

INGLÊS

Instrução: As questões 51 a 56 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01. Mr. Eugene Foster lives with his wife in a large
02. house in New York City, and they have four
03. servants. On this particular morning, there is a
04. great deal of bustling about. One maid is
05. distributing dust sheets to every room, while
06. another is draping them over the furniture. The
07. butler is bringing down suitcases, and Mrs. Foster
08. herself is flying from room to room and pretending
09. to supervise these operations. Actually, she is
10. thinking of nothing at all except that she is going
11. to miss her plane if her husband doesn't come out
12. of his study soon and get ready.

13. Mr. Foster may possibly have a right to be
14. irritated with his wife's foolishness, but he can
15. have no excuse for increasing her misery by
16. her waiting unnecessarily. It is by no means
17. certain that this is what he does, yet whenever
18. they go somewhere, his timing is so accurate and
19. his manner so bland that it is hard to believe he
20. isn't purposely inflicting a nasty torture of his own
21. on the unhappy lady. And one thing he must know
22. - that she would never dare to call out and tell him
23. He disciplined her too well for that. He
24. must also know that if he is prepared to wait even
25. beyond the last moment of safety, he can drive
26. her nearly into hysterics. It seems almost as
27. though he *wanted* to miss the plane simply to
28. intensify the poor woman's suffering.

Adapted from: DAHL, Roald. *The way up to heaven*.
In: _____. *Tales of the unexpected*. London:
Penguin Book, 1979. p. 179-180.

51. Assinale a alternativa que completa correta e respectivamente as lacunas das linhas 15 e 23.

- (A) keeping - to hurry
- (B) keep - to hurry
- (C) to keep - to hurry
- (D) keeping - hurry
- (E) keep - hurry

52. A leitura do texto permite concluir que

- (A) a Sra. Foster supervisiona com atenção as atividades dos empregados.
- (B) o Sr. Foster quer irritar a esposa atrasando-se.
- (C) o casal Foster viajará de avião na parte da tarde.
- (D) a Sra. Foster gostaria de viajar num outro dia.
- (E) o Sr. Foster está histérico com a ansiedade da esposa.

53. Indique a ordem em que constam no texto as seguintes informações.

- 1 - A Sra. Foster espera pelo marido.
- 2 - O Sr. Foster sabe que a esposa não chamaria sua atenção.
- 3 - A Sra. Foster só pensa na viagem.
- 4 - O mordomo ajuda a trazer as malas.

- (A) 3 - 2 - 4 - 1
- (B) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
- (C) 4 - 3 - 1 - 2
- (D) 4 - 3 - 2 - 1
- (E) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4

54. Se, em vez de narrar a história no presente, o autor a tivesse situado no passado, as formas verbais *have* (l. 02), *is* (l. 06) e *does* (l. 17) teriam de ser substituídas, respectivamente, por

- (A) had, were e did.
- (B) have, was e done.
- (C) had, was e did.
- (D) have, were e done.
- (E) have, been e did.

55. O prefixo *un-* presente em *unnecessarily* (l. 16) e em *unhappy* (l. 21) também ocorre em

- (A) unanimous.
- (B) unique.
- (C) universal.
- (D) underlined.
- (E) unavailable.

56. A melhor tradução para a palavra *drive* (l. 25), no texto, é

- (A) dirigir.
- (B) direcionar.
- (C) causar.
- (D) levar.
- (E) orientar.

Instrução: As questões 57 e 58 referem-se ao cartum abaixo.



Adapted from: SCHULTZ, Charles M. *Let's face it, Charlie Brown*. Fawcett Crest, 1960.

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

A leitura do segundo quadrinho permite concluir que

- 1 - Lucy critica todos os meninos.
- 2 - Charlie já foi criticado por Lucy antes.
- 3 - os defeitos de Charlie jamais poderão ser sanados.

Quais propostas estão corretas, de acordo com o cartum?

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

58. No terceiro quadrinho, a expressão *I can't help it* pode ser traduzida como

- (A) Não consigo evitar.
- (B) Não posso ajudar.
- (C) Não consigo ajudá-lo.
- (D) Não te agüento.
- (E) Não vou ajudá-lo.

