

**-- CONHECIMENTOS ESPECÍFICOS --****Questão 16**

Internet: &lt;www.thecomicstrips.com&gt;.

In the previous comic strip, the lady says that her husband is “full of baloney” because

- A** the lady’s husband agrees with her.
- B** the lady expects her husband to do the groceries.
- C** the husband eats too much baloney.
- D** the husband is trying to throw a party at the yard.
- E** the lady thinks the husband is talking nonsense.

**Questão 17**

Internet: &lt;www.glasbergen.com&gt;.

The integral message expressed by the preceding cartoon is comic because

- A** the man is wearing a wind turbine hat at work.
- B** the man is using the wind turbine hat as an energy source for his body.
- C** the turbine hat is static, because there is no wind blowing it.
- D** the man believes coffee is the actual energy source of the future.
- E** people should be able to drink coffee sustainably.

**Text 10A1-I**

The literary form Eduardo Galeano has created in his many books is unique: descriptive vignettes that might range from a paragraph to a dozen pages and that progress with a powerful hypnotic rhythm. Each is self-contained and neatly tells its story not only by what it says, but, equally powerfully, by what it leaves out — and by its juxtaposition, or syncopation, with its neighbors.

Galeano’s book, “Mirrors,” uses this technique to create nothing less than a capsule history of the human race. In some 600 short entries, he travels from prehistory to the present, from the impressionistic to the brutally, precisely documented. Each entry is an avatar of outrage over the depredations of power against its multifarious victims, those rendered helpless by poverty, religion, race, sexual identity or — as in the vignettes about Galileo and Isaac Babel — the simple accident of being right when the truth defined by the prevailing authority was wrong.

The first dozen or so stories move us from the origin of humanity in desire to a meditation on the likelihood that Adam and Eve were black, an evocation of the mystery of the cave paintings in the Sahara, an explanation of the origin of Indian castes and a tribute to the Rosetta stone. Greek mythology figures centrally in the book, as do the flowering of Moorish civilization in Spain, the Crusades and the Inquisition.

Internet: &lt;www.nytimes.com&gt; (adapted).

**Questão 18**

Based on text 10A1-I, judge the following items.

- I Eduardo Galeano writes short narratives.
- II One of the features of Galeano’s “Mirrors” is the power of the untold aspects of each story.
- III Galeano uses his literary technique to write about the history of capsules produced by the human race.

Choose the correct option.

- A** Only item I is correct.
- B** Only item III is correct.
- C** Only items I and II are correct.
- D** Only items I and III are correct.
- E** All items are correct.

**Questão 19**

Based on the semantics of text 10A1-I, choose the option in which every word has a cognate in Portuguese.

- A** unique, progress, powerfull
- B** accident, authority, stone
- C** technique, capsule, travels
- D** history, race, outrage
- E** depredations, castes, meditation

## Text 10A1-II



Sometimes a work of art is so dazzlingly famous that it can blind people to its original context and meaning. That surely is the case with Vincent van Gogh's **Sunflowers**.

Take the version in London's National Gallery that the Dutch artist painted in Arles in the South of France in August 1888. Fifteen sunflowers erupt out of a simple earthenware pot against a blazing yellow background. Some of the flowers are fresh and perky, ringed with halos of flickering, flame-like petals. Others are going to seed and have begun to droop.

In part a meditation on the vagaries of time, the picture gives a dynamic, ferociously colourful twist to the long tradition of Dutch flower painting stretching back to the 17th Century. Since it entered the National Gallery's collection in 1924, it has also proved phenomenally popular. In 2013, more postcards of this painting were sold in the gallery's shop — the exact figure was 26,110 — than of any other picture in the entire collection.

Internet: <www.bbc.com> (adapted).

### Questão 20

Based on text 10A1-II, judge the following items.

- I There are works of art so successful that people might overlook the situation such works came from.
- II The version of van Gogh's **Sunflowers** being described represents the traditional kind of flower painting.
- III The flowers described in the second paragraph refers to those in the illustration above the text.

Choose the correct option.

