

COMENTÁRIO GERAL DOS PROFESSORES DO CURSO POSITIVO

Uma prova, para avaliar tantos candidatos deve ser sempre bem dosada como foi a deste ano. Houve tanto questões de interpretação (6) como de gramática (12) de sinônimo (1) e de referência (1):

A prática de leitura e o conhecimento gramatical foram determinantes.

As questões foram muito bem elaboradas abordando a gramática contextualizada na qual se destacaram assuntos como: **Pronomes pessoais, Pronomes relativos, discurso direto, If Clauses, Passive Voice, Question Tag e Modal Verbs.**

Que as provas continuem sendo neste estilo, pois assim, valoriza os alunos que também se dedicam ao estudo da Língua Inglesa.

Equipe de Inglês do Curso Positivo

Read the dialogue between Melanie and Sam and then choose the correct alternatives according to it.

- Melanie: Hi, Sam. How was your interview?
Hi, honey...Well, I thought the interview itself went really well.
- Melanie: Then why the sad face?
- 05 Sam: I think I failed. I was late getting there.
Melanie: Oh, no. Really? What happened?
Sam: I missed the train. The interview was supposed to start at 10. Well, I was at the train station by 8:30.
- 10 I bought my ticket, and then I put my wallet down for a few seconds. When I turned around, it was gone. I spent ten or fifteen minutes trying to find it.
But I never did.
- 15 Melanie: What did you tell the interviewer?
Sam: The truth. I said I'd missed the train. And I said I was sorry for being late.
Melanie: Didn't you tell him about your wallet?
Sam: No. I was sure he'd think I was just making an excuse. I don't think he even believed me about missing the train.
- 20 Melanie: What did he say at the end of the interview?
Sam: He said my qualifications were really good and he'd be in touch. You know, "Don't call us. We'll call you."
- 25

Adapted from True Colors - Longman

QUESTÃO 01

When the interviewer said, "Don't call us" (line 25) he

- a) advised not to call them.
- b) suggested don't call us.
- c) told not to call him.
- d) asked didn't call us.

RESOLUÇÃO

A questão envolveu "Discurso direto". Quando temos no Discurso direto a forma imperativa, "Don't call us" (não ligue para nós) modificamos no "discurso indireto" a forma "NOT + infinitivo". O pronome "us" (nós) também

deve ser substituído por "them" (eles). E o que foi avisado (advised) é que o candidato não ligasse para **eles**.

Resposta: A

QUESTÃO 02

"...he'd be in touch." (line 24) means that he

- a) will be in touch in the future.
- b) had already been in touch in the past.
- c) has already been in touch.
- d) was going to be in touch.

RESOLUÇÃO

Nesta questão "Sam" está relatando uma fala do entrevistador. Na linha 24 "he'd be in touch" (ele entraria em contato). Passando esta oração para o "Discurso direto" teríamos "I will be in touch in the future", o que nos dá a ideia de que ele (o entrevistador) entrará em contato no Futuro.

Resposta: A

QUESTÃO 03

The Direct Speech of the two sentences "...I'd missed the train." and "... I was sorry..." (lines 16 and 17) is

- a) "I miss the train" and "I was sorry".
- b) "I have been missing the train" and "I was sorry".
- c) "I would miss the train" and "I have been sorry".
- d) "I missed the train" and "I am sorry".

RESOLUÇÃO

A sentença "... I'd missed the train..." (I had missed) está no Passado Perfeito, e para transformar esta oração em "Discurso direto" o correto seria usar o Passado Simples "I missed the train" (Perdi o train). Da mesma maneira na sentença "I was sorry" o passado simples é modificado para o Present Simple "I am sorry" no discurso direto.

Resposta: D

Nick, a British tourist, is telling his American girlfriend about the questions he was asked at Kennedy Airport, New York. 'To start with the immigration officer _____ me where I was from and why I'd come to the States. That wasn't a problem. But then she wanted to know how much money I had. When I told her, she said \$800 wasn't enough for three weeks. She wondered why I hadn't brought more. She then _____ me if I intended to work. She wanted to know if I really planned to go back to the UK after three weeks.'

