



## 1.600 2013/2014 Index

Topics	Questions	Pages
Adjectives and Adverbs	120	002
Pronouns	156	015
Quantifiers and Intensifiers	035	034
Verbs	184	038
Modal Auxiliaries	076	060
Active and Passive Voice	102	069
Direct and Indirect Speech	035	081
Conditionals	047	086
Question Tags	021	092
Rejoinders	006	094
Articles	024	095
Plural of the Nouns	020	098
Genitive Case	018	101
Numbers	008	103
Prepositions	093	104
Conjunctions	130	115
Subjunctive, Imperative, Infinitive and Gerund	022	132
Phrasal Verbs	020	135
False Cognate Words	018	137
Mixed Topics	025	139
Idioms and Vocabulary	030	143
Synonyms and Antonyms	038	147
Reading Skills and General Review	152	152
Translations	180	188
Word Definition	040	201
Answers	1.600	-











029 | UNESP 1998

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase adiante:

This hill is \_\_\_\_\_ than I thought it was.

- a) more lower
- b) lowest
- c) lower
- d) more low
- e) more high

030 | MACKENZIE 1997

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

His salary as a pilot is much higher \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) in comparison of teachers
- b) to compare as a teacher's
- c) than that of a teacher
- d) than of teachers'
- e) than a teacher

031 | FEI 1997

Complete:

John is \_\_\_\_\_ than the other students in his classroom, but he is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) younger – most intelligent
- b) younger – more intelligent
- c) more young – intelligentest
- d) most young – more intelligent
- e) more young – most intelligent

032 | MACKENZIE 1999

Which one is correct?

- a) More have they, more want them.
- b) As more they have, as more they want.
- c) More they have, more they want.
- d) The more they have, the more they want.
- e) Do more they have, do more they want.

033 | UNESP 1999

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase adiante:

Paris is \_\_\_\_\_ than Rome.

- a) the most beautiful
- b) small
- c) more rich
- d) more beautiful
- e) largest

034 | PUCPR 1998

Choose the only correct alternative to complete the spaces:

- I. The United States is not \_\_\_\_\_ as Brazil.
- II. The Everest is \_\_\_\_\_ mountain in the world.
- III. Chimpanzees are \_\_\_\_\_ than dogs.
- IV. Aids is \_\_\_\_\_ disease of human being.
- V. Mike Tyson is \_\_\_\_\_ as Evander Holyfield.

- a) as beautiful – the higher – so intelligent – the bad – more strong
- b) more beautiful – the most high – as intelligent – the baddest – so strong
- c) so beautiful – the high – most intelligent – the badder – stronger
- d) so beautiful – the highest – more intelligent – the worst – as strong
- e) as beautiful – as highest – more intelligent – the worst – strongest

035 | UNESP 2000

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada:

This is the \_\_\_\_\_ day I have ever had.

- a) worse
- b) bad
- c) worst
- d) less good
- e) very bad

036 | UNESP 2001

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada:

Depending on the situation, having a computer may be \_\_\_\_\_ having a telephone.

- a) easier
- b) more useful
- c) more convenient than
- d) the most difficult
- e) useful than

037 | PUCRS 2001

Which of the following words DOES NOT form the comparative the same way as **friendly** in **friendlier**?

- a) high
- b) healthy
- c) sexy
- d) costly
- e) ugly



038 | UFPE 2002

"The caveman had a much harder life" means that his life was:

- a) much easier.
- b) more difficult.
- c) less dangerous.
- d) just as thrilling.
- e) not as hard as ours.

039 | FATEC 2002

Interactivity makes life \_\_\_\_\_, yet \_\_\_\_\_ and consumer-oriented. Plus, it's turning the world into a teeny, homogenized global village and that is ultimately boring!

– A alternativa que preenche correta e respectivamente os espaços em branco é:

- a) more easier – hurrier
- b) more easy – more hurried
- c) easier – hurrieder
- d) easier – hurrieder
- e) easier – more hurried

040 | PUCPR 2001

About adjectives, choose the alternative that completes the sentences correctly:

- I. Is this | 1 one you have?
- II. Celine Dion sings | 2 Madonna, but Madonna dances | 3.
- III. I wish I was | 4 Sean Connery.
- IV. The church is | 5 monument of the town.

- a) 1. the better; 2. best than; 3. well; 4. so handsome as; 5. the more ancient
- b) 1. the best; 2. so well as; 3. best; 4. more handsome than; 5. the ancients
- c) 1. the worst; 2. worse than; 3. better; 4. most handsome than; 5. the most ancient
- d) 1. the best; 2. as well as; 3. better; 4. as handsome as; 5. the most ancient
- e) 1. the worse; 2. better than; 3. best; 4. as handsome than; 5. the least ancient

041 | MACKENZIE 2001

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

The more I read this book, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) the less I understand it
- b) most is what he doesn't know
- c) the least do I understand it
- d) more I like
- e) the most I can understand

042 | FEI 2000

WORST é superlativo de:

- a) well
- b) good
- c) worn
- d) bad
- e) wealthy

043 | PUCPR 1999

Which is the option that completes the sentences CORRECTLY?

- I. English is not \_\_\_\_\_ as Portuguese.
- II. Australia is \_\_\_\_\_ island in the world.
- III. In my opinion, Frank Sinatra was \_\_\_\_\_ singer of this century.
- IV. São Paulo is \_\_\_\_\_ as New York.
- V. Europe is \_\_\_\_\_ from Brazil than EUA.

- a) so difficult – bigger – the best – more noisier – as farther
- b) difficultest – biggest – the good – as noisier – farther
- c) as difficult – the biggest – the best – as noisy – farther
- d) as difficult – the bigger – the best – so noisy – farther
- e) difficulter – most big – better – noisiest – so farther

044 | PUCMG 1999

The capital expression in "The moment of discovery was NO LESS MAGICAL THAN the day in 1922" means that the moment:

- a) was as magical as
- b) was more magical
- c) was less magical
- d) wasn't magical
- e) was most magical

045 | PUCRS 1999

The expression "as many as 80" expresses a capacity of:

- a) not more than 80.
- b) at least 80.
- c) over 80.
- d) less than 80.
- e) close to 80.

046 | UNIT 1999

"Less intimate and more isolated" are comparatives. Check the item that contains the correct superlative form of the two adjectives:

- a) The intimatest and the more isolated.
- b) The intimatest and the least isolated.
- c) The most intimate and the less isolated.
- d) The least intimate and the less isolated.
- e) The least intimate and the most isolated.



047 | FEI 2000

The sidewalks are getting NARROWER. Indique o antônimo de NARROWER:

- a) broader
- b) thinner
- c) more limited
- d) shorter
- e) higher

048 | UEL 2000 – ADAPTED

O adjetivo GREATEST, no fragmento abaixo, está no grau:

One of the GREATEST meteor showers of OUR lifetime may (...) soon light up the night sky.

- a) comparativo de igualdade.
- b) superlativo de superioridade.
- c) comparativo de superioridade.
- d) comparativo de inferioridade.
- e) normal.

049 | UFRS 2001

Os antônimos corretos das partes destacadas da expressão "THE BEST and THE NEWEST facilities" são, respectivamente:

- a) the most good – the youngest
- b) the baddest – the oldest
- c) the worst – the most old
- d) the poorest – the most recent
- e) the worst – the oldest

050 | UFRS 2002

As palavras a seguir seguem o mesmo processo de formação de WEARER, à exceção de:

- a) computer.
- b) player.
- c) weaker.
- d) murderer.
- e) writer.

051 | UFV 2003

All the alternatives below are examples of comparatives, EXCEPT:

- a) "...children as young as two..."
- b) "...scored higher than people who..."
- c) "...listening longer results in staying smarter longer".
- d) "...Mozart was | ... a quick thinker".
- e) "Mozart makes you smarter!"

052 | UFPE 2003 – ADAPTED

The expression **more and more**, in "more and more complex" and in "more and more intelligent":

- ( ) indicates emphasis.
- ( ) carries the meaning of even more.
- ( ) means greater in degree.
- ( ) is used as an intensifier.
- ( ) signifies equal or identical in degree.

a) V V V V F

b) V V V V V

c) V V F V F

d) V F V V F

e) F V F V F

053 | PUCRIO 2004

The only item that contains an adjective used in the superlative form is:

- a) "The widespread destruction (...) is happening before we even know the most basic facts about what we are losing."
- b) "Covering only 6 percent of the Earth's surface, tropical moist forests contain at least half of all species."
- c) "Scientists estimate that (...) as much as 20 or 25 percent of the world's plant species will soon be extinct."
- d) "However, the chemical structures of most natural drugs (...) simple extraction is usually less expensive than synthesis."
- e) "Tropical forests offer hope for safer contraceptives for both women and men."

054 | UFRS 2005

Considere a frase:

This program teaches FASTER THAN any other language program.

– A alternativa que apresenta o significado antônimo da expressão destacada é:

- a) less faster than.
- b) more slowly than.
- c) as slow as.
- d) as fast as.
- e) the slowest.

055 | UFRRJ 2003

The sequence that has the same formation of the words "newer" and "higher" is:

- a) good – dark – late.
- b) tough – tight – clear.
- c) great – far – easy.
- d) distant – tidy – thick.
- e) big – wide – dangerous.



056 | UERJ 2004

"If it's noisy, call back from somewhere quieter."

The suffix **-er** in **quieter** is semantically equivalent to the suffix in:

- a) manners.
- b) users.
- c) caller.
- d) louder.

057 | UFV 2004

All the options below are examples of comparatives, except:

- a) younger.
- b) controller.
- c) rarer.
- d) harder.
- e) smaller.

058 | UFV 2005

Choose the alternative in which BOTH words are examples of the comparative form:

- a) lower / friendlier
- b) good-natured / miners
- c) well-regulated / friendlier
- d) lower / miners
- e) well-regulated / miners

059 | UFSM 2005

A palavra "wider" apresenta uma marca de comparação. A mesma marca de comparação é apresentada na palavra:

- a) speaker.
- b) easier.
- c) greatly.
- d) learners.
- e) together.

060 | UFPE 2007

Select the phrase that is in the comparative degree of superiority:

- a) An enormous man.
- b) Dinner on the top floor.
- c) On the opposite corner.
- d) Earlier this evening.
- e) São Paulo's tallest building.

061 | UFRS 2007

Select the correct alternative to complete the sentence below:

The opposite of SMALLER and LIGHTER is respectively \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) littler – easier
- b) larger – heavier
- c) larger – easier
- d) little – heavier
- e) bigger – greater

062 | FATEC 2008

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta o uso correto do termo **fewer** como no exemplo "fewer than one in five owners of a mobile-wallet handset":

- a) Mary has fewer money than John.
- b) My teacher has fewer patience than the other teachers.
- c) This company has fewer equipments than the others.
- d) My brother plays fewer musics than I do.
- e) Sue has fewer friends than her sister does.

063 | UNESP 2008

Indique a alternativa que expresse o mesmo significado de "Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery".

- a) Imitation is the best form of provocation.
- b) Imitation is a true form of irritation.
- c) Imitation is a real form of harassment.
- d) Imitation is the most accurate form of exasperation.
- e) Imitation is the most genuine form of adulation.

064 | MACKENZIE 1976

Mark the correct item:

She is beautiful, but she is \_\_\_\_\_ her brother.

- a) most beautiful of
- b) less beautiful
- c) as beautiful
- d) not so beautiful
- e) not as beautiful as

065 | FATEC 2003

Assinale a alternativa em que o adjetivo é composto por dois substantivos, como na palavra "weight-loss":

- a) low-cholesterol meals.
- b) high-fat intake.
- c) western-style boots.
- d) well-known people.
- e) ice-cream flavors.



066 | FGV 2007

In the sentence "Brazil's strong currency will likely also lead to a loosening of foreign exchange restrictions", the word LIKELY indicates a:

- a) comparison.
- b) conclusion.
- c) probability.
- d) preference.
- e) certainty.

067 | UNESP 1984

Assinale a alternativa correta:

- a) That is a five-storey building.
- b) That is a building five storeys.
- c) That is a five-storeys building.
- d) That storey building is five.
- e) That building storey is five.

068 | ITA 1996 – ADAPTED

Assinale a opção cujo adjetivo possa substituir, de maneira bastante aproximada, os adjetivos **different** e **appealing**, em destaque no texto a seguir:

Who are these Blur blokes who, after a shaky start, have shaken the world? And what makes them so different, so appealing as Pop Artist Richard Hamilton once asked in a collage that they doubtless studied at art school. Is it art school itself (they all attended Goldsmith') that sets apart? (...)

(Q. March, 1995)

- a) outstanding
- b) fancy
- c) lousy
- d) nice
- e) awful

069 | ITA 1998 – ADAPTED

Morfologicamente, as palavras KOBE e JAPAN, na primeira linha do texto a seguir, devem ser classificadas como:

The cause of the magnitude 7.2 Kobe, Japan, earthquake in January 1995 is unknown.

- a) adjetivo.
- b) substantivo.
- c) advérbio.
- d) vocativo.

070 | UFSC 1997 – ADAPTED

Select the proposition(s) in which the capital letters are ADJECTIVES:

- (01) The sun's rays are very POWERFUL.
- (02) Don't take your VALUABLES on the beach.
- (04) COCONUTS are delicious.
- (08) The coral reef is BEAUTIFUL.
- (16) Monkeys can be DANGEROUS.
- (32) The hotel is not RESPONSIBLE for your valuables.

- a) 01 + 02 + 08 + 16 + 32 = 59
- b) 02 + 04 + 16 = 22
- c) 02 + 08 + 16 + 32 = 58
- d) 01 + 08 + 16 + 32 = 57
- e) 01 + 02 + 04 + 08 + 16 + 32 = 63

071 | PUCSP 2007 – ADAPTED

Na sentença "Although American youth are more likely to use the Internet every day", a palavra LIKELY indica:

- a) preferência.
- b) desejo.
- c) similaridade.
- d) probabilidade.
- e) superioridade.

072 | MACKENZIE 2007 – ADAPTED

The opposite of "overall" in the text below is:

These skills are regarded as essential components of a diagnostic test which measures overall linguistic proficiency.

- a) specific.
- b) challenging.
- c) regular.
- d) forbidden.
- e) refreshing.

073 | ITA 1999

Determine a função gramatical de **impaired** em "visually impaired people" e de **mouse** em "mouse pad":

- a) adjetivo – adjetivo
- b) verbo – substantivo
- c) adjetivo – substantivo
- d) substantivo – adjetivo
- e) verbo – adjetivo

074 | MACKENZIE 1997

The same as 'They hardly ever go to the movies' is:

- a) Hardly ever they go to the movies.
- b) Hardly they ever go to the movies.
- c) Ever they do hardly go to the movies.
- d) Hardly ever do they go to the movies.
- e) They go to the movies hardly ever.













103 | OSEC 1977

Complete the sentence meaningfully:

Everybody feels \_\_\_\_\_ in spring time.

- a) gooder
- b) more good
- c) so good
- d) better
- e) as good

104 | FAAP 1975

Marque a alternativa correta:

Your classroom is not so \_\_\_\_\_ as mine. Mine is the \_\_\_\_\_ in the school.

- a) bigger – biggest
- b) greater – greatest
- c) great – greater
- d) large – largest
- e) large – more large

105 | EFOMM 1997

Take it easy, John! You need not work so \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) hardly
- b) harder
- c) hard
- d) hardest
- e) hardy

106 | EEAR 2008

“You can fold most umbrellas” means that we can:

- a) enlarge them.
- b) open them easily.
- c) hardly carry them.
- d) make them smaller.

107 | EEAR 2008

Read the sentence below:

“In Mexico, 60% of men and 40% of women are overweight.”

– According to the sentence above, we can conclude that the percentage of overweight men is:

- a) lower.
- b) highest.
- c) higher.
- d) lowest.

108 | EEAR 2008

In “It was a fair game”, we conclude that the game was played:

- a) well.
- b) badly.
- c) honestly.
- d) brilliantly.

109 | ITA 1995

O termo **seldom**, entre aspas no trecho adiante, poderia ser substituído por:

As an American Express Card member, you will enjoy a relationship with us that goes beyond the ordinary. You will be treated as a MEMBER, not a number. And you will receive the respect and recognition 'seldom' found today.

- a) occasionally.
- b) rarely.
- c) often.
- d) usually.
- e) always.

110 | UEL 1996

In the text bellow, the word **nearly** means:

After 20 years of scientific advances, 'nearly' three out of four infertile couples seeking medical assistance to have a child still go home to an empty crib.

- a) almost.
- b) hardly.
- c) close.
- d) far.
- e) over.

111 | UNESP 1990

The sun \_\_\_\_\_ rises in the west.

- a) always
- b) never
- c) often
- d) sometimes
- e) usually

112 | UFRS 1996

**Gradually** and **powerfully** are adverbs formed from the adjectives **gradual + ly** and **powerful + ly**, respectively. Other adjectives can take the same suffix to form adverbs, in the same way, except:

- a) historic.
- b) usual.
- c) wild.
- d) abrupt.
- e) intelligent.



113 | FUVEST 1977

Qual destas alternativas só contém expressões que indicam tempo?

- a) suddenly, at the same moment, through, just in time.
- b) just, suddenly, apparently, all her life.
- c) just, after, all, then.
- d) any more, apparently, at the same moment.
- e) right now, all her life, at the same moment, then.

114 | MACKENZIE 1976

Complete:

- "Have you finished your book yet?"

- "Yes, I've \_\_\_\_\_ done it."

- a) still
- b) yet
- c) already
- d) ever
- e) não sei

115 | FEI 1994

Qual das palavras a seguir significa "brevemente"?

- a) Now.
- b) So.
- c) Also.
- d) However.
- e) Soon.

116 | UNESP 1998

They are going to work again \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) yesterday
- b) later
- c) last year
- d) last month
- e) last week

117 | MACKENZIE 1996

The same as "She little realizes how smart she looks" is:

- a) How smart does she realize she looks.
- b) How smart she looks she doesn't realizes.
- c) Little she realizes how smart she looks.
- d) Does she realizes how smart she looks little.
- e) Little does she realize how smart she looks.

118 | JFS 2012

Which word is not an adjective?

- a) Beautiful.
- b) Harmful.
- c) Colourful.
- d) Roomful.
- e) Sorrowful.

119 | JFS 2012

Which word is not an adverb?

- a) Wholly.
- b) Weekly.
- c) Earthly.
- d) Sadly.
- e) Proudly.

120 | ITA 2010 – ADAPTED

Leia o seguinte fragmento:

With Japan about to hold an election that could end 55 years of almost uninterrupted one-party rule, the \_\_\_\_\_ (I) ordinary citizens can fill the power vacuum by taking part in public life, the \_\_\_\_\_ (II).

The Economist, de 8/8/2009.

Assinale a opção que preenche corretamente as lacunas I e II, no excerto acima.

- |          |        |
|----------|--------|
| I        | II     |
| a) most  | best   |
| b) least | better |
| c) more  | best   |
| d) more  | better |
| e) less  | best   |

"The secret of getting things done is to act!"  
Dante Alighieri







017 | PUCPR 1997

Fill in the blanks of the text below with the appropriate pronouns:

Dear Debbie,  
How are you? Lisa and I are having a marvelous holiday. We are really enjoying \_\_\_\_\_. We brought three tubes of suntan cream with \_\_\_\_\_ and we've used \_\_\_\_\_ all up already. Lisa is a bit annoyed because her suntan isn't as good as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) ourselves – we – them – mine
- b) ourselves – us – them – mine
- c) us – us – they – my
- d) us – we – themselves – mine
- e) ourselves – ourselves – they – my

018 | CESGRANRIO 1993

Mark the option which completes the following sentences with the adequate pronouns:

- I. Businessmen have \_\_\_\_\_ own priorities.
- II. Everyone must feel happy with \_\_\_\_\_ working habits.
- III. Working from home allows a mother to spend more time with \_\_\_\_\_ children.
- IV. If you have never tried to work at home, you cannot discuss \_\_\_\_\_ disadvantages.

- a) I. his, II. their, III. her, IV. their
- b) I. their, II. its, III. their, IV. its
- c) I. their, II. his, III. her, IV. its
- d) I. its, II. your, III. its, IV. their
- e) I. his, II. his, III. their, IV. your

019 | FEI 1997

Complete:

Stay with \_\_\_\_\_ while I drive \_\_\_\_\_ car.

- a) I – your
- b) she – you
- c) me – your
- d) me – yours
- e) her – yours

020 | UECE 1998

Em "It was HER sister Josephine who told HER", os vocábulos em maiúsculo classificam-se respectivamente como:

- a) pronome adjetivo/pronome objeto
- b) pronome substantivo/pronome sujeito
- c) pronome adjetivo/pronome sujeito
- d) pronome substantivo/pronome objeto

021 | UNESP 2001

As a tool, the computer assists \_\_\_\_\_ to perform a lot of activities.

- a) we
- b) us
- c) ourselves
- d) they
- e) to us

022 | UEL 2001 – ADAPTED

"A Chinese employee at Motorola complained that the company had been cheated when it bought numbers wholesale for its own staff, because IT was given numbers that all ended in 4 (e.g. 54-7424), which means death."

– The capital word IT in the sentence above refers to:

- a) wholesale.
- b) a Chinese employee.
- c) the Motorola company.
- d) the number 54-7424.
- e) death.

023 | PUCSP 2002 – ADAPTED

Na frase "Women now become doctors at nearly the same rate as men, but they become physicians, not surgeons", o pronomo **they** refere-se a:

- a) doctors.
- b) physicians.
- c) surgeons.
- d) men.
- e) women.

024 | UFV 2001

In the sentence "Please give us the intelligence to save what is left of our environment", the pronouns **us** and **our** relate to:

- a) we.
- b) they.
- c) I.
- d) she.
- e) you.

025 | UNESP 1995

Assinale a alternativa correta:

They saw men and women talking to \_\_\_\_\_ own hearts.

- a) his
- b) her
- c) them
- d) they
- e) their





033 | UNESP 1983

That sports car is very expensive. The car dealer told me that \_\_\_\_\_ price is 10,000 dollars.

- a) her
- b) his
- c) its
- d) their
- e) hers

034 | UNESP 1983

I have met that girl before, but I can't remember \_\_\_\_\_ name.

- a) her
- b) his
- c) your
- d) its
- e) yours

035 | UNESP 1984

Peter brought his dogs and I brought \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) my
- b) your
- c) mine
- d) the mine
- e) our

036 | UNESP 1985

This dictionary is in \_\_\_\_\_ fourth edition.

- a) his
- b) her
- c) its
- d) it's
- e) their

037 | UNESP 1986

Which team won the game?  
\_\_\_\_\_ team did.

- a) Theirs
- b) They
- c) Their
- d) Them
- e) Yours

038 | UNESP 1996

He said he was going to pass \_\_\_\_\_ exam.

- a) his
- b) her
- c) its
- d) their
- e) our

039 | UFSM 2002 – ADAPTED

Stars do it. Sports do it. Judges in the highest courts do it.  
Let's do it: that yoga thing.

– Observe que o "it" se repete. A que se refere?

- a) Stars.
- b) Sports.
- c) Judges.
- d) India.
- e) Yoga.

040 | CESGRANRIO 1991

Mark the option that contains the appropriate pronouns to complete the sentences below:

Animals' teeth are changing (I) composition.  
That animal had (II) teeth in perfect conditions.  
He brushes (III) teeth whenever he eats something.  
If the patient dies, we call (IV) relatives.  
The bacteria found (V) way to the stomach.

- a) (I) their, (II) its, (III) his, (IV) his, (V) their
- b) (I) its, (II) their, (III) its, (IV) his, (V) its
- c) (I) their, (II) its, (III) her, (IV) her, (V) his
- d) (I) his, (II) their, (III) his, (IV) her, (V) their
- e) (I) their, (II) his, (III) their, (IV) its, (V) her

041 | UFRS 1996

The phrase "a book of mine" could be replaced by:

- a) mine books.
- b) my books.
- c) some of my books.
- d) a book of my.
- e) one of my books.

042 | PUCPR 1996

Choose the alternative that best completes the dialogue below:

Bob: Do you always get good marks on \_\_\_\_\_ examinations?

James: Yes, I do. I guess it's because I do \_\_\_\_\_ homework assignments and study a little every day.

Bob: How about Maria? Are \_\_\_\_\_ grades good too?

James: Yes. She's very bright and enjoys studying very much.

- a) yours – my – his
- b) you – my – hers
- c) your – me – your
- d) your – mine – yours
- e) your – my – her





043 | ITA 1997 – ADAPTED

The computer giant IBM has offered \$1.1 million (730.000 pounds) for a chess rematch between Garry Kasparov and ITS super-computer, Deep Blue.

– O termo ITS em maiúsculo no texto refere-se:

- a) ao computador de Garry Kasparov;
- b) a Deep Blue;
- c) à IBM;
- d) ao computador gigante da IBM;
- e) a Garry Kasparov.

044 | UDESC 1997

Complete the sentence with the CORRECT alternative:

- Whose are these shoes?  
- They are \_\_\_\_\_ shoes. They belong to \_\_\_\_\_.  
They are \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) their – them – theirs
- b) yours – you – your
- c) his – he – him
- d) our – us – ourself
- e) hers – she – hers

045 | UNESP 1999

Assinale a alternativa correta:

In some cities people do not pay for \_\_\_\_\_ tickets.

- a) them
- b) his
- c) our
- d) her
- e) their

046 | ITA 1999

Leia o recado de Ho Chi Minh aos franceses, em 1946.

"You can kill 10 of my men for every one I kill of \_\_\_\_\_, yet even at those odds, you will lose and I will win."

– A lacuna encontrada na frase acima deve ser preenchida por:

- a) yours.
- b) them.
- c) you.
- d) theirs.
- e) your.

047 | UNESP 2004

Nas orações – "**Your** click on the *Fund Free Mammograms* button helps fund free mammograms" e "The National Cancer Institute and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommend that women in **their** forties and older have mammograms every one to two years", os adjetivos possessivos YOUR e THEIR referem-se, respectivamente:

- a) ao clique e a quarenta anos ou mais.
- b) ao botão e a recomendar.
- c) ao leitor e às mulheres.
- d) ao leitor e a quarenta anos ou mais.
- e) ao botão e às mulheres.

048 | UFPE 1996 – ADAPTED

Read the following sentence:

Computers and networks isolate us from \_\_\_\_\_.

– The correct choice to fill in the blank space is:

- a) each other's.
- b) ourselves.
- c) one another.
- d) themselves.
- e) herself.

049 | UNESP 1997

Those two women always help \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) other each
- b) each other
- c) one other
- d) other one
- e) another each

050 | PUCPR 2007

Lucy hates John and John hates Lucy. Lucy and John hate \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) themselves
- b) itself
- c) each other
- d) herself
- e) himself

051 | UEL 1994

Here is some money. Go and buy \_\_\_\_\_ some decent clothes.

- a) myself
- b) herself
- c) themselves
- d) himself
- e) yourself





052 | UNESP 1988

Assinale a alternativa correta:

People should know about \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) yourself
- b) herself
- c) himself
- d) themselves
- e) yourselves

053 | UNESP 1996

Assinale a alternativa correta:

You can do that \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) myself
- b) himself
- c) herself
- d) yourself
- e) ourselves

054 | FAAP 1997

Assinale a alternativa correta:

I took my husband to the airport \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) himself
- b) oneself
- c) myself
- d) herself
- e) yourself

055 | FAAP 1997

Assinale a alternativa correta para preencher o espaço na sentença a seguir:

Mr. Dean's secretary was ill yesterday, so he had to type the letters \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) yourself
- b) themself
- c) himself
- d) herself
- e) itself

056 | UECE 1996

Choose the incorrect alternative:

- a) The hunter shot itself with his own gun.
- b) She wants to buy herself a new coat.
- c) Most girls like to look at themselves in the mirror.
- d) I locked myself out of the house.

057 | UNESP 2000

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada:

Catherine is making \_\_\_\_\_ a dress.

- a) to him
- b) to her
- c) himself
- d) herself
- e) they

058 | UFV 2000

In the sentence "We look for answers within OURSELVES", the capital word has a meaning related to:

- a) them.
- b) him.
- c) you.
- d) us.
- e) her.

059 | UERJ 2006

Reflexive pronouns have two distinct uses: basic and emphatic. The reflexive pronoun used emphatically is found in the option:

- a) The oppressed resign themselves to their doom.
- b) They tacitly adjust themselves to oppression.
- c) The enforcement of the law itself is a form of peaceful persuasion.
- d) Our end is a community at peace with itself.

060 | PUCRS 2008 – ADAPTED

The pronoun **themselves** in the sentence "the things themselves had existed from the beginning of the world" is used:

- a) as the complement to the verb "had existed".
- b) to emphasize the subject of the verb "had existed".
- c) in relation to people taken in general.
- d) to specify which things are arranged.
- e) as a personal pronoun.

061 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à denominação do pronome, em destaque, a seguir:

ANY day is a good day for walking.

- a) Adjetivo possessivo.
- b) Adjetivo indefinido.
- c) Adjetivo demonstrativo.
- d) Adjetivo relativo.
- e) Adjetivo definido.



062 | UEL 1994

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

- "Why didn't you buy that sweater? It was such a good offer!"  
- "Because I didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ money on me."

- a) a
- b) no
- c) any
- d) some
- e) none

063 | UNESP 1985

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Those organisms pose \_\_\_\_\_ danger to human life.

- a) any
- b) none
- c) no
- d) not
- e) no one

064 | UNESP 1986

\_\_\_\_\_ said she is right.

- a) Somebody
- b) Anybody
- c) Anyone
- d) Something
- e) Anything

065 | UNESP 1987

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Would \_\_\_\_\_ like to hear music tonight?

- a) somebody
- b) someone
- c) anything
- d) anyone
- e) something

066 | JFS 2008

I do not want to stay home tonight. I want to go \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) nowhere
- b) somewhere
- c) nowhere else
- d) everywhere else
- e) none

067 | FUVEST 1997

Choose another way of saying "There isn't anything really like that":

- a) There is nothing really like that.
- b) There aren't many things really like that.
- c) There aren't no things really like that.
- d) There is anything hardly really like that.
- e) There are a few things really like that.

068 | UEL 1997 – ADAPTED

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Despite this violent activity, poltergeists in fact never hurt \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) something
- b) nothing
- c) none
- d) nobody
- e) anybody

069 | UEL 1997

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

I will \_\_\_\_\_ longer stand his bad manners.

- a) no
- b) very
- c) too
- d) much
- e) many

070 | UFRS 1997

Only about 160,000 red squirrels remain, against an onslaught of some 2.5 million grays.

– A palavra SOME poderia ser substituída sem alteração do sentido por:

- a) fully.
- b) partly.
- c) approximately.
- d) more than.
- e) average.

071 | FATEC 1999

Escolha a alternativa que mantém o mesmo significado de NO ONE em "no one passes or fails a TOEFL":

- a) Anybody
- b) Everybody
- c) Nobody
- d) Somebody
- e) Someone

072 | FEI 1997

Complete o diálogo:

- "Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ apples?"
- "No, thank you, I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ apple."
- "And you?"
- "Yes, I'd like \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) some – any – any
- b) an – any – no
- c) any – no – some
- d) some – any – some
- e) an – some – any

073 | ITA 1999 – ADAPTED

Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ took Louis Frank seriously when he first proposed, more than 10 years ago, that Earth was being bombarded by cosmic snowballs at the rate of as many as 30 a minute.

– A lacuna deve ser preenchida por:

- a) somebody.
- b) anybody.
- c) someone.
- d) everybody.
- e) nobody.

074 | PUCPR 2003

Put in the missing words:

- I. I want \_\_\_\_\_ more tea, please.
- II. \_\_\_\_\_ I go fishing.
- III. It doesn't rain \_\_\_\_\_.
- IV. I'm sorry, but I have \_\_\_\_\_ to give you.
- V. \_\_\_\_\_ knows it's wrong.

- a) I. some; II. Every time; III. someday; IV. nothing; V. Somebody
- b) I. any; II. Sometimes; III. every day; IV. anything; V. Everybody
- c) I. some; II. Sometimes; III. every day; IV. nothing; V. Everybody
- d) I. any; II. Every day; III. sometimes; IV. nothing; V. Everyone
- e) I. some; II. Everywhere; III. every time; IV. anything; V. Somebody

075 | UFRRJ 1998

The sentence "there aren't any elephants here" in the affirmative form is:

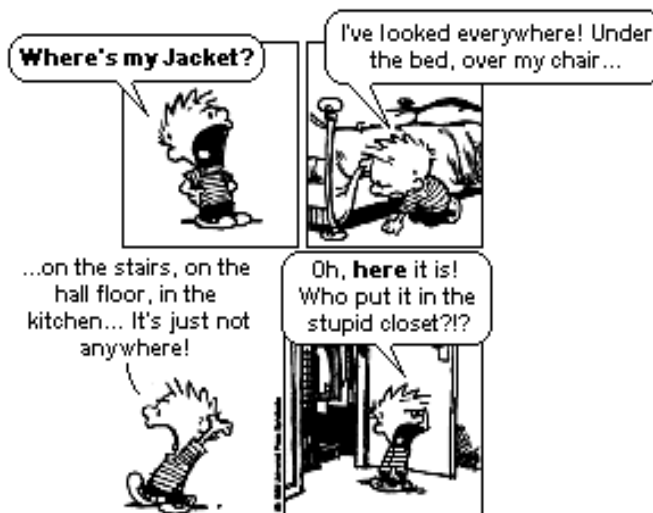
- a) there are many elephants here.
- b) there are plenty of elephants here.
- c) there are some elephants here.
- d) there are a few elephants here.
- e) there are a lots of elephants here.

076 | UFRS 2002

A expressão HARDLY ANY em "He was a big, beefy man with hardly any neck" poderia ser traduzida por:

- a) raramente visto.
- b) dificilmente algum.
- c) bom tamanho.
- d) quase nenhum.
- e) especialmente longo.

077 | PUCRIO 2002



"International Herald Tribune", August 30, 2001.

– Mark the sentence which must be completed with "anywhere":

- a) The manager had to go off \_\_\_\_\_ else for an appointment.
- b) The dangerous dog was approaching but there was \_\_\_\_\_ to hide.
- c) Britney says she didn't go \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
- d) This is part of the original castle build \_\_\_\_\_ around 1700.
- e) Have you seen my glasses? I've looked \_\_\_\_\_ for them.

078 | UNESP 2004

Eating disorders \_\_\_\_\_ class, cultural, or gender boundaries. Therefore, they can affect \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) knows no – anyone.
- b) know no – someone.
- c) know some – nobody.
- d) can know – nobody.
- e) don't know any – anyone.





088 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde ao referente do pronome relativo em destaque a seguir:

Since then, microchips, satellites and nuclear power have become realities THAT define everyday life.

- a) every day
- b) life
- c) intellectuals
- d) realities
- e) scientists

089 | CESGRANRIO 1994

WHERE in "They are limited to texts where the possibilities of linguistic error are minimal" could be replaced by:

- a) that.
- b) which.
- c) whose.
- d) in which.
- e) whereby.

090 | CESGRANRIO 1995

The pronoun WHO is used in "To help anxious shopaholics, who often wind up with major financial and personal difficulties, researchers at several universities in the United States are working on a variety of therapeutic approaches". Mark the option in which WHO and THAT are interchangeable:

- a) The drug \_\_\_\_\_ you ordered last week has arrived.
- b) The hospital \_\_\_\_\_ your father recommended is now closed.
- c) We hope \_\_\_\_\_ the psychiatrist will arrive soon.
- d) This is the researcher \_\_\_\_\_ handled the project.
- e) I met your doctor, but he didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ I was.

091 | UNIRIO 1995 – ADAPTED

To make spending time outdoors safer, a company called Frogskin, Inc., located in Scottsdale, Arizona, is marketing a line of clothing called Frogware THAT, wet or dry, protects the user from the damaging effects of the sun more effectively than sunscreens.

– The word THAT can be replaced with:

- a) what.
- b) whose.
- c) which.
- d) who.
- e) whichever.

092 | UNESP 1986

That is the one \_\_\_\_\_ I always use.

- a) whose
- b) who
- c) what
- d) which
- e) whom

093 | UNESP 1990

The doctor to \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Jones went told her to eat less.

- a) where
- b) what
- c) whose
- d) who
- e) whom

094 | CESGRANRIO 1990

In "Men don't often have the lump-in-the-throat feeling that many women experience", the pronoun THAT could be replaced by:

- a) who.
- b) whom.
- c) whose.
- d) what.
- e) which.

095 | CESGRANRIO 1991

In the sentence "This same syndrome is reflected in the models who are shown in current advertising", the relative pronoun WHO could be replaced by THAT. The item in which the relative WHO could NOT be replaced by THAT is:

- a) Journalists who also write ads earn a lot of money.
- b) The girl recognized the man who had committed the crime.
- c) The salesgirl told the manager who had stolen the dress.
- d) Some advertisements show models who are quite exotic-looking.
- e) One of the boys who visited us yesterday is a model.

096 | FEI 1996

Escolha a alternativa correta para completar a frase a seguir:

It was Eiffel \_\_\_\_\_ constructed the metal framework.

- a) whom
- b) which
- c) whose
- d) why
- e) who



097 | CESGRANRIO 1993

In the sentence "it's time to meet people who work from their homes", the pronoun WHO can be replaced by THAT.

– Mark the option that can only be completed with the relative pronoun WHO:

- a) That is the consultant \_\_\_\_\_ I met in São Paulo last week.
- b) My brother, \_\_\_\_\_ works as a consultant, makes much money.
- c) Would you like to work with bosses \_\_\_\_\_ are understanding?
- d) Employees \_\_\_\_\_ work from home part of the time are happier.
- e) The tele-commuter to \_\_\_\_\_ I was introduced yesterday is Asian.

098 | PUCPR 1996

Fill in correctly with a relative pronoun:

The flower exhibit \_\_\_\_\_ was held in the Botanical Garden in Curitiba, last September, showed beautiful orchids from all over the world.

- a) that
- b) whose
- c) whom
- d) where
- e) who

099 | PUCPR 1997

Insert the appropriate relative pronoun:

Gossips, to \_\_\_\_\_ you should pay no attention, is a bad thing.  
Dr. Smith, \_\_\_\_\_ car is outside, has come to see a patient.  
My friend Jack, \_\_\_\_\_ is in hospital, is very ill.  
This is my Uncle John, \_\_\_\_\_ you have heard so much about.

- a) which, whose, who, whom
- b) that, whose, whom, which
- c) which, whom, that, who
- d) whom, whose, that, whom
- e) that, whom, who, which

100 | MACKENZIE 1997

Os períodos simples provenientes do composto SHE WAS A GIRL WHOM IT WAS DIFFICULT TO KNOW WELL são:

- a) She was a girl. Whom it was difficult to know well.
- b) She was a girl. It was difficult to know her well.
- c) She who was a girl. It was difficult to know well.
- d) She was a difficult girl. It was difficult to know well.
- e) She was a girl. It was difficult to know whom well.

101 | FEI 1997

Complete:

My neighbor, \_\_\_\_\_ is very beautiful, was here this morning.

- a) which
- b) whose
- c) who
- d) when
- e) what

102 | CESGRANRIO 1997

Mark the sentence that can only be completed with WHOSE, the relative pronoun:

- a) This is Patricia, \_\_\_\_\_ sister you met last week.
- b) One should be loyal to \_\_\_\_\_ one is married.
- c) She's married to a doctor of \_\_\_\_\_ you have heard.
- d) AIDS, \_\_\_\_\_ kills thousands of people, hasn't been wiped out.
- e) I don't like people \_\_\_\_\_ lose their tempers easily.

103 | PUCPR 1998

Choose the right alternative to complete the spaces:

- I. George Washington, \_\_\_\_\_ became president of the United States, never told a lie.
- II. In Norway, \_\_\_\_\_ is a Baltic country, you can see the midnight sun.
- III. Melanie Griffith, with \_\_\_\_\_ Antonio Banderas got married, is very jealous.
- IV. Bernard Shaw, \_\_\_\_\_ books were known in all the world, was a very clever writer.
- V. Le Corbusier, about \_\_\_\_\_ we are learning now, was a famous modernist architect.

- a) whose – that – which – who – whose
- b) whom – which – that – whose – whom
- c) who – which – whom – whose – whom
- d) which – whom – who – whom – which
- e) that – who – whose – which – who

104 | MACKENZIE 1999

Choose the correct alternative:

- a) Caetano Veloso's, who latest CD, I bought last week, is wonderful.
- b) Caetano Veloso's latest CD, which I bought last week, is wonderful.
- c) Caetano Veloso's latest CD whom is wonderful I bought last week.
- d) Caetano Veloso, which is wonderful, I bought last week latest CD.
- e) Caetano Veloso's latest CD, whose I bought last week, is wonderful.











121 | UNIFESP 2008

No trecho:

"Some soy plantations in central Brazil are being transformed to sugarcane ethanol operations and environmentalists say that could lead soy farmers to move into the Amazon for their crop, which is also in high demand worldwide, particularly from China".

– a palavra **which** refere-se:

- a) ao etanol de cana.
- b) aos produtores de soja.
- c) à soja.
- d) à Amazônia.
- e) à China.

122 | JFS 2000

O pronomo \_\_\_\_\_ completa corretamente a sentença abaixo e, sintaticamente, é classificado como \_\_\_\_\_.

A coward is one \_\_\_\_\_ thinks with his legs every time he is in danger.

- a) who – objeto
- b) who – sujeito
- c) whom – sujeito
- d) that – objeto
- e) which – sujeito

123 | JFS 2002

Those firemen, \_\_\_\_\_ saved the little girl from the fire, are local heroes.

- a) who
- b) that
- c) whom
- d) which
- e) a e b estão corretas

124 | UERJ 2005 – ADAPTED

Pronouns may have different functions according to the contexts where they occur. The use of the pronoun THAT establishing reference to the previous content of the sentence is found in:

- a) That is a magical and mutually rewarding form of love between writer and reader.
- b) A battle scar, a light limp, hair that is an untamable mass of curls, or any other minor flaw will make the character more relatable, more lovable.
- c) What could be more fulfilling than a book that caresses the reader with love, wit, sensuality and a feeling of goodness?
- d) A romance novel that combines those elements will seduce the reader from the first chapter to the last.

125 | UNESP 1992

Assinale a pergunta correta para a resposta apresentada a seguir:

For two weeks.

- a) How long have you had it?
- b) How many time do you have it?
- c) How long did you had it?
- d) How much time you have got it?
- e) There is how long you've got it?

126 | UFPE 2007 – ADAPTED

The word THAT, in: "the United Nations reported THAT of the 41 countries it monitors"; and in: "because THAT might jeopardize their economic growth", and in: "costly mandates and controls THAT harm the economy":

- ( ) functions differently in each phrase.
- ( ) has equivalent meanings in the three examples.
- ( ) is a conjunction in both, the first and the last examples.
- ( ) functions as a demonstrative pronoun in the second example.
- ( ) is a relative pronoun in the last example and refers only to controls.

- a) F F V V F
- b) F F F V F
- c) V V V V F
- d) V F F V F
- e) V F F F V

127 | UNESP 1993

Assinale a alternativa correta:

\_\_\_\_\_ is your hat?

- a) When
- b) Who
- c) Whose
- d) Where
- e) How many

128 | CESGRANRIO 1995

"A compulsive shopper told a researcher that she could never go to a supermarket and buy just one bottle of milk".

Mark the question to which this sentence is an answer:

- a) Where a compulsive shopper buys her milk?
- b) What did a compulsive shopper tell a researcher?
- c) Who did a compulsive shopper tell her habits to?
- d) Why has a compulsive shopper told a researcher about her habits?
- e) How has a compulsive shopper told a researcher her routine?









152 | EFOMM 2013

Read the following excerpt.

Increasing ship sizes, human error and the challenge of shipping in arctic waters are among the biggest risks facing the modern maritime industry, according to Allianz Global Corporate and Speciality.

The challenge of shipping in arctic waters is among the biggest challenges facing the modern maritime industry, the report said.

Marking 100 years since the sinking of Titanic, the insurers yesterday published a report which noted that, while the world commercial shipping fleet has trebled to over 100,000 vessels over that period, overall shipping loss rates have declined significantly. In 1912, they were one ship per 100 per year; in 2009 they had fallen to one ship per 670 per year.

Despite this, Safety and shipping 1912-2012: from Titanic to Costa Concordia, based on research from Cardiff University, said the industry faced several key challenges. These include the growing trend to 'super-size' ships and cost pressures which are forcing ship-owners to source crews from emerging economies where training standards can be inconsistent. (...)

In lines 15-16: 'Despite this, safety and shipping 1912-2012: from Titanic to Costa Concordia, (...)', the underlined word refers to:

- a) The sinking of Titanic.
- b) Maritime industry.
- c) Commercial shipping fleet.
- d) General shipping loss rate.
- e) Shipping in arctic waters.

153 | JFS 2008

Which option contains the same idea of the sentence "something no other computer had ever done"?

- a) Something any other computer had never done.
- b) Something no other computer had never done.
- c) Something no other computer had already done.
- d) Anything some other computer had already done.
- e) Nothing some other computer had ever done.

154 | JFS 2013

Mark the incorrect item:

- I. The man \_\_\_\_\_ is near the turnstiles is the principal of our school.
- II. The soccer player \_\_\_\_\_ we have to interview is not very famous.
- III. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ barks all night long belongs to our new neighbors.

- a) who – whom – which
- b) that – Ø – that
- c) who – that – which
- d) that – Ø – which
- e) who – that – Ø

155 | JFS 2013

Fill in the gaps correctly.

- I blush \_\_\_\_\_ I think about it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you choose to live there are always going to be disadvantages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ hungry I am, I never seem to be able to finish off a whole pizza.

- a) whenever – Wherever – However
- b) whenever – Whenever – However
- c) whenever – Whenever – Whatever
- d) whatever – Wherever – However
- e) whatever – Wherever – Whatever

156 | IME 2013

\_\_\_\_\_ was a brilliant career.

- a) My
- b) I
- c) Mine
- d) Me
- e) Not

"It is by acts and not by ideas that people live."  
Anatole France



## Quantifiers and Intensifiers

### 001 | UEL 1996 – ADAPTED

Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas da frase apresentada:

"Did you like the film?"

"No, not very \_\_\_\_\_."

"\_\_\_\_\_ was wrong with it?"

"The actors were good but the story was too sentimental."

- a) much – What
- b) many – Why
- c) few – When
- d) little – How
- e) so – Where

### 002 | UNESP 1991

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas da frase a seguir:

Do politicians work \_\_\_\_\_ and earn \_\_\_\_\_ money?

- a) little – many
- b) very – much
- c) much – few
- d) little – much
- e) hard – many

### 003 | UNESP 1993

Assinale a alternativa correta:

It is not easy to learn a foreign language. It requires \_\_\_\_\_ years of study.

- a) many
- b) much
- c) little
- d) lot of
- e) any

### 004 | FUVEST 1979

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas:

Give me \_\_\_\_\_ tea with \_\_\_\_\_ sugar.

- a) many – much
- b) some – a lot of
- c) short – many
- d) bit – a lot of
- e) some – many

### 005 | MACKENZIE 1996

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentences:

- I. Could you give me \_\_\_\_\_ water? I'm so thirsty.
- II. I have very \_\_\_\_\_ money. I need more.
- III. Who has \_\_\_\_\_ friends than John? Nobody I think.
- IV. Only \_\_\_\_\_ people came to the party yesterday. It was boring!
- V. I have \_\_\_\_\_ time to stay with my family nowadays.

- a) I. less; II. little; III. lesser; IV. a few; V. few
- b) I. some; II. a little; III. few; IV. little; V. lesser
- c) I. a little; II. little; III. fewer; IV. few; V. less
- d) I. little; II. a little; III. less; IV. a few; V. least
- e) I. few; II. less; III. least; IV. little; V. more

### 006 | UFPR 1992

\_\_\_\_\_ of our history and the lives of \_\_\_\_\_ of our great men and women are recreated by the movies.

– Choose the alternative(s) that can complete the sentence above correctly:

- 01) much – much
- 02) much – many
- 04) many – much
- 08) a lot – a lot
- 16) a lot – much
- 32) a lot – many

- a)  $02 + 08 + 16 + 32 = 58$
- b)  $01 + 04 + 08 + 32 = 45$
- c)  $02 + 04 + 08 + 16 = 30$
- d)  $01 + 02 + 32 = 35$
- e)  $02 + 08 + 32 = 42$

### 007 | UNESP 1990

Assinale a alternativa correta:

How \_\_\_\_\_ shoes are there in the shop windows?

- a) much
- b) many
- c) few
- d) a few
- e) a lot of

### 008 | ITA 1998

Assinale a opção cuja frase esteja gramaticalmente correta:

- a) There is fewer people at the party than Mary expected.
- b) There is less people at the party than Mary expected.
- c) There are less people at the party than Mary expected.
- d) There are fewer people at the party than Mary expected.
- e) There was less people at the party than Mary expected.





009 | CESGRANRIO 1990

Which of the following sentences can be completed with the word **MANY** as in "the laser has many applications"?

- a) The laser beam is being used by \_\_\_\_\_ telephone companies.
- b) The laser beam has caused \_\_\_\_\_ advance in various areas.
- c) Science has gained \_\_\_\_\_ from the latest applications of the laser.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ effort has resulted in significant technological improvement.
- e) Scientists have devoted \_\_\_\_\_ time to research in the field of communication.

010 | UNESP 1998

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase adiante:

Must you always make so \_\_\_\_\_ noise?

- a) much
- b) many
- c) most
- d) few
- e) less

011 | CESGRANRIO 1997

The item that presents, respectively, a synonym for **BUT** and the opposite of **MUCH** in "but there is much to be gained" is:

- a) nevertheless – anything
- b) even though – a few
- c) besides – a little
- d) however – few
- e) yet – little

012 | CESGRANRIO 1999

The following sentences should be completed with **FEW** or **LITTLE**:

- I. Many of us tried but very \_\_\_\_\_ succeeded.
- II. To our surprise, changes in foreign policy were \_\_\_\_\_.
- III. That school is so expensive that only \_\_\_\_\_ children can attend it.
- IV. That crane can lift objects weighing a \_\_\_\_\_ hundred pounds.
- V. We had \_\_\_\_\_ chance of success.

– The sentence which must be completed with **FEW** are:

- a) I and IV, only.
- b) II and III, only.
- c) I, II and V, only.
- d) I, II, III and IV, only.
- e) II, III, IV and V, only.

013 | UFRS 1998 – ADAPTED

Na sentença "the Tamagotchi is a Keychain-size plastic egg that houses a small LCD in which 'lives' a creature that you nurture by pushing a variety of buttons", a expressão **a variety of buttons** significa o mesmo que:

- a) little buttons.
- b) several buttons.
- c) all the buttons.
- d) very small buttons.
- e) too many buttons.

014 | UFRS 1998 – ADAPTED

These pioneers began a revolution that has culminated in a firmly established belief among most American employers that women can do the job – any job – as well as men. Many thought that day would never come.

– Na frase "Many thought that day would never come", a palavra mais adequada para completar o sentido de **many** é:

- a) beliefs.
- b) most.
- c) women.
- d) standards.
- e) discrimination.

015 | UEL 1998 – ADAPTED

When the first men arrived in Samoa they found blind men who could see well \_\_\_\_\_ to describe things in detail just by holding their hands over objects. In France, just after the First World War, Jules Romain tested hundreds of blind people, and found a \_\_\_\_\_ that could tell the difference between light and dark. He narrowed their photosensitivity down to the nose or in the fingertips.

– Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas do texto:

- a) so – some
- b) very – any
- c) enough – few
- d) little – one
- e) less – plenty

016 | UFSM 1999

A expressão **a few numbers** em "the new phones can be programmed to dial only a few numbers" indica:

- a) número controlado.
- b) grande quantidade.
- c) número insuficiente.
- d) número ilimitado.
- e) número incompleto.









034 | EFOMM 2012

Choose the option which completes the sentences below correctly:

It is \_\_\_\_\_ use trying to change her mind.  
Slowly, \_\_\_\_\_ children began coming to school.  
Unfortunately, he had \_\_\_\_\_ friends.  
Could you possibly give me \_\_\_\_\_ help?

- a) a little / a few / few / little
- b) a little / a few / little / little
- c) a little / few / few / a little
- d) little / few / little / a little
- e) little / a few / few / a little

035 | JFS 2012

Taking the following sentences mark the option which fills the blanks correctly.

- i. A great \_\_\_\_\_ people who voted for her in the last election will not be doing so this time.
- ii. Have you heard \_\_\_\_\_ of Polly recently?
- iii. The repairs to our car cost \_\_\_\_\_ more than we were expecting.
- iv. I know quite \_\_\_\_\_ people who've had the same problem.
- v. With \_\_\_\_\_ training she could do very well.

- a) i. much; ii. much; iii. very; iv. few; v. little
- b) i. much; ii. much; iii. very; iv. a few; v. a little
- c) i. many; ii. little; iii. much; iv. few; v. little
- d) i. many; ii. little; iii. much; iv. a few; v. a little
- e) i. many; ii. much; iii. much; iv. a few; v. a little

"Wear the old coat and buy the new book."  
Austin Phelps

## Verbs

001 | FAAP 1997

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

In my school \_\_\_\_\_ many foreign students.

