

### Questão 1)

Leia e observe a charge



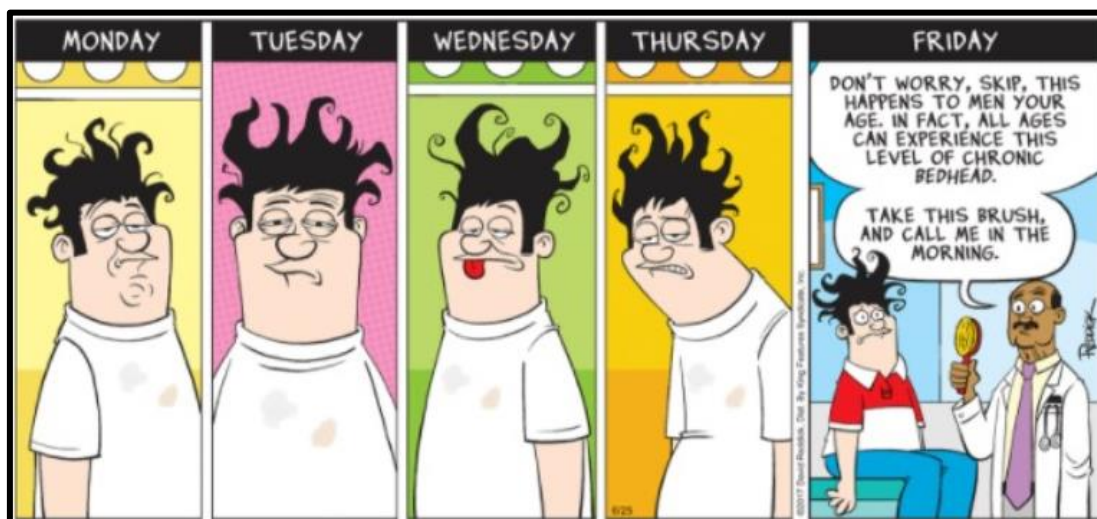
Charge é uma ilustração que envolve a caricatura de um ou mais personagens, feita com o objetivo de satirizar algum acontecimento.

Ao observar a charge, compreende-se que

- a) é vantagem comprar um produto como um carro, mesmo sem saber quanto custa para mantê-lo.
- b) desperdiça-se dinheiro com seu carro, tanto por gastar a mais, desnecessariamente, quanto por “economizar” na hora certa.
- c) não podemos prever exatamente o gasto com combustível, ao ponto de não poder mais possuir o carro.
- d) a venda de combustíveis em garrafas pet e sacos plásticos é proibida em postos de todo o país.
- e) Nos países da América Latina, parar o carro na rua por falta de combustível é infração média, punida com quatro pontos na Carteira Nacional de Habilitação e multa.

### Questão 2)

Observe a tirinha.

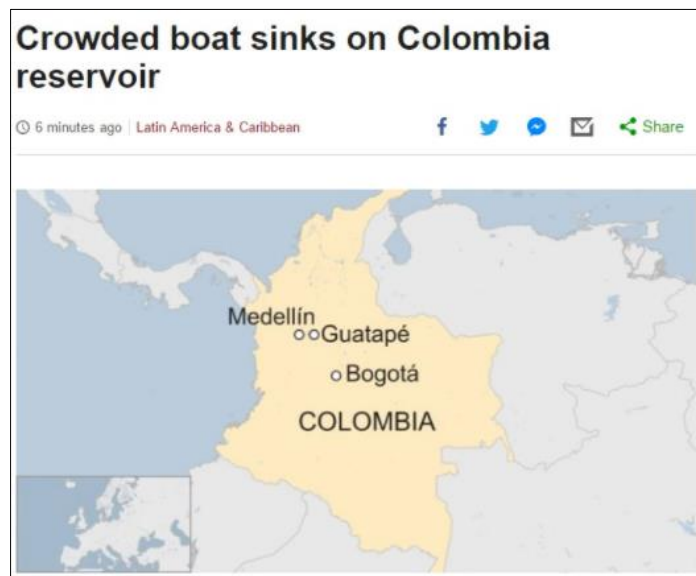


As histórias em quadrinhos adotam um estilo satírico conhecidos como cartuns, charges ou caricaturas que tomam formas nas populares tirinhas. A partir da leitura dessa tirinha, infere-se que o discurso do médico

- a) induz o paciente a experimentar um novo tratamento para a doença.
- b) aconselha que sua doença acontece em decorrência de sua idade.
- c) leva o paciente a não se preocupar com sua doença que o aflige.
- d) indica que o procurou tarde, pois passou toda a semana doente.
- e) apresenta um tratamento incomum para sua sintomatologia.

