

**PROVA DE CONHECIMENTOS
ESPECÍFICOS**

MAGISTÉRIO INGLÊS

QUESTÃO ÚNICA

41. Choose the alternative in which all the words have the same final sound:

- (A) Jack's – sets – talks
- (B) John's – suns – says
- (C) Mose's – roses – talks
- (D) John's – pushes – says
- (E) Judges – Mose's – pushes

42. Choose the alternative that completes the text below with the correct form of the word in brackets:

“_____ (appear) we humans share 98% of our genes with chimpanzees; indeed they are our closest relative in the animal _____ (king). This TV _____ (document) follows a family of chimpanzees which live in the forest of Tanzania. Set in _____ (spectacle) scenery it gives us a fascinating insight into the life and social _____ (action) of these creatures”.

- (A) Appears – kingsome – document – spectacle – acts
- (B) Apparency – kings – document – spectacular – actions
- (C) Apparent – kingsome – documentary – spectacle – acts
- (D) Apparently – kingdom – documentary – spectacular - activity
- (E) Apparently – kings – documentation – superspectacle - activity

43. Choose the alternative in which all the words make opposites with the same prefix:

- (A) decisive – logical – able
- (B) possible – correct – able
- (C) calculate – correct – able
- (D) decisive – correct – capable
- (E) possible – logical – capable

44. Choose the alternative that correctly names the parts of speech of the sentence below:

The – principal – sent – them – to – her – office – immediately.

- (A) preposition – noun – verb – adjective – determiner – noun – noun – adjective
- (B) noun – noun – verb – pronoun – determiner – preposition – noun – adjective
- (C) determiner – noun – verb – pronoun – preposition – determiner – noun – adverb
- (D) noun – pronoun – verb – determiner – determiner – preposition – noun – adverb
- (E) determiner – noun – verb – adjective – determiner – preposition – noun – adjective

45. World Englishes and ELF have created a dilemma for English teachers, especially those in non-speaking English countries. This dilemma involves mainly the teaching of:

- (A) writing
- (B) reading
- (C) listening
- (D) grammar
- (E) pronunciation

46. Choose the correct alternative.

- (A) Noun phrases can be expanded as a noun with no inflection.
- (B) Noun phrases function in English as subjects, objects and predicates.
- (C) Noun phrases can be expanded as a noun with up to two determiners.
- (D) Noun phrases can be minimally an uninflected lexical noun and it can't be expanded.
- (E) The grammatical function of Noun phrases are not determined by where they were generated in the sentence.

47. Choose the correct alternative:

- (A) Writes a letter!
- (B) She can runs fast.
- (C) We elected Dilma president.
- (D) Amelia seeing a movie right now.
- (E) He did been to Salvador a year ago.

48. Choose the alternative that correctly completes the text below using the verbs in brackets:

“William Shakespeare was born in April 1564 in the town of Stratford-upon-Avon, on England's Avon River. When he _____ (to be) eighteen, he _____ (to marry) Anne Hathaway. The couple _____ (to have) three children—their older daughter Susanna and the twins Judith and Hamnet. Hamnet, Shakespeare's only son, _____ (to die) in childhood.

Sometime between 1610 and 1613, Shakespeare is thought to _____ (to retire) from the stage and returned home to Stratford, where he died in 1616”.

(Disponível em: <<http://www.folger.edu/template.cfm?cid=866>>).

- (A) is – marries – has had – is dead – retire
- (B) was – marries – had – died – has retired
- (C) were – married – had – has died – retired
- (D) was – married – had – died – have retired
- (E) is going to be – has married – has had – dead – retires

49. Choose the correct alternative:

- I. The Simple Aspect refers to events which are seen, in concept, as complete wholes.
 - II. The Progressive Aspect refers to events which are incomplete or imperfective.
 - III. The meaning of the Perfect Aspect refers to a time prior to now, retrospectively.
- (A) only I is correct
 - (B) only III is correct
 - (C) only I and II are correct
 - (D) only II and III are correct
 - (E) I, II and III are correct

50. Choose the alternative that correctly changes the sentence below from active to passive voice:

“I can't remember my mother ever punishing me”.

- (A) My mother ever can't remember punishing me.
- (B) I ever can't remember to be punished by my mother.
- (C) I can't remember ever being punished by my mother.
- (D) My mother can't remember ever being punishing me.
- (E) I couldn't ever remember to be punishing by my mother.

51. Choose the alternative that correctly shows a sentence in the passive voice:

- (A) She got the job.
- (B) I got sick after Carnival.
- (C) She got invited to the show.
- (D) He got stressed before the game.
- (E) They got great grades on the test.

52. Choose the correct alternative:

- (A) Andre is neither making the bed or anything else today.
- (B) She couldn't go to the beach, and he couldn't go too.
- (C) You didn't ask me, neither I asked you.
- (D) Either he or she are going to the party.
- (E) He can play the piano, and she can.