Instrução: As questões 59 a 67 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01. Most tourists in Rio spend most of their time
02. downtown or in the city's *Zona Sul*, or southern
03. zone, where the *Rua dos Oitis* is located. But in the
04. 50 weeks of the year not devoted to *Carnaval* or
05. New Year's Eve, it can be easy to miss the party. It
06. takes some guidance to develop the sense of
07. where the *Cariocas* will be exercising their native
08. *joie de vivre*.
09. A working knowledge of Portuguese is an easy
10. in, but even lacking that, with a little advance work
11. and a few English-speaking Brazilian contacts you
12. can get involved the action and have an idea
13. of the real scene.
14. I received my initial orientation at home in New
15. York, from acquaintances and friends of friends.
16. Many Brazilians, gregarious by nature, are happy
17. enough to help steer a traveler, especially if they
18. think they may be coming north sometime to
19. collect a return of the favor. Local advice is
20. also comforting, of course, given Rio's reputation for
21. crime. While the danger does not seem to dampen
22. anyone's partying spirit, violence is much feared
23. and the threat is much discussed the locals.
24. Frequent travelers to Rio may share tips too.
25. Before and after its peak travel season, the city
26. attracts a number of regular visitors seduced by
27. the charm of the Brazilians and the culture of their
28. proudest city. These repeaters readily brave long
29. flights, like the 12-hour trip from New York with
30. not a single nonstop to be found.

Adapted from: KUGEL, Seth. *The New York Times*, 20 Feb. 2005.

59. Assinale a alternativa que completa correta e respectivamente as lacunas das linhas 12, 19 e 23.

- (A) of - on - for
- (B) for - of - into
- (C) in - of - among
- (D) for - for - into
- (E) in - on - among

60. Que pergunta pode ser respondida com base nas informações do texto?

- (A) What causes violence in Rio?
- (B) Did the author have any information about Rio before traveling?
- (C) How long do regular visitors stay in Rio?
- (D) Where does the author intend to live?
- (E) What do *Cariocas* think of the frequent travelers?

61. Assinale a afirmação que está de acordo com o texto.

- (A) Não é preciso muito auxílio para o turista se orientar no trânsito do Rio de Janeiro.
- (B) Se você é falante nativo de inglês, não enfrentará qualquer problema para se divertir no Rio.
- (C) Poucos brasileiros falam bem o inglês.
- (D) Com um conhecimento básico de português, o turista pode curtir o que o Rio tem de bom.
- (E) O turista que fala português com fluência poderia certamente conseguir um emprego no Rio.

62. Assinale com **V** (verdadeiro) ou **F** (falso) as afirmações abaixo, conforme elas estejam ou não de acordo com o texto.

- () Brazilians tend to be helpful with foreigners, especially if they plan to visit the person they're helping in the future.
- () Violence in Rio is at such a level that most people do not go out to party any longer.
- () Rio is seen as an attractive city mainly by the *Cariocas*.
- () Rio receives frequent visitors only during the *Carnaval* season.

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

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

63. The best translations for the verbs *miss* (l. 05) and *dampen* (l. 21) are

- (A) perder and arrefecer.
- (B) interromper and diminuir.
- (C) perder and despertar.
- (D) atrapalhar and diminuir.
- (E) interromper and arrefecer.

64. The use of **-ing** is the same in *Local advice is also comforting* (l. 19-20) and in

- (A) Several issues are coming up.
- (B) He complained about traveling too much.
- (C) Reading is a common habit.
- (D) Paperwork can be exhausting.
- (E) Mr. Sheperd's cooking is awful.

65. The word **While** (l. 21) is best translated into Portuguese as

- (A) Assim como.
- (B) Contanto que.
- (C) Visto que.
- (D) Enquanto.
- (E) Ainda que.

