

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

01. It had a humble beginning, almost 20  
02. years ago. No little critter on the chest, like  
03. so many of its competitors. Just a promise  
04. to give its wearer the deep down quality that  
05. makes a shirt satisfying to own. Today,  
06. countless improvements later, it is still a  
07. colorful classic, with lots of options: banded  
08. or hemmed sleeves, pocket or not, sizes  
09. small to double extra large.  
10. The Land's End Mesh Polo become such a  
11. favorite that we've now sold over ten million  
12. of them.  
13. To see America's best-liked shirt in  
14. eighteen glorious colors, call today for our  
15. catalog, or click onto our Web site. No  
16. hassles, no headaches. It's the way  
17. shopping should be.

People Weekly, May 7, 2001.

31. (UFGRS/2002)O título mais adequado para o anúncio acima é

- (A) Come to Land's End.
- (B) The Best on Your Chest.
- (C) The Shirt All America Loves.
- (D) Polo Players Rejoice.
- (E) Land's End Sells Quality.

32. (UFGRS/2002)O texto não menciona

- (A) uma comparação com a concorrência.
- (B) uma estimativa de custo.
- (C) múltiplas opções para o cliente.
- (D) tradição e experiência no ramo.
- (E) facilidade de contato com a empresa.

33. (UFGRS/2002)A melhor tradução para *No little critter* (l. 02) é

- (A) Nenhuma criaturinha.
- (B) Sem qualquer critério.
- (C) Poucas criaturas.
- (D) No menor mascote.
- (E) De pouco critério.

34. (UFGRS/2002)A palavra *countless* (l. 06) significa o mesmo que

- (A) innumerable.

- (B) endless.
- (C) countable.
- (D) harmless.
- (E) calculated.

35. (UFGRS/2002)A palavra *its* (l. 03) refere-se a

- (A) beginning (l. 01).
- (B) chest (l. 02).
- (C) promise (l. 03).
- (D) quality (l. 04).
- (E) shirt (l. 05).

36. (UFGRS/2002)As palavras abaixo seguem o mesmo processo de formação de *wearer* (l. 04), à exceção de

- (A) computer.
- (B) player.
- (C) weaker.
- (D) murderer.
- (E) writer.

37. (UFGRS/2002)Da frase *It's the way shopping should be* (l. 16-17) pode-se inferir que

- (A) most shopping is like that.
- (B) shopping can't be that way.
- (C) shopping used to be that way.
- (D) not all shopping is like that.
- (E) shopping will be like that.

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

01. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire,  
02. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and  
03. Connecticut are all proud members of  
04. America's northeast corner known as New  
05. England.  
06. Famous for its spectacular fall foliage,  
07. New England enjoys incredible regional  
08. diversity throughout the year. Each state  
09. has its special places to visit, from  
10. Vermont's Green Mountains to the rocky  
11. seacoast of Maine. You can be digging your  
12. heels into the sand on one day and sitting  
13. beside a mountain waterfall on the next. Or  
14. you can go antiquing and flea marketing,  
15. pick apples, dine on lobster and apple pie, or  
16. camp in a state park.  
17. Besides Nature's breathtaking show, fall's  
18. rich harvest is on display and for sale  
19. wherever you venture. Also popular are  
20. festivals of every kind, from herbs and

21. vegetables to art and crafts.  
22. Four of the six New England states were  
23. members of the original Thirteen Colonies,  
24. and many American historical sites and  
25. events have been memorialized for visitors.  
26. So don't forget your camera because New  
27. England has some of the best scenery in the  
28. country.

Country Almanac, Fall 2001.

38. (UFGRS/2002)The purpose of the text is

- (A) to invite people to visit northwestern USA.
- (B) to give an account of New England's history.
- (C) to warn about the climatic changes in the northeast corner of America.
- (D) to inform about New England's beauty and diversity.
- (E) to announce the creation of a new state park in New England.

39. (UFGRS/2002)Select the incorrect alternative, according to the text.

