Questão 1

(UFRRJ)

Books: A “How-to” Book
THE BETTER HALF, by Jay Harris

"You don’t read this book - you stand on it."


The title of the book is "How to be taller". The word taller is
a) an adverb in the superlative form.
b) an adverb in the comparative form.
c) an adjective in the superlative form.
d) an adjective in the comparative form.
e) a noun.

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**Questão 2**

(UERJ)
Health alert

It seems as if the morning paper and the TV evening news, every day, have stories about a new health study or finding. Red wine does, or red wine doesn't, help in lowering cholesterol. Drink more milk. Increase daily calcium intake. Increasingly, over-the-counter healthcare brands are taking the news to heart quickly, and adding such information to their advertising.

As long as folic acid is listed on the approved label of American Home Products Corp.'s Centrum vitamins, for example, then Centrum ad copywriters can grab hold of the latest study and write, "may help reduce homocystine levels in the blood ..." And executives in the field seem to agree that the news elements add to a brand's message and "legitimize OTC drugs." But there are two dangers here for advertising.

One is the negative ads that often result, when one brand decides to advertise against another by citing the absence of the ingredient du jour in a rival's product, or some side effect or consumer risk with that brand. While the tactic may provide a sales boost for the advertised brand, it also casts doubt overall and registers negatively for the industry. Confronted by confusing, changing claims, consumers can start questioning advertising in the category generally even the intent is to provide worthwhile information.

The second consideration, of course, is the rapidity of the health news. We're being deluged with reports as our nation becomes a more health-aware, self-medicated society. But the TV news isn't a medical authority. Those brands that jump before the medical community fully debates the issue are hand run the risk of an unattractive side effect: Ads with claims outdated by the next day's news.

The word can in "(...) consumers can start questioning advertising(...)" (lines 21 and 22) expresses:

a) possibility

b) probability

c) permission

d) intention
Questão 3

(UERJ)
Millennium Bug Information

Planes will tumble from the sky, companies will fail, a run on cash will force banks to close, governments will fall in the panic, all automatic doors will refuse to open, industrial machinery will auto shut-down, there will be no electricity, and your PC, toaster, and trouser press, will all throw a sulk and refuse to switch on. Predictions of the results of the Year 2000 (also called Y2K or millenium) bug have often been more than a little tinged with 'end is nigh' doomsaying. Such gloomy prophecies are traditional at the end of a century, but in this case have the added flavour that it's our fault for putting too much trust in machines. There is a little Luddite in all of us that is swayed by the suggestion that either a) the computers weren't so clever after all, or b) see, see, this is what happens when you dabble with the dark arts of technology.

In reality, the technological problems of Y2K are likely to be both less dramatic, and a good deal more complicated than the 'end is nigh' scenario. Nobody really knows all the effects it will produce, although a lot of work is going into averting the more serious ones. There is one misconception, however, that can be banished right now - it's not all going to go suddenly pear shaped at midnight on December 31st 1999. Oh, no; the nature of the problem means that things will start to go wrong well before then.

Why is there a problem with the year 2000?

The problem is that when computers were introduced to the worlds of government, banking, and big business, memory space was at a premium, so much so that every bit and byte was counted and programs were designed to use as little memory as possible. One way of shaving off a few figures here and there was to record the year by its last two digits. So '1998' is shortened to '98'. Which works just fine, until midnight on December 31st 1999 when that counter clicks over from 99 to 00. Without the first two digits of the year, the computer cannot know that it is the year 2000, and must effectively work on the presumption that it is 1900, all over again. 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. They were wrong, and the result is that our computers, those symbols of progress and forward thinking, will doggedly refuse to leave the last century.
"... must effectively work ..." (line 33)

The word must expresses:

a) intention

b) certainty

c) necessity

d) prohibition

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Questão 4

(UFRJ) TEXT

A friend of mine was travelling in the train and opposite him sat a gentleman reading The Times. Every now and then he took a complete sheet of the newspaper, crumpled it up, opened the window, threw it out and shut the window. After he had done this two or three times my friend said: "Excuse me, sir, but I am most interested in what you are doing. May I ask why you do it?"

"Oh yes", he replied, "it keeps the elephants away."

"But", my friend said, "there aren't any elephants here."

"Of course not," came the answer. "That proves it works!"


In the sentence "... May I ask why you do it?", the word that best replaces the underlined verb is

a) should.

b) ought to.
c) need.

d) can.

e) must.

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**Questão 5**

(UFRRJ) **TEXT**

**ANGER:**

**HOW DO YOU DEAL WITH IT?**

Mother: Jane, why did you throw that chair at your brother?

Jane: Because I wasn’t strong enough to throw the piano.

You may or may not think that Jane’s answer is funny. But you probably recognize how she feels. She is very angry.

Everyone knows how it feels to be angry. It’s one of the most natural feelings in the world. In fact, it was one of the first emotions you expressed as a baby.
Newborn babies are taken care of almost every minute that they are awake. They are fed, given clean clothes, and tucked into bed so they can go right back to sleep.

Parents, though, can’t watch over a baby 24 hours a day. At some point, the baby will want to be fed when the parents are busy or asleep. When hunger is there and food is not, the baby cries. The crying may begin as a way of saying, "I’m uncomfortable." But it can quickly turn into anger.

So one of the first things you learned is that you can’t always have what you want when you want it. This made you angry. As you grew older, you learned other things that made you angry.

Anger is a feeling of

a) relief.

b) thirst.

c) displeasure.

d) unhappiness.

e) sadness.

Scholastic Scope, vol.24, No. 5, 1976

Questão 6

(UFRRJ) TEXT

A friend of mine was travelling in the train and opposite him sat a gentleman reading The Times. Every now and then he took a complete sheet of the newspaper, crumpled it up, opened the window, threw it out and shut the window. After he had done this two or three times my friend said: "Excuse me, sir, but I am most interested in what you are doing. May I ask why you do it?"

"Oh yes", he replied, "it keeps the elephants away."
"But", my friend said, "there aren't any elephants here."

"Of course not," came the answer. "That proves it works!"


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 aways".

e) "the elephants keep the way".

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**Questão 7**

(UFRRJ) Brasilia : the city monument, the city jewel, Radiates all that is modern in Brazil.

01 Brasilia was not constructed, but sculpted. And chiseled. It was President Juscelino Kubitscheck
02 who commissioned this rare jewel, inaugurating it in 1960, when it replaced Rio de Janeiro as the capital
03 of Brazil. The architect Oscar Niemeyer and the city planner Lúcio Costa sculpted the city. Artists of
04 equal equally fabulous talents, such as Victor Brecheret and Bruno Giogi, chiseled it. Brecheret
05 executed the Candangos statue, in front of the National Congress, designed in turn, by Niemeyer. The city
06 monument, the city jewel, radiates all that is modern in Brazil. It was from here that Kubitschek launched
07 the gigantic development program that would rightly express Brazil's destiny for grandeur.
"Brecheret executed the Candangos statue." (line 5).

This sentence, in the passive voice, would be:

a) The Candangos statue was executed by Brecheret.

b) The Candangos statue were executed by Brecheret.

c) The Candangos statue was executed for Brecheret.

d) The Candangos statue were executed for Brecheret.

e) The Candangos statue is executed by Brecheret.
The Language Of Life

I know you’d rather talk instead about the things inside your head, but everything, everything that I overheard, tells me you just don’t have the words. Cause you never learned to speak the language of life, and here you are a grown man who can’t talk to his wife. And the children you don’t understand.

You think you’ve come on pretty far, still got the job, the house and the car. But there’s one thing, one thing that you never get — a grip on life’s sweet alphabet. Cause you never learned to speak the language of life, and here you are a grown man who can’t talk to his wife.

And when things get out of hand, and the kids you don’t understand — love is a foreign land. Over words you have no command, you have no command.

But it’s not that you don’t care — admit it baby, and you’re half way there. Cause you know, you know that you feel much more than you ever have the words for. Cause you never learned to speak the language of life, and here you are a grown man who can’t talk to his wife, and the children you just don’t understand.