English Grammar in Steps - Richmond

QUESTÃO 04

Mark the alternative that completes the gaps (lines 04 and 08) correctly.

- a) tell / told to
- b) told to / said
- c) said / tell
- d) asked / asked

RESOLUÇÃO

Novamente uma questão envolvendo "Discurso Indireto".

Nick está narrando à sua namorada o que aconteceu a ele na imigração no aeroporto Kennedy. Como a oficial de imigração lhe fez duas perguntas o verbo correto seria "asked". As frases seriam assim: "The emigration officer **asked** me where I was from (a oficial de emigração me perguntou de onde eu era) e "She then **asked** me if I intended to work" (Ela então me perguntou se eu pretendia trabalhar).

Resposta: D

QUESTÃO 05

At the airport Nick

- a) answered some questions.
- b) met his American girlfriend.
- c) planned to go back to New York.
- d) talked to the policemen.

RESOLUÇÃO

Na segunda linha do texto "...about the **questions** he was asked..." sobre as perguntas que foram feitas a ele.

Resposta: A

QUESTÃO 06

The word 'enough' (line 07) can be replaced in the text above by

- a) inadequate.
- b) sufficient.
- c) efficient.
- d) enormous.

RESOLUÇÃO

A palavra "enough" significa bastante e suficiente. E o termo sufficient é o seu sinônimo.

Resposta: B

QUESTÃO 07

The contraction 'd (line 04) means

- a) did.
- b) would.
- c) had.
- d) do.

RESOLUÇÃO

A contração "d" na linha 4 "...Why I'd come to the States" (Porque eu tinha vindo ao Estados Unidos) fica bem claro que a contração é "had" e não "would". Uma vez que, esta oração aconteceu antes da frase anterior "... Where I was from..." (de onde eu era).

Resposta: C

That's my job

This is a story about four people: Everybody, Somebody, Anybody, and Nobody. There was an important job to be done and Everybody was sure that Somebody would do it. Anybody could have done it, but Nobody did. Somebody got angry about that because it was Everybody's job. Everybody thought Anybody could do it, but Nobody realized that Everybody wouldn't do it. It ended up that Everybody blamed Somebody when Nobody did what Anybody could have done.

Unknown author – KEYS, Ed. Saraiva

QUESTÃO 08

According to the text above you've just read, who in fact, performed the job was

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

RESOLUÇÃO

Duas frases do texto podem responder esta questão "... **Anybody** could have done it, but **nobody** did..." (Qualquer um poderia ter feito o trabalho mas ninguém o fez). Sendo assim ninguém fez o trabalho.

Resposta: D

QUESTÃO 09

The pronoun "it" (line 07) refers to

- a) the story.
- b) someone.
- c) Nobody.
- d) the job.

RESOLUÇÃO

Na frase: "... There was an important **job** to be done..." (Havia um trabalho importante a ser feito). O pronome "it" se refere ao trabalho. Fica bem claro na seguinte frase: Everybody thought Anybody could do it..." (Todos achavam que qualquer um poderia fazê-lo (o trabalho)).

Resposta: D

Rosana Fisher works at an outdoor activities centre on the west coast of Scotland. She teaches mountain climbing, scuba diving and hang-gliding. She's talking to some young people who've just arrived at the centre:

- I – 'You can't do any of the activities unless you're with an instructor.'
- II - 'We won't let you start an activity if you don't have the correct equipment.'
- III - 'You can't go scuba diving unless you've done the training course.'
- IV - 'Remember you can't leave the centre unless you say where you're going.'

English Grammar in Steps – Richmond

QUESTÃO 10

According to the text, Rosana Fisher is

- a) establishing conditions.
- b) teaching who have always attended her classes.
- c) explaining the importance of sports.
- d) inviting the readers to practice her activities.