- a) has
- b) there are
- c) there is
- d) have
- e) there have

002 | UNESP 1994

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

There \_\_\_\_\_ two main obstacles.

- a) is
- b) was
- c) be
- d) to be
- e) were

003 | PUCPR 1997

Complete the following text with the correct form of the verb:

A long time ago London \_\_\_\_\_ an important city, but it \_\_\_\_\_ different from London today. There \_\_\_\_\_ not very many big buildings. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of small boats on the river.

- a) is, is, are, are
- b) was, is, are, are
- c) was, was, were, were
- d) was, is, were, were
- e) had been, is, were, are

004 | MACKENZIE 1999

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

She \_\_\_\_\_ German very well.

- a) speaks and both writes
- b) both speaks and writes
- c) speaks both and writes
- d) speaks and write both
- e) both speaks and both writes





013 | UNESP 1987

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Why \_\_\_\_\_ go home now?

- a) aren't we
- b) didn't we
- c) haven't we
- d) don't we
- e) wouldn't we

014 | UNESP 1996

Assinale a alternativa correta:

He doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ anymore.

- a) smoking
- b) no smoking
- c) smokes
- d) smoked
- e) smoke

015 | UDESC 1996

Mark the CORRECT alternative to complete the sentence:

His body \_\_\_\_\_ in the cemetery.

- a) lies
- b) laid
- c) lays
- d) lain
- e) lied

016 | FUVEST 1997

A forma correta do singular de "Why do bees fuss about so much when they fly?" é:

- a) Why does bee fuss about so much when it fly?
- b) Why do an bee fusses about so much when it flies?
- c) Why does a bee fuss about so much when it flies?
- d) Why does the bee fuss about so much when it fly?
- e) Why does a bee fusses about so much when it flies?

017 | MACKENZIE 1997

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

She \_\_\_\_\_ his proposal, but she \_\_\_\_\_ a decision for a while.

- a) considers – doesn't need to make
- b) is considering – doesn't want to make
- c) has considered – had to take
- d) has been considering – is taking
- e) considered – needs to take

018 | MACKENZIE 1998

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

I \_\_\_\_\_ when \_\_\_\_\_ that I have to study.

- a) don't like – she says
- b) never like – she will tell me
- c) can't like – she says
- d) mustn't like – she speaks
- e) don't like it – she tells me

019 | JFS 2012

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

She \_\_\_\_\_ for you since 4 p.m.

- a) has been waiting
- b) had been waiting
- c) waits
- d) is waiting
- e) was waiting

020 | FUVEST 1998

Choose the question for the statement "The spirit lives on":

- a) Where does the spirit live?
- b) What does the spirit live on?
- c) Which lives on?
- d) Who lives on the spirit?
- e) What lives on?

021 | PUCRIO 1998

In the sentence "Everyone lies", the present tense is being used to express a fact that will never change in time (historical present). In which of the alternatives below is the present tense being used to express a similar idea?

- a) It is hot and sunny today.
- b) Water freezes at 0° Celsius.
- c) My plane leaves at 5pm tomorrow.
- d) My cousin studies Computer Science.
- e) Joe is late for work today.

022 | MACKENZIE 1999

Indicate the correct alternative to complete the sentence:

He \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ now.

- a) could remind – girls' name
- b) has reminded – girl's name
- c) is remembering – girl's name
- d) reminds – name of the girl
- e) remembers – girl's name





032 | UFRRJ 2004

In the sentence, "biological agents do not survive well", the use of the Present Tense implies:

- a) doubt.
- b) condition.
- c) probability.
- d) objectivity.
- e) certainty.

033 | UFSCAR 2004

A frase "teens would rather look something up" equivale a:

- a) teens prefer to look something up.
- b) teens must look something up.
- c) teens dislike to look something up.
- d) teens should look something up.
- e) teens wish to look something up.

034 | PUCPR 2006

When Carlos has a headache, he \_\_\_\_\_ some tea.

- a) is drinking
- b) drank
- c) used to drink
- d) drinks
- e) would drink

035 | UFRS 2006

Gerald Middleton was a man of mildly but persistently depressive temperament. Such men are not at their best at breakfast, nor is the week before Christmas their happiest time.

– What justifies the use of verbs in the present tense in the second sentence is the fact that that sentence expresses a:

- a) generalization.
- b) systematization.
- c) formalization.
- d) simplification.
- e) formulation.

036 | UECE 1998

O infinitivo de "stood" e "felt":

- a) stand – feel
- b) steal – fall
- c) stride – fly
- d) stay – fear

037 | AFA 2007 – ADAPTED

As a survivor of the Holocaust, I lost the life I led more than 60 years.

– The Present Tense of the underlined verb is:

- a) led.
- b) lead.
- c) lid.
- d) leaden.

038 | EEAR 2008

Choose the best alternative to answer the question below:

What do you do?

- a) We are pilots.
- b) I'm fine, thanks.
- c) I live in New York.
- d) We are 20 years old.

039 | EEAR 2008

An umbrella \_\_\_\_\_ a very ordinary object. It \_\_\_\_\_ people against the rain and hot sun. You can fold most umbrellas, so it is easy \_\_\_\_\_ them.

– Choose the best alternative to complete the blanks in the Paragraph:

- a) is – puts – to hide
- b) was – keeps – to help
- c) was – brings – to buy
- d) is – protects – to carry

040 | EEAR 2008

The stepmother smiled and said: "Of course you \_\_\_\_\_ go, Cinderella. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your work first and if you \_\_\_\_\_ a dress to wear."

- a) may – do – have
- b) could – was – bought
- c) might – are doing – lend
- d) ought to – would finish – washed

041 | EFOMM 2007

The companies are expanding their business and they \_\_\_\_\_ all the help they can get. So they \_\_\_\_\_ several people.

- a) need – are employing
- b) are needing – are employing
- c) needed – are employing
- d) are to need – employed
- e) needing – employ



042 | UNESP 1988

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada:

Many countries \_\_\_\_\_ with nuclear reactors.

- a) is experimenting
- b) experiments
- c) experimenting
- d) would experiment
- e) are experimenting

043 | FAAP 1997

Complete:

The population of the world is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) going
- b) covering
- c) finding
- d) growing
- e) beginning

044 | FAAP 1997

Assinale a alternativa correta:

The whole world \_\_\_\_\_ against drugs now.

- a) is fighting
- b) fought
- c) had been fighting
- d) has fought
- e) fight

045 | UNESP 2000

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente cada lacuna da frase apresentada:

I \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio every day, but I \_\_\_\_\_ listening to it now.

- a) listen – am not
- b) listened – had
- c) listening – was not
- d) was listening – not
- e) not listen – was

046 | MACKENZIE 2000

Em inglês, "Você está esperando alguma carta?" seria:

- a) Have you been waiting for a chart?
- b) Are you expecting a letter?
- c) Are you attending any lecture?
- d) Are you staying for the lecture?
- e) Have you been hoping for a lecture?

047 | FATEC 2004

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta o uso correto do presente contínuo como em "The British Army is now installing it in its tanks":

- a) The British Army is liking the new program.
- b) The British Army is understanding the needs of the population.
- c) The British Army is listening to the population.
- d) The British Army is preferring the new general.
- e) The British Army is possessing many tanks.

048 | UFV 2004 – ADAPTED

Choose the alternative in which the capital word -ING form is an example of the present continuous:

- a) Only 1 child in 100 can be classed as a real screen addict, a child who spends a WORRYING 7 hours or more watching TV or playing computer games.
- b) INCREASING prosperity has also contributed to the rise of the bedroom culture.
- c) Children from the age of 9 are now TURNING to their bedrooms as a place to socialise.
- d) 57% of children say they still enjoy READING, and 1 in 5 teenagers can be classed as a book-lover.
- e) It is getting harder to control children's VIEWING.

049 | MACKENZIE 2006 – ADAPTED

The battle for digital control (I) in the movie business, but (II) virtually over in music.

– The words and verb forms which properly fill in blanks (I) and (II) in the sentence are:

- a) has still raged – it'll have been
- b) will have raged – it's being
- c) is still raging – it's
- d) was still raged – it had been
- e) would still be raged – it has been

050 | UNESP 1992

Escolha a alternativa que responde corretamente à pergunta apresentada:

What order did he receive?

- a) He ordered to stop smoking.
- b) He was ordered stop to smoke.
- c) They ordered to him stop smoking.
- d) They ordered him to stop smoke.
- e) He was ordered to stop smoking.





051 | AFA 2004 – ADAPTED

*Watching every motion in my foolish lover's game  
On this endless ocean finally lovers know no shame  
Turning and returning to some secret place inside  
Watching in slow motion as you turn around and say*

(Trecho de *Take my breath away* –  
Giorgio Moroder/Tom Whitlock)

– How can we classify the first verb in the first verse? It's:

- a) a present participle used as part of the present progressive.
- b) a gerund and it is used as the subject of the sentence.
- c) not used as infinitive, just as gerund because it's a special expression.
- d) a gerund used with certain idiomatic expressions, for the most part, recreational activities.

052 | UNESP 1994

He \_\_\_\_\_ to return to his home.

- a) not wanted
- b) wanted
- c) did wanted
- d) does wanted
- e) to want

053 | UNESP 1995

The mayor \_\_\_\_\_ it difficult to refuse.

- a) find
- b) finding
- c) founded
- d) found
- e) to find

054 | FUVEST 1977

Qual a pergunta a anteceder a resposta "yes, I did"?

- a) Did you buy a car?
- b) Will you buy a car?
- c) Didn't you have a nice car?
- d) Have you bought it?
- e) You didn't.

055 | FUVEST 1978

She did not tell me the truth. She \_\_\_\_\_ to me.

- a) lie
- b) lain
- c) laid
- d) lay
- e) lied

056 | UNESP 1991

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

Can you tell me where \_\_\_\_\_ my bike yesterday?

- a) did you leave
- b) you left
- c) you have left
- d) you leaved
- e) did you left

057 | FEI 1994

Assinale a forma verbal que está no PAST SIMPLE TENSE:

- a) shows
- b) has discovered
- c) making
- d) found
- e) have prepared

058 | UEL 1996

When I asked Jim if he liked his job he replied that he:

- a) did.
- b) does.
- c) do.
- d) doing.
- e) has done.

059 | UNESP 1986

\_\_\_\_\_ he do the work last night?

- a) Do
- b) Does
- c) Have
- d) Has
- e) Did

060 | UNESP 1996

Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ last year's world soccer championship.

- a) win
- b) won
- c) wins
- d) to win
- e) winning

061 | UNESP 1997

John \_\_\_\_\_ me some money last week.

- a) sends
- b) send
- c) sent
- d) sending
- e) to send



062 | UNESP 1998

Assinale a alternativa correta:

I \_\_\_\_\_ the river in a boat and swam \_\_\_\_\_ the stream.

- a) across – cross
- b) cross – crossed
- c) acrossed – crossing
- d) crossed – across
- e) crossing – across

063 | MACKENZIE 1997

Indicate the correct alternative:

Kelly \_\_\_\_\_ her eyebrows in extravagant \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) risen – shock
- b) raise – horror
- c) rise – panic
- d) raised – surprise
- e) to raise – arrogance

064 | UNESP 1999

When \_\_\_\_\_ World War II \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) did – started
- b) do – started
- c) does – started
- d) do – star
- e) did – start

065 | UECE 1999

Marque o "past tense" de SPEND, LEAVE e KNOW:

- a) spended – leaved – known
- b) spent – left – knew
- c) spended – left – knew
- d) spent – leaved – known

066 | UNESP 2000

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada:

The kids were hungry and \_\_\_\_\_ all the pie.

- a) eats
- b) ate
- c) eating
- d) eaten
- e) not ate

067 | PUCPR 2000

Choose the option to complete the text correctly:

CLAUDE MONET \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris on 14 November 1840 and \_\_\_\_\_ on 6 December 1926. He \_\_\_\_\_ a leading member of the French Impressionist painters, especially concerned with the effect of outdoor light and shade. He \_\_\_\_\_ especially noted for his quick, spontaneous style, developed to catch the fleeting moment. Although now acclaimed as a great French painter, Monet himself, like most artists, never \_\_\_\_\_ that he had achieved the perfect conclusion of the ideas that were in his mind.

Adapted from the book "The life and the works of Monet",  
by Edmund Swinglehurst

- a) was born – died – was – is – felt
- b) borns – dies – is – is – fells
- c) borned – died – was – was – felled
- d) had born – had died – had been – had been – had felt
- e) is born – died – was – was – fell

068 | MACKENZIE 2000

Assinale a alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I, II e III das frases a seguir:

He \_\_\_\_\_(I) me a favor 2 months ago.  
They \_\_\_\_\_(II) an attempt to escape.  
I \_\_\_\_\_(III) an important decision last night.

- a) did – made – made
- b) made – did – made
- c) did – made – did
- d) made – made – made
- e) made – did – did

069 | MACKENZIE 2000

Which is the best sentence?

- a) I used to smoke, but I don't anymore.
- b) I've smoked, but I don't anymore.
- c) I smoked, but I didn't anymore.
- d) I had smoked, but I haven't anymore.
- e) I would smoke, but I can't anymore.

070 | MACKENZIE 2000

Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ the financial aid he \_\_\_\_\_, he \_\_\_\_\_ to attend the university.

- a) to – receives – had been able
- b) for – has received – will be able
- c) to – is receiving – wasn't able
- d) to – received – was able
- e) for – received – would be able

071 | UFRRJ 2000

The infinitive and past simple forms of the verbs KNOWN and BEEN are:

- a) know and be.
- b) knew and being.
- c) know – knew and be – was/were.
- d) known – knew and be – was/were.
- e) know – knew and be – were/was.

072 | UFV/PASES 2000

In the sentence "Thousands of visitors were surprised when they SAW and HEARD this invention", the capital verbs are the past tenses of:

- a) save and hide.
- b) say and hate.
- c) sit and have.
- d) sing and hum.
- e) see and hear.

073 | UFV 2002 – ADAPTED

Based on your knowledge of English grammar, correct the sentence in the cartoon below:



9-28  
Copyright 1982  
The Register and  
Tribune  
Syndicate, Inc.

**"You don't say 'he taked my chair' . . . it's 'my chair was token.' "**

- a) 'he took my chair' – it's 'my chair was took'.
- b) 'he took my chair' – it's 'my chair was taken'.
- c) 'he took my chair' – it's 'my chair was taked'.
- d) 'he taken my chair' – it's 'my chair was taken'.
- e) 'he taken my chair' – it's 'my chair was taked'.

074 | UFRS 2001

O verbo "lead" forma o passado e o particípio passado do mesmo modo que:

- a) meet.
- b) cut.
- c) tear.
- d) see.
- e) bear.

075 | UFRS 2005

Complete the gap in the sentence below with the best alternative:

In the past, English cavaliers \_\_\_\_\_ swords while \_\_\_\_\_ on the left.

- a) drew – riding
- b) draw – would ride
- c) were drawing – riding
- d) drew – have ridden
- e) had drawn – rode

076 | FATEC 2003

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta a forma interrogativa correta da frase "the death rate rose 33 percent":

- a) Did the death rate rose 33 percent?
- b) Did the death rate raise 33 percent?
- c) Did the death rate rise 33 percent?
- d) Does the death rate rise 33 percent?
- e) Does the death rate rose 33 percent?

077 | FATEC 2007

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à forma afirmativa do segmento "Engineers didn't think":

- a) Engineers thought.
- b) Engineers though.
- c) Engineers through.
- d) Engineers thru.
- e) Engineers throw.

078 | UNESP 2008

Indique a alternativa que completa corretamente a sentença a seguir:

The lady was sorry the Application \_\_\_\_\_ to eight pages, but she \_\_\_\_\_ it to get the information she \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) runs – needs – wanted
- b) runs – need – wanted
- c) run – needs – wants
- d) ran – needed – wanted
- e) run – need – want

079 | EFOMM 2005

Susie was watching TV when her husband \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) arrived
- b) had arrived
- c) was going to arrive
- d) has arrived
- e) would arrive



080 | EFOMM 2007

- 'David, \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Willcox and Mr. Alex \_\_\_\_\_ the P&O Shipping Company in 1837?'  
- 'That's right. That was the first year.'

- a) did – found
- b) has – found
- c) do – find
- d) does – found
- e) have – founded

081 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde ao verbo que tem duas formas distintas para pessoas diferentes no passado simples:

- a) To have.
- b) To do.
- c) To go.
- d) To become.
- e) To be.

082 | FEI 1997

Preencha os espaços em branco com a forma verbal correta:

When she \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ to do my work.

- a) has arrived – had tried
- b) arrived – was trying
- c) arrives – was trying
- d) has arrived – has tried
- e) arrived – try

083 | UEL 1996

Samuel Ryder \_\_\_\_\_ a friendly game between some British professionals and the American players.

– Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada:

- a) is watching
- b) watches
- c) will watch
- d) was watching
- e) has watched

084 | UNESP 1989

Assinale a alternativa correta:

They \_\_\_\_\_ about art last night.

- a) talks
- b) talk
- c) was talking
- d) talking
- e) were talking

085 | UNESP 1986

Assinale a alternativa correta:

When John came in \_\_\_\_\_ a book.

- a) she was reading
- b) Mary is reading
- c) will read
- d) should read
- e) reads

086 | UECE 1998 – ADAPTED

She was beginning to recognize this thing that was approaching to possess her, and she was striving to beat it back with her will.

– Na sentença, emprega-se o tempo:

- a) simple past.
- b) past perfect.
- c) past continuous.
- d) present perfect.

087 | UDESC 2002

Find the correct answer:

I was watching television.

- a) past continuous
- b) conditional
- c) simple past
- d) present perfect continuous

088 | UNESP 1995

Assinale a alternativa que preenche a lacuna da frase a seguir corretamente:

He will \_\_\_\_\_ almost everything you ask him.

- a) do
- b) to do
- c) doing
- d) does
- e) did

089 | UNESP 1998

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase adiante:

I'll \_\_\_\_\_ soccer this afternoon.

- a) playing
- b) played
- c) to play
- d) play
- e) plays







108 | FUVEST 1977

Qual destas sentenças está correta?

- a) I don't have never taken a course in Japanese.
- b) I have never taken a course in Japanese.
- c) I never didn't take a course in Japanese still.
- d) I ever did not take a course in Japanese.
- e) I took not a course in Japanese ever.

109 | FUVEST 1977

Indique a resposta certa para "Has he heard the news?" utilizando "no":

- a) No, I didn't.
- b) No, I haven't heard the news.
- c) No, he hasn't.
- d) No, I haven't.
- e) No, you haven't.

110 | FUVEST 1979

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna:

Have you \_\_\_\_\_ the correct alternative?

- a) choose
- b) chase
- c) choosed
- d) chose
- e) chosen

111 | UNESP 1991

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas da frase a seguir:

He \_\_\_\_\_ learning English five years ago but he \_\_\_\_\_ it yet.

- a) has started – does not learn
- b) started – has not learned
- c) has started – learn
- d) started – have not learned
- e) have started – did not learn

112 | FGV 1995 – ADAPTED

Black Nigerian students have, on average \_\_\_\_\_ consistently better academically than their white European classmates.

– Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna do texto:

- a) did
- b) does
- c) do
- d) done
- e) doing

113 | FGV 1995 – ADAPTED

Brutal competition from the Third World and the Soviet block has stalled the developed nations.

– No texto, a melhor tradução para HAS STALLED é:

- a) tem incentivado.
- b) aqueceu.
- c) crescer.
- d) tem assustado.
- e) parou.

114 | PUCCAMP 1992

Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas da frase apresentada:

Sandy: Hi, Jack.

Jack: Hi, Sandy.

Sandy: Gosh! I \_\_\_\_\_ you for ages!

Jack: That's true. I \_\_\_\_\_ from a trip to Japan just yesterday.

- a) saw – am returning
- b) saw – returned
- c) have seen – have returned
- d) haven't seen – returned
- e) haven't seen – have returned

115 | ITA 2003 – ADAPTED

If all my relatives suddenly died and all my friendships dried up and all of my subscriptions were cancelled and all of my bills were paid, I \_\_\_\_\_ (I) guaranteed mail – two pieces a week, by my estimation – for the credit card companies \_\_\_\_\_ (II) me.

– Assinale a opção que poderia preencher respectiva e corretamente as lacunas I e II do texto apresentado:

- a) would still be – would still want
- b) will still be – will still want
- c) would still have been – would still have wanted
- d) still am – still want
- e) may still be – may still want

116 | UNESP 1984

Assinale a alternativa correta:

- a) I live here since 1970.
- b) I have lived here since 1970.
- c) I am living here since 1970.
- d) I will live here since 1970.
- e) I would live here since 1970.





117 | UNESP 1985

We're still waiting for Bill. He \_\_\_\_\_ yet.

- a) hasn't come
- b) haven't come
- c) didn't come
- d) doesn't come
- e) hadn't come

118 | CESGRANRIO 1993

In only a short time, the computer \_\_\_\_\_ the way in which many jobs \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) had changed – do
- b) changed – have done
- c) has changed – are done
- d) are changing – were done
- e) will change – have been doing

119 | UNIRIO 1996

A forma verbal **has arrived** em "Yes, the future has arrived: a movie theater at home, thanks to laser" traduz-se por:

- a) está chegando.
- b) tem chegado.
- c) chegará.
- d) chegou.
- e) chega.

120 | ITA 1998

A frase "I never came across such a set in all my life" foi extraída de "Three Men in a Boat", escrito por Jerome K. Jerome em 1889.

– No seu entender:

- a) A frase não apresenta restrição gramatical.
- b) "I have never come across..." teria sido uma melhor opção gramatical.
- c) "I have never came across..." teria sido uma melhor opção gramatical.
- d) "I never come across..." teria sido uma melhor opção gramatical.
- e) "I am never coming across..." teria sido uma melhor opção gramatical.

121 | UNESP 1998

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Have you \_\_\_\_\_ my Uncle Jack?

- a) not meet
- b) meets
- c) meeting
- d) met
- e) meet

122 | UFRS 1997

Choose the best alternative to complete the sentence below correctly:

Mexico \_\_\_\_\_ many difficult crises in history, but now it \_\_\_\_\_ its own future.

- a) has faced – is shaping
- b) faced – was shaped
- c) have faced – shapes
- d) have been facing – shaped
- e) faces – has been shaped

123 | UFRS 1998

Complete a frase a seguir com a forma verbal mais adequada para cada lacuna:

The kids \_\_\_\_\_ in love with the Tamagotchi 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

124 | UFRN 1999 – ADAPTED

Since 1935 researchers have known that when laboratory rats and mice are fed a very-low-calorie diet – 30 to 50 percent of their normal intake – they live about 30 percent longer than their well-fed confreres, as long as they get sufficient nutrition.

– A locução verbal HAVE KNOWN indica uma noção de temporalidade referente a:

- a) dois momentos no passado.
- b) passado e futuro.
- c) passado, exclusivamente.
- d) passado e presente.

125 | ITA 1999

"Since 1985 the Shop \_\_\_\_\_ a Company limited by guarantee with charitable status; its aim is primarily to relieve poverty in developing countries".

(Panfleto da loja ONE WORLD SHOP, em Edimburgo, Escócia)

– A alternativa que melhor preenche a lacuna do texto acima é:

- a) is
- b) was
- c) had been
- d) have been
- e) has been















169 | CESGRANRIO 1994

Choose the alternative which completes the following sentences with the adequate verb forms:

- I. The first translation program for computers \_\_\_\_\_ invented in the late forties. (BE)
II. Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ research on machine translation since the 50's. (DEVELOP)
III. Most contemporary translators nowadays \_\_\_\_\_ computers to perform their task. (USE)
a) (I) had been - (II) have developed - (III) will use
b) (I) was - (II) have been developing - (III) use
c) (I) to be - (II) are developing - (III) are using
d) (I) has been - (II) develop - (III) will be using
e) (I) would have been - (II) developed - (III) have been using

170 | PUCPR 1996

Lucy: How is your hotel?
Sally: Great! It's the best hotel I \_\_\_\_\_ in.
Lucy: Is Ben \_\_\_\_\_ the holiday?
Sally: Ben is really \_\_\_\_\_. You know, the last time we \_\_\_\_\_ to London was 10 years ago and the city \_\_\_\_\_ a lot since then.

- Choose the best option to complete the conversation:

- a) stayed - enjoying - pleasing - have come - have changed
b) stay - enjoyed - pleased - come - changed
c) ever stayed - enjoying - pleased - have come - have changed
d) have ever stay - enjoying - pleased - came - changed
e) have ever stayed - enjoying - pleased - came - has changed

171 | JFS 2008

Fill in the gaps correctly:

Coldplay \_\_\_\_\_ a rock band formed in London, England in 1997. Coldplay \_\_\_\_\_ 33.9 million albums, and \_\_\_\_\_ also known for their hit singles, such as "Yellow", "The Scientist", "Speed of Sound", "Fix You", "Viva la Vida" and the Grammy Award-winning "Clocks". Coldplay \_\_\_\_\_ worldwide fame with the release of their single "Yellow", followed by their debut album, Parachutes (2000), which \_\_\_\_\_ nominated for the Mercury Prize.

From Wikipedia

- a) are - have sold - are - achieved - was
a) are - has sold - is - achieved - was
a) are - have sold - is - achieves - was
a) is - has sold - are - achieved - were
a) is - have sold - are - achieves - were

172 | AFA 1999

Complete the text:

City residents tired of noisy car alarms that go off at all hours of the night \_\_\_\_\_ this: an auto-security system that uses smoke, not noise. Called the Dragon Vehicle Defense Machine, it \_\_\_\_\_ robbery by filling the car with a cloud of smoke so dense that the thief can't see. It \_\_\_\_\_ at car stores in June. Cost 35 dollars.

- a) love - will prevent - is
b) will love - prevents - will be
c) won't love - is preventing - won't be
d) loving - is going to prevent - is being

173 | AFA 2008

Lovers' Moon

The fabled Lovers' Moon illuminates the night. Shining upon a couple with its magic light. They treasure just one thought two hearts so crystal clear. To hold in their arms one that is so dear. One that makes life worth living just by \_\_\_\_\_ near.

They promise that forever together they \_\_\_\_\_ as they bathe in the magic that others do not see. So if you feel that you \_\_\_\_\_ lonely and hope to find love soon. Look toward the heavens and make a wish on the Lovers' Moon.

From the Internet, Quacmoto 1/4/00

- Complete the brackets with the right tense of the verb to be and mark the correct alternative:

- a) being - will be - are
b) to be - to be - 're going to be
c) been - are - will be
d) been - are going to be - are

174 | UFF 2000

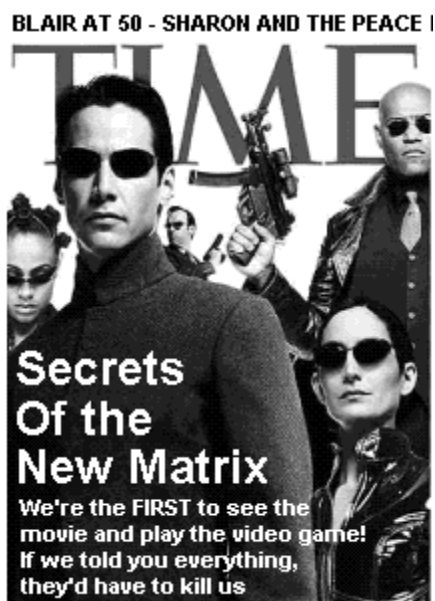
"Even had we known from the beginning he was suffering from yellow fever it would not have changed the treatment".

- The verb phrases in bold indicate that the change in treatment:

- a) will happen in future.
b) may happen in future.
c) could have happened but didn't.
d) can happen but will not any way.
e) might still happen.



175 | ITA 2005



(Time, May 12, 2003)

Considere as seguintes asserções:

\* Em "We're" e "they'd", "'re" e "'d" são, respectivamente, contrações de flexões verbais dos verbos I e II.

\* Uma outra forma de expressar a oração "If we told you everything, they'd have to kill us." é III.

– A opção que melhor preenche as lacunas I, II e III é:

- a) I. are; II. would; III. They'd kill us, unless we told you everything.
- b) I. are; II. had; III. They had to kill us, unless we told you everything.
- c) I. were; II. would; III. Unless we told you everything, they would have to kill us.
- d) I. were; II. could; III. Unless we told you everything, they could kill us.
- e) I. are; II. would; III. They wouldn't have to kill us, unless we told you everything.

176 | IME/CG 2011 – ADAPTED

By 1996, significant components of the aircraft's defensive managing system, just one small part of its electronics, \_\_\_\_\_ obsolete.

- a) will be
- b) is
- c) are
- d) were
- e) was

177 | JFS 2007

Fill in the text below with the following instructions:

During the same 24 hours that BenQ \_\_\_\_\_ (I) it quits on the digital camera market, Kodak \_\_\_\_\_ reportedly \_\_\_\_\_ (II) similar thoughts when eying its low-end camera lineup. According to CNET, Kodak President Antonio Perez shared that the firm would be "abandoning the low-end of the digital camera business" at the JPMorgan Technology Conference in Boston. He also added that while the company "\_\_\_\_\_ (III) much money" in that segment, it \_\_\_\_\_ (IV) its own five-megapixel CMOS sensor to be used in a (presumably mid-range) Kodak-branded digicam. More interesting, however, was the addition that this very sensor \_\_\_\_\_ also \_\_\_\_\_ (V) its way into "several Motorola cell phones by the end of the year." (...)

Adapted from [www.engadget.com](http://www.engadget.com)

- I. The Simple Past Tense of To Call
- II. The Present Perfect Tense of To Have
- III. The Past Progressive Tense of To Make
- IV. The Past Progressive Tense of To Develop
- V. The Simple Conditional Tense of To Make

– The correct sequence is:

- a) called – has ... had – weren't making – were developing – would ... make
- b) called – has ... had – wasn't making – was developing – would ... make
- c) called – has ... have – wasn't made – was developing – would ... make
- d) had called – has ... had – wasn't making – had been developing – would ... make
- e) had called – has ... had – wasn't making – was developing – would ... made

178 | CESGRANRIO 1992

Check the alternative which contains the correct verb forms to complete the sentences below:

1. My neighbor \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping pills since he lost his job. (TAKE)
2. Someone who \_\_\_\_\_ from insomnia finds it difficult to sleep. (SUFFER)
3. John \_\_\_\_\_ to see a specialist in sleeplessness three weeks ago. (GO)
4. As I entered the drugstore, I saw someone that I \_\_\_\_\_ 6 years earlier. (MEET)

- a) has been taking – suffers – went – met
- b) took – has been suffering – has gone – did meet
- c) has taken – has suffered – went – have met
- d) had taken – had suffered – had gone – met
- e) has taken – suffers – went – had met



179 | EFOMM 2012

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences:

1. Where have you been? I \_\_\_\_\_ for you for two weeks!
2. Their bus \_\_\_\_\_ at 3:00 p.m.
3. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach, when he heard the weather forecast and changed his mind.
4. Research \_\_\_\_\_ that excessive use of cell phones may cause headaches.
5. When the police arrived, the thieves \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) have been looking / has arrived / drove / showed / had run away
- b) am looking / has arrived / was driving / has shown / has run away
- c) have been looking / has arrived / drove / has shown / ran away
- d) have been looking / arrives / was driving / has shown / had run away
- e) am looking / arrives / was driving / showed / ran away

180 | PUCPR 2000

Mark the correct option:

Language is the most important development in human history. The arts, sciences, laws, economic systems, and religions of the world \_\_\_\_\_ not exist without language. Humans \_\_\_\_\_ biologically for some 40 thousand years. However, our ability to communicate \_\_\_\_\_ us from the cave all the way to the moon. Little \_\_\_\_\_ about the birth of language. Written records that are more than 4 thousand years old \_\_\_\_\_, but anthropologists agree that humans \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of years before that.

- a) could – have not changed – has led – has known – are being found – have been speaking.
- b) could – have not changed – will lead – known – is being found – have spoken.
- c) could – have not changed – has led – is known – have been found – were speaking.
- d) can – will – will lead – is known – have found – were speaking.
- e) should – have not changed – have led – is known – were found – have been speaking

181 | EFOMM 2013

When Martin \_\_\_\_\_ the car, he took it out for a drive.

- a) were washing
- b) had washed
- c) has washed
- d) washed
- e) was washing

182 | EFOMM 2013

Janet was out of breath because \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) she does run
- b) she didn't run
- c) she's been running
- d) she's run
- e) she'd been running

183 | EFOMM 2013

There was no one else at the box office. I \_\_\_\_\_ in a queue.

- a) needn't wait
- b) mustn't wait
- c) needn't have waited
- d) didn't need to wait
- e) must wait

184 | IME 2013

Not alone \_\_\_\_\_ the race, but she also beat the record.

- a) she wins
- b) she will win
- c) she would win
- d) did she win
- e) she won

*"I believe that if one always looked at the sky,  
one would end up with wings."  
Gustave Flaubert*



## Modal Auxiliaries

### 001 | UNESP 1992

Assinale a pergunta correta para a resposta apresentada:

Take the second on the left and then ask again.

- a) Can you give me an information?
- b) Excuse me. Where the Town Hall is?
- c) Excuse me. Can you tell me where the Town Hall is?
- d) Could you tell me where does the Town Hall is?
- e) Do you know when is the Town Hall?

### 002 | CESGRANRIO 1995 – ADAPTED

Shopaholics could be sexually frustrated, might suffer from lack of self-esteem, or they may just have a neurotic reaction to television commercials and glossy advertisements.

– The modals COULD, MIGHT and MAY appear in the text to express the idea of:

- a) permission.
- b) possibility.
- c) intention.
- d) prohibition.
- e) ability.

### 003 | UNIRIO 1995 – ADAPTED

Research shows that sunscreens may not be as effective as hoped at preventing sunburn. Users may be spending long hours in the sun with a false sense of security.

– The word MAY expresses the idea of:

- a) permission.
- b) possibility.
- c) prohibition.
- d) obligation.
- e) expectation.

### 004 | FUVEST 1977

Qual destas expressões corresponde a "ele não deveria ter feito isso"?

- a) He mustn't have made it;
- b) He shouldn't have done that;
- c) He could not have made it;
- d) He might not have done that;
- e) He cannot have done that.

### 005 | FUVEST 1977

Qual a forma correta?

- a) the mail must go on whether there are a hundred storms;
- b) the mail can go on whether there are a hundred storms;
- c) the mail should go on when there are a hundred storms;
- d) the mail must go on if there are a hundred storms;
- e) the mail is going on if there are a hundred storms.

### 006 | FUVEST 1979

He \_\_\_\_\_ avoid \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.

- a) ought – making
- b) must – make
- c) shall – make
- d) needs – make
- e) should – making

### 007 | FGV 1995 – ADAPTED

\_\_\_\_\_ we conclude, in line with the opinions of some scholars, that black Nigerians are genetically more intelligent than Europeans?

– Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna do texto:

- a) Have
- b) Are
- c) Can
- d) Is
- e) Had

### 008 | PUCCAMP 1992

Janet: Look, our boat is sinking!

Peter: Oh, dear! Can you swim?

Janet: Yes, but we won't have to, there's a life boat on board.

– In the above dialogue, the verbs CAN and HAVE TO express respectively \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) ability – obligation
- b) permission – prohibition
- c) possibility – prohibition
- d) permission – possibility
- e) ability – necessity

### 009 | UEL 1994

Assinale a alternativa correta:

We \_\_\_\_\_ hurry. The bus leaves in 10 minutes.

- a) can
- b) must
- c) do
- d) did
- e) would



010 | UEL 1994

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

- "Excuse me, sir. \_\_\_\_\_ you tell me the time?"
- "Sure, it's 5:20."

- a) May
- b) Do
- c) Can
- d) Have
- e) Shall

011 | UEL 1996

Assinale a tradução correta da frase entre aspas apresentada no diálogo a seguir:

- "Can you tell me how to get there?"
- Of course I can.

- a) Você pode me dizer como se consegue isso lá?
- b) Quem pode me contar como se faz isso?
- c) Você pode me ensinar o caminho?
- d) Como se pode ir de lá para cá?
- e) Você consegue atravessar para o outro lado?

012 | UEL 1996

Assinale a versão correta da frase entre aspas:

"Não posso comprar um carro novo."

- a) I shouldn't be thinking of a new car.
- b) I can't afford a new car.
- c) I can't buy anything new.
- d) If it is new, I don't want it.
- e) Who needs a new car anyway?

013 | UEL 1996 – ADAPTED

Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada:

Bob, \_\_\_\_\_ you do me a real favor?

- a) may
- b) could
- c) must
- d) ought
- e) should

014 | UNESP 1984

This place is not good. \_\_\_\_\_ we go elsewhere?

- a) Will
- b) Will not
- c) Ought
- d) Shall
- e) Let's

015 | UNESP 1989

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Doctors and dentists should always \_\_\_\_\_ with their training.

- a) continued
- b) continue
- c) continuing
- d) will continued
- e) have continue

016 | UNESP 1996

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Could I \_\_\_\_\_ earlier tomorrow?

- a) to leave
- b) leave
- c) leaves
- d) left
- e) leaving

017 | UNIRIO 1996

The word CAN in "Loneliness itself is hard to define. People aren't always lonely when they're alone, but they CAN feel lonely when surrounded by other people" expresses:

- a) obligation.
- b) necessity.
- c) permission.
- d) possibility.
- e) intention.

018 | UECE 1997 – ADAPTED

I should get my hair cut.

– 'Should' means:

- a) would.
- b) had to.
- c) ought to.
- d) might.

019 | FAAP 1997

Assinale a alternativa correta:

- "Do I have to do it again?"
- "Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) had
- b) would
- c) must
- d) did
- e) were



020 | FAAP 1997

Assinale a alternativa correta:

I'm sorry the train was late and I \_\_\_\_\_ arrive earlier.

- a) couldn't
- b) ought not
- c) don't
- d) mustn't
- e) wouldn't

021 | CESGRANRIO 1990

The phrase BE ABLE TO in "the laser light signals will also be able to transmit video telephone conversations in the future" expresses the idea of:

- a) permission.
- b) assumption.
- c) obligation.
- d) ability.
- e) necessity.

022 | CESGRANRIO 1991

In "servilities that must be avoided" the modal auxiliary MUST expresses an idea of obligation. The form which would NOT express the same idea in this same context is:

- a) had better.
- b) have to.
- c) need to.
- d) ought to.
- e) have got to.

023 | FEI 1996

Complete:

I'd prefer to stay here. That's what I'd \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) do
- b) do best
- c) have done
- d) rather do
- e) doing

024 | MACKENZIE 1997

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

"He might have done it." So, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) he was permitted to do it.
- b) we don't know whether he did it or not.
- c) he didn't do it.
- d) he did it.
- e) he wasn't able to do it.

025 | UNESP 1997

The rain can \_\_\_\_\_ our shoes.

- a) spoil
- b) spoils
- c) spoiled
- d) to spoil
- e) spoiling

026 | UECE 1996 – ADAPTED

He must have seen the old priest's corpse lying there.

– Taking "must" as an example, choose the alternative where the modal is used correctly:

- a) This card should be sent at once.
- b) She should be sent us a post card.
- c) They ought not go to the beach on Friday.
- d) He must not to come to the party tonight.

027 | UERJ 1998

The word CAN in "consumers can start questioning advertising" expresses:

- a) possibility.
- b) probability.
- c) permission.
- d) intention.

028 | UFRS 1998 – ADAPTED

In "he should have reached the door of 10 Downing Street", the form "should have reached" 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.

029 | MACKENZIE 1998

Look how wet the ground is. It \_\_\_\_\_ last night.

- a) might be sunny
- b) must have rained
- c) should have been warm
- d) may be snowing
- e) ought to dry

030 | UNESP 2001

Universities abroad may \_\_\_\_\_ a more recent result when the IELTS was taken a long time ago.

- a) requires
- b) require
- c) to require
- d) requiring
- e) required



031 | UNIRIO 1999 – ADAPTED

How dreadful for them to sense, as they must, the lack of enthusiasm of the audience.

– "As they must" sugere:

- a) obrigação.
- b) advertência.
- c) recomendação.
- d) dedução.
- e) permissão.

032 | UFRN 1999 – ADAPTED

I would like to find an agency or agencies that might be interested in using the images for textbooks, calendars or postcards.

– A forma verbal MIGHT BE exprime:

- a) necessidade.
- b) certeza.
- c) probabilidade.
- d) condição.

033 | UERJ 1999

In "the computer cannot know that it is the year 2000, and must effectively work on the presumption that it is 1900", the word **must** expresses:

- a) intention.
- b) certainty.
- c) necessity.
- d) prohibition.

034 | PUCRIO 1998

The modal auxiliary **ought to** in "Liars ought to have good memories" indicates:

- a) possibility.
- b) probability.
- c) obligation.
- d) ability.
- e) permission.

035 | UFSM 2000

Research suggests the cause may lie internally, in terms of abnormal biological functioning.

– A melhor tradução para o segmento "may lie" é:

- a) pode estar.
- b) consegue revelar.
- c) parece encobrir.
- d) deixa passar.
- e) permite enganar.

036 | MACKENZIE 1998 – ADAPTED

Your government check may not arrive, your insurance policies may have expired.

In the sentence above, "may have expired" has the meaning of:

- a) permission.
- b) real deduction.
- c) unreal future.
- d) uncertainty.
- e) logical conclusion.

037 | UNESP 2002

Yoshinori Haga said that \_\_\_\_\_ a great potential and that, among other reasons, toys \_\_\_\_\_ used for entertainment.

- a) there was – can be
- b) there is – were
- c) there were – couldn't be
- d) there was – could be
- e) there wasn't – can't be

038 | FATEC 2002 – ADAPTED

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta idéia equivalente a "it may lead to more confusion":

- a) It may be due to more confusion.
- b) It may be caused by more confusion.
- c) It may be the result of more confusion.
- d) It may result in more confusion.
- e) It may result from more confusion.

039 | PUCMG 2001

The sentence "You can't avoid colds" means that:

- a) you don't have to do any exam.
- b) you mustn't stay inside your home.
- c) you can't keep away from colds.
- d) you shouldn't be exposed to viruses.

040 | UFRS 2000

The verb which can be classified both as a FULL VERB and a MODAL is:

- a) gets.
- b) turned.
- c) dares.
- d) envisions.
- e) enjoy.



041 | UEL 2000

Andrew Parker, a researcher at the Australian Museum, discovered that a bevy of tropical beauties are capable of harnessing solar power for murderous ends.

– A expressão ARE CAPABLE OF significa o mesmo que:

- a) can.
- b) must.
- c) might.
- d) should.
- e) will.

042 | UEL 2000

The mummies may also provide anthropologists with new knowledge about *capac cocha*, the Incas' ritual sacrifice of children.

– O uso de MAY, na frase acima, indica que o autor:

- a) tem certeza do que afirma.
- b) evita fazer afirmações categóricas.
- c) pede permissão do leitor para fazer afirmações.
- d) quer a confirmação para suas afirmações.
- e) procura convencer o leitor sobre suas afirmações.

043 | PUCSP 2001

Nas frases:

\* Knowledge about the effects of DNA variations among individuals can lead to revolutionary new ways to diagnose, treat, and someday prevent the thousands of disorders that affect us.

\* DNA sequences can lead to an understanding of their natural capabilities.

– A palavra CAN indica a idéia de:

- a) conhecimento.
- b) permissão.
- c) habilidade.
- d) confirmação.
- e) probabilidade.

044 | UFRRJ 1998

In the sentence "MAY I ask why you do it?", the word that best replaces the capital word is:

- a) should.
- b) ought to.
- c) need.
- d) can.
- e) must.

045 | FATEC 1999

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta o significado correspondente mais próximo a "Sales may get a boost":

- a) Sales are going to get a boost.
- b) Sales are able to get a boost.
- c) Sales will get a boost.
- d) Sales must get a boost.
- e) Sales might get a boost.

046 | MACKENZIE 2000

In which of the statements does the modal MUST express necessity?

- a) There's somebody in the other office. It must be my boss!
- b) You mustn't smoke here!
- c) She must be a very good student. She always gets A's.
- d) I must go right now!
- e) Who must he be? There are lots of people around him!

047 | MACKENZIE 2000

In the sentence, "You may be wrong, but you may be right", MAY means:

- a) possibility.
- b) permission.
- c) ability.
- d) deduction.
- e) obligation.

048 | UFPEL 2000

A expressão "business may sound complicated and expensive" traz consigo a idéia de:

- a) permissão.
- b) possibilidade.
- c) certeza.
- d) habilidade.
- e) obrigação.

049 | PUCMG 2004

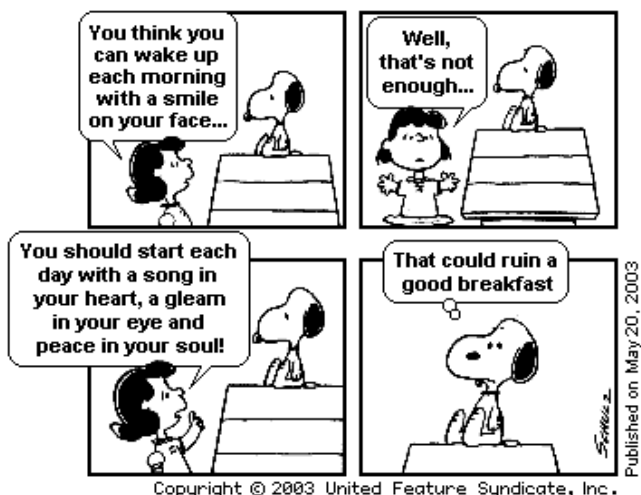
Recent advances in human embryology and genetic engineering have raised the issue of how this knowledge ought to be used, and it is now a matter of considerable public concern and debate.

– The words **ought to** suggest:

- a) advice.
- b) ability.
- c) possibility.
- d) prohibition.



050 | PUCRIO 2003



- In "you should start each day with a song... in your soul", "should" expresses an idea of:

- a) certainty.
- b) obligation.
- c) impossibility.
- d) probability.
- e) advice.

051 | PUCPR 2003

Match the columns below. Then mark the option which provides the correct order of the second column:

Coluna I

- (1) Shall I switch off
- (2) Could I carry
- (3) Can I take
- (4) I'll help
- (5) Would you like

Coluna II

- ( ) you do the washing up.
- ( ) your coat?
- ( ) those bags for you?
- ( ) something to drink?
- ( ) the lights?

- The option that shows the correct order of the second column is:

- a) 4 - 3 - 2 - 5 - 1
- b) 5 - 3 - 2 - 1 - 4
- c) 4 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 5
- d) 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 - 5
- e) 5 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 1

052 | MACKENZIE 2004

A different and possible ending to the sentence "If I put my shoes on the right feet" is:

- a) ...I can have been consider a normal person.
- b) ...I ought to be considered a normal person.
- c) ...I would have had considered like normal.
- d) ...I should had considered to be normal.
- e) ...I must have be considered a normal person.

053 | UFRRJ 2004

In the sentence, "the casualties were fewer than might have occurred", the underlined word implies:

- a) possibility.
- b) permission.
- c) necessity.
- d) assumption.
- e) capacity.

054 | UFRS 2004

Consider the following sentences:

- I. The magic should come from another place.
- II. It would be necessary for the magic to come from elsewhere.
- III. The magic had to come from any other place.

- Which of them means the same as the sentence THE MAGIC WOULD HAVE TO COME FROM SOMEWHERE ELSE?

- a) Only I.
- b) Only II.
- c) Only III.
- d) Only I and III.
- e) Only II and III.

055 | ITA 2005

Assinale a opção que contém as respectivas melhores traduções para os verbos destacados nos trechos a seguir:

- "But the extinct languages of which we have some historical record in this part of the world **MUST** be only a fraction of those for which we have nothing."

- "It is easy to see that no sensible estimate **CAN** be obtained about the rate at which languages have died in the past."

- "We **CAN** of course make guesses at the size of the population in previous eras, and the likely size of communities, and work out possible numbers of languages."

- a) devem; pode; pode.
- b) devem; pode; podem.
- c) devem; pode; podemos.
- d) deve; podem; pode.
- e) deve; podem; podemos.

056 | UNESP 2005

Indique a sentença que expressa um conselho:

- a) When depressed, teens always ask for adult guidance.
- b) Teens see more of what life has to offer and then they become depressed.
- c) Adolescents who never make new friends become depressed.
- d) Adolescents don't try to make new friends when they feel depressed.
- e) When teens become depressed, they should try to ask an adult for help.

057 | UEL 2005



Disponível em:

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/list/listguid.html>

Acesso em: 14 out. 2004.

– Com base no texto, "ought to" é usado para indicar o que é considerado:

- a) Errado.
- b) Correto.
- c) Necessário.
- d) Improvável.
- e) Obrigatório.

058 | PUCRS 2005

O verbo da oração principal na sentença "People faced with mental health concerns can find it difficult to get facts about symptoms and treatments, the services that are available to them, or even to find someone who is prepared to listen" é:

- a) faced.
- b) concerns.
- c) can find.
- d) get.
- e) are.

059 | PUCRIO 2006

In the sentence "One reason TV can become instructive, when parents explain why children should not copy what they saw", the word **can** expresses the idea of:

- a) ability.
- b) request.
- c) inability.
- d) permission.
- e) possibility.

060 | MACKENZIE 2005



Grammar Express (2002)

– "Don't have to" and "must not" indicate:

- a) absence and lack of obligation.
- b) required permission and necessity.
- c) lack of necessity and prohibition.
- d) no choice and permission.
- e) requirements and power.

061 | PUCRIO 2006

The only option in which the detached expression transmits an idea of obligation/necessity is:

- a) An email distribution list on Star Trek **MAY HAVE** close to one hundred members.
- b) The communication which takes place there **COULD BE** either one-way or merely informational.
- c) Users **MUST BE** invited to join the community by someone already there.
- d) Similar to Friendster, Orkut goes a step further **BY PERMITTING** 'communities of users'.
- e) InCircle **WAS INTENDED** for use by former university students.



062 | PUCRIO 2007

In "This study appears to show us that the use of energy drinks might predispose people to abuse alcohol", **might** can be correctly substituted by:

- a) must.
- b) shall.
- c) had to.
- d) could.
- e) ought to.

063 | PUCRIO 2007

In "It could be a plane crashing into the World Trade Center", **could** can be correctly substituted by:

- a) might.
- b) must.
- c) had to.
- d) shall.
- e) ought to.

064 | PUCRS 2008

The clause "we are now able to fly" can be substituted, without a change in meaning, by "we \_\_\_\_\_ fly now".

- a) are going to
- b) ought to
- c) should
- d) could
- e) can

065 | UNIRIO 1998

When your emotions are riding high, "the ever-changing clouds and colors of the sky are a reassuring reminder that your own state of mind is temporary. It's a relief to remember that, This too shall pass.

– The word **SHALL** in "This too shall pass" conveys the meaning of:

- a) certainty.
- b) likelihood.
- c) possibility.
- d) suggestion.
- e) expectation.

066 | EFOMM 2008

The invention of the elevator by Elisha Gray transformed architecture. If Elisha hadn't invented the elevator, skyscrapers \_\_\_\_\_ have been built.

- a) mustn't
- b) might
- c) should
- d) can
- e) wouldn't

067 | EFOMM 2008

- "How come Bob argued with the waiter?"  
- "The food \_\_\_\_\_ awful."

- a) had better be
- b) should have been
- c) can be
- d) must have been
- e) ought to be

068 | PUCRIO 2008

Mark the only alternative that contains a correct correspondence between the verb form in capital letters and its meaning:

- a) Today the world faces what **MIGHT** be called a 'clash of emotions' as well. – Obligation
- b) There are some areas that **SEEM** to display all of them simultaneously. – Necessity
- c) The first priority for the West **SHOULD** be to recognize the nature of the threat. – Advice
- d) It is a war nonetheless and one that the West **CAN** lose. – Permission
- e) But it **MUST** find a solution to the Palestinian problem first. – Ability

069 | JFS 2007

In the sentences below:

- \* I might come and visit you in America next year, if I can save enough money.
- \* We oughtn't to have agreed without knowing what it would cost.
- \* When you got lost in the forest you must have been very frightened.

– The Modals **MIGHT**, **OUGHT** and **MUST** express, respectively:

- a) possibility, advice and obligation
- b) possibility, prohibition and probability
- c) possibility, advice and probability.
- d) capacity, advice and probability
- e) capacity, prohibition and advice

070 | JFS 2007

Fill in the following sentence correctly:

In my opinion, Marla \_\_\_\_\_ study harder. She \_\_\_\_\_ be approved, but she \_\_\_\_\_ improve.

- a) can – could – ought
- b) should – can – must
- c) ought to – should – can
- d) should – must – cannot
- e) ought – can – must





## Active and Passive Voice

### 001 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à forma ativa da frase a seguir:

A detailed description (...) is given.

- a) The authors give a detailed description.
- b) The authors will give a detailed description.
- c) The authors have given a detailed description.
- d) The authors gave a detailed description.
- e) The authors will have given a detailed description.

### 002 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à voz ativa da sentença a seguir:

The 1994 cup was hosted by the United States.

- a) The United States hosted the 1994 Cup.
- b) The United States will host the 1994 Cup.
- c) The United States have hosted the 1994 Cup.
- d) The United States had hosted the 1994 Cup.
- e) The United States will have hosted the 1994 Cup.

### 003 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à voz passiva da frase a seguir:

Future generations may regard the scientific indictment of smoking as a major contribution to preventive medicine and the health of the western world.