### Questão 3)

Leia



(BBC. Disponível em: <<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-40401146>>. Acesso em 25 de junho de 2017)

Os jornais e agências de notícias destacam acontecimentos diários nos diversos meios: impressos, internet, televisão e rádio. Nessa reportagem, o fato principal relatado é sobre

- a) as consequências do naufrágio na cidade colombiana de Guatapé.
- b) as ações do governo local para salvar as vítimas do acidente.
- c) uma embarcação que afundou no noroeste da Colômbia.
- d) uma operação de resgate de acidentados em um naufrágio.
- e) a assistência dos oficiais às pessoas em um helicóptero.

### Questão 4)

**Veja estas afirmações retiradas do texto "A CREEPING HORROR":**

I - Finally, the mighty towers themselves were no reduced to nothing.

II - Every sound was cause for alarm.

III - People hid beneath cars and each other.

#### **A CREEPING HORROR**

**It kept getting worse.**

The horror arrived in episodic bursts of chilling disbelief, signified first by trembling floors, sharp eruptions, cracked windows. (...) There was the merciless sight of bodies helplessly tumbling out, some of them in flames.

Finally, the mighty towers themselves were reduced to nothing. Dense plumes of smoke raced through the downtown avenues, coursing between the buildings, shaped like tornadoes on their sides.

Every sound was cause for alarm. A plane appeared overhead. Was another one coming? No, it was a fighter jet. But was it friend or enemy? People scrambled for their lives, but they didn't know where to go. Should they go north, south, east, west? Stay outside, go indoors? People hid beneath cars and each other. Some contemplated jumping into the river.

*The New York Times, Sep. 12, 2001.*

**As afirmações que estão de acordo com o texto acima, são:**

- a) I, II e III
- b) II e III
- c) I e II.
- d) I e III.
- e) III, apenas.

### Questão 5)

Podemos fazer a associação de vocábulos e expressões para ampliarmos as possibilidades de acesso a informações contidas no texto.

Responda à questão que segue:

#### **A CREEPING HORROR**

##### **It kept getting worse.**

The horror arrived in episodic bursts of chilling disbelief, signified first by trembling floors, sharp eruptions, cracked windows. (...) There was the merciless sight of bodies helplessly tumbling out, some of them in flames.

Finally, the mighty towers themselves were reduced to nothing. Dense plumes of smoke raced through the downtown avenues, coursing between the buildings, shaped like tornadoes on their sides.

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*The New York Times, Sep. 12, 2001.*

**Indique a opção em que a ideia das frases em português está relacionada corretamente com as frases em inglês.**

- I. As pessoas não sabiam que rumo seguir.
- II. O terror chegou em explosões sequenciais e arrepiantes.
- III. A destruição das torres gêmeas foi feita por aviões a jato sequestrados.
- IV. As avenidas no centro da cidade foram cobertas por nuvens de fumaça.

- ( ) Hijacked jets destroy twin towers.
- ( ) Dense plumes of smoke raced through the downtown avenues.
- ( ) They didn't know where to go.
- ( ) The horror arrived in episodic bursts of chilling disbelief.

- a) I, II, III, IV
- b) II, III, IV, I
- c) III, IV, I, II
- d) III, II, I, IV
- e) II, IV, III, I

### Questão 6)

Do texto abaixo, podemos extrair algumas ideias para estudo e compreensão, fazendo a associação de vocábulos e expressões para reconhecermos o tema principal do texto.