Written by Ben Watt & Tracey Thorn
Sung by Everything but the

Text presents the following theme:

a) love in family relationships

b) control over child education

c) acquisition of expensive goods

d) management of financial problems
Questão 9

(UERJ)

The Language Of Life

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You think you've come on pretty far, still got the job, the house and the car. But there's one thing, one thing that you never get — a grip on life's sweet alphabet. Cause you never learned to speak the language of life, and here you are a grown man who can't talk to his wife.

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Written by Ben Watt & Tracey
Sung by Everything but the

The tone of the text is:
a) critical
b) ironical
c) satirical
d) nonsensical

Questão 10
O trecho introduzido pelo travessão em "- a grip on life's sweet alphabet" (versos 9 e 10) tem a função de:

a) listar

b) deduzir

c) comentar

d) especificar
Health alert

It seems as if the morning paper and the TV evening news, every day, have stories about a new health study or finding. Red wine does, or red wine doesn’t, help in lowering cholesterol. Drink more milk. Increase daily calcium intake. Increasingly, over-the-counter healthcare brands are taking the news to heart quickly, and adding such information to their advertising.

As long as folic acid is listed on the approved label of American Home Products Corp.'s Centrum vitamins, for example, then Centrum ad copywriters can grab hold of the latest study and write, "may help reduce homocystine levels in the blood . . ." And executives in the field seem to agree that the news elements add to a brand's message and "legitimize OTC drugs." But there are two dangers here for advertising.

One is the negative ads that often result, when one brand decides to advertise against another by citing the absence of the ingredient du jour in a rival's product, or some side effect or consumer risk with that brand. While the tactic may provide a sales boost for the advertised brand, it also casts doubt overall and registers negatively for the industry. Confronted by confusing, changing claims, consumers can start questioning advertising in the category generally even the intent is to provide worthwhile information.

The second consideration, of course, is the rapidity of the health news. We're being deluged with reports as our nation becomes a more health-aware, self-medicated society. But the TV news isn’t a medical authority. Those brands that jump before the medical community fully debates the issue at hand run the risk of an unattractive side effect: Ads with claims outdated by the next day’s news . . .
Ao observar a fonte do texto II, o leitor conclui que esse texto tem como clientela alvo:

a) comunidades médicas  
b) roteiristas de televisão  
c) redatores de propaganda  
d) consumidores de medicamentos

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Questão 12

(UERJ)
Health alert

It seems as if the morning paper and the TV evening news, every day, have stories about a new health study or finding. Red wine does, or red wine doesn’t, help in lowering cholesterol. Drink more milk. Increase daily calcium intake. Increasingly, over-the-counter healthcare brands are taking the news to heart quickly, and adding such information to their advertising.

As long as folic acid is listed on the approved label of American Home Products Corp.’s Centrum vitamins, for example, then Centrum ad copywriters can grab hold of the latest study and write, “may help reduce homocysteine levels in the blood . . . .” And executives in the field seem to agree that the news elements add to a brand’s message and “legitimize OTC drugs.” But there are two dangers here for advertising.

One is the negative ads that often result, when one brand decides to advertise against another by citing the absence of the ingredient du jour in a rival’s product, or some side effect or consumer risk with that brand.

While the tactic may provide a sales boost for the advertised brand, it also casts doubt overall and registers negatively for the industry. Confronted by confusing, changing claims, consumers can start questioning advertising in the category generally even if the intent is to provide worthwhile information.

The second consideration, of course, is the rapidity of the health news. We’re being deluged with reports as our nation becomes a more health-aware, self-medicating society. But the TV news isn’t a medical authority. Those brands that jump before the medical community fully debates the issue at hand run the risk of an unattractive side effect. Ads with claims outdated by the next day’s news . . .

The first of the dangers for the sort of advertising mentioned in the text can lead to the following attitude:

a) patients tend to abolish every kind of self-medication

b) producers tend to reduce most TV news on health

c) clients tend to accept several opponent brands

d) consumers tend to discredit all sorts of brands
Health alert

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After reading the text, as far as general meaning is concerned, we may infer that:

a) doctors should not allow medicine advertisement
b) companies should avoid referring to side-effect risks

c) consumers should be careful about TV news information

d) government should sue ad agencies for health care advertising

Questão 14

(UERJ)

Photojournalists Speak

Photojournalists around the world are being slandered and assaulted after the death of Diana, Princess of Wales. As professionals, we find this abuse unjustifiable and appalling.

Photojournalists are often people who feel a powerful social responsibility to document the atrocities of humanity in order to provide evidence to the world. In turn, they often believe that these images will make our world a better place.

There are thousands of photographs that stimulate people's consciousness, move to tears or anger or even make people smile, proving that photojournalists' efforts have not been in vain and that there is indeed an honorable profession. We hope that readers will recall photographs that have given them a greater understanding of the world. Behind the majority of these images stand intelligent and honorable men and women.

Today the media are in the process of publicly denouncing this important profession. The accident that led to Diana's death on Aug. 31 is a tragedy. But we strongly condemn the current all-out assault on photojournalism, which is having highly negative consequences on a serious profession.

ANTHONY SUAU
Paris

The writer, a photojournalist, signed this letter on behalf of 156 others in his profession.

A argumentação do texto é apresentada sob a forma de:

a) exemplificação

b) comparação

c) especulação
O autor da carta define "photojournalists" como profissionais que:

a) elogiam uma carreira séria
b) servem a um propósito social
c) defendem as opiniões dos leitores
d) satisfazem a curiosidade das pessoas
Questão 16

(UERJ)
Millennium Bug Information

Planes will tumble from the sky, companies will fail, a run on cash will force banks to close, governments will fall in the panic, all automatic doors will refuse to open, industrial machinery will auto shut-down, there will be no electricity, and your PC, toaster, and trouser press, will all throw a sulk and refuse to switch on. Predictions of the results of the Year 2000 (also called Y2K or millennium) bug have often been more than a little tinged with 'end is nigh' doomsaying. Such gloomy prophecies are traditional at the end of a century, but in this case have the added flavour that it's our fault for putting too much trust in machines. There's a little Luddite in all of us that is swayed by the suggestion that either a) the computers weren't so clever after all, or b) see, see, this is what happens when you dabble with the dark arts of technology.

In reality, the technological problems of Y2K are likely to be both less dramatic, and a good deal more complicated than the 'end is nigh' scenario. Nobody really knows all the effects it will produce, although a lot of work is going into averting the more serious ones. There is one misconception, however, that can be banished right now - it's not all going to go suddenly pear shaped at midnight on December 31st 1999. Oh, no; the nature of the problem means that things will start to go wrong well before then.

Why is there a problem with the year 2000?

The problem is that when computers were introduced to the worlds of government, banking, and big business, memory space was at a premium, so much so that every bit and byte was counted and programs were designed to use as little memory as possible. One way of shaving off a few figures here and there was to record the year by its last two digits, so '1998' is shortened to '98'. Which works just fine, until midnight on December 31st 1999 when that counter clicks over from 99, to 00. Without the first two digits of the year, the computer cannot know that it is the year 2000, and must effectively work on the presumption that it is 1900, all over again. 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. They were wrong, and the result is that our computers, those symbols of progress and forward thinking, will doggedly refuse to leave the last century.
De acordo com o texto, dentre os problemas que poderão ser causados pelo vírus do milênio, incluem-se:

a) queda de aviões, falência de companhias e falta de energia

b) curto-circuito em eletrodomésticos, falência de companhias e falta de energia

c) queda de aviões, estagnação da indústria automobilística e curto-circuito em eletrodomésticos

d) curto-circuito em eletrodomésticos, falência de companhias e estagnação da indústria automobilística

Questão 17

(UERJ)
Millennium Bug Information

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A profecia relacionada ao final deste século, segundo o texto, pode ser considerada especial pela seguinte razão:

a) Supõe-se que computadores devem armazenar dados desnecessários.

b) Acredita-se que as máquinas possam resolver seus problemas sozinhas.

c) Considera-se que programadores desrespeitam as artes "macabras" da tecnologia.

d) Julga-se que as pessoas são culpadas pelo excesso de confiança nos computadores.