- a) Future generations will be regarded by the scientific indictment of smoking as | ...
- b) The scientific indictment of smoking has been regarded by future generations as | ...
- c) The scientific indictment of smoking may be regarded by future generations as | ...
- d) The scientific future generations may be regard by smoking as | ...
- e) Future generations of smoking will be regarded by the indictment as | ...

### 004 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à forma passiva da sentença a seguir:

We encourage the kids to go swimming.

- a) The kids were encouraged to go swimming.
- b) The kids have been encouraged to go swimming.
- c) The kids will be encouraged to go swimming.
- d) The kids may be encouraged to go swimming.
- e) The kids are encouraged to go swimming.

### 005 | CESGRANRIO 1994

Mark the sentence below which is NOT in the passive voice:

- a) A revolutionary telephone system was unveiled.
- b) A sophisticated computer was programmed.
- c) It was instructed to translate "out of sight, out of mind".
- d) The Russian translation was then fed into the computer.
- e) A computer will invariably have difficulty in making sense of it.

### 006 | UNIRIO 1995

The PASSIVE construction equivalent to "in addition, Frogwear absorbs very little water" is:

- a) In addition, very little water is absorbed by Frogwear.
- b) In addition, very little water can absorb by Frogwear.
- c) In addition, very little water would be absorbed by Frogwear.
- d) In addition, very little water has been absorbed by Frogwear.
- e) In addition, very little water was absorbed by Frogwear.

### 007 | FEI 1995

Leia as sentenças a seguir e marque a que está na VOZ PASSIVA:

- a) We were experimenting with the use of sound waves.
- b) It was a very low-tech start.
- c) Madonna has now been replaced by high energy waves.
- d) All glass is weak because it cracks.
- e) Glass products have microscopic cracks in them.

### 008 | UNESP 1991

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

Those people are happy because they \_\_\_\_\_ love in their childhood.

- a) was given
- b) has given
- c) were given
- d) have being given
- e) be given

### 009 | MACKENZIE 1996

Change the following sentence to the Passive Voice:

They feed the seals twice a week.

- a) The seals are fed twice a week.
- b) The seals are feeded twice a week.
- c) The seals are found twice a week.
- d) Twice a week they are feeding the seals.
- e) The seals are being fed twice a week.





010 | FAAP 1996

The passive form of the sentence "The International Court of Hague rejected an attempt by New Zealand to stop further French nuclear tests in the South Pacific" is:

- a) An attempt by New Zealand to stop further French nuclear tests in the South Pacific have been rejected by The International Court of Justice in Hague
- b) An attempt by New Zealand to stop further French nuclear tests in the South Pacific would be rejected by The International Court of Justice in Hague
- c) An attempt by New Zealand to stop further French nuclear tests in the South Pacific was rejected by The International Court of Justice in Hague
- d) The International Court of Justice has rejected an attempt by New Zealand to stop further French nuclear tests in the South Pacific.
- e) An attempt by New Zealand to stop further French nuclear tests in the South Pacific is being rejected by The International Court of Justice in Hague

011 | MACKENZIE 1996

Change the following sentence to the Passive Voice:

Somebody left the lights on all night.

- a) All night somebody left the lights.
- b) The lights are left on all night.
- c) The lights didn't leave on all night.
- d) The lights were left on all night.
- e) The lights was left on all night.

012 | MACKENZIE 1996

Change the following sentence to the Passive Voice:

You don't need to wind this wonderful watch.

- a) This wonderful watch isn't needed to be wind.
- b) This wonderful watch doesn't need to winded.
- c) This wonderful watch doesn't need to be wound.
- d) This wonderful watch don't need to be wounded.
- e) You don't need to be wounded by this wonderful watch.

013 | MACKENZIE 1996

A voz passiva de "Somebody must send me the new books" é:

- a) I must send the new books.
- b) The new books must be sent to me.
- c) I will be sent the new books.
- d) The new books would be sent to me.
- e) The new books must be send by somebody.

014 | MACKENZIE 1997

The Passive Voice of "It is alleged that he stole a car" is:

- a) He is alleged to have stolen a car.
- b) The car is alleged to have stolen by him.
- c) It was alleged that the car is stolen by him.
- d) It is alleged that he has stolen a car.
- e) He alleged that the car was stolen by him.

015 | MACKENZIE 1997

Change the following sentence to the Passive Voice:

Thousands of people ride the underground every morning.

- a) The underground is rided by thousands of people every morning.
- b) The underground was rode by thousands of people every morning.
- c) The underground is rode by thousands of people every morning.
- d) Thousands of people is ride by the underground every morning.
- e) The underground is ridden by thousands of people every morning.

016 | MACKENZIE 1997

The Passive Voice of "Man has made the world much more complex" is:

- a) Much more complex has made the world.
- b) The world was been made much more complex by man.
- c) Much more complex was the world made.
- d) Complex has been made the world much more by man.
- e) The world has been made much more complex.

017 | MACKENZIE 1997

Change the following sentence to the Passive Voice:

Did the army surround the city?

- a) Is the city surrounded by the army?
- b) Was the city surround by the army?
- c) The city was surround by the army.
- d) Was the city surrounded by the army?
- e) Was the army surrounded by the city?

018 | MACKENZIE 1997

Change the following sentence to the Passive Voice:

In 1945 the allied powers defeated Germany.

- a) In 1945 Germany was defeated by the allied powers.
- b) In 1945 Germany did defeated by the allied powers.
- c) In 1945 Germany are defeated by the allied powers.
- d) The allied powers were defeated by the Germany in 1945.
- e) In 1945 Germany was defeat by the allied powers.



019 | CESGRANRIO 1991

The sentence "Young people today think that "Thank you", "You're welcome" and "Excuse me" are servilities that must be avoided, is in the passive voice.

– Mark the option which does NOT have a verb in the passive voice:

- a) The most famous model in the world was born in Brazil.
- b) The same syndrome is reflected in some advertisements.
- c) Children who haven't been raised in boarding schools are happier.
- d) This piece of advertising was chosen among many others.
- e) If she hadn't been taught how to model, she wouldn't be famous now.

020 | UEL 1994

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

In many parts of the world, the future productivity of the soil \_\_\_\_\_ by man's ill use of it.

- a) endangers
- b) endangered
- c) will endanger
- d) are endangered
- e) is endangered

021 | PUCPR 1997

Choose the correct form in the passive voice for Mr. Brown gave us a lesson:

- a) We had given a lesson.
- b) A lesson will be given us by Mr. Brown.
- c) A lesson is being given us by Mr. Brown.
- d) We were giving a lesson.
- e) We were given a lesson by Mr. Brown.

022 | UFRS 1997 – ADAPTED

A correct active version of the underlined expression in Hammett came to the foot of the stairs and in a whisper said, "Come down. Be very quiet. When you get to the last few steps, crouch very low so that you can't be seen through the window" is:

- a) so that anything can't see you.
- b) so that nothing can't see you.
- c) so that anybody can see you.
- d) so that no one can see you.
- e) so that none can't see you.

023 | CESGRANRIO 1999

All the following sentences have a verb in the passive voice, EXCEPT one. Mark it:

- a) More powerful tobacco health-warning labels may be required.
- b) Where are the warnings that alcohol may lead to violence, may cause death?
- c) Government and public opinion seem to be content to allow alcohol to be portrayed as a fun, benign substance.
- d) With tobacco, the product has been demonized.
- e) With alcohol, it is the user who has been held responsible.

024 | UFPB 1998

This sentence is in the PASSIVE VOICE:

Women are warned by doctors.

– The ACTIVE VOICE is:

- a) Doctors warn women.
- b) Women warn doctors.
- c) Doctors are warned by women.
- d) Women are being warned.
- e) Doctors warned women.

025 | FUVEST 1999

Choose the correct active voice form for "They have been widely praised":

- a) The press had widely praised them.
- b) People praised them widely.
- c) One has widely praised them.
- d) The press has widely praised them.
- e) People has widely praised them.

026 | MACKENZIE 1998

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

When the manager arrived, the problem \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) was been solved already.
- b) should to be solved yet.
- c) had already been solved.
- d) has still been solved.
- e) had already solved.

027 | MACKENZIE 1999

He \_\_\_\_\_ responsible for the accident.

- a) was holding
- b) has been holding
- c) held
- d) was held
- e) would hold





028 | MACKENZIE 1999

Our plan \_\_\_\_\_ by the members of the committee.

- a) will consider
- b) has being considered
- c) has considered
- d) have been considered
- e) is being considered

029 | MACKENZIE 1999

Change the following sentence to the Passive Voice:

Did the idea interest them?

- a) Were they interested in the idea?
- b) Was the idea interest to them?
- c) The idea was interested to them?
- d) Were they interest in the idea?
- e) Are they interested in the idea?

030 | MACKENZIE 1999

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

Not \_\_\_\_\_ about the accident since that time.

- a) much – has said
- b) much – has been said
- c) a lot – is said
- d) many – has said
- e) very much – has being said

031 | UFRS 1998 – ADAPTED

Tess of the D'Urbervilles 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.

– The active form "is led by her foolish parents" is HER FOOLISH PARENTS:

- a) are lead.
- b) have led.
- c) lead.
- d) leads.
- e) led.

032 | UNESP 2001

As the IELTS tests all four skills, it \_\_\_\_\_ worldwide to assess proficiency in English.

- a) is
- b) has used
- c) had been used
- d) has been using
- e) has been used

033 | FUVEST 2001 – ADAPTED

At the moment, so-called genetically modified (GM) crops are in disgrace. Consumers, particularly in Europe, are wary of buying food that may contain them. Environmental activists are ripping up fields where they are being tested experimentally. And companies that design them are selling off their GM subsidiaries, or even themselves, to anyone willing to take on the risk.

The Economist, July 1<sup>st</sup> 2000

– Choose the correct ACTIVE VOICE FORM for "fields where they are being tested experimentally":

- a) fields where scientists have been testing them experimentally
- b) fields where environmentalists are testing them experimentally
- c) fields where genetic engineers had been testing them experimentally
- d) fields where genetic engineers are testing them experimentally
- e) fields where one has been testing them experimentally

034 | PUCRS 2001

The correct active voice for the sentence "20 billion were spent on diet products and services" is "People \_\_\_\_\_ 20 billion on diet products and services".

- a) spent
- b) have spent
- c) will spend
- d) had spent
- e) spend

035 | PUCRS 2002

The correct active voice of "The Athena guidance is now being negotiated with other groups" is:

- a) They are now negotiating the Athena guidance with other groups.
- b) The Athena guidance with other groups is now being negotiated.
- c) Other groups are now negotiating the Athena guidance.
- d) The Athena guidance is now negotiating with other groups.
- e) They have been negotiating the Athena guidance.

036 | UFRRJ 1998

The sentence "it keeps the elephants away", becomes in the Passive Voice:

- a) "in keeping with the elephants away".
- b) "the elephants are keeping the way".
- c) "the elephants are kept away".
- d) "the elephants is kept away".
- e) "the elephants keep the way".



037 | FATEC 2000

Assinale a alternativa em que a voz do verbo (voz passiva) é a mesma empregada em THE PESTICIDE HAS BEEN BANNED:

- a) The chemicals are still a serious threat everywhere.
- b) It's so effective in controlling mosquitoes that carry the malaria parasite.
- c) Small amount of pesticide can disrupt the working of human hormones.
- d) Some of the highest concentrations of DDT are found in polar bears, penguins.
- e) They condense and fall to the ground in cold weather.

038 | FEI 2000

"He was elected". Indique a forma ativa:

- a) He elects.
- b) He elected.
- c) He had elected.
- d) He has elected.
- e) He is electing.

039 | UNESP 2002

Indique a alternativa que expressa o mesmo significado de:

Japanese toymakers now see senior citizens as their most dynamic market.

- a) Senior citizens are now seen as their most dynamic market by Japanese toymakers.
- b) Senior citizens were seen as the Japanese toymakers' most dynamic market.
- c) Senior citizens' most dynamic market is seen as the Japanese toymakers.
- d) Senior citizens and Japanese toymakers are seen as the most dynamic market.
- e) Senior citizens are seen as Japanese toymakers by their most dynamic market.

040 | UNESP 2003

Indique a alternativa que expressa o mesmo significado de:

When children watch TV, they encounter a wide range of places, people, and information.

- a) When children watch TV, a wide range of places, people, and information will be encounter.
- b) When children watch TV, a wide range of places, people, and information are encountered.
- c) When children watch TV, a wide range of places, people, and information is encountered.
- d) When TV was watched, a wide range of places, people, and information are encountered by children.
- e) A wide range of places, people, and information will be encountered when children watched TV.

041 | PUCRS 1999

The correct passive form of "This town of 1,500 has acquired a unique status" is "A unique status:

- a) was acquired by this town of 1,500."
- b) has been acquired by this town of 1,500."
- c) have been acquired by this town of 1,500."
- d) was being acquired by this town of 1,500."
- e) had been acquired by this town of 1,500."

042 | PUCRS 2000

The correct Active Voice for "Most of the product examples were found in word problems in books" is "People:

- a) will have found most of the product examples in word problems in books."
- b) found most of the product examples in word problems in books."
- c) will be finding most of the product examples in word problems in books."
- d) had been found most of the product examples in word problems in books."
- e) had found most of the product examples in word problems in books."

043 | UFRRJ 2000

Another way of saying "I was shocked by their intensity" is:

- a) I shocked the with the intensity.
- b) Their intensity shocked me.
- c) Shocking them was intense.
- d) Their intensity was shocked by me.
- e) Their intensity was shocking me.

044 | FATEC 2002

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à voz ativa da frase **the young Baartman was lured away** em "In 1810, the young Baartman was lured away from her Khoisan kin in South Africa":

- a) they lured the young Baartman away.
- b) they lure away the young Baartman.
- c) they have lured away the young Baartman.
- d) they had lured the young Baartman away.
- e) they were lured the young Baartman away.

045 | FATEC 2003

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta a voz ativa correta da frase destacada em "EPHEDRA HAS BEEN LINKED TO A NUMBER OF STROKES, heart attacks and seizures and more than 100 deaths":

- a) They linked ephedra to a number of strokes.
- b) A number of strokes have been linked to ephedra.
- c) They have linked ephedra to a number of strokes.
- d) A number of strokes has been linked to ephedra.
- e) They had been linked ephedra to a number of strokes.



046 | FATEC 2003

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta a voz ativa correta da frase "Few of these businesses are run by corporations":

- a) Corporations ran few of these businesses.
- b) Corporations run few of these businesses.
- c) Corporations are ran by few of these businesses.
- d) Corporations were run by few of these businesses.
- e) Corporations have run few of these businesses.

047 | UFRS 2001

The sentence "Lucifer is ordered to obey the Son of God" means the same as:

- a) The Son of God orders Lucifer to obey Him.
- b) Lucifer orders the Son of God to obey him.
- c) God orders His Son to obey Lucifer.
- d) Lucifer obeys the orders of the Son of God.
- e) Someone orders Lucifer to obey the Son of God.

048 | MACKENZIE 1998

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

A small number of visitors \_\_\_\_\_ to come to the meeting.

- a) are expecting
- b) are expected
- c) will expect
- d) have expected
- e) is expected

049 | MACKENZIE 1998

\_\_\_\_\_ cheats on the test \_\_\_\_\_ sooner or later.

- a) Whomever – will caught
- b) Whatever – will catch
- c) Whichever – will have caught
- d) Wherever – will be catching
- e) Whoever – will be caught

050 | MACKENZIE 2003

The sentence "He was told to take *memantine* with his regular pills" in the active voice will be:

- a) He said his regular pills were taken with *memantine*.
- b) If he takes *memantine* with his regular pills, said the doctor, he will be cured.
- c) Someone said the pills that he took were taken with *memantine*.
- d) He must take *memantine* with his regular pills, have said the doctor.
- e) The doctor said that he should take *memantine* with his regular pills.

051 | MACKENZIE 2003

The sentence "Nair has produced a readable work that questions some modern assumptions" in the passive voice would be:

- a) A readable work that questions some modern assumptions has been produced by Nair.
- b) A readable work has been produced by questions about modern assumptions by Nair.
- c) Some modern assumptions are questioned by a readable work produced by Nair.
- d) Questions that have been produced by Nair have been worked by readable modern assumptions.
- e) Modern assumptions that have been worked by Nair are producing readable modern questions.

052 | MACKENZIE 2004

The sentence "Their longstanding authority over the City development had never been seriously challenged" in the active voice will be:

- a) Their longstanding authority had never challenged seriously the City development.
- b) Nobody had ever seriously challenged their longstanding authority over the City development.
- c) The City development had never been challenged seriously by their longstanding authority.
- d) The development over the City's longstanding authority had ever been challenged.
- e) Seriously had the City development ever been challenged by their longstanding authority.

053 | FATEC 2004

Many sorts of work \_\_\_\_\_ by different groups of economists.

- a) are been accomplished
- b) was accomplished
- c) have been accomplished
- d) were accomplish
- e) has been accomplished

054 | FATEC 2004

Considere a frase "Still, it offers no protection from biological or chemical weapons".

– Assinale a alternativa em que a transposição dessa frase para a voz passiva está correta, completando a frase abaixo:

Still, no protection from biological or chemical weapons \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) are offered
- b) is offered
- c) was offered
- d) were offered
- e) have been offered





062 | PUCAMP 2005 – ADAPTED

O significado da sentença "Não se pergunta a um atleta da Irlanda se é católico ou protestante" corresponde, em inglês, a:

- a) It is not asked an Irish athlete if he is Catholic or Protestant.
- b) An Irish athlete is not asked if he is Catholic or Protestant.
- c) Do not ask an Irish athlete if he is Catholic or Protestant.
- d) One should not ask an Irish athlete if he is Catholic or Protestant.
- e) No asking an Irish athlete if he is Catholic or Protestant.

063 | UNESP 2005

Indique a alternativa que expressa o mesmo significado de:

Depression is defined by doctors as an illness that affects the ability to function.

- a) Doctors had defined depression as an illness that affects the ability to function.
- b) Doctors define depression as an illness that affects the ability to function.
- c) Doctors would define depression as an illness that affects the ability to function.
- d) Doctors are defining depression as an illness that affects the ability to function.
- e) Doctors are used to defining depression as an illness that affects the ability to function.

064 | UNESP 2005

Indique a alternativa que expressa o mesmo significado de:

Adults expect teens to act moody.

- a) Teens expected adults to act moody.
- b) Adults are expected by teens to act moody.
- c) Adults and teens are expected to act moody.
- d) Teens are expected to act moody.
- e) Teens always act moody, although it is never expected by adults.

065 | FATEC 2005

Assinale a alternativa que apresente a forma correta da voz passiva da seguinte frase:

The decline of Education threatens our future as a nation and as a people.

- a) Our future is threatened by the nation and the Education's decline.
- b) Our future was threatened by the decline of Education as a nation and as a people.
- c) Our future is to be threatened by the people as a nation.
- d) Our future as a nation and as a people is threatened by the decline of Education.
- e) A nation and a people are threatening the Education's decline.

066 | FUVEST 2006

Choose the correct passive voice form for:

No one has made any attempt to tackle the issue.

- a) No attempt has been made to tackle the issue.
- b) No attempt is made by anybody to tackle the issue.
- c) It could not be made any attempt to tackle the issue.
- d) It is not made any attempt to tackle the issue.
- e) No attempt was made by anybody to tackle the issue.

067 | MACKENZIE 2004

The sentence "E.M.D.R. helps victims of trauma reprocess disturbing thoughts and memories" in the passive voice will be:

- a) Victims of trauma are helped to reprocess disturbing thoughts and memories by E.M.D.R.
- b) Disturbing thoughts and memories are reprocessed by victims of trauma which are helped by E.M.D.R.
- c) Victims of trauma are reprocessed disturbing thoughts and memories by the help of E.M.D.R.
- d) Disturbing thoughts and memories are helped to reprocess victims of trauma by E.M.D.R.
- e) E.M.D.R. is helped to reprocess disturbing thoughts and memories by victims of trauma.

068 | MACKENZIE 2005

The sentence "She counsels them to give 'urgent priority' to finding a marriage partner fast" in the passive voice will be:

- a) Finding a marriage partner fast and give 'urgent priority' to them is counselled by her.
- b) 'Urgent priority' to finding a marriage partner fast is counselled by them.
- c) To give 'urgent priority' to finding a marriage partner fast was counselled by her to them.
- d) She counselled them to be given 'urgent priority' to finding a marriage partner fast.
- e) They are counselled to give 'urgent priority' to finding a marriage partner fast.

069 | MACKENZIE 2005

The sentence "Daniel L. Schacter explores the memory miscues that occur in everyday life" in the passive voice will be:

- a) The memory miscues that occurs in everyday life is explored by Daniel L. Schacter.
- b) The memory miscues that occur are explored by everyday life.
- c) In everyday life the memory miscues have explored by Daniel L. Schacter.
- d) The memory miscues that occur in everyday life are explored by Daniel L. Schacter.
- e) Life that occurred everyday by memory miscues explores by Daniel L. Schacter.







077 | UECE 2008

The sentences: "critics have attached importance to the ethical purpose of literature" and "a textbook is written in continuous prose" are respectively in the:

- a) passive voice and active voice
- b) active voice and passive voice
- c) passive voice and passive voice
- d) active voice and active voice

078 | UNESP 2003

The text \_\_\_\_\_ a study in which 100 preschool children \_\_\_\_\_ both before and after watching TV.

- a) reported – is observed
- b) reports – observed
- c) reported – had been observed
- d) had reported – were observed
- e) reports – had observed

079 | MACKENZIE 1998

Mark the option that best completes the following sentence:

A prize \_\_\_\_\_ to whoever solves this equation.

- a) has given
- b) should give
- c) is giving
- d) will be given
- e) must have given

080 | MACKENZIE 2005

Reading about Peter Jackson is sheer fun. But why (I) the movies he (II) before "Lord of the Rings" never (III)?

– The alternative that contains the verbs which complete blanks I, II and III in their appropriate tense is:

- a) are – made – mentioned
- b) have – has made – to be mentioned
- c) are – being made – been mentioned
- d) have been – has made – mentioned
- e) are – is to be made – to be mentioned

081 | AFA 2007

Mark the option that means "Heating bills can be reduced when double glazing is installed":

- a) When double glazing is installed heating bills can reduce it.
- b) Double glazing can reduce heating bills when it is installed.
- c) Double glazing is installed to reduce heating bills.
- d) When you install double glazing you reduce heating bills.

082 | AFA 2007

Change the sentence below into passive voice:

Chlorates and nitrates usually provide oxygen for the reaction.

- a) Oxygen is provided for the reaction usually by chlorates and nitrates.
- b) The ones that usually provide oxygen for the reaction are chlorates and nitrates.
- c) Oxygen for the reaction is usually provided by chlorates and nitrates.
- d) Chlorates and nitrates are usually provided by oxygen for the reaction.

083 | PUCPR 1998

Choose the RIGHT alternative to complete the passage:

Everything \_\_\_\_\_ ready for the party. The room \_\_\_\_\_, the furniture \_\_\_\_\_. There \_\_\_\_\_ bottles of wine and food on the table. A jazz record \_\_\_\_\_ and the atmosphere was just right.

- a) is – is clean – is moved – are – is playing
- b) was – had been cleaned – had been moved – were – was playing
- c) had been – had been cleaned – had been moved – were – had been played
- d) was – had cleaned – had moved – was – had played
- e) were – was cleaned – was moved – were – was playing

084 | EEAR 2007

What's the active voice for "The first roller skates were made in 1760 by Joseph Merlim"?

Joseph Merlim \_\_\_\_\_ the first skates in 1760.

- a) made
- b) makes
- c) has made
- d) was making

085 | EFOMM 2005

So far the President \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) has not been elected
- b) will never be elected
- c) would be elected soon
- d) had been elected
- e) would have been elected





086 | EFOMM 2006

In: "The invention of the automobile has changed American life in several ways", the passive voice is:

- a) "American life is being changed in several ways".
- b) "American life was being changed in several ways".
- c) "American life is changed in several ways".
- d) "American life has been changed in several ways".
- e) "American life would be changed in several ways".

087 | EFOMM 2007

In: "This expedition will use a special Russian-owned ship", the passive voice is:

- a) A special Russian-owned ship will use by this expedition.
- b) A special Russian-owned ship would use by this expedition.
- c) A special Russian-owned ship will be used by this expedition.
- d) A special Russian-owned ship would be used by this expedition.
- e) A special Russian-owned ship would used by this expedition.

088 | EFOMM 2008

The problem \_\_\_\_\_ discussed by the board of directors when it was proposed again by the supervisors.

- a) had already
- b) is already
- c) had already been
- d) has already
- e) has already been

089 | UFRRJ 2003

The sentence "Scientists think they have found what causes people to sneeze" is equivalent to:

- a) what causes people to sneeze is founded by scientists.
- b) what causes people to sneeze were found by scientists.
- c) what causes people to sneeze has been found by scientists.
- d) what causes people to sneeze was found by scientists.
- e) what are the causes of sneezing by people.

090 | FEI 1996

I don't think the windows need cleaning. They don't need:

- a) to clean.
- b) to be clean.
- c) to be cleaning.
- d) to be cleaned.
- e) to cleaning.

091 | UNESP 2006

Indique a alternativa que expressa o mesmo significado de:

It seems that some theories can't explain the origins of terrorism.

- a) It seems that the origins of terrorism weren't explained by all theories.
- b) It seems that the origins of terrorism shouldn't be explained by theories.
- c) It seems that all theories might be explained by the origins of terrorism.
- d) It seems that the origins of terrorism are explained by all theories.
- e) It seems that the origins of terrorism can't be explained by some theories.

092 | FASM 2000

Critics call the data misleading in the Passive Voice is:

- a) Misleading is called data by critics.
- b) Data is called misleading by critics.
- c) Data misleading is called by critics.
- d) Data are called misleading by critics.
- e) Critics are called misleading by data.

093 | JFS 1999

Mark the correct Passive Voice of the following sentence:

The helicopter is dropping the food supplies.

- a) The food supplies is being dropped by the helicopter.
- b) The food supplies are been dropped by the helicopter.
- c) The food supplies are being dropped by the helicopter.
- d) The food supplies are being droped by the helicopter.
- e) The food supplies have been being dropped by the helicopter.

094 | EFOMM 1997

Somebody opened the door.

- a) The door was opened.
- b) The door opens.
- c) The door is open.
- d) The door open.
- e) The open door.

095 | EFOMM 2000

"She had been told about the meeting", the active voice is:

- a) Nobody told her about the meeting.
- b) Somebody had told her about the meeting.
- c) Everybody would tell her about the meeting.
- d) She had told somebody about the meeting.
- e) The meeting was told about her.







010 | MACKENZIE 1997

Warren said to me, "I can't find my glasses in this room."

- a) Warren told me that he couldn't found his glasses in that room.
- b) Warren told me he couldn't find her glasses in these room.
- c) Warren told me that he couldn't find his glasses in that room.
- d) Warren told me that he can't find his glasses in those room.
- e) Warren said to me that he could not found his glasses in this room.

011 | MACKENZIE 1997

Helen said to Paul, "Is this a free country?"

- a) Helen told Paul if this was a free country?
- b) Helen asked Paul if that was a free country.
- c) Helen asked Paul whether that is a free country.
- d) Helen told Paul this is a free country.
- e) Helen told Paul if that is a free country.

012 | PUCPR 1996

Choose the correct indirect form for:

Oliver said to her: "What will you do tomorrow?"

- a) He asked her what she would do the following day.
- b) He told her what she would do the following day.
- c) She wondered what he will do the next day.
- d) He wanted to know what he would do the following day.
- e) She asked what she would do the next day.

013 | UFPB 1998

Read this sentence:

The doctor says: "I'm happy we found this trend toward reduced risk."

– The INDIRECT SPEECH is:

He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ this trend toward reduced risk.

- a) is happy they found.
- b) has been happy we have found.
- c) was happy they had found.
- d) will be happy we will find.
- e) would be happy they would find.

014 | UFRS 1998

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.

015 | MACKENZIE 1998

A forma indireta de "Would you like to go out tonight?" é:

- a) He asked her if she would have liked to go out tonight.
- b) He asked if would she like to go out that night.
- c) He asked whether she'd like to go out that night.
- d) He asked whether she had liked to go out that night.
- e) He asked if she'd liked to go out tonight.

016 | UNIRIO 2000

"How would you describe yourself?" is a direct question. Complete the sentence below with the appropriate indirect question form:

Daniel Hart asked an African-American teenager:

- a) how to describe it.
- b) how to describe yourself.
- c) how he would describe yourself.
- d) to describe himself.
- e) to describe yourself.

017 | PUCRS 2000

The correct INDIRECT STATEMENT for the sentence "I don't think our children should be subjected to needless advertising" said Ms. Mazzoni is "Ms. Mazzoni said she:

- a) doesn't think their children should be subjected to needless advertising".
- b) has not thought their children should be subjected to needless advertising".
- c) would not think their children should be subjected to needless advertising".
- d) will think their children should be subjected to needless advertising".
- e) thinks their children should be subjected to needless advertising".



018 | MACKENZIE 2000

The sentence They said, "Do parents know their kids?" in the reported speech would be:

- a) They said that did parents know their kids?
- b) They asked that parents know their kids.
- c) They said that parents knew the kids.
- d) They argued that do parents know their kids.
- e) They asked if parents knew their kids.

019 | MACKENZIE 2000

The sentence He said, "Can Asians think?" in the reported speech would be:

- a) He asked can Asians think?
- b) He said that Asians can think.
- c) He asked that Asians could think.
- d) He asked if Asians could think.
- e) He said that could Asians think.

020 | PUCRIO 2000

The girl said to her parents: "Mom and Dad, the police were here while you were gone". If we turned this statement into reported speech, we would have The girl said to her parents that the police:

- a) had been there while they had been gone.
- b) had been here while they had gone.
- c) have been there while they were gone.
- d) have been here while they would be gone.
- e) would have been there while they have been gone.

021 | UNESP 2006

John Arquilla declared that the greatest advantage of the internet \_\_\_\_\_ stealth, and that terrorists \_\_\_\_\_ in an ocean of bits and bytes.

- a) was – swim
- b) is – swam
- c) is – has swum
- d) was – swam
- e) was – swimming

022 | FATEC 2002

Considere a frase "It's a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes, says Stampfer". Assinale a alternativa em que a transposição dessa frase para o discurso indireto está correta, completando a frase a seguir:

– Stampfer says:

- a) it was a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes.
- b) it is a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes.
- c) it has been a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes.
- d) it had been a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes.
- e) it will be a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes.

023 | MACKENZIE 2003

The question "Are left-handed people cognitively different from right-handers?" in the indirect speech is:

- a) The book intended to answer why left-handed people are cognitively different from right-handers.
- b) It was asked whether left-handed people were cognitively different from right-handers.
- c) They asked if there are left-handed people cognitively different from right-handers.
- d) He inquired if left-handed people had been cognitively different from right-handers.
- e) It was discussed the reason left-handed people had to be cognitively different from right-handers.

024 | MACKENZIE 2005

The sentence "We don't want that sort of world" in the reported speech will be:

- a) They said that he hasn't wanted that sort of world.
- b) They told me that they didn't wanted those sort of world.
- c) It was said that they didn't want that sort of world.
- d) It was said that they didn't want that sorted of world.
- e) It was requested that we didn't want that sorted of world.

025 | MACKENZIE 2005

The question "Why are you answering the phone in class?" in the reported speech will be:

- a) Gray's mother asked him why is he answering the phone in class?
- b) Gray's mother wanted to know the reason why was he answering the phone in class.
- c) Gray's mother wondered why he was answering the phone in class.
- d) Gray's mother inquired him about the reason that he has been answering the phone in class.
- e) Gray's mother doubted why he was answering the phone in class.

026 | PUCPR 2006

I've been planning to call you for a long time.

- a) He said he'd been planning to call us for a long time.
- b) He said he was planning to call us for a long time.
- c) He said he is planning to call us for a long time.
- d) He asked if he had been planning to call us for a long time.
- e) He told us to call him for a long time.







031 | MACKENZIE 2006

The sentence "Why has evolution burdened humans with such seemingly irrational passions?" in the reported speech will be:

- a) Fisher asked evolution why it had burdened humans with such seemingly irrational passions.
- b) Fisher asked why evolution had burdened humans with such seemingly irrational passions.
- c) Fisher asked why had evolution been burdened humans with such seemingly irrational passions?
- d) Fisher said that why had evolution burdened humans with such seemingly irrational passions?
- e) Fisher asked that evolution has burdened humans with such seemingly irrational passions.

032 | MACKENZIE 2007

The sentence Mr. Redstone said, "We don't think someone who effectuates creative suicide and costs the company revenue should be on the lot" in the reported speech would be:

- a) Mr. Redstone believed that they didn't think someone who would effectuate creative suicide and cost the company revenue should have been on the lot.
- b) Mr. Redstone stated that we didn't think someone who had effectuated creative suicide and costed the company revenue should have been on the lot.
- c) Mr. Redstone implied that they didn't think someone who effectuated creative suicide and costed the company revenue should have been on the lot.
- d) Mr. Redstone affirmed that they hadn't thought someone who had effectuated creative suicide and cost the company revenue should be on the lot.
- e) Mr. Redstone believed that they didn't think someone who effectuated creative suicide and cost the company revenue should be on the lot.

033 | AFA 2008

Mark the option which contains an indirect form to complete the prophet's idea in the following gap:

The prophet \_\_\_\_\_ in silence the secrets of the days and the nights.

- a) said to the man whether his heart has known
- b) said to people's hearts know
- c) told him: your heart knows
- d) told them that their hearts knew

034 | UEL 1998

Transformando-se a fala de Sigrid Koch-Baumgarten em discurso indireto tem-se:

As social scientists we are interested in trying to understand the Diana phenomenon.

- a) Sigrid Koch-Baumgarten said that as social scientists we are interested in trying to understand the Diana phenomenon.
- b) Sigrid Koch-Baumgarten says that as social scientists we are interested in trying to understand the Diana phenomenon.
- c) Sigrid Koch-Baumgarten has said that as social scientists they would be interested in trying to understand the Diana phenomenon.
- d) Sigrid Koch-Baumgarten said that as social scientists they were interested in trying to understand the Diana phenomenon.
- e) Sigrid Koch-Baumgarten says as social scientists they were being interested in trying to understand the Diana phenomenon.

035 | EFOMM 2005

Mark the correct option. Helen said: "Somebody must send me the new books!" She said that:

- a) somebody had to send her the new books.
- b) somebody had sent her the new books.
- c) the new books were sent to her.
- d) she was going to receive the new books.
- e) she must have sent the new books.

"People die of fright and live of confidence."  
Henry Thoreau





## Conditionals

### 001 | UNESP 1991

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

If he put it this way, everybody \_\_\_\_\_ with him.

- a) would agree
- b) should have agreed
- c) will agree
- d) would has agreed
- e) agreed

### 002 | ITA 1996 – ADAPTED

\_\_\_\_\_ just call our 24-Hour Card Replacement, and we'll have a new one in your hands usually by the end of the next business day.

– No texto acima omitiu-se uma oração. Preencha-a com a opção que representa a melhor redação:

- a) If you need a lost or stolen card replaced
- b) If you need replace a lost or stolen card
- c) If a lost or stolen card needs to replace
- d) If it is needed to replace a lost or stolen card
- e) If a lost or stolen card needs to be replaced by us

### 003 | PUCCAMP 1994

Assinale a letra correspondente à alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas da frase apresentada:

- "Frederick, what's the matter with you? This is the third assignment you haven't turned in!"

- "I know, Mr. Dwarf. I would have turned them in \_\_\_\_\_ but I've been extremely busy."

- "But that's no excuse. You must understand that I'll have to fail you if you don't complete your requirements."

- "Yes, I know. I'll try to catch up."

- a) when I have time
- b) if I had time
- c) if I had had time
- d) if I will have time
- e) when I would have time

### 004 | UEL 1995

If you don't go, \_\_\_\_\_ very angry.

- a) I feel
- b) I am
- c) I was
- d) I'll be
- e) I have been

### 005 | UFMG 1995

Love Among the Laundry

When Sally found a man's striped sock curled among her clothes at the launderette she returned it to the tall dark young man with a shy smile. They met there every week for several months, then were seen no more. One of their wedding presents had been a washing machine.

(Molly Burnett)

– If they had not got married, they would probably have:

- a) changed their dirty clothes.
- b) lost their socks forever.
- c) rented a washing machine.
- d) returned to the launderette.
- e) sold their striped socks.

### 006 | MACKENZIE 1996

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

If you had taken my advice, you \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) would learned the lesson
- b) would have learnt the lesson
- c) should learned the lesson
- d) would learn the lesson
- e) should understand the lesson

### 007 | CESGRANRIO 1991

Mark the item that shows the correct ending to the following sentence:

If the process happens each time we eat sugar, we:

- a) will have dental problems.
- b) would have dental problems.
- c) would have had dental problems.
- d) could have dental problems.
- e) may have had dental problems.

### 008 | ITA 1997

Lady Astor MP: "If you (I) my husband I (II) poison your coffee".

Churchill: "If you (III) my wife I (IV) drink it."

– Os termos que melhor preenchem as lacunas I, II, III e IV são:

- a) were (I), would (II), were (III), had (IV).
- b) was (I), would (II), was (III), would (IV).
- c) were (I), had (II), were (III), had (IV).
- d) was (I), could (II), was (III), would (IV).
- e) were (I), would (II), were (III), would (IV).





016 | MACKENZIE 2002

If I \_\_\_\_\_ my raincoat, I \_\_\_\_\_ a cold.

- a) had worn – wouldn't have gotten
- b) wear – would have get
- c) didn't wear – wouldn't have get
- d) am wearing – would have gotten
- e) hadn't wear – couldn't have get

017 | FUVEST 2003 – ADAPTED

Diana had been hoping to get away by five, so she could be at the farm in time for dinner. She tried not to show her true feelings when at 4.37 her deputy, Phil Haskins, presented her with a complex twelve-page document that required the signature of a director before it could be sent out the client. Haskins didn't hesitate to remind her that they had lost two similar contracts that week.

– Choose the item which best completes the sentence, according to the passage:

Diana wouldn't be at the farm in time for dinner unless she \_\_\_\_\_ by five.

- a) would get away
- b) gets away
- c) got away
- d) had got away
- e) can get away

018 | ITA 1997

New technologies allow total strangers to know almost everything about a person. Author Peter F. Eder writes about the ongoing invasion of personal privacy which will get much worse unless better safeguards are quickly established.

– De que forma o trecho "unless better safeguards are quickly established" poderia ser reescrito, sem alteração do significado do texto?

- a) ... if better safeguards are established quickly.
- b) ... if better safeguards quickly established.
- c) ... if better safeguards are not quickly established.
- d) ... when better safeguards are quickly established.
- e) ... when better safeguards are not established.

019 | UNESP 2002

If senior citizens \_\_\_\_\_ more pessimistic toward technology, Web developers and marketers \_\_\_\_\_ to emphasize two things: ease of use and value.

- a) became – have
- b) become – have
- c) became – would have
- d) became – will have
- e) became – had

020 | ITA 2004 – ADAPTED

Had they been born just a few years earlier, they would have been part of that powerful and long-lasting generation that entered the military during World War II and filled the universities immediately after the war.

– Assinale a opção que contém uma expressão equivalente a: "Had they been born", em "Had they been born just a few years earlier..." e que, portanto, poderia vir a substituí-la no texto:

- a) They had been born...
- b) When they had been born...
- c) As they had been born...
- d) Whether they had been born...
- e) If they had been born...

021 | PUCPR 2005 – ADAPTED

Although it is very big (a female adult measures 9 cm) and poisonous, the Italian tarantula does not represent a serious problem for people.

– According to the text, one alternative is correct:

If the Italian tarantula had been so poisonous, a lot of people:

- a) will be killed.
- b) would have to kill.
- c) would have killed.
- d) would be killed.
- e) would have been killed.

022 | MACKENZIE 2005

If you \_\_\_\_\_(I) a friend or relative for his or her favorite awards-show moment, you \_\_\_\_\_(II) about the kiss between Madonna and Britney Spears at the 2003 MTV Video Music Awards.

– Mark the correct alternative to fill in blanks I and II:

- a) were asked about – can tell
- b) asked – have been told
- c) could have asked – should tell
- d) were to ask – might be told
- e) must ask – have to be told

026 | UNESP 2006

If some anti-terrorist commentators \_\_\_\_\_ the causes of terrorism, they \_\_\_\_\_ justifications for it.

- a) accept – also accepted
- b) don't refuse – wouldn't refuse
- c) accepted – would also accept
- d) wouldn't refuse – didn't refuse
- e) accepted – won't refuse







041 | JFS 2011

\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ harder, they \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Unless – had studied – wouldn't have failed
- b) Unless – hadn't studied – would have failed
- c) If – had studied – would have failed
- d) Unless – had studied – would have failed
- e) If – hadn't studied – wouldn't have failed

042 | JFS 2010

"Earthquakes don't kill — they don't create damage — \_\_\_\_\_," said Eric Calais, a Purdue University geophysicist studying the Haiti quake.

– A lacuna presente no excerto acima deve ser preencheda por:

- a) unless there's nothing to be damaged.
- b) unless there's nothing to damage.
- c) if there's little to damage.
- d) if there's nothing to damage.
- e) if there's almost nothing to be damaged.

043 | EFOMM 2012

Choose the correct alternative to complete the following sentence:

"If she hadn't been so bad-tempered, I \_\_\_\_\_ her."

- a) shall have married
- b) ought to have married
- c) might have married
- d) will have married
- e) must have married

044 | EFOMM 2010

The conditions expressed in the sentences "If they had known the outcomes, they would have taken different measures" and "you should know people better, if you really want to make more friends" are, respectively:

- a) unlikely / unlikely
- b) impossible / unlikely
- c) likely / unlikely
- d) impossible / likely
- e) likely / impossible

045 | EFOMM 2013

John's birthday is tomorrow.

\_\_\_\_\_ I known about it, I would have bought him a gift.

- a) Would
- b) Did
- c) Could
- d) Had
- e) Have

046 | EFOMM 2013

Were he not busy, he \_\_\_\_\_ your cousin.

- a) will accompany
- b) can accompany
- c) would accompany
- d) had accompanied
- e) should accompany

047 | EFOMM 2013

Fill in the sentences correctly:

- I. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ all the water! I'm thirsty.
- II. If you hadn't helped me, I \_\_\_\_\_ the task so easily.
- III. If you \_\_\_\_\_ me back, I wouldn't have to borrow money from my parents.
- V. If it \_\_\_\_\_ for the goalkeeper, our team would have lost.

- a) didn't drink / wouldn't finish / had paid / weren't
- b) hadn't drunk / wouldn't finish / had paid / hadn't been
- c) hadn't drunk / wouldn't have finished / have paid / wasn't
- d) didn't drink / wouldn't have finished / paid / weren't
- e) hadn't drunk / wouldn't have finished / paid / hadn't been

"Chance is perhaps the pseudonym of God  
when He did not want to sign."  
Anatole France









012 | JFS 2002

Complete corretamente:

The Titanic sank in 1912, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) didn't she
- b) didn't it
- c) hadn't it
- d) hadn't she
- e) doesn't it

013 | ITA 1984

Michiko and Yamashiro are not Japanese, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) are
- b) aren't they
- c) aren't them
- d) are they
- e) are they not

014 | ITA 1985

You know you have to study more, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) do you
- b) don't you
- c) do you not
- d) not know
- e) not you know

015 | ITA 1991

I am not as good at football as he is, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) aren't I
- b) is he
- c) no
- d) am I
- e) am

016 | ITA 1992

A alternativa que corretamente preenche o claro de One never knows what to expect, \_\_\_\_\_? é:

- a) isn't it
- b) does one
- c) one knows
- d) knows one
- e) do we

017 | EN 1989

The cheque of the customer had not been returned:

- a) hadn't it?
- b) does it?
- c) hasn't it?
- d) did it?
- e) had it?

018 | AFA 1997

We can't do without him, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) can us
- b) can we
- c) can ours
- d) can't he

019 | AFA 2000

Choose the correct question for the context: You are speaking to your daughter. You want to make sure that she turned off the stove. You ask her:

- a) You turned off the stove, did you?
- b) You do turn off the stove, didn't you?
- c) You didn't turn off the stove, did you?
- d) You did turn off the stove, didn't you?

020 | EFOMM 2012

Choose the option with the correct tag questions for the sentences below.

1. You weren't listening, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. She doesn't know him, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. I'm a bit overweight, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Don't open your eyes, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) weren't you / does she / aren't I / do you
- b) were you / doesn't she / aren't I / do you
- c) were you / does she / aren't I / will you
- d) weren't you / does she / am I not / will you
- e) were you / doesn't she / am I not / do you

021 | EFOMM 2013

Choose the option with the correct tag questions for the sentences below.

- I. Let's start the presentation, \_\_\_\_\_?
- II. Nobody phoned, \_\_\_\_\_?
- III. Don't open your books, \_\_\_\_\_?
- IV. There is a nice restaurant near here, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) won't we / did they / do you / is there
- b) will we / didn't they / don't you / isn't there
- c) shall we / did they / do you / isn't there
- d) shall we / did they / will you / isn't there
- e) will we / didn't they / will you / is there

"It's better to be a pirate than to join the Navy."  
Steve Jobs







009 | PUCPR 2001

In which of the sentences we MUSTN'T use the article THE to complete the blanks?

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ Statue of Liberty is visited by thousands of tourists every year.
- b) Lots of people enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ amount of time they spend outdoors.
- c) Richard Claydermann will play \_\_\_\_\_ piano for hundred people in the theatre tomorrow.
- d) Economically, \_\_\_\_\_ London is considered one of the most important cities in Europe.
- e) Who is \_\_\_\_\_ next to be interviewed?

010 | EFOMM 1994

I want \_\_\_\_\_ can of \_\_\_\_\_ peaches, \_\_\_\_\_ sugar, and \_\_\_\_\_ pound of \_\_\_\_\_ raspberry jam.

- a) the / the / a / the / \*
- b) a / \* / \* / a / \*
- c) the / \* / a / \* / \*
- d) a / the / the / \* / the
- e) a / the / a / the / a

011 | EFOMM 2007

\_\_\_\_\_ lemon originated in \_\_\_\_\_ China and spread south to \_\_\_\_\_ Malaysian islands and west to \_\_\_\_\_ India.

- a) A / the / the / \*
- b) \* / \* / \* / \*
- c) The / the / the / the
- d) A / the / \* / \*
- e) The / \* / the / \*

012 | PUCPR 2000

Which is the correct alternative about the use of the article "the" in the phrases below?

- I. You mustn't smoke in \_\_\_\_\_ class.
- II. Marcos has all the right qualifications for \_\_\_\_\_ job.
- III. Sometimes there are shows in \_\_\_\_\_ Central Park.
- IV. \_\_\_\_\_ Mercury is the smallest planet in \_\_\_\_\_ Solar System.
- V. \_\_\_\_\_ liberty and \_\_\_\_\_ democracy are idealized since \_\_\_\_\_ French Revolution.

- a) Only in sentences I and II it's necessary to use the article THE.
- b) It's correct to use THE in all blank spaces.
- c) In alternatives I, III, IV and V it's correct to complete the spaces with THE.
- d) About alternative V, it only needs the article in the third space.
- e) We have to use THE only in the second space of phrase number IV.

013 | EEAR 2007

Choose the alternative in which the definite article is used correctly:

- a) The Brazilians are very friendly.
- b) The old man is arriving right now.
- c) The spring is the season of flowers.
- d) The New York is a very beautiful city.

014 | JFS 2008

Mark the correct option:

\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Smith called you when you were out.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No

015 | ITA 1994

Complete corretamente o texto a seguir:

The pianist I told you about lives in \_\_\_\_\_(I) one-story building on Main Street. Although she isn't \_\_\_\_\_(II) professional musician, she plays \_\_\_\_\_ (III) piano extremely well.

- a) an – a – the
- b) \* – \* – a
- c) a – a – the
- d) an – \* – \*
- e) the – \* – \*

016 | AFA 2001

\_\_\_\_\_ milk and \_\_\_\_\_ meat are good for \_\_\_\_\_ our health.

- a) \* / \* / \*
- b) \* / the / \*
- c) The / the / \*
- d) The / the / the

017 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à sequência na qual se inclui um uso inadequado do artigo em inglês:

- a) a watch; a pity; an orange.
- b) an umbrella; a real effort; a year.
- c) a small plane; an idea; a whale.
- d) a one-man show; an university; a private investigator.
- e) an egg; an uncle; a book.



018 | JFS 2000

Complete corretamente as sentenças abaixo:

- \_\_\_\_\_ life you want is really fascinating.
- I felt \_\_\_\_\_ love in her touch.
- Carlson, \_\_\_\_\_ teacher, has become \_\_\_\_\_ rich man.
- Everybody intends to enter in \_\_\_\_\_ university.
- Johnson bought \_\_\_\_\_ ewe.

- a) The – the – a/ a – an – a
- b) The – \* – the/ a – a – a
- c) The – the – the/ a – a – an
- d) \* – \* – the/ a – an – a
- e) The – \* – the/ a – an – an

019 | UFF 1996

In the expression such a reaction, the word such is followed by the indefinite article a. Mark the sentence in which the indefinite article must also be used after such.

- a) Germans will not listen to such \_\_\_\_\_ businessmen.
- b) A British businessman would not believe such \_\_\_\_\_ nonsense.
- c) A French counselour would not give him such \_\_\_\_\_ silly advice.
- d) An American would not sign such \_\_\_\_\_ contract.
- e) Those students have never heard such \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful music.

020 | ITA 1990

Marque a alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I e II da sentença a seguir:

\_\_\_\_\_ (I) Dr. Brown refused to talk to \_\_\_\_\_ (II) doctor who wanted to help him é:

- a) the – the
- b) \* – the
- c) \* – an
- d) the – a
- e) the – an

021 | EOMM 2012

The indefinite article can be appropriately used in:

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ information
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ wool
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ furniture
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ eggs
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis

022 | JFS 2009

Read the following text and fill in the gaps with the correct sequence of articles:

The Strokes are \_\_\_\_\_ American rock band formed in 1998 that rose to fame in \_\_\_\_\_ early 2000s as \_\_\_\_\_ leading group in \_\_\_\_\_ garage rock revival. Upon \_\_\_\_\_ release of their acclaimed debut album *Is This It* in 2001, many critics hyped \_\_\_\_\_ group as the "saviors of rock" for \_\_\_\_\_ their stripped down sound, heavily influenced by bands such as The Velvet Underground. Since then, \_\_\_\_\_ band has maintained \_\_\_\_\_ large fan base and has enjoyed much \_\_\_\_\_ success, particularly in \_\_\_\_\_ United Kingdom.

Adapted from <http://en.wikipedia.org/>

- a) an – an – a – the – the – the – a – the – a – no article – the
- b) an – the – an – a – the – the – no article – the – a – a – the
- c) an – the – a – the – the – the – no article – the – a – no article – the
- d) an – the – a – the – the – the – no article – the – a – no article – no article
- e) an – the – a – no article – a – the – no article – the – a – a – the

023 | JFS 2009

I was watching \_\_\_\_\_ MTV show last night. What \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful clips they exhibited!

- a) the – a
- b) a – a
- c) an – a
- d) an – \*
- e) the – \*

024 | JFS 2009

Read the following text and fill in the gaps with the correct sequence of articles:

Despite \_\_\_\_\_ universal derision of \_\_\_\_\_ literary establishment, which could never comprehend \_\_\_\_\_ its inherently noble spirit, Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* was recently voted \_\_\_\_\_ greatest work of fiction of \_\_\_\_\_ 20th Century by thousands of Waterstones' customers.

\* = No article

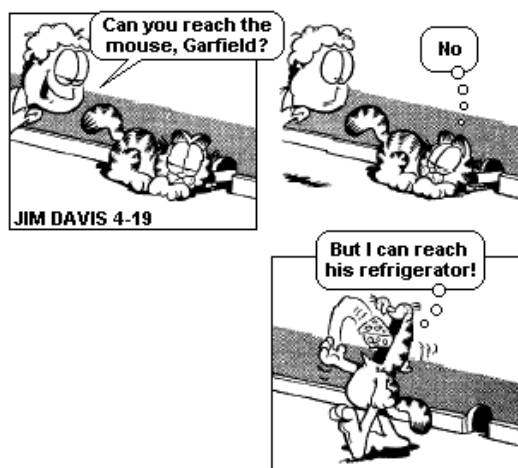
Adapted from <http://library.flawlesslogic.com/>

- a) \* – the – \* – the – \*
- b) \* – the – \* – a – the
- c) the – the – \* – the – the
- d) the – the – \* – a – the
- e) the – \* – \* – the – a





009 | MACKENZIE 2003



– Which alternative shows the correct plural form of the words given?

- a) mouse – mice/ goose – geese/ phenomenon – phenomena/ deer – deer
- b) mouse – mices/ chick – chicken/ person – persons/ child – children
- c) mouse – mouses/ goose – geeses/ deer – deers/ news – news
- d) mouse – mouses/ new – newses/ bus – buses /person – people
- e) mouse – mises/ child – children/ police – polices/ news – news

010 | ITA 1987

Dadas as afirmações de que o plural de:

- 1. OX é OXEN
- 2. CHIEF é CHIEFS
- 3. ROOF é ROOVES

– Constatamos que está(estão) correta(s):

- a) Apenas a afirmação nº 1.
- b) Apenas a afirmação nº 2.
- c) Apenas a afirmação nº 3.
- d) Apenas as afirmações nº 1 e 2.
- e) Todas as afirmações.

