

Conhecimentos Específicos do Cargo

Leia o texto abaixo e responda as questões de 21 a 23.

Family story

Once when my brother was nine, **he** decided to make cookies. He had never made cookies in his life. He opened the cookbook and started. When it came to the part where he had to add egg whites, he picked up some cracked egg shells. He was sure that egg whites meant white egg shells. When everyone had the cookies later, they were very, very, very crunchy. When people finally figured out why they were so crunchy, everyone laughed and laughed. My brother **didn't make** cookies again for a long, long time!

QUESTÃO 21 – Qual é a ideia principal do texto?

- a) to teach how one should not make a cake.
- b) to show how crunchy a cookie made of egg shells can be.
- c) to make fun, to entertain people.
- d) to analyze the best way to become a cook.

QUESTÃO 22 – HE, em destaque na primeira linha se refere a:

- a) cookies
- b) everyone
- c) egg shells
- d) brother

QUESTÃO 23 – DIDN'T MAKE, em destaque na última linha, é o tempo verbal:

- a) Simple Past
- b) Simple Present
- c) Present Perfect
- d) Past Perfect

QUESTÃO 24 – Qual é a sequência correta para preencher os espaços em branco das frases?

- I - We waited for over an hour _____ the bus stop.
- II - I live _____ the fifth floor of my apartment building.
- III - He has a lot of beautiful pictures _____ the wall.
- IV - My aunt lives _____ small village in the countryside.

- a) AT – ON – ON – AT
- b) AT – ON – ON – IN
- c) ON – AT – IN – IN
- d) IN – ON – ON – IN

QUESTÃO 25 – Escolha a sentença **CORRETA**, levando em consideração a estrutura do *Simple Past* e do *Present Perfect*.

- a) I drank a lot of beer last night.
- b) Did you ever eaten frog's legs?
- c) We have went to the club last week.
- d) She haven't seen her husband since 2008.

QUESTÃO 26 – Leia o poema e assinale a alternativa **CORRETA**.

*Have you been to The Land of Happy,
Where everyone is happy all day,
Where they joke and they sing
Of the happiest things,
And everything's jolly and gay?
There's no one unhappy in Happy,
There's laughter and smiles galore.
I have been to The Land of Happy –
What a bore!*

- a) Todos jogam e brincam na Terra da Felicidade.
- b) A Terra da Felicidade é chata.
- c) Na Terra da Felicidade todo mundo é infeliz o dia todo.
- d) Há uma pessoa infeliz na Terra da Felicidade.

QUESTÃO 27 – Leia o texto abaixo.

Yu's weekend

Last Saturday I went to Long Bay with my family. In the morning we got packed. At about 10 am we started to go to Long Bay. The trip in the car was long. After about an hour we got there. At the beach we swam and surfed all morning. Then we played cricket for two hours. At lunch time we ate fish and chips. In the afternoon I sat on the sand and read the newspaper. My husband went fishing on the rocks. He didn't catch any fish, but it was very relaxing. Later we sat in the sun and ate an ice cream. Finally we packed up for home at sunset. We had a great day.

Escolha a opção **CORRETA** de acordo com o texto acima.

- a) Os participantes do enredo são solteiros e esse texto é meramente descritivo.
- b) Os participantes do enredo são solteiros e o teor do texto poderia ser encontrado dentro de um e-mail.
- c) Os participantes do enredo são casados e a mensagem principal, por se tratar de um gênero argumentativo, é que devemos aproveitar a vida.
- d) Os participantes do enredo são casados e o teor do texto poderia ser encontrado dentro de um e-mail.

QUESTÃO 28 – De acordo com Martin, esses são alguns exemplos de gêneros: “dental appointment, telling a story, essay, applying for a job, writing a letter, inviting someone for dinner, and so on” (Martin, 2001). Escolha a alternativa na qual todas as palavras são exemplos de gêneros textuais:

- a) letter, novel, poem, joke.
- b) letter, dinner, email, recipe.
- c) email, fable, novel, bottle.
- d) email, fable, computer, letter.

QUESTÃO 29 – Leia o texto a seguir e escolha a melhor alternativa de acordo com os conceitos apresentados.

“**Critical Literacy** involves a fundamentally different stance toward reading. In essence, students of critical literacy approach textual meaning making as a process of construction, not exegesis; one imbues a text with meaning rather than extracting meaning from it. More important, textual meaning is understood in the context of social, historic, and power relations, not solely as the product or intention of an author.” (Cervetti; Pardales & Damico, 2009)

- a) Atividades relacionadas somente à compreensão gramatical estão dentro da abordagem acima descrita.
- b) Letramento Crítico é o mesmo que criticar as ideias de outras pessoas.
- c) Contexto, questões sociais e relações de poder são importantes para o entendimento de textos.
- d) A intenção do autor é o ponto mais importante na abordagem do Letramento Crítico.

QUESTÃO 30 – Qual a melhor classificação para os gêneros abaixo?

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- a) Jokes
- b) Messages
- c) Advertisements
- d) Cartoons