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**Questão 18**

(UERJ)
Millennium Bug Information

Planes will tumble from the sky, companies will fail, a run on cash will force banks to close, governments will fall in the panic, all automatic doors will refuse to open, industrial machinery will auto shut-down, there will be no electricity, and your PC, toaster, and trouser press, will all throw a sick and refuse to switch on. Predictions of the results of the Year 2000 (also called Y2K or millennium) bug have often been more than a little tinged with 'end is nigh' doomsaying. Such gloomy prophecies are traditional at the end of a century, but in this case have the added flavour that it's our fault for putting too much trust in machines. There's a little Luddite in all of us that is swayed by the suggestion that either a) the computers weren't so clever after all, or b) see, see, this is what happens when you dabble with the dark arts of technology.

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The reason why the millennium bug problem is related mainly to the year 2000 is due to the inability of existing computers to:

a) challenge the programs  
b) list the challenge of codes  
c) cope with the numeric challenge  
d) record the challenge of the programs

Questão 19
(UERJ)

OPERATION
Plug the clock's power cord into any standard household AC outlet. The display flashes. When you set the time, the display stops flashing.

SETTING THE TIME
1. Press and hold down [TIME]. While you hold down [TIME], press [HOUR] until the desired hour appears on the display.  
PM indicator appears on the left of the display if it is p.m. hour.
2. Continue to hold down [TIME] and press [MINUTE] until the desired minute appears on the display.

SETTING THE ALARM TIME
1. Set [ALARM ON/OFF] to OFF.  
2. Press and hold down [ALARM SET]. While you hold down [ALARM SET], press [HOUR] until the desired hour appears on the display.  
3. Continue to hold down [ALARM SET] and press [MINUTE] until the desired minutes appear on the display.

Notes:
- Press [ALARM SET], [HOUR], and [MINUTE] at the same time to set the alarm to AM 12:00.
- Press [ALARM SET] to view the alarm time.

OWNERS'S MANUAL

LED Digital Alarm Clock

USING THE ALARM
1. Set [ALARM ON/OFF] to ON. The ALARM indicator lights up on the right of the display.
2. When the alarm sounds, set [ALARM ON/OFF] to OFF to turn off the alarm.
3. Set [ALARM ON/OFF] back to ON to reset the alarm to sound at the same time the next day.

If you fail to turn off the alarm, it sounds for about 2 hours. Then the alarm automatically resets to sound at the same time the next day.

USING THE SNOOZE FEATURE
If you press [SNOOZE/SENTINEL] while the alarm is sounding, the alarm turns off and stays off for about 9 minutes before it sounds again.

You can press [SNOOZE/SENTINEL] to repeat the alarm on/alarm off cycle as many times as you desire.

USING THE NIGHT LIGHT
To turn on the night light, slide the dimmer switch at the rear of the clock to either Hi (high) or Low position.

To turn off the night light, slide the dimmer switch to OFF.

De acordo com as instruções contidas no manual, o procedimento correto para acertar a hora é:
a) apertar simultaneamente os botões [TIME] e [HOUR] até que a hora desejada apareça
b) escolher a hora desejada apertando primeiro o botão [TIME] e depois o botão [HOUR]
c) selecionar a hora desejada através do botão [HOUR] e depois pressionar o botão [TIME]
d) manter o botão [TIME] pressionado na seleção da hora desejada e depois apertar o botão [HOUR]

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Questão 20
(UERJ)

**OPERATION**

Plug the clock's power cord into any standard household AC outlet. The display flashes. When you set the time, the display stops flashing.

**SETTING THE TIME**

1. Press and hold down [TIME]. While you hold down [TIME], press [HOUR] until the desired hour appears on the display.
   
   PM indicator appears on the left of the display if it is a p.m. hour.

2. Continue to hold down [TIME] and press [MINUTE] until the desired minute appears on the display.

**SETTING THE ALARM TIME**

1. Set [ALARM ON/OFF] to OFF.

2. Press and hold down [ALARM SET]. While you hold down [ALARM SET], press [HOUR] until the desired hour appears on the display.

3. Continue to hold down [ALARM SET] and press [MINUTE] until the desired minute appears on the display.

**Notes:**

- Press [ALARM SET], [HOUR], and [MINUTE] at the same time to set the alarm to AM 12:00.
- Press [ALARM SET] to view the alarm time.

**OWNERS MANUAL**

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You can press [SNOOZE/SENTINEL] to repeat the alarm-on/alarm-off cycle as many times as you desire.

**USING THE NIGHT LIGHT**

To turn on the night light, slide the dimmer switch to either Hi (high) or LOW position.

To turn off the right light, slide the dimmer switch to OFF.

"Usando o alarme" é uma instrução que informa como:

a) ajustar a hora e os minutos
Questão 21

(UERJ)

OPERATION
Plug the clock's power cord into any standard household AC outlet. The display flashes. When you set the time, the display stops flashing.

SETTING THE TIME
1. Press and hold down [TIME]. While you hold down [TIME], press [HOUR] until the desired hour appears on the display. PM indicator appears on the left of the display if it is a p.m. hour.
2. Continue to hold down [TIME] and press [MINUTE] until the desired minute appears on the display.

SETTING THE ALARM TIME
1. Set [ALARM ON/OFF] to OFF.
2. Press and hold down [ALARM SET]. While you hold down [ALARM SET], press [HOUR] until the desired hour appears on the display.
3. Continue to hold down [ALARM SET] and press [MINUTE] until the desired minute appears on the display.

Notes:
- Press [ALARM SET], [HOUR], and [MINUTE] at the same time to set the alarm to AM 12:00.
- Press [ALARM SET] to view the alarm time.

OWNER'S MANUAL

LED Digital Alarm Clock

USING THE ALARM
1. Set [ALARM ON/OFF] to ON. The ALARM indicator lights up on the right of the display.
2. When the alarm sounds, set [ALARM ON/OFF] to OFF to turn off the alarm.
3. Set [ALARM ON/OFF] back to ON to reset the alarm to sound at the same time the next day.

If you fail to turn off the alarm, it sounds for about 2 hours. Then the alarm automatically resets to sound at the same time the next day.

USING THE SNOOZE FEATURE
If you press [SNOOZE/SILENCE] while the alarm is sounding, the alarm turns off and stays off for about 9 minutes before it sounds again.
You can press [SNOOZE/SILENCE] to repeat the alarm-on/alarm-off cycle as many times as you desire.

USING THE NIGHT LIGHT
To turn on the right light, slide the dimmer switch at the rear of the clock to either HI (high) or LOW position.
To turn off the right light, slide the dimmer switch to OFF.

Duas das características da luz noturna a que se refere o manual, são:

a) graduável e tênue

b) tênue e intermitente

c) opcional e graduável
d) opcional e intermitente

Questão 22

(UERJ)

OPERATION
Plug the clock's power cord into any standard household AC outlet. The display flashes. When you set the time, the display stops flashing.

SETTING THE TIME
1. Press and hold down [TIME]. While you hold down [TIME], press [HOUR] until the desired hour appears on the display.
   PM indicator appears on the left of the display if it is a p.m. hour.
2. Continue to hold down [TIME] and press [MINUTE] until the desired minute appears on the display.

SETTING THE ALARM TIME
1. Set [ALARM ON/OFF] to OFF.
2. Press and hold down [ALARM SET]. While you hold down [ALARM SET], press [HOUR] until the desired hour appears on the display.
3. Continue to hold down [ALARM SET] and press [MINUTE] until the desired minute appears on the display.

Notes:
- Press [ALARM SET], [HOUR], and [MINUTE] at the same time to set the alarm to AM 12:00.
- Press [ALARM SET] to view the alarm time.

If you want the alarm to sound more than once, after it sounds for the first time, you should use the following control:

a) [time]

b) [hour]

c) [alarm on/off]

d) [snooze/sentinel]
Questão 23

(UERJ)

OPERATION

Plug the clock's power cord into any standard household AC outlet. The display flashes. When you set the time, the display stops flashing.