- A Only item II is correct.
- B Only item III is correct.
- C Only items I e II are correct.
- D Only items I e III are correct.
- E All items are correct.

### Questão 21

Based on text 10A1-II, choose the correct option.

- A In the second sentence of the third paragraph, the pronoun "it" refers to the word "picture", mentioned in the previous sentence.
- B In the third paragraph, "Dutch" is the nickname of the van Gogh.
- C Van Gogh's **Sunflowers** became popular after the National Gallery started selling postcards of the painting.
- D In the second sentence of the second paragraph, the word "blazing" is a verb.
- E The word "droop" (end of the second paragraph) could be semantically replaced by the word "drool".

### Questão 22

Based on the linguistic aspects of text 10A1-II, choose the option that correctly presents the verb tense of "have begun" (last sentence of the second paragraph).

- A present perfect
- B present continuous
- C simple present
- D future continuous
- E past perfect

## Text 10A2

From a distance, Brazil may look like a linguistically homogeneous country. You can easily challenge this false impression if you travel around its huge territory. You will find Spanish in the borders, with most of its neighbors, as well as nearly 200 indigenous languages from the remaining original inhabitants. Over a quarter of a million deaf people use sign language and a small amount of speakers use learned additional languages, English being the most prevalent one.

The monolingual ideology that prevailed in social contexts, such as the school, the media, and trading, has been gradually transformed by globalization. New generations commonly listen to music, watch TV, and browse the internet using languages other than Portuguese. English has become more familiar and is easily seen in urban linguistic landscapes. Children and teenagers have access to video games, music videos, and other contemporary forms of entertainment in which English is the main language available. English has become a means to access information that is widely spread online.

Internet: < www.cambridge.org> (adapted).

### Questão 23

Some differences between American English and British English are about spelling. One example of an American spelling word in the text is "neighbors" (first paragraph of text 10A2), that in British English is spelled "neighbours". Another pair of words that present different spellings in both English patterns is

- A floor and flour.
- B poor and pour.
- C come and came.
- D super and supper.
- E realize and realise.

### Questão 24

The word "information" (last sentence of the second paragraph of text 10A2) is an uncountable noun. Choose the option that correctly presents another uncountable noun.

- A memory
- B sugar
- C suggestion
- D thought
- E idea

### Questão 25

The words "additional", "entertainment", "bilingualism" and "regulations" are all formed by adding a suffix to a root word. Choose the option that presents another group of words formed by the same process.

- A fatal, payment, realism, compilation
- B expensive, heroic, capable, furniture
- C arrival, government, organism, starvation
- D potential, embarrassment, optimism, disbelief
- E predetermine, hopeless, actually, humorous

**Questão 26**

The word “data” is an irregular plural form of the noun “datum”. Another example of an irregular plural noun is

- A campus.
- B curriculum.
- C ship.
- D bacteria.
- E recipe.

**Questão 27**

Regional English Language Office (RELO) of the U.S. Embassy and Consulates in Brazil, together with a startup that democratizes teaching through technologies, conducted an extensive research report called “Teaching and Learning English Language in Brazil: Challenges and Opportunities”. Data were collected from parents and guardians, teachers, and middle and high school students, who also took a language knowledge test. When asked about the greatest challenges to learn, 50% of the students answered that the largest of them was “exposure to the English language”. Students also answered the question “If a smartphone app, focused on teaching English, was implemented in the regular school, would this motivate you to learn the language?”, and 91% answered yes.

Internet: <<https://br.usembassy.gov/>> (adapted).

The question “If a smartphone app, focused on teaching English, was implemented in the regular school, would this motivate you to learn the language?” expresses a hypothetical situation, and it is in the

- A zero conditional.
- B mixed conditional.
- C first conditional.
- D second conditional.
- E third conditional.

**Questão 28**

The preposition “despite” conveys the idea of

- A cause.
- B exemplification.
- C comparison.
- D contrast.
- E addition.

**Questão 29**

The word “Actually” is a false cognate in comparison to Portuguese. All words below are examples of false cognates in comparison to Portuguese, except

- A fabric.
- B lunch.
- C parents.
- D push.
- E compilation.

