

Instrução: as questões 31 a 37 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01. Say the words “international spy” and most
02. people may picture James Bond dazzling
03. the dames at a Monte Carlo baccarat table.
04. But for real-life secret agents, espionage
05. tends to be far less glamorous. Take World
06. War II operative Virginia Hall, a Baltimore
07. native with a wooden leg. By day she
08. posed as a dairymaid tending her goats in
09. the French countryside. By night she
10. relayed German troop movements to the
11. Allies by radio from a succession of barns.
12. Hall’s exploits – and those of countless
13. other spooks – are enshrined at the new
14. International Spy Museum in Washington,
15. D.C. Considered the world’s largest
16. museum of its kind, it fills five former office
17. buildings. Exhibits include the Russian
18. “Kiss for Death”, a tiny pistol disguised as
19. a lipstick that, with a turn of the tube, fired
20. a 4.5 mm bullet. Also on view are a Soviet
21. buttonhole camera from the ‘70s, and a
22. Nazi encoding device known as the Enigma
23. (subject of the recent film of the same
24. name).

People Weekly, July 15, 2002.

31. (UFRGS/2003) O texto acima divulga

- (A) mais recente filme de James Bond.
- (B) um livro sobre espíões na Segunda Guerra Mundial.
- (C) um novo museu nos Estados Unidos.
- (D) uma exposição de armamentos usados por espíões.
- (E) uma biografia de Virginia Hall.

32. (UFRGS/2003) De acordo com o texto,

- (A) em espionagem, a realidade é bem diversa da ficção.
- (B) Virginia Hall tinha um radiotransmissor em sua perna de pau.
- (C) chamado “Kiss of Death” era um batom que continha veneno.
- (D) muitas pessoas acreditavam que James Bond fosse um espião de verdade.
- (E) os russos já tinham uma câmera digital nos anos 70.

33. (UFRGS/2003) A expressão dazzling the dames (l. 02) significa o mesmo que

- (A) shooting the women.
- (B) fascinating the ladies.
- (C) gambling with the women.
- (D) dating the girls.
- (E) disappointing the ladies.

34. (UFRGS/2003) Assinale, entre as frases abaixo, aquela em que a forma terminada em -ing é empregada do mesmo modo que na expressão tending her goats (l. 07).

- (A) Jack met his wife, July, at a show he was producing.
- (B) As an architect, Bob is very fond of miniature building.
- (C) After graduating from Law School, Mary intends to work abroat.
- (D) My grandparents lost their clothing store in the Great Depression of the 1930s.
- (E) She invited everyone for her party, including her coworkers.

35. (UFRGS/2003) A melhor tradução para a forma verbal relayed (l. 10) é

- (A) transmitia.
- (B) escondia.
- (C) mapeava.
- (D) recolhia.
- (E) relegava.

36. (UFRGS/2003) Das formas verbais abaixo, a que não é empregada como Past Participle no texto é

- (A) enshrined (l. 12).
- (B) Considered (l. 13).
- (C) disguised (l. 16).
- (D) fired (l. 17).
- (E) known (l. 19).

37. (UFRGS/2003) O segmento five former office buildings (l. 14-15) equivale, em português, a

- (A) cinco escritórios em prédios antigos.
- (B) cinco prédios de escritórios desativados.
- (C) escritórios em cinco prédios abandonados.
- (D) cinco prédios formados por escritórios.
- (E) prédios com cinco escritórios antigos.

Instrução: as questões 38 a 45 referem-se ao texto seguinte.

01. It's easy to understand how biologists can
02. keep finding new species of beetles or
03. earthworms. What's more surprising is
04. that they're still finding new kinds of
05. monkeys, some of man's closest living
06. relatives. It happened again last week
07. witc the announcement that two species
08. of monkeys have been discovered in the
09. Brazilian Amazon. If you're going to look
10. for new monkeys, Brazil is the place to do
11. it. Brazilian forest are home to 95 known
12. species of primates, about 27% of the
13. world's total; of the 24 monkeys
14. described since 1990, 13 hail from Brazil.
15. The new additions are Titi monkeys, a

16. group of cat-size creatures that form
17. humanlike families consisting of a pair of
18. adults – which mate for life – and their
19. offspring. One, *Callicebus bernhardi*, is
20. named after Prince Bernhard of the
21. Netherlands, a noted naturalist. The other
22. is dubbed *C. stephennashi*, after Stephen
23. Nash, a scientific illustrator. Given the
24. Amazon's size, it is unlikely that these
25. monkeys will be the last of its secrets.
26. Says co-discoverer Russell Mittermeier,
27. president of Conservation International:
28. "We're got some monkeys in cages that
29. we know are new species. We just
30. haven't described them yet."