011 | EFOMM 2000

The plural forms of the underlined words in the sentence "Jane is afraid of mouse and louse" are respectively:

- a) mice – lice
- b) mices – lices
- c) mouses – louses
- d) mice – louses
- e) mouses – lice

012 | ITA 1988

Dadas as afirmações de que o plural de:

- 1. BASIS é BASIS
- 2. DATUM é DATAS
- 3. BUSINESS é BUSINESSES

– Constatamos que está(estão) correta(s):

- a) Apenas a afirmação nº 1.
- b) Apenas a afirmação nº 2.
- c) Apenas a afirmação nº 3.
- d) Apenas as afirmações nº 1 e 3.
- e) Todas as afirmações.

013 | ITA 1989

O plural dos substantivos abaixo:

- I. knife
- II. tooth
- III. woman

– é, na ordem:

- a) knives – teeth – womans
- b) knives – teeths – women
- c) knives – tooths – women
- d) knives – teeth – women
- e) knife – teeth – women

014 | JFS 2000

Considering that the plural form of the following words:

- 1. **Man** is **Men**
- 2. **Woman** is **Women**
- 3. **Roman** is **Romen**

– The incorrect datum(a) is(are) the:

- a) number 1.
- b) number 2.
- c) number 3.
- d) numbers 1 and 2.
- e) numbers 1 and 3.

015 | ESPCEX 1999

The plural of **wife**, **goose**, **mouse** and **hero** are:

- a) wives, geoses, mouses, heroes.
- b) wives, geese, mice, heroes.
- c) wives, geese, mice, heros.
- d) wives, geese, mice, heroes.
- e) wives, geoses, mouses, heros.



016 | JFS 2000

Complete as sentenças a seguir utilizando as formas corretas de cada vocábulo apresentado:

- He bought a \_\_\_\_\_ car.
- She is a \_\_\_\_\_ rock star.
- I have good \_\_\_\_\_ to give you.
- The police \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the building.

- a) sport – famous – informations – is
- b) sport – famous – informations – are
- c) sports – famous – informations – are
- d) sport – famouses – information – is
- e) sports – famous – information – are

017 | ITA 1987

Algumas vezes, o significado da forma plural de um substantivo (em inglês), é diferente do seu significado na forma singular. Dadas as palavras (já na sua forma plural):

- 1. GOODS
- 2. SCALES
- 3. SPIRITS

- Constatamos que confere(m) com a afirmação acima:

- a) Apenas a palavra nº 1.
- b) Apenas a palavra nº 2.
- c) Apenas a palavra nº 3.
- d) Apenas as palavras nºs 1 e 2.
- e) Todas as palavras.

018 | JFS 2008

Give the correct plural form of the words below:

- Buffalo;
- Eskimo;
- Concerto;
- Person;
- Manservant;
- Thesis;
- Sister-In-Law;
- Die.

- a) Buffalos/ Eskimos/ Concertos/ Personas/ Menservants/ Theses/ Sisters-in-law/ Dice
- b) Buffaloes/ Eskimos/ Concertos/ Persons/ Menservants/ Theses/ Sisters-in-law/ Dice
- c) Buffaloes/ Eskimos/ Concertoes/ Persons/ Manservants/ Theses/ Sisters-in-law/ Dice
- d) Buffaloes/ Eskimos/ Concertos/ Persons/ Menservants/ Theses/ Sister-in-laws/ Deaths
- e) Buffalos/ Eskimoes/ Concertoes/ Personas/ Manservants/ Thesis/ Sister-in-laws/ Deaths

019 | ITA 1990

Dadas as afirmações de que o plural de:

- 1. Chief é Chieves
- 2. Radius é Radii
- 3. Leaf é Leaves

- Constatamos que está (estão) correta(s):

- a) Apenas a afirmação nº 1.
- b) Apenas a afirmação nº 2.
- c) Apenas a afirmação nº 3.
- d) As afirmações nºs 2 e 3.
- e) Todas as afirmações.

020 | JFS 2000

Marque a alternativa que possui as sentenças abaixo reescritas, corretamente, no plural:

- 1. She writes a letter to her sister every day.
- 2. He and his friend are going to buy a new house.
- 3. The news is good, I think you will like it.
- 4. This old photo brings me a good recollection.
- 5. The phenomenon happened yesterday night.

a) 1. They writes letters to their sisters every day./ 2. They and their friends are going to buy new houses./ 3. The news is good, we think you will like them./ 4. These old photos bring us good recollections./ 5. The phenomena happened yesterday night.

b) 1. They write letters to their sisters every day./ 2. They and their friends are going to buy new houses./ 3. The news are good, we think you will like them./ 4. These old photos bring us good recollections./ 5. The phenomena happened yesterday night.

c) 1. They write letters to their sisters every day./ 2. They and their friends are going to buy news houses./ 3. The news is good, we think you will like them./ 4. Those old photos bring us good recollections./ 5. The phenomena happened yesterday night.

d) 1. They write letters to their sisters every day./ 2. They and their friends are going to buy new houses./ 3. The news is good, we think you will like them./ 4. These old photos bring us good recollections./ 5. The phenomena happened yesterday night.

e) 1. They write letters to their sisters every day./ 2. They and their friends are going to buy new houses./ 3. The news is good, we think you will like they./ 4. These old photos bring us good recollections./ 5. The phenomenons happened yesterday night.

*"Existence would be intolerable  
if we were never to dream."  
Anatole France*



## Genitive Case

### 001 | UNESP 1994

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna:

The \_\_\_\_\_ uncle was dead.

- a) writer
- b) writers
- c) writer of
- d) writer's
- e) writers of the

### 002 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à tradução mais adequada da frase a seguir:

My mother's maid has just bought the dog's meat.

- a) Minha mãe e a empregada acabam de comprar a carne do cachorro.
- b) A empregada de minha mãe acaba de comprar a carne do cachorro.
- c) Minha mãe acabou de fazer a carne do cachorro.
- d) Minha mãe fará compras com a empregada e o cachorro.
- e) Minha mãe é empregada e comprou carne de cachorro.

### 003 | FUVEST 1979 – ADAPTED

Reescreva empregando o caso genitivo:

John and Mary are cousins. Have you met the parents of John and of Mary?

- a) John and Mary are cousins. Have you met John and Mary's parents.
- b) John and Mary are cousins. Have you met John's and Mary's parents.
- c) John and Mary are cousins. Have you met John's and Mary parents.
- d) John and Mary are cousins. Have you met John's and Mary's parents'.
- e) John and Mary are cousins. Have you met John's and Mary's parent's.

### 004 | UFRS 1996

The phrases "Americans' encounter" the nation's energies" and "America's physical geography" are examples of:

- a) passive voice.
- b) the infinitive.
- c) the gerund,
- d) the genitive.
- e) indirect speech.

### 005 | UDESC 1997

\_\_\_\_\_ father is in Europe.

- a) The Mary's and George's
- b) Mary's and George
- c) Mary and George's
- d) Mary's and Georges's
- e) The Mary and George's

### 006 | UNESP 1999

\_\_\_\_\_ farm is that large one? It is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Which – Peter's
- b) Whose – Peter's
- c) Whose – of Peter
- d) Which – for Peter
- e) What – Peter's

### 007 | UFRS 2001

O possessivo, usado como em "Woody Allen's Sweet and Lowdown", está correto em todas as alternativas abaixo, EXCETO em:

- a) There was a two hours' delay at the airport in London.
- b) Anthony Burgess's A Clockwork Orange is a milestone in modern literature.
- c) In our last holidays we had to cope with our young relatives' weird ideas.
- d) Elizabeth I's interest on sea voyages brought development to England.
- e) Maggie and Millie's eyebrows are so thin you can hardly see them.

### 008 | FATEC 2003

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta o uso correto do caso possessivo, como no substantivo "media" em "the media's collective attention":

- a) mens' garment.
- b) womens' wear.
- c) mental's disturbance.
- d) children's clothes.
- e) disappointment's feeling.

### 009 | UNESP 2005

Indique a alternativa que expressa o mesmo significado da expressão em destaque na sentença:

It is important to remember that THE BEHAVIOR OF DEPRESSED CHILDREN may change.

- a) the depressed children's behavior
- b) the behavior's depressed children
- c) the behavior of the depressed children's
- d) the children's depressed behavior
- e) the depressed behavior's children



010 | UFRS 2007

While the danger does not seem to dampen anyone's partying spirit, violence is much feared and the threat is much discussed among the locals.

– The use of 'S' is the same in ANYONE'S PARTYING SPIRIT 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.

011 | ITA 1990

Assinalar a alternativa onde o uso do caso genitivo esteja CORRETO:

- a) For goodness' sake, this is my brother-in-law's dog.
- b) For goodness' sake, this is my brother's-in-law dog.
- c) For goodness sake's, this is my brother-in-law's dog.
- d) For goodness sake's, this is my brother's-in-law dog.
- e) For goodness sake's, this is my brother-in-law dog's.

012 | ESPCEX 1999

The correct sentence is:

- a) My father's friend called me yesterday.
- b) The table's leg is broken.
- c) I have an appointment at the office's doctor.
- d) My brother neighbour's sister is a nurse.
- e) The girls school is far from St Bartholomew's.

013 | EFOMM 1994

Betty, Jane and I were invited to a party at \_\_\_\_\_ home.

- a) your friend's Carol
- b) our friend Carol
- c) our friend Carol's
- d) your friend's Carol's
- e) her friends' Carol

014 | EFOMM 2000

His \_\_\_\_\_ sickness is worrying him very much.

- a) mother's-in-law
- b) mother-in-law
- c) mother's-in-law's
- d) mother-in-law's
- e) mothers-in-law's

015 | AFA 1999

The honor to a woman is to:

- a) refer to the daughter of her mother's.
- b) have the same of her daughter's name.
- c) be referred to as her daughter's mother.
- d) be called by the name of her daughter's.

016 | JFS 2000

Complete:

\_\_\_\_\_ wives arrived together.

- a) Alan's and Victor's
- b) Alan's and Victor
- c) Alan and Victor's
- d) Alan' and Victor'
- e) Alan' and Victor's

017 | JFS 2010

Leia o fragmento a seguir:

"When you look at the architecture in Chile you see buildings that have damage, but not the complete pancaking that you've got in Haiti," said Cameron Sinclair, executive director of Architecture for Humanity, a 10-year-old nonprofit that has helped people in 36 countries rebuild after disasters. \_\_\_\_\_ received 400 requests for help the day after the Haiti quake but he said it had yet to receive a single request for help for Chile.

– O espaço em branco deve ser preenchido por qual das seguintes opções?

- a) Sinclair San Francisco's based organization
- b) Sinclair's San Francisco-based organization
- c) Sinclair's San Francisco's based organization
- d) San Francisco-based organization by Sinclair
- e) San Francisco's based organization by Sinclair

018 | UDESC 1999

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

The \_\_\_\_\_ offices are very modern.

- a) businessmen'
- b) businessmen's
- c) businessmen's
- d) businessmen's

"When desire dies, fear is born."  
Baltasar Gracián y Morales



## Numbers

### 001 | FEI 2000

Indique o ordinal referente a "four":

- a) forty
- b) fourteen
- c) fourteenth
- d) fourth
- e) fortieth

### 002 | FUVEST 1979 – ADAPTED

Reescreva a frase colocando por extenso os numerais, na sua forma ordinal:

Her \_\_\_\_\_ (21) birthday will be on the \_\_\_\_\_ (11).

- a) Her twenty-first birthday will be on the eleventieth.
- b) Her twenty-one birthday will be on the eleven.
- c) Her twenty-first birthday will be on the eleven.
- d) Her twenty-one birthday will be on the eleventh.
- e) Her twenty-first birthday will be on the eleventh.

### 003 | JFS 2000

Marque a alternativa que possui os resultados corretos das operações abaixo:

$2 \times 9 = ?$   
 $14 - 11 = ?$   
 $? + 4 = 16$

- a) eighteenth – three – twelve
- b) eighty – thirty – two
- c) eighteen – third – twelve
- d) eight – thirteen – twenty
- e) eighteen – three – twelve

### 004 | JFS 2000

Solve the problems below:

1. Two into ten goes \_\_\_\_\_ times.
2. A quarter plus three-quarters makes \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Twenty-eight from fifty leaves \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) five – one – twenty-one
- b) four – four – twenty-one
- c) five – four – twenty-two
- d) five – one – twenty-two
- e) four – four – twenty-two

### 005 | AFA 2001

What's the right answer for the numerical expressions below?

$$\frac{1}{5}; 2\frac{3}{5}; \frac{16}{15}$$

- a) One fives / two thirty-five / sixteen fifteen
- b) One five / two and third fifth / sixteen fifteens
- c) One fifth / two and three fifths / sixteen fifteenths
- d) First fifths / second thirty-five / sixteenth fifteenths

### 006 | JFS 2008

Some stats about the Olympic Games in Beijing:

- \* 28 Olympic programs, **302** sub-categories
- \* 302 gold medals
- \* **10,500** athletes are expected to participate
- \* 21,880 torchbearers will run **137,000** km over 130 days
- \* The National Stadium (Bird's Nest) covers an area of **258,000** sq. meters
- \* The Bird's Nest has 91,000 seats
- \* The surface of the National Aquatics Center is covered by **1,437** pieces of transparent material
- \* The highest price for the opening ceremony tickets is 5000 Renminbi, the lowest is 200 Renminbi
- \* Beijing expects 550,000 international visitors and **2.4** million domestic spectators
- \* Over 800 star-class hotels and 4,000 hostels will provide about **420,000** overpriced rooms

– Give the marked numbers in full:

- a) three hundreds and two; ten thousands and five hundreds; one hundred and thirty-seven thousands; two hundreds and fifty-eight thousands; one thousand and four hundreds and thirty-seven; two millions and four hundreds thousands; four hundreds and twenty thousands
- b) three hundred and two; ten thousand and five hundred; one hundred and thirty-seven thousand; two hundred and fifty-eight thousand; one thousand and four hundred and thirty-seven; two million and four hundred thousand; four hundred and twenty thousand
- c) three hundred and two; ten thousand and five hundred; one hundred and thirty-seven thousand; two hundred and fifty-eight thousand; one thousand and four hundred and thirty-seventh; two million and four hundred; four hundred and twenty thousand
- d) three hundred and two; ten thousand and five hundred; one hundred and thirty-seven thousand; two hundred and fifty-eight thousand; one thousand and four hundred and thirty-seven; two million and four thousand; fourth hundred and twenty thousand







005 | ITA 1995 – ADAPTED

It's clear that Gossard and the rest of Pearl Jam no longer want to "rely" \_\_\_\_\_ anger and craziness to drive the band.

– A preposição que deve acompanhar o verbo "rely", relacionado no texto, é:

- a) at
- b) on
- c) in
- d) for
- e) with

006 | ITA 1995 – ADAPTED

Scientists have been talking about producing better foods \_\_\_\_\_ genetic engineering ever since the technology first became available more than 20 years ago.

– A preposição que preenche a lacuna corretamente é:

- a) by.
- b) for.
- c) over.
- d) through.
- e) with.

007 | UNESP 1993

He walked \_\_\_\_\_ the room.

- a) at
- b) on
- c) between
- d) into
- e) among

008 | UNESP 1995

I read a chapter \_\_\_\_\_ politics.

- a) on
- b) at
- c) above
- d) before
- e) after

009 | FUVEST 1979

\_\_\_\_\_ the circumstances you must go \_\_\_\_\_ foot.

- a) Under – with
- b) Under – by
- c) On – on
- d) Under – on
- e) On – under

010 | FUVEST 1977 – ADAPTED

Complete com as palavras necessárias:

I was born \_\_\_\_\_ 2 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the morning, \_\_\_\_\_ a Sunday \_\_\_\_\_ April \_\_\_\_\_ the year 1958, \_\_\_\_\_ a farm \_\_\_\_\_ a small village called Sta. Cruz, \_\_\_\_\_ the state of Goiás, Brazil.

- a) on / in / on / in / in / in / in / in
- b) on / in / on / in / of / in / in / in
- c) at / in / on / in / of / on / in / on
- d) at / in / in / in / of / in / in / in
- e) at / in / on / in / of / in / in / in

011 | CESGRANRIO 1995

The program Dr. Black is working \_\_\_\_\_ his colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ the department \_\_\_\_\_ psychiatry will build on a pioneering study done \_\_\_\_\_ 1989.

– Mark the item which contains the prepositions that complete the passage above:

- a) with, of, about, in
- b) with, on, from, in
- c) with, in, of, in
- d) without, at, by, on
- e) without, from, after, on

012 | FAAP 1996

An executive presiding over a lunchtime meeting \_\_\_\_\_ a busy San Francisco restaurant was having no luck getting the waiter's attention. So, using his cellular phone, he called the restaurant and asked \_\_\_\_\_ have some menus sent over \_\_\_\_\_ his table. It worked.

Adapted from Reader's Digest – Sep./95

– Quais preposições completam corretamente o texto anterior?

- a) in, about, to
- b) at, to, in
- c) in, for, on
- d) for, for, to
- e) in, to, to

013 | UNESP 1996

Assinale a alternativa correta para completar o espaço em branco na sentença a seguir:

She is very proud \_\_\_\_\_ her children.

- a) at
- b) in
- c) on
- d) with
- e) of





023 | UNESP 1986

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Fried potatoes are called "French Fries" \_\_\_\_\_ the United States.

- a) on
- b) about
- c) of
- d) from
- e) in

024 | UNESP 1987

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Very little is known \_\_\_\_\_ nuclear energy.

- a) of
- b) over
- c) in
- d) into
- e) about

025 | UNESP 1988

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Aspirin is the best drug to fight \_\_\_\_\_ headache.

- a) on
- b) against
- c) with
- d) to
- e) for

026 | UNESP 1989

Assinale a alternativa correta:

That experiment was performed \_\_\_\_\_ important scientists.

- a) by
- b) to
- c) from
- d) against
- e) for

027 | UNESP 1997

Assinale a alternativa correta:

We stayed in Rome \_\_\_\_\_ two months.

- a) since
- b) at
- c) in
- d) on
- e) for

028 | UNIRIO 1997

The word LIKE in "Premier researchers use the Net to test projects like real-time, 3D models of colliding galaxies or rampaging tornadoes" introduces elements of:

- a) exemplification.
- b) generalization.
- c) reformulation.
- d) comparison.
- e) addition.

029 | ITA 1997 – ADAPTED

Specialty Minerals do Brasil, an international, research-based company, (I) several openings for Operator Technicians at its plant in Jacareí. The successful candidate will be responsible (II) operating a computer-controlled process, performing quality control lab tests, unloading of bulk product, loading tanker trucks with finished product, and other duties as assigned. Availability (III) travel abroad is required.

– As lacunas I, II a III devem ser preenchidas respectivamente por:

- a) I. has, II. for, III. for
- b) I. have, II. by, III. of
- c) I. have, II. for, III. of
- d) I. has, II. for, III. to
- e) I. has, II. by, III. to

030 | ITA 1997

Mensagem Capadócia

Um adesivo "made in Paraguai" anda circulando nos vidros dos carros paulistanos: "Good girls go to heaven, bad girls go to everywhere". É de doer, posto que o correto seria: "\_\_\_\_\_".

Bárbara Gancia, Folha do São Paulo de 7/06/96.

– A perspicácia da colunista se faz notar de diversas formas no texto anterior. Uma delas é através da correção de uma impropriedade normativa. Qual seria a frase final do texto, aqui omitida propositalmente?

- a) Good girls go heaven, bad girls everywhere.
- b) Good girls go heaven, bad girls go everywhere.
- c) Good girls go to heaven, bad girls to go to everywhere.
- d) Good girls go to heaven, bad girls go everywhere.
- e) Good girls go heaven, bad girls go to everywhere.



031 | ITA 1997 – ADAPTED

Probably the only thing that Brazil's two pay TV heavyweights, Globo and TVA, agree \_\_\_\_\_ is that the country's multichannel business is on the verge of a boom.

– Qual a preposição que melhor preenche a lacuna?

- a) for
- b) on
- c) at
- d) by
- e) in

032 | CESGRANRIO 1998

The following sentences must be completed with "between" or "among":

- I. There were no radicals \_\_\_\_\_ her close friends.
- II. The students talked quietly \_\_\_\_\_ themselves before the test started.
- III. The father and the mother sat in the sofa, with the baby \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- IV. The Queen of England is not very popular now \_\_\_\_\_ the British people.
- V. There is much difference \_\_\_\_\_ the American and the Brazilian education systems.

– "Between" must be used in sentences:

- a) III and V only.
- b) I, II and III only.
- c) II, III and IV only.
- d) II, IV and V only.
- e) I, II, III and V only.

033 | CESGRANRIO 1998

Fill in the blanks of the text below with the correct prepositions:

No higher education reforms are likely to be adopted \_\_\_\_\_ time to affect the choice that a student or his family makes about where the student should go to college today. For a student, not having to worry about cost would be a wonderful option. But \_\_\_\_\_ almost every student to be able to go to school these days, working out matters of cost is an essential part \_\_\_\_\_ choosing the best college.

- a) on, to and in
- b) on, for and at
- c) in, for and of
- d) in, before and in
- e) about, to and of

034 | UFRS 1997

Fill in the blank below with the best alternative:

Political corruption and civil unrest are \_\_\_\_\_ Mexico's modern problems.

- a) because
- b) between
- c) throughout
- d) among
- e) although

035 | FEI 1997

Complete:

Pablo said that \_\_\_\_\_ Spain, everybody sleeps \_\_\_\_\_ 1 and 4 PM.

- a) with – among
- b) among – between
- c) between – among
- d) among – at
- e) in – at

036 | MACKENZIE 1999

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

She's used \_\_\_\_\_ running \_\_\_\_\_ the park \_\_\_\_\_ 6 p.m.

- a) for – at – at
- b) for – in – at
- c) at – in – before
- d) into – at – about
- e) to – in – after

037 | UNESP 1999

Jim wanted to buy a ticket \_\_\_\_\_ the nine o'clock bus.

- a) for
- b) into
- c) out
- d) of
- e) over

038 | MACKENZIE 1998

She sent \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful birthday card.

- a) for her teacher
- b) to her teacher
- c) into her teacher
- d) her teacher
- e) up to her teacher



039 | UFRS 1998

Escolha a melhor alternativa para preencher as lacunas da frase a seguir:

\_\_\_\_\_ 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 – by
- d) On – for – like – by
- e) In – for – as – by

040 | UEL 1998

The not-for-credit series of 13 interdisciplinary lectures focuses on the creation of myths and explores parallels to Eva Perón and the Virgin Mary, \_\_\_\_\_ others.

– Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna do texto:

- a) between
- b) among
- c) above
- d) under
- e) across

041 | PUCPR 1998

Choose the RIGHT alternative to complete the spaces:

- I. I stayed in New York \_\_\_\_\_ two months.
- II. The film didn't begin \_\_\_\_\_ nine o'clock.
- III. I go there \_\_\_\_\_ an hour.
- IV. They've been mending the road \_\_\_\_\_ last Monday.
- V. I'll be working in a bank \_\_\_\_\_ three years.

- a) by – in – since – for – until
- b) for – until – in – since – for
- c) by – until – in – before – for
- d) since – by – before – until – by
- e) until – since – by – for – since

042 | MACKENZIE 1998

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

"Apartments \_\_\_\_\_ rent are difficult \_\_\_\_\_ nowadays", said the tenant.

- a) on – for find
- b) for – for finding
- c) to – for finding
- d) on – to be found
- e) for – to find

043 | CESGRANRIO 1999

Advertising is capitalism's soft sell. Girls growing up and housewives worried \_\_\_\_\_ achieving their roles are the foremost consumers. Advertising sets out to make people identify \_\_\_\_\_ characters \_\_\_\_\_ advertisements, to make them jealous \_\_\_\_\_ the person they would become if they bought the product.

– Check the item that contains the missing prepositions that complete the text above:

- a) with – to – in – of
- b) with – with – of – of
- c) with – through – of – at
- d) about – with – in – of
- e) about – with – on – at

044 | MACKENZIE 1998

\_\_\_\_\_ Christmas people usually sing \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) On – pop music
- b) On – musics
- c) In – lyrics
- d) About – lullabies
- e) At – carols

045 | UECE 1999

"They may find a house to live in for the winter". A partícula IN, usada na frase, emprega-se de modo INCORRETO, no seguinte exemplo:

- a) There are three girls in the group.
- b) They walked home in the rain.
- c) In her mind, he is guilty.
- d) He began his new job in Monday.

046 | UNESP 2000

The boys and girls ran \_\_\_\_\_ the street.

- a) above
- b) with
- c) at
- d) down
- e) back

047 | UFSM 2000 – ADAPTED

A conflict that goes back to the 1300s cannot be solved by bombing the warring parties. The solution can come only from within the Balkans and its people.

– A melhor tradução para a expressão **from within** é:

- a) dos.
- b) até o fim dos.
- c) de fora dos.
- d) à moda dos.
- e) desde o início dos.







056 | PUCRIO 2000

Mark the sentence which must be completed with **on** and **in**, respectively:

- a) I was talking \_\_\_\_\_ the phone when I heard a knock \_\_\_\_\_ the door.
- b) The boy got a bike \_\_\_\_\_ his birthday, and is now keeping it \_\_\_\_\_ his parents' garage.
- c) The Smith family lives \_\_\_\_\_ the countryside, \_\_\_\_\_ a very cozy farm house.
- d) John was invited to speak \_\_\_\_\_ the conference \_\_\_\_\_ behalf of the company's president.
- e) Several workers decided to go \_\_\_\_\_ strike \_\_\_\_\_ the same day their boss announced his bankruptcy.

057 | UFV/PASES 2000

Choose the best option to complete the sentence:

Bell used electricity to send the human voice \_\_\_\_\_ one place \_\_\_\_\_ another.

- a) on – in
- b) from – to
- c) in – to
- d) at – to
- e) above – below

058 | UFRS 2001

The word **into** is used correctly in all alternatives below EXCEPT:

- a) He ran into some old friends at the airport.
- b) He remained into that room where they had always met.
- c) She walked into his life as a breath of fresh air.
- d) It came into view when the clouds cleared the sky.
- e) She went into the house carrying a bunch of flowers.

059 | UFRS 2002

Complete the following sentence with the correct alternative:

In New England, we drove \_\_\_\_\_ hours along country roads and stayed \_\_\_\_\_ an old sea captain's home \_\_\_\_\_ the sea.

- a) for – in – off
- b) during – into – by
- c) up – near – from
- d) during – at – out
- e) for – in – by

060 | PUCPR 2003

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences with the appropriate option:

- I. They deliver the mail \_\_\_\_\_ ten o'clock.
- II. \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining, we went for a walk.
- III. Don't eat so much \_\_\_\_\_ you go bathing.
- IV. He ran away \_\_\_\_\_ he saw the policeman.
- V. You won't win \_\_\_\_\_ you try hard.

- a) I. after; II. While; III. unless; IV. before; V. until
- b) I. until; II. Before; III. after; IV. while; V. although
- c) I. unless; II. When; III. until; IV. after; V. before
- d) I. at; II. Although; III. before; IV. when; V. unless
- e) I. before; II. Until; III. although; IV. unless; V. when

061 | UFRS 2004

Complete the sentence below with the best alternative:

Tolkien wrote much \_\_\_\_\_ his trilogy \_\_\_\_\_ World War II, but denied that his stories were analogous \_\_\_\_\_ that great battle.

- a) of – during – to
- b) of – at – with
- c) about – during – into
- d) for – in – to
- e) of – in – into

062 | PUCMG 2005 – ADAPTED

According to Stuff magazine, the iPod is the "coolest thing to come out of California since the Beach Boys".

– The word "since" conveys an idea of:

- a) manner.
- b) place.
- c) time.
- d) result.

063 | UFSM 2005

The first games \_\_\_\_\_ athletes \_\_\_\_\_ a disability \_\_\_\_\_ held \_\_\_\_\_ 1948.

– Selecione a alternativa que completa corretamente as lacunas:

- a) for – without – was – on
- b) to – with – has – at
- c) from – with – is – on
- d) to – without – are – at
- e) for – with – were – in



064 | UFRS 2005

Fill in the gaps in the following sentence correctly:

Man walked \_\_\_\_\_ the moon \_\_\_\_\_ the first time \_\_\_\_\_ 1969.

- a) on – for – in
- b) across – at – in
- c) across – by – on
- d) in – on – at
- e) on – at – after

065 | JFS 2012

Fill in the following sentences correctly:

- I. The climbers stopped 300m \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the mountain.
- II. The whole village is \_\_\_\_\_ water.
- III. A king shouldn't do anything \_\_\_\_\_ his dignity.
- IV. The tunnel goes right \_\_\_\_\_ the city.

- a) I. below – II. below – III. beneath – IV. underneath
- b) I. below – II. under – III. beneath – IV. underneath
- c) I. below – II. under – III. beneath – IV. under
- d) I. under – II. under – III. below – IV. beneath
- e) I. under – II. below – III. below – IV. beneath

066 | UNIFESP 2007 – ADAPTED

Em "Since levels of lung function were in the normal range at the start of the study, the researchers say, the possibility that poor lung function led to hostility rather than the other way around is unlikely", a expressão **rather than** significa, em português:

- a) pelo contrário.
- b) ao invés de.
- c) a menos que.
- d) mais que.
- e) devido a.

067 | ITA 1995

'Without Fear of Be Happy' (Sem medo de ser feliz) é o título, em inglês que um periódico paulista atribuiu ao livro do jornalista americano Ken Silverstein sobre a campanha de Lula à Presidência da República em 1989. Examinando o título, você diria que:

- a) Está estruturalmente correto.
- b) Deveria ser: "Without Fear of Been Happy"
- c) Deveria ser: "Without Fear of to Be Happy"
- d) Deveria ser: "Without Fear of Being Happy"
- e) Deveria ser: "Without Fear to Be Happy"

068 | JFS 2000

The cat jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the table in order \_\_\_\_\_ get the food that was \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- a) up – to – on
- b) about – for – up
- c) over – for – about
- d) on – to – on
- e) onto – to – on

069 | ITA 1991

A alternativa abaixo que preenche a lacuna de:

Buses here never arrive \_\_\_\_\_ time.

– Dando idéia de pontualidade:

- a) on
- b) at
- c) in
- d) by
- e) up

070 | ITA 1991

\_\_\_\_\_ what he says, she was born \_\_\_\_\_ March 25, 1970.

- a) According to – in
- b) According with – on
- c) Accordance to – in
- d) According to – on
- e) Accordance with – in

071 | ITA 1992

A alternativa que corretamente preenche os claros (I), (II), (III) de:

- \* The Declaration of Independence was signed \_\_\_\_\_ (I) July 4, 1796.
- \* \_\_\_\_\_ (II) first, I thought you were a thief.
- \* \_\_\_\_\_ (III) present, I am living in Brazil.

– é:

- a) at – at – at
- b) on – at – at
- c) on – by – in
- d) in – in – in
- e) in – by – on

072 | AFA 1999

\_\_\_\_\_ 14% \_\_\_\_\_ the force female, we cannot run a military today \_\_\_\_\_ women.

- a) At / in / on
- b) With / from / over
- c) With / of / without
- d) Both / in / without





083 | JFS 2008

Ryan drove \_\_\_\_\_ me without stopping and drove off \_\_\_\_\_ the downtown.

- a) from / into
- b) towards / over
- c) along / up
- d) past / towards
- e) in / next to

084 | EFOMM 2010

Choose the option in which the prepositions complete the verb phrases with accuracy, respectively:

- I. The ship is bound \_\_\_\_\_ Africa.
- II. We set sail \_\_\_\_\_ a tour of the Caribbean.
- III. The captain was responsible \_\_\_\_\_ the incident.
- IV. Attention has to be given \_\_\_\_\_ the weather conditions.
- V. Crew members are expected to comply \_\_\_\_\_ safety regulations.

- a) for / to / for / for / with
- b) in / for / for / to / to
- c) to / for / for / to / with
- d) to / for / to / to / to
- e) for / to / to / for / with

085 | EFOMM 2010

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences:

- I. I am familiar \_\_\_\_\_ that song.
- II. Were you aware \_\_\_\_\_ the regulations against smoking in this area?
- III. What John said is contrary \_\_\_\_\_ common sense.
- IV. This winter, Paul will be eligible \_\_\_\_\_ a three-week vacation.
- V. How do you account \_\_\_\_\_ this discrepancy?

- a) with / of / with / to / for
- b) with / of / to / for / for
- c) to / about / to / to / to
- d) with / about / with / to / of
- e) to / of / to / for / to

086 | EFOMM 2010

Choose the option in which the prepositions complete the sentences with accuracy, respectively:

- I. Stress can make us quite forgetful \_\_\_\_\_ times.
- II. The New York Port Authority operates daily \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of pressure.
- III. After a storm, the fishing boat was lost \_\_\_\_\_ sea.
- IV. The remains of the wreckage were found \_\_\_\_\_ the shore.
- V. They were \_\_\_\_\_ call when the emergency alarm went off. They were able to act promptly though.

- a) in / under / in / on / on
- b) at / under / at / on / off
- c) in / in / on / in / in
- d) at / in / in / at / off
- e) at / on / at / in / on

087 | JFS 2011

Fill in the gaps correctly:

He aimed \_\_\_\_\_ the bird and shot \_\_\_\_\_ it!

- a) at – in
- b) on – at
- c) on – on
- d) at – on
- e) at – at

088 | UFV 2003

The expression **regardless of** in the sentence "You can profit from it regardless of your level of formal education", can be replaced by:

- a) unless.
- b) because.
- c) although.
- d) however.
- e) in spite of.

089 | JFS 2011

Which prepositions must be used to fill in the gaps in the sentences below?

- The operation, unprecedented in the city's history, began \_\_\_\_\_ around 8am.
- According to police the favela had been "conquered" \_\_\_\_\_ around 9.30am.

- a) at – by
- b) at – in
- c) at – on
- d) on – by
- e) on – at

090 | UNIRIO 2002 – ADAPTED

In the 1960s, only about 200 golden lion tamarins remained in the wild, **DUE TO** the destruction of their habitat, Brazil's Atlantic coastal rain forest – 'Mata Atlântica'.

– The capital word discourse marker **due to** in the text above illustrates:

- a) result.
- b) consequence.
- c) purpose.
- d) reason.
- e) contrast.





005 | UNIRIO 1995 – ADAPTED

Research shows that sunscreens may not be as effective as hoped at preventing sunburn. Users may be spending long hours in the sun with a false sense of security, and though lotions may protect against sunburning UVB rays, it does little to block out the potentially more dangerous UVA rays.

– The word **THOUGH** (ref.:2) can be replaced with:

- a) but.
- b) however.
- c) therefore.
- d) besides.
- e) yet.

006 | FGV 1995 – ADAPTED

The idea that executives need to fly on business class \_\_\_\_\_ they can work is bogus.

– Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna do texto:

- a) though
- b) so
- c) for
- d) until
- e) since

007 | FGV 1995

The new economic order was supposed to bring rapid growth for the industrialized nations, as emerging capitalist countries joined a global free trade system \_\_\_\_\_ brutal competition from the Third World and the Soviet block has stalled the developed nations.

– A palavra que preenche melhor a lacuna do texto é:

- a) Because.
- b) Instead.
- c) Moreover.
- d) Therefore.
- e) While.

008 | ITA 1996

We don't believe your needs should have to wait just because it's 2 o'clock in the morning.

– A palavra **because**, em destaque no texto, poderia ser substituída por:

- a) while.
- b) how.
- c) like.
- d) since.
- e) for.

009 | MACKENZIE 1996

Yes, I know Mario quite well; \_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_ to see him at the club last weekend.

- a) furthermore – had
- b) thus – wanted
- c) in fact – happened
- d) whereas – waited
- e) despite – liked

010 | MACKENZIE 1996 – ADAPTED

Corporations can no longer afford lifetime employment and the seniority system, whereas young workers do not consider company life the most important.

– The meaning of **whereas** in the text is:

- a) sufficiently.
- b) theoretically.
- c) at present.
- d) intensely.
- e) while.

011 | MACKENZIE 1996

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

He had a headache; \_\_\_\_\_, he \_\_\_\_\_ the invitation.

- a) hence – declined
- b) then – dismissed
- c) otherwise – refused
- d) so – quit
- e) however – failed

012 | UFPR 1994 – ADAPTED

IN ADDITION, much of the water is polluted and salty.

– In the sentence above, the expression in capital letter can be replaced by:

- 01) Consequently
- 02) Besides
- 04) Also
- 08) In contrast
- 16) As soon as
- 32) However
- 64) Moreover

- a) 01 + 02 + 04 + 64 = 71
- b) 01 + 02 + 08 + 16 = 27
- c) 02 + 04 + 08 + 32 = 46
- d) 02 + 04 + 64 = 70
- e) 02 + 04 + 32 + 64 = 102





013 | UEL 1995

A lacuna é corretamente preenchida pela alternativa:

\_\_\_\_\_ he is lazy, he makes a lot of money.

- a) But
- b) Thus
- c) Due to
- d) Unless
- e) Although

014 | CESGRANRIO 1993

Freedom, however, poses its own problems. The biggest advantage is that you are in charge of everything. And the biggest disadvantage is that you are in charge of everything. Typical problems include a sense of isolation, lack of motivation, and, conversely, the feeling that you can never get away from your work.

– The word CONVERSELY means:

- a) on the other hand.
- b) additionally.
- c) firstly.
- d) especially.
- e) even though.

015 | MACKENZIE 1996

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentences:

- I. Study harder; \_\_\_\_\_ you'll fail.
- II. I know nothing about it; \_\_\_\_\_, I can't help you.
- III. The editors continue to publish, \_\_\_\_\_ irregularly, two journals.
- IV. \_\_\_\_\_ being a good actor, he is also an excellent soccer player.

- a) I. otherwise; II. thus; III. albeit; IV. Besides
- b) I. although; II. therefore; III. for; IV. And
- c) I. so; II. so that; III. but; IV. Moreover
- d) I. or else; II. consequently; III. besides; IV. Also
- e) I. also; II. as a consequence; III. then; IV. In addition

016 | UNIRIO 1996

The word SO in "So despite the extent to which loneliness affects nearly everyone at various times, it presents a challenge to researchers" expresses:

- a) comparison.
- b) consequence.
- c) purpose.
- d) contrast.
- e) cause.

017 | FAAP 1997

I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ she is as optimist or a pessimist

- a) each
- b) how many
- c) weather
- d) like that
- e) whether

018 | CESGRANRIO 1990

Mark the word that can appropriately be used to fill the blank and expand the sentence "Men not only cry less frequently, \_\_\_\_\_ they also do it somewhat differently.

- a) yet
- b) but
- c) and
- d) although
- e) however

019 | CESGRANRIO 1990

A less significant but perhaps more curious use of the laser in medicine is to remove tattoos. Whereas before tattoos were virtually impossible to remove without considerable difficulty and pain, now they can be removed relatively painlessly.

– The word WHEREAS means:

- a) as.
- b) when.
- c) while.
- d) where.
- e) because.

020 | CESGRANRIO 1991

The clause "As one eats..." as in "As one eats, particles of the sugary food get stuck between the teeth and around the gums" can be paraphrased as:

- a) While we eat...
- b) When they eat...
- c) Though we eat...
- d) Because you eat...
- e) As one thing is eaten...

021 | UEL 1997 – ADAPTED

\_\_\_\_\_ you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think.

- a) Though
- b) But
- c) So
- d) Then
- e) If



022 | CESGRANRIO 1991 – ADAPTED

In the sentences:

1. Now, if this process happens each time we eat sugar, we can see that eating excessive amounts of sugar causes more and more tooth decay.
2. However, sweets are often eaten as snacks between meals and during the day, times when people generally do not brush after eating.
3. Therefore, the dangerous process of tooth decay is allowed to continue.

– The words NOW, HOWEVER and THEREFORE could be substituted by:

- a) Than – But – Thus
- b) These days – Perhaps – So
- c) Because – Although – Meanwhile
- d) Recently – Even though – Besides
- e) Well – Nevertheless – Consequently

023 | UEL 1997

A lacuna é corretamente preenchida pela alternativa:

I'd like to talk to him \_\_\_\_\_ he arrives.

- a) while
- b) rather than
- c) since
- d) as soon as
- e) because

024 | UFF 1997

In the sentence "It was as if he forgot who I was", AS IF means:

- a) even though
- b) as though
- c) although
- d) as for
- e) if possibly

025 | PUCSP 1998

No período "The struggle to have a piece of land to work on for a decent living has produced rifes and conflicts between the landless peasants, ON ONE HAND, and the powerful landowners and the government, ON THE OTHER", as expressões **on one hand** e **on the other** indicam uma relação de:

- a) alternância.
- b) adição.
- c) oposição.
- d) consequência.
- e) causalidade.

026 | CESGRANRIO 1992

'A good story,' he thought. So he went there – it took 36 hours by train and canoe.

– The relationship between these two sentences is NOT one of:

- a) consequence.
- b) conclusion.
- c) result.
- d) cause.
- e) time.

027 | ITA 1998

In an early article, McKay suggested that the occurrence of PAHs (polyaromatic hydrocarbons) and textural and mineralogical features in the Martian meteorite ALH84001 were consistent with the presence of past life on Mars. A series of technical comments and responses address whether abiotic processes could have instead produced these features.

SCIENCE – December 20, 1996.

– Assinale a conjunção que poderia ligar as idéias contidas nos dois períodos do texto anterior:

- a) Whereas
- b) Moreover
- c) Thus
- d) However
- e) Hence

028 | ITA 1997 – ADAPTED

At present, neither offers full access to the Internet – they are linked by a "gateway" through which e-mail can be sent and received, but which denies access to many of the delights the Net has to offer. \_\_\_\_\_, both companies are widening the gateways in the near future.

– A alternativa que melhor preenche a lacuna é:

- a) Besides.
- b) In addition.
- c) However.
- d) Furthermore.
- e) Finally.

029 | UFRS 1996

\_\_\_\_\_ subdue the new territory, Americans had to face severe conditions.

- a) So as
- b) In order that
- c) As for
- d) In order to
- e) By order that



030 | ITA 1997 – ADAPTED

Many manufacturers believe that the only MEANS to greater production capacity is augmenting the old with the new. Virtually all of the world's LEADING semiconductor companies are building new fabs to satisfy projected demand, DESPITE CONCERNS ABOUT MONTHLY BOOK/BILL RATIOS.

– Uma outra forma de se escrever o trecho "despite concerns about monthly book/bill ratios", em maiúsculo, no texto é:

- a) ...in case of the concerns about monthly book/bill ratios.
- b) ...because of the concerns about monthly book/bill ratios.
- c) ...due to the concerns about monthly book/bill ratios.
- d) ...rather than getting concerned about monthly book/bill ratios.
- e) ...although they are concerned about monthly book/bill ratios.

031 | UERJ 1997

The word BUT in the sentence "But she's the only one" indicates:

- a) cause.
- b) contrast.
- c) addition.
- d) conclusion.

032 | UFPB 1998

In the following verses:

*And can understand nothing  
But the unusual laughter*

– "But" means:

- a) however.
- b) also.
- c) although.
- d) because.
- e) except.

033 | UERJ 1998 – ADAPTED

Consumers can start questioning advertising in the category generally even the intent is to provide worth-while information.

– The underlined word indicates:

- a) comparison.
- b) purpose.
- c) addition.
- d) contrast.

034 | UERJ 1998 – ADAPTED

Photojournalists are often people who feel a powerful social responsibility to document the atrocities of humanity IN ORDER TO provide evidence to the world.

– The capital world expression is a marker of:

- a) result.
- b) reason.
- c) purpose.
- d) consequence.

035 | UNIRIO 1998

The word AS in "And as stress begins to ebb you may find that it's replaced by a renewed sense of possibility and optimism" expresses the idea of:

- a) consequence.
- b) comparison.
- c) purpose.
- d) contrast.
- e) time.

036 | UFRS 1998

In case you are childless or an alien from outer space and managed to avoid this craze, the Tamagotchi is a Keychain-size plastic egg that houses a small LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) in which "lives" a creature that you nurture by pushing a variety of buttons.

– A expressão "in case" pode ser substituída, sem alteração de sentido, por:

- a) So.
- b) As.
- c) When.
- d) Indeed.
- e) If.

037 | UFRS 1998 – ADAPTED

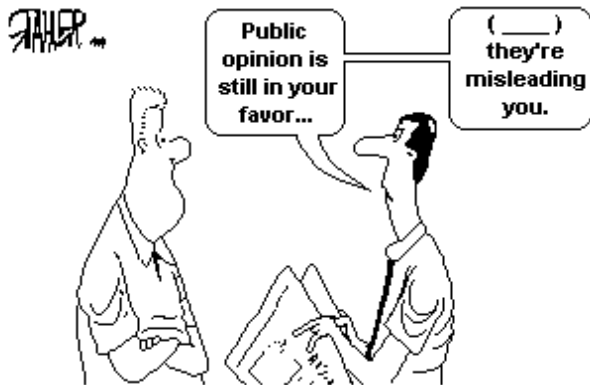
Na frase "Moreover, PCs and telecommunications technologies have enabled more women and men to work at home, increasing employment options and bringing the perennial kids-and-career battle to an end", a palavra MOREOVER pode ser substituída por:

- a) However.
- b) Such as.
- c) In addition to that.
- d) Provided that.
- e) Notwithstanding.



046 | ITA 1999

Considerando a "charge" a seguir bem como a sua tradução, assinale a opção cuja conjunção corresponda à palavra que foi excluída (entre parênteses) da fala do assessor de Clinton:



"A opinião pública ainda está a seu favor... a não ser que ela esteja mentindo para você".

- a) although
- b) whereas
- c) in spite of that
- d) unless
- e) for

047 | ITA 1999

Leia o recado de Ho Chi Minh aos franceses, em 1946:

"You can kill 10 of my men for every one I kill of yours, yet even at those odds, you will lose and I will win".

– Assinale a opção cuja conjunção tenha significado semelhante ao de "yet":

- a) therefore
- b) despite
- c) thus
- d) moreover
- e) however

048 | UERJ 1999

Of course the programmers who created this system could foresee this would cause a problem, but AS WELL AS a degree of short-termism there was a widespread disbelief that anyone would be using the same computers and programs nearly thirty years later.

– The expression "as well as" indicates:

- a) conclusion.
- b) condition.
- c) contrast.
- d) addition.

049 | UFRRJ 1999 – ADAPTED

The explosive growth in these regions is DUE not only TO high birth rates but to the young age at which mothers have their children, telescoping the time between generations.

– The expression DUE TO could be replaced by:

- a) since.
- b) towards.
- c) from.
- d) because of.
- e) during.

050 | UFRRJ 1999

The construction "such a... that" as in "Eating is such a passion here that it even shapes the cityscape" expresses:

- a) condition.
- b) purpose.
- c) result.
- d) contrast.
- e) manner.

051 | UFSM 1999

The new phones can be programmed to dial only a few numbers, LIKE home, or a parent's office.

– A palavra em destaque indica uma relação de:

- a) oposição.
- b) comparação.
- c) exemplificação.
- d) adição.
- e) causa – efeito.

052 | PUCRIO 1998

In the sentence "If you wrote about the international banking systems for bankers, your language and information would be more technical", the author intends to transmit an idea of:

- a) conclusion.
- b) addition.
- c) condition.
- d) comparison.
- e) contrast.

053 | UNESP 2000

\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Foley was reading the newspaper, Mrs. Foley was watching television.

- a) While
- b) As long
- c) In the meantime
- d) Because of
- e) How



054 | ITA 2000 – ADAPTED

But what has been so frustrating about the market reactions in recent months is that despite the surging economy, inflation has not been rising. It has remained flat, at around 3 percent, and yet Wall Street, certain that the shadow it sees is the ghost of higher inflation come to haunt the trading floors, has been clamoring to the Federal Reserve for higher rates. (...)

The New York Times Magazine. May 22, 1994.

– "Yet" quer dizer:

- a) apesar disso.
- b) ainda.
- c) já.
- d) conseqüentemente.
- e) até o momento.

055 | UNIRIO 2000

The teenager believes that \_\_\_\_\_ Camden has a bad reputation, it can change for the better.

– The option which completes correctly and meaningfully the sentence above is:

- a) in spite.
- b) even though.
- c) because.
- d) unless.
- e) however.

056 | UNIRIO 2000

Speech is natural, \_\_\_\_\_, we learn to speak before we learn to read and write.

– The item which completes the sentence above in a meaningful way is:

- a) but.
- b) although.
- c) however.
- d) nevertheless.
- e) therefore.

057 | UERJ 2000

SIMILARLY, there has been a mad dash to book cabins on cruise ships.

– The capital word in expression indicates:

- a) comparison.
- b) explanation.
- c) conclusion.
- d) analogy.

058 | UERJ 2000

Crews may need to watch radar screens FOR oncoming traffic instead of popping corks.

– The capital word has the idea of:

- a) cause.
- b) purpose.
- c) direction.
- d) explanation.

059 | UERJ 2001

A single conjunction may express multiple meanings. In "Short of trying to collect every book in existence, as the ancient library did", the word AS conveys the idea of:

- a) cause.
- b) comparison.
- c) simultaneity.
- d) contradiction.

060 | UFPE 2001 – ADAPTED

The giant panda is China's national symbol. But it is an endangered species, with just 1,000 animals believed to exist in the wild.

– In "BUT it is an endangered species" the connective BUT gives the idea of:

- a) consequence.
- b) conclusion.
- c) contrast.
- d) addition.
- e) emphasis.

061 | UFF 2001

In the sentence, "In the meantime, Judge Robert Kaye will issue his final judgment on the jury's verdict", IN THE MEANTIME could be replaced by:

- a) During.
- b) Nevertheless.
- c) Actually.
- d) Meanwhile.
- e) However.

062 | UEL 2001

Na sentença "Carr, HOWEVER, thought of a way to spot them", a palavra HOWEVER poderia ser substituída por:

- a) nevertheless.
- b) also.
- c) since.
- d) never.
- e) but.











085 | FURG 1999

GOOD NEWS Some of the most notorious chemicals in the 1960s and 1970s such as the pesticide DDT, and PCBs – used in a variety of goods, from electrical equipment to paint – have been banned or heavily restricted. Shipments of toxic waste are carefully controlled by an international treaty. However, we have little idea of the long-term effects of all but a few of the 70,000 and more chemicals that are in regular use.

– O termo HOWEVER é empregado para:

- a) expressar idéia de tempo.
- b) dar idéia de consequência.
- c) fazer referência a uma idéia já mencionada.
- d) apresentar idéias semelhantes.
- e) introduzir uma idéia que se opõe à anterior.

086 | PUCRS 1999 – ADAPTED

But neither the park nor the mountains are enough to explain why Hay attracts so many visitors.

The expression "neither... nor" excludes both "the park" and "the mountains." If they were to be included, the correct expression(s) would be:

- I. not only... but also
- II. either... or
- III. as well as

– The correct alternative is:

- a) I.
- b) I and II.
- c) I and III.
- d) I, II and III.
- e) II and III.

087 | UNIT 1999

The sentence "Although no one can predict the full effect to the current information revolution, we can see changes in our daily lives" expresses an idea of:

- a) addition.
- b) cause.
- c) contrast.
- d) time.
- e) consequence.

088 | MACKENZIE 2000

\_\_\_\_\_ capable of walking upright, medieval men did so for short periods of time.

- a) As if
- b) Since
- c) Until
- d) Because
- e) Though

089 | MACKENZIE 2000

Choose the alternative in which WHILE is being used to express a contrast:

- a) While the machines are working, let's have some coffee.
- b) I usually take a shower while my mom is preparing breakfast.
- c) What were you doing while Peter was studying?
- d) While she was in bed, he read the paper.
- e) My dad is a dreamer, while my mom is too realistic

090 | UFRRJ 2000

"I was giving a talk in a large auditorium in New England WHEN A WOMAN SITTING IN THE BALCONY STOOD UP".

– The selected passage expresses an idea of:

- a) purpose.
- b) cause.
- c) place.
- d) time.
- e) condition.

091 | UFSM 2002

There is great evidence of the benefits of Yoga, \_\_\_\_\_, some people still question this practice.

- a) consequently
- b) thus
- c) however
- d) despite
- e) while

092 | UFSM 2002 – ADAPTED

O oposto do termo destacado em "But according to clinical psychologist Simon Gelsthorpe, at Bradford Community Health Trust, loneliness and depression are not always about being alone" é:

- a) in relation to.
- b) as a result of.
- c) concerning to.
- d) in disagreement with.
- e) in reference to.

093 | FATEC 2002

A palavra **although** em "Although many became ill the next day, some guests didn't show symptoms for several days" indica uma relação de sentido de:

- a) tempo.
- b) explicação.
- c) consequência.
- d) concessão.
- e) adversidade.



094 | UNIRIO 2002

Whether it spreads joy or alarm, the body-shaping trend is a boom that is still growing.

– The capital word discourse marker WHETHER introduces a (an):

- a) result;
- b) example;
- c) condition;
- d) comparison;
- e) choice of alternatives.