66. The use of **'s** is the same in *anyone's partying spirit* (l. 22) and in

- (A) Everyone's invited for Carnival in Rio.
- (B) The American's luggage was checked carefully.
- (C) My friend Jeremy's arrived.
- (D) Nobody's pleased with the situation.
- (E) The Mexican tourist's coming tomorrow.

67. The word **tips** (l. 24) is best translated into Portuguese as

- (A) gorjetas.
- (B) lembranças.
- (C) dificuldades.
- (D) dicas.
- (E) bilhetes.

Instrução: As questões 68 a 75 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01. **Robot worker hits the town**

02. Office workers, meet the colleague of the
03. future. Asimo, the world's most "human" robot,
04. will start work in May as an office receptionist in
05. Japan.

06. Visitors to Honda's Wako building will be
07. greeted by Asimo, which can show them to
08. meeting rooms and them tea and coffee on
09. a tray. With optical and ultrasonic sensors, its
10. makers say, it can recognise people and its
11. surrounding environment, and there are already
12. plans to lease the model out to other users.

13. Six years in development, Asimo is "able to
14. walk in a smooth fashion which closely that
15. of a human being", says Honda. It has deliberately
16. been designed to be similar in size to a 10-year-old
17. child, so that it is less likely to intimidate people. It
18. is also the fastest robot yet. Its ability to run
19. tirelessly would put many people to shame.

20. Asimo is an acronym for Advanced Step in
21. Innovative Mobility. The robot is smaller and
22. lighter than earlier prototypes, but tall enough, its
23. makers say, to reach door knobs, operate switches
24. and perform tasks at tables and benches. Honda,
25. which is now its efforts on artificial
26. intelligence, says it is aiming to develop a future
27. version of Asimo that will be able to think for itself.
28. Whether humans will want to work alongside a
29. robot that might show them up is another matter.

Adapted from: OWEN, Jonathan, *The Independent on Sunday*, 30 Apr. 2006.

68. Check the alternative which correctly fills the gaps in lines 08, 14 and 25.

- (A) serves – resembling – focused
- (B) serving – resembles – focusing
- (C) serves – resembled – to focus
- (D) serve – resembling – focus
- (E) serve – resembles – focusing

69. Consider the sentence below and the suggestions to complete it.

Asimo is able to

- 1 - give people tea and coffee.
- 2 - shake hands with visitors.
- 3 - take people to meeting rooms.
- 4 - use tables and benches to work on.
- 5 - knock on doors.

Which of the statements above can be considered correct according to the text?

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

70. At the end of the text, it is suggested that

- (A) robots and humans will not be happy together.
- (B) humans will show that robots are less clever.
- (C) there is doubt whether humans will work with robots that might embarrass them.
- (D) robots might want to show how intelligent they are.
- (E) Honda has already developed a new version of Asimo.

71. Consider the assertions below.

- I - The pronoun **them** (l. 07) refers to **Visitors** (l. 06).
- II - The pronoun **its** (l. 09) refers to **Honda's Wako building** (l. 06).
- III - The pronoun **that** (l. 29) refers to **robot** (l. 29).

Which ones are correct?

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

72. The word **closely** (l. 14) could be replaced without any change in meaning by

- (A) strongly.
- (B) hardly.
- (C) frequently.
- (D) shortly.
- (E) lightly.

73. The sentence **It is also the fastest robot yet** (l. 17-18) means that

- (A) there are plans to make robots similar to Asimo in the future.
- (B) Asimo is the quickest robot scientists will ever make.
- (C) Asimo is fast, but needs improving.
- (D) Asimo is the quickest robot until now.
- (E) there are other robots that are as fast as Asimo.

74. Select the correct alternative to complete the sentence below.

The opposite of *smaller* (l. 21) and *lighter* (l. 22) is respectively and

- (A) littler – easier
- (B) larger – heavier
- (C) larger – easier
- (D) littler – heavier
- (E) bigger – greater

75. Complete the sentence with the appropriate verb form.

If humans decided not to work alongside a robot that might show them up, they criticized for not helping in the project.

- (A) could be
- (B) are
- (C) will be
- (D) were
- (E) can be