Time, July 8, 2002.

38. (UFRGS/2003) All the titles below would be suitable for the text, except

- (A) Brazilian Secrets.
- (B) The Best Place for Primates.
- (C) New Species Discovered.
- (D) Riches from Brazilian Forests.
- (E) Amazonian Extinct Species.

39. (UFRGS/2003) The text says that

- (A) it's easier to find new species of beetles than monkeys in the Amazon.
- (B) the majority of the world's primates live in the Brazilian forests.
- (C) Titi monkeys have been named after their discoverer.
- (D) Stephen Nash drew pictures of Amazonian primates.
- (E) a number of new species have been identified but not studied.

40. (UFRGS/2003) The question that cannot be answered with information from the text is

- (A) How big are Titi monkeys?
- (B) Who co-discovered the monkeys with Mittermeier?
- (C) When was the new discovered made public?
- (D) How many Brazilian monkeys have been described since 1990?
- (E) Why was one species named after Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands?

41. (UFRGS/2003) The relative pronoun which (l. 15) refers to

- (A) additions (l. 13).
- (B) creatures (l. 14).
- (C) families (l. 14).
- (D) adults (l. 15).
- (E) offspring (l. 16).

42. (UFRGS/2003) The expression mate for life (l. 15) means that

- (A) adult individuals fight all the time.
- (B) Titi monkeys are monogamous.
- (C) one family group will not mingle with another.
- (D) family members kill each other.
- (E) couples have only one baby during their whole life.

43. (UFRGS/2003) The best translation for the word offspring (l. 16) in Portuguese is

- (A) filhotes.
- (B) parentes.
- (C) crianças.
- (D) progenitores.
- (E) protetores.

44. (UFRGS/2003) In the phrase it is unlikely that (l. 20-21), unlikely could be replaced by

- (A) possible.
- (B) unwise.
- (C) supposed.
- (D) improbable.
- (E) disbelieved.

45. (UFRGS/2003) Select the correct alternative to complete the hypothesis below.

If you were looking for new monkeys, Brazil the place to do it.

- (A) will be
- (B) is
- (C) had been
- (D) has been
- (E) would be

Instrução: as questões abaixo 46 a 53 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01. I was taken to meet a gorgeous cheetah
02. who would share a scene with me and I
03. fell in love with him instantly. In order to
04. get him used to me, I had to take him
05. around with me everywhere on a lead like
06. a dog. He had a wonderful loud purr like
07. a cat trying to impersonate a motor bike.
08. We looked like becoming inseparable.
09. Then there a few... incidents. Every day a
10. car took us to the set. he would sit with
11. me on the beck seat, purring away
12. happily, fascinated by everything in the
13. car, including the shiny button on the
14. back of the chauffeur's cap. One day the
15. sun caught the button at a certain angle
16. and the bright light started to flutter and
17. sparkle. This caught his attention and

18. hegrabbed it, taking a considerable part
19. of the chauffeur's scalp with it. After that
20. we travelled to the set separately. I was
21. still allowed to take him for walks,
22. though, until the day he spotted the
23. catering manager's German Shepherd
24. dog sitting on the steps outside the unit
25. canteen. He took off like the wind, and
26. the heavy chain which was his lead was
27. torn out of my hand, taking half the skin
28. witch it. The German Shepherd spotted
29. him coming, and quicker than I have ever
30. seen any dog move, he had bounded up
31. the steps and into the canteen and – I
32. swear this is true – *shut the door behind*
33. *him*. The cheetah came to a skidding halt
34. like Sylvester the cartoon cat, but he was
35. going at such a pelt he went head over
36. heels on the steps and knocked himself
37. out. That was the end of that friendship.

CAINE, Michael. What's it all about?, 1993.

46. (UFRGS/2003) Based on the information given in the text, we can say that Caine did not admire the cheetah's
- (A) friendliness.
 - (B) beauty.
 - (C) swiftness.
 - (D) perceptiveness.
 - (E) voracity.
47. (UFRGS/2003) The question that CANNOT be answered with the information giver in the text is
- (A) Who is Sylvester?
 - (B) Who owned that particular dog?
 - (C) Why was Caine with the cheetah?
 - (D) How far was the cheetah from the canteen?
 - (E) What did the driver wear on his heard?
48. (UFRGS/2003) The expression motor bike (l. 06) is used in the text to express a connection with
- (A) sound.
 - (B) power.
 - (C) speed.
 - (D) shape.
 - (E) make.
49. (UFRGS/2003) The word Then (l. 07) introduces in the text
- (A) an opposed idea.
 - (B) a logical conclusion.
 - (C) a follow up.