RESOLUÇÃO

Percebe-se pelas frases I – II – III e IV que Rosana Fischer está estabelecendo condições. Questão fácil.

Resposta: A

QUESTÃO 11

Mark the option which shows another way to rewrite the conditional sentences above, correctly.

- I – You can do none of the activities if you don't be with an instructor.
- II – We will not let you start an activity unless you have the correct equipment.
- III – You cannot going scuba diving if you haven't done the training course.
- IV – Remember you can't leave the centre if you don't say where you go.

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

RESOLUÇÃO

Na frase I "... If you don't be..." não usamos don't com o verbo to be e sim If you aren't.

Na frase II o tempo verbal "... We will not let you start (na forma negativa) com o uso do termo "unless" (a menos que) juntamente com o verbo have (Presente) na oração condicional é uma construção de if clauses ideal.

Na frase III o verbo modal ("you cannot going") usado com o gerúndio está errado. O certo seria you **cannot go**.

Na frase IV a correlação de tempos verbais está correta. Quando fazemos pedidos ou damos ordens, nas orações condicionais utilizamos o Imperativo com o Presente.

Resposta: D

Read the text below to answer questions 12 to 16.

Spectacular Northern Lights linked to suicidal depression

Alaska's tragically high number of suicide may be related to cosmic storms and the Northern Lights (aurora borealis), according to an expert in the study of brainwaves.

05 Depression in the Far North has in general been attributed to the deep, dark and long winters. But Dr Anita Bush, _____ specialises in electroencephalography, has complicated matters by discovering a link between solar flames and brainwave activity in two sets of Alaskans she has studied for the past five years.

10 The microscopic electric impulses were concentrated in an area of the brain known also to cause seasonal affective depression (SAD), the condition up to now blamed for dozens of suicides each year in the remote Alaskan coast. Suicide levels among the state's 15 to 24-year-olds have risen sharply in recent years, to six times the national average, says Dr Bush.

15 She has not yet demonstrated a link between increased brainwaves and suicidal tendencies but she thinks existing data on supposed SAD cases may in fact include cases of suicide induced by geomagnetism. For now she has suggested that special dark glasses, worn against solar flames and the Northern Lights, _____ elevate morale among the suicidal.

20 Some of her skeptical colleagues as Professor Tom Hallinan, one of a team studying the aurora, recently insisted that the most serious health risk in watching the Alaskan night sky was a cricked neck.

30

Adapted from Advance Your English – Cambridge University Press

QUESTÃO 12

The correct words to fill the gaps (lines 07 and 26) are

- a) that / may
- b) which / could
- c) who / might
- d) that / should

RESOLUÇÃO

A lacuna I requer o pronome Relativo “who” (que) pois a sentença é explicativa e se refere a uma pessoa. Na lacuna II, poderíamos utilizar os verbos may, might ou could, pois os mesmos dão ideia de possibilidade. Porém quem determina a alternativa correta é a lacuna I com o uso de who.

Resposta: C

QUESTÃO 13

Mark the option which contains the correct Question Tag of the following sentence.

“She has not yet demonstrated a link between increased brainwaves and suicidal tendencies...”

- a) hasn't she?
- b) has she?
- c) does she?
- d) doesn't she?

RESOLUÇÃO

Na sentença “... She **has not** yet demonstrated...” como a forma negativa foi usada, e pela regra geral, a confirmação deve ser uma question Tag afirmativa + Interrogativa, ou seja, “has she”?

Resposta: B

QUESTÃO 14

The best word to describe Professor Hallinan's reaction to Dr Bush's proposition is

- a) belief.
- b) surprise.
- c) doubt.
- d) confidence.

RESOLUÇÃO

Sendo o professor Hallinan um **cético colega** da Dra. Bush, a melhor palavra para expressar sua posição é “doubt” (dúvida).

