

MARINHA DO BRASIL
DIRETORIA DE ENSINO DA MARINHA

PROCESSO SELETIVO DE ADMISSÃO À ESCOLA NAVAL (PSAEN/2005)

INGLÊS

3º DIA DE PROVA
INSTRUÇÕES GERAIS

- 1- A duração da prova será de 04 horas e não será prorrogado. Ao término da prova, entregue o caderno ao Fiscal, sem desgrampear nenhuma folha;
- 2- Responda as questões utilizando caneta esferográfica azul ou preta. Não serão consideradas respostas e desenvolvimento da questão a lápis. Confira o número de páginas de cada parte da prova;
- 3- Só comece a responder a prova ao ser dada a ordem para iniciá-la, interrompendo a sua execução no momento em que for determinado;
- 4- O candidato deverá preencher os campos:
- PROCESSO SELETIVO/CONCURSO; NOME DO CANDIDATO; NÚMERO DA INSCRIÇÃO e DV;
- 5- Iniciada a prova, não haverá mais esclarecimentos. O candidato somente poderá deixar o seu lugar, devidamente autorizado pelo Supervisor/Fiscal, para se retirar definitivamente do recinto de prova ou, nos casos abaixo especificados, devidamente acompanhado por militar designado para esse fim: atendimento médico por pessoal designado pela Marinha do Brasil; fazer uso de banheiro e casos de força maior, comprovados pela supervisão do certame, sem que aconteça saída da área circunscrita para a realização da prova.
Em nenhum dos casos haverá prorrogação do tempo destinado à realização da prova e, em caso de retirada definitiva do recinto de prova, esta será corrigida até onde foi solucionada;
- 6- A solução deve ser apresentada nas páginas destinadas a cada questão;
- 7- Não é permitida a consulta a livros ou apontamentos;
- 8- A prova não poderá conter qualquer marca identificadora ou assinatura, o que implicará na atribuição de nota zero;
- 9- Será eliminado sumariamente do processo seletivo e as suas provas não serão levadas em consideração, o candidato que:
 - a) der ou receber auxílio para a execução de qualquer prova;
 - b) utilizar-se de qualquer material não autorizado;
 - c) desrespeitar qualquer prescrição relativa à execução das provas;
 - d) escrever o nome ou introduzir marcas identificadoras noutro lugar que não o determinado para esse fim; e
 - e) cometer ato grave de indisciplina.

NÃO DESTACAR A PARTE INFERIOR

RUBRICA DO PROFESSOR	ESCALA DE	NOTA			USO DA DE _{EnsM}
	000 A 100				

CAMPOS PREENCHIDOS
PELOS CANDIDATOS

PROCESSO SELETIVO:
NOME DO CANDIDATO:

Nº DA INSCRIÇÃO		DV	ESCALA DE	NOTA			USO DA DE _{EnsM}
				000 A 100			

Part 1: READING COMPREHENSION

1ª QUESTÃO (11 pontos)

Read the text below about a society which protects bears and complete tasks A and B accordingly:

MOTHER NATURE

LI-BEAR-TY FROM OPPRESSION

"Simon Smith and his Amazing Dancing Bear" was one of the pop song hits of the 1960's. But that was before we knew what bear dancing was all about.

It is a brutal practice in which bear cubs are taken away from their mothers and conditioned with repeated beatings to perform their pathetic gyrations. The damage done to the little bears is so strong that it is almost impossible to return them to the wild. Besides, until recently, these creatures were doomed to spend all their lives either performing or caged.

However, something is being done to stop this absurd. With the support of the governments in Greece and Turkey, this practice will come to an end because an animal welfare organization is building sanctuaries for the performing bears and allowing them to live out the rest of their lives in relative tranquillity.

"Liberty", a campaign by the World Society for the Protection of Animals, has already raised the £100,000 needed to provide one such sanctuary in Northern Greece, and it is now attempting to do the same in Turkey and then in Eastern Europe.

If you want to show your support, you should send your donation to:

The World Society for the Protection of Animals: 10, Lawn Lane, London SW8 1UD, England.

(Adapted from *Speak Up*, Aug 1993)

Task A: Based on the text, make up questions to suit the answers below (2x4=8 pontos)

- 1- When _____ ?
In the 1960's.
- 2- How _____ ?
By beating them repeatedly.
- 3- How much _____ ?
£100,000.
- 4- What _____ ?
You should send donation to the World Society for Protection of Animals.

Task B: Find a word in the text which is similar in meaning to:
(1x3=3 pontos)

- 1- Dance in circles = _____
- 2- Kept behind bars = _____
- 3- A place where animals can be protected from people wishing to arrest them = _____

2ª QUESTÃO (2x8=16 pontos)

Read the text below about mistakes native speakers make when using English.