095 | JFS 2012

Mark the synonym to the words in bold in the sentence below:

**Inasmuch as** you are the older employer, you are responsible for the performance of these men.

- a) Unless
- b) Still
- c) In addition
- d) Since
- e) Hence

096 | ITA 2003 – ADAPTED

If all my relatives suddenly died and all my friendships dried up and all of my subscriptions were cancelled and all of my bills were paid, I would still be guaranteed mail – two pieces a week, by my estimation – for the credit card companies would still want me.

– A palavra FOR, em destaque na linha 4, poderia ser substituída por:

- a) yet.
- b) why.
- c) still.
- d) but.
- e) because.

097 | FATEC 2003 – ADAPTED

A palavra **though** em "Anyone can contract lupus, though it's most common among those between 15 and 44" indica uma relação de:

- a) tempo.
- b) concessão.
- c) consequência.
- d) explicação.
- e) causa.

098 | JFS 2012

We were unable to get sponsoring and \_\_\_\_\_ had to abandon the project.

- a) provided
- b) regardless
- c) notwithstanding
- d) despite
- e) ergo

099 | UNIFESP 2003 – ADAPTED

Moreover, they do not allow patients to act meaningfully.

– Na frase acima, a palavra MOREOVER pode ser substituída, sem mudar o sentido, por:

- a) Furthermore.
- b) However.
- c) Thus.
- d) Nevertheless.
- e) Rather.

100 | UFRS 2001 – ADAPTED

Woody Allen's 'Sweet and Lowdown' has received great critical acclaim, not least in the perceptive review of it by Jonathan Romney. But not even he has discussed the aspect of the film I found the most intriguing.

– A palavra "But" poderia ser substituída sem alteração de sentido por:

- a) although.
- b) nevertheless.
- c) therefore.
- d) whatever.
- e) despite.

101 | PUCPR 2003

Mark the alternative that offers the best way to complete the sentences below:

I. Francis is engaged to be married, \_\_\_\_\_ she is still in doubt about her getting married.

II. Tom does not have a new car, \_\_\_\_\_ does he have an apartment of his own.

III. After dinner, Lee either plays cards \_\_\_\_\_ watches TV.

IV. Joanne loves dancing \_\_\_\_\_ singing.

V. Michael and Peter should read more books, \_\_\_\_\_ they will take a literature test soon.

- a) but – nor – and – and – for
- b) but – or – or – and – so
- c) yet – nor – or – in addition – so
- d) but – nor – and – or – so
- e) yet – nor – or – and – for



102 | UERJ 2003

And, since the "who" and "where" of our lives are always changing, so is our understanding of truth.

– SINCE and SO in the sentence above may be notionally replaced by:

- a) if and thus.
- b) therefore and but.
- c) hence and instead.
- d) because and likewise.

103 | PUCSP 2003 – ADAPTED

In 1995, the Brazilian daily "Folha de São Paulo" bore this headline: "World Bank Report Indicates Brazil Is the Country with the Greatest Social and Economic Disparity in the World". The article reports that 51.3 percent of Brazilian income is concentrated in 10 percent of the population. The wealthiest 20 percent own 67.5 percent of Brazil, while the 20 percent who are poorest have only 2.1 percent. It was that way when I was a boy, and it is still that way. As we reached adolescence, my generation dreamed of inverting this brutal legacy.

– Na frase "As we reached adolescence, my generation dreamed...", a palavra **As** pode ser substituída, sem mudar o sentido, por:

- a) like.
- b) whatever.
- c) when.
- d) as well as.
- e) then.

104 | PUCSP 2003

Na frase "Students were either leftist or they would keep their mouths shut". A expressão **either... or** indica uma idéia de:

- a) exclusão.
- b) inclusão.
- c) gradação.
- d) predominância.
- e) enumeração.

105 | UNIRIO 2003

In "You hate air conditioning, YET your houses deal with changes in the weather," the discourse marker **yet** denotes:

- a) addition.
- b) cause.
- c) contrast.
- d) comparison.
- e) condition.

106 | PUCRS 2003

In the sentence "But Soderlholm and his wife, Gunvor, are happy to pay", the word "but" could be replaced by:

- a) Except for.
- b) Therefore.
- c) Yet.
- d) Just.
- e) While.

107 | UFSM 2003 – ADAPTED

Finding a public toilet in most of China is not difficult: you can smell it long before you see it. But that's all beginning to change. Recently, Beijing authorities promised a "toilet revolution" (...). To prove they're serious, officials have unveiled a star-rating system for bathrooms located at popular tourist sites-ranking each facility with zero to five stars. Within three years Beijing hopes to have 471 four-star toilets at places like the Forbidden City and Summer Palace.

– A palavra **like** indica:

- a) comparação.
- b) exemplificação.
- c) concordância.
- d) contraste.
- e) consequência.

108 | PUCSP 2005

Com base na seguinte frase, responda à questão:

"Yet, just as those made of wood, bark, reeds, feathers, and animal skins are fragile, even ephemeral, so is this culture".

– A expressão "... just as ... so is ..." indica uma relação de:

- a) diferença.
- b) comparação.
- c) consequência.
- d) reiteração.
- e) ponto de vista.

109 | UNESP 1997

Marque a alternativa que completa as lacunas na sentença a seguir corretamente:

Charles ... Mary are brother ... sister.

- a) or / and
- b) and / or
- c) and / but
- d) and / and
- e) but / and



110 | PUCPR 2005



"It was called the Great Depression because there weren't any malls, so everyone was depressed."

– In "... BECAUSE there weren't any malls, SO everyone was depressed", the ideas expressed by the capital words are respectively:

- a) comparison – result
- b) reason – addition
- c) contrast – result
- d) consequence – condition
- e) reason – consequence

111 | JFS 2012

No texto abaixo, os vocábulos em destaque expressam, respectivamente:

Newsweek circa 1965 and the iPad may seem worlds apart, **but** what they have in common outweighs their differences. Both eschew style over substance **while** wholeheartedly embracing substance with style. Marrying the 1965 version of Newsweek to the 2012 iPad's technology, we created a design that respectfully tips its hat to the past without ever getting stuck there. Call it retro with mojo. Won't you join us on the elevator.

- a) contraste e concessão.
- b) contraste e adição.
- c) contraste e simultaneidade.
- d) concessão e contraste.
- e) concessão e simultaneidade.

112 | UECE 2000

O vocábulo BUT, na frase But Bobby Crabtree and his wife thought Matilda was staying with friends that night, classifica-se gramaticalmente como:

- a) verbo
- b) pronome
- c) conjunção
- d) advérbio

113 | UFC 2005 – ADAPTED

The twelve days of the event led to a series of infrastructure changes that will very much improve the quality of life for citizens in Greece, especially groups of people with restricted mobility. \_\_\_\_\_, the greatest legacy of the Athens 2004 Paralympic Games will be a new social perception of the disabled.

– The appropriate expression to complete the blank in line 04 is:

- a) Besides
- b) However
- c) In general
- d) Once more
- e) For instance

114 | UFC 2000

The sentence "Yet their ambitions and their dreams are a mirror image of our own – and our response to them says a great deal about us as individuals, as a country" is equivalent in meaning to:

- a) In other words, their ambitions and their dreams are a mirror image of our own – and our response to them says a great deal about us as individuals, as a country.
- b) As a result, their ambitions and their dreams are a mirror image of our own – and our response to them says a great deal about us as individuals, as a country.
- c) In addition, their ambitions and their dreams are a mirror image of our own – and our response to them says a great deal about us as individuals, as a country.
- d) Similarly, their ambitions and their dreams are a mirror image of our own - and our response to them says a great deal about us as individuals, as a country.
- e) Still, their ambitions and their dreams are a mirror image of our own – and our response to them says a great deal about us as individuals, as a country.

115 | ITA 2006

Leia atentamente todo o período transcrito abaixo, verifique as idéias contidas nas orações introduzidas por **unless** e **hence** e assinale a opção que, respectivamente, expressa tais idéias.

Unless the administration changes its approach, it will continue to erode America's good name, and hence its ability to effectively influence world affairs.

- a) uma causa e uma concessão.
- b) uma explicação e uma adição.
- c) uma condição e uma explicação.
- d) uma explicação e uma conclusão.
- e) uma condição e uma conclusão.



116 | FAAP 1975

Assinale a alternativa correta:

\_\_\_\_\_ he was waiting for the news, he looked very angry.

- a) If
- b) While
- c) Why
- d) Since
- e) How

117 | UERJ 2006

Connectors establish a set of semantic roles while linking clauses. Observe the kind of link employed in the sentence below.

"It isn't simply that he accepts the factual existence of power or legitimacy; RATHER, it's that he accepts that an authority figure is justified in making a decision without also explaining the reason for that."

- The information that follows the spotted connector functions as:

- a) enumeration.
- b) replacement.
- c) reinforcement.
- d) exemplification.

118 | FATEC 2007

O advérbio **rather than** em "Rather than buying more guns or patrol cars, Bogotá's cops went for something bigger: science" poderia ser substituído, sem prejuízo de significado, por:

- a) instead of.
- b) in addition to.
- c) as long as.
- d) now that.
- e) as far as.

119 | UNIFESP 2007

Em "The United States might buy up credits instead of reducing their own emissions", a expressão **instead of** indica:

- a) reiteração.
- b) substituição.
- c) alternância.
- d) sugestão.
- e) causalidade.

120 | JFS 2011

In the sentence "Even though some investors thought the upgrade had been long overdue, few expected it to materialise before the end of the year due to current global uncertainty", **even though** and **due to** express, respectively, ideas of:

- a) cause and effect.
- b) contrast and addition.
- c) contrast and resulting.
- d) complementarity and consequence.
- e) resulting and effect.

121 | JFS 2012

Which of the following sentences can be filled in correctly with the word 'instead'?

- a) I think I'd like to stay at home this evening \_\_\_\_\_ go out.
- b) You can go \_\_\_\_\_ me, if you want.
- c) There's no coffee - would you like a cup of tea \_\_\_\_\_?
- d) Small cities aren't very noisy \_\_\_\_\_ they can be fun.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ all my work, I still failed the exam.

122 | IME/CG 2012

They seem to have the same number of stars as fully grown galaxies in the present-day Universe. \_\_\_\_\_, their sizes are four to five times smaller and their densities are a hundred times larger than their present-day counterparts.

- a) Whenever
- b) Even though
- c) Though
- d) However
- e) Although

123 | IME 2012 - ADAPTED

Leia o texto seguinte e complete as lacunas com as palavras corretas.

Atmospheric Physics is the study of physical processes in the atmosphere; understanding the climate and the weather, and the physical reasons \_\_\_\_\_ it is as it is and how it might change in the future. My own particular research background is in radiative transfer and by that I mean the transport of electromagnetic radiation through the atmosphere; \_\_\_\_\_ the Sun's radiation coming in, getting absorbed and scattered in the air, and the transfer of heat radiation emitted by the Earth's surface.

- a) as - neither
- b) because - if
- c) for - but
- d) why - both
- e) that - not only



124 | JFS 2012

New York City closed several blocks of Broadway in 2009 to create a pedestrian plaza around Times Square – a much-publicized experiment that in February became permanent policy, **even though** it did not improve traffic flow as much as hoped. The Big Apple has also dabbled in shorter-term but larger-scale street closures, barring cars on a stretch of streets leading from the Brooklyn Bridge to Central Park on a series of summer Saturdays in 2008 and 2009. And on June 7, New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg announced a somewhat less sexy **but nonetheless** significant change in the city's infrastructure, instituting dedicated bus-only lanes on Manhattan's East Side to speed transit up and down the island.

– As expressões em NEGRITO no excerto acima podem ser substituídas, respectivamente, por:

- a) although e yet.
- b) besides e nevertheless.
- c) since e even though.
- d) however e therefore.
- e) though e moreover.

125 | EFOMM 2010

She has tried to reach them four times on the phone without success. Hence she needs to write them as her last option.

– The underlined connective expresses the idea of:

- a) addition
- b) conclusion
- c) enumeration
- d) contrast
- e) concession

126 | EFOMM 2013

He says he's not wealthy, and \_\_\_\_\_ he owns a house at the beach and drives a BMW.

- a) so
- b) so that
- c) because
- d) unless
- e) yet

127 | IME 2013

No sooner had we arrived at the beach, \_\_\_\_\_ it began pouring down.

- a) than
- b) when
- c) so
- d) that
- e) and

128 | IME 2013

Internships have value, \_\_\_\_\_ or not students are paid.

- a) if
- b) as long
- c) whether
- d) because
- e) as

129 | JFS 2013

The evening was very pleasant, **albeit** a little quiet.

– O vocábulo em negrito acima pode ser substituído, sem causar alteração no sentido da sentença por:

- a) although.
- b) unless.
- c) moreover.
- d) hence.
- e) provided.

130 | JFS 2013

He took to the stage \_\_\_\_\_ he had been preparing for this moment all his life.

– A lacuna na sentença acima deve ser preenchida por:

- a) if
- b) like
- c) as
- d) as though
- e) nevertheless

“Because your own strength is unequal to the task, do not assume that it is beyond the powers of man; but if anything is within the powers and province of man, believe that it is within your own compass also.”  
Marcus Aurelius



## Subjunctive, Imperative, Infinitive and Gerund

### 001 | ITA 1995

Without fear of be happy (Sem medo de ser feliz) é o título, em inglês, que um periódico paulista atribuiu ao livro do jornalista americano Ken Silverstein sobre a campanha de Lula à Presidência da República em 1989. Examinando o título, você diria que:

- a) Está estruturalmente correto.
- b) Deveria ser: "Without Fear of Been Happy".
- c) Deveria ser: "Without Fear of to Be Happy".
- d) Deveria ser: "Without Fear of Being Happy".
- e) Deveria ser: "Without Fear to Be Happy".

### 002 | ITA 1995

A lacuna da sentença abaixo deve ser preenchida por:

Astronomers are used \_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of wild things in outer space.

- a) find
- b) to find
- c) finding
- d) to finding
- e) found

### 003 | UNESP 1985

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a sentença a seguir:

Most people cannot learn verbs without \_\_\_\_\_ them.

- a) to study
- b) studying
- c) study
- d) studied
- e) studies

### 004 | JFS 1999

Assinale a alternativa correta:

Nothing can be done except \_\_\_\_\_ the results of the exam.

- a) to waiting
- b) waits
- c) to wait
- d) waiting
- e) wait

### 005 | UEL 1994

Assinale a alternativa correta:

He stopped \_\_\_\_\_ only after the doctor said he was going to die.

- a) drank
- b) drink
- c) drinks
- d) drinking
- e) to drink

### 006 | UNESP 1990

Both Mary and Roger enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.

- a) plays
- b) play
- c) to playing
- d) playing
- e) played

### 007 | MACKENZIE 1996

Indicate the correct alternative:

I had hoped \_\_\_\_\_ my letter.

- a) her answer
- b) her answering
- c) that she answer
- d) that she would answer
- e) to her answer

### 008 | ITA 1995

A melhor forma de concluir a sentença a seguir é:

Although personal appearance is of great importance when going to an interview for a job, the candidate should be careful \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) to not overdress
- b) to do not overdress
- c) not to overdress
- d) do not overdress
- e) not overdress

### 009 | ITA 1996

Leia a frase e preencha a lacuna:

By signing below, I ask that an account \_\_\_\_\_ opened for me and Card(s) issued as I request, and that you renew and replace them until I cancel.

- a) to be
- b) are
- c) is
- d) will be
- e) be





017 | UFSC 1997

Select the proposition(s) which is(are) in the Imperative Form:

- (01) Please, place all valuables in the hotel safe.
- (02) You are advised not to take money on the beach.
- (04) We ask you to return your keys before your departure.
- (08) You must carry your suitcases.
- (16) Don't make noise at night.
- (32) Be careful with your tickets.

– Soma = ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

- a) 49 (01 + 16 + 32)
- b) 48 (16 + 32)
- c) 50 (02 + 16 + 32)
- d) 56 (08 + 16 + 32)
- e) 17 (16 + 01)

018 | JFS 2007

Which of the following sentences is not in the Imperative Mood?

- a) Get plenty of calcium.
- b) Don't mess too much with your hair.
- c) But, be patient with those who supply it.
- d) Painting over the ugly parts.
- e) But trust me on the sunscreen.

019 | ITA 2010

Assinale a opção em que o termo em negrito apresenta função gramatical diferente das demais.

- a) ... **depending** on whether they were playing at home or away.
- b) **Knowing** that appearance affects people's mood and outlook,...
- c) **Using** data from the 1970s and 1980s, they found that...
- d) But while the 1988 **finding** has become a classic in psychology, ...
- e) ...when they started **wondering** about the effect of being able to alter...

020 | IME 2012

Na sentença a seguir, encontram-se em destaque cinco termos. Assinale a alternativa correspondente ao termo cujo emprego está INCORRETO.

I am currently studying for a PhD at the British Antarctic Survey working on the structural interpretation of gravity and magnetic going from east Antarctica, including both numerical and mechanical modelling of data.

- a) studying
- b) working
- c) going
- d) including
- e) modeling

021 | IME 2013

She cannot get used \_\_\_\_\_ abroad.

- a) to live
- b) to living
- c) lives
- d) lived
- e) living

022 | EFOMM 2013

I can remember \_\_\_\_\_ voices in the middle of the night.

- a) to hear
- b) hear
- c) heard
- d) hearing
- e) have heard

"In this world second thoughts, it seems, are best."  
Euripides





## Phrasal Verbs

### 001 | MACKENZIE 1996

Choose the correct alternative which indicates the meaning of blow over in the following sentence:

They're hoping that this crisis will BLOW OVER and be forgotten.

- a) happen suddenly and make you able to accept a pleasant experience.
- b) explode.
- c) succeed in spite of difficulties.
- d) become stronger and cause trouble for other people.
- e) pass without doing harm.

### 002 | UDESC 1996

Find the correct alternative:

- a) to put on – to remove
- b) to put out – to increase
- c) to put off – to dress
- d) to put on weight – to grow fat
- e) to put together – to keep

### 003 | FUVEST 1979

Assinale a alternativa que melhor traduz a seguinte frase:

I have run out of vinegar.

- a) Corri para buscar vinagre.
- b) Derramei o vinagre.
- c) Preciso sair para pegar vinagre.
- d) Meu vinagre acabou.
- e) Joguei fora o vinagre.

### 004 | MACKENZIE 1996

Choose the correct alternative. Indicate the meaning of catch on to in the following sentence:

We didn't quite CATCH ON TO what the teacher said.

- a) reach the same standard or level
- b) hear
- c) confirm
- d) believe
- e) understand

### 005 | UNESP 1990

He took \_\_\_\_\_ his hat.

- a) off
- b) out
- c) in
- d) into
- e) on

### 006 | UECE 1997

SPLIT UP in "After getting stores and various other commodities together in Mamfe, John and I decided to split up" means that:

- a) they decided to separate.
- b) they decided to end their relationship.
- c) they decided to stay together.
- d) they decided to talk over their plans.
- e) they decided to sleep together.

### 007 | CESGRANRIO 1998

The verb to go may be followed by many adverbial particles and prepositions that add different meanings to it. Match the two columns and then mark the correct alternative:

- I – go up
- II – go on
- III – go away
- IV – go by

- R. continue
- S. leave
- T. rise
- U. move
- V. pass

– Mark the correct match.

- a) I – T; II – U; III – S; IV – R
- b) I – T; II – R; III – S; IV – V
- c) I – T; II – V; III – U; IV – R
- d) I – U; II – R; III – S; IV – V
- e) I – U; II – V; III – S; IV – R

### 008 | UDESC 1997

Choose the CORRECT answer:

The woman is TAKING CARE of her baby.

– She is:

- a) looking back on her baby.
- b) looking for her baby.
- c) looking after her baby.
- d) looking down on her baby.
- e) looking over her baby.

### 009 | AFA 1986

Qual alternativa possui os três verbos na ordem natural de seu uso?

- a) wake up/sleep/get up
- b) sleep/get up/wake up
- c) get up/wake up/sleep
- d) sleep/wake up/get up



010 | PUCRIO 1999

The only option in which MAKE UP has the same meaning as immigrants make up only 12% of today's workforce is:

- a) The committee is made up of representatives from all the university.
- b) You must make up what you owe before the end of the month.
- c) She never goes without making herself up first.
- d) I can make up a bed for you on the floor.
- e) He made up an incredible story about his holiday.

011 | EFOMM 2000

"Is that my new TV in that package?"

"Yes, just \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) open it up, take it out, plug it in and turn it on.
- b) open it up, take it off, plug it on and turn it on.
- c) take it out, open it on, plug it off and turn it up.
- d) take it in, plug it out, turn it down and open it up.
- e) open it out, take it up, turn it on and plug it on.

012 | FUVEST 1978

Assinale a alternativa que traduz melhor a seguinte sentença:

I can't tell one from the other.

- a) Não distingo uma da outra.
- b) Não conto com nenhuma outra.
- c) Não falo com nenhuma outra.
- d) Não posso falar de uma para outra.
- e) Não posso dizer para a outra.

013 | ITA 2007

A expressão BREAK OUT em "During a poker match, an argument breaks out between Napoleon and Mr. Pilkington when they both play an Ace of Spades, and the animals realize how they cannot tell the difference between the pigs and the humans" significa:

- a) to make a sudden, quick advance.
- b) to bring or come to an end.
- c) to develop suddenly.
- d) to force or make a way through.
- e) to cause to separate into pieces suddenly or violently.

014 | EFOMM 2012

The initials V.I.P. \_\_\_\_\_ Very Important Person.

- a) means
- b) stand for
- c) are about
- d) describe
- e) accounts for

015 | JFS 2010

Fill in the gaps in the sentences below meaningfully:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ the computer \_\_\_\_\_ and let's go.
  - 2. Her new boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ on their second date.
  - 3. She \_\_\_\_\_ the flu after being sick for a week.
- a) 1. Shut ... down – 2. stood ... up – 3. got over  
b) 1. Shut ... down – 2. stood ... down – 3. got down  
c) 1. Shut ... off – 2. stood ... over – 3. got over  
d) 1. Shut ... off – 2. stood ... down – 3. got down  
e) 1. Shut ... off – 2. stood ... up – 3. got on

016 | JFS 2012

You'd better give \_\_\_\_\_. This issue has no solution.

- a) out
- b) up
- c) over
- d) away
- e) off

017 | EFOMM 2010

In:

"Did you buy a new bike?"

"Yes, I bought one two weeks ago."

– Which phrasal verb can substitute the underlined word?

- a) ran into
- b) let down
- c) picked out
- d) turned out
- e) picked up

018 | EFOMM 2010

Choose the correct alternative to complete the statements.

- I. They \_\_\_\_\_ the search after three hours. It was hopeless.
- II. Somebody's got to \_\_\_\_\_ those high principles.
- III. We shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ their arguments so easily.
- IV. I'm trying to \_\_\_\_\_ my own work.
- V. What a preposterous idea! Jane will never \_\_\_\_\_ with it!

- a) gave up / stand up for / give in / catch up on / get away
- b) carried out / stand up to / give over / catch up on / get ahead
- c) gave up / stand up to / give over / catch up with / get across
- d) gave up / stand up for / give over / catch up with / get along
- e) carried out / stand up to / given in / catch up on / get through



019 | EFOMM 2013

The boss refused her request for a day off.

– The underlined word can be replaced by:

- a) turned out
- b) turned over
- c) turned off
- d) turned in
- e) turned down

020 | ITA 2013

Na sentença em que se insere "He believes he has stumbled onto a solution to some of education's most intractable problems", o verbo **stumbled onto** pode ser substituído por:

- a) come upon.
- b) search for.
- c) figured out.
- d) come up with.
- e) pointed out.

"When the judgement's weak,  
The prejudice is strong."  
Kane O'Hara

## False Cognate Words

001 | UFV 1996

The word **particular** in the sentence Much to the surprise of everyone, the remarkable conclusion of the research showed that people of a certain group actually were born under a PARTICULAR planet, means the same as:

- a) private
- b) specific
- c) ordinary
- d) personal
- e) general

002 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à tradução mais adequada da frase nominal, entre aspas, a seguir:

Future generations may regard the scientific indictment of smoking as 'a major contribution' to preventive medicine and the health of the western world.

- a) uma contribuição importante
- b) uma contribuição do major
- c) a maior contribuição
- d) uma contribuição para o major
- e) a importante contribuição

003 | MACKENZIE 1996

The meaning of EXQUISITELY in the sentence "Their children were exquisitely dressed" is:

- a) strangely or unexpected.
- b) extremely beautiful in appearance.
- c) oddly with an unusual appearance.
- d) peculiarly with a special or unique quality.
- e) very unattractive and unpleasant to look at.

004 | MACKENZIE 1997

The meaning of CONSISTENT in the sentence Mr. Brown's behavior is not consistent with his ideas is:

- a) coherent.
- b) contradictory.
- c) right.
- d) persuasive.
- e) strong.

005 | UNIRIO 1997

A opção que contém um falso cognato é:

- a) enthusiasts
- b) processes
- c) outdoors
- d) spades
- e) parts





### 016 | PUCRIO 1995

The verb TO ATTEND is used in "The first semester I attended college, I became friends with one of the American students in my class".

– Check the ONLY alternative in which the same verb can be used.

- a) The receptionist's job was to \_\_\_\_\_ the phone.
- b) The doctor carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the patient.
- c) The professor \_\_\_\_\_ a convention to present his work.
- d) He \_\_\_\_\_ the radio to listen to the news.
- e) The interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ questions from the public.

### 017 | JFS 2012

Em inglês, há algumas palavras que, ao serem pluralizadas, podem mudar o sentido, tornando-se falsas cognatas. Como exemplo, o vocábulo **spirit**: "espírito", no singular, e "disposição", no plural. Qual das opções abaixo segue o mesmo padrão?

- a) Minute.
- b) Human.
- c) State.
- d) Fruit.
- e) Diplomat.

### 018 | JFS 2012

Complete as sentenças a seguir coerentemente:

- I. Many \_\_\_\_\_ were killed during the battle.
- II. It's a typical country \_\_\_\_\_ with a large house for the owner, farm buildings and workers' houses.
- III. The secret to public speaking is to get the \_\_\_\_\_ on your side.
- IV. Over two hundred people \_\_\_\_\_ the funeral.
- V. Some of his colleagues envy the enormous wealth that he has \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) privates – state – listeners – answered – spread
- b) privates – estate – audience – attended – amassed
- c) privates – estate – audience – attended – spread
- d) corporals – estate – listeners – answered – amassed
- e) corporals – state – audience – attended – amassed

*"It is possible to store the mind with a million facts and still be entirely uneducated."  
Alec Bourne*

## Mixed Topics

### 001 | ITA 2001

Assinale a opção correta em relação às frases abaixo, extraídas de um calendário americano:

- I. "A really great talent finds its happiness in execution." – Goethe.
- II. "There are many things in life that will catch your eye, but only a few will catch your heart... pursue these." – unknown.
- III. "By cultivating the beautiful we scatter the seeds of heavenly flowers, as by doing good we cultivate those that belong to humanity." – V. Howard.

- a) Na sentença (I), "its" refere-se a "happiness".
- b) Na sentença (II), "these" refere-se a "things in life that will catch your heart."
- c) Na sentença (II), "those" refere-se a "flowers".
- d) Os termos "but" na sentença (II) e "as" na sentença (III) são conjunções que podem ser consideradas sinônimas no contexto em que se encontram.
- e) Os termos "beautiful" e "good", na sentença (III), exercem a função de adjetivos.

### 002 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que relaciona as construções adequadas e as construções inadequadas em inglês dentre as listadas a seguir:

- 1. The football is in the our hearts.
- 2. Romário was not born in the United States.
- 3. Romário does not come from the United States.
- 4. I see he and she.
- 5. Pelé is more popular than Nixon.
- 6. A cat is more big than a mouse.
- 7. Parreira have a little sister.
- 8. An elephant is smarter than a feminist.
- 9. The Brazilian and the Italian teams have no problems here.
- 10. I am seeing the cup.

- a) Adequadas: 2, 4, 6, 8. Inadequadas: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10.
- b) Adequadas: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Inadequadas: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
- c) Adequadas: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Inadequadas: 1, 2, 4, 6, 7.
- d) Adequadas: 2, 3, 5, 8, 9. Inadequadas: 1, 4, 6, 7, 10.
- e) Adequadas: 3, 2. Inadequadas: todas as demais.

### 003 | UFSM 1999

Over \_\_\_\_\_ last century, women \_\_\_\_\_ been \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunities \_\_\_\_\_ play a greater role in government and business.

- a) the – had – give – by
- b) that – has – given – for
- c) the – have – given – to
- d) the – has – given – by
- e) that – have – give – to





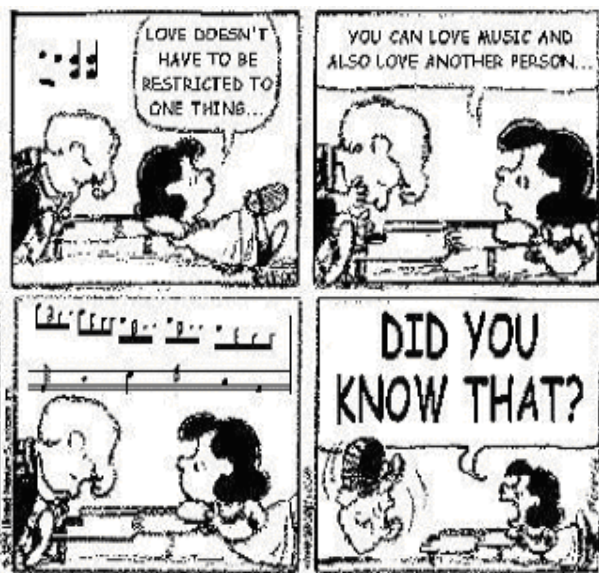
011 | UNITAU 1995

Assinale a alternativa que relaciona as construções adequadas e as construções inadequadas em inglês dentre as listadas a seguir:

1. Mary is likeing John.
2. Mary needs to help sheself.
3. I can see him.
4. John was expected to win the world cup.
5. Americans films are goods.
6. They has a big farm in downtown.

- a) Adequadas: 3, 4. Inadequadas: 1, 2, 5, 6.
- b) Adequadas: 1, 2, 5. Inadequadas: 3, 4, 6.
- c) Adequadas: 3, 4, 5. Inadequadas: 1, 2, 6.
- d) Adequadas: 1, 3, 6. Inadequadas: 2, 4, 5.
- e) Adequadas: 2, 3, 5, 6. Inadequadas: 1, 4.

012 | UFMA 2000



Copyright © 2000 United Feature Syndicate, Inc. Redistribution in whole or in part prohibited.

– In the context of the cartoon above, the correct alternative is:

- a) "another" implies no other additional idea.
- b) "can" indicates ability.
- c) "doesn't have to" indicates permission.
- d) "did" is used to make questions with ordinary verbs in the Present Tense.
- e) "can" could be replaced with the same meaning by "may".

013 | UFSM 2002

Se o sujeito da oração "that WINDS back 5,000 years in ITS native India" se referisse a uma expressão no plural e fosse mantido o tempo verbal, os termos destacados:

- a) ficariam inalterados.
- b) seriam trocados para "winded" e "their".
- c) se transformariam em "winded" e "it".
- d) seriam substituídos por "wind" e "their".
- e) passariam para "wind" e "theirs".

014 | JFS 2002

Read carefully the sentences below and try to find the correct one:

- a) Daniel and Marla are going to buy a new and expensive sport car to his son.
- b) The collected data is important to discover the average age of our students.
- c) The newcomer neighbours have a two-year-old baby and are planning to have another child before the next X-mas.
- d) They are looking up the lost documents inside the office but I think that they won't find it before the meeting.
- e) Parker is used to read the Bible before sleep. He is a very Catholic man.

015 | MACKENZIE 1997

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

Researches have shown that the twenty-first-century family will certainly be more \_\_\_\_\_ than today's family \_\_\_\_\_ people's \_\_\_\_\_ longer \_\_\_\_\_ and more \_\_\_\_\_ than once.

- a) complicating – due to – live – marriage
- b) complicated – because – living – marriage
- c) complicated – as a result of – living – marrying
- d) complicated – because of – life – marring
- e) complicating – as a consequence of – life – marriage

016 | EN 2001

Choose the alternative that correctly completes the text "No celebrations":

No Celebrations

No big celebration \_\_\_\_\_ held when I arrived. Huang Taitai didn't have red banners greeting me in the fancy room on the first floor. Tuan-yu was not \_\_\_\_\_ to greet me. Instead, Juang Taitai hurried me upstairs to the second floor into the kitchen, \_\_\_\_\_ was a place family children didn't usually go. This was a place for cooks and servants. So I \_\_\_\_\_ my standing.

- a) was/ there/ which/ knew
- b) would/ here/ where/ have known
- c) has/ somewhere/ when/ had known
- d) will/ anywhere/ that/ know









006 | UFRS 1997

The expressions **immediately off** and **were off**, in the sentence below, mean respectively:

There were four last stragglers who stopped to examine a small dogwood immediately off the terrace, but one of our dogs barked in the distant kennels and the deer were off into the woods.

- a) close to – went away
- b) approximately – far off
- c) in – gathered
- d) nearby – far away
- e) together – jumped

007 | CESGRANRIO 1995

Most names of jobs are used for both men and women. Mark the one that refers only to males:

- a) psychiatrist
- b) social scientist
- c) waiter
- d) doctor
- e) researcher

008 | MACKENZIE 1996

The group was discussing Freud's view of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) consciousness – unconsciousness
- b) conscious – unconscious
- c) consciousness – unconscious
- d) consciously – unconscious
- e) unconsciously – conscious

009 | UFPE 1996

Identifique a(s) palavra(s) ou expressão(ões) que melhor complete(m) o sentido da sentença abaixo utilizando V ou F e, em seguida, marque a sequência correta:

... began the moment the Burma Star contingent started to march, led unexpectedly by one of its members, the Duke of Edinburgh.

- ( ) Crying
- ( ) Cheering
- ( ) Rejoicing
- ( ) Applauding with shouts
- ( ) Encouraging by shouts

- a) F – V – V – V – V
- b) F – V – V – V – F
- c) V – V – V – V – F
- d) F – V – V – F – V
- e) V – F – F – F – F

010 | UEL 1996

Assinale a tradução correta da frase entre aspas:

- "Can you tell me how to get there?"
- Of course I can.
- a) Você pode me dizer como se consegue isso lá?
- b) Quem pode me contar como se faz isso?
- c) Você pode me ensinar o caminho?
- d) Como se pode ir de lá para cá?
- e) Você consegue atravessar para o outro lado?

011 | UEL 1996

Assinale a versão correta da frase a seguir:

Não posso comprar um carro novo.

- a) I shouldn't be thinking of a new car.
- b) I can't afford a new car.
- c) I can't buy anything new.
- d) If it is new, I don't want it.
- e) Who needs a new car anyway?

012 | FEI 1996

I'd prefer to stay here. That's what I'd \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) do
- b) do best
- c) have done
- d) rather do
- e) doing

013 | FUVEST 1977

Qual destas sentenças está correta?

- a) Don't translate word of word.
- b) Don't translate word with word.
- c) Don't translate word at word.
- d) Don't translate word to word.
- e) Don't translate word for word.

014 | FUVEST 1978

Assinale a alternativa que corresponde a seguinte sentença em inglês:

Não deixe de me avisar quando você pretende fazer uma viagem.

- a) Don't fail to advise me if you pretend to travel.
- b) Don't leave me to know when you intend to go for a trip.
- c) Don't let me warn you when you pretend to go for a trip.
- d) Don't leave my advice when you intend to travel.
- e) Don't fail to let me know when you intend to take a trip.





## Synonyms and Antonyms

### 001 | EFOMM 2003

In "I'm enjoying a peasant life now. I've moved out of London", the underlined word means:

- a) easy
- b) rich
- c) fancy
- d) country
- e) weird

### 002 | EFOMM 2003

Which word could replace the underlined word without a change of meaning?

The man deduced what had happened in the playground.

- a) surmised
- b) provoked
- c) appealed
- d) condoned
- e) discouraged

Just The Way You Look Tonight (Rod Stewart)

01. Someday when I'm awfully low
02. When the world is cold
03. I will feel a glow
04. Just thinking of you
05. And the way you look tonight
06. You're so lovely
07. With your smile so warm
08. And your cheeks so soft
09. There's nothing for me but to love you
10. And the way you look tonight
11. With each word, your tenderness grows
12. Tearing my fears apart
13. And that laugh that wrinkles your nose
14. Touches my foolish heart
15. Yes your lovely, never ever change
16. Keep that breathless charm
17. Won't you please arrange it
18. Cause I love you
19. Just the way you look tonight
20. Just the way you look tonight ...

### 003 | EFOMM 2004

In verse 1 of the lyrics we find the adverb **awfully**, which means:

- a) absolutely.
- b) terribly.
- c) fortunately.
- d) wishfully.
- e) certainly.

### 004 | EFOMM 2004

Regarding the impact the lady's appearance caused, the word **breathless** in verse 16 means:

- a) simple.
- b) light.
- c) unimportant.
- d) remarkable.
- e) awful.

### 005 | JFS 2009

In the sentences "The police, firefighters and other emergency personnel joined about 150 volunteers" and "Most of the injured passengers were able to walk out of the station, but about 20 were carried out on red stretchers", the word **about** cannot be replaced by:

- a) some.
- b) within.
- c) approximately.
- d) almost.
- e) roughly.

© 1998 Randy Glasbergen. E-mail: randy@glasbergen.com  
www.glasbergen.com



"I'm going to order a broiled skinless chicken breast, but I want you to bring me lasagna and garlic bread by mistake."

### 006 | JFS 2009

The verb TO BROIL means the same as:

- a) to fry.
- b) to grill.
- c) to burn.
- d) to boil.
- e) to cook.

### 007 | JFS 2009

In "A pact made by a group of teens to get pregnant and raise their babies together is at least partly behind a sudden spike in pregnancies at Gloucester High School, school officials said", the verb **to raise** is synonymous with:

- a) to deal.
- b) to praise.
- c) to increase.
- d) to rise.
- e) to bring up.





008 | EFOMM 2005

In "On TV and radio, in print and over the Internet, news is everywhere. But are we better informed or just overwhelmed?", the underlined word means:

- a) interested.
- b) agape.
- c) worn out.
- d) familiar.
- e) tight.

009 | EFOMM 2006

Psychologists say kids are being robbed of time they need for connecting with their parents and **siblings**.

- a) colleagues
- b) partners
- c) relatives
- d) friends
- e) brother or sister

010 | EFOMM 2008

Communication is embedded within culture and therefore culturally orientated.

– The word **embedded** means:

- a) dislodged
- b) refused
- c) rooted
- d) remained
- e) disturbed

011 | EFOMM 2008

Choose the appropriate synonymous sentence to: "She seldom goes to conferences now".

- a) She almost goes to conferences now.
- b) She often goes to conferences now.
- c) She hardly ever goes to conferences now.
- d) She regularly goes to conferences now.
- e) She frequently goes to conferences now.

012 | JFS 2009

Correspondents consider Mr. Mousavi the main reformist challenger to President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, who is seeking another term.

– In the fragment above, the word **term** means the same as:

- a) post.
- b) job.
- c) turn.
- d) position.
- e) task.

013 | JFS 2010

He may have competed in one of the most passionate derbies on the planet as a player, led a team at the FIFA World Cup™ and be the most successful manager in the history of British football, but even Sir Alex Ferguson has admitted that he was shaking the first time he met Nelson Mandela. "We also met him two years ago and were invited to his house and it was amazing how relaxed he was. He really seemed to be enjoying himself, which was great to see. He is a truly amazing man".

– In the fragment above, the word **amazing** cannot be replaced by:

- a) gruesome.
- b) fascinating.
- c) incredible.
- d) stunning.
- e) wonderful.

014 | JFS 2010

In the sentence "Researchers **conducting** tests in the **harsh** environment of Mono Lake in California have discovered the first known microorganism on Earth able to **thrive** and reproduce using the toxic chemical arsenic", the words in bold can be replaced, respectively, by:

- a) realizing – smooth – get on
- b) carrying out – strict – develop
- c) attaining – sharp – rise
- d) leading – rough – wear out
- e) handling – mild – grow

015 | JFS 2010

In the sentence "the researchers successfully grew microbes from the lake on a diet that was very lean on phosphorus", the word **lean** can be replaced by:

- a) rich.
- b) fat.
- c) plump.
- d) bare.
- e) flat.

016 | JFS 2008

In the sentence "The prize drops to \$15 million after that date and goes away altogether after 2014", the verbs **to drop** and **to go away**, and the adverb **altogether** can be replaced by:

- a) to increase – to vanish – absolutely
- b) to lift up – to fade away – actually
- c) to fall – to disappear – completely
- d) to decrease – to leave – utterly
- e) to curtail – to flee – wholly



017 | EFOMM 2010 – ADAPTED

Read the following sentences:

1. NATO warships and helicopters pursued Somali pirates for seven hours and the highspeed chase only ended when warning shots were fired at the pirates' **skiff**.
2. Seven pirates attempted to attack the Norwegian-flagged MV Front Ardenne late Saturday but fled after crew took **evasive** maneuvers and alerted warships in the area
3. How the attack was **thwarted** is unclear, it appears to have been the actions of the tanker.
4. The pirates' release underscores the difficulties navies have in fighting **rampant** piracy off the coast of lawless Somalia.

– Which option contains words that replace with accuracy the following words that are underlined in the text respectively: SKIFF – EVASIVE – THWARTED – RAMPANT:

- a) vessel – elusive – avoided – increasing
- b) small boat – dangerous – facilitated – violent
- c) yacht – ambiguous – planned – violent
- d) small boat – elusive – prevented – uncontrolled
- e) vessel – dangerous – spoilt – increasing

018 | EFOMM 2010

In the fragment "... naval officers **hailed** the pirates over loudspeakers and finally fired warning shots to stop them", the word highlighted could be accurately replaced with:

- a) alerted
- b) threatened
- c) called
- d) informed
- e) advised

019 | IME 2010

Modern buildings incorporate exciting forms with glittering façades and compelling interior spaces. Surveying for these projects requires sophisticated computation, aggressive quality control and close interaction with construction teams.

– Tick the alternative that corresponds to "glittering", still keeping the same meaning of the sentence.

- a) glossing
- b) gliding
- c) gladding
- d) gluing
- e) gloating

020 | IME 2010

The word underlined in the sentence "That incident, which took place on 7 November 2007, exhibits many of the hallmarks of the missions in Iraq and Afghanistan ..." can be replaced by which of the following expressions, still keeping the same meaning?

- a) landmarks
- b) trademarks
- c) stamps
- d) signs
- e) brands

021 | IME 2012

On the mountain slopes south of Pompeii, a group of Roman citizens flee the doomed city, leaving their footprints in a layer of volcanic ash.

– A synonym for the word 'flee' is

- a) arrive
- b) investigate
- c) run away
- d) meet
- e) face

022 | JFS 2010

Among the hundreds of thousands of leaked State Department documents were candid and often unflattering assessments of foreign leaders. The classified diplomatic cables were released Sunday by online whistle-blower WikiLeaks. The massive release of material intended for diplomatic eyes only is sure to ruffle feathers in foreign capitals since the cables contain many tart comments.

In the sentence "The **cables** contain many **tart** comments", the words in bold mean respectively the same as:

- a) wires and sharp.
- b) information and luscious.
- c) links and caustic.
- d) messages and sour.
- e) chains and bitter.

023 | JFS 2010

The revolutionary war hero and outstanding silversmith made the Sons of Liberty silver bowl in the case.

– The word **outstanding** cannot be defined as:

- a) impressive.
- b) remarkable.
- c) stunning.
- d) feeble.
- e) striking.



024 | JFS 2010

Give the correct sequence of synonyms for the highlighted words in the excerpt below:

Egypt's **tough** 82-year-old president, in charge for the past three decades, now says he will go – but only at the end of his **term** in September, with dignity and with a **subtle** threat that if he does not get his way, things could **turn** uglier still.

- a) sturdy – turn – slight – become
- b) strong – shift – tenuous – change into
- c) healthy – cycle – faint – shift
- d) stiff – spell – fine – grow into
- e) frail – span – quiet – develop

025 | ITA 2007

Even after adding in the 16 ovens and coffee machines in the galley, plus the electronic navigation, communications and avionics systems, we will still be well short of the electrical system on board the advanced jets that will go into service between 2006 and 2010.

– A expressão **to be well short of** pode ser substituída por:

- a) to be far from.
- b) to be adequately supplied with.
- c) to be below the limit.
- d) to be close.
- e) to be left off.

026 | ITA 2008

Assinale a opção que contém os significados mais adequados para as palavras sublinhadas nos trechos abaixo:

I. The Illinois Smoke-free Restaurant Recognition Program recognizes those restaurants that have gone entirely smoke-free...

II. Second-hand smoke is a combination of the smoke from a burning cigarette...

III. More importantly, it represents a dangerous health hazard.

IV. EPA estimates that approximately 3.000 American nonsmokers die...

- a) I. constantly II. provided by III. complication IV. likely
- b) I. completely II. derived from III. risk IV. nearly
- c) I. generally II. made by III. infection IV. almost
- d) I. slightly II. exhaled by III. loss IV. around
- e) I. totally II. produced by III. problem IV. exactly

027 | JFS 2012

Give a synonym for the underlined word in the sentence below:

I am reliably informed that you have been talking about resigning from the company.

- a) fairly
- b) doubtfully
- c) faithfully
- d) steadily
- e) eventually

028 | JFS 2011

The conditions for the agreement were very austere.

– Which of the following options cannot be used to replace the underlined word?

- a) severe
- b) harsh
- c) strict
- d) feeble
- e) relentless

029 | ITA 2009 – ADAPTED

At the Eucentre, a research site cofounded by the Italian Civil Protection Department in Pavia, Italy, a young engineer **dons** a firefighter's uniform that has been in testing for six months. (...) Though the technology was pioneered in the U.S., the Europeans have taken **the reins in a bid** to revitalize their traditional-textile industry, which has been **hammered** by Asian competition. "We want to develop state-of-the-art know-how that can't be found in Asia," says Andreas Lymberis, a scientific officer with the European Commission who has **championed** smart textiles.

– Assinale a alternativa em que o termo em negrito no fragmento acima NÃO pode ser substituído pela opção apresentada.

- a) dons (parágrafo 1) – wears
- b) the reins (parágrafo 2) – control
- c) a bid (parágrafo 2) – an attempt
- d) hammered (parágrafo 2) – stopped
- e) championed (parágrafo 2) – supported

030 | ITA 2012 – ADAPTED

They would keep on developing until they were far more intelligent than we are.

Na sentença acima, o vocábulo grifado poderia ser substituído por:

- a) far away.
- b) incredible.
- c) much.
- d) distant.
- e) many.

031 | ITA 2012

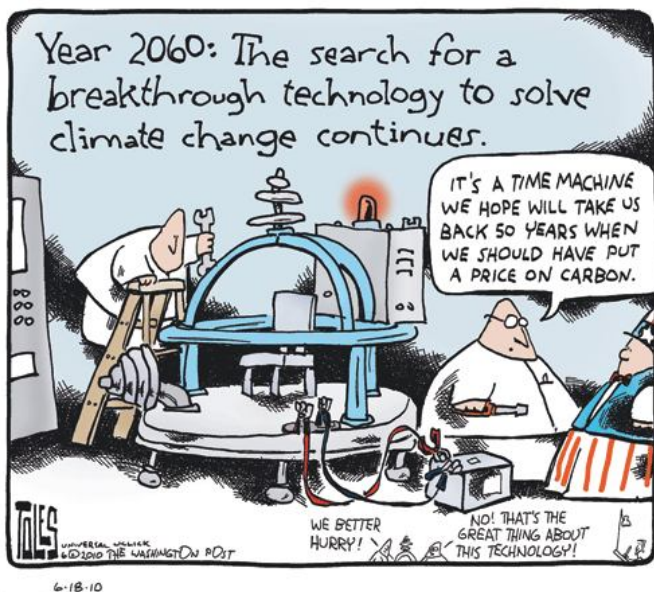
This Janus-like quality is true of all intelligence services, I suppose, but I have never seen an organization quite like the ISI. It is at once very secretive and very open, yet ISI officials get especially peeved at the charge of duplicity: "I cannot go on defending myself forever, even when I am not doing what I am blamed for," wrote one of my ISI contacts, after I had written a column noting the organization's "double game" with the U.S. "I shall do what I think is good for PAKISTAN, my country. I am sure you will do the same for US."

– A opção cujo significado mais se aproxima do vocábulo **peeved** (linha 4) é:

- a) mistrustful.
- b) challenged.
- c) irritated.
- d) worried.
- e) encouraged.

032 | ITA 2011

Leia a seguinte imagem:



Adapted from <http://www.gocomics.com/tomtoles>

– A palavra **breakthrough**, na charge, tem o mesmo sentido de:

- a) customary.
- b) inept.
- c) conventional.
- d) innovative.
- e) ordinary.

033 | AFA 2012

Observe the fragment taken from the blues *Blow Wind Blow* (Muddy Waters, Paul Butterfield):

*When the sun rose this morning,  
I didn't have my baby by my side.  
When the sun rose this morning,  
I didn't have my baby by my side.  
I don't know where she was,  
I know she's out with some another guy.*

– In the context of the song, the word **when** can be substituted for:

- a) while.
- b) even though.
- c) considering that.
- d) by the time.

034 | EEAR 2008

The underlined word in the sentence below means:

– The appropriate response to "How are you?" that anyone expects to hear is an automatic "I'm fine".

- a) wish
- b) answer
- c) excuse
- d) greeting

035 | EEAR 2008

In the sentence:

Television has contributed to change the values and perceptions of Americans.

– The underlined word is closest in meaning to:

- a) cultures.
- b) behaviour.
- c) information.
- d) conceptions.

036 | EFOMM 2013

Major accidents have often been the catalysts for key changes.

– The underlined word can be replaced by:

- a) goads
- b) clogs
- c) obstructions
- d) troubles
- e) excuses







003 | IME 2011

The text states that human beings instinctively:

- a) provoke opportunities and threats to other human beings.
- b) move towards that which threatens them.
- c) react to sudden changes they experience.
- d) interrupt work and family life.
- e) undermine bursts of information.

004 | AFA 1998

“Can you tell a green field from a cold steel rail?”  
(Excerpt from Pink Floyd’s *Wish you were here* lyrics)

– The questions asks:

- a) if you can tell a story about the field and the cold steel rail.
- b) if you are able to say how to go from the green field to the rail road.
- c) if you know one difference between the green and the cold steel rail.
- d) if you are able to see how different is a green field from a cold steel rail.

**Want a Reservation at One Hot D.C. Restaurant?  
Prepare to Sign a Contract**

The restaurant may have Rogue in its name, but the joint certainly looks to keep its patrons in line.

Many elite eateries have strict policies on cancellations and photography, but Rogue 24 has taken what’s usually an implicit verbal contract to a binding level. That’s right, get your pen out.

Rogue 24, headed by chef R.J. Cooper, fuses the eating experience with an intense visual adventure – after all, it’s housed in a grungy D.C. alley surrounded by dilapidated buildings. But the 2-page contract diners must sign along with their reservation calls up air of pretension.

Eater DC provides a look at the binding document which includes a ban on photography and cell phones during dinner. They cite the attempt to create an environment “free of distraction” – to focus on the food, right? It’s worth noting that the kitchen is in the middle of the restaurant. That should provide clamor enough to steal the attention of even the most tuned-out diners.

Their stated cancellation policy is a demand even more intense than keeping your phone and camera stashed during dinner. You can cancel your reservation 72 hours before with no penalties. Fair. But when breaking it within that three-day window, prepare to face the penalty. You can cancel up to 3 p.m. on the day of your reservation with only a 50% penalty. After 3 p.m. or a no-show to dinner? Rogue 24 doesn’t care – they’ll put you on the hook for the full price. That’s up to \$175 per person (if you choose the 24 courses with wine pairing). But how? Simple. Rogue 24 asks for your credit card number on the contract, so they’ve got you on the hook.

Okay, we realize it could be for Rogue 24’s own protection. \_\_\_\_\_, their carefully-protected “Journey” menu runs 24 courses and takes three hours to serve (and eat). And surely hours of preparation go into each meal, providing apt backing for the intense cancellation restrictions. Imagine if photos from such a storied menu appeared on Twitter? The horror!

But really, no matter how delectable the menu might be, since when is a simple meal run like a business deal? You might want to call your lawyer before planning your night out at Rogue 24. It’s only fair.

Adapted from <http://newsfeed.time.com/>

005 | JFS 2011

Infere-se a partir da leitura do texto que:

- a) a multa por um eventual cancelamento de reserva no restaurante Rogue 24 pode chegar a 175 dólares, por pessoa, caso o aviso não seja feito com no mínimo 72h antes do dia marcado.
- b) não é permitido o uso de equipamentos eletrônicos dentro do restaurante em virtude do receio que haja vazamento de certas técnicas utilizadas pelos chefs do estabelecimento durante a confecção dos pratos.
- c) a assinatura de contratos no ato de se fazer uma reserva é uma prática que se torna cada vez mais comum nos melhores restaurantes norte-americanos.
- d) o restaurante, localizado em Washington, solicita o número do cartão de crédito do cliente para garantir que o pagamento da reserva seja feito antes do dia marcado.
- e) o autor não concorda com a política adotada pelo restaurante Rogue 24 em fazer seus clientes assinarem contratos no ato de se fazer uma reserva.