SETTING THE TIME
1. Press and hold down [TIME]. While you hold down [TIME], press [HOUR] until the desired hour appears on the display.
   PM indicator appears on the left of the display if it is a p.m. hour.
2. Continue to hold down [TIME] and press [MINUTE] until the desired minute appears on the display.

SETTING THE ALARM TIME
1. Set [ALARM ON/OFF] to OFF.
2. Press and hold down [ALARM SET]. While you hold down [ALARM SET], press [HOUR] until the desired hour appears on the display.
3. Continue to hold down [ALARM SET] and press [MINUTE] until the desired minute appears on the display.

Notes:
- Press [ALARM SET], [HOUR], and [MINUTE] at the same time to set the alarm to AM 12:00.
- Press [ALARM SET] to view the alarm time.

LED Digital Alarm Clock

OWNER'S MANUAL

USING THE ALARM
1. Set [ALARM ON/OFF] to ON. The ALARM indicator lights up on the right of the display.
2. When the alarm sounds, set [ALARM ON/OFF] to OFF to turn off the alarm.
3. Set [ALARM ON/OFF] back to ON to set the alarm to sound at the same time the next day.

If you fail to turn off the alarm, it sounds for about 2 hours. Then the alarm automatically resets to sound at the same time the next day.

USING THE SNOOZE FEATURE
If you press [SNOOZE/SENTINEL] while the alarm is sounding, the alarm turns off and stays off for about 9 minutes before it sounds again.
You can press [SNOOZE/SENTINEL] to repeat the alarm-on/alarm-off cycle as many times as you desire.

USING THE NIGHT LIGHT
To turn on the right light, slide the dimmer switch at the rear of the clock to either HI (high) or LOW position.
To turn off the right light, slide the dimmer switch to OFF.

Taking into consideration that the text is instructional, the verb form that predominates is:

a) infinitive
b) indicative
c) subjunctive
d) imperative
They are majestic. Sensitive and perceptive. Just one glimpse into
the soulful eyes of a mountain gorilla, and a lifetime of misconceptions
vanishes into the African wind. And even though they weigh up to
450 pounds, they are being driven out of the rain forests of
Central Africa because of poaching and human encroachment into
their natural habitat. They are now in danger of extinction,
with just 650 left in the world.

Today, with the help of
The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International,
you can adopt a mountain gorilla. And when you adopt,
you’ll receive a photo of your gorilla with
background information, including personality
traits and a family tree. It’s a contribution
you’ll feel good about. Because unless we
help the mountain gorillas soon, they’ll be
out of Africa...for eternity.

For more information on an adoption
or how you can help, visit our website at
www.gorillafund.org
or write
The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International,
800 Cherokee Ave., SE, Atlanta, GA 30315, USA
Fax (404) 621-5999

O anúncio tenta persuadir o leitor, apelando principalmente para sua:

a) liderança

b) filantropia

c) humildade
d) inteligência

Questão 25

(UERJ)

They are majestic. Sensitive and perceptive. Just one glimpse into the soulful eyes of a mountain gorilla, and a lifetime of misconceptions vanishes into the African wind. And even though they weigh up to 450 pounds, they are being driven out of the rain forests of Central Africa because of poaching and human encroachment into their natural habitat. They are now in danger of extinction, with just 650 left in the world.

Today, with the help of The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International, you can adopt a mountain gorilla. And when you adopt, you'll receive a photo of your gorilla with background information, including personality traits and a family tree. It's a contribution you'll feel good about. Because unless we help the mountain gorillas soon, they'll be out of Africa...for eternity.

For more information on an adoption or how you can help, visit our website at www.gorillafund.org or write
The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International,
800 Cherokee Ave., SE, Atlanta, GA 30315, USA
Fax (404) 624-5899
De acordo com o texto, os motivos pelos quais os gorilas correm o risco de se extinguir, são:

a) caça ilegal e invasão do ser humano

b) mudança brusca de tempo e caça ilegal

c) invasão do ser humano e falta de alimento

d) falta de alimento e mudança brusca de tempo

Questão 26

(UERJ)
They are majestic. Sensitive and perceptive. Just one glimpse into the soulful eyes of a mountain gorilla, and a lifetime of misconceptions vanishes into the African wind. And even though they weigh up to 450 pounds, they are being driven out of the rain forests of Central Africa because of poaching and human encroachment into their natural habitat. They are now in danger of extinction, with just 650 left in the world.

Today, with the help of The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International, you can adopt a mountain gorilla. And when you adopt, you'll receive a photo of your gorilla with background information, including personality traits and a family tree. It's a contribution you'll feel good about. Because unless we help the mountain gorillas soon, they'll be out of Africa...for eternity.

For more information on an adoption or how you can help, visit our website at www.gorillafund.org or write The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International, 800 Cherokee Ave., SE, Atlanta, GA 30315, USA Fax (404) 624-5999

"And when you adopt ..." (line 10)

The underlined word refers to the:

a) editor

b) reader

c) founder

d) publisher
A friend of mine was travelling in the train and opposite him sat a gentleman reading *The Times*. Every now and then he took a complete sheet of the newspaper, crumpled it up, opened the window, threw it out and shut the window. After he had done this two or three times my friend said: "Excuse me, sir, but I am most interested in what you are doing. May I ask why you do it?"

"Oh yes", he replied, "it keeps the elephants away."

"But", my friend said, "there aren’t any elephants here."

"Of course not," came the answer. "That proves it works!"


The text is about

a) elefantes africanos que invadem a Inglaterra.

b) elefantes indianos doentes.

c) uma falha no jornal *The Times*.

d) uma anedota sobre elefantes.

e) um caçador de elefantes.
A friend of mine was travelling in the train and opposite him sat a gentleman reading *The Times*. Every now and then he took a complete sheet of the newspaper, crumpled it up, opened the window, threw it out and shut the window. After he had done this two or three times my friend said: "Excuse me, sir, but I am most interested in what you are doing. May I ask why you do it?"

"Oh yes", he replied, "it keeps the elephants away."

"But", my friend said, "there aren't any elephants here."

"Of course not," came the answer. "That proves it works!"


The expression *That proves it works!*, means

a) isto é a prova de seu trabalho!

b) isso prova que funciona!

c) isso prova o seu trabalho!

d) estas provas funcionam!

e) as provas do seu trabalho são estas!

---

**Questão 29**

(UFRRJ) **TEXT**

A friend of mine was travelling in the train and opposite him sat a gentleman reading *The Times*. Every now and then he took a complete sheet of the newspaper, crumpled it up, opened the window, threw it out and shut the window. After he had done this two or three times my friend said: "Excuse me, sir, but I am most interested in what you are doing. May I ask why you do it?"

"Oh yes", he replied, "it keeps the elephants away."

"But", my friend said, "there aren't any elephants here."
"Of course not," came the answer. "That proves it works!"


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.

---

**Questão 30**

(UFRRJ) **TEXT**

Mother: Jane, why did you throw that chair at your brother?
Jane: Because I wasn't strong enough to throw the piano.

You may or may not think that Jane's answer is funny. But you probably recognize how she feels. She is very angry.

Everyone knows how it feels to be angry. It's one of the most natural feelings in the world. In fact, it was one of the first emotions you expressed as a baby.

Newborn babies are taken care of almost every minute that they are awake. They are fed, given clean clothes, and tucked into bed so they can go right back to sleep.

Parents, though, can't watch over a baby 24 hours a day. At some point, the baby will want to be fed when the parents are busy or asleep. When hunger is there and food is not, the baby cries. The crying may begin as a way of saying, "I'm uncomfortable." But it can quickly turn into anger.

So one of the first things you learned is that you can't always have what you want when you want it. This made you angry. As you grew older, you learned other things that made you angry.

**Scholastic Scope, vol.24, No. 5, 1976**

According to the dialogue between Jane and her mother, Jane was

a) very quiet.

b) perfectly calm.

c) so wise.

d) quite unpredictable.

e) very self-controlled.

---

**Questão 31**

(UFRRJ) TEXT
ANGER:

HOW DO YOU DEAL WITH IT?