Responda às questões que seguem:

#### Creeping Horror

The horror arrived in episodic bursts of chilling disbelief, signified first by trembling floors, sharp eruptions, cracked windows. (...) There was the merciless sight of bodies helplessly tumbling out, some of them in flames.

Finally, the mighty towers themselves were reduced to nothing. Dense plumes of smoke raced through the downtown avenues, coursing between the buildings, shaped like tornadoes on their sides.

Every sound was cause for alarm. A plane appeared overhead. Was another one coming? No, it was a fighter jet. But was it friend or enemy? People scrambled for their lives, but they didn't know where to go. Should they go north, south, east, west? Stay outside, go indoors? People hid beneath cars and each other. Some contemplated jumping into the river.

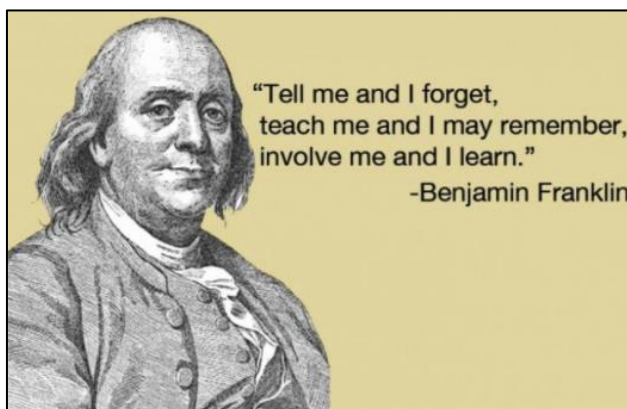
*The New York Times, Sep. 12, 2001.*

#### 1. Qual é o tema principal do texto acima?

- a) Mostrar o horror de uma guerra.
  - b) Demonstrar os horrores sofridos por um atentado.
  - c) Relatar os fatos ocorridos com as pessoas.
  - d) Detalhar como as pessoas ficaram depois de um ataque a bomba.
  - e) Traumatizar o leitor do texto.
- 

### Questão 7)

Benjamim Franklin fundou a primeira biblioteca circulante dos Estados Unidos e uma academia que mais tarde se transformou na Universidade da Pensilvânia. Sobre a aprendizagem faz a seguinte citação



De acordo com a tradução da frase pode-se compreender que

- a) aprendemos através das lembranças.
  - b) aprendemos através de gestos.
  - c) devemos falar o que aprendemos.
  - d) ensinar é a melhor forma de aprender.
  - e) envolver é a melhor forma de aprender
-

### Questão 8)

No dia 17 de junho de 2017 um grande incêndio abalou o centro de Portugal especificamente no município de Pédregão Grande.

#### Portugal forest fire: 12 survive by hiding in a water tank

Twelve people survived one of Portugal's deadliest fires by seeking refuge in a water tank after access to their village was cut off by the blaze.

The residents, including a disabled 95-year-old woman, spent more than six hours in the tank as the fire prevented them from being rescued.

"If it wasn't for this, we would all have died," one of the survivors said.

The fires in central Portugal left 62 dead, many of them inside their cars as they tried to flee.

Numerous fires were still raging on several fronts, stretching Portugal's civil protection force to its limits. Outbreaks were reported in two more central regions, Castelo Branco and Coimbra.

Maria do Céu Silva was hailed as a hero after using her house's water tank to rescue the residents of Nodeirinho, next to the IC8 motorway, which was badly hit by the fire.

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-40324006> Acesso em 19 de Junho de 2017.

No texto acima, pode-se afirmar a partir do título que

- a) ainda não conseguiram parar o fogo no centro de Portugal.
- b) doze pessoas sobreviveram dentro de um tanque de água.
- c) duas cidades foram completamente destruídas pelo fogo.
- d) sessenta e duas pessoas morreram no centro de Portugal.
- e) uma mulher de 95 anos não conseguiu sobreviver ao fogo.

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### Questão 9)

Mary Shelley, desafiada a escrever um conto sombrio e fantasmagórico, deu vida a um cientista e sua criatura, sua obsessão, seus sentimentos e escolhas ao escrever Frankenstein.