Resposta: C

QUESTÃO 15

Considering the Reported Speech, Dr. Bush said that

- a) among the states, suicide levels are risen sharply to six times.
- b) suicide levels rose sharply in recent years.
- c) suicide among 15 to 24-year-olds rises in recent ten years.
- d) in recent years, suicide levels had risen sharply to six times.

RESOLUÇÃO

O tempo verbal “have risen” é o “Present Perfect”. No Discurso Indireto este tempo verbal é substituído pelo Past Perfect “had risen”.

Resposta: D

QUESTÃO 16

One of the causes of the high number of suicides in the Far North may be the

- a) absence of light resulting from a long season associated to geomagnetism.
- b) microscopic electric impulses caused by brainwaves activities attributed to dark glasses.
- c) Northern Lights that increase the morale among the Alaskans.
- d) link between Aurora Borealis and serious health risks, such as backaches, discovered by Dr Anita.

RESOLUÇÃO

Lendo os parágrafos 3 e 4 constatamos que “uma das causas do alto número de suicídios no extremo norte (Alaska) pode ser a falta de luz resultante de um longo período associado ao geomagnetismo.

Resposta: A

No time to relax

Even when we relax we do everything more quickly. Ten years ago when people went to art galleries they spend ten seconds looking at each picture. Today they spend just three seconds!

Oxford, New English File

QUESTÃO 17

According to the paragraph

- a) in the past people didn't appreciate arts.
- b) only ten years ago people liked to visit art galleries.
- c) nowadays people spend less time visiting art galleries.
- d) we only relax visiting interesting places.

RESOLUÇÃO

O texto deixa claro que as pessoas hoje em dia gastam menos tempo apreciando cada quadro em galerias de arte (linha 3). No entanto, uma observação deve ser feita na seguinte frase... "When people **went** to art galleries they **spend**...". O verbo "spend" deveria ser usado no **passado** e não no presente.

Resposta: C

All light on the night

Our cities and towns are far from silent at night. As most of _____ are going to bed, a lot of workers are just going to their jobs. It is estimated that up to a fifth of the working population carries out its duties at night – running hospitals and maintaining power stations, for example.

05

There is one problem: They have the same biological clock as day workers. Night workers often have trouble sleeping through the day, and sometimes find _____ harder to stay awake, which means mistakes are more likely to happen. Dr Lawrence Smith, a psychologist, discovered that among people who do the same job, night workers suffered 20% more injuries than day workers.

10

He is now testing the theory that the light can be used to fool the human body clock. The body clock appears to be influenced by light, because one chemical at its disposal is sensitive to light.

15

Adapted from Advance your English

QUESTÃO 18

Mark the correct pronouns to fill in the blanks (lines 02 and 10).

- a) me / ours
- b) them / they
- c) you / him
- d) us / it

RESOLUÇÃO

Como no início deste texto temos "Our cities..." (nossas cidades) a alternativa que preenche a lacuna I tem que ser "us" (nós). Na segunda lacuna temos: "Night workers... sometimes find **it** harder to stay awake" em que **it** se refere ao fato de ficar acordado.

Resposta: D

QUESTÃO 19

We can replace the pronoun 'who' (line 13) by

- a) whose
- b) that
- c) which
- d) whom

RESOLUÇÃO

O pronome "who" na linha 13 pode ser substituído por "that" (que) e não por "which" (que se refere a coisas). O pronome "whose" significa cujo, (a).

O pronome "whom" se refere ao objeto.

Resposta: B

QUESTÃO 20

The passive voice of the sentence 'He is now testing the theory...' (line 15) is

- a) Now the theory was testing by him.
- b) The theory was now tested.
- c) He tested the theory.
- d) The theory is being tested now.

RESOLUÇÃO

A sentença "He is now testing the theory" está na **voz ativa**. Na **voz passiva** o objeto da voz ativa que é "theory" passa a ser sujeito, acrescentando o verbo to be na forma contínua.

Resposta: D