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- (D) a hypothesis.
- (E) an argument.

50. (UFRGS/2003) The expression every day (l. 08) is spelt incorrectly in the sentence

- (A) Let me know what changes every day.
- (B) He calls me up early every day.
- (C) The every day routine is dreadful.
- (D) Every day there is something new.
- (E) The watch needs cleaning every day.

51. (UFRGS/2003) The use of would in the text (l. 09) indicates the same as its use in the sentence

- (A) I would rather move to London than to York.
- (B) He would always turn and wave at the corner.
- (C) Would you call me the moment you get there?
- (D) He said he would see me before travelling.
- (E) He promised that he would help us finish this.

52. (UFRGS/2003) The pronoun it (l. 16) refers to

- (A) car (l. 10).
- (B) cap (l. 12).
- (C) sun (l. 12).
- (D) button (l. 12).
- (E) scalp (l. 16).

53. (UFRGS/2003) The expression at such a pelt (l. 28) could be substituted, without any change in meaning, by

- (A) at a glance.
- (B) forcefully.
- (C) by a long range.
- (D) so fast.
- (E) desperately.

Instrução: as questões abaixo 46 a 53 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01. "Gee, I love your accent," is a typical
02. American response when conversing with
03. na English citizen. It seems that
04. Americans are mesmerized by the
05. differences in accents between America's
06. English and England's English. But does
07. this transcend to something more than
08. fascination? According to Assistant
09. professor of Sociology at Philadelphia
10. University, Katherine W. Jones, it does.
11. Through extensive research for her new
12. book, *Accent on Privilege: English*

13. *Identities and Anglophilia in the U.S.*
14. (Temple University Press), Jones shows
15. that Anglophilia is alive and well in the
16. United States. She shows how Americans
17. treat those with English accents better
18. than other immigrants, bestowing
19. privilege on them because they are
20. English. She also finds that these English
21. people are able to, and frequently do,
22. manipulate these privileges to their
23. advantage. "It is amazing how much
24. clout an English accent has in America,"
25. stated Jones. "In some instances, I find
26. these English people willingly negotiating
27. their accents, making choices about when
28. to play them up and down, moving
29. between different situations using
30. different voices in order to assert or
31. downplay their Englishness – knowing
32. that particular actions will accrue material
36. or psychological benefits."

CAINE, Michael. What's it all about?, 1993.

54. (UFRGS/2003) Indique a alternativa que completa a frase abaixo de acordo com o texto.

When in America, one.....

- (A) can profit from an English accent.
- (B) should always sport an English accent.
- (C) will be tested for one's accent.
- (D) may decide which accent is better.
- (E) might fail to recognize an English accent.

55. (UFRGS/2003) De acordo com o texto, os ingleses nos Estados Unidos sabem

- (A) falar mais claramente que os americanos.
- (B) manipular o fascínio que seu sotaque exerce.
- (C) tratar os americanos melhor que outros o fazem.
- (D) reconhecer os privilégios dos imigrantes.
- (E) tornar seu sotaque mais americano.

56. (UFRGS/2003) Com base nas informações do texto, a pergunta que não pode ser respondida a respeito de Katherine W. Jones é

- (A) Who published this book?
- (B) Has she written more than one book?
- (C) What has been the basic for this book?
- (D) What does she try to prove in this book?
- (E) When did she write this book?



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57. (UFRGS/2003) Se as expressões abaixo forem precedidas do artigo indefinido, a forma an, como em na English citizen (l. 02), somente poderá ser anteposta à expressão

- (A) European citizen.
- (B) universal scheme.
- (C) 18th century coat.
- (D) weeping willow.
- (E) yuppie briefcase.

58. (UFRGS/2003) A palavra those (l. 13) poderia ser substituída, sem alteração de sentido, por

- (A) the others.
- (B) these.
- (C) they.
- (D) the ones.
- (E) some.

59. (UFRGS/2003) A palavra clout (l. 24) poderia ser substituída, sem alteração de sentido, por

- (A) accent.
- (B) irony.
- (C) stress.
- (D) pride.
- (E) power.

60. (UFRGS/2003) A palavra willingly (l. 26) poderia preencher corretamente as lacunas de todas as frases abaixo, à exceção de

- (A) She shows how Americans treat immigrants.
- (B) Americans treat those with English accents better.
- (C) They manipulate these privileges to their advantage.
- (D) These people use different voices.
- (E) Certain actions accrue material benefits.