

INGLÊS

Inglês – Questão 01


Complete o texto a seguir com a única palavra correta entre as sugeridas para cada lacuna.

ALLERGIES

Put simply, an allergy is a (1) in which the body over-reacts to (2) substances which in normal circumstances should not produce any (3) at all. An allergy can occur in almost any part of your body, and can be caused by just about anything. Mainly though, allergies become evident on parts of the body directly exposed to the outside world. Certain allergies occur only at certain times of the year, while others are there all the time. Those that occur all the year (4) are probably caused by something you come into contact with every day of your life, some (5) harmless object such as your deodorant or the (6) you lie on each night. Allergies can occur at any time during your life, but usually do so before your fortieth birthday. Sometimes the symptoms are so (7) you do not even know you have an allergy, and it may take years for an allergy to become (8). It all depends upon the (9) of the substance to which you are exposed and for how long. Sometimes an allergy can disappear as suddenly as it arrived, without any treatment. Sometimes it comes and goes for no apparent reason, and with no (10).

1. a) disorder b) confusion c) chaos d) mess	2. a) poisonous b) lethal c) harmless d) secure	3. a) feedback b) reaction c) reflection d) reflex
4. a) again b) along c) throughout d) round	5. a) apparent b) superficially c) seemingly d) showing	6. a) pillow b) perfume c) food d) shaving cream
7. a) shrink b) slight c) slim d) miniature	8. a) perceive b) note c) evidently d) noticeable	9. a) portion b) measure c) amount d) incident
10. a) symmetry b) sporadic c) regularity d) equality		

Resposta:

1. A) *disorder* – doença, disfunção
 2. C) *harmless* – inofensivas
 3. B) *reaction* – reação
 4. D) *round* = “all the year round” – o ano todo
 5. C) *seemingly* – aparentemente
 6. A) *pillow* – travesseiro
 7. B) *slight* – suaves, ligeiros, insignificantes
 8. D) *noticeable* – perceptível
 9. C) *amount* – quantidade, total
 10. C) *regularity* – regularidade
- 
- A large, light blue decorative graphic consisting of two overlapping circles, one larger than the other, positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page.

Inglês – Questão 02

O texto a seguir apresenta cinco frases excedentes. Essas frases foram inseridas ao corpo do texto, mas não pertencem a ele. Leia o texto e transcreva para o caderno de soluções as cinco frases que foram introduzidas posteriormente e que não pertencem ao contexto.

Can parrots communicate?

Everyone knows that parrots can imitate human speech, but can these birds also understand meaning? Two decades ago, researcher Irene Pepperberg started working with Alex, an African gray parrot, and ever since then, she has been building up data on him. In their life cycle, communication is very important, for only through the exchange of sounds do peacocks and turkeys know where to meet and when to mate. Pepperberg, whose recently published book *The Alex Studies* makes fascinating reading, claims Alex doesn't copy speech but intentionally uses words to get what it is that he wants. The author of the book appears to believe that control of the brain activity will require the invention of new technologies.

In actual fact, some of his cognitive skills are identical to those of a five-year-old child. Like a child's, Alex's learning has been a steady progression. A blind baby is doubly handicapped. Early on, he could vocalize whether two things were the same or different. Now, he carries out more complex tasks. Not only it is unable to see, but because it cannot receive the visual stimulus from its environment that a sighted child does, it is likely to be slow in intellectual development. Presented with different-colored balls and blocks and asked the number of red blocks, he'll answer correctly. He requests things as well. Should he ask to sit on your shoulder and you put him somewhere else, he'll complain:

'Wanna go shoulder.' The phenomenon of language change probably attracts more public notice and more disapproval than any other linguistic issue.

A few experts remain skeptical, seeing very little in Alex's performance beyond learning by association, by means of intensive training. Yet Alex appears to have mastered simple two-way communication. As parrots live for 60 years or more, Alex may surprise us further.

Resposta:

- 1) "In their life cycle, communication is very important, for only through the exchange of sounds do peacocks and turkeys know where to meet and when to mate".
- 2) "The author of the book appears to believe that control of the brain activity will require the invention of new technologies".
- 3) "A blind baby is doubly handicapped".
- 4) "Not only it is unable to see, but because it cannot receive the visual stimulus from its environment that a sighted child does, it is likely to be slow in intellectual development".
- 5) "The phenomenon of language change probably attracts more public notice and more disapproval than any other linguistic issue."

Inglês – Questão 03

Leia os parágrafos a seguir e analise as proposições que os seguem. Coloque **(V)** se a frase for verdadeira em relação ao parágrafo lido e **(F)** se ela for falsa.

I saw by the clock of the city jail that it was past eleven, so I decided to go to the newspaper immediately. Outside the editor's door I stopped to make sure my pages were in the right order; I smoothed them out carefully, stuck them back in my pocket, and knocked. I could hear my heart thumping as I walked in.