*"I discovered how and why life is conceived. More impressive still: I became capable of give life to inanimate matter - of turning death into life."*

Frankenstein – Mary Shelley

<https://boutell.com/frankenstein/chapter4.html>

Victor Frankenstein era um estudante que desejava conhecer os segredos do mundo, do céu e da terra, do espírito da natureza e da misteriosa alma do homem. No trecho acima o personagem faz uma descoberta sobre

- a) como seria a vida após a morte.
  - b) como e porque a vida é concebida.
  - c) como ser capaz de se tornar imortal.
  - d) como entender o mundo e seus segredos.
  - e) como entender a misteriosa alma humana.
-

### Questão 10)

LEIA O TRECHO ABAIXO PARA RESPONDER À QUESTÃO

In a world full of hypocrisy, talking about alcoholic beverages may sound politically incorrect, socially inadequate and religiously forbidden, but a glimpse at Brazilian history shows us centuries of injustices, persecutions, prohibitions and undue labeling of a decent genuinely Brazilian drink. This is why it is so important to speak of it and to regain the respect that cachaça deserves.

In this book we won't reveal in-depth boring technicalities, but we'll tell the story of cachaça in our country and offer a fundamental, scientific comparison between distilled spirits manufactured throughout the world and the Brazilian cachaça. We won't sing praise to the consumption of alcohol, but we'll show the strength of a segment that has generated many jobs, is of significant economic importance and should be seen and respected also by the government and social elite that have historically turned their back on it.

*Viver e aprender. Linguagens e culturas : linguagens e códigos : ensino médio : educação de jovens e adultos / Neide Aparecida de Almeida ... [et al.]. – 1. ed. -São Paulo : Global, 2013. p. 311*

03. O autor insiste em mostrar a força da cachaça brasileira que tem gerado muitos empregos e uma importância econômica significativa, portanto deve ser vista e respeitada também pelos(as)

- a) políticos.
- b) religiosos.
- c) historiadores.
- d) governo e elite social.
- e) consumidores sem limites da cachaça.

### Questão 11)

LEIA O TRECHO ABAIXO PARA RESPONDER A QUESTÃO 02

In a world full of hypocrisy, talking about alcoholic beverages may sound politically incorrect, socially inadequate and religiously forbidden, but a glimpse at Brazilian history shows us centuries of injustices, persecutions, prohibitions and undue labeling of a decent genuinely Brazilian drink. This is why it is so important to speak of it and to regain the respect that cachaça deserves.

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02. A intenção do texto é discutir o(s) a(s)

- a) substâncias da cachaça destilada.
- b) problemas trabalhistas gerados pelo álcool.
- c) valorização econômica da cachaça brasileira.
- d) vantagens do consumo de bebidas alcoólicas.
- e) comparação da cachaça estrangeira com a do Brasil.

### Questão 12)

LEIA O TRECHO ABAIXO PARA RESPONDER A QUESTÃO 01.

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01. De acordo com o texto, ao falar da cachaça brasileira, em um mundo cheio de hipocrisia, ainda existe por parte de alguns um conceito

- a) secular injusto
- b) politicamente correto
- c) verdadeiramente justo
- d) socialmente adequado
- e) religiosamente liberal

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### Questão 13)

Leia o anúncio abaixo.



O anúncio publicitário acima, produzido pela empresa NHS emprega a linguagem verbal e a linguagem não verbal com recurso básico para transmissão da mensagem. Da análise de todos elementos que o compõem, pode-se afirmar que a função principal do texto é

- a) anunciar um produto.
  - b) apresentar uma nova marca de cigarro.
  - c) assustar.
  - d) conscientizar.
  - e) amedrontar.
-

### Questão 14)

Marque o item que completa as frases usando seus conhecimentos sobre 'Third Conditional'

If I had studied harder, I \_\_\_\_\_ my exams.

- a) would pass
  - b) will pass
  - c) would have passed
  - d) would passed
  - e) passed
- 

### Questão 15)

Leia o texto

To live the longest and healthiest life possible, get smarter. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) data show that past a certain threshold, health and wealth are just weakly correlated. However, overall health is closely tied to how many years people spend in school. Mexico, for instance, has a fifth the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of the United States, but, for women, more than 50 percent of the latter's schooling.