Mother: Jane, why did you throw that chair at your brother?

Jane: Because I wasn't strong enough to throw the piano.

You may or may not think that Jane's answer is funny. But you probably recognize how she feels. She is very angry.

Everyone knows how it feels to be angry. It's one of the most natural feelings in the world. In fact, it was one of the first emotions you expressed as a baby.

Newborn babies are taken care of almost every minute that they are awake. They are fed, given clean clothes, and tucked into bed so they can go right back to sleep.

Parents, though, can't watch over a baby 24 hours a day. At some point, the baby will want to be fed when the parents are busy or asleep. When hunger is there and food is not, the baby cries. The crying may begin as a way of saying, "I'm uncomfortable." But it can quickly turn into anger.

So one of the first things you learned is that you can't always have what you want when you want it. This made you angry. As you grew older, you learned other things that made you angry.

Scholastic Scope, vol.24, No. 5, 1976

According to the text, anger is a feeling you

a) learn only after you are grown up.
b) experience only after adolescence.

c) have shown since you were a very young child.

d) always show any time you’re annoyed.

e) will never be about.
09 factors mean the human explosion won’t just end with industrialization. And unless education,

10 cultural changes and family planning can radically reduce fertility rates, economists may soon

11 need to dust off their copies of the Malthusian Doctrine.


The text is about

a) globalização.

b) industrialização.

c) superpopulação.

d) sociedade de consumo.

e) crise econômica mundial.

Questão 33

(UFRRJ)

TEXT

THE HUMAN EXPLOSION

01 The earth supported a mere 2.5 billion people in 1950, but by the millennium there’ll be

02 6 billion mouths to feed. These people will also need parking spaces, copies of Microsoft
03 Windows and vacuum cleaners. Or maybe not. Virtually all of the 86 million new human beings per year – 98 per cent of them – are being born to mothers in the developing world, where luxuries are rare. Central Africa leads the procreation race, followed by parts of Asia and Latin America.

07 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. Such factors mean the human explosion won’t just end with industrialization. And unless education, cultural changes and family planning can radically reduce fertility rates, economists may soon need to dust off their copies of the Malthusian Doctrine.


"These people" (*line 2*) refers to

a) 2.5 billion people in 1950.

b) 6 billion people born by the millennium.

c) 86 million new human beings per year.

d) people who use vacuum cleaners.

e) people born to mothers in the developing world.
THE HUMAN EXPLOSION

01 The earth supported a mere 2.5 billion people in 1950, but by the millennium there’ll be

02 6 billion mouths to feed. These people will also need parking spaces, copies of Microsoft

03 Windows and vacuum cleaners. Or maybe not. Virtually all of the 86 million new human beings

04 per year – 98 per cent of them – are being born to mothers in the developing world, where

05 luxuries are rare. Central Africa leads the procreation race, followed by parts of Asia and Latin

06 America.

07 The explosive growth in these regions is due not only to high birth rates but to the young

08 age at which mothers have their children, telescoping the time between generations. Such

09 factors mean the human explosion won’t just end with industrialization. And unless education,

10 cultural changes and family planning can radically reduce fertility rates, economists may soon

11 need to dust off their copies of the Malthusian Doctrine.


The subject of "followed by parts of Asia and Latin American"( lines 5-6) is
a) the procreation race.

b) mothers in the developing world.

c) 86 million new human beings.

d) Central Africa.

e) the developing world.

Questão 35

(UFRJ)

TEXT

01 Brillat-Savarin, author of the 1825 classic *Physiology of Taste*, wrote: "To eat is a necessity; to eat well is an art". This dictum still defines the attitude of many a Parisian. Eating is such a passion here that it even shapes the cityscape. Almost every street corner has a bistro or café, and these, not banks or department stores, dominate the major intersections. It’s not unusual to find entire streets lined with small restaurants.

06 Here are just a few dining notes. Despite what you may have learned in high-school French,

07 never say *Garçon*! to a waiter. Use *Monsieur, s’il vous plaît!* or *Madame, s’il vous plaît!*

And

08 when asking for the bill, refer to it as *la note* (not *l’addition*).
10 Most restaurants in Paris are open from noon to 2:30pm and for dinner from 7 to 10pm.

11 For a quick meal outside these times, go to a cafe: most serve light one-course meals. However,

12 choose your cafe carefully: a prime location often carries a higher price tag. Buying a sandwich or

13 a crêpe from a sidewalk booth is the cheapest alternative.


The text above probably belongs to

a) a business magazine.

b) a daily newspaper.

c) a high-school book.

d) an English-French dictionary.

e) a travel guide.

---

**Questão 36**

(UFRRJ)

**TEXT**

01 Brillat-Savarin, author of the 1825 classic *Physiology of Taste*, wrote: "To eat is a necessity;

02 to eat well is an art". This dictum still defines the attitude of many a Parisian. Eating is such a
03 passion here that it even shapes the cityscape. Almost every street corner has a bistro or cafe, and

04 these, not banks or departments stores, dominate the major intersections. It’s not unusual to find

05 entire streets lined with small restaurants.

06 Here are just a few dining notes. Despite what you may have learned in high-school French,

07 never say Garçon! to a waiter. Use Monsieur, s’il vous plaît! or Madame, s’il vous plaît!
And

08 when asking for the bill, refer to it as la note (not l’addition).

10 Most restaurants in Paris are open from noon to 2:30pm and for dinner from 7 to 10pm.

11 For a quick meal outside these times, go to a cafe: most serve light one-course meals. However,

12 choose your cafe carefully: a prime location often carries a higher price tag. Buying a sandwich or

13 a crêpe from a sidewalk booth is the cheapest alternative.


According to the text, the dictum "To eat is a necessity; to eat well is an art" (line 1-2)

a) is the attitude of most people born in Paris.

b) is a classic of 1825.

c) is a passion that shapes the cityscape.

d) is found in almost every street corner.

e) does not reflect modern people’s attitudes, because it is very old (from 1825).
01 Brillat-Savarin, author of the 1825 classic *Physiology of Taste*, wrote: "To eat is a necessity; to eat well is an art". This dictum still defines the attitude of many a Parisian. Eating is such a passion here that it even shapes the cityscape. Almost every street corner has a bistro or cafe, and these, not banks or department stores, dominate the major intersections. It’s not unusual to find entire streets lined with small restaurants.

06 Here are just a few dining notes. Despite what you may have learned in high-school French,

07 never say *Garçon*! to a waiter. Use *Monsieur, s’il vous plaît!* or *Madame, s’il vous plaît!* And when asking for the bill, refer to it as *la note* (not *l’addition*).

10 Most restaurants in Paris are open from noon to 2:30pm and for dinner from 7 to 10pm.

11 For a quick meal outside these times, go to a cafe: most serve light one-course meals. However,

12 choose your cafe carefully: a prime location often carries a higher price tag. Buying a sandwich or a crêpe from a sidewalk booth is the cheapest alternative.

*Darwin Porter & Danforth Prince, 1998.*
The construction "such a... that" as in "Eating is such a passion here that it even shapes the cityscape" (lines 2-3) expresses

a) condition.

b) purpose.

c) result.

d) contrast.

e) manner.

---

**Questão 38**

(UFRRJ)

**TEXT**

01 Brillat-Savarin, author of the 1825 classic *Physiology of Taste*, wrote: "To eat is a necessity;

02 to eat well is an art". This dictum still defines the attitude of many a Parisian. Eating is such a

03 passion here that it even shapes the cityscape. Almost every street corner has a bistro or cafe, and

04 these, not banks or departments stores, dominate the major intersections. It’s not unusual to find

05 entire streets lined with small restaurants.

06 Here are just a few dining notes. Despite what you may have learned in high-school French,
07 never say Garçon! to a waiter. Use Monsieur, s’il vous plaît! or Madame, s’il vous plaît! And

08 when asking for the bill, refer to it as la note (not l’addition).

