

**31) I am so tired! I have been \_\_\_\_\_ with work this week!**

- a) clogged up.
- b) snarled up.
- c) held down.
- d) snowed under.
- e) put off.

**32) The match was \_\_\_\_\_ and will be played next Wednesday.**

- a) pelted down.
- b) poured out.
- c) rained off.
- d) seen through.
- e) beat out.

**33) Many people were wounded after the terrorists started \_\_\_\_\_ with machine guns.**

- a) blazing away.
- b) falling off.
- c) shouting out.
- d) whipping out.
- e) keeping off.

**34) You know they are only trying to make you lose your temper! \_\_\_\_\_ !**

- a) Eat away.
- b) Work out.
- c) Tuck in.
- d) Hurry up.
- e) Simmer down.

**O texto a seguir serve de base para as questões 35 e 36.**

### Comic Relief

Laughter has always struck people as something deeply mysterious, perhaps even pointless. The writer Arthur Koestler famously dubbed it the luxury reflex: 'unique in that it serves no apparent biological purpose'. When prompted to speculate about what humor is and which area of the brain it occupies, some researchers have followed this general line, suggesting that a sense of humor must be a late evolutionary addition to the brain—an extra module tacked onto all the more sensible bits for some unknown reason. Or perhaps a rogue remnant or circuitry buried deep in the brainstem. Others have busied themselves with trying to construct evolutionary explanations as to why we should take

pleasure in the obscure, the ridiculous or the plain risqué.

Theories about humor have an ancient pedigree. One long-running idea expressed by Plato is that humor is no more than a delighted feeling of superiority. We revel in the misfortune of others. The psychoanalysts Kant and Freud felt that joke telling relies on building up a psychic tension which is punctured by the ludicrousness of the punchline. We release pent-up energy safely in a burst of laughter. But most modern humor theories have settled on some version of Aristotle's belief that jokes are based on a reaction to incongruity, when the punchline is nonsense, or to the resolution of incongruity, when we suddenly realize that the silly answer has a clever second meaning.

*Capel, Annete & Sharp, Wendy. Objective proficiency, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 2002.*

**35) What conclusions have some researchers drawn about humor?**

- a) People often laugh at things for no reason.
- b) Humor is an emotion created for a purpose.
- c) Humor originates from a smaller part of the brain than other emotions.
- d) It isn't a very well-developed emotion.
- e) Humor is the most delighted feeling which occupies the brain.

**36) Today it is believed that:**

- a) We laugh to diffuse tension.
- b) Jokes as a safe way of insulting rivals.
- c) Most jokes depend on absurd endings.
- d) We shouldn't laugh at other people.
- e) We laugh to avoid stress.

**O texto a seguir serve de base para as questões 37 e 38.**

### Shaking Hands

Is your grip limp and clammy or pulverizing and purposeful? Is it accompanied by a vigorous shake or minimal movement? And how long can you keep it going?

Psychologists have concluded that your handshake does indeed reveal the truth about your personality. To the delight of business trainers who have long been urging us to get a grip, a firm handshake seems, well, unshakeably linked to a good first impression. And that first impression is more likely than not to be borne out by personality tests. A team led by an American professor shook the hands of 112 people who did not realize that their greeting was under scrutiny. This was not any old team, but fully trained professionals, schooled in handshaking for months before being let loose on the unsuspecting volunteers. Men's handshakes were found to be generally firmer than

women's and people offering a strong, active, dry handshake together with direct eye contact left an impression of being more expressive and assertive than those with weaker grips.

The only trait that confounded expectation was the finding that men who were more open and liberal tended to have weaker handshakes and so left a lukewarm first impression. Women on the other hand who were more liberal and intellectual tended to have a firmer handshake and therefore were more likely to create a good first impression.

*Capel, Annete & Sharp, Wendy. Objective proficiency, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 2002.*

**37) In introducing the subject of shaking hands, the writer's tone is:**

- a) Suspicious.
- b) Humorous.
- c) Disapproving.
- d) Offhand.
- e) Embarrassing.

**38) What are we told about shaking hands?**

- a) Practice is important to making a good impression.
- b) Clever women make a better first impression than clever men.
- c) It is not a reliable guide to personality.
- d) Tolerant and broad-minded men are apt to have an unsatisfactory handshake.
- e) It is a way to know if people are telling the truth.