In line with the trend, Mexico's female adult mortality rate is only narrowly higher. Vietnam and Yemen have roughly equivalent per capita GDP. Yet Vietnamese women average 6.3 more years in school and are half as likely to die between the ages of 15 and 60. "Economic growth is also significantly associated with child mortality reductions, but the magnitude of the association is much smaller than that of increased education," comments Emmanuela Gakidou, IHME's director of education and training. "One year of schooling gives you about 10 percent lower mortality rates, whereas with a 10 percent increase in GDP, your mortality rate would go down only by 1 to 2 percent."

Discover, May 31, 2013. Adaptado.

<https://rachacuca.com.br/educacao/vestibular/tags/ingles/>

De acordo como texto, "about 10 percent lower mortality rates" é resultado de

- a) 10 percent increase in GDP"
  - b) "child mortality reductions".
  - c) "economic growth".
  - d) "equivalent per capita GDP".
  - e) "one year of schooling"
- 

### Questão 16)

Leia o Texto

Juliet, a member of the Capulet family, meets Romeo of the Montague family - which has an ongoing feud with the Capulets - at a masked ball held by Juliet's family. Although Juliet is due to marry Paris, she falls instantly in love with Romeo, and he with her. Later, in the famous 'balcony scene', they exchange vows of love, well knowing that their families would be extremely hostile to their union.

[www.open.edu](http://www.open.edu) - March 2016

Shakespeare provavelmente escreveu sua grande história de amor trágico, Romeu e Julieta, em torno de 1595, e foi publicado pela primeira vez em 1597. A tragédia que envolve o romance é decorrente da rivalidade entre as famílias. Essa rivalidade pode ser comprovada na expressão

- a) "masked ball held".
- b) "exchange vows of love".
- c) "ongoing feud".

- d) "extremely hostile".
  - e) "due to marry"
- 

### Questão 17)

Leia o texto:

01 For several decades, psychologists have been doing  
extensive research on a subject that affects millions of  
us: hobbies. According to their findings, a person's  
choice of hobby can be almost as revealing as his  
05 reaction to an inkblot.  
Investigators found that a clearly distinguishable  
pattern exists between hobby preferences and  
personality. Scientists now say that they are in a  
position to study your hobby and come up with a  
10 fairly accurate estimate of your emotional maturity,  
level of intelligence, and distinguishing personality  
traits.  
This is because people generally pick up a hobby of  
their own free will. As a parallel, a person choosing a  
15 mate employs a method of selection that reflects his  
or her intellectual and emotional maturity; the same  
process is at work in choosing a hobby.  
A hobby is never a task, but a form of living  
expression that complements and augments one's own  
20 personality.

Assinale a palavra que completa o trecho II de modo que tenha o mesmo conteúdo semântico do trecho I:

I. "According to their findings, a person's choice of hobby can be almost as revealing as his reaction to an inkblot." (linha 3 a 5)

II. "Scientists have \_\_\_\_\_ that a person's choice of hobby can be almost as revealing as his reaction to an inkblot."

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

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Assinale a alternativa em que o verbo está no singular:

- a) exists (linha 7)
- b) pick (linha 13)
- c) have (linha 1)
- d) are (linha 8)
- e) say (linha 8)

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Os vocábulos abaixo são COGNATOS entre as línguas inglesa e portuguesa, EXCETO

- a) investigators
  - b) complements
  - c) several
  - d) parallel
  - e) personality
- 

### Questão 20)

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De acordo com o texto, *hobbies* são:

- a) adotados por várias pessoas.
  - b) apenas para revelar traços da personalidade.
  - c) está sendo amplamente investigado hoje.
  - d) é o hobby favorito do autor do texto.
  - e) não pode ser utilizado por pessoas inteligentes.
-

### Questão 21)

Leia o texto:

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extensive research on a subject that affects millions of  
us: hobbies. According to their findings, a person's  
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O assunto principal do texto é:

- a) hobbies e personalidade
- b) os hobbies preferidos de psicólogos
- c) benefícios de se ter um hobby.
- d) sugestões hobbies que custam pouco.
- e) o exercício do livre arbítrio.