10 Most restaurants in Paris are open from noon to 2:30pm and for dinner from 7 to 10pm.

11 For a quick meal outside these times, go to a cafe: most serve light one-course meals. However,

12 choose your cafe carefully: a prime location often carries a higher price tag. Buying a sandwich or

13 a crêpe from a sidewalk booth is the cheapest alternative.


According to the text, if a person is hungry at 4pm he should

a) go to a cafe.

b) choose a prime location.

c) go to a restaurant.

d) wait until 7pm.

e) have a light one-course meal at a restaurant.

Questão 39

(UFRRJ)
According to the cartoon

a) the book teaches how the man can grow.

b) the book helps the man to become taller.

c) the book is meant to be used as an informational book.

d) the book is very small and simple.

e) the book is a cookery book.

---

**Questão 40**

(UFRRJ) Brasilia: the city monument, the city jewel. Radiates all that is modern in Brazil.

01 Brasilia was not constructed, but sculpted. And chiseled. It was President Juscelino Kubitscheck

02 who commissioned this rare jewel, inaugurating it in 1960, when it replaced Rio de Janeiro as the capital

03 of Brazil. The architect Oscar Niemeyer and the city planner Lúcio Costa sculpted the city. Artists of

04 equal equally fabulous talents, such as Victor Brecheret and Bruno Giogi, chiseled it.
Brecheret
05 executed the Candangos statue, in front of the National Congress, designed in turn, by Niemeyer. The city
06 monument, the city jewel, radiates all that is modern in Brazil. It was from here that Kubitschek launched
07 the gigantic development program that would rightly express Brazil’s destiny for grandeur.


According to the text Brasilia is compared to

a) a diamond.

b) Rio de Janeiro.

c) an emerald.

d) a jewel.

e) a rock.

---

**Questão 41**

(UFRRJ) Brasilia: the city monument, the city jewel, radiates all that is modern in Brazil.

01 Brasilia was not constructed, but sculpted. And chiseled. It was President Juscelino Kubitscheck
02 who commissioned this rare jewel, inaugurating it in 1960, when it replaced Rio de Janeiro as the capital
03 of Brazil. The architect Oscar Niemeyer and the city planner Lúcio Costa sculpted the city. Artists of
04 equal equally fabulous talents, such as Victor Brecheret and Bruno Giogi, chiseled it. Brecheret
05 executed the Candangos statue, in front of the National Congress, designed in turn, by Niemeyer. The city
06 monument, the city jewel, radiates all that is modern in Brazil. It was from here that Kubitschek launched
07 the gigantic development program that would rightly express Brazil's destiny for grandeur.
Brasilia was sculpted by

a) Lúcio Costa and Bruno Giogi.

b) Lúcio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer

c) Victor Brecheret and Bruno Giogi.

d) Bruno Giogi and Juscelino Kubitschek.

e) Oscar Niemeyer and Juscelino Kubitschek.

Questão 42

(UFRRJ) Brasilia: the city monument, the city jewel, radiates all that is modern in Brazil.

01 Brasilia was not constructed, but sculpted. And chiseled. It was President Juscelino Kubitschek
02 who commissioned this rare jewel, inaugurating it in 1960, when it replaced Rio de Janeiro as the capital
03 of Brazil. The architect Oscar Niemeyer and the city planner Lúcio Costa sculpted the city. Artists of
04 equal equally fabulous talents, such as Victor Brecheret and Bruno Giogi, chiseled it. Brecheret
05 executed the Candangos statue, in front of the National Congress, designed in turn, by Niemeyer. The city
06 monument, the city jewel, radiates all that is modern in Brazil. It was from here that Kubitschek launched
07 the gigantic development program that would rightly express Brazil’s destiny for grandeur.


In the sentence "It was from here that Kubitschek launched the gigantic development program that would rightly express Brazil’s destiny for grandeur "(lines 6-7), the word that refers to

a) Brazil.
b) Juscelino Kubitschek.

c) Rio de Janeiro.

d) city monument.

e) development program.

Questão 43

(UFRRJ) Frank Sinatra: an American legend

01 Frankie... The Sultan of Swoon... The Chairman of the Board... Ol’Blue Eyes...
02 He has been called by many names, but one is indisputable: The Greatest Entertainer of the
03 Twentieth Century. Francis Albert Sinatra is the star of stars - unmatched in the length and breadth and
04 diversity of his extraordinary career and in the unwavering excitement and interests his life has
05 generated for millions of fans the world over.

06 On December 12, 1995, this American treasure turns 80, and to commemorate this milestone,
07 daughter Nancy has enlisted the help of family, friends, associates and even the man himself to create an
08 intimate, candid and complete portrait of Frank Sinatra, his music, his life and his work. Rich in insight
09 and with detail only they would know, this intense personal journal separates the fact from the
10 fiction, the real deals from the myths. By lacing together revealing first-hand anecdotes and long-stored
11 reminiscences, a unique perspective of this complex and elusive man emerges to give fans a glimpse of
12 what his extraordinary full life and its unbelievable events were really like.


"He has been called by many names," (line 2) means that
a) he had many different people calling him.

b) he had many different friends.

c) he had many different nicknames.

d) he had many different friends with different names.

e) he had many indisputable names.

---

**Questão 44**

(UFRRJ) Frank Sinatra: an American legend

01 Frankie... The Sultan of Swoon... The Chairman of the Board... Ol'Blue Eyes...
02 He has been called by many names, but one is indisputable: The Greatest Entertainer of the
03 Twentieth Century. Francis Albert Sinatra is the star of stars - unmatched in the length and breadth and
04 diversity of his extraordinary career and in the unwavering excitement and interests his life has
05 generated for millions of fans the world over.

06 On December 12, 1995, this American treasure turns 80, and to commemorate this milestone,
07 daughter Nancy has enlisted the help of family, friends, associates and even the man himself to create an
08 intimate, candid and complete portrait of Frank Sinatra, his music, his life and his work.
Rich in insight
09 and with detail only they would know, this intense personal journal separates the fact from the
10 fiction, the real deals from the myths. By lacing together revealing first-hand anecdotes and long-stored
11 reminiscences, a unique perspective of this complex and elusive man emerges to give fans a glimpse of
12 what his extraordinary full life and its unbelievable events were really like.

**SINATRA, Nancy. Frank Sinatra: an American legend.** California, General Publishing
Frank Sinatra, when this text was written, was

a) 80 years old.

b) 70 years old.

c) 79 years old.

d) 81 years old.

e) 82 years old.

---

Questão 45

(UFRRJ)

Driving: Cliffhanger
PAVLOV® by Ted Martin

The sign says: "Last gas for 5,000 ft." It probably means

a) the next gas station is at the bottom of the abyss.

b) that the last gas station was 5,000 ft behind.
c) that the next gas station is 5,000 ft straight ahead up from this one.

d) that the gas costs US$ 5,000 ft.

e) that the gas ran over 5,000 ft ago.

Questão 46

(UFSCAR) The End of Evolution?

The development of symbolic thought and complex communication did nothing less than alter human evolution. For one thing, high-tech transportation means that the world, though ethnically diverse, now really consists of a single, huge population. "Everything we know about evolution suggests that to get true innovation, you need small, isolated populations," says Tattersall, "which is now unthinkable."

Not only is a new human species next to impossible, but technology has essentially eliminated natural selection as well. During prehistory, only the fittest individuals and species survived to reproduce. Now strong and weak alike have access to medicine, food and shelter of unprecedented quality and abundance. "Poor peasants in the Third World," says University of Michigan anthropologist Milford Wolpoff, "are better off than the Emperor of China was 1,000 years ago."

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That’s not to say humanity can’t become extinct. A 50-mile-wide asteroid crashing down from space would do it. So could a sudden and thorough collapse of earth’s ecosystem through pollution, deforestation and the like – unless we establish some colonies in space beforehand. But, whatever happens, the long history of multiple hominid species struggling for supremacy on earth is over. After millions of years, evolution by natural selection, operating blindly and randomly, has produced a creature capable of overturning evolution itself. Where we go from here is now up to us.