006 | JFS 2011

Assinale a opção correta:

- a) o vocábulo *patron* (linha 2) equivale semanticamente a *owner*.
- b) o vocábulo *strict* (linha 3) pode ser substituído por *austere*.
- c) o vocábulo *binding* (linhas 5 e 12) pode ser traduzido “insensato”.
- d) a expressão *up to* (linha 24) pode ser substituída por *as far as*.
- e) a expressão *on the hook* (linha 26) significa “na lista negra”.

007 | JFS 2011

A lacuna presente no 6º parágrafo deve ser corretamente preenchida por:

- a) Inasmuch as
- b) Afterwards
- c) After all
- d) Instead
- e) Actually





008 | JFS 2011

As **receitas** do restaurante Rogue 24 devem ser extremamente saborosas.

– Qual o equivalente, em inglês, para o vocábulo em negrito na sentença acima.

- a) Receipts.
- b) Recipes.
- c) Prescriptions.
- d) Guidelines.
- e) Instructions.

**Persuading Leonardo**

Although both Ben Shneiderman's *Leonardo's Laptop: Human Needs and the New Computing Technologies* and B.J. Fogg's *Persuasive Technology: Using Computers to Change What We Think and Do* are written by academics, the books transcend academia to provide a different view of the Internet's potential. Shneiderman prepares the groundwork for what he calls the "new computing," while Fogg describes how to make that computing persuasive.

The idea behind *Leonardo's Laptop* is a consideration of what Leonardo da Vinci would demand from a laptop computer and what he would do with it. To Shneiderman, who is founding director of the Human-Computer Interaction Lab at the University of Maryland, the new computing puts users first. Shneiderman begins with a brief history of computing and computer applications, declaring that, "These founders of the old computing overcame technological limitations to build impressive projects and then turned to producing tools for themselves, giving little thought to the needs of other users." Although not a founder, I admit to being of the old computing generation. I programmed in dead languages such as IBM's 1401 Autocoder and 360 Assembler before progressing to Cobol and RPG. I have now learned Visual Basic and C++, and I can report that there is nothing intrinsic to any of these languages that center a programmer's focus on those who use their applications. The new computing is not about languages but, as Shneiderman suggests, about understanding human activities and human relationships.

With Leonardo as both creator and user, his laptop will enable greater creativity and grander goals. This book goads you with ideas for applications in e-learning, e-business, e-healthcare, and e-government. Each area is built around a framework for technology innovation that Shneiderman calls the "four circles of relationships" and the "four stages of activities." (...)

Although the mental picture of Leonardo with a notebook computer excites the imagination, as a literary device, it does not wear well as the book progresses. Nonetheless, Shneiderman achieves the objective of *Leonardo's Laptop* — creating a foundation for the new computing.

With a new computing application in hand, B.J. Fogg's *Persuasive Technology: Using Computers to Change What We Think and Do* gives you advice on its implementation. To Fogg, who launched Stanford's Persuasive Technology Lab and who holds seven patents in the area of UI\* design, a web site must first be credible to be persuasive. Fogg has coined the term "captology" to describe this branch of the study of computers. From the book's "Introduction:"

Captology focuses on the design, research, and analysis of interactive computing products created for the purpose of changing people's attitudes or behaviors.

It is the computer's ability to provide interactivity that gives its applications an advantage over other forms of media.

*Persuasive Technology* describes three basic roles that computers play: the computer as a tool, as media, and as a social actor. Further, there are seven types of persuasive tools described by Fogg. Such tools persuade by simplifying, tunneling (guiding), customizing, being there at the right time, removing tedium, rewarding after observation, and reinforcing proper behavior. As media, computers can modify behavior by simulating new endeavors. As a social actor, computers persuade through praise. However, no matter the role, to persuade, the application must be credible.

Perhaps the most interesting parts of Fogg's book are the two chapters that discuss the ways in which computer applications destroy their own credibility and what an application or web site must do to be considered, by its users, trustworthy. According to Fogg, a computing device or application is perceived to be credible only if it is first perceived as believable — trustworthiness based on expertise. In brief, an application is trustworthy if it is thought to be fair and unbiased. It is trustworthy if its author or origin is thought to be skilled and knowledgeable. The crux of the issue is that credibility matters.

Both books are thoroughly documented and both are excellent points of departure for a more detailed inquiry into the available material. If both books are taken to heart, using computers and their applications will become enjoyable and satisfying.

\* U.I. - User Interface

D. Wohlbruck, Dr Dobb's Journal, January, 2004.

009 | ITA 2009

Indique o gênero, em inglês, ao qual o texto acima pertence.

- a) summary
- b) review
- c) essay
- d) abstract
- e) report





### Looking for love? Formula isn't online, report says

If you're bemoaning the lack of a Valentine, chances are you've turned to what seem like a gazillion dating websites for help.

Buyer beware, though, caution a team of psychologists who've just published a lengthy report about online dating, now a billion-dollar industry.

"There are sites that will tell you, 'based on decades of scientific research and basic math, we can find your compatible mate for you,'" says lead author Eli Finkel, an associate professor of social psychology at Northwestern University. "That's a pretty tantalizing offer."

The problem, Finkel says, is that these websites have no scientific evidence to back up their claims that they can find your soulmate.

Well of course they don't. Science and romance go together like Demi and Ashton, right?

Actually, Finkel says, scientists have been studying relationships for 80 years or so. And one thing is clear: It's impossible to determine that two people have what it takes to maintain a long-term relationship before they've even met.

Research has shown that three types of information are needed to predict whether a couple will fall in love and stay in love, Finkel says.

One is demographics. It helps if a potential mate is age – and geographically appropriate.

A second, says Finkel: "What are the actual dynamics between two people who have met?"

And last, "What are the life circumstances that affect the couple?" Finkel says. "There's no way they could possibly know that a hurricane or a cancer diagnosis or a sexy coworker is around the corner."

Probably the best-known matchmaking website is eHarmony.com, which charges \$59.95 for a month's subscription. eHarmony asks clients approximately 250 questions about 29 "dimensions of compatibility," ranging from conflict resolution to kindness to ambition. eHarmony's "matching algorithm" is proprietary, so the company did not share it with Finkel and his coauthors.

In a statement, spokeswoman Becky Teraoka said the proof of eHarmony's success is in the numbers. On average, she said, 542 people marry in the U.S. each day as a result of being matched on eHarmony, according to a 2009 study conducted for the website by Harris Interactive.

"eHarmony's matching system is based on years of empirical and clinical research on married couples," Teraoka said. "As part of this work, we have studied what aspects of personality, values and interest, and how pairs match on them, are most predictive of relationship satisfaction."

Finkel isn't convinced. Speed-dating, which he's also studied, can tell prospective mates more about \_\_\_\_\_ than profiles from a website, he says. "The human mind was built to size people up pretty quickly. The human mind was not built to browse a profile and figure out whether somebody is compatible."

If you're looking for love online, Finkel says, your best bet is to save your money and stick with the less-expensive websites in which you browse profiles, as opposed to those that try to make matches for you.

But, warns Finkel, who met his wife the old-fashioned way through a fix-up arranged by their grandmothers, "get offline fairly quickly, because you're never going to be able to figure out from a profile and some emails whether you're compatible with somebody."

Adapted from <http://todayhealth.today.msnbc.msn.com/>

#### 015 | JFS 2012

Os termos **bemoaning** (1º parágrafo), **tantalizing** (3º parágrafo), **ranging** (11º parágrafo) e **fairly** (16º parágrafo) podem ser substituídos, respectivamente, por:

- a) lamenting, fascinating, fluctuating e scantily.
- b) regretting, teasing, varying e pretty.
- c) complaining, charming, wandering e willingly.
- d) weeping for, harassing, stretching e barely.
- e) gloating, taunting, reaching e quite.

#### 016 | JFS 2012

Levando em consideração o contexto, preencha correta e coerentemente a lacuna presente no 14º parágrafo:

- a) each other
- b) one another
- c) themselves
- d) them
- e) everyone

#### 017 | JFS 2012

De acordo com o texto, marque o item correto.

- a) Os sites de relacionamento utilizam eficientes métodos matemáticos para relacionarem os usuários com os parceiros mais possivelmente equivalentes.
- b) Ciência e romance são completamente incompatíveis, daí a ineficiência dos sites de relacionamento.
- c) Os psicólogos que realizaram o estudo feito sobre os sites de relacionamento concluíram que é impossível determinar o grau de compatibilidade entre duas pessoas antes delas se conhecerem pessoalmente.
- d) Os fatores determinantes, utilizados pelos sites de relacionamento, para que duas pessoas se apaixonem e tenham uma união duradoura são idade, proximidade geográfica, dinamismo conjugal e questões circunstanciais.
- e) Eli Finkel e sua equipe não tiveram acesso ao algoritmo utilizado pelo site de relacionamentos eHarmony.



**Extract 1**

**Japan's ship yards remain intact after quake**

Japan's major ship yards escaped the full impact of the March 11 earthquake and tsunami that struck the northeastern coast of the country with full force. An official at the Japan Ship Exporters' Association said the devastating natural disaster "will have no impact on future export ship orders at all". Although several small ship yards in the quake-hit areas were affected, major Japanese ship yards that build large vessels for exports are concentrated in western Japan and remain intact, the official said. Mitsui Engineering & Ship building sustained "slight material damages" in the company's Kasai Center and Chiba Works but did not consider such slight damages would cause serious impact on operations. "The rotational schedule of interruption of power supply due to the earthquake may affect our operation at our works and subsidiaries. However, the degree of the impact is not known now," the company said in a statement. Japanese export ship orders rose for the 15<sup>th</sup> consecutive month in February on a year-on-year basis. Japanese ship builders received orders for 277 export vessels – 259 bulk carriers, 10 oil tankers and eight general cargo vessels – in the April-February period.

Adapted from [www.australianmerchantnavy.com](http://www.australianmerchantnavy.com),  
March 2011

**Extract 2**

**Tsunami Debris Expected on U.S. Shores in 3 Years**

The powerful tsunami triggered by the 9.0 Japanese earthquake destroyed coastal towns near Sendai, washing such things as houses and cars into the ocean. Projections of where this debris might head have been made at the International Pacific Research Center, University of Hawaii at Manoa. What their model predicts about the tsunami debris is that they first spread out eastward from the Japan Coast in the North Pacific Subtropical Gyre. In a year, the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument will see pieces washing up on its shores; in two years, the remaining Hawaiian islands will see some effects; in three years, the plume will reach the US West Coast, dumping debris on Californian beaches and the beaches of British Columbia, Alaska, and Baja California. The debris will then drift into the famous floating junkyard, the North Pacific Garbage Patch, where it will wander around and break into smaller and smaller pieces. In five years, Hawaii shore scan expect to see another barrage of debris that is stronger and longer-lasting than the first one. Much of the debris leaving the North Pacific Garbage Patch ends upon Hawaii's reef sand beaches. These model projections will help to guide clean-up and tracking operations.

Adapted from [www.geog.ucsb.edu](http://www.geog.ucsb.edu),  
April 2011

**018 | EFOMM 2012**

According to the first extract, it is correct to say that:

- a) Japanese ship yards that build large vessels were virtually unharmed by the impact of the tsunami.
- b) all Japanese ship yards are not located on the path of the tsunami.
- c) Japanese ship yards located on the path of the tsunami were slightly affected by the devastating waves.
- d) shipyards in northwestern Japan were the most affected by the earthquake and tsunami.
- e) the earthquake and tsunami will have a big impact on the Japanese ship yard industry over the next decade.

**019 | EFOMM 2012**

Read the following piece from extract 1 "The rotational schedule of interruption of power supply due to the earthquake may affect our operation at our works and subsidiaries." It may be inferred that:

- a) Operations will be greatly affected by the constant interruption of power supply.
- b) The earthquake caused the interruption of power supply without any consequences to the operations.
- c) Some operations are expected to be affected by the interruption of power supply.
- d) Subsidiaries and works will benefit from the power supply due to the earthquake.
- e) Power supply was not affected by the earthquake and operations will continue.

**020 | EFOMM 2012**

According to the following segment from the first extract:

"Japanese export ship orders rose for the 15<sup>th</sup> consecutive month in February on a year-on-year basis."

- a) The information above is collected every 15 months.
- b) The passage investigates the decrease in the number of ship orders.
- c) The figures above were released before the tsunami.
- d) One can tell for sure that Japanese ship orders were decreasing just before the tsunami.
- e) Japanese ship orders have increased for over a year.

**021 | EFOMM 2012**

According to the second extract, the model developed by the International Pacific Research Center intends to:

- a) predict the movement of tsunamis in the ocean.
- b) study the movement of litter in the ocean.
- c) indicate the amount of garbage dumped in the ocean.
- d) collect the Japanese tsunami debris to clean the ocean.
- e) spread the debris in the ocean after the tsunami.





022 | EFOMM 2012

Extract 2 explains that the North Pacific Garbage Patch:

- a) was formed after the Japanese tsunami.
- b) will reach the shores of the US West Coast.
- c) is formed by the garbage dumped on US shores.
- d) is formed by the accumulation of garbage in the ocean.
- e) releases debris that will eventually end up in Baja California.

Wall Street's wild swings last week helped skew both retirement portfolios and mathematical models of the financial markets. After all, a standard Gaussian function — a bell curve — would predict that such extreme dips and rises would be exceedingly rare and not prone to following one after the other on succeeding days.

Gaussian functions might be able to describe the distribution of grades in a big college class, with most students getting, say, B-/C+, and enable you to predict how many students will get A's or fail. But evidently, they do a poor job at explaining steep fluctuations in stock prices, \_\_\_\_\_ (I) some economists and modelers think they are the best tool available to describe financial markets.

So can any math accurately describe market behavior and enable you to beat it? To find out, Scientific American spoke with statistical physicist H. Eugene Stanley of Boston University, a proponent of applying the approaches and concepts of physics to economics.

**Can mathematical models beat markets?**

They haven't yet. Science is about empirical fact. There is no question that optimistic people think they can beat the market, but they don't do it consistently with mathematical models. No model can consistently predict the future. It can't possibly be.

**So what can math predict?**

What you can do is predict the risk of a given event. The risk just means the chance that something bad will happen, for example. That you can do with increasing accuracy because we have more and more data. It's like insurance companies: they cannot tell you when you are going to die, but they can predict the risk that you will die given the right information. You can do the same thing with stocks. If you lose less, you get ahead of those \_\_\_\_\_ (II) lose more.

**Why do economists and "quants" — those who use quantitative analysis to make financial trades — have such faith in their mathematical models then?**

If they're just to reduce risk, then they're very valuable. If you're worried, for example, about the segment of the Chinese economy that deals with steel, you make a model of what that whole market is all about and then you see if we did this what would likely happen. They're right some of the time. It's better than nothing.

But when they have excessive faith in these models, it's not justified. Math starts with assumptions; the real world does not work that way. Economics, which calls itself a science, too often doesn't start with looking at empirical facts in any great detail. Fifteen years ago even the idea of looking at huge amounts of data did not exist. With a limited amount of data, the chance of a rare event is very low, which gave some economists a false sense of security that long-tail events did not exist.

**Why do you argue that financial markets are ruled not by Gaussian functions but by power laws — relations in which the frequency of one event varies as a power of some attribute of that event and are generally more L-shape than bell shape?**

For anything that is random and fluctuating, like a financial market, a Gaussian function is a wonderful way to make a histogram of the outcome. If the things that fluctuate are not correlated at all with \_\_\_\_\_ (III), then it's demonstrable that a Gaussian function is the correct histogram. The catch is: in a financial market, everything is correlated. The proof of that is that if the stock market were Gaussian, then you'd never have a flash crash\*. (...)

Adapted from <http://www.scientificamerican.com/>

\* **The Flash Crash** was a United States stock market crash on May 6, 2010 in which the Dow Jones Industrial Average plunged about 900 points — or about nine percent — only to recover those losses within minutes. (From Wikipedia)

023 | JFS 2011

H. Eugene Stanley:

- a) acredita que a aplicabilidade da função gaussiana para se fazer previsões sobre o comportamento dos mercados financeiros é válida, porém falha.
- b) acredita que o método utilizado pelas companhias de seguro para fazer previsões pode ser aplicado ao mercado financeiro de maneira mais eficiente do que os métodos vigentes.
- c) acredita que a fé depositada pelos economistas, que utilizam a análise quantitativa para fazer transações comerciais, em seus modelos não é justificada.
- d) acredita que a falsa sensação de segurança, sentida pelos economistas, é justificada pela grande quantidade de dados estatísticos que eles costumam coletar sobre os mercados financeiros.
- e) acredita que a aplicação da função gaussiana na análise dos mercados financeiros faria com que o cenário de ocorrer um *flash crash* fosse menos provável.

024 | JFS 2011

As lacunas I, II e III, presentes no texto, devem ser preenchidas, respectivamente, por:

- a) I. although – II. which – III. one another
- b) I. however – II. who – III. each other
- c) I. although – II. who – III. one another
- d) I. however – II. whom – III. each other
- e) I. although – II. whom – III. one another

025 | JFS 2011

De acordo com o texto:

- a) as oscilações do mercado financeiro podem ser comparadas aos altos e baixos que a maioria dos estudantes de ensino médio enfrenta no que diz respeito às notas dos exames avaliativos.
- b) a mais recente crise em Wall Street poderia ter sido prevista se a função gaussiana tivesse sido aplicada corretamente.
- c) uma curva de sino, considerada padrão quando a função gaussiana é aplicada, indica que oscilações no mercado de ações são raras, embora suscetíveis a serem constantes.
- d) há outros métodos, além da função gaussiana, que permitem aos economistas fazer análises dos mercados financeiros.
- e) apenas fórmulas matemáticas e conceitos físicos conseguem descrever o comportamento dos mercados financeiros de maneira precisa.

026 | JFS 2011

Marque o título que melhor contempla o tema do texto.

- a) How to Cope with the Financial Markets' Crisis?
- b) The Stock Markets' Flash Crash
- c) Economy & Mathematics: How to Join Forces and Solve Crises?
- d) The Financial Markets' Mathematical Revolution
- e) Can Math Beat Financial Markets?

When football \_\_\_\_\_ professional in South Africa in 1959, 12 clubs broke from the amateur ranks. However, in the strict days of Apartheid, these pioneers \_\_\_\_\_ whites-only organizations and \_\_\_\_\_ today, all but a few, defunct. One of the survivors is Arcadia from Tshwane/ Pretoria, an outfit that today competes in the amateur ranks and concentrates on junior football.

Adapted from <http://www.fifa.com/worldcup>

027 | AFA 2011

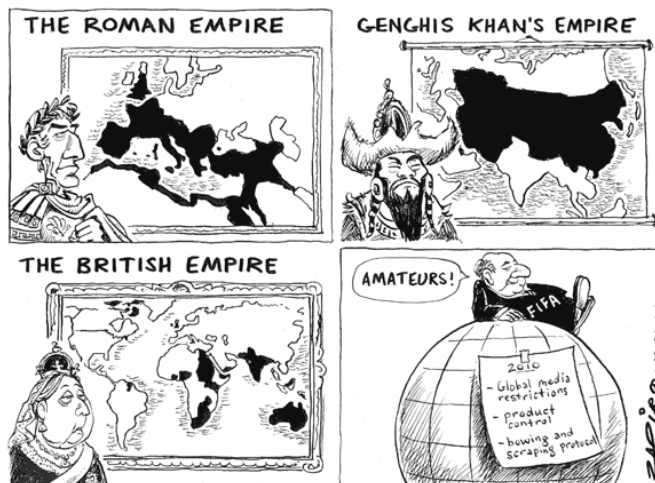
Mark the alternative which completes the gaps from the text correctly.

- a) had gone – have been – were
- b) went – were – are
- c) have been – have been – would be
- d) was – had been – will be

028 | AFA 2011

The text affirms that:

- a) days of Apartheid were extinguished as well as the prejudice against black football players.
- b) the pioneers of profession football in South Africa were basically white.
- c) there are no more organizations (professional or amateur) like the ones from the past.
- d) in early 50's in South Africa there weren't amateur football clubs anymore.



Adapted from [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

029 | AFA 2011

According to the cartoon, FIFA:

- a) pretends to improve the world.
- b) has more ambitious purposes than the others.
- c) wants to have control over the Roman, Genghis Kan's, and British Empires.
- d) mustn't be considered an empire.

With the 2014 World Cup being awarded to Brazil, it could be easily argued that football is going home. Ok, so football originated in Britain and we invented the game but the Brazilians have perfected it. They've taken the game to their hearts and elevated it to the extent that it is a religion to the people. The blue and yellow clad players of Brazil have given us some memorable moments and play the game with a style and rhythm that no other nation on earth seems capable of. The game is played to a samba beat that runs through the heart and soul of the entire country. When they are on song, they are unstoppable and people the world over clamour to see them play. Chances are, if you asked people to name the team they want to see win aside from their own it would be the magicians from Brazil.

Adapted from <http://www.footballworldcupbrazil2014.com/>





Too much TV has been associated with violence, obesity and social isolation. But TV is having a positive impact on the lives of billions worldwide, and as the spread of mobile TV, video cameras and YouTube democratize both access and content, it will become an even greater force for humbling tyrannical governments and tyrannical husbands alike.

*Kenny, a development economist, is the author of a forthcoming book on innovation, ideas and the global standard of living*

Adapted from <http://www.time.com/>

034 | ITA 2011

De acordo com o texto, o argumento que melhor justifica o título *TV Will Save the World* é:

- a) a TV se tornará um meio ainda mais importante para enfraquecer governos e maridos tirânicos.
- b) a TV possibilitará melhoras na educação dos adultos, principalmente no desenvolvimento das habilidades de leitura.
- c) a TV continuará exercendo um impacto positivo nos países em desenvolvimento.
- d) a TV propiciará a diminuição da obesidade, da violência e do isolamento social.
- e) a TV trará melhoras para a vida de mulheres afegãs.

035 | ITA 2011

Sobre a presença da TV no mundo, o texto informa que:

- a) em países em desenvolvimento, haverá mais aparelhos de TV do que pessoas até 2013.
- b) até 2013, mais de 2/3 das famílias, em todo o mundo, terão aparelhos de TV.
- c) depois da queda do Talibã, a TV foi declarada ilegal e poucos afegãos possuem um aparelho.
- d) em 2005, nos países em desenvolvimento, o número de televisores diminuiu drasticamente.
- e) nos países que possuem o maior número de televisores, o acesso à Internet também é proporcionalmente maior.

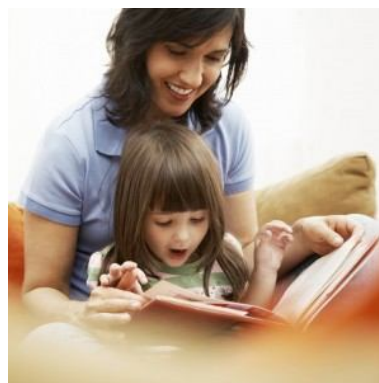
036 | ITA 2011

Segundo o texto, um dos impactos que a TV a cabo trouxe para a vida das mulheres indianas foi que elas:

- a) passaram a gostar de ir ao mercado sem a permissão de seus maridos.
- b) ficaram menos propensas a preferir ter um filho a uma filha.
- c) se mostraram mais dispostas a fazer compras sozinhas.
- d) ainda acham que os maridos têm o direito de agredir suas esposas, apesar de já criticarem esta prática.
- e) não gostam mais de tomar decisões sobre os cuidados com a saúde das crianças.

**Why Urban, Educated Parents Are Turning to DIY Education**

*They raise chickens. They grow vegetables. They knit. Now a new generation of urban parents is even teaching their own kids.*



In the beginning, your kids need you – a lot. They’re attached to your hip, all the time. It might be a month. It might be five years. Then suddenly you are \_\_\_\_\_ (I) to send them off to school for seven hours a day, where they’ll have to cope with life in ways they never had to before. You no longer control what they learn, or how, or with whom.

Unless you decide, like an emerging population of parents in cities across the country, to forgo that age-old rite of passage entirely.

When Tera and Eric Schreiber’s oldest child was about to start kindergarten, the couple toured the \_\_\_\_\_ (II) public elementary school a block away from their home in an **affluent** Seattle neighborhood near the University of Washington. It was “a great neighborhood school,” Tera says. They also applied to a private school, and Daisy was accepted. But in the end they chose a third path: no school at all.

Eric, 38, is a manager at Microsoft. Tera, 39, had already traded a career as a lawyer for one as a nonprofit executive, which allowed her more time with her kids. But “more” turned into “all” when she decided that instead of working, she would homeschool her daughters: Daisy, now 9; Ginger, 7; and Violet, 4.

We think of homeschoolers as evangelicals or off-the-gridders who spend a lot of time at kitchen tables in the countryside. And it’s true that most \_\_\_\_\_ (III) parents do so for moral or religious reasons. But education observers believe that is changing. You only have to go to a downtown Starbucks or art museum in the middle of a weekday to see that a once-unconventional choice “has become newly fashionable,” says Mitchell Stevens, a Stanford professor who wrote *Kingdom of Children*, a history of homeschooling. There are an estimated 300,000 homeschooled children in America’s cities, many of them children of **secular**, highly educated professionals who always figured they’d send their kids to school – until they came to think, Hey, maybe we could do better.



When Laurie Block Spigel, a homeschooling consultant, pulled her kids out of school in New York in the mid-1990s, "I had some of my closest friends and relatives telling me I was ruining my children's lives." Now, she says, "the parents that I meet aren't afraid to talk about it. They're doing this proudly."

Many of these parents feel that city schools – or any schools – don't provide the kind of education they want for their kids. Just as much, though, their choice to homeschool is a more extreme example of a larger modern parenting ethos: that children are individuals, each deserving a uniquely curated \_\_\_\_\_ (IV). That peer influence can be noxious. (Bullying is no longer seen as a harmless rite of passage.) That DIY – be it gardening, knitting, or raising chickens – is something educated urbanites should embrace. That we might create a sense of security in our kids by practicing "attachment parenting," an increasingly popular approach that involves round-the-clock physical contact with children and immediate responses to all their cues.

Even many attachment adherents, though, may have trouble envisioning spending almost all their time with their kids – for 18 years! For Tera Schreiber, it was a natural transition. When you have kept your kids so close, literally – she \_\_\_\_\_ (V) her youngest till Violet was 4 – it can be a shock to send them away.

Tera's kids didn't particularly enjoy day care or preschool. The Schreibers wanted a "gentler system" for Daisy; she was a perfectionist who they thought might worry too much about measuring up. They knew homeschooling families in their neighborhood and envied their easygoing pace and flexibility – late bedtimes, vacations when everyone else is at school or work. Above all, they wanted to preserve, for as long as possible, a certain approach to family.

Several homeschooling moms would first tell me, "I know this sounds selfish," and then say they feared that if their kids were in school, they'd just get the "exhausted leftovers" at the end of the day. Says Rebecca Wald, a Baltimore homeschooler, "Once we had a child and I realized how fun it was to see her discover stuff about the world, I thought, why would I want to let a teacher have all that fun?" (...)

For many of the homeschoolers I met, family is more: the very focus of their lives. And they wouldn't want it any other way. One comfort Tera and Eric Schreiber held on to when they started homeschooling was that if it wasn't working out, they could enroll the girls in school, literally the next day. That developed into an annual reassessment. By now their rhythms are deeply their own; they are embedded in a community they love. And at the college up the road there are plenty of calculus tutors, should they need them one day.

Adapted from <http://www.thedailybeast.com/newsweek/>

### 037 | JFS 2012

Preencha as lacunas I, II, III, IV e V correta e coerentemente:

- a) I. expecting – II. high-achieving – III. homeschooling – IV. upbringing – V. breast-fed
- b) I. expecting – II. highly-achieved – III. homeschooling – IV. upbringing – V. breast-fed
- c) I. expected – II. highly-achieving – III. homeschooled – IV. upbrought – V. breast-feeding
- d) I. expected – II. high-achieving – III. homeschooling – IV. upbringing – V. breast-fed
- e) I. expected – II. high-achieving – III. homeschooled – IV. upbringing – V. breast-feeding

### 038 | JFS 2012

Segundo o texto:

- a) os pais perdem o controle sobre os filhos quando estes começam a frequentar a escola.
- b) o ato de se enviar os filhos para a escola é considerado um ritual completamente ultrapassado.
- c) as pessoas que normalmente optam pela educação fora da escola são evangélicas ou que vivem em áreas isoladas e, portanto, desprovidas de escolas.
- d) é bastante comum encontrar pais que optaram pela educação fora da escola ensinando seus filhos em locadoras de filmes e museus.
- e) o *bullying* está entre as principais causas que têm levado muitos norte-americanos a tirarem seus filhos da escola e educarem-nos em casa.

### 039 | JFS 2012

Marque o item correto.

- a) A educação domiciliar permite que os pais ensinem atividades do dia-a-dia aos filhos.
- b) O fato de se passar o dia todo com os filhos pode ter um lado negativo: a possibilidade de se criar um indivíduo inseguro e despreparado para o convívio em sociedade.
- c) A flexibilidade da educação domiciliar permite às famílias que optam por tal sistema que tenham mais períodos de férias do que as que adotam o método convencional.
- d) Os pais que escolheram a educação domiciliar como forma de ensinar seus filhos são comumente taxados de egoístas.
- e) A criança educada a partir da educação domiciliar precisa ter seu desenvolvimento avaliado anualmente pelos pais.

### 040 | JFS 2012

A opção que descreve a palavra **secular** (5º parágrafo) é:

- a) very old.
- b) not having any connection with religion.
- c) vastly experienced.
- d) upper middle class.
- e) skilled.



041 | JFS 2012

No 3º parágrafo, o vocábulo **affluent** pode ser definido como:

- a) wealthy.
- b) cozy.
- c) developing.
- d) peaceful.
- e) bustling.

**HE MAKES  
FORMULA ONE  
HAPPEN  
WITH ENERGY,  
DRIVE AND VISION.  
SO DO WE.**

Bernie Ecclestone runs the world's most prestigious sport. One reason, five continents, 12 teams and over half a billion fans worldwide. It means compromise is not an option, and it means that speed, teamwork and precision are essential. That's why the man at the top demands the best. And that's why he chose us to be the official \_\_\_\_\_ partner of F1, ensuring that the entire sport is delivered across the globe.

[www.dhl-brandworld.com/F1](http://www.dhl-brandworld.com/F1)

Excellence. Simply delivered.



Adapted from TIME, May 24, 2010

042 | ITA 2011

Assinale a opção que preenche corretamente a lacuna presente no texto e que indica o tipo de serviço ofertado pelo anunciante.

- a) sports
- b) environmental
- c) logistics
- d) finance
- e) economy

043 | ITA 2011

Assinale uma característica, associada à Fórmula 1, que NÃO foi considerada como essencial pelo anunciante.

- a) velocidade
- b) compromisso
- c) precisão
- d) exigência
- e) trabalho em equipe

044 | ITA 2011

Escolha o termo cuja função gramatical e significado se aproximam do vocábulo **drive**, na chamada do anúncio.

- a) comandar
- b) percurso
- c) dirigir
- d) dirigente
- e) determinação

045 | ITA 2011

O texto informa que Bernie Ecclestone:

- a) administra a Fórmula 1.
- b) é um esportista famoso.
- c) é um piloto prestigiado na Fórmula 1.
- d) tem prestígio em todo o mundo.
- e) é um dos diretores da empresa anunciante.



Adapted from <http://www.readingreview.com/>

046 | JFS 2012

Consoante o autor do livro que Charlie Brown está lendo, as crianças são muito **observadoras**. Qual das opções abaixo não contém relação semântica, em inglês, ao vocábulo em negrito?

- a) Watchful.
- b) Perceptive.
- c) Overlooking.
- d) Discerning.
- e) Insightful.



047 | JFS 2012

A mensagem transmitida pela charge denota, em especial:

- a) Incoerência.
- b) Contradição.
- c) Incerteza.
- d) Equívoco.
- e) Afirmação.

048 | JFS 2012

O vocábulo **rather**, no 3º quadrinho, equivale a:

- a) wholly.
- b) fairly.
- c) slightly.
- d) enough.
- e) somewhat.

The history of technology is full of breakthroughs in one field that wound up working wonders in a related one. The 300B vacuum tube, introduced by Western Electric in 1937 to amplify telephone signals, found a far more enduring use as a high-fidelity audio amplifier. The atomic clocks first used in the 1960's by the U.S. military to track Sputnik and later to validate Albert Einstein's relativity theories are now the basis of Global Positioning System. And of course, the magnetron, invented in the 1920's at General Electric and used in radars during World War II, later found itself repurposed as the basis for the microwave oven.

049 | IME 2011

According to the text, what is correct to say?

- a) The 300B vacuum tube is used in car engines to amplify the audio communications systems.
- b) The atomic clocks are now applied to a different device than that of its original idealization.
- c) The history of technology has proved that it may wound humans due to its versatility.
- d) The atomic clocks were used to play song tracks in high fidelity quality.
- e) The Global Positioning System was validated by Albert Einstein's relativity theories.

050 | IME 2011

According to the text, complete the sentence: "The microwave oven..."

- a) relies on the proper function of radars.
- b) and the magnetron were repurposed after their inventions.
- c) is one more example of the technological inventions which have benefited from the innovations generated during the space race.
- d) and radars used during the World War II both count on the magnetron as one of its components.
- e) was first idealized at General Electric.

Soon enough, say some engineers, miniature wireless sensors will be located in spots where it would be inconvenient, to say the least, to change their batteries – inside your body, within the steel and concrete of buildings, in the dangerous innards of chemical plants. But today, even the most robust nodes can be counted on to last only a few years. Ideally, engineers need wireless sensors that can last forever without external power sources or battery changes. According to research presented in December at the International Electron Devices Meeting, in Baltimore, that dream is within reach.

051 | IME 2011

What inconvenience is mentioned in the text?

- a) The fact that batteries are not lifetime loaded.
- b) The spots where wireless sensors are placed nowadays.
- c) The micro size of wireless sensors.
- d) To use wireless sensors inside the body.
- e) That buildings are made of steel and concrete.

052 | IME 2011

What does the sentence "According to research presented in December at the International Electron Devices Meeting, in Baltimore, that dream is within reach." imply about the text?

- a) In December engineers will come out with a solution for the problem.
- b) At the International Electron Devices Meeting dreams are reached.
- c) The International Electron Devices Meeting is the ideal meeting to discuss new versions of wireless sensors.
- d) Engineers at the International Electron Devices Meeting dream about new inventions in the field of wireless sensors.
- e) It will be possible to produce wireless sensors whose batteries won't need to be recharged.

053 | IME 2011

The expression 'to say the least' in the text suggests that:

- a) the situation mentioned may be more than just inconvenient.
- b) there is a list of technological researches that could solve the case presented in the text.
- c) sensors used inside human body are inconvenient.
- d) wireless sensors used within the steel and concrete buildings are a reachable dream.
- e) engineers need a sensor that can last forever without external power sources or battery changes.

054 | JFS 2010

"Many OECD economies are in, or are **on the verge of**, a protracted recession of a magnitude not experienced since the early 1980s," OECD Chief Economist Klaus Schmidt-Hebbel warned.

– The highlighted expression means the same as:



- a) on edge
- b) in the neighborhood of
- c) on the brink of
- d) in the vicinity of
- e) surroundings

Twenty years ago, when Paul McCartney turned 50, he remembers his then-manager pushing the idea of retirement. "It's only right," he was told. "You really don't want to go beyond 50, it's going to get embarrassing." In June, McCartney will be 70 ("I'm never going to believe I'm 70, I don't care what you say," he says. "There's a little cell in my brain that's never going to believe that"), and he still has no plans to stop touring or recording. "You get the argument 'Make way for the young kids,'" he says. "And you think, 'Forget that, let them make way for themselves. If they're better than me, they'll beat me.' Foo Fighters don't have a problem, they're good. They'll do their thing.

"If you're enjoying it, why do something else? And what would you do? Well, a good answer is 'Take more holidays,' which is definitely on the cards, but I don't seem to do that. I love what I do so much that I don't really want to stop. I'm just kind of casually keeping an eye on how I feel, and onstage, it feels like it's always felt. So for the time being, the band's hot, I'm really enjoying myself, still singing like I sang, not experiencing, touch wood, any sort of problems to speak of. If it ain't broke, don't fix it."

It doesn't hurt that his touring schedule has been reduced to shorter, intense bursts in recent years, largely because of his shared-custody arrangement for his eight-year-old, Beatrice. "We don't do the big sloggo tour, we don't do the big U2-Stones go-out-forever thing, and get a bit fed up with it," says McCartney, who's planning some dates for later this year. "What we do now is events and selective dates. Because of my custody situation, I can only do that. At first, we thought, 'Oh, God, is this going to be a problem?' and it's actually turned out to be some kind of a blessing."

He can see himself rocking well into his eighties. "I can imagine it," he says. "As to whether my imagination will come true, I don't know. The last couple of years, I've gotten into guitar – so there's all sorts of little things that crop up that entice you forward, and you go, 'Hmm, I'd like that.'"

I broach the idea of actually dying onstage – would he be into it? He recoils slightly, then smiles. "What kind of question is that? I must say, that's not in my imagination. Rocking on until a grand old age... the only thing would be when it's not pleasant anymore, then it would be 'That's a good time to stop.' But it's way too pleasant at the moment. And it pays. Good gig, man. But I know exactly where you're coming from, though. How long can this go on...?"

Adapted from <http://www.rollingstone.com/>  
– Slightly altered

055 | JFS 2012

No 1º parágrafo do texto, o vocábulo **then**, utilizado na construção **then-manager**, possui relação semântica com qual das seguintes opções?

- a) latter
- b) former
- c) so
- d) late
- e) still

056 | JFS 2012

A expressão **on the cards** (2º parágrafo) é utilizada pelo ex-Beatle Paul McCartney para indicar que ele:

- a) não pensa em tirar férias.
- b) deseja tirar férias mais longas.
- c) considera a idéia de tirar mais férias.
- d) sabe que precisa descansar mais.
- e) pensa em aproveitar mais feriados.

057 | JFS 2012

De acordo com o texto:

- a) Paul McCartney não gosta do fato de estar prestes a completar 70 anos.
- b) Faz 20 anos que Paul pensou pela última vez na hipótese de se aposentar.
- c) A idéia de se aposentar e dedicar-se aos filhos não agrada a McCartney.
- d) O ex-Beatle não teme ser superado pelos artistas mais novos.
- e) Apesar de não gostar do Foo Fighters, McCartney respeita o trabalho da banda.

058 | JFS 2012

Consoante o texto, Paul McCartney:

- a) costuma analisar seu trabalho no palco como forma de se autocriticar.
- b) ao comentar sobre não ter problemas com sua voz, demonstra-se uma pessoa supersticiosa.
- c) apesar de não demonstrar abertamente, lamenta o fato de não poder fazer turnês mais longas em virtude de sua filha mais nova.
- d) planeja continuar tocando mesmo quando estiver um roqueiro "oitentão".
- e) tem medo de estender sua carreira por tanto tempo que acabe por morrer durante uma apresentação.

059 | JFS 2012

He's a desk-bound pen pusher who dreams of trekking through jungles.

– O homem descrito acima:





- a) trabalha em um banco.
- b) é funcionário público.
- c) é um trabalhador de "colarinho branco".
- d) atua na área administrativa.
- e) tem um trabalho enfadonho.

### Our Imaginary, Hotter Selves

*Avatars might serve therapeutic purposes, helping those with social phobia become more confident.*

By Sharon Begley

Anyone who has ever had a bad hair day, when looking like a latter-day Medusa makes you feel cranky and antisocial and plodding, can sympathize with the Oakland Raiders – and not because the players get helmet hair. The Raiders alternated between mostly black and mostly white uniforms, depending on whether they were playing at home or away. Knowing that appearance affects people's mood and outlook, psychologists wondered whether uniform color influenced the Raiders' aggressiveness. Using data from the 1970s and 1980s, they found that the team racked up way more penalty yards – a measure of aggression – when they wore black than when they wore white, for infractions both minor (encroachment) and major (roughing the kicker). The pattern held even when the scientists took into account different conditions and styles of play at home and away. But while the 1988 finding has become a classic in psychology, the explanation remains controversial. Do referees, because of black's cultural baggage, see black-clad players as meaner and badder than those in, say, baby blue? Or does wearing black make players see themselves as tougher and meaner – and therefore cause them to play that way?

Jeremy Bailenson and Nick Yee of Stanford University had this and other classic studies in mind when they started wondering about the effect of being able to alter one's appearance. They weren't going to study wardrobe choices, however. Their quarry is avatars, digital representations of players in such games as Second Life. "Your physical appearance changes how people treat you," says Bailenson. "But independent of that, when you perceive yourself in a certain way, you act differently." He and Yee call it "the Proteus effect," after the shape-changing Greek god. The effect of appearance on behavior, they find, carries over from the virtual world to the real one, with intriguing consequences. (...)

Adapted from <http://www.newsweek.com>.  
Acesso em 5/6/2010.

### 060 | ITA 2011

De acordo com o título e o subtítulo do texto, avatares:

- a) proporcionam efeitos terapêuticos e ajudam a prevenir doenças como a fobia social.
- b) são versões imaginárias e mais atraentes de nós mesmos.
- c) são mais confiáveis e, por isso, não despertam fobias.
- d) têm uma proposta de entretenimento, que torna as pessoas mais sociáveis.
- e) são mais confiáveis do que algumas propostas terapêuticas disponíveis em nossa sociedade.

### 061 | ITA 2011

Assinale a opção CORRETA.

- a) Os estudiosos da Universidade de Stanford não consideraram, em seus experimentos, a descoberta realizada em 1988, cuja explicação ainda é controversa.
- b) Psicólogos ainda questionam se, de fato, a aparência afeta o humor e opinião das pessoas.
- c) Jeremy Bailenson e Nick Yee afirmam que a aparência transforma o modo como as pessoas nos tratam e disso depende a maneira como percebemos a nós mesmos.
- d) A aparência física afeta o comportamento das pessoas e traz consequências para o mundo real e não apenas para o virtual.
- e) O foco dos estudiosos está no figurino dos avatares e no modo como isso afeta a agressividade dos jogadores.

### 062 | ITA 2011

Assinale a opção em que o referente do pronome está INCORRETO.

- a) *they* (linha 10) em *they found that – raiders*
- b) *they* (linha 11) em *they wore black – raiders*
- c) *those* (linha 19) em *than those in, say, baby blue? – players*
- d) *them* (linha 21) em *cause them to play – players*
- e) *Their* (linha 27) em *their quarry – Bailenson and Yee's*

### 063 | ITA 2011

*A measure of aggression* (linha 11), *encroachment* (linha 13), *roughing the kicker* (linha 13) e *digital representations of players* (linhas 27/28) têm, respectivamente, valor semântico de:

- a) exemplificação – explicação – exemplificação – explicação
- b) explicação – exemplificação – explicação – explicação
- c) explicação – exemplificação – exemplificação – exemplificação
- d) explicação – exemplificação – exemplificação – explicação
- e) exemplificação – explicação – explicação – exemplificação

**Cezanne Becomes Priciest Painting Ever**



The Bridgeman Art Library / Getty Images

Not so fast, David Choe — you can no longer call your Facebook murals the most expensive work of art, because Qatar has come to the rescue. The oil-rich country has bought Paul Cezanne's painting *The Card Players* for more than \$250 million, making it by far the highest price ever paid for a work of art. Up until this point, the most expensive painting ever sold was a Jackson Pollock for \$140 million in the frenzied pre-recession year of 2006, and in recent days the graffiti artist David Choe was reportedly given Facebook stock options for decorating the company's murals in 2005 that cost mere thousands then but will now be worth some \$200 million after the social-network giant goes public. But Cezanne's small, quietly somber work beats them all — there are four other *Card Players* in the world, and they are at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Musée d'Orsay in Paris, the Courtauld in London, and the Barnes Foundation in Philadelphia.

Adapted from <http://www.thedailybeast.com/>

**064 | JFS 2012**

De acordo com o texto:

- a) os quadros do artista David Choe eram considerados os mais valiosos do mundo, até a venda de um Cézanne por 250 milhões de dólares para um magnata do Qatar.
- b) o autor do texto, ao comentar que "o Qatar veio ao resgate", demonstra sua aversão às obras de David Choe.
- c) antes do quadro *The Card Players* ser vendido por 250 milhões de dólares, a obra mais cara da história era um Pollock, pintado em 2006.
- d) o quadro *The Card Players* é tão apreciado pela comunidade artística que possui réplicas para exposição permanente, espalhadas por museus nos Estados Unidos e na Europa.
- e) o artista David Choe foi pago pelos seus serviços ao Facebook em ações, hoje avaliadas em 200 milhões de dólares.

**065 | JFS 2012**

Qual dos seguintes pares de adjetivos pode formar o grau superlativo da mesma forma que **the most expensive** e **the highest**, respectivamente?

- a) lavish – handsome
- b) active – useful
- c) famous – boring
- d) tired – acid
- e) eager – complex

A collaboration \_\_\_\_\_ Google and 17 of the world's top art galleries and museums, including the National Gallery and Tate Britain in the UK, the Google Art Project takes the Street View approach into the gallery.

With Google Art Project, users can wander around 17 of the world's top galleries and museums and view 1,061 artworks. There are also 17 special gigapixel images – one for each participating institution's most treasured piece, allowing viewers to zoom right in to brush-stroke levels of detail.

Over the past 18 months, a Google team has been zipping around the likes of the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam and the Palace of Versailles using trolley mounted cameras to photograph corridors and galleries. Users can explore each gallery from room to room or create their own collections of masterpieces.

Adapted from <http://www.creativereview.co.uk/>

**066 | JFS 2012**

A lacuna presente no 1º parágrafo deve ser preenchida por:

- a) between.
- b) among.
- c) through.
- d) over.
- e) amidst.

**067 | JFS 2012**

Sobre o texto, qual dos itens abaixo pode ser considerado correto?

- a) A Google, a National Gallery e o Tate Britain estão à frente de um projeto que visa divulgar, via internet, o acervo de 17 dos principais museus do mundo.
- b) O Google Art Project permite que o usuário veja fotos, de extrema qualidade, de mais de mil obras-de-arte.
- c) Através do GAP, é possível ver detalhes de determinadas obras, como as pinceladas de um quadro, por exemplo.
- d) O GAP, que levou um ano e meio para ser concluído, permite que o usuário visite os principais museus de cada região do mundo.
- e) As câmeras utilizadas pela equipe do GAP eram tão pesadas que precisaram ser carregadas por carrinhos.

068 | JFS 2012

Qual dos seguintes verbos, retirados do texto, pode ser sinônimo de **to stroll**?

- a) To take.
- b) To approach.
- c) To wander.
- d) To zip.
- e) To explore.



Adapted from <http://cyberextazy.files.wordpress.com/>

069 | JFS 2012

Analise as seguintes asserções:

- I. O computador analisou o passado estudantil do rapaz sem curiosidade pessoal alguma.
- II. O gosto musical do rapaz é considerado de baixa qualidade pelo computador.
- III. O computador utilizou-se de avançadas equações matemáticas para deduzir em que época o rapaz havia se formado.
- IV. O rapaz tem vergonha de certas bandas que costumava ouvir nos anos 90.

– Agora, assinale a alternativa correta:

- a) Há apenas um item certo.
- b) Há apenas dois itens certos.
- c) Todos os itens estão certos.
- d) Todos os itens estão errados.
- e) Dos itens ímpares, apenas um está certo.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 2010.

**Newsweek Article: Bullying and Empathy**  
(Kate Altman, M.S.)



Newsweek offers an article on how schools are using empathy-training programs in an effort to reduce bullying in schools: <http://www.newsweek.com/2010/12/15/can-schools-teach-kids-not-to-bully.html>

The effective\_\_\_\_\_ of such programs is unclear at this point, and experts are divided on whether it makes more sense to offer the programs to young children (elementary school age) or older children (middle school age) (both, is probably the answer). High school kids are simply difficult to reach logistically, since they all have different schedules all day. Unsurprisingly, some experts have found that the most important component to empathy training is to include the parents.

In assessing these programs and the broader issues of empathy-training and bullying, there are multiple factors to consider and no clear answers. First of all, empathy is one of the most difficult and least-understood skills we can develop – adults and kids alike. Empathy is the process of viewing and understanding the world through another's experience, and it is often confused with sympathy, which is, essentially, compassion and lacks the "walking in another's shoes component" (which is not to say it is not an admirable trait, it's just different from empathy). Developmentally, children may not be able to truly understand and practice empathy until they are closer to the pre-teen years, but introducing the concept early and often is a good primer for its later development.

Another big question to consider: are programs focused on empathy simply band-aids on much larger, more systemic problems? Why are kids bullying other kids in the first place? What family issues, societal issues, educational issues, are contributing to the need/urge to humiliate and attack other children for some sort of personal gain and satisfaction? My guess is that for many kids, participating in a brief (or even a few brief) empathy-skills seminars simply is not enough, and will not get at the root(s) of the problem(s), no matter how young they are when the programs begin.



I'm not saying that the programs are not a good idea. I imagine that they have a lot of benefits and could especially help kids who would not necessarily be bullies themselves, but may have quietly stood by while witnessing bullying, to become more confident about standing up to/reporting bullies. However, to truly reduce bullying, society and schools need to find ways to identify and work with aggressive children and their families from a young age — to troubleshoot factors (from not having basic needs met, to divorce, to models of aggression in the home, etc.) that contribute to triggering aggressive behavior. Such an approach would be expensive and time-consuming and would command a lot of schools' resources, but it is hard to imagine a more lightweight approach being nearly as effective.

070 | ITA 2012

Para estar adequada ao contexto em que aparece, a palavra **effective** (linha 1), deve ser acrescida de:

- a) fully.
- b) by.
- c) ness.
- d) ful.
- e) lessly.

071 | ITA 2012

A opção que descreve a palavra **empathy** é:

- a) essentially compassion.
- b) walking in another's shoes.
- c) an admirable trait.
- d) a band-aid on more systemic problems.
- e) societal and educational issues.

072 | ITA 2012

Segundo o texto:

- a) é difícil incluir os alunos de ensino médio nos *empathy training programs*, por serem mais velhos e demandarem uma abordagem diferenciada.
- b) o componente mais importante na empatia é a relação familiar.
- c) *simpatia* está estritamente relacionada à *empatia*.
- d) é inútil trabalhar o conceito de empatia anteriormente à pré-adolescência.
- e) há, provavelmente, fatores mais determinantes para a prática de *bullying* do que a falta de empatia.

073 | JFS 2012

"All right, everyone, we're not here to talk shop. Let's have a good time." We are not here to:

- a) fight.
- b) make a scene.
- c) waste time.
- d) talk about business.
- e) listen to tall stories.

Australia's hybrid shark reveals evolution in action

By John Roach



Hybrid sharks have been discovered swimming in the waters off Australia's east coast. The finding may be driven by climate change, a research team says, suggesting such discoveries could be more common in the future.

The hybridization is between the Australian black tip shark which favors tropical waters and the larger, common black tip shark, which favors sub-tropical and temperate waters.

While the distribution for the genetically distinct species overlaps along the northern and eastern Australian coastline, the finding that they mated and produced offspring is unprecedented, according to the discovery team from the University of Queensland.

"To actually find something like this and prove it genetically is unprecedented," Bob Hueter, director of the Center for Shark Research at the Mote Marine Laboratory in Sarasota, Florida, told me Tuesday.

Hueter was not involved with the research, though one of the scientists responsible for the discovery used to work in his lab, which he said lends the finding credibility. The finding is based on genetic testing and body measurements and reported December 2011 in the journal *Conservation Genetics*.

The team identified 57 of the hybrids from five locations spanning 1,250 miles along the Australian coast.

"Wild hybrids are usually hard to find, so detecting hybrids and their offspring is extraordinary," Jennifer Ovenden, an expert in genetics of fisheries species and team member, said in a news release.

The hybridization could be an adaptation to climate change, the team noted, allowing the tropical Australian black tip shark to live in the cooler, sub-tropical waters.

It could also be a technique to survive in over-fished waters, speculated Hueter. As fisheries are depleted, hybridization is a way to keep reproducing.

"In a sense, it is catching evolution in action," he told me.

Adapted from <http://futureoftech.msnbc.msn.com/>







\_\_\_\_\_, she believes, it will be the relatively small things that people do that will have the biggest impact: "Hummer sales, thank heaven, are dropping since gas prices have gone up, and hybrid [car] sales have gone up. It's that type of stuff."

Adapted from <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/>  
– with small alterations

078 | JFS 2012

Consoante o texto, a questão da mudança climática é um assunto:

- a) controverso.
- b) polêmico.
- c) delicado.
- d) ultrapassado.
- e) cansativo.