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### Questão 22)

Leia o texto:

It is easy to make a delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright lights for six or seven hours? If someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger? These are the questions that fast food companies worry about when they produce commercials or print ads for their products. Video and photo shoots often last many hours. The lights that the photographers use can be extremely hot. These conditions can cause the food to look quite unappealing to potential consumers. Because of this, the menu items that you see in fast food commercials are probably not actually edible. Let's use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the perfect commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist—a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect—sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds one with no wrinkles. Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get soggy from contact with other ingredients, the lights, or the humidity in the room. Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food coloring. Grill marks are either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers. Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one center slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerin to keep them

looking fresh. So the next time you see a delectable hamburger in a fast food commercial, remember: you're actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerin! Are you still hungry?

<http://www.uni7setembro.edu.br/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/FA7-PROVA-2015.2.pdf>

O tom predominante no texto é

- a) humorístico.
- b) impessoal e objetivo.
- c) altamente crítico.
- d) levemente desconfiado.
- e) inquisidor.

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### Questão 23)

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So the next time you see a delectable hamburger in a fast food commercial, remember: you're actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerin! Are you still hungry?

Vocabulário:

bun – pão

sesame – gergelim

<http://www.uni7setembro.edu.br/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/FA7-PROVA-2014.1.pdf>

A palavra 'delectable' (linha 45) é sinônima de:

- a) fake.
- b) disgusting.
- c) sweet.
- d) delicious.
- e) familiar.

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#### Questão 24)

Leia o texto:

It is easy to make a delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright lights for six or seven hours? If someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger?

These are the questions that fast food companies worry about when they produce commercials or print ads for their products. Video and photo shoots often last many hours. The lights that the photographers use can be extremely hot. These conditions can cause the food to look quite unappealing to potential consumers. Because of this, the menu items that you see in fast food commercials are probably not actually edible.

Let's use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the perfect commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist—a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect—sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds one with no wrinkles.

Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get soggy from contact with other ingredients, the

lights, or the humidity in the room.

Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food coloring. Grill marks are either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers.

Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one center slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerin to keep them looking fresh.

So the next time you see a delectable hamburger in a fast food commercial, remember: you're actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerin! Are you still hungry?

Vocabulário:

bun – pão

sesame – gergelim

<http://www.uni7setembro.edu.br/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/FA7-PROVA-2014.1.pdf>

De acordo com o texto, a alface e o tomate utilizados no comercial devem:

- a) ter aparência de vegetais frescos.
- b) ter bom sabor.
- c) ser de tamanho grande.
- d) ter sido cultivados sem agrotóxicos.
- e) ter sido plantados no mesmo tipo de solo.

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### Questão 25)

Leia o texto.

It is easy to make a delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright lights for six or seven hours? If someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger?

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Let's use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the perfect commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist—a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect—sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds one with no wrinkles.

Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get soggy from contact with other ingredients, the lights, or the humidity in the room.

Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food coloring. Grill marks are either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers.

Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one center slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerin to keep them looking fresh.

So the next time you see a delectable hamburger in a fast food commercial, remember: you're actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerin! Are you still hungry?

Vocabulário:

bun – pão

sesame – gergelim

<http://www.uni7setembro.edu.br/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/FA7-PROVA-2014.1.pdf>

De acordo com o texto, o profissional que trabalha no comercial de hambúrgueres utiliza cola para:

- a)** certificar-se de que o hambúrguer continuará comestível após a produção do comercial.
- b)** manter as sementes de gergelim no pão organizadas de forma perfeita.
- c)** posicionar a alface sobre o tomate.
- d)** fixar todas as partes do hambúrguer
- e)** manter a carne fixa no pão.

GABARITO	
01	C
02	E
03	C
04	B
05	C
06	B
07	E
08	B
09	B
10	D
11	C
12	A
13	D
14	C
15	E
16	C
17	E
18	A
19	C
20	A
21	A
22	B
23	D
24	A
25	B