- (A) New England was one of the original Thirteen Colonies.
- (B) The six New England states offer great leisure opportunities.
- (C) Flea marketing is a popular activity in New England.
- (D) Visitors may feel like witnesses to History in New England.
- (E) New England offers the sights and pleasures of country life.

40. (UFGRS/2002)The correct relation which can be inferred from the text is

- (A) New England – southeast.
- (B) Vermont – Rocky Mountains.
- (C) New England – regional pride.
- (D) New England – religious festivals.
- (E) country produce – foreign market.

41. (UFGRS/2002)The Portuguese translation of *spectacular fall foliage* (l. 06) is

- (A) espetáculo das folhas que caem.
- (B) queda espetacular da folhagem.

- (C) folhagem espetacular de outono.
- (D) espetáculo de outono das folhas.
- (E) espetaculares folhas altas.

42. (UFGRS/2002)The word *Besides* (l. 17) could be replaced by

- (A) In addition to.
- (B) Close to.
- (C) Except for.
- (D) Provided that.
- (E) In spite of.

43. (UFGRS/2002)Complete the sentence below with the best alternative.

In New England, we drove ..... hours along country roads and stayed ..... an old sea captain's home ..... the sea.

- (A) for – in – off
- (B) during – into – by
- (C) up – near – from
- (D) during – at – out
- (E) for – in – by

44. (UFGRS/2002)The word *display* (l. 18) means the same as

- (A) preservation.
- (B) exhibition.
- (C) consideration.
- (D) availability.
- (E) discourse.

45. (UFGRS/2002)The *-ing* form that stands for an adjective in the text is

- (A) digging (l. 11).
- (B) sitting (l. 12).
- (C) antiquing (l. 14).
- (D) marketing (l. 14).
- (E) breathtaking (l. 17).

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

01. Mr. Dursley was the director of a firm  
02. called Grunnings, which made drills. He was  
03. a big, beefy man with hardly any neck,  
04. although he did have a very large  
05. moustache. Mrs. Dursley was thin and  
06. blonde and had nearly twice the usual  
07. amount of much of her time craning over  
08. garden fences, spying on her neighbours.

09. The Dursleys had a small son called Dudley  
10. and in their opinion there was no finer boy  
11. anywhere.  
12. The Durleys had everything they wanted,  
13. but they also had a secret, and their  
14. greatest fear was that somebody would  
15. discover it. They didn't think they could bear  
16. it if anyone found out about the Potters.  
17. Mrs. Potter was Mrs. Dursley's sister, but  
18. they hadn't met for several years. In fact,  
19. Mrs. Dursley pretended she didn't have a  
20. sister, because her sister and her good-for-  
21. nothing husband were as unDursleyish as it  
22. was possible to be. The Dursleys shuddered  
23. to think what the neighbours would say if  
24. the Potters arrived in the street. The  
25. Durleys knew that the Potters had a small  
26. son too, but they had never even seen him.  
27. This boy was another good reason for  
28. keeping the Potters away; they didn't want  
29. Dudley mixing with a child like that.

K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*

46. (UFGRS/2002) O texto informa que a Sra. Potter tem

- (A) marido e filha.
- (B) irmã e irmão.
- (C) cunhado e irmão.
- (D) sobrinho e irmã.
- (E) sobrinho e cunhada.

47. (UFGRS/2002) O Sr. e a Sra. Dursley, de acordo com o texto,

- (A) eram muito cordiais com os vizinhos.
- (B) admiravam e protegiam o filho.
- (C) estavam mal de vida.
- (D) impediram que o casal Pottter morasse na mesma rua.
- (E) trabalhavam fora todo o dia.

48. (UFGRS/2002) Segundo o texto, o pescoço da Sra. Dursley era bem

- (A) fino.
- (B) normal.
- (C) feio.
- (D) torto.
- (E) comprido.

49. (UFGRS/2002) De acordo com o texto, a lacuna da frase abaixo pode ser preenchida corretamente com todas as alternativas, à exceção de uma. Assinale essa alternativa incorreta.

Para o casal Dursley, os membros da família Potter são .....