BAD ENGLISH

By Donald Watson

1 "There's two things I want to draw your attention to." So said a British Minister of Education a few months ago. (His brief statement contained a grammatical and a stylistic error. Instead of saying, "there's two things", he should have said, "there are two things", and, instead of completing the phrase, "I want to draw your attention to," he should have said, "to which I want to draw your attention." As school teachers like to tell their pupils, "a preposition is not a good thing to end a sentence with.") In the same interview, the unfortunate Minister maintained - when referring to improvements that the government had supposedly made in the education system - "that is things we can be proud of" (as opposed to "these are things"). What on earth is happening to our language when Ministers of the Crown speak like this?

2 Yet bad English is almost as common as the English language itself. In the case of the inarticulate Education Minister, his main problem was the use of the plural, and in that he is not alone. There are, for example, several nouns whose plural forms are a source of confusion. Let's take the Greek word *phenomena*: this is a plural form, but many English speakers mistakenly use it with a singular meaning. The correct singular form is, of course, *phenomenon*. The same mistake is made with the plural *criteria*, which should be *criterion* in the singular.

3 If you hear someone say "this phenomena" or "this criteria," then you have an indication of their level of education. Notice anything strange in that sentence? We start by considering one person ("someone") and then refer to "their" education. "If anyone says this, there's no need to correct them." According to the grammar books, the correct form would be "if anyone says this, then there's no need to correct him," but this form is now considered out-of-date - not to mention sexist.

4 Some singular nouns, like *family*, *committee*, *government* and *majority*, can correctly be used as plurals. "My family send their regards." "The committee were all present." "The cabinet have not been able to agree." It is clear that in these examples the singular collective noun stands for all the individual members rather than the unit as a whole, and this is the justification for using a plural verb.

More or less

5 Plurals can also be a source of confusion when it comes to the use of the word *less*. *Less* may be used to qualify adjectives ("my neighbour is less interesting") and uncountable nouns ("he earns less money"), but it may not be used with countable nouns ("and he has fewer friends" - not "less friends"). Its opposite *more* is less problematic and is correct in all three cases: "his wife is more interesting, she earns more money and she has more friends."

6 These kinds of mistake (not mistakes) can cause native speakers to argue a great deal. But what about the double negative, the double comparative and the double superlative? The expression, "I don't want none of that" (as opposed to "I don't want any of that"), is often heard, and it immediately shows the speaker's lack of learning. The same goes for phrases like *more bigger* and *most biggest*, but we tend to forget that Shakespeare himself was guilty of using double comparative and double superlative constructions. OTHELLO contains the error "more safer voice", and THE MERCHANT OF VENICE has the even more famous (or infamous) "most unkindest cut of all." Such bad grammar would not be tolerated today.

Split infinitives

7 Other standard mistakes made by contemporary English speakers include the use of "different to" instead of "different from" and "compared to" instead of "compared with." Yet surely the most famous boob is "the split infinitive." This occurs when an adverb divides the word "to" from the rest of the verb's infinitive, thereby "splitting" it. One of the best known examples comes from the introduction to the TV series STAR TREK. Every week, viewers were told of the Starship Enterprise crew's intention "to boldly go where no man has gone before" or "to go boldly where no man has gone before." Split infinitives are, however, almost respectable these days, particularly in American English.

8 Not only can adverbs get in the way, they are frequently misused. For this reason, the most concise writers of English (Graham Greene, for example) keep their use to an absolute minimum. One much misused adverb is *hopefully*, as in "Hopefully, I'll be seeing him next week," It would be more correct to say, "I hope to see him next week" or "I am hopeful that I will see him next week," even if the latter now sounds a little archaic. Indeed it is easy to be pedantic with words like *hopefully*. According to THE AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY, "this usage is now such a bugbear to traditionalists that it is best avoided on grounds of civility, if not logic."

9 Surely the most abused adverb in the English language is *literally*, which is a great favorite among sports commentators. When an athlete is described as being "literally dead on his feet" after a strenuous race, the true meaning of *literally* is being completely ignored. The effect is ridiculous: in the words of Winston Churchill, one Englishman whose command of his native tongue was impeccable, this is the type of English "up with which I will not put."

