aristocratic.

58. (UFRGS-98) The correct verbal forms of the nouns *seduction*, *betrayal*, and *destruction* (line 01) are:

- (A) seduce - betray - destroy.
- (B) seduct - betray - destroy.
- (C) seduce - betrayal - destruct.
- (D) seduct - betrayal - destruct.
- (E) seduce - betray - destruct.

59. (UFRGS-98) The active form of is led by her foolish parents (line 02) is Her foolish parents

- (A) are lead.
- (B) have led.
- (C) lead.
- (D) leads.
- (E) led.

60. (UFRGS-98) The sentence Tess is ..... story about ..... young woman from ..... Great Britain is correctly completed in:

- (A) Tess is a story about a young woman from Great Britain.
- (B) Tess is the story about a young woman from the Great Britain.
- (C) Tess is story about an young woman from Great Britain.
- (D) Tess is the story about young woman from Great Britain.
- (E) Tess is a story about an young woman from the Great Britain.



61. (UFRGS-98) The word finds (line 07) could not be replaced by

- (A) shares.
- (B) feels.
- (C) has.
- (D) experiences.
- (E) enjoys.

Instrução: as questões de números 62 a 70 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01	The Labour election victory in Britain has done something extraordinary: it has
02	transformed the nation. "Everything has changed", announced the front page of The
03	Independent. On the day after May Day, lots of people were smiling, reported The
04	Observer. They had, they said, got rid of the Conservatives. The smiling voters had made
05	sure, for several years at least, and possibly forever that "they" had been banished.
06	After 18 years of Tory rule, the British voters have had a change of heart. Tony Blair's
07	new government now has the largest majority the House of Commons has seen in
08	decades. He has become the most powerful peacetime British Prime Minister this
09	century. And he has started to exercise this power immediately.
10	As the new Prime Minister, he should have reached the door of 10 Downing Street in a
11	chauffer-driven car, waved to the crowd and walked inside. Instead he began a
12	presidential style walk-about, shaking hands and smiling broadly. As it follows, during
13	their first few days of power, the new government announced changes both in style and
14	in policy that will impact on British political life for decades.

62. (UFRGS-98) The main purpose of the text is to inform that

- (A) there have been elections in Britain after a long period of time.
- (B) the Prime Minister lives at 10 Downing Street in London.
- (C) the Conservative Party won an election after 18 years in power.
- (D) the new Prime Minister is as powerful as a president.
- (E) the British are rejoicing with the new and powerful government.

63. (UFRGS-98) The three occurrences of the pronoun *they* (twice on line 04 and once on line 05) refer respectively to:

- (A) voters - the Conservatives Conservatives.
- (B) the Conservatives - people - The Observer.
- (C) people - The Observer- voters.
- (D) people - people - the Conservatives.
- (E) people - voters - the Conservatives.

64. (UFRGS-98) The use of the *-ing* is the same in *smiling* (line 04) and in:

- (A) Talking to him the other day I realized how smart he is.
- (B) Reading novels we learn about rife and other cultures.
- (C) While reviewing my paper I found a number of mistakes.



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- (D) When I got home last night he was watching a film.
- (E) It is beautiful to watch the dying leaves that fall from trees in autumn.

65. (UFRGS-98) The word *rule* (line 06) can be used correctly as a verb in all alternatives but:

- (A) He ruled two red lines under the title.
- (B) She rules her household with an iron hand.
- (C) The doctor ruled him some strong medication.
- (D) The judge ruled for the defendant.
- (E) Terrorism ruled out any chance of peace talks.

66. (UFRGS-98) The word *As* (line 10) could be replaced without a change in meaning by

- (A) though.
- (B) such as.
- (C) for.
- (D) being.
- (E) how.

67. (UFRGS-98) The form *should have reached* (line 10) indicates the same as

- (A) must have reached.
- (B) was expected to reach.
- (C) will have reached.
- (D) can have reached.
- (E) was going to reach.

68. (UFRGS-98) The word *instead* (line 11) is used correctly in There's no coffee,

- (A) you can have a cup instead of tea.
- (B) you can have a cup of tea instead.
- (C) you can have an instead cup of tea.
- (D) you can have instead of a cup of tea.
- (E) you can have a cup of instead tea.

69. (UFRGS-98) The word *both* (line 13) is used incorrectly in:

- (A) She has invited both of us.
- (B) Both my parents like riding.
- (C) Both of them are not here.
- (D) Mary sends you both her love.
- (E) They both wanted to marry her.

70. (UFRGS-98) The best translation for the word *policy* (line 14) is

- (A) política.
- (B) polícia.





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- (C) apólice.
- (D) policial.
- (E) polidez.



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