**39) What are these words?**

1. / ðeə /	2. / saʊθ /	3. / læŋgwɪdʒ /
4. / pi:sfəl /	5. / jʌŋ /	6. / kɔ:l /
7. / sɜ:tʃ /	8. / ɪkwɛɪʒən /	9. / fʊgə /

- a) 1. tea - 2. salt - 3. language - 4. pitiful - 5. jam - 6. call - 7. set - 8. equation - 9. fugue.
- b) 1. tea - 2. south - 3. language - 4. peaceful - 5. young - 6. call - 7. set - 8. acquaintance - 9. sugar.
- c) 1. there - 2. salt - 3. language - 4. pitiful - 5. young - 6. cool - 7. set - 8. equation - 9. fugue.
- d) 1. three - 2. south - 3. language - 4. peaceful - 5. young - 6. cool - 7. search - 8. equation - 9. fugue.
- e) 1. their - 2. south - 3. language - 4. peaceful - 5. young - 6. call - 7. search - 8. equation - 9. sugar.

**40) Where does the stress fall on the following words? Choose the right alternative:**

- a) Guarantee, mechanization, retreat, success, identity, cavalry, language, balance, speculative.
- b) Guarantee, mechanization, retreat, success, identity, cavalry, language, balance, speculative.
- c) Guarantee, mechanization, retreat, success, identity, cavalry, language, balance, speculative.
- d) Guarantee, mechanization, retreat, success, identity, cavalry, language, balance, speculative.
- e) Guarantee, mechanization, retreat, success, identity, cavalry, language, balance, speculative.

**41) Select one word from the choices given that best completes the sentence:**

It was truly miraculous that the child was \_\_\_\_\_ after falling six stories.

- a) unscathed.
- b) uncanny.
- c) irreparable.
- d) illiterate.
- e) unkempt.

**42) Choose the word among the five alternatives that is the opposite of the underlined word:**

She had a cozy little apartment in Boston.

- a) Dirty.
- b) Lazy.
- c) Warm.
- d) Horrible.
- e) Uncomfortable.

**43) Choose the best synonym for the underlined word:**

Although he knew she had work to do, he tried to entire her to go to the beach.

- a) Trace.
- b) Enervate.
- c) Tempt.
- d) Thrice.
- e) Entangle.

**44) When we read in our first language, we deploy a variety of reading skills depending on the nature of the text that we are reading. Think about which the reading sub-skills we would use to read a telephone directory:**

- a) Scan reading.
- b) Skim/gist reading.
- c) Intensive reading.
- d) Reading to infer.
- e) Detailed reading.

45) Most native speaker oral interaction can usually be described as transactional or interactional. Transactional communication takes place when you want the person you are addressing to do something as a result of the communication. Conversely, interactional communication fulfils a more social role. Decide which one of the following descriptions of the conversations is not interactional.

- a) You may just want to chat with a friend or make small talk with a colleague.
- b) You comment on the weather to an acquaintance at a bus stop.
- c) You visit a friend and spend time admiring and talking about his/her garden.
- d) You go out with your boss and other colleagues for a drink and a chat after work.
- e) You participate in a university group tutorial that is useful for an essay you are writing.

46) Which of the words below refer to food or drink?

- a) Strawberry and poppy.
- b) Strawberry and amber.
- c) Lime and amber.
- d) Lime and burgundy.
- e) Cornflower and lime.

47) Decide which underlined verb has a lexical function in the following sentences and questions:

- a) When do you get up each day?
- b) I did it without thinking.
- c) Are they still here?
- d) I didn't have a bad headache yesterday.
- e) They haven't been here before.

48) The most common vowel sound in English is the sound found in many unstressed syllables. It is called 'schwa' and is denoted by the symbol / ə /. Decide which word below does not contain this sound.

- a) Forget.
- b) Announce.
- c) Tonight.
- d) Already.
- e) Computer.

49) Which idiom means something completely disorganized and chaotic?

- a) A complete shambles.
- b) Muddy the waters.
- c) Brushed under the carpet.
- d) A stumbling block.
- e) A complete glitch.

50) Conforme disposto nos Parâmetros Curriculares Nacionais da Língua Inglesa, a Língua Estrangeira no ensino fundamental tem um valioso papel construtivo como parte integrante da educação formal. Envolve um complexo processo de reflexão sobre a realidade social, política e econômica, com valor intrínseco importante no processo de capacitação que leva à libertação. Em outras palavras, Língua Estrangeira no ensino fundamental é parte da construção da:

- a) Liberdade.
- b) Cidadania.
- c) Sociedade.
- d) Autonomia.
- e) Fraternidade.