**Questão 30**

Tendo em vista a avaliação no ensino e na aprendizagem da língua inglesa na educação básica, assinale a opção que apresenta um exemplo de avaliação formativa.

- A Um exame final abrangente no final do semestre.
- B Uma prova surpresa no meio do semestre.
- C Um projeto em grupo que requer pesquisa e apresentação de um tópico em inglês.
- D Um teste de múltipla escolha após cada capítulo do livro didático.
- E Uma lista de vocabulário semanal que os alunos devem memorizar.

**Questão 31**

Com relação aos métodos avaliativos no ensino de língua inglesa, assinale a opção que melhor descreve a diferença entre avaliação formativa e avaliação somativa.

- A A avaliação formativa ocorre no início do semestre, enquanto a avaliação somativa ocorre no final.
- B A avaliação formativa é realizada por meio de testes padronizados, enquanto a avaliação somativa envolve projetos e atividades em sala de aula.
- C A avaliação formativa fornece *feedback* para melhorar o aprendizado, enquanto a avaliação somativa é aquela em que se atribuem notas ao desempenho dos alunos.
- D A avaliação formativa avalia o conhecimento prévio dos alunos, enquanto a avaliação somativa mede o progresso ao longo do tempo.
- E A avaliação formativa é uma avaliação única e final, enquanto a avaliação somativa é contínua ao longo do semestre.

**Questão 32**

No que se refere à competência de leitura no ensino de língua inglesa na educação básica, o comportamento leitor mais importante para o desenvolvimento da proficiência em leitura em inglês é ler

- A apenas textos traduzidos para o idioma materno do leitor.
- B apenas textos que contenham poucas palavras desconhecidas.
- C textos exclusivamente em formato impresso.
- D textos variados em inglês, mesmo que contenham palavras desconhecidas.
- E apenas textos escritos por autores nativos de países anglófonos.

**Questão 33**

A produção escrita é um processo complexo que envolve várias etapas, em que cada uma desempenha um papel fundamental na qualidade final do texto. Nesse sentido, a fase do processo de produção escrita em que o estudante analisa seu texto em busca de melhorias relacionadas à clareza, à coesão e à coerência corresponde à etapa de

- A planejamento.
- B reescrita.
- C produção.
- D revisão.
- E correção.

**Questão 34**

Acerca do processo de produção escrita, cujas etapas se dividem em planejamento, produção, revisão, correção e reescrita, assinale a opção que elenca o principal objetivo da etapa de reescrita.

- A Reorganizar as ideias e a estrutura do texto.
- B Corrigir erros de gramática e ortografia no texto.
- C Gerar novas ideias e informações para o texto.
- D Transformar o rascunho em uma versão final do texto.
- E Avaliar o propósito e o público-alvo do texto.

**Questão 35**

É preciso desenvolver nos alunos o chamado comportamento escritor — ao lado do comportamento leitor —, algo que se conquista por meio da familiarização com os textos e com a prática da escrita de diferentes gêneros. Planejar o que se vai dizer, textualizar a intenção que se tem, revisar mais de uma vez a escrita são comportamentos do escritor que a escola precisa desenvolver. Tais comportamentos são etapas de que depende o sucesso da escrita de nossos alunos, pelo qual nós, professores, somos diretamente responsáveis.

Vania L. R. Dutra. **Competências e habilidades para a produção de textos**. In: Darcília Simões (Org.). Língua portuguesa e ensino: reflexões e propostas sobre a prática pedagógica. São Paulo: Factash Editora, 2012.

Considerando o que afirma Dutra acerca do comportamento escritor no ensino de língua inglesa na educação básica, assinale a alternativa que melhor descreve esse comportamento.

- A** A habilidade de soletrar corretamente palavras em inglês.
- B** A tradução eficaz de textos do inglês para o português.
- C** A capacidade de criar textos em diferentes gêneros literários.
- D** A habilidade de planejar, expressar intenções e revisar textos.
- E** O foco exclusivo na leitura em detrimento da escrita.

**Espaço livre**