079 | JFS 2012

Os vocábulos em negrito no texto podem ser substituídos respectivamente por:

- a) endure – reckon – warning – terrific
- b) survive – rate – enforcing – gruesome
- c) manage – figure out – menacing – serious
- d) thrive – estimate – scaring – grave
- e) deal – survey – urging – sudden

080 | JFS 2012

A lacuna presente no último parágrafo do texto deve ser corretamente preenchida por:

- a) Afterwards
- b) Moreover
- c) Although
- d) At the end
- e) In the end

081 | JFS 2012

Após a leitura do texto, é correto afirmar que:

- a) a quantidade de espécies de animais que precisaram mudar de seu habitat natural em busca de condições melhores de vida é imensurável.
- b) existem muitos documentos que afirmam que as mudanças comportamentais de certas espécies de animais são sem precedentes.
- c) a cada cem anos, a temperatura média do planeta Terra aumenta em torno de 1%, e as regiões que mais podem sofrer as consequências desse aumento são as áreas litorâneas.
- d) a raça humana também poderá sofrer as consequências do aquecimento global, em especial os habitantes das áreas mais pobres do planeta.
- e) seria necessário eliminar a poluição imediatamente para que a temperatura da Terra não aumentasse acima das previsões nos próximos 100 anos.

From the Amazon to the Himalayas, ten of the world's greatest natural wonders face destruction if the climate continues to warm at the current rate, warns WWF.

Released ahead of the International Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC's) Second Working Group Report, a WWF briefing – Saving the world's natural wonders from climate change – reports on how the devastating impacts of global warming are damaging some of the world's greatest natural wonders.

They include the: Amazon; Great Barrier Reef and other coral reefs; Chihuahua Desert in Mexico and the US; hawksbill turtles in the Caribbean; Valdivian temperate rainforests in Chile; tigers and people in the Indian Sundarbans; Upper Yangtze River in China; wild salmon in the Bering Sea; melting glaciers in the Himalayas; and East African coastal forests.

"While we continue to pressure governments to make meaningful cuts in heat-trapping greenhouse gas emissions, we are also working on adaptation strategies to offer protection to some of the world's natural wonders as well as the livelihoods of the people who live there," said Dr. Lara Hansen, Chief Scientist of WWF's Global Climate Change Programme.

"We are trying to buy people and nature time, as actions to stop the root cause of climate change are taken."

Faced with water shortages along the Yangtze River, WWF is working in China with the government and local authorities to help communities best adapt to climate change impacts. This includes developing a climate witness project in the Yangtze River basin so that people affected by climate change can speak for themselves.

In the Valdivian forests of Chile and Argentina, the global conservation organization is working with local partners to reduce forest fires and adjust conservation plans to ensure that resistant forests – where 3,000-year-old trees are found – can be protected.

"From [I] turtles to [II] tigers, from [III] desert of Chihuahua to [IV] great Amazon – all these wonders of nature are at risk from warming temperatures," stressed Dr. Hansen. "While adaptation to changing climate can save some, only drastic action by governments to reduce emissions can hope to stop their complete destruction."

Adapted from <http://www.panda.org/>

082 | JFS 2009

Marque o título que melhor contempla o tema do texto.

- a) Natural Wonders Feel the Heat
- b) How WWF Can Save the World
- c) Is It Hot? It Will Even Get Hotter and Hotter
- d) How to Cope with the Global Warming?
- e) The Main Consequences of the Global Warming



083 | JFS 2009

Complete as lacunas presentes no último parágrafo do texto utilizando (ou omitindo) o artigo definido.

- a) the – the – \* – the
- b) the – \* – \* – the
- c) \* – \* – the – the
- d) \* – the – \* – \*
- e) \* – the – \* – the

084 | JFS 2012

No excerto “if the climate continues to warm at the current rate, warns WWF”, extraído do 1º parágrafo, os vocábulos **warm** e **warn** têm entre si uma relação de:

- a) sinonímia.
- b) antonímia.
- c) polissemia.
- d) paronímia.
- e) hiperonímia.

085 | IME 2012

When I qualified as a military engineer, the wise old colonel who gave me my insignias said: “When you get to the front line, you will feel fear, but remember this: never fear the enemy, never fear the danger, only fear letting down those who have gone before you.”

– Which of the following comments could follow the previous scene?

- a) And that is what leaders call loneliness: its first aspect is that it is something that one really feels in times of crisis, when the sky is falling in around you and you are the only one who can make a decision as long as you are the first in command.
- b) And that is what leaders call humor: it is one of the things that I set great store by. A little bit of humor at a time of crisis often just lifts the mood and gets you focused on something else.
- c) And that is what leaders call heritage: the sense of not just doing a job in the here and now, you belonging to something that’s got a fantastic foundation, and you feel responsible for its future.
- d) And that is what leaders call adaptability: it takes very different qualities to command a platoon at war, which is a tactical activity, and run a major change program in a large organization, which has to do with a more strategic leadership.
- e) And that is what leaders call delegation: delegators have a huge responsibility in terms of judging the capability and competence of the people that they are giving the jobs to.

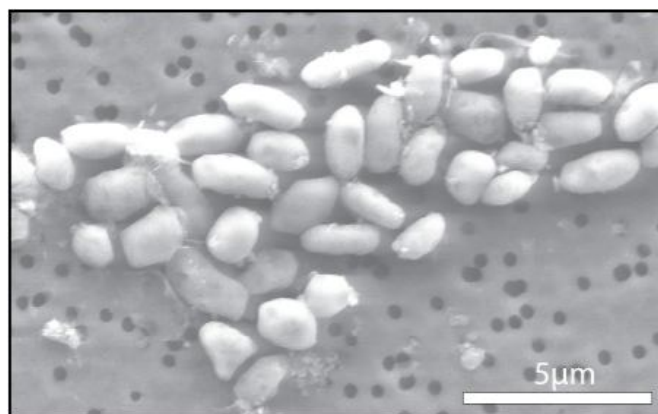
Torrential rain broke briefly on January 23<sup>rd</sup> 2010. Nevertheless, 33 stalwarts of the Military Institute of Engineering kept on gathering and reminiscing.

086 | IME 2012

What can be understood by the passage?

- a) In spite of the tempest, the gathering took place as planned.
- b) The torrential rain expected happened to pour lightly.
- c) Due to torrential rain just 33 people showed up.
- d) Heavy rains disturbed the meeting.
- e) The purpose of the gathering was observing the rain while telling of past experiences.

**NASA-Funded Research Discovers Life Built with Toxic Chemical**



NASA-funded astrobiology research has changed the fundamental knowledge about what comprises all known life on Earth.

Researchers conducting tests in the harsh environment of Mono Lake in California have discovered the first known microorganism on Earth able to thrive and reproduce using the toxic chemical arsenic. The microorganism substitutes arsenic for phosphorus in its cell components.

“The definition of life has just expanded,” said Ed Weiler, NASA’s associate administrator for the Science Mission Directorate at the agency’s Headquarters in Washington. “As we pursue our efforts to seek signs of life in the solar system, we have to think more broadly, more diversely and consider life as we do not know it.”

This finding of an alternative biochemistry makeup will alter biology textbooks and expand the scope of the search for life beyond Earth. The research is published in this week’s edition of Science Express.

Carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus and sulfur are the six basic building blocks of all known forms of life on Earth. Phosphorus is part of the chemical backbone of DNA and RNA, the structures that carry genetic instructions for life, and is considered an essential element for all living cells.



Phosphorus is a central component of the energy-carrying molecule in all cells (adenosine triphosphate) and also the phospholipids that form all cell membranes. Arsenic, which is chemically similar to phosphorus, is poisonous for most life on Earth. Arsenic disrupts metabolic pathways \_\_\_\_\_ chemically it behaves similarly to phosphate.

"We know that some microbes can breathe arsenic, but what we've found is a microbe doing something new – building parts of itself out of arsenic," said Felisa Wolfe-Simon, a NASA Astrobiology Research Fellow in residence at the U.S. Geological Survey in Menlo Park, Calif., and the research team's lead scientist. "If something here on Earth can do something so unexpected, what else can life do that we haven't seen yet?"

The newly discovered microbe, strain GFAJ-1, is a member of a common group of bacteria, the Gammaproteobacteria. In the laboratory, the researchers successfully grew microbes from the lake on a diet that was very lean on phosphorus, but included generous helpings of arsenic. When researchers removed the phosphorus and replaced it with arsenic the microbes continued to grow. Subsequent analyses indicated that the arsenic was being used to produce the building blocks of new GFAJ-1 cells.

The key issue the researchers investigated was when the microbe was grown on arsenic did the arsenic actually become incorporated into the organisms' vital biochemical machinery, such as DNA, proteins and the cell membranes. A variety of sophisticated laboratory techniques was used to determine where the arsenic was incorporated.

The team chose to explore Mono Lake because of its unusual chemistry, especially its high salinity, high alkalinity, and high levels of arsenic. This chemistry is in part a result of Mono Lake's isolation from its sources of fresh water for 50 years.

The results of this study will inform ongoing research in many areas, including the study of Earth's evolution, organic chemistry, biogeochemical cycles, disease mitigation and Earth system research. These findings also will open up new frontiers in microbiology and other areas of research.

"The idea of alternative biochemistries for life is common in science fiction," said Carl Pilcher, director of the NASA Astrobiology Institute at the agency's Ames Research Center in Moffett Field, Calif. "Until now a life form using arsenic as a building block was only theoretical, but now we know such life exists in Mono Lake." (...)

Adapted from <http://www.nasa.gov/>

087 | JFS 2011

It can be inferred from the text that:

- a) a new form of life from outer space was discovered in Mono Lake, California, by NASA researchers.
- b) despite arsenic is poisonous, it is perfectly common some living organisms using it to reproduce themselves.
- c) the new microorganism has stretched the definition about what encompasses life on Earth.
- d) the concept of life has changed widely after the discovery of the new form of life.
- e) in order to keep searching life in the solar system, scientists must look for it first on Earth.

088 | JFS 2011

Which of the following options fills in the gap in the 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph of the text?

- a) because
- b) despite
- c) whether
- d) hence
- e) thus

089 | JFS 2011

Judge the following items:

- I. The new microorganism is the only microbe on Earth that is able to cope with arsenic.
- II. It is possible that life can do things scientists have not contemplated yet.
- III. GFAJ-1, a breed of the Gammaproteobacteria, is capable of incorporating the element arsenic in its proteins.

– Now, Mark the correct option:

- a) Only item I is correct.
- b) Only item II is correct.
- c) Only item III is correct.
- d) Only items I and II are correct.
- e) Only items II and III are correct.

090 | JFS 2011

Judge the following items:

- I. The scientists are still investigating the very moment arsenic was incorporated by the microorganism.
- II. Mono Lake's salinity, alkalinity and arsenic levels increased 50 years ago.
- III. Not only microbiology but also other scientific fields shall be benefited with the discovery.

– Now, Mark the correct option:

- a) Only item I is correct.
- b) Only item II is correct.
- c) Only item III is correct.
- d) Only items I and II are correct.
- e) Only items I and III are correct.

091 | JFS 2011

In the sentence "Researchers **conducting** tests in the **harsh** environment of Mono Lake in California have discovered the first known microorganism on Earth able to **thrive** and reproduce using the toxic chemical arsenic", extracted from the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, the words in bold can be replaced, respectively, by:

- a) realizing – smooth – get on
- b) carrying out – strict – develop
- c) attaining – sharp – rise
- d) leading – rough – wear out
- e) handling – mild – grow

092 | JFS 2011

Which of the following words can be turned into the plural form in the same way as **bacteria**?

- a) Campus
- b) Encyclopedia.
- c) Criterion.
- d) Radius.
- e) Stadium.

093 | JFS 2011

In the sentence "Arsenic, which is chemically similar to phosphorus, is poisonous for most life on Earth", extracted from the 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph, the Relative Pronoun **which**:

- a) is correct, but can be replaced by *that*.
- b) is correct and cannot be replaced.
- c) is correct, but can be replaced by *what*.
- d) is incorrect and must be replaced by *that*.
- e) is incorrect and must be replaced by *what*.

094 | JFS 2011

In the sentence "the researchers successfully grew microbes from the lake on a diet that was very lean on phosphorus", also taken from the 8<sup>th</sup> paragraph, the word **lean** can be replaced by:

- a) rich.
- b) fat.
- c) plump.
- d) bare.
- e) flat.

095 | JFS 2011

In the sentence "the arsenic was being used to produce the **building** blocks of new **GFAJ-1** cells", extracted from the 8<sup>th</sup> paragraph, the words in bold are, respectively:

- a) adjective – adjective
- b) verb – adjective
- c) adjective – noun
- d) verb – noun
- e) adverb – adjective

Sticky Fingers

By Olivia Judson



In 1905, two brothers, Alfred and Albert Stratton, were found guilty of murdering a shopkeeper and his wife in Deptford, a town outside London. The evidence? A thumbprint at the scene of the crime. The brothers were hanged.

The Stratton trial was the first time in Western jurisprudence that fingerprint evidence had been presented in a murder case. As such, it was a triumph for Charles Darwin's cousin Francis Galton. Galton had spent years collecting fingerprints, studying and classifying their patterns of loops, arches, and whorls. It was he who had not just speculated, but demonstrated that fingerprints are a reliable way of telling one person from another, and persuaded the police that they could be used to solve crimes.

Up to that point, fingerprints had been used not as a means to identify criminals, but as a way for you to prove that you were you and not someone else. The ancient Babylonians sometimes impressed fingerprints on clay tablets that recorded business transactions, and centuries ago the Chinese made use of thumbprints on clay seals. In India in the nineteenth century, a fingerprint took the place of a signature for people who were illiterate and could not, therefore, sign their names. The first use of fingerprints by "officialdom" didn't come until the 1860s, when William Herschel, a magistrate for the British colonial administration in India, realized that fingerprints could be used as a means of identification when people came to collect their pensions. The person collecting the pension would give a print, which would be compared to a print on file; in that way, fingerprints could be used to prevent identity fraud.

In instituting this, Herschel made the assumption that individuals have unique fingerprints; the fact that it was actually so remained to be proved. That proof was provided by Galton, who demonstrated statistically that the odds of two people having the same fingerprints are vanishingly remote. He also – using prints sent to him by Herschel – confirmed Herschel's observation that fingerprints do not change with age, a crucial feature if they were to be a reliable form of identification. And Galton began to develop a method for cataloging fingerprints, so that police could file fingerprints by type and quickly compare any two sets. (A full-fledged cataloging system, based on Galton's, was subsequently developed by Edward Richard Henry, who had served as inspector general of police in Bengal; the finger print classification system came to be known as the "Henry System.") In short, Galton laid the groundwork for the police to begin to build a usable fingerprint database.

096 | FGV 2009

According to the information in the article, Alfred and Albert Stratton:



- a) worked with the police to develop the use of fingerprints to solve a murder.
- b) found the fingerprints of a shopkeeper and his wife murdered near London.
- c) admitted that they had murdered a shopkeeper and his wife near London.
- d) were the first people to be convicted of murder because of fingerprint evidence.
- e) were the first people to use fingerprints to prove that a murder had been committed.

097 | FGV 2009

Which of the following probably best explains the importance of Francis Galton?

- a) He was the first person to collect and use fingerprint samples on a systematic basis.
- b) He was the first person to show that each person's fingerprints are unique and therefore can be used to help solve crimes.
- c) He was the first person to use fingerprints as a reliable means of identification.
- d) He was the person who found the thumbprint that the police used to convict Alfred and Albert Stratton of murder.
- e) In helping to investigate a murder near London, he proved that a thumbprint at the scene of the crime belonged to one of the Stratton brothers.

098 | FGV 2009

According to the information in the article:

- a) in India in the nineteenth century, an illiterate person could give his fingerprint instead of his signature.
- b) in the nineteenth century, India's knowledge of fingerprints was more advanced than China's.
- c) to facilitate commerce between their countries in the nineteenth century, the Indians and the Chinese used fingerprints to register cross-border business transactions.
- d) the Indian intelligentsia in the nineteenth century used fingerprints instead of signatures to identify themselves.
- e) for Indians in the nineteenth century, giving your fingerprint instead of signing your name was considered a disgrace.

099 | FGV 2009

According to the article, in the 1860s William Herschel:

- a) became chief magistrate for the British colonial pension administration in India.
- b) set up a fingerprint-identification system in colonial India to prevent fraud when people received their retirement money.
- c) decided that Indians must leave a signature when they collected their pensions from the British colonial administration.
- d) restructured India's colonial pension system.
- e) made it impossible for illiterate Indians to defraud the British colonial administration in India.

100 | FGV 2009

In paragraph 4, **this** in the phrase "In instituting this..." most likely refers to:

- a) a pension system for British civil servants in colonial India.
- b) the use of fingerprints in identifying known criminals.
- c) are structuring of fingerprint-identification techniques.
- d) fingerprint identification to prevent dishonesty in the pension system.
- e) a strengthening of pension laws in British colonial India.

101 | FGV 2009

According to the information in the article:

- a) William Herschel believed that no fingerprint is the same as any other fingerprint, but he never proved it.
- b) William Herschel developed modern police fingerprinting techniques.
- c) William Herschel was unaware of the great importance of fingerprints in solving crimes.
- d) William Herschel's work in India proved that each fingerprint is unique.
- e) William Herschel's use of fingerprint identification eliminated fraud in the British colonial administration in India.

102 | FGV 2009

Which of the following probably best describes the "crucial feature" mentioned in paragraph 4?

- a) Fingerprints can be an important part of police investigations.
- b) Each person's fingerprints are unique.
- c) As the years pass, a person's fingerprints remain the same.
- d) It is possible to collect and catalog fingerprints.
- e) Only identical twins can have identical fingerprints.

103 | FGV 2009

With respect to the information in the article, which of the following is not true about Francis Galton?

- a) He was related to Charles Darwin.
- b) His fingerprint research took years.
- c) In his fingerprint work he received help from William Herschel.
- d) He verified the existence of important fingerprint characteristics.
- e) His fingerprint cataloging system is an important part of police work around the world.

104 | JFS 2010

President Barack Obama has approved a significant troop increase for Afghanistan, Pentagon officials said Tuesday. The new troop deployment is expected to include 8,000 Marines from Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, as well as 4,000 additional Army troops from Fort Lewis, Washington.





- a) there are two different verb tenses.
- b) there is no auxiliary verb.
- c) there are only regular verbs.
- e) there are only irregular verb.
- d) there is only one verb tense.

**Assessing the Afghan war: Guess what? We aren't winning**



So, America, remember the Vietnam War? Because the war in Afghanistan just gave me a bad case of déjà vu.

On Wednesday, The Times' Ken Dilanian and David S. Cloud reported:

*The U.S. intelligence community says in a secret new assessment that the war in Afghanistan is mired in stalemate, and warns that security gains from an increase in American troops have been undercut by pervasive corruption, incompetent governance and Taliban fighters operating from neighboring Pakistan, according to U.S. officials.*

Could someone please tell me how in the world we've let this happen? Why is it that the best and the brightest keep getting Americans killed for nothing?

The British got run out of Afghanistan in the 19th century. The Soviets got run out of Afghanistan in the 20th century. Yet we've allowed ourselves to get stuck there?

And according to the classified National Intelligence Estimate completed last month and cited by The Times' reporters, things aren't likely to improve: In a section looking at future scenarios, the NIE also asserts that the Afghan government in Kabul may not be able to survive as the U.S. steadily pulls out its troops and reduces military and civilian assistance.

The costs? Cover your eyes: Some in Congress and the Obama administration are concerned that the bleak assessment suggests little progress was made in the last year. During that time, the U.S. has suffered more than 400 military fatalities and spent more than \$100 billion. As of Wednesday, 1,873 Americans had been killed in Afghanistan since U.S. forces invaded in late 2001, according to the website [icasualties.org](http://icasualties.org).

In 2001 and 2002, when the George W. Bush administration launched the war in retaliation for the 9/11 attacks, 51 U.S. soldiers died. Imagine if we'd had the good sense to declare victory then and get out?

Instead, we've doubled down on a bad bet. The result? Steadily rising casualties, with 499 killed in 2010 and 418 last year.

Now you might say that's not so bad, really, compared with the Vietnam War, in (I) more than 58,000 Americans were killed.

Sure. Try telling that to the families of the dead.

Tell that to the family of Lance Cpl. Donald Hogan. The San Clemente native and Tesoro High School graduate is to be awarded the Navy Cross next week. What did he do? In August 2009, while on patrol in Helmand province, he spotted an explosive device and hurled himself into the body of a fellow Marine to protect him and others (II) the blast.

This California hero died saving others. I'm sure his family is proud. I'm also sure they'd rather have him home, safe. Some will say that if we leave now, the sacrifices of Hogan and others will have been in vain. But I say we can't afford any more such tragic sacrifices for a lost cause.

We can't do much about Afghanistan now. President Obama says we'll be out by 2014. Good. Hopefully he sticks to that plan. And hopefully a Republican hawk doesn't become president.

But we need to make sure there aren't any more Afghanistans. And to do that, everyone in this country needs to have some skin in this game.

We need a military draft. We need to make sure that all of America's sons and daughters are subject to combat duty.

That way, the next time war fever hits, we'll be sure that everyone has caught cold before we go into battle.

It's time to put a stop to politicians doing the deciding while only a few do the dying.

Adapted from <http://opinion.latimes.com/>

**105 | JFS 2012**

Qual dos vocábulos a seguir, extraídos do texto, não pode ser considerado um falso cognato?

- a) reported (2º parágrafo)
- b) assessment (3º parágrafo)
- c) officials (3º parágrafo)
- d) classified (6º parágrafo)
- e) casualties (9º parágrafo)

**106 | JFS 2012**

Assinale a opção que preenche corretamente a lacuna (I) presente no 10º parágrafo do texto.

- a) what
- b) which
- c) that
- d) whose
- e) where

107 | JFS 2012

Assinale a opção que preenche corretamente a lacuna (II) presente no 12º parágrafo do texto.

- a) during
- b) off
- c) by
- d) of
- e) from

108 | JFS 2012

Assinale a opção correta.

- a) A sensação de déjà vu, mencionada pelo autor no 1º parágrafo do texto, dá-se em virtude da guerra do Afeganistão desenrolar-se de maneira bastante semelhante à do Vietnã.
- b) O 3º parágrafo, extraído da revista Time, apresenta um parecer oficial sobre as causas e consequências da guerra do Afeganistão.
- c) É possível que com o início do processo de retirada das tropas do Afeganistão, o governo local não consiga minimizar os problemas provocados pela guerra naquele país.
- d) O autor afirma que apesar do número de mortes na guerra do Vietnã ter sido muito maior ao da guerra do Afeganistão, esta causou um impacto mais significativo nas famílias norte-americanas que perderam seus filhos em combate do que aquela.
- e) Apesar de orgulhosa, a família do ansejada Donald Hogan preferiria tê-lo vivo a tê-lo enterrado como herói de guerra.

109 | JFS 2012

As perguntas feitas pelo autor ao longo do texto:

- a) indicam que ele possui muitas dúvidas sobre o desenrolar dos eventos da guerra do Afeganistão.
- b) levam o leitor a refletir sobre qual o desfecho mais provável para a guerra do Afeganistão.
- c) foram utilizadas como recurso para levar o leitor a uma reflexão mais específica sobre determinados aspectos da guerra do Afeganistão.
- d) representam as principais dúvidas da população estadunidense, de um modo geral, acerca dos conflitos no Afeganistão.
- e) induzem o leitor a uma interpretação mais ampla sobre o desenrolar da guerra do Afeganistão.

110 | JFS 2012

A sentença **Yet we've allowed ourselves to get stuck there?**, extraída do 5º parágrafo, apresenta uma idéia de:

- a) causa.
- b) consequência.
- c) condição.
- d) contraste.
- e) concessão.



Adapted from <http://4.bp.blogspot.com/>

111 | JFS 2012

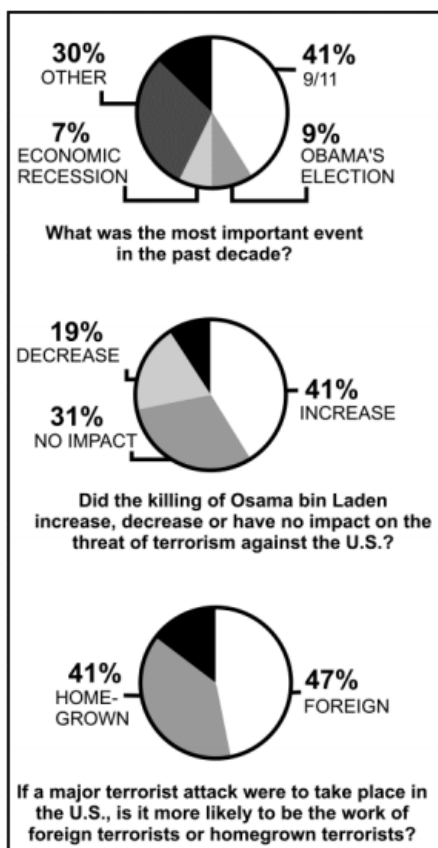
Consoante a imagem:

- a) o Presidente dos Estados Unidos, Barack Obama, dedicou uma linha direta para que os soldados em combate pudessem ter acesso a ele no caso de uma eventual necessidade.
- b) o fato de o Presidente Barack Obama ter visitado um país normalmente tão neutro como a Dinamarca pode indicar que ele está em busca de mais apoio para os projetos dos Estados Unidos junto à comunidade externa.
- c) a visita de Barack Obama à Dinamarca foi realizada com o intuito de se conseguir reforços para a guerra do Afeganistão.
- d) os soldados aguardam instruções diretas da Casa Branca para saber quais os procedimentos que devem ser realizados em combate.
- e) apesar de indisponível no momento da ligação, o Presidente Obama tem o costume de comunicar-se diretamente com os soldados norte-americanos em combate.

JUST 10 YEARS INTO A NEW CENTURY, MORE THAN TWO-thirds of the country sees the past decade as a period of decline for the U.S., according to a new TIME/Aspen Ideas Festival poll that probed Americans on the decade since the tragic events of Sept. 11, 2001. Osama bin Laden is dead and al-Qaeda seriously weakened, but the impact of the 9/11 attacks and the decisions that followed have, in the view of most Americans, put the U.S. in a tailspin that the country has been unable to shake during two administrations and almost 10 years of trying.

ACCORDING TO THE POLL, ONLY 6% OF MORE THAN 2,000 Americans believe the country has completely recovered from the events of 9/11. Some of this pessimism can be tied to fears of more terrorist attacks. Despite the death of bin Laden, most Americans think another terrorist attack in the U.S. is likely.





Adapted from Time, July 11, 2011.

112 | FUVEST 2012

A pesquisa descrita no texto mostrou que a maioria dos norte-americanos:

- a) está satisfeita com as respostas dos EUA aos ataques de 11 de setembro de 2001.
- b) avalia a última década nos EUA de forma desfavorável.
- c) pede ao governo ações mais efetivas de combate ao terrorismo.
- d) acredita que, desde os ataques de 11 de setembro de 2001, o governo conseguiu melhorar sua imagem.
- e) espera que o país supere, completamente, o trauma dos ataques de 11 de setembro de 2001.

113 | FUVEST 2012

A sequência "most Americans think another terrorist attack in the U.S. is likely" significa que, para a maioria dos norte-americanos, outro ataque terrorista nos EUA é:

- a) iminente.
- b) muito temido.
- c) impensável.
- d) provável.
- e) uma incógnita.

114 | FUVEST 2012

Com base nos gráficos que acompanham o texto, é correto afirmar que, para os norte-americanos:

- a) o evento de 11 de setembro de 2001 é mais significativo que outros eventos ocorridos na última década.
- b) a morte de Osama bin Laden reduz o receio de novos ataques terroristas contra os EUA.
- c) o governo de Obama é avaliado com pessimismo e descrédito, hoje.
- d) o risco de um ataque praticado por terroristas internos é maior que o de um ataque praticado por terroristas externos.
- e) a recessão econômica tem relação com os ataques e as ameaças sofridos pelos EUA.

Although robots have made great strides in manufacturing, where tasks are repetitive, they are still no match for humans, who can grasp things and move about effortlessly in the physical world.

Designing a robot to mimic the basic capabilities of motion and perception would be revolutionary, researchers say, with applications stretching from care for the elderly to returning overseas manufacturing operations to the United States (albeit with fewer workers).



Yet the challenges remain immense, far higher than artificial intelligence obstacles like speaking and hearing. "All these problems where you want to duplicate something biology does, such as perception, touch, planning or grasping, turn out to be hard in fundamental ways," said Gary Bradski, a vision specialist at Willow Garage, a robot development company based in Silicon Valley. "It's always surprising, because humans can do so much effortlessly."

Adapted from <http://www.nytimes.com>, July 11, 2011.

115 | FUVEST 2012

Segundo o texto, um grande desafio da robótica é:

- a) não desistir da criação de robôs que falem e entendam o que ouvem.
- b) melhorar a capacidade dos robôs para a execução de tarefas repetitivas.
- c) não tentar igualar as habilidades dos robôs às dos seres humanos.
- d) voltar a fabricar robôs que possam ser comercializados pela indústria norte-americana.
- e) projetar um robô que imite as habilidades básicas de movimento e percepção dos seres humanos.

116 | FUVEST 2012

De acordo com o texto, o especialista Gary Bradski afirma que:

- a) a sua empresa projetou um robô com capacidade de percepção.
- b) os robôs já estão bem mais desenvolvidos, atualmente.
- c) a construção de robôs que reproduzam capacidades biológicas é difícil.
- d) as pessoas podem ser beneficiadas por robôs com capacidade de planejamento.
- e) a habilidade das pessoas em operar robôs sofisticados é surpreendente.

**Gorillaz give away their new album made on an iPad**



Gorillaz, the cartoon-styled supergroup renowned for breaking new ground in the worlds of music and technology, have notched up another claim to fame.

The band that headlined this year's Glastonbury festival today released *The Fall*, an album that can be downloaded free and was largely produced using only an iPad. "I've never been someone who's embraced technology particularly," frontman Damon Albarn told a New Zealand TV station this month, shortly after announcing that Gorillaz would stop playing live in their current format. "I've always tried to keep true to my roots, which was just a four-track and a guitar, but I got given an iPad and I suddenly found myself in a position where I could make quite a sonically sophisticated record in my hotel room."

Albarn, who led the Britpop revolution with Blur, has called *The Fall* a love letter to America. "I used to be very baffled by this place, and I guess I still am in some ways. But right now, with all that's going on, this is a good place to be."

The album was made available to fans who opened the final door of a virtual Advent calendar on the band's website. It can also be accessed as a stream on Gorillaz.com, while a physical release of the record is planned for the new year.

While the 42-year-old Albarn made use of 20 applications on his new tablet device to create the album, traditionalists will be reassured to learn that a **handful** of conventional instruments were also employed. Mick Jones contributes guitar on one track, while Paul Simonon – his **erstwhile** bandmate in the Clash, now a Gorillaz **stalwart** – chips in with bass on another.

Gorillaz are not the first major band to release an album **free** via the internet. Radiohead put out *In Rainbows* as a digital download in 2007 employing an "honesty box" scheme. But experts suggest Gorillaz are at the vanguard in recognising how the business model of popular music is changing, with fans able to play games, become an exclusive member of its fan club and buy limited-edition artwork all on the website. (...)

Adapted from <http://www.guardian.co.uk/>

117 | JFS 2011

O texto informa que Damon Albarn:

- a) foi de encontro às suas influências musicais ao produzir *The Fall* em um iPad.
- b) fez parte de uma banda britânica chamada Blur.
- c) produziu um álbum inteiro do Gorillaz usando apenas um iPad.
- d) apesar de ser britânico, dedicou o novo álbum do Gorillaz aos Estados Unidos.
- e) produziu o álbum *The Fall* no quarto do hotel onde estava hospedado.

118 | JFS 2011

Analise as asserções a seguir:

- I. O Gorillaz foi a atração principal do festival de Glastonbury de 2010.
- II. O Gorillaz adotará um novo formato antes de voltar a se apresentar ao vivo.
- III. O Gorillaz disponibilizou o álbum *The Fall* para download gratuito no site oficial da banda.

– Agora, assinale a opção certa:

- a) apenas a I está correta.
- b) apenas a II está correta.
- c) apenas a III está correta.
- d) apenas a I e a II estão corretas.
- e) apenas a I e a III estão corretas

119 | JFS 2011

Analise as asserções a seguir:

- I. No 1º parágrafo, **notch up** equivale semanticamente a **achieve**.
- II. No 5º parágrafo, **erstwhile** significa o mesmo que **former**.
- III. Ainda no 5º parágrafo, **stalwart** pode ser substituído por **partisan**.

– Agora, assinale a opção certa:

- a) apenas a I está correta.
- b) apenas a I e a II estão corretas.
- c) apenas a I e a III estão corretas.
- d) apenas a II e a III estão corretas.
- e) todas estão corretas.

120 | JFS 2011

Assinale a opção CORRETA.

- a) Músicos tradicionalistas criticaram a maneira como o novo álbum do Gorillaz foi produzido.
- b) A forma como o Gorillaz disponibilizou o download do álbum *The Fall* segue o mesmo modelo criado pelo Radiohead.
- c) As vendas do álbum *In Rainbows* foram muito melhores do que as do *The Fall*.
- d) Mick Jones e Paul Simonon já haviam tocado juntos antes em outra banda antes de participarem do Gorillaz.
- e) Através do Gorillaz.com, o usuário que se tornar membro do fã clube da banda poderá divertir-se com jogos on-line e comprar conteúdos exclusivos.

121 | JFS 2011

Qual das sentenças a seguir, extraídas do texto, não se encontra na voz passiva?

- a) ...an album that can be downloaded free and was largely produced using only an iPad.
- b) ... but I got given an iPad and I suddenly found myself in a position where I could make quite a sonically sophisticated record in my hotel room.
- c) I used to be very baffled by this place, and I guess I still am in some ways.
- d) The album was made available to fans who opened the final door of a virtual Advent calendar on the band's website.
- e) It can also be accessed as a stream on Gorillaz.com, while a physical release of the record is planned for the new year.

122 | JFS 2011

Read the following lyrics.

*Our whole universe was in a hot, dense state  
Then nearly 14 billion years ago expansion started... Wait!  
The Earth began to cool  
The autotrophs began to drool,  
Neanderthals developed tools  
We built the Wall  
We built the pyramids  
Math, Science, History, unraveling the mystery  
That all started with a big bang  
Bang!*

– It is correct to say that:

- a) the Simple Past, predominantly used along the text, can be replaced by the Past Perfect without changing the context.
- b) *unraveling* (line 8) and *disclosing* are interchangeable.
- c) the verb *to drool* (line 4) means the same as *to pour*.
- d) the relative pronoun *that* (line 9) can be substituted by *which*.
- e) the words *whole* (line 1) and *all* (line 9) are synonyms.

**Blow your diet? Blame your brain**

Low-fat labels and encouraging exercise can backfire

By Linda Carroll | msnbc.com contributor



Getty Images stock

Ever make a resolution to go out and exercise and end up grabbing a gooey chocolate cupcake instead?

No matter how good our intentions are, sometimes it seems like our stomachs are out to sabotage us. Scientists are now starting to understand why this happens.

As it turns out, the issue is often not insatiable stomachs, but diet-undermining brain chemistry. At labs around the country, researchers are finding that our brains behave in just the opposite way we would expect them to when it comes to diet and exercise.

Researchers recently discovered that public service announcements exhorting the fat and flabby among us to get more exercise might have an unfortunate and unexpected side effect: They can inspire people to eat more, according to a study published in the journal *Obesity*.

To learn a little more about the impact of campaigns designed to get couch potatoes moving, scientists from the University of Illinois rounded up 53 college students and asked them to judge a series of posters promoting exercise. After they rated the exercise posters, the students were then asked to evaluate some raisins. They were told they could eat as many raisins as they needed to make the evaluation.

The researchers then ran the same experiment but substituted posters that promoted goals such as joining a group or togetherness for the exercise posters. Again the students were asked to rate some raisins after scoring the posters. The students scarfed down more raisins after scrutinizing posters that promoted exercise than after looking over the other set of posters.



Study author Delores Albarracin, a professor of psychiatry at the university, suspects that the exercise posters simply inspired the students to do something — and because food was available, eating became the thing to do. What this means, she says, is that we need to be careful about when and where we encourage people to work out. We shouldn't be showing ads touting the benefits of exercise when people are sitting in front of the TV with a bag of chips in their hands.

The study brings up the intriguing possibility that these ads could be doing more harm than good if they're not targeted correctly, says Dr. Louis Aronne, clinical professor of medicine and director of the Comprehensive Weight Control Program at the New York-Presbyterian Hospital/Weill Cornell Medical Center. (...)

Adapted from <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/30702871/>

### 123 | JFS 2010

The study described in the text shows that:

- a) the more a person eats, the fatter he/she becomes.
- b) workout ads can lead a person to eat more.
- c) diet and exercise make the brain work harder.
- d) the most famous diets show no side effects.
- e) no diet can make a person get slimmer in short term.

### 124 | JFS 2011

The college students who participated in the study:

- a) ate more raisins after analyzing the posters that promoted exercise.
- b) ate more raisins after analyzing the posters that promoted goals such as joining a group.
- c) ate more raisins after analyzing the posters that promoted togetherness.
- d) stopped eating raisins after the results of the research were released.
- e) stopped working out after the results of the research were released.

### Shipping industry faces new risks, says Allianz.

Increasing ship sizes, human error and the challenge of shipping in arctic waters are among the biggest risks facing the modern maritime industry, according to Allianz Global Corporate and Speciality.

The challenge of shipping in arctic waters is among the biggest challenges facing the modern maritime industry, the report said.

Marking 100 years since the sinking of Titanic, the insurers yesterday published a report which noted that, while the world commercial shipping fleet has trebled to over 100,000 vessels over that period, overall shipping loss rates have declined significantly. In 1912, they were one ship per 100 per year; in 2009 they had fallen to one ship per 670 per year.

Despite this, Safety and shipping 1912-2012: from Titanic to Costa Concordia, based on research from Cardiff University, said the industry faced several key challenges. These include the growing trend to 'super-size' ships and cost pressures which are forcing ship-owners to source crews from emerging economies where training standards can be inconsistent.

Other emerging risks include reduced crew numbers, which can compromise safety and encourage human error, increasing bureaucracy on board ships and the increased threat of piracy in Somalia and elsewhere. The emergence of 'ice shipping' and its associated navigational and environmental complications also poses a risk, the report said.

Dr Sven Gerhard, AGCS's global product leader for hull & marine liabilities, said the industry needed to address the new risks facing them proactively.

'For example, ultra-large ships pose challenges for insurers due to their sheer size and value, while others raise concerns on structural integrity and failure. While scale alone does not make these ships riskier, the increased sizes introduce specific risks that need to be addressed, such as salvage and recovery considerations and emergency handling,' he said.

AGCS noted that, despite hundreds of years of improvements in safety, human error remained a challenge. According to the report, over 75% of marine losses can be attributed to a wide range of 'human error' factors, including fatigue, inadequate risk management and competitive pressures, as well as potential deficiencies in training and crewing levels.

Dr Gerhard said: 'As technological improvements reduce risk, so does the weakest link in the system – the human factor – become more important. This is where the industry should focus most closely, so that best practice risk management and a culture of safety becomes second nature across the world fleet.'

Allianz did, however, note that major accidents have often been the catalysts for key changes in maritime industry safety. In light of this, Dr Gerhard said the Costa Concordia disaster earlier this year was likely to be 'no different', regardless of the outcome of investigations into the incident itself.

The Actuary Newsdesk: Nick Mann 27/Mar 2012

### 125 | EFOMM 2013

According to Allianz Global Corporate and Speciality, the maritime industry has been facing emerging risks, the odd one out is:

- a) Incorrect decisions or improper lack of action aboard.
- b) Crew numbers have been thriving.
- c) Ultra large vessels are on the increase
- d) Robbery on the high seas.
- e) Red tape on board ships.





126 | EFOMM 2013

In line 31: '(...) facing them proactively.', is the same as:

- a) complying with the rules of safety.
- b) keeping track of risks.
- c) foreseeing difficulties.
- d) putting off decisions.
- e) making deals.

127 | EFOMM 2013

What can be inferred from the text?

- a) Technology is the sole solution for casualties at sea.
- b) Improper lack of action is still a defiance.
- c) Ultra large vessels are not hazardous to navigation.
- d) Maritime industry has been collapsing.
- e) Mishaps seldom happen at sea.

**The Bookstore's Last Stand**

\*Barnes & Noble is the largest book retailer in the United States.

(...) No one expects Barnes & Noble\* to disappear overnight. The worry is that it might slowly wither as more readers embrace e-books. What if all those store shelves vanished, and Barnes & Noble became little more than a cafe and a digital connection point? Such fears came to the fore in early January, when the company projected that it would lose even more money this year than Wall Street had expected. Its share price promptly tumbled 17 percent that day.

Lurking behind all of this is Amazon.com, the dominant force in books online and the company that sets teeth on edge in publishing. From their perches in Midtown Manhattan, many publishing executives, editors and publicists view Amazon as the enemy — an adversary that, if unchecked, could threaten their industry and their livelihoods.

Like many struggling businesses, book publishers are cutting costs and trimming work forces. Yes, electronic books are booming, sometimes profitably, but not many publishers want e-books to dominate print books. Amazon's chief executive, Jeffrey P. Bezos, wants to cut out the middleman — that is, traditional publishers — by publishing e-books directly.

Which is why Barnes & Noble, once viewed as the brutal capitalist of the book trade, now seems so crucial to that industry's future. Sure, you can buy bestsellers at Walmart and potboilers at the supermarket. But in many locales, Barnes & Noble is the only retailer offering a wide selection of books. If something were to happen to Barnes & Noble, if it were merely to scale back its ambitions, Amazon could become even more powerful and — well, the very thought makes publishers queasy. (...)

Adapted from <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/29/>

128 | IME 2013

According to the passage, it is WRONG to say that:

- a) Barnes & Noble will not disappear overnight.
- b) E-books represent a real menace to traditional bookstores.
- c) There is a chance Amazon will dominate the book market in the future.
- d) Book publishers are confident they will make more money by publishing e-books directly through Amazon.
- e) Barnes & Noble projected that they will have a bad financial year.

129 | IME 2013

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- a) Book publishers do not need to struggle in the business world because traditional bookstores are in jeopardy.
- b) It is likely Amazon will publish e-books directly, without the need of a traditional publisher, in the future.
- c) Electronic books are scarce nowadays because people do not read enough.
- d) Publishers are struggling because e-books can be sold in bookstores.
- e) Publishers might disappear after the fusion of Barnes & Noble and Amazon.

**5 Ways To Turn Fear Into Fuel**

Editor's note: This is a guest post from Jonathan Fields, author of *Uncertainty: Turning Fear and Doubt Into Fuel for Brilliance*.

Uncertainty. It's a terrifying word.

Living with it, dangling over your head like the sword of Damocles, day in day out, is enough to send anyone spiraling into a state of anxiety, fear and paralysis.

Like it or not, though, uncertainty is the new normal. We live in a time where the world is in a state of constant, long-term flux. And, that's not all. If you want to spend your time on the planet not just getting-by, but consistently creating art, experiences, businesses and lives that truly matter, you'll need to proactively seek out, invite and even deliberately amplify uncertainty. Because the other side of uncertainty is opportunity.

Nothing great was ever created by waiting around for someone to tell you it's all going to be okay or for perfect information to drop from the sky. Doesn't happen that way. Great work requires you to act in the face of uncertainty, to live in the question long enough for your true potential to emerge. There is no alternative.

When you find the strength to act in the face of uncertainty, you till the soil of genius.

Problem is, that kills most people. It leads to unease, anxiety, fear and doubt on a level that snuffs out most genuinely meaningful and potentially revolutionary endeavors before they even see the light of day. Not because they wouldn't have succeeded, but because you never equipped yourself to handle and even harness the emotional energy of the journey.

But, what if it didn't have to be that way?

What if there was a way to turn the fear, anxiety and self-doubt that rides along with acting in the face of uncertainty – the head-to-toe butterflies – into fuel for brilliance?

Turns out, there is. Your ability to lean into the unknown isn't so much about luck or genetics, rather it's something entirely trainable. I've spent the past few years interviewing world-class creators across a wide range of fields and pouring over research that spans neuroscience, decision-theory, psychology, creativity and business.

Through this work, a collection of patterns, practices and strategies have emerged that not only turbocharge insight, creativity, innovation and problem-solving, but also help ameliorate so much of the suffering so often associated with the pursuit of any creative quest.

Adapted from <http://zenhabits.net/fearfuel>

### 130 | ITA 2013

De acordo com a ideia central do texto, a incerteza

- a) é comum nos dias de hoje e leva a um estado de ansiedade e medo paralisante.
- b) é normal nos dias de hoje e impede o desenvolvimento das potencialidades.
- c) é normal nos dias de hoje mas também pode proporcionar oportunidades.
- d) embora natural nos dias de hoje, pode até levar à morte.
- e) embora seja objeto de estudo de diversas áreas de conhecimento, nenhuma desenvolveu mecanismos para sua total superação.

### 131 | ITA 2013

No trecho "Problem is, that kills most people" (linha 21), o pronome relativo **that** refere-se a:

- a) falta de alternativas.
- b) longos questionamentos.
- c) dificuldade para agir diante da incerteza.
- d) incapacidade de descobrir o verdadeiro potencial.
- e) falta de informações precisas.

### 132 | ITA 2013

Escolha a opção que apresenta a mesma ideia da afirmação a seguir: "Your ability to lean into the unknown isn't so much about luck or genetics, rather it's something entirely trainable" (linhas 33-34).

- a) Your ability to deal with the unknown isn't a matter of genetics but luck.
- b) Your ability to deal with the unknown has nothing to do with genetics or luck but training.
- c) Your ability to deal with the unknown rather than being simply about genetics is equally a matter of luck and training.
- d) Your ability to deal with the unknown, instead of being simply a matter of luck and genetics, is mainly something trainable.
- e) Your ability to deal with the unknown, instead of being entirely trainable, is mainly a matter of luck and genetics.

### 133 | ITA 2013

A expressão **The head-to-toe butterflies** (linha 31), no contexto em que se insere, significa:

- a) incertezas que confundem a mente.
- b) autoquestionamentos que imobilizam o corpo da cabeça aos pés.
- c) aflições que acabam interferindo no bom funcionamento do organismo.
- d) sensação de formigamento nas extremidades do corpo.
- e) medos e ansios que dão a sensação de "frio na barriga".

### 134 | ITA 2013

Assinale a afirmação correta.

- a) "day in day out" (linha 3) equivale a *every other day*.
- b) "getting-by" (linha 8) equivale à expressão: *vir ao mundo a passeio*.
- c) "seek out [...] uncertainty" (linha 10) opõe-se a *seek out opportunity*.
- d) A palavra "handle" (linha 26) pode ser entendida por *evitar*.
- e) "pouring over" (linha 37) pode ser substituído por *making*.

### 135 | ITA 2013

No contexto em que se insere, a afirmação "turns out, there is" (linha 33) pode ser entendida como:

- a) é possível transformar medo e ansiedade em algo construtivo.
- b) o medo e a ansiedade levam à inação.
- c) a incerteza transforma o medo em ansiedade e dúvida.
- d) temores estão geralmente associados à incerteza.
- e) há um caminho no qual temores e incertezas andam juntos.

### 136 | ITA 2013

Na linha 5, "Like it or not":

- a) refere-se à espada de Damocles.
- b) significa sendo ou não sendo como descrito no texto.
- c) refere-se à normalidade da incerteza nos dias atuais.
- d) significa goste disso ou não goste.
- e) refere-se aos sentimentos desencadeados pela incerteza.





Nassim Nicholas Taleb has little tolerance for, well, a lot of things. But, as his latest book demonstrates, he holds a particular grievance against the mediocre, the safe middle ground, and most forms of moderation.

True to form, *Antifragile: Things that Gain From Disorder*, is a work of non-fiction that trades in extremes — a book that, in complete \_\_\_\_\_ (I), offers thoughts on everything from the philosophy of Seneca and the structure of the Swiss government to the value of procrastination and the limits of academic research. (...)

Taleb meanders between these and many other \_\_\_\_\_ (II) topics in the service of an impressively straightforward point: some things like volatility and some things hate it.

More specifically, his aim is to introduce a new concept he believes has been absent from our discussions of nearly all human endeavor, one called antifragility. Fragile things — a crystal champagne flute, for instance, or a house of cards — are hurt by stress, \_\_\_\_\_ (III), and uncertainty. Antifragile things, meanwhile, are strengthened by it — just as Medusa grows stronger and more \_\_\_\_\_ (IV) with every decapitation.

Taleb maintains that living things and complex systems are all antifragile to some degree. Our bodies, for the most part, thrive as a result of regular interaction with stressors in the environment just as “firms become weak during long periods of steady prosperity devoid of setbacks” and “[s]mall forest fires periodically cleanse the system of the most flammable material, so these do not have the opportunity to accumulate.” The process of biological evolution, technological progress, and economic growth all rely on some sort of messy, undirected trial-and-error process that is fueled by regular exposure to uncertainty. We insulate ourselves from such natural volatility at our own peril. (...)

For all of Taleb’s obvious \_\_\_\_\_ (V), *Antifragile* is, in part, an exploration of how little we understand, and how much suffering arises from overestimating the firmness with which we grasp the universe we inhabit. “There are secrets to our world,” he writes, “that only practice can reveal, and no opinion or analysis will ever capture in full.” It might be more appropriate, then, to see *Antifragile* as a paean to intellectual modesty — a characteristic that, strangely enough, nobody is likely to ascribe to Taleb anytime soon.

Adapted from <http://www.thedailybeast.com/>

### 137 | JFS 2012

O texto anterior pode ser classificado, em inglês, como:

- a) a synopsis.
- b) a review.
- c) a criticism.
- d) a summary.
- e) an essay.

### 138 | JFS 2012

As lacunas presentes no texto devem ser preenchidas respectivamente por:

- a) (I) earnestness – (II) far-flung – (III) randomness – (IV) multiheaded – (V) self-assuredness
- b) (I) earnestsome – (II) far-flung – (III) randomed – (IV) multiheaded – (V) self-assuredness
- c) (I) earnestness – (II) far-flinged – (III) randomness – (IV) multiheading – (V) self-assuredment
- d) (I) earnestment – (II) far-flinged – (III) randomment – (IV) multiheading – (V) self-assuredness
- e) (I) earnestnessomeness – (II) far-flinged – (III) randomness – (IV) multiheaded – (V) self-assuredment

### 139 | JFS 2012

Após ler o texto, pode-se corretamente afirmar que Nassim Nicholas Taleb:

- a) pode ser considerado uma pessoa impaciente e imediatista, cuja inquietação faz com que ele questione o status quo do sistema.
- b) não tolera a forma mediocre e apática através da qual a sociedade contemporânea lida com as questões cotidianas.
- c) afirma que a volatilidade se faz necessária até mesmo em situações em que ela, normalmente, não é aplicada.
- d) levanta a hipótese de que o comodismo com o qual certas questões são tratadas atrapalha a evolução e o crescimento da sociedade.
- e) acredita que as coisas anti-frágeis têm a capacidade de evoluir mesmo diante de situações adversas.

### 140 | JFS 2012

Considere os seguintes fragmentos do texto:

- (I) *some things like volatility and some things hate it* (3º parágrafo)
- (II) *a crystal champagne flute* (4º parágrafo)
- (III) *Our bodies* (5º parágrafo)
- (IV) *how much suffering arises from overestimating the firmness with which we grasp the universe we inhabit* (6º parágrafo)

– Agora, marque o item que apresenta o valor semântico de cada um desses fragmentos.

- a) explicação – exemplificação – exemplificação – retificação
- b) elucidação – exemplificação – exemplificação – ratificação
- c) elucidação – exemplificação – exemplificação – explicação
- d) exemplificação – elucidação – explicação – retificação
- e) explicação – elucidação – explicação – ratificação



141 | JFS 2012

A sentença **firms become weak during long periods of steady prosperity devoid of setbacks** (5º parágrafo) significa:

- a) firmas tornam-se fracas depois de extensos períodos de forte prosperidade devido aos imprevistos.
- b) firmas tornam-se fracas durante longos períodos de constante prosperidade devido aos infortúnios.
- c) fortes tornam-se fracas durante extensos períodos de prosperidade estável devido aos percalços.
- d) firmas enfraquecem durante longos períodos de crescente desenvolvimento por causa de reveses.
- e) firmas tornam-se fracas durante longos períodos de crescimento estável desprovido de contratempos.

**Analyze an advertisement**

Not all advertisements make perfect sense. Not all of them promote or imply acceptance of social values that everyone would agree are what we should hope for, in an enlightened and civilized society. Some advertisements appear to degrade our images of ourselves, our language, and appear to move the emphasis of interaction in our society to (even more) consumerism. There may even be a dark, seamy, or seedy side to advertising. This is hardly surprising, as our society is indeed a consumer society, and it is highly capitalistic in the simplest sense. There is no doubt that advertising promotes a consumer culture, and helps create and perpetuate the ideology that creates the apparent need for the products it markets.

For our purposes here, none of this matters. Our task is to analyze advertisements, and to see if we can understand how they do what they do. We will leave the task of how we interpret our findings in the larger social, moral and cultural contexts for another occasion.

It is often said that advertising is irrational, and, again, that may well be true. But this is where the crossover between information and persuasion becomes important; an advertisement does not have to be factually informative (but it cannot be factually misleading).

In a discussion of what kind of benefit an advertisement might offer to a consumer, Jim Aitchison (1999) provides the following quote from Gary Goldsmith of Lowe & Partners, New York. It sums up perfectly what it is that one should look for in an advertisement. The question posed is "Is advertising more powerful if it offers a rational benefit?" Here is Goldsmith's answer: "I don't think you need to offer a rational benefit. I think you need to offer a benefit that a rational person can understand."