(adapted from *Speak Up*, Aug 1993)

Now, in no more than 15 words, answer each question below:

a- What is the irony in the sentence "a preposition is not a good thing to end a sentence with."? (paragraph 1)

b- Why is the word "more" less problematic than "less" for English speakers? (paragraph 5)

c- Why does the expression "I don't want none of that" show the speaker's lack of learning? (paragraph 6)

d- What does the author mean when he says that "Shakespeare himself was guilty of using double comparative and double superlative constructions."? (paragraph 6)

e- What is the meaning of the word "boob" in "the most famous boob is the split infinitive."? (paragraph 7)

f- What does the word "latter" in the sentence "...even the latter now sounds a little archaic." refer to? (paragraph 8)

g- What should speakers do if they don't want to misuse adverbs such as "hopefully"? (paragraph 8)

h- What is wrong when sports commentators say that an athlete is "literally dead on his feet."? (paragraph 9)

3ª QUESTÃO (1x9=9 pontos)

You are going to read a newspaper article about how to avoid catching a virus at work. For boxes 1-9, copy the right question from the list A-K. There are two extra questions which will not be used.

A- Do you find that more companies are creating health policies to stop the spread of viruses like the flu?
B- How do you catch a cold in the office?
C- Why is that?
D- What if you've got a cold? Should you avoid your co-workers?
E- How big a problem are germs in the office?
F- Should you wash your hands more often when you are sick?
G- What can employees do to protect themselves from sick colleagues?
H- What can employers do to help prevent their employees from getting sick at work?
I- Is there a right or wrong way to wash your hands?
J- Do many people really come to work sick?
K- Is it really necessary to disinfect your desk daily?

Surviving the Sick Office

The cold season's not over yet. How to keep from catching co-workers' germs.

NEWSWEEK's Jennifer Barrett Ozols spoke with Roslyn Stone, chief operating officer of Corporate Wellness Inc, about how to lessen your chances of catching a virus at work. Excerpts:

1.

Roslyn Stone: The way to change behaviors in any employee health matter is leadership by example. We encourage that the CEO be the first to get a flu shot. Flu shots offer one of the highest returns on investment of any wellness program you can do in the workplace. But this year, none of our clients were able to get flu shots [because of government restrictions due to the vaccine shortage]. So the first piece of advice we gave is to find a way not to encourage your employees to work sick. The message needs to come from the top: stay home if you're sick, and when I'm sick I'll stay home too ...

2.

There's this mindset now in most businesses of working lean and mean, this feeling that if I am not at work, someone else will do my job and maybe do it better than me. So there's a fear factor. And there's not wanting to dump on co-workers. There are lots of reasons people go to work sick. They won't think twice about staying home when kids are sick, but when they are sick, they go on. Also, so many people don't have sick time. We're really fortunate that the flu season is peaking late this year—the latest CDC bulletin says the flu might not have peaked yet. If the flu season had peaked in December, a lot of people would have been out of sick days.

3.

No matter how careful you are, you're touching your hands to your mouth, eyes, nose all day. To avoid getting sick, wash your hands frequently and properly and wipe down your desk with disinfectant each day, and you'll see a dramatic difference in your personal health. If you can get everyone around you to do the same thing, you can make a dramatic difference in the health of your office. And the cost is negligible.

4.

Yes. Some viruses, like the virus that causes the upper-respiratory problems, will stay alive on a surface for 72 hours.

5.

Sneezing into your elbow helps. When you sneeze into your hand, your hand becomes the vehicle that exchanges the germ. You shake hands with people, you touch money and then give it to someone, and so on. So sneezing into your elbow is doing a slight bit not to share your germs. And after you go back to work after being sick, be sure to disinfect your phone, your mouse and keypad, and your desk so you don't re-infect yourself. Hand washing, of course, is also important.

6.

Oh, yes. You rarely see someone properly wash their hands. Most of us don't. You need to wash your hands with soap and warm water for 20 to 30 seconds. That's a very long time. It's the equivalent of singing "Happy Birthday" to someone twice.

7.

There was a Harvard Business Review study last fall on "presenteeism" and the numbers were staggering. The cost of people going to work sick is more than the cost of absenteeism.

8.

Researchers have shown that people who come to work sick are less productive, they make more mistakes, and work more slowly and have a higher rate of workplace accidents. It's mind-boggling.

9.

Companies have done a relatively good job of starting to think about different kinds of crisis plans that include illness and some employee health issues; but they haven't thought about the flu as an employee health issue, which is surprising. But I hope that [because of the vaccine shortage] we've been able to establish some caution and good behaviors this year that will help us going forward.

(adapted from:<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/7265770/site/newsweek>)

Part 2: USE OF ENGLISH

4ª QUESTÃO (2x5=10 pontos)

Imagine you are living in England. What would be natural to say in the situations below? Write your answers in the space provided using up to 15 words.

1. You are at the airport. You see an old lady carrying a heavy suitcase. She seems to be in trouble. Offer to help her politely.

2. You went on holiday and borrowed your friend's camera. Unfortunately you lost it. Apologize.

3. You are invited to go to a concert, but you want to stay home. Say this in a polite way.

4. You have just arrived in a town you're visiting for the first time. Ask someone on the street for directions to The Royal Hotel.