(From "Up From The Apes" in TIME Magazine, August 23, 1999, p.5.)
Segundo o texto, o mundo atual

**a)** produzirá inovações que serão testadas em pequenas populações isoladas.

**b)** promove uma constante evolução da espécie humana, nos moldes da teoria darwiniana.

**c)** favorece o surgimento de novas espécies de hominídeos, que aparecerão por meio de uma seleção natural.

**d)** consiste de uma única população imensa de etnias diferentes.

**e)** assemelha-se ao Império Chinês de mil anos atrás.

**Questão 47**

**(UFSCAR) The End of Evolution?**

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(From "Up From The Apes" in TIME Magazine, August 23, 1999, p.5.)

O texto afirma que:

a) a evolução humana está cada vez mais veloz, pois agora a seleção natural baseia-se na competitividade intelectual.

b) durante a pré-história, a evolução humana ocorria por meio da seleção natural, onde os mais aptos sobreviviam.

c) os atuais camponeses do Terceiro Mundo estão menos adaptados a seu meio que o Imperador da China há mil anos.

d) a extinção da espécie humana atualmente tornou-se impossível.

e) a tecnologia desempenha um papel duvidoso na melhor adaptação da espécie humana a seu meio.

Questão 48

(UFSCAR) The End of Evolution?

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(From "Up From The Apes" in TIME Magazine, August 23, 1999, p.5.)

Seundo o texto, a tecnologia

a) promove o alargamento das fronteiras dos países, formando um único mundo globalizado.

b) diminui a qualidade de vida dos seres humanos, pois somente o Primeiro Mundo tem acesso à medicina e alimentação de alta qualidade.

c) potencializa o impacto dos desastres naturais sobre a espécie humana, já que altera o equilíbrio ecológico.

d) fará com que a próxima glaciação possa ser amenizada através da alteração e adaptação física do ser humano.

e) poderá substituir a evolução por meio da seleção natural, pela evolução por meio de intervenção genética.
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(From "Up From The Apes" in TIME Magazine, August 23, 1999, p.5.)

O argumento de Wolpoff, citado no terceiro parágrafo, indica que

a) o ser humano enfrentará as mudanças climáticas por meio de avanços tecnológicos.

b) alterações ambientais refletirão na evolução física do ser humano.

c) uma bomba atômica produzirá mutações genéticas.
d) o clima já pode ser totalmente controlado pelo ser humano.

e) uma era glacial futura é inevitável, após o aquecimento global do nosso planeta.

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**Questão 50**

(UFSCAR) **The End of Evolution?**

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(From "Up From The Apes" in **TIME Magazine**, August 23, 1999, p.5.)
A palavra unless que se encontra no último parágrafo, na frase "— unless we establish some colonies ..." indica uma relação de

a) adição.

b) exemplificação.

c) ressalva.

d) oposição.

e) conseqüência.

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**Questão 51**

(UFSCAR) The End of Evolution?

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(From "Up From The Apes" in TIME Magazine, August 23, 1999, p.5.)

A palavra *which* na frase "which is now unthinkable", constante da última linha do primeiro parágrafo, refere-se a

a) small, isolated populations.

b) evolution.

c) true innovation.

d) everything we know.

e) population.

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**Questão 52**
The Language Of Life

I know you'd rather talk instead about the things inside your head, but everything, everything that I overheard, tells me you just don't have the words. Cause you never learned to speak the language of life, and here you are a grown man who can't talk to his wife. And the children you don't understand.

You think you've come on pretty far, still got the job, the house and the car. But there's one thing, one thing that you never get - a grip on life's sweet alphabet. Cause you never learned to speak the language of life, and here you are a grown man who can't talk to his wife.

And when things get out of hand, and the kids you don't understand - love is a foreign land. Over words you have no command, you have no command.

But it's not that you don't care - admit it baby, and you're half way there. Cause you know, you know that you feel much more than you ever have the words for. Cause you never learned to speak the language of life, and here you are a grown man who can't talk to his wife, and the children you just don't understand.

"I know you'd rather talk instead (...)" (verse1).

The underlined expression indicates:

a) advice

b) preference

c) permission
Health alert

It seems as if the morning paper and the TV evening news, every day, have stories about a new health study or finding. Red wine does, or red wine doesn't, help in lowering cholesterol. Drink more milk. Increase daily calcium intake. Increasingly, over-the-counter healthcare brands are taking the news to heart quickly, and adding such information to their advertising.

As long as folic acid is listed on the approved label of American Home Products Corp.'s Centrum vitamins, for example, then Centrum ad copywriters can grab hold of the latest study and write, "may help reduce homocystine levels in the blood . . ." And executives in the field seem to agree that the news elements add to a brand's message and "legitimize OTC drugs." But there are two dangers here for advertising.

One is the negative ads that often result, when one brand decides to advertise against another by citing the absence of the ingredient du jour in a rival's product, or some side effect or consumer risk with that brand. While the tactic may provide a sales boost for the advertised brand, it also casts doubt overall and registers negatively for the industry. Confronted by confusing, changing claims, consumers can start questioning advertising in the category generally even the intent is to provide worthwhile information.

The second consideration, of course, is the rapidity of the health news. We're being deluged with reports as our nation becomes a more health-aware, self-medicated society. But the TV news isn't a medical authority. Those brands that jump before the medical community fully debates the issue at hand run the risk of an unattractive side effect: Ads with claims outdated by the next day's news.
A palavra, em português, que tem o mesmo significado de "finding" (linha 3) é:

a) intenção

b) descoberta

c) informação

d) questionamento

Questão 54

(UERJ)
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Photojournalists speak

Photojournalists around the world are being slandered and assaulted after the death of Diana, Princess of Wales. As professionals, we find this abuse unjustifiable and appalling.

Photojournalists are often people who feel a powerful social responsibility to document the atrocities of humanity in order to provide evidence to the world. In turn, they often believe that these documents will make our world a better place.

There are thousands of photographs that stimulate people's consciousness, move to tears or anger or even make people smile, proving that photojournalists' efforts have not been in vain and that there is indeed an honorable profession. We hope that readers will recall photographs that have given them a greater understanding of the world. Behind the majority of these images stand intelligent and honorable men and women.

Today the media are in the process of publicly denouncing this important profession. The accident that led to Diana's death on Aug. 31 is a tragedy. But we strongly condemn the current all-out assault on photojournalism, which is having highly negative consequences on a serious profession.

ANTHONY SUAU.
Paris.

The writer, a photojournalist, signed this letter on behalf of 156 others in his profession.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1997
p. 11

Considering both the context and the suffixes, the alternative which contains words that belong to the same class is:

a) consciousness, honorable, photojournalists

b) unjustifiable, appalling, powerful

c) majority, responsibility, publicly

d) strongly, highly, humanity
The alternative which presents a false cognate is:

a) "atrocities" (line 10)

b) "evidence" (line 11)

c) "honorable" (line 21)

d) "condemn" (line 33)
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Paris

*The writer, a photojournalist, signed this letter on behalf of 156 others in his profession.*

... *in order to provide evidence to the world.* (lines 10 and 11).

The underlined expression is a marker of:

a) result

b) reason

c) purpose

d) consequence
Millennium Bug Information

Planes will tumble from the sky, companies will fail, a run on cash will force banks to close, governments will fall in the panic, all automatic doors will refuse to open, industrial machinery will auto shut-down, there will be no electricity, and your PC, toaster, and trouser press, will all throw a melt and refuse to switch on. Predictions of the results of the Year 2000 (also called Y2K or millennium) bug have often been more than a little tinged with 'end is nigh' doomsaying. Such gloomy prophecies are traditional at the end of a century, but in this case have the added flavour that it's our fault for putting too much trust in machines. There's a little Luddite in all of us that is swayed by the suggestion that either a) the computers weren't so clever after all, or b) see, see, this is what happens when you dabble with the dark arts of technology.

In reality, the technological problems of Y2K are likely to be both less dramatic, and a good deal more complicated than the 'end is nigh' scenario. Nobody really knows all the effects it will produce, although a lot of work is going into averting the more serious ones. There is one misconception, however, that can be banished right now - it's not all going to go suddenly pear shaped at midnight on December 31st 1999. Oh, no; the nature of the problem means that things will start to go wrong well before then.