- A - () We can affirm for sure that the storyteller has just left the city jail.
- B - () We can infer that he has been carrying his papers in his pocket.
- C - () We know that the storyteller is a newspaper writer by profession.
- D - () We might infer that the storyteller is going to show his papers to the editor.
- E - () We can infer that the meeting is important for the storyteller.

In recent years there have been many reports of a growing impatienc e with psychiatry, with its seeming foreverness, its high cost, its debatable results, and its vague, esoteric terms. To many people it is like a blind man in a dark room looking for a black cat that isn't there. The magazines and mental health associations say psychiatric treatment is a good thing, but in my opinion what it is or what it accomplishes has not been made clear.

- F - () Even mental health associations haven't been able to demonstrate the value of psychiatry.
- G - () The author believes that psychiatry is of no value.
- H - () Many people doubt the value of psychiatny.
- I - () In recent years psychiatry has begun to serve the needs of blind people.
- J - () Only magazines and mental health associations believe that psychiatry is a good thing.

Resposta:

- A) Não se pode afirmar com certeza que o narrador tinha acabado de sair da cadeia municipal. A única coisa que se sabe é que ele olha para o relógio da cadeia municipal e vê que são mais de onze horas.
- C) Não se pode afirmar que o narrador trabalhe como redator de um jornal.
- G) Na opinião do autor, o que a psiquiatria representa é ainda algo que não está claro.
- I) O texto não diz nada disso. O que o texto diz é que, metaforicamente, para muitos, a psiquiatria é como um cego num quarto escuro procurando por um gato preto que ali não está.
- J) Não se pode afirmar que somente as revistas e associações de saúde mental acreditem que a psiquiatria seja uma coisa boa.

Inglês – Questão 04

A seguir você encontra, em itálico, o primeiro parágrafo de um texto. Os parágrafos subsequentes desse texto encontram-se logo após o primeiro parágrafo, porém apresentam-se fora de ordem. Leia todos os parágrafos e indique a única ordem correta para eles, tornando o texto coeso e coerente.

Primeiro parágrafo:

Because man's original need to hunt in order to survive has all but disappeared, we are now free to replace it with whatever symbolic substitution takes our fancy, just so long as it contains some of the basic elements.

- (A) But for many other people, their work is so boringly repetitive that it provides little of the challenge of the hunt and is a poor substitute for it. If we were descendents of cud-chewing herbivores, this would not matter, but we are not.
- (B) Today, for most people, 'going to work' is the major substitute for hunting. For the lucky ones, the nature of their daily work is sufficiently close to the pattern of the primeval hunt to be satisfying.
- (C) People whose work is boring become restless and frustrated. They have to find other outlets for their hunter's brain
- (D) For example, the executives set off in the morning, eager to make a 'killing' in the city, with their schemes and strategies, their team tactics and targets, their immediate aims and long-term goals, hoping to confirm a contract or close a deal, and eventually to 'bring home the bacon', are the fulfilled pseudo-hunters of modern times.
- (E) Some of these outlets are creative. Others can be highly destructive. For many individuals, a lack of 'job satisfaction', which can usually be traced to a lack of potential for symbolic hunting, is only made tolerable by the development of some kind of hobby or private passion

1º parágrafo: (em itálico)

2º parágrafo: ()

3º parágrafo: ()

4º parágrafo: (...)

5º parágrafo: (...)

6º parágrafo: (...)

Resposta:

Questão de análise textual. O candidato deve ordenar os parágrafos subsequentes ao primeiro (em itálico), de forma a tornar o texto coeso e coerente.

1º parágrafo: (em itálico)

2º parágrafo: B

3º parágrafo: D

4º parágrafo: A

5º parágrafo: C

6º parágrafo: E

Inglês – Questão 05

Traduza os textos a seguir para o português.

Texto 1

There was an interesting thing on the radio last week. It seems that a bunch of scientists are getting themselves hot under the collar over what drives them to be scientists; the expression 'because it's there' springs to mind. Sure we all know it's the age-old quest for knowledge, the desire to understand everything from the atom to the black hole. But what these guys want to know is why we want to know all of this in the first place and why can't science explain why we want to know? Surely, it's more important to know whether what we scientists are doing is right, rather than get bogged down in debates over the point of it all. I would have thought that the crucial issue here is not why we pursue it, but to recognize that science is a tool, and we are the ones who should decide how, where, when and why to use it.

Texto 2

The laws of classical mechanics and gravitation, which allows us to predict with remarkable accuracy the motions of the several parts of the solar system (including comets and asteroids), have led to the prediction and discovery of new planets. These laws suggest possible mechanisms for the formation of stars and galaxies, and, together with the laws of radiation, they give a good account of the observed connection between the mass and the luminosity of stars. The astronomical applications of the laws of classical mechanics are the most beautiful but not the only successful applications. We use the laws constantly in everyday life and in the engineering sciences. Our contemporary ventures into space and the use of satellites are based upon refined applications of the laws of classical mechanics and gravitation.