Adapted from [www.stanford.edu](http://www.stanford.edu)

142 | UNESP 2013

O principal objetivo do texto é analisar:

- a) como muitos anúncios deixam de cumprir seu papel.
- b) como anúncios valorizam a imagem do consumidor.
- c) aspectos racionais e irracionais contidos em anúncios.
- d) anúncios e procurar entender como cumprem seu papel.
- e) elementos linguísticos e valores sociais em anúncios.

143 | UNESP 2013

De acordo com o texto:

- a) alguns anúncios contêm elementos que supervalorizam o papel social da língua.
- b) alguns anúncios contêm elementos que podem denegrir a imagem do capitalismo.
- c) alguns anúncios possuem até mesmo um aspecto obscuro, um tanto sórdido.
- d) anúncios devem conter um apelo irracional aos benefícios do produto anunciado.
- e) anúncios não devem destacar benefícios ou valores sociais dos produtos anunciados.

144 | UNESP 2013

A resposta à questão apresentada no último parágrafo do texto foi:

- a) benefícios racionais atenderão melhor às necessidades dos consumidores do produto anunciado.
- b) não se deve pensar nos benefícios de um produto anunciado de maneira capitalista e racional.
- c) anúncios precisam apresentar benefícios racionais, para que os consumidores possam entendê-los.
- d) benefícios do produto anunciado devem ser compreendidos por pessoas que desconhecem o produto.
- e) anúncios devem salientar qualidades de um produto que sejam entendidas de modo racional pelos consumidores.

145 | UNESP 2013

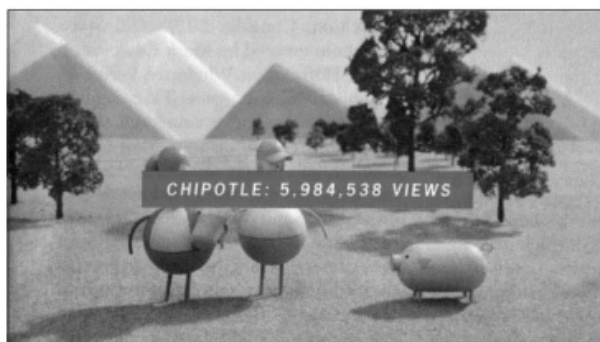
O pronome **it**, utilizado na última linha do primeiro parágrafo, na frase **for the products it markets**, refere-se:

- a) à necessidade da propaganda.
- b) à área de publicidade.
- c) à ideologia da propaganda.
- d) aos mercados consumidores.
- e) à cultura do consumismo.

146 | UNESP 2013

A expressão **none of this matters**, no segundo parágrafo, refere-se:

- a) às características de anúncios mencionadas no primeiro parágrafo.
- b) à falta de coerência e de sentido que certos anúncios podem conter.
- c) às características positivas de anúncios mencionadas no texto.
- d) à interpretação de anúncios de acordo com uma ideologia de consumo.
- e) aos valores culturais, morais e sociais que caracterizam um anúncio.



Time was, advertising was a relatively simple undertaking: buy some print space and airtime, create the spots, and blast them at a captive audience. Today it's chaos: while passive viewers still exist, mostly we pick and choose what to consume, ignoring ads with a touch of the DVR remote. Ads are forced to become more like content, and the best aim to engage consumers so much that they pass the material on to friends – by email, Twitter, Facebook – who will pass it on to friends, who will... you get the picture. In the industry, "viral" has become a usefully vague way to describe any campaign that spreads from person to person, acquiring its own momentum.

It's not that online advertising has eclipsed TV, but it has become its full partner – and in many ways the more substantive one, a medium in which the audience must be earned, not simply bought.

Adapted from Newsweek, March 26 & April 2, 2012.

147 | FUVEST 2013

De acordo com o texto, a indústria publicitária:

- a) passou a criar anúncios mais curtos.
- b) deixou de comprar tempo na TV devido ao aumento de custo por minuto.
- c) foi forçada a se modificar em função das novas tecnologias.
- d) aumentou sua audiência cativa.
- e) começou a privilegiar a forma em vez de conteúdos.

148 | FUVEST 2013

No texto, a palavra "viral" refere-se a:

- a) campanhas publicitárias divulgadas entre usuários de mídias eletrônicas.
- b) vírus eletrônicos acoplados a anúncios publicitários.
- c) mensagens de alerta aos consumidores para os riscos de determinados produtos.
- d) mídias eletrônicas que têm dificuldade em controlar a disseminação de vírus.
- e) quantidades de anúncios que congestionam as caixas postais dos usuários de correio eletrônico.

149 | FUVEST 2013

Afirma-se, no texto, que, diferentemente da TV, na publicidade online a audiência tem de ser:

- a) partilhada.
- b) valorizada.
- c) comprada.
- d) multiplicada.
- e) conquistada.

Missing Out: In Praise of the Unlived Life is Adam Phillips's 17th book and is a characteristic blend of literary criticism and philosophical reflection packaged around a central idea. The theme here is missed opportunities, roads not taken, alternative versions of our lives and ourselves, all of which, Phillips argues, exert a powerful hold over our imaginations. Using a series of examples and close readings of authors including Philip Larkin and Shakespeare, the book suggests that a broader understanding of life's inevitable disappointments and thwarted desires can enable us to live fuller, richer lives. Good things come to those who wait.

Does he see himself as a champion of frustration? "I'm not on the side of frustration exactly, so much as the idea that one has to be able to bear frustration in order for satisfaction to be realistic. I'm interested in how the culture of consumer capitalism depends on the idea that we can't bear frustration, so that every time we feel a bit restless or bored or irritable, we eat, or we shop."

Adapted from [www.guardian.co.uk](http://www.guardian.co.uk), 1 June 2012.







### 3<sup>RD</sup> Part | Translations

Mark the correct translations to the words/expressions in bold.

001. The film tells **anew** the story of his rise to fame and power.

- a) novamente
- b) parcialmente
- c) tendenciosamente
- d) aleatoriamente
- e) sem novidades

002. In good condition, dolls from this period sell for £500 **apiece**.

- a) por cada pedaço
- b) um pedaço
- c) cada
- d) à vista
- e) parcelado

003. We tried to persuade her not to resign, but **to no avail**.

- a) sem chance
- b) sem necessidade
- c) não foi fácil
- d) em vão
- e) sem compromisso

004. He **avowed** that he regretted what he had done.

- a) negou
- b) confessou
- c) jurou
- d) salientou
- e) insinuou

005. You can't help but stand in **awe** of powerful people.

- a) medo
- b) espanto
- c) pânico
- d) respeito
- e) desprezo

006. There followed an **awkward** silence while we all tried to think of something to say.

- a) sepulcral
- b) demorado
- c) estranho
- d) longo
- e) embaraçoso

007. They come from a privileged **background**.

- a) vizinhança
- b) origem
- c) formação
- d) arredores
- e) residência

008. I told my sister I'd lend her my new shirt if she let me borrow her jacket, but she didn't take the **bait**.

- a) oferta
- b) isca
- c) engodo
- d) negócio
- e) empréstimo

009. Poverty **begets** hunger, and hunger **begets** crime.

- a) aumenta
- b) acentua
- c) piora
- d) gera
- e) exacerba

010. Stay a little longer, I **beseech** you!

- a) solicito
- b) imploro
- c) peço
- d) exijo
- e) ordeno

011. The George Cross is a decoration that is **bestowed** on British civilians for acts of great bravery.

- a) apreciada
- b) merecida
- c) usada
- d) vendida
- e) concedida

012. His theory has produced a **blizzard** of statistics on the global dimming phenomenon.

- a) grande quantidade
- b) pequena quantidade
- c) média
- d) aumento
- e) diminuição

013. The **breadth** of her knowledge is amazing.

- a) alcance
- b) largura
- c) extensão
- d) limite
- e) fronteira

014. I've tried persuading her, but she won't **budge**.

- a) discutir
- b) vacilar
- c) mudar
- d) conversar
- e) tentar



015. All the rooms have **built-in** cupboards and wardrobes.

- a) espaçosos
- b) na medida certa
- c) reformados
- d) embutidos
- e) adaptados

016. The men were **caked** in layers of filth and grime.

- a) atolados
- b) sujos
- c) enfurnados
- d) soterrados
- e) cobertos

017. The **caucus** was held to decide which candidate the party will support in the next election.

- a) votação
- b) reunião
- c) pesquisa
- d) sufrágio
- e) análise

018. All my attempts to apologize with my friends were very **clumsy**.

- a) desastrosas
- b) bem sucedidas
- c) bem elaboradas
- d) aceitas
- e) recusadas

019. It was said that the police **concealed** vital evidence during the investigations.

- a) revelou
- b) descobriu
- c) escondeu
- d) investigou
- e) negligenciou

020. They started washing up, so that was our **cue** to leave the party.

- a) sinal
- b) pista
- c) sugestão
- d) idéia
- e) afirmativa

021. She was a small, **dainty** child, unlike her sister who was large and had big feet.

- a) magra
- b) levada
- c) delicada
- d) gentil
- e) agradável

022. This is a **daring** new film by one of our most original modern directors.

- a) inteligente
- b) astuto
- c) temerário
- d) arriscado
- e) audacioso

023. Stop **dawdling**! You'll be late for school!

- a) perambular
- b) dormir
- c) perder tempo
- d) parar à toa
- e) titubear

024. The race ended in a **dead heat**.

- a) acidente trágico
- b) morte
- c) vitória acachapante
- d) empate
- e) tragédia

025. When the newspapers published the full story, all his earlier **deceits** were revealed.

- a) escândalos
- b) fraudes
- c) segredos
- d) sonhos
- e) ambições

026. She is the new **dean** of the Faculty of Engineering.

- a) reitora
- b) professora
- c) diretora
- d) coordenadora
- e) supervisora

027. Anyone not paying the registration fee by 31 March will be **deemed** to have withdrawn from the scheme.

- a) exigido
- b) cobrado
- c) considerado
- d) solicitado
- e) requisitado

028. The company is reconsidering the way in which it **deploys** its resources.

- a) economize
- b) melhore
- c) aumente
- d) majore
- e) aplique





029. A **digest** of the research findings is now available.

- a) coletânea
- b) gráfico
- c) relatório
- d) resumo
- e) versão

030. You shouldn't be so **diffident** about your achievements.

- a) hesitante
- b) orgulhoso
- c) pedante
- d) presunçoso
- e) indeciso

031. That bank is in **dire straits**.

- a) processo de falência
- b) situação terrível
- c) situação muito boa
- d) moratória
- e) concordata

032. The normally **dour** Mr James was photographed smiling and joking with friends.

- a) presunçoso
- b) arrogante
- c) despretensioso
- d) mal-humorado
- e) sisudo

033. The community **has dwindled** to a tenth of its former size in the last two years.

- a) dividiu-se
- b) dobrou
- c) aumentou
- d) diminuiu
- e) desmembrou-se

034. They crowded round the spokesperson, **eager** for any news.

- a) eufóricos
- b) ansiosos
- c) impacientes
- d) irritados
- e) indóceis

035. Five billion dollars of this year's budget is already **earmarked** for hospital improvements.

- a) investido
- b) arrecadado
- c) gasto
- d) reservado
- e) empreendido

036. He was a very **earnest** young man.

- a) esforçado
- b) talentoso
- c) sério
- d) rico
- e) forte

037. The whole country had tried to **efface** the memory of the old dictatorship.

- a) apagar
- b) lembrar
- c) homenagear
- d) prestar continência
- e) saudar

038. He had the **eerie** feeling that he had met this stranger before.

- a) forte
- b) engraçado
- c) estranho
- d) sinistro
- e) intenso

039. He managed **to eke out a living** one summer by selling drinks on a beach.

- a) ficar rico
- b) ganhar um bom dinheiro
- c) fazer uma pequena fortuna
- d) viver com pouco dinheiro
- e) abrir um empreendimento

040. Naturally, I **embroidered** the tale a little to make it more interesting.

- a) enfeitei
- b) fantasiei
- c) melhorei
- d) reduzi
- e) maquiei

041. The festival is to **encompass** everything from music, theatre and ballet to literature, cinema and the visual arts.

- a) relacionar
- b) misturar
- c) combinar
- d) enfatizar
- e) abranger

042. He went to France as a United Nations special **envoy**.

- a) encarregado
- b) responsável
- c) diretor
- d) enviado
- e) nomeado



043. He **eschewed** publicity and avoided nightclubs.

- a) frequentava
- b) ficava longe de
- c) adorava
- d) odiava
- e) aproveitava-se da

044. In this economically depressed area, **evictions** are common.

- a) calotes
- b) empréstimos
- c) turbulências
- d) crises
- e) despejos

045. The dinner party conversation **faltered** for a moment.

- a) intensificou-se
- b) cessou
- c) esquentou
- d) perdeu o sentido
- e) fugiu do foco principal

046. He bid us both a fond **farewell**.

- a) felicitação
- b) saudação
- c) despedida
- d) recepção
- e) atendimento

047. This is a **far-fetched** idea.

- a) muito boa
- b) horrível
- c) mirabolante
- d) infalível
- e) inalcançável

048. Hundreds of prisoners began a **fast** in protest about prison conditions.

- a) jejum
- b) corrida
- c) revolta
- d) debate
- e) rebelião

049. She slept **fitfully** throughout the night and arose before dawn.

- a) muito bem
- b) confortavelmente
- c) relaxadamente
- d) irregularmente
- e) aconchegadamente

050. It's a competent enough piece of writing but it lacks **flair**.

- a) um bom enredo
- b) suspense
- c) romance
- d) empolgação
- e) talento

051. He is always making **flattering** remarks about me and my projects.

- a) desagradáveis
- b) lisonjeiras
- c) importantes
- d) inteligentes
- e) inesperadas

052. I think she just thought I was being **flippant**.

- a) elegante
- b) exibido
- c) desrespeitoso
- d) agradável
- e) brincalhão

053. She spent the day **fretting** about what she'd said to Nicky.

- a) preocupando-se
- b) lembrando
- c) analisando
- d) considerando
- e) ponderando

054. A group of suntanned children were **frolicking** on the beach.

- a) nadando
- b) brincando
- c) correndo
- d) andando
- e) descansando

055. She **frowned at me**, clearly annoyed due to my report card.

- a) brigou comigo
- b) gritou comigo
- c) franziu a testa pra mim
- d) chamou minha atenção
- e) sorriu para mim

056. The government continues to **fudge** the issue by refusing to give exact figures.

- a) evitando
- b) mentindo sobre
- c) debatendo
- d) adiando
- e) amenizando



057. She started **gabbling away** at me in Spanish and I didn't understand a word.

- a) explicar
- b) puxar conversa
- c) gritar
- d) xingar
- e) falar depressa

058. He bought a pair of **garish** Bermuda shorts.

- a) belas
- b) caras
- c) baratas
- d) espalhafatosas
- e) floridas

059. I thought her outfit was **ghastly**.

- a) fantástico
- b) exclusivo
- c) importado
- d) horrível
- e) chamativo

060. Should I add a scarf to this jacket or would it be **gilding the lily**?

- a) útil
- b) exagero
- c) quente demais
- d) adequado
- e) inconveniente

061. Detectives have given the flat a thorough **going-over**.

- a) prisão
- b) apreensão
- c) batida
- d) desarrumada
- e) averiguação

062. The management tried unsuccessfully to **graft** new working methods onto the existing ways of doing things.

- a) adotar
- b) inserir
- c) adicionar
- d) investir
- e) criar

063. The children **grappled** for the ball.

- a) lutaram
- b) jogaram
- c) optaram
- d) lançaram
- e) furaram

064. The aircraft's landing gear **grazed** the treetops as it landed.

- a) chocou-se contra
- b) desviou
- c) quase atingiu
- d) roçou
- e) enrolou-se com

065. They are in a financial **gridlock** due to high interest rates.

- a) deficiência
- b) débito
- c) crise
- d) impasse
- e) colapso

066. The men who arrived in the **guise** of drug dealers were actually undercover police officers.

- a) procura
- b) disfarce
- c) desculpa
- d) perseguição
- e) investigação

067. There are any number of miracle cures on the market for people **gullible** enough to buy them.

- a) ricas
- b) necessitadas
- c) doentes
- d) leigas
- e) influenciáveis

068. "If you must," came the **gruff** reply.

- a) imediata
- b) doce
- c) áspera
- d) autoritária
- e) infame

069. He eventually won the match after five **gruelling** sets.

- a) maçantes
- b) estonteantes
- c) emocionantes
- d) exaustivos
- e) longos

070. She's a real **guzzler**!

- a) beberrona
- b) fanfarrona
- c) comilona
- d) cafajeste
- e) mau-caráter



071. He'd been drinking the night before and was looking a bit **haggard**.

- a) de ressaca
- b) doente
- c) abatido
- d) enjoado
- e) sonolento

072. He spoke quietly, in **halting** English.

- a) hesitante
- b) perfeito
- c) indefectível
- d) formal
- e) informal

073. What did you **hanker after** most when you were in prison?

- a) receava
- b) sentia falta
- c) fazia
- d) ansiava
- e) evitava

074. There is a great deal of interest in **harnessing** wind and waves as new sources of power.

- a) promover
- b) enfatizar
- c) ressaltar
- d) aumentar
- e) fazer uso de

075. My grandfather always says to me: "**Make hay while the sun shines**".

- a) Antes tarde do que nunca.
- b) Nunca deixe para o amanhã o que você pode fazer hoje.
- c) Deus ajuda a quem cedo madruga.
- d) Aproveite enquanto é tempo.
- e) A pressa é inimiga da perfeição.

076. A few angry locals started **heckling** the speaker.

- a) interromper
- b) espancar
- c) agredir
- d) maltratar
- e) interrogar

077. **Heedless** destruction of the rainforests is contributing to global warming.

- a) enorme
- b) avassaladora
- c) despretensiosa
- d) precipitada
- e) imprudente

078. In their **heyday**, they sold as many records as all the other groups in the country put together.

- a) estréia
- b) auge
- c) separação
- d) declínio
- e) início

079. Half these factories now stand **idle**.

- a) falidas
- b) prósperas
- c) ociosas
- d) em greve
- e) em expansão

080. The worst of her criticism was reserved for journalists, photographers and others of their **ilk**.

- a) tipo
- b) profissão
- c) cargo
- d) laia
- e) área

081. **Inasmuch as** you are their commanding officer, you are responsible for the behaviour of these men.

- a) além de
- b) em vez de
- c) embora
- d) apesar de
- e) já que

082. The **inmates** are in the cafeteria now.

- a) novatos
- b) detentos
- c) alunos
- d) funcionários
- e) inquilinos

083. You have to pay the **installment** today.

- a) multa
- b) fiança
- c) pensão
- d) prestação
- e) indenização

084. The office will be **issuing** permits on Tuesday and Thursday mornings.

- a) publicando
- b) emitindo
- c) divulgando
- d) aplicando
- e) restringindo



085. **Invoices** must be submitted by the 24th of every month.

- a) faturas
- b) memorandos
- c) atas
- d) solicitações
- e) portarias

086. Perhaps some caviar can tempt your **jaded** palate.

- a) aguçado
- b) refinado
- c) cansado
- d) exigente
- e) apurado

087. He's been living a **jarring** experience.

- a) fascinante
- b) desagradável
- c) nova
- d) inesperada
- e) súbita

088. I only said it **in jest** – you're obviously not fat.

- a) sem pensar
- b) de propósito
- c) sem querer
- d) de brincadeira
- e) para irritar

089. He works as a **juggler**.

- a) percussionista
- b) dançarino
- c) equilibrista
- d) malabarista
- e) trapezista

090. He **jutted** his jaw out defiantly.

- a) tremia
- b) projetava
- c) roçava
- d) mordia
- e) balançava

091. She's a **keen** tennis player.

- a) brilhante
- b) péssimo
- c) regular
- d) esforçada
- e) iniciante

092. Her imagination was **kindled** by the exciting stories her grandmother told her.

- a) envolvida
- b) desestimulada
- c) aguçada
- d) anestesiada
- e) invadida

093. Different ethnic groups have different systems of **kinship**.

- a) parentesco
- b) afinidade
- c) liderança
- d) governo
- e) casamento

094. There's a **knack** to using this corkscrew.

- a) talento
- b) jeito
- c) regra
- d) lei
- e) norma

095. Being an actor has a certain amount of **kudos** attached to it.

- a) prestígio
- b) contratemplos
- c) transtornos
- d) importância
- e) valor

096. The food was nice enough but the service was rather **lackadaisical**.

- a) incivil
- b) atabalhoadado
- c) indelicado
- d) desastrado
- e) displicente

097. He is always **lashed out** by the reporters.

- a) elogiado
- b) entrevistado
- c) atacado
- d) citado
- e) enaltecido

098. He bought **lead** pipes.

- a) plástico
- b) borracha
- c) cerâmica
- d) chumbo
- e) silicone

099. The business has **liabilities** of £2 million.

- a) ativo
- b) passivo
- c) patrimônio
- d) investimentos
- e) lucro



100. That farm is his **livelihood**.

- a) principal patrimônio
- b) herança
- c) meio de vida
- d) riqueza
- e) legado

101. I'm **loath** to spend it all at once.

- a) relutante
- b) a favor
- c) contra
- d) disposto a
- e) decidido a

102. From an early age the brothers have **loathed** each other.

- a) detestaram
- b) amaram
- c) ajudaram
- d) sustentaram
- e) ensinaram

103. The motion of the car almost **lulled** her to sleep.

- a) levou
- b) acalentou
- c) fez
- d) não deixou
- e) tornou impraticável

104. My sweater got **mangled** in the washing machine.

- a) manchado
- b) desfigurado
- c) mutilado
- d) lavado
- e) acabado

105. I like **mellow** flavours.

- a) adocicados
- b) fortes
- c) suaves
- d) apimentados
- e) exóticos

106. She seemed so very **meek and mild**.

- a) submissa e conformada
- b) suave e frágil
- c) pacífica e sutil
- d) dócil e calma
- e) calma e perspicaz

107. She has a **mischievous** sense of humour.

- a) estranho
- b) maléfico
- c) perspicaz
- d) malicioso
- e) sarcástico

108. There's no point in sitting at home and **moping**.

- a) chorando
- b) lamentando-se
- c) reclamando
- d) enfiado
- e) escondendo-se

109. He always says **mordant** remarks.

- a) sarcásticas
- b) imprudentes
- c) desagradáveis
- d) inteligentes
- e) intrigantes

110. She managed to **muster** the courage to ask him to the cinema.

- a) reunir
- b) juntar
- c) coletar
- d) fazer
- e) criar

111. I got sick of her constant **nagging**.

- a) reclamações
- b) espirros
- c) vaciladas
- d) traições
- e) descuidos

112. After our busy day we both sat and **nodded off** in front of the TV.

- a) jantamos
- b) relaxamos
- c) cochilamos
- d) conversamos
- e) continuamos trabalhando

113. Christine was completely **nonplussed** by his reply.

- a) confusa
- b) perplexa
- c) ofendida
- d) revoltada
- e) humilhada

114. Some of his colleagues say that he's **obnoxious**.

- a) competente
- b) preguiçoso
- c) displicente
- d) radical
- e) insuportável

115. Fifty **odd** people came to the party.

- a) estranhas
- b) desacompanhadas
- c) penetras
- d) e poucas
- e) estrangeiras





116. The engine had been making an **ominous** sound all the way from London.

- a) estranho
- b) sinistro
- c) ameaçador
- d) perigoso
- e) espantoso

117. Unions are fighting a plan by universities to **outsource** all non-academic services.

- a) reduzir
- b) cortar
- c) aumentar
- d) terceirizar
- e) restringir

118. Neither side in the conflict seems willing to make peace **overtures**.

- a) acordos
- b) propostas
- c) convenções
- d) concessões
- e) comunicados

119. Student grants these days are **paltry**.

- a) insignificantes
- b) fartas
- c) abrangentes
- d) extensas
- e) restritas

120. You have to treat your **patrons** well.

- a) patrões
- b) clientes
- c) fornecedores
- d) garçons
- e) funcionários

121. It has been alleged that he received a **payoff** from an arms dealer.

- a) ameaça
- b) prazo
- c) aviso
- d) propina
- e) chantagem

122. Let's go for a **pint**.

- a) festa
- b) cigarro
- c) cerveja
- d) passeio
- e) viagem

123. She asked in a **pleading** tone of voice.

- a) arrogante
- b) áspero
- c) rouco
- d) suplicante
- e) desafiador

124. I spilled the juice while I was **pouring** it.

- a) bebendo
- b) preparando
- c) adoçando
- d) esfriando
- e) servindo

125. The idea is **preposterous!**

- a) fantástica
- b) absurda
- c) plausível
- d) aceitável
- e) ruim

126. I've always been **prone** to accidents.

- a) propenso
- b) medroso
- c) disposto
- d) receoso
- e) preparado

127. "I don't approve of that kind of language," she said, **pursing** her lips.

- a) lambendo
- b) cerrando
- c) fechando
- d) mordendo
- e) franzindo

128. At the end of the match, the pitch was a real **quagmire**.

- a) bagunça
- b) pântano
- c) lamaçal
- d) atoleiro
- e) arruaça

129. His conviction was **quashed** in March 1986 after his counsel argued that the police evidence was a tissue of lies.

- a) aumentada
- b) rejeitada
- c) revogada
- d) negada
- e) adiada



130. I started to feel **queasy** as soon as the boat left the harbour.

- a) mal
- b) com saudade
- c) com medo
- d) enjoado
- e) empolgado

131. Are you in the **queue** for tickets?

- a) espera
- b) ânsia
- c) fila
- d) procura
- e) expectativa

132. We'll have to **quicken** the pace if we want to keep up with him.

- a) manter
- b) estabilizar
- c) diminuir
- d) ultrapassar
- e) acelerar

133. When asked earlier why he seemed to be so relaxed, Mr McCarthy **quipped**: "It's the drugs".

- a) gracejou
- b) afirmou
- c) replicou
- d) admitiu
- e) ratificou

134. There's no point **quibbling** over a couple of dollars.

- a) cobrar
- b) não pagar
- c) pechinchar
- d) criar caso
- e) cobrar juros

135. Lennie's bottom lip **quivered** and tears started in his eyes.

- a) franziu
- b) tremeu
- c) ressecou
- d) umedeceu
- e) foi ferido

136. Even at the end, when cancer **racked** his body, he was calm and cheerful.

- a) torturava
- b) corroia
- c) deteriorava
- d) acabava
- e) definhava

137. The team were rather **ragged** in the first half of the match, but improved in the second half.

- a) indisciplinado
- b) desatento
- c) irregular
- d) violento
- e) distraído

138. She's always **raking up** that old quarrel.

- a) chorando por causa de
- b) remoendo-se por conta de
- c) desenterrando
- d) reclamando de
- e) esbravejando devido a

139. **Rampant** inflation means that our wage increases soon become worth nothing.

- a) grande
- b) desenfreada
- c) em decadência
- d) selvagem
- e) causticante

140. She has an excellent **rapport** with her staff.

- a) avaliação
- b) rendimento
- c) desempenho
- d) entrosamento
- e) receita

141. She looked **ravishing!**

- a) encantadora
- b) com raiva
- c) cansada
- d) indisposta
- e) faminta

142. She was widely **reckoned** the best actress of her generation.

- a) estimada
- b) aclamada
- c) proclamada
- d) considerada
- e) julgada

143. On her way to her interview she silently **rehearsed** what she would say.

- a) arguia
- b) questionava
- c) declarava
- d) declamava
- e) ensaiava



144. I was told the news first and then I **relayed** it to the others.

- a) escondi
- b) omiti
- c) declarei
- d) comuniquei
- e) repeti

145. Don't let her **rile** you.

- a) irritar
- b) mentir para
- c) falar mal de
- d) pensar bobagens sobre
- e) enganar

146. The speaker attempted to **rouse** the crowd with a cry for action.

- a) acalmar
- b) apaziguar
- c) incitar
- d) ludibriar
- e) comover

147. He was the **runner-up** of the race.

- a) campeão
- b) bi-campeão
- c) desclassificado
- d) segundo colocado
- e) terceiro colocado

148. Some people believe that to succeed in this world you have to be **ruthless**.

- a) ambicioso
- b) impiedoso
- c) desonesto
- d) implacável
- e) insensível

149. He nodded his head **sagely**.

- a) sabiamente
- b) negativamente
- c) positivamente
- d) agitadamente
- e) pacificamente

150. I'm already **sated**.

- a) conformado
- b) cansado
- c) extenuado
- d) saciado
- e) sobrecarregado

151. I baked a huge cake this morning, and the kids **scoffed** the lot.

- a) confeitaram
- b) jogaram fora
- c) deixaram cair
- d) desperdiçaram
- e) devoraram

152. We would now like to broaden the **scope** of the enquiry and look at more general matters.

- a) extensão
- b) influência
- c) repercussão
- d) divulgação
- e) sigilo

153. The poor dog – it's **shivering!**

- a) com fome
- b) com medo
- c) tremendo
- d) doente
- e) com frio

154. The American **space shuttle** can be used many times to put payloads in space.

- a) nave espacial
- b) ônibus espacial
- c) estação espacial
- d) foguete espacial
- e) satélite

155. I don't think Rick will ever manage to **slake** his lust for power.

- a) saciar
- b) diminuir
- c) aumentar
- d) estimular
- e) conter

156. You may **sneer**, but a lot of people like this kind of music.

- a) ironizar
- b) detestar
- c) execrar
- d) ser contra
- e) injuriar-se

157. She **soothed** the crying baby.

- a) perdeu a paciência com
- b) agrediu
- c) se irritou com
- d) amamentou
- e) acalmou



158. His reputation was permanently **tainted** by the financial scandal.

- a) agredida
- b) atormentada
- c) agitada
- d) manchada
- e) afligida

159. He gave me a good **telling-off** for forgetting the meeting.

- a) conselho
- b) lembrete
- c) sugestão
- d) bronca
- e) ressalva

160. Allow the meat to **thaw** properly before cooking it.

- a) ferver
- b) esfriar
- c) aquecer
- d) derreter
- e) degelar

161. The mayor's political future **has been hanging by a thread** since the fraud scandal.

- a) está um caos
- b) tornou-se obscuro
- c) está por um fio
- d) foi decidido
- e) acabou

162. His business **thrived** in the years before the war.

- a) faliu
- b) prosperou
- c) estagnou
- d) desandou
- e) minguou

163. Several insurance companies are now **touting** their wares on local radio.

- a) anunciando
- b) vendendo
- c) demonstrando
- d) exibindo
- e) lançando

164. Arrogance is a very unattractive personality **trait**.

- a) defeito
- b) qualidade
- c) traço
- d) falta de educação
- e) modo

165. You need to **trawl** through a lot of data to get results that are valid.

- a) pesquisar
- b) coletar
- c) reunir
- d) interligar
- e) anexar

166. **Tuition** fees will increase next year.

- a) crédito
- b) moradia
- c) saúde
- d) transporte
- e) educação

167. The Swedes are not alone in finding their language under pressure from the **ubiquitous** spread of English.

- a) amplo
- b) onipresente
- c) avançado
- d) desenfreado
- e) exagerado

168. She gave an **unbiased** opinion about the issue.

- a) errada
- b) sincera
- c) tendenciosa
- d) imparcial
- e) confusa

169. Such a high increase will impose an **undue** burden on the local tax payer.

- a) moderado
- b) aceitável
- c) necessário
- d) exagerado
- e) imprescindível

170. His behaviour was **unseemly**.

- a) impecável
- b) indefectível
- c) inadequado
- d) irrepreensível
- e) normal

171. The **upshot** of the discussions is that there will be no redundancies.

- a) votação
- b) debate
- c) resultado
- d) proposta
- e) alvitre



172. She sat through the whole meeting without **uttering** a word.

- a) proferir
- b) entender
- c) anotar
- d) comentar
- e) explicar

173. The **vanquished** army surrendered their weapons.

- a) abalado
- b) derrotado
- c) covarde
- d) inteiro
- e) estremecido

174. She entered the **vault** with an armed guard.

- a) caixa-forte
- b) sala
- c) recinto
- d) prisão
- e) ala

175. This issue looks likely to continue to **vex** the government.

- a) assombrar
- b) perseguir
- c) acuar
- d) irritar
- e) acalmar

176. The two older children tend to **vie** with the younger one for their mother's attention.

- a) chorar
- b) agredir
- c) unir-se
- d) competir
- e) atracar-se

177. As a medical examiner I can **vouch** from experience that his death was accidental.

- a) imaginar
- b) supor
- c) conjeturar
- d) estimar
- e) garantir

178. The women gathered around the coffin and began to **wail**.

- a) lamentar
- b) rezar
- c) cantar
- d) acenar
- e) aplaudir

179. This film is **x-rated**.

- a) fantástico
- b) obsceno
- c) violento
- d) agradável
- e) sem graça

180. This was once a Roman road in days of **yore**.

- a) guerra
- b) romance
- c) outrora
- d) peleja
- e) fome

*"Equal opportunity means everyone will have a fair chance at being incompetent."  
Laurence J. Peter*



## 4<sup>TH</sup> Part | Word Definition

01. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to go around a place where you have never been to find out what is there.
- search
  - explore
  - exploit
  - visit
  - conquer
02. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to stay in the air, or move gently through the air.
- fly
  - flow
  - glide
  - float
  - hover
03. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a strange object in the sky that could be from another part of the universe.
- UFO
  - comet
  - star
  - planet
  - rocket
04. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means both to shine light on something, and, to explain something clearly.
- scrutinize
  - illuminate
  - enlighten
  - clarify
  - brighten
05. The adjective \_\_\_\_\_ means both a strong, light colour, or someone who is intelligent or happy.
- lively
  - preposterous
  - bright
  - cheerful
  - sturdy
06. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to step awkwardly while walking or running and fall or begin to fall.
- stumble
  - hinder
  - wander
  - stroll
  - meander
07. To \_\_\_\_\_ means to shake because you are cold or frightened.
- freeze
  - breach
  - shatter
  - crumble
  - shiver
08. The word \_\_\_\_\_ describes a situation where there is no order at all and everyone is confused.
- orderliness
  - outburst
  - neatness
  - chaos
  - tidiness
09. If you take a \_\_\_\_\_ you stop the activity you are doing to have a short rest.
- burst
  - nap
  - gap
  - hole
  - breath
10. To \_\_\_\_\_ means to keep criticizing or giving advice to someone in an annoying way.
- assuage
  - soothe
  - relieve
  - appease
  - nag
11. The word \_\_\_\_\_ describes someone who is determined to do what they want and refuses to do anything else.
- stubborn
  - broad-minded
  - compliant
  - indulgent
  - yielding
12. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ has special interest in or experience of something and so knowing what is happening in that subject at the present time.
- poignant
  - keen
  - aware
  - thirsty
  - wearry
13. The word \_\_\_\_\_ describes something with a sharp, sometimes unpleasant, taste or smell, like a lemon, and not sweet.
- salty
  - spicy
  - tasty
  - bitter
  - sour
14. If a surface such as paper or skin is \_\_\_\_\_, it does not feel smooth when you touch it.
- delicate
  - rough
  - sensitive
  - flat
  - uneven





15. \_\_\_\_\_ is a strong plastic which can be bent, and which is used for making floor coverings, furniture, clothing, etc. or (in the past) records.

- a) rubber
- b) cloth
- c) vinyl
- d) leather
- e) polystyrene

16. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a tall metal structure with a long horizontal part which is used for lifting and moving heavy objects.

- a) rack
- b) hanger
- c) hook
- d) crane
- e) lever

17. The word \_\_\_\_\_ describes a state between sleeping and being awake.

- a) idle
- b) tiresome
- c) heedful
- d) awake
- e) drowsy

18. \_\_\_\_\_ is a period of time when you eat no food.

- a) Hunger
- b) Starvation
- c) Famine
- d) Fast
- e) Ache

19. \_\_\_\_\_ is a small device or machine with a particular purpose.

- a) Gadget
- b) Outfit
- c) Gear
- d) Jack
- e) Switch

20. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to cheat or trick someone in order to get money unfairly from them.

- a) yield
- b) shaft
- c) spoil
- d) sweep
- e) gamble

21. \_\_\_\_\_ is an area drawn out on the ground which is used for playing sports such as tennis and basketball.

- a) Ring
- b) Pitch
- c) Field
- d) Court
- e) Yard

22. \_\_\_\_\_ is the use of remarks which clearly mean the opposite of what they say, and which are made in order to hurt someone's feelings or to criticize something in a humorous way.

- a) Jibber jabber
- b) Nonsense
- c) Tomfoolery
- d) Foolishness
- e) Sarcasm

23. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is something which is confusing, or a problem which is difficult to solve.

- a) issue
- b) matter
- c) riddle
- d) quiz
- e) query

24. \_\_\_\_\_ is the speed at which something happens or changes, or the amount or number of times it happens or changes in a particular period.

- a) Rate
- b) Grade
- c) Rank
- d) Scale
- e) Amount

25. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to improve the quality, amount or strength of something.

- a) highlight
- b) heighten
- c) raise
- d) enhance
- e) thrive

26. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to have a heaviness of a stated amount, or to measure the heaviness of an object.

- a) weigh
- b) match
- c) set
- d) settle
- e) thicken

27. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to (cause to) lose colour, brightness or strength gradually.

- a) vanish
- b) fade
- c) melt
- d) gloss
- e) whiten

28. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to change the colour of something using a special liquid.

- a) pale
- b) stain
- c) dye
- d) blur
- e) spot



29. \_\_\_\_\_ means to have a hole or empty space inside.

- a) Leak
- b) Needy
- c) Packed
- d) Bare
- e) Hollow

30. \_\_\_\_\_ means to suddenly attack a person or a group of people after hiding and waiting for them.

- a) Shelter
- b) Lodge
- c) Trap
- d) Lurk
- e) Ambush

31. \_\_\_\_\_ means more than enough, especially if expensive; very generous.

- a) Meager
- b) Lavish
- c) Scanty
- d) Bash
- e) Profuse

32. The word \_\_\_\_\_ means very bad.

- a) lousy
- b) terrific
- c) wondrous
- d) startling
- e) frightening

33. \_\_\_\_\_ is something or someone that causes you a lot of trouble, often when they should be actually helping you.

- a) Load
- b) Burden
- c) Liability
- d) Curse
- e) Sorrow

34. \_\_\_\_\_ is a promise, especially that you will tell the truth in a law court.

- a) Pledge
- b) Statement
- c) Vow
- d) Commitment
- e) Oath

35. \_\_\_\_\_ is a very great sadness, especially at the death of someone.

- a) Regret
- b) Pity
- c) Sorrow
- d) Grief
- e) Heartbreak

36. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to use words that are rude or offensive as a way of emphasizing what you mean or as a way of insulting someone or something.

- a) gossip
- b) quarrel
- c) struggle
- d) swear
- e) utter

37. The word \_\_\_\_\_ is used to describe a person who is a high-ranking official in a college or university and is responsible for the organization of a department or departments.

- a) dean
- b) headmaster
- c) principal
- d) manager
- e) governor

38. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to cause a boat to move through water by pushing against the water with \_\_\_\_\_ (= poles with flat ends).

- a) row – flippers
- b) thrust – paddles
- c) row – oars
- d) thrust – helms
- e) row – rudders

39. The verb \_\_\_\_\_ means to experience something which is unpleasant or which involves a change.

- a) underlie
- b) undergo
- c) underachieve
- d) undermine
- e) underpin

40. The word \_\_\_\_\_ means full of hope, happiness and good feelings.

- a) teeming
- b) plentiful
- c) fruitful
- d) prolific
- e) upbeat

**“Aos colegas professores e estimados alunos de todo o Brasil que utilizam esta insana compilação de questões:**

**Este material é gratuito e sempre será.”**

Jefferson Celestino



## Answers

Adjectives and Adverbs									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
D	C	B	E	B	A	C	E	E	D
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
A	E	A	B	B	D	C	C	A	B
021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030
D	E	B	D	C	D	B	D	C	C
031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040
A	D	D	D	C	C	A	B	E	D
041	042	043	044	045	046	047	048	049	050
A	D	C	A	A	E	A	B	E	C
051	052	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060
D	A	A	B	B	D	B	A	B	D
061	062	063	064	065	066	067	068	069	070
B	E	E	E	E	C	A	A	A	D
071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079	080
D	A	A	D	C	D	A	E	B	D
081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088	089	090
A	C	E	E	A	C	D	C	D	A
091	092	093	094	095	096	097	098	099	100
E	E	D	A	B	D	B	E	B	A
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
C	E	D	D	C	D	C	C	B	A
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
B	A	E	C	E	B	E	D	C	D
Pronouns									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
C	B	D	D	C	D	E	E	B	E
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
B	B	A	C	D	C	B	C	C	A
021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030
B	C	E	A	E	A	D	E	A	E
031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040
E	C	C	A	C	C	C	A	E	A
041	042	043	044	045	046	047	048	049	050
E	E	C	A	E	A	C	C	B	C
051	052	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060
E	D	D	C	C	A	D	D	C	B
061	062	063	064	065	066	067	068	069	070
B	C	C	A	D	B	A	E	A	C
071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079	080
C	D	B	C	C	D	C	E	D	B
081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088	089	090
E	E	C	E	B	B	E	D	D	D
091	092	093	094	095	096	097	098	099	100
C	D	E	E	C	E	B	A	A	B
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
C	A	C	B	D	C	E	C	A	C



111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
C	D	D	A	A	B	C	C	C	C
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
C	B	A	A	A	D	D	B	C	C
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
E	A	B	B	A	B	D	D	C	A
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
B	C	D	A	D	B	D	D	E	A
151	152	153	154	155	156	-	-	-	-
B	D	A	E	A	C	-	-	-	-

**Quantifiers and Intensifiers**

001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
A	D	A	B	C	E	B	D	A	A
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
E	D	B	C	C	A	B	A	D	E
021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030
A	D	B	E	D	D	A	B	B	B
031	032	033	034	035	-	-	-	-	-
A	B	B	E	E	-	-	-	-	-

**Verbs**

001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
B	E	C	B	A	C	E	D	E	E
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
D	E	D	E	A	C	B	E	A	E
021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030
B	E	A	A	C	A	E	D	B	A
031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040
B	E	A	D	A	A	B	A	D	A
041	042	043	044	045	046	047	048	049	050
A	E	D	A	A	B	C	C	C	E
051	052	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060
A	B	D	A	E	B	D	A	E	B
061	062	063	064	065	066	067	068	069	070
C	D	D	E	B	B	A	A	A	D
071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079	080
C	E	B	A	A	C	A	D	A	A
081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088	089	090
E	B	D	E	A	C	A	A	D	E
091	092	093	094	095	096	097	098	099	100
A	E	E	B	B	D	C	A	A	D
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
C	C	D	B	D	D	E	B	C	E
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
B	D	E	D	A	B	A	C	D	B
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
D	A	A	D	E	C	D	D	B	E
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
B	A	B	A	E	C	E	B	B	E
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
E	B	D	C	C	A	E	E	E	A



151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
E	A	E	B	E	B	E	C	B	C
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
B	E	C	D	A	B	D	D	B	E
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
A	B	A	C	E	D	B	E	A	C
181	182	183	184	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	E	D	D	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Modal Auxiliaries**

001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
C	B	B	B	D	E	C	E	B	C
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
C	B	B	D	B	B	D	C	C	A
021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030
D	A	D	B	A	A	A	B	B	B
031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040
D	C	B	C	A	D	D	D	C	C
041	042	043	044	045	046	047	048	049	050
A	B	E	D	E	D	A	B	A	E
051	052	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060
A	B	A	B	C	E	B	C	E	C
061	062	063	064	065	066	067	068	069	070
C	D	A	E	A	E	E	C	C	B
071	072	073	074	075	076	-	-	-	-
A	D	C	C	E	C	-	-	-	-

**Active and Passive Voice**

001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
A	A	C	E	E	A	C	C	A	C
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
D	C	B	A	E	E	D	A	A	E
021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030
E	D	B	A	D	C	D	E	A	B
031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040
C	E	D	A	A	C	D	B	A	C
041	042	043	044	045	046	047	048	049	050
B	B	B	A	C	B	E	E	E	E
051	052	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060
A	B	C	B	D	A	D	B	A	B
061	062	063	064	065	066	067	068	069	070
B	B	B	D	D	A	A	E	D	B
071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079	080
D	D	A	D	B	B	B	C	D	A
081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088	089	090
B	C	B	A	A	D	C	C	C	D
091	092	093	094	095	096	097	098	099	100
E	D	C	A	B	A	A	E	C	D
101	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Direct and Indirect Speech									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
C	D	D	D	A	A	D	C	A	C
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
B	A	C	D	C	D	A	E	D	A
021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030
D	B	B	C	C	A	E	D	A	A
031	032	033	034	035	-	-	-	-	-
B	E	D	D	A	-	-	-	-	-
Conditionals									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
A	A	C	D	D	B	A	E	A	A
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
D	D	E	E	D	A	C	C	C	E
021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030
E	D	C	B	E	A	D	E	E	C
031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040
B	C	B	C	A	B	D	C	A	C
041	042	043	044	045	046	047	-	-	-
D	D	C	D	D	C	E	-	-	-
Question Tags									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
D	D	B	B	A	D	A	D	B	A
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
C	A	D	B	D	B	E	B	D	C
021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rejoinders									
001	002	003	004	005	006	-	-	-	-
E	E	A	C	A	B	-	-	-	-
Articles									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
C	E	B	E	C	B	D	D	D	B
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
E	D	B	A	C	A	D	B	D	B
021	022	023	024	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	C	D	C	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plural of the Nouns									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
B	D	C	C	B	A	B	C	A	D
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
A	C	D	C	D	E	E	B	E	D
Genitive Case									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
D	B	B	D	C	B	E	D	A	B
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	-	-
A	A	C	D	B	A	B	D	-	-





Numbers									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	-	-
D	E	E	D	C	B	A	D	-	-
Prepositions									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
D	A	E	C	B	D	D	A	D	E
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
C	E	E	B	D	D	B	E	D	C
021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030
D	A	E	E	B	A	E	A	D	D
031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040
B	A	C	D	B	E	A	D	E	B
041	042	043	044	045	046	047	048	049	050
B	E	D	E	D	D	A	E	A	D
051	052	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060
A	E	A	C	B	B	B	B	E	D
061	062	063	064	065	066	067	068	069	070
A	C	E	A	B	B	D	E	A	D
071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079	080
B	C	A	B	B	E	C	D	B	D
081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088	089	090
B	E	D	C	B	B	E	E	A	D
091	092	093	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	D	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conjunctions									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
C	C	E	A	E	B	A	E	C	E
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
A	D	E	A	A	B	E	B	C	A
021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030
E	E	D	B	C	E	D	C	D	E
031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040
B	E	D	C	E	E	C	A	A	D
041	042	043	044	045	046	047	048	049	050
B	B	D	C	D	D	E	D	D	C
051	052	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060
C	C	A	A	B	E	A	B	B	C
061	062	063	064	065	066	067	068	069	070
D	A	E	C	B	D	E	C	E	B
071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079	080
A	C	E	D	A	B	B	D	D	C
081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088	089	090
D	D	B	D	E	C	C	E	E	D
091	092	093	094	095	096	097	098	099	100
C	D	D	E	D	E	B	E	A	B
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
E	D	C	A	C	C	B	B	D	E
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
C	C	B	E	E	B	B	A	B	C



121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
C	D	D	A	B	E	A	C	A	D
<b>Subjunctive, Imperative, Infinitive and Gerund</b>									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
D	D	B	E	D	D	D	C	C	A
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
C	A	E	C	C	D	A	D	D	C
021	022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Phrasal Verbs</b>									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
E	D	D	E	A	A	B	C	D	A
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
A	A	C	B	A	B	E	A	E	C
<b>False Cognate Words</b>									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
B	A	B	A	D	C	D	E	C	C
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	-	-
B	C	C	B	A	C	A	B	-	-
<b>Mixed Topics</b>									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
B	D	C	A	E	D	A	C	B	C
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
A	E	D	C	C	A	A	A	E	C
021	022	023	024	025	-	-	-	-	-
A	B	E	C	D	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Idioms and Vocabulary</b>									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
A	D	C	D	D	A	C	A	A	C
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
B	D	E	E	E	A	B	C	E	C
021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030
D	B	A	B	B	A	B	D	A	D
<b>Synonyms and Antonyms</b>									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
D	A	B	D	B	B	E	E	E	C
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
C	C	A	B	D	C	D	C	A	D
021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030
C	D	D	A	A	B	C	D	D	C
031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	-	-
C	D	D	B	D	A	A	D	-	-
<b>Reading Skills and General Review</b>									
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
E	D	C	D	E	B	C	B	B	A
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
B	E	D	A	B	A	E	A	C	E



021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030
B	D	C	C	D	E	B	B	B	C
031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040
D	C	B	C	B	B	D	E	A	B
041	042	043	044	045	046	047	048	049	050
A	C	B	E	A	C	B	E	B	D
051	052	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060
C	C	C	C	B	C	D	B	E	B
061	062	063	064	065	066	067	068	069	070
D	A	D	E	A	A	C	C	A	C
071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079	080
B	E	D	E	E	C	B	A	C	E
081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088	089	090
D	A	C	D	C	A	C	A	E	C
091	092	093	094	095	096	097	098	099	100
B	C	B	D	A	D	B	A	B	D
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
A	C	E	A	A	B	E	E	C	D
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
B	B	D	A	E	C	B	A	B	D
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
C	B	B	A	B	C	B	D	B	C
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
C	D	E	B	A	D	B	A	E	C
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
E	D	C	E	B	A	C	A	E	B
151	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Translations**

001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
A	C	D	B	B	E	C	A	D	B
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
E	A	C	C	D	E	B	A	C	A
021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030
C	E	C	D	B	A	C	E	D	A
031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040
B	E	D	B	D	C	A	C	D	A
041	042	043	044	045	046	047	048	049	050
E	D	B	E	B	C	C	A	D	E
051	052	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060
B	C	A	B	C	A	E	D	D	B
061	062	063	064	065	066	067	068	069	070
E	C	A	D	D	B	E	C	D	A
071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079	080
C	A	D	E	D	A	E	B	C	A
081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088	089	090
E	B	D	B	A	C	B	D	D	B
091	092	093	094	095	096	097	098	099	100
A	C	A	B	A	E	C	D	B	C
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
A	A	B	E	C	D	D	B	A	E



111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
A	C	B	E	D	A	D	B	A	B
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
D	C	D	E	B	A	E	C	C	C
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
C	E	A	D	B	A	C	C	B	D
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
A	D	E	D	A	C	D	B	A	D
151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
E	A	C	B	A	A	E	D	D	E
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
C	B	A	C	A	E	B	D	D	C
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
C	A	B	A	D	D	E	A	B	C

**Word Definition**

001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
B	D	A	B	C	A	E	D	B	E
011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
A	C	E	B	C	D	E	D	A	B
021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030
D	E	C	A	D	A	B	C	E	E
031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040
B	A	C	E	D	D	A	C	B	E

Did you find any error? Drop me some feedback, please!  
 E-mail: Jefferson\_celestino@hotmail.com



Professor Jefferson Celestino da Costa | Histórico Profissional

**Belém-Pa**

1996 a 1998 Sociedade Civil Integrada **MADRE CELESTE** (Sede Icoaraci)  
1998 a 2004 Colégio **TITULAR** – Sistema **ELITE** de Ensino | **Preparatório IME-ITA**  
2000 a 2002 Grupo Educacional **IDEAL** (Sede Batista Campos) | **Preparatório IME-ITA**  
2000 a 2004 Centro de Ensino Pleno **IDEAL** (Sede São Francisco)  
2000 Colégio Marista **NOSSA SENHORA DE NAZARÉ**  
2001 a 2002 **EFOMM** – Escola de Formação de Oficiais da Marinha Mercante/**CIABA** – Centro de Instrução Almirante Braz de Aguiar  
2003 a 2004 Grupo Educacional **OLIMPUS** (Sede Alcindo Cacela)

**Fortaleza-Ce**

2005 a 2009 Colégio **ZÊNITE**  
2005 a 2011 **CEM** – Curso para Escolas Militares | **Preparatório AFA-EFOMM**  
2008 a 2011 Colégio **DÁULIA BRINGEL**  
2010 a 2011 Colégio **MAXIMUS**  
2011 Colégio **SANTA CECÍLIA**  
2006 a 2012 Colégio **ARI DE SÁ CAVALCANTE** (Sedes Hildete de Sá Cavalcante, Duque de Caxias e Aldeota) | **Preparatório IME-ITA**  
2010 a 2012 Curso **DIPLOMATA** | **Preparatório IRBr**  
2006 a 2013 **SAS** – Sistema Ari de Sá (Professor-autor do Material Didático de Língua Inglesa)

Desde 2005 Colégio **MASTER** (Sede Bezerra de Menezes) | **Preparatório IME-ITA**  
Desde 2008 Colégio **ANTARES** (Sedes Jardins, 6 Bocas, Praia de Iracema e Fátima) | **Preparatório IME-ITA**  
Desde 2009 Organização Educacional **X DA QUESTÃO** | **Preparatório AFA-EFOMM**  
Desde 2012 Colégio **7 DE SETEMBRO** (Sedes Diplomata Ednildo Gomes de Soárez e Edilson Brasil Soárez) | **Preparatório IME-ITA**