- (A) um segredo a ser mantido.
- (B) uma ameaça a sua paz.
- (C) vizinhos agressivos.
- (D) parentes indesejáveis.
- (E) pessoas detestáveis.

50. (UFGRS/2002) A expressão *hardly any* (l. 03) poderia ser traduzida por

- (A) raramente visto.
- (B) dificilmente algum.
- (C) bom tamanho.
- (D) quase nenhum.
- (E) especialmente longo.

51. (UFGRS/2002) A palavra *although* (l. 04), independente-mente do contexto irônico em que se encontra, indica

- (A) uma compensação.
- (B) uma consequência.
- (C) uma diferença.
- (D) uma limitação.
- (E) uma contrariedade.

52. (UFGRS/2002) A frase *there was no finer boy* (l. 10) equivale a

- (A) there was a not finer boy.
- (B) there was a finer boy.
- (C) there was any finer boy.
- (D) there was some finer boy.
- (E) there wasn't a finer boy.

53. (UFGRS/2002) Na palavra *unDursleyish* (l. 21), o sufixo *-ish* tem o mesmo sentido que na frase

- (A) There's nothing prettier than Flemish lace.
- (B) She's too old to wear such girlish clothes.
- (C) He had a strange sort of reddish beard.
- (D) Let's meet at sevenish if it's fine with you.
- (E) I'm captivated by everything Irish.

Instrução: as questões 54 a 60 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

01. When the British Film Institute released a  
02. new print of the classic 1971 gangster movie  
03. *Get Carter*, some critics wondered if it would  
04. give Newcastle a taste of the stardom that  
05. was enjoyed by Sheffield after *The Full*  
06. *Monty*. Telling the story of Jack Carter, a  
07. brutal hitman who travels to Newcastle to  
08. avenge his brother's death, it also reveals  
09. the city in a vivid, if harsh light.  
10. But today, despite the film's merits,  
11. Newcastle no longer needs a movie to boost  
12. its reputation. The fastest growing tourist  
13. destination in Britain, Newcastle has shed its  
14. old image as a dusty northern town, built on  
15. coal mines and steel furnaces. Instead it has  
16. become a place of clubs and winebars,  
17. restaurants and hotels. Everywhere there is  
18. a sense of energy and prosperity.

*Speak Up*, # 169.

54. (UFGRS/2002) According to the text, all references to Newcastle are correct but

- (A) it has changed its profile for the better in the last years.
- (B) it is a quite attractive tourist city in Britain.
- (C) it can be seen in a film made in seventies.
- (D) it was a dangerous gangster town some time ago.
- (E) its economy grew in the past due to coal and steel.

55. (UFGRS/2002) *The Full Monty* is mentioned in the text because

- (A) it has been praised by the critics.
- (B) it takes place all around Newcastle.
- (C) it tells the story of an English hitman.
- (D) it brought fame to a rather unknown city.
- (E) it is very popular among the English.

56. (UFGRS/2002) The word *print* (l. 02) means the same as

- (A) film.
- (B) photo.
- (C) copy.
- (D) frame.
- (E) pattern.

57. (UFGRS/2002) The active form of the passive *was enjoyed* (l. 05) is

- (A) has been enjoyed.
- (B) enjoyed.
- (C) is enjoyed.
- (D) had enjoyed.
- (E) was being enjoyed.

58. (UFGRS/2002) The word *despite* (l. 10) could be correctly replaced by

- (A) although.
- (B) in spite of.
- (C) nevertheless
- (D) any how.
- (E) at any rate.

59. (UFGRS/2002) The verb *to shed*, as in *has shed* (l. 13), means the same as

- (A) progress along.
- (B) turn up.
- (C) bring over.
- (D) look up to.
- (E) get rid of.

60. (UFGRS/2002) The expression *dusty northern town* (l. 14) has the same combination of speech elements as

- (A) pretty old painting.
- (B) highly praised picture.
- (C) dirty cotton shirt.
- (D) lovely summer evening.
- (E) commonly stressed point.