53. Choose the correct alternative:

- I. The articulators above the larynx are: pharynx; velum; hard palate; alveolar ridge; tongue and teeth.
 - II. There are 11 vowel sounds in American English, 6 short and 5 long.
 - III. Cardinal vowels are a standard reference system, not being the vowels of any particular language.
- (A) only I is correct
(B) only III is correct
(C) only I and II are correct
(D) only II and III are correct
(E) I, II and III are correct

54. Choose the alternative that correctly completes the sentence below:

The cost of a new house in Salvador has become _____ high over the last few years.

- (A) more
(B) totally
(C) utterly
(D) blatantly
(E) astronomically

55. Choose the alternative that correctly completes the sentence below:

She speaks English with a (n) _____ American accent.

- (A) chronic
(B) average
(C) careless
(D) widespread
(E) pronounced

56. Choose the alternative that collocates with the verb **to make**:

- (A) _____ a favour.
(B) _____ enquiries.
(C) _____ your best.
(D) _____ the accounts.
(E) _____ 200 km per hour.

57. Choose the alternative that correctly completes the sentence below:

“The kids had an argument about who does the most cleaning in their room. I was careful not to _____, as I want to stay good friends with them both”.

- (A) take sides
(B) take a guess
(C) take my pick
(D) take the floor
(E) take pot luck

58. Choose the alternative that correctly substitutes the words in italics in the sentence below:

“He wants to become a soccer player, but he doesn’t think he *has the necessary qualities*”.

- (A) has got what not.
(B) knows what it is to you.
(C) knows what the game is.
(D) knows what’s what.
(E) has got what it takes.

59. Choose the alternative that correctly substitutes the words in italics in the sentence below:

“If I were you, I wouldn’t believe all his stories. He loves *inventing things*”.

- (A) making something up.
(B) making for something.
(C) making something out.
(D) making something over.
(E) making up for something.

60. Choose the alternative that collocates with the verb **to do**:

- (A) errands
(B) trouble
(C) a scene
(D) peace
(E) war

61. The term approach refers to:
- (A) activities presented during a lesson.
 - (B) the ordered sequence of techniques.
 - (C) the theories about the nature of teaching.
 - (D) one of steps used by the teacher in the classroom.
 - (E) the theories about the nature of language and language learning.
62. “The teacher stands outside a circle of students and helps them say what they want to say by translating, suggesting or amending the students’ utterances. These utterances are recorded so that they can be analyzed later.” This paragraph describes a lesson given according to the principles of:
- (A) direct method
 - (B) audiolingualism
 - (C) task based learning
 - (D) community language learning
 - (E) communicative language teaching
63. Role plays and simulations are popular activities in:
- (A) silent way
 - (B) direct method
 - (C) audiolingualism
 - (D) grammar translation
 - (E) communicative language teaching
64. A focus on form implies that:
- (A) the language to be taught is presented in steps
 - (B) the language to be taught is previously selected
 - (C) students concentrate on forms for their own sake
 - (D) the language to be learned occurs when students concentrate on meaning
 - (E) the language to be learned grows out of tasks predetermined by the book
65. Read the statements describing the main characteristics of consciousness-raising activities and choose the correct alternative.
- I. There is no attempt to isolate a specific linguistic feature for focused attention.
 - II. The learners are required to produce sentences containing the targeted feature.
 - III. Learners may be required (but this is not obligatory) to articulate the rule describing the grammatical structure.
 - IV. The learners are expected to utilize intellectual effort to understand the targeted feature.
- (A) only alternatives I and IV are correct
 - (B) only alternatives II and III are correct
 - (C) only alternatives III and IV are correct
 - (D) only alternatives I, II and III are correct
 - (E) only alternatives II, III and IV are correct
66. Put the stages of a listening lesson plan in order by numbering them 1 - 8. Then, choose the alternative that presents the correct order.
- () The teacher tells students the title of the story – ‘A long journey’.
 - () Students listen for gist to see if their predictions were right, and the class discuss their answers with the teacher.
 - () The teacher gives students comprehension questions to read.
 - () Students brainstorm words connected with journeys.
 - () Students listen for specific information.
 - () In pairs, students check their answers.
 - () Students use their answers to re-tell the story in pairs.
 - () The teacher gives students a list of words from a story about a journey. Students check which of their words are in the list, and then guess what the story will be about.
- (A) 1-4-5-2-6-7-8-3
 - (B) 1-3-4-2-6-8-5-7
 - (C) 2-1-3-4-5-7-6-8
 - (D) 3-4-2-5-1-8-6-7
 - (E) 1-5-4-6-2-3-7-8