5. You are at the cinema with your new girlfriend and you meet an uncle of yours. Introduce them.

5ª QUESTÃO (2x5=10 pontos)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the previous one:

1. The weather was so bad that we decided to stay at the hotel.
It was such _____

2. I haven't seen my sister since Christmas.
The last time _____

3. She only comes to our parties because I invite her.
She wouldn't _____

4. "Don't stand near that door, Bob!" shouted the man.
The man ordered _____

5. My boss allowed me to leave earlier.
My boss said _____

6ª QUESTÃO (1x14=14 pontos)

Read the sentences below. Circle the mistake in each of them and correct it, rewriting the sentences in the space provided. Remember to make all the necessary changes without altering the meaning.

1. How long it takes you to get home in the evening?

2. The biggest problem in our city is that don't exist enough hospitals.

3. We got there very late because we lost the bus.

4. When I was in High School, I preferred History than Science.

5. He felt miserable because the news were very bad.

6. Let us close the door before the bus will start.

7. I like very much chocolate.

8. You haven't to worry about your daughter. She'll be fine.

9. The first question was the most easy.

10. How about to discuss this topic now?

11. However aircraft engines are well-maintained, accidents are unavoidable.

12. She lives by herself and enjoys to cook her meals.

13. She's been studying very hardly for her exams.

14. I know my best friend since I was at school.

7ª QUESTÃO (1x10=10 pontos)

In the text below, some words have been omitted. Read it and, in each space provided, write ONE word which is appropriate in terms of grammar and meaning.

Kids create peace

Who We Are

Kids Create Peace is (1) _____ organization committed to bringing peace into the world through art (2) _____ dialogue. Our mission is to produce a variety of artistic projects, created by children, that stimulate discussion and ideas with peace, interfaith and intercultural themes. We believe (3) _____ this art and dialogue creates leadership in children, and can therefore greatly influence the generation to come.

Our Vision

Imagine a world with no wars, no gangs, no violence...a world (4) _____ people of all nations, religions and cultures live together in peace. How do we hold onto that vision in _____ (5) a difficult time in the world? It takes vivid imagination, innovative thinking, a lot of dialogue, and the space to express our ideas.

Ultimately, our best hope is improved understanding and relationships. At Kids Create Peace, (6) _____ believe much of that hope lies in our young generation. If our kids have a place to express their desire for peace, they can create dialogue with (7) _____ another and learn to celebrate their similarities and their differences.

Our future world leaders need to be nurtured now, and given the space to explore (8) _____ peace means to them. Children are living in a confusing time, and many feel they don't have a voice on issues of conflict. After all, they're not old (9) _____ to go to war, and many don't feel that they have much to contribute to their community at such young age. But they have much to contribute. Their visions, their ideas, their hopes, and their fears need to be expressed now. This is (10) _____ peace leaders are created...one child, one project at a time.

(Adapted from:<http://www.kidscreatepeace.org>)

Part 3: WRITING

Read the information below about a summer camp in the U.S.A. Next, write a composition following the instructions for question 8 on the following page:

This summer let your children see the world through a new perspective-**THEIR OWN.**



Costs

\$1850 full nine-week program
(reflects a 10% discount)

\$225: Weekly rate*

*180 for Week 3 due to 4th of July holiday
and for shortened Week 5 (additional cost for
Friday field trip to Hershey Park)
(10% discount for the second child)

\$25 registration fee includes:

Program orientation
Camp T-shirt "World Tour 2005"
Passport to Adventure

Before -and After-Care Available

7:30-9:00am (\$15 per week)
4:00-5:30pm (\$15 per week)

Locations:

Towson: at Millennium Hall on the Campus
of Towson University

Ellicott City: on the campus of St. John's
Episcopal Church and School

Westminster: announcing our new
partnership with Carroll Community College.

Contact us at 410-418-4195 or via email at
mary.kidsforpeace@comcast.net. Camp
Office address is 2806 St. Johns Lane, Ellicott
City, MD 21042.



Kids for Peace Camp

WORLD TOUR 2005!

Kids for Peace Camp is an exciting, informative way for your child to learn about cultures and have a lot fun, too!

Kids for Peace Camp fosters understanding and appreciation for the many people who live in our diverse planet. This summer day camp for children aged 6-14 offers an excellent introduction to cultures around the world through a variety of activities both fascinating and fun:

- World Studies
- Folk Tales and Drama
- Dance
- Culturally Focused Arts and Crafts
- Sports and Games from Studied Countries
- Cooking Activities
- Community Building Activities
- Guest Speakers
- Daily Snacks and a Culturally Authentic Lunch on Mondays and Fridays.
- International Community Service Project