Why is there a problem with the year 2000?

The problem is that when computers were introduced to the worlds of government, banking, and big business, memory space was at a premium, so much so that every bit and byte was counted and programs were designed to use as little memory as possible. One way of shaving off a few figures here and there was to record the year by its last two digits, so '1998' is shortened to '98'. Which works just fine, until midnight on December 31st 1999 when that counter clicks over from 99 to 00. Without the first two digits of the year, the computer cannot know that it is the year 2000, and must effectively work on the presumption that it is 1900, all over again. 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. They were wrong, and the result is that our computers, those symbols of progress and forward thinking, will doggedly refuse to leave the last century.
"... this system could foresee ..." (lines 34 and 35)

*The underlined word has the same meaning as:*

a) seek

b) observe

c) overlook

d) anticipate

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**Questão 59**

(UERJ)
Millennium Bug Information

Planes will tumble from the sky, companies will fail, a run on cash will force banks to close, governments will fall in the panic, all automatic doors will refuse to open, industrial machinery will auto-shut-down, there will be no electricity, and your PC, toaster, and trouser press, will all throw a suik and refuse to switch on. Predictions of the results of the Year 2000 (also called Y2K or millennium) bug have often been more than a little tinged with 'end is nigh' doomsaying. Such gloomy prophecies are traditional at the end of a century, but in this case have the added flavour that it's our fault for putting too much trust in machines. There's a little Luddite in all of us that is swayed by the suggestion that either a) the computers weren't so clever after all, or b) see, see, this is what happens when you dabble with the dark arts of technology.

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"Of course the programmers who created this system could foresee this would cause a problem, but as well as a degree of short-termism ..." (lines 34 to 36)

The underlined expression indicates:

a) conclusion

b) condition

c) contrast

d) addition
They are majestic. Sensitive and perceptive. Just one glimpse into the soulful eyes of a mountain gorilla, and a lifetime of misconceptions vanishes into the African wind. And even though they weigh up to 450 pounds, they are being driven out of the rain forests of Central Africa because of poaching and human encroachment into their natural habitat. They are now in danger of extinction, with just 650 left in the world.

Today, with the help of The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International, you can adopt a mountain gorilla. And when you adopt, you'll receive a photo of your gorilla with background information, including personality traits and a family tree. It's a contribution you'll feel good about. Because unless we help the mountain gorillas soon, they'll be out of Africa...for eternity.

For more information on an adoption or how you can help, visit our website at www.gorillafund.org or write The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International, 800 Cherokee Ave., SE, Atlanta, GA 30315, USA Fax (404) 621-5999

"... with just 650 left in the world." (line 7)

In the context, the word just can be substituted for:

a) already
b) even
c) only
d) yet
Anger: How do you deal with it?

Mother: Jane, why did you throw that chair at your brother?

Jane: Because I wasn't strong enough to throw the piano.

You may or may not think that Jane's answer is funny. But you probably recognize how she feels. She is very angry.

Everyone knows how it feels to be angry. It's one of the most natural feelings in the world. In fact, it was one of the first emotions you expressed as a baby.

Newborn babies are taken care of almost every minute that they are awake. They are fed, given clean clothes, and tucked into bed so they can go right back to sleep.

Parents, though, can't watch over a baby 24 hours a day. At some point, the baby will want to be fed when the parents are busy or asleep. When hunger is there and food is not, the baby cries. The crying may begin as a way of saying, "I'm uncomfortable." But it can quickly turn into anger.
So one of the first things you learned is that you can't always have what you want when you want it. This made you angry. As you grew older, you learned other things that made you angry.

Scholastic Scope, vol.24, No. 5, 1976

In the sentence "They are fed"..., (line 8), the underlined word means to be given

a) food.

b) caress.

c) water.

d) love.

e) medicine.

Questão 62

(UFRRJ) TEXT

ANGER:

HOW DO YOU DEAL WITH IT?
Mother: Jane, why did you throw that chair at your brother?

Jane: Because I wasn't strong enough to throw the piano.

You may or may not think that Jane's answer is funny. But you probably recognize how she feels. She is very angry.

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The word though, (line 9), can be replaced by

a) then.
b) as a result.
c) so.
d) therefore.
e) nevertheless.

Questão 63

(UFRRJ)
THE HUMAN EXPLOSION

01 The earth supported a mere 2.5 billion people in 1950, but by the millennium there’ll be
02 6 billion mouths to feed. These people will also need parking spaces, copies of Microsoft
03 Windows and vacuum cleaners. Or maybe not. Virtually all of the 86 million new human beings
04 per year – 98 per cent of them – are being born to mothers in the developing world, where
05 luxuries are rare. Central Africa leads the procreation race, followed by parts of Asia and Latin
06 America.
07 The explosive growth in these regions is due not only to high birth rates but to the young
08 age at which mothers have their children, telescoping the time between generations. Such
09 factors mean the human explosion won’t just end with industrialization. And unless education,
10 cultural changes and family planning can radically reduce fertility rates, economists may soon
11 need to dust off their copies of the Malthusian Doctrine.


The expression due to in "is due not only to high birth rates" (line 7) could be replaced by
a) since.
b) towards.
c) from.
d) because of.

e) during.

---

**Questão 64**

(UFRRJ)

**TEXT**

01 Brillat-Savarin, author of the 1825 classic *Physiology of Taste*, wrote: "To eat is a necessity; to eat well is an art". This dictum still defines the attitude of many a Parisian. Eating is such a passion here that it even shapes the cityscape. Almost every street corner has a bistro or cafe, and these, not banks or departments stores, dominate the major intersections. It’s not unusual to find entire streets lined with small restaurants.

06 Here are just a few dining notes. Despite what you may have learned in high-school French,

07 never say *Garçon*! to a waiter. Use *Monsieur, s’il vous plaît*! or *Madame, s’il vous plaît*!

And when asking for the bill, refer to it as *la note* (not *l’addition*).

10 Most restaurants in Paris are open from noon to 2:30pm and for dinner from 7 to 10pm.

11 For a quick meal outside these times, go to a cafe: most serve light one-course meals. However,
12 choose your cafe carefully: a prime location often carries a higher price tag. Buying a sandwich or
13 a crêpe from a sidewalk booth is the cheapest alternative.


The opposite of the word "light" (line 10) is

a) dark.

b) easy.

c) difficult.

d) gentle.

e) heavy.

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**Questão 65**

(UFRJ)

**TEXT**

01 Brillat-Savarin, author of the 1825 classic *Physiology of Taste*, wrote: "To eat is a necessity;

02 to eat well is an art". This dictum still defines the attitude of many a Parisian. Eating is such a

03 passion here that it even shapes the cityscape. Almost every street corner has a bistro or cafe, and

04 these, not banks or departments stores, dominate the major intersections. It’s not unusual to find
05 entire streets lined with small restaurants.

06 Here are just a few dining notes. Despite what you may have learned in high-school French,

07 never say Garçon! to a waiter. Use Monsieur, s'il vous plaît! or Madame, s'il vous plaît! And

08 when asking for the bill, refer to it as la note (not l'addition).

10 Most restaurants in Paris are open from noon to 2:30pm and for dinner from 7 to 10pm.

11 For a quick meal outside these times, go to a cafe: most serve light one-course meals. However,

12 choose your cafe carefully: a prime location often carries a higher price tag. Buying a sandwich or

13 a crêpe from a sidewalk booth is the cheapest alternative.


The word below that forms its superlative like "cheapest" (line 12) is

a) unusual.

b) intelligent.

c) good.

d) small.

e) Parisian.

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Questão 66
The abbreviation \textit{ft}, that stands for \textit{feet}, is used when you measure

a) weight.

b) height.

c) volume.

d) density.

e) texture.

\underline{Gabarito:}

48-e 49-a 50-c 51-a 52-b 53-b 54-d 55-b 56-b 57-c 58-d 59-d 60-c 61-a 62-e 63-d 64-e 65-d 66-b