67. The following plan describes a lesson which integrates skills and language work. Number the stages in the correct order and then choose the alternative that presents the correct order.
- () Students read a text about a Chinese couple who lives in London.
 - () Students look for any language in the text that describes physical appearance.
 - () Students listen to a dialogue about a police line-up before role playing police officers questioning witnesses.
 - () Students answer comprehension questions about the text.
 - () Students write physical descriptions of classmates. Class has to guess who they are writing about.
 - () Students rewrite the text as if the character approved of his wife's appearance.
 - () Students complete a questionnaire about how they respond to physical appearance.
- (A) 2 – 4 – 1 – 3 – 6 – 7 – 5
(B) 1 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 7 – 2 – 6
(C) 2 – 4 – 7 – 3 – 6 – 5 – 1
(D) 3 – 1 – 2 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7
(E) 5 – 6 – 7 – 1 – 3 – 2 – 4
68. What is it that makes a text difficult to read?
- (A) The length of words and sentences.
 - (B) The length of sentences and paragraphs.
 - (C) The percentage of unknown words and length of words.
 - (D) The percentage of unknown words and length of sentences.
 - (E) The length of paragraphs and percentage of unknown words.
69. In a writing lesson, teacher needs to deploy some or all of the usual roles. However, three of them are especially important. These roles are:
- (A) observer – participant – resource
 - (B) machine operator – prompter – organizer
 - (C) motivator – resource – feedback provider
 - (D) participant – resource – machine operator
 - (E) motivator – prompter – feedback organizer
70. Using audio material in class has a number of advantages and disadvantages. Write “A” for advantage and “D” for disadvantage. Then choose the alternative that displays the correct sequence.
- () Audio material is portable.
 - () Everyone has to listen at the same speed.
 - () Learners are prevented from interacting with the speakers.
 - () Audio material provides a variety of different voices and situations.
 - () Listening to a CD player is not a natural occupation.
- (A) A – D – D – A – D
(B) A – A – A – D – D
(C) D – A – A – D – A
(D) A – D – D – D – A
(E) D – A – D – A – D
71. Which intelligences will be tackled in the activity described below?
- “Teacher tells students a riddle and asks them to solve it in pairs.”
- (A) Interpersonal and intrapersonal.
 - (B) Interpersonal and verbal/linguistic.
 - (C) Intrapersonal and logical/mathematical.
 - (D) Interpersonal and logical/mathematical.
 - (E) Verbal/linguistic and logical/mathematical.
72. Tests which are designed to measure learners' language and skill progress in relation to the syllabus they have been following are called:
- (A) achievement tests
 - (B) proficiency tests
 - (C) diagnostic tests
 - (D) placement tests
 - (E) portfolios

73. “There is a biologically determined period of life when language can be acquired more easily and beyond which time language is increasingly difficult to acquire.” This statement describes a hypothesis to language acquisition called:
- (A) the input hypothesis
 (B) the output hypothesis
 (C) the monitor hypothesis
 (D) lateralization hypothesis
 (E) the critical period hypothesis
74. One of the arguments against “the younger the better” statement in SLA (Second Language Acquisition) is that:
- (A) adults rarely reach native speaker proficiency
 (B) there are children who do not learn a second language
 (C) children take longer to learn a second language than adults do
 (D) children can learn three or four languages at the same time with no effort
 (E) in many multilingual communities, people learn to speak more than two languages during adulthood
75. The statements below describe different issues in second language acquisition. Write “T” if the statement is TRUE and “F” if the statement is FALSE. Then choose the alternative that displays the correct sequence.
- () It is as difficult to “get at” linguistic competence in a second language as it is in a first.
 () The inability to produce an item also means an inability to comprehend the item.
 () Adults and children alike appear to have the capacity to acquire a second language at any age.
 () The variability of second language acquisition is affected by the same variables that are applicable to first language acquisition.
 () Input is more important to second language learners than it is to first language learners.
- (A) T – F – T – F – F
 (B) F – T – T – T – F
 (C) T – T – F – T – T
 (D) F – F – F – F – T
 (E) T – F – F – T – T
76. Label the following words with “LS” if they are examples of LEARNING STYLES and “S” if they are examples of STRATEGIES. Then choose the alternative which displays the correct sequence.
- () tolerance of ambiguity
 () advance organizers
 () field independence
 () self monitoring
 () translation
 () right-brain dominance
- (A) LS – S – S – S – LS – LS
 (B) LS – S – LS – S – S – LS
 (C) S – LS – LS – S – LS – S
 (D) S – S – S – LS – LS – S
 (E) LS – LS – S – S – S – S
77. When learners foreignize words (pronounce them as if was an L2 word), which competence are they resorting to?
- (A) Cultural competence.
 (B) Strategic competence.
 (C) Discourse competence.
 (D) Linguistic competence.
 (E) Sociolinguistic competence.
78. Which of the factors below has contributed most to the spread of English around the world?
- (A) Travel
 (B) History
 (C) Economics
 (D) Popular culture
 (E) Information exchange

79. According to Kachru (1985), the world of English can be described in terms of three circles. The outer circle contains countries where english is:

- (A) spoken as the first language
- (B) spoken as a foreign language
- (C) spoken as an official language
- (D) hardly spoken among the people
- (E) spoken only in schools and universities

80. Choose the alternative that correctly names the parts of speech below:

hay – thus – upon – picnicked – thy

- (A) adverb – conjunction – pronoun – verb – noun
- (B) noun – conjunction – preposition – verb – pronoun
- (C) adjective – noun – conjunction – adverb – Interjection
- (D) determiner – preposition – noun – adjective – adjective
- (E) interjection – pronoun – conjunction – adjective – noun

