

## MAGISTÉRIO INGLÊS

## QUESTÃO ÚNICA

10,000 pontos distribuídos em 50 itens

**Marque no cartão de respostas a única alternativa que responde de maneira correta ao pedido de cada item.**

1. Read the statements below and choose the correct alternative.
  - I. Contractions are phonologically reduced or simplified forms which are institutionalized in both speech and writing.
  - II. Contracted forms do not occur initially due to the fact that they are enclitic to a preceding word.
  - III. Contractions can occur where the operator is the only verb in the phrase, and precedes an ellipsis.

(A) Only statement I is correct.  
(B) Only statement II is correct.  
(C) Only statement III is correct.  
(D) Statements I and II are correct.  
(E) Statements II and III are correct.
2. Which pair of words are homophones?

(A) sew (verb) – sow (noun)  
(B) ewe (noun) – you (pronoun)  
(C) purr (verb) – pure (adjective)  
(D) tow (verb) – toll (noun)  
(E) hare (noun) – heir (noun)
3. Choose the alternative in which the sentences are semantically equivalent.

(A) I don't like lima beans. / I dislike lima beans.  
(B) Tim felt unhappy. / Tim didn't feel happy.  
(C) This is totally untrue. / This isn't totally true.  
(D) His laugh was so unreal. / His laugh wasn't so real.  
(E) Brendan's not a doctor. / Brendan is no doctor.
4. Which prefix means “lack of”?

(A) dis-  
(B) un-  
(C) in-  
(D) a-  
(E) de-
5. Choose the sentence which is grammatically correct.

(A) Put the butter at once in the fridge.  
(B) She sang yesterday beautifully.  
(C) Let's go early to bed tonight.  
(D) His speech lasted three hours.  
(E) He smoked for one hour his pipe.
6. Choose the sentence which is grammatically correct.

(A) The new secretary speaks a very good English.  
(B) We need someone with a knowledge of English.  
(C) Marian has been great help, hasn't she?  
(D) We're having a terrible weather this year.  
(E) You've made a good progress lately.
7. Choose the alternative in which the conditional structure is correct.

(A) Unless it had been for Zeke's daring rescue, we wouldn't be there.  
(B) If it might rain, our children would need their umbrellas.  
(C) Susan and Barbara should visit Vienna even though it is expensive.  
(D) If the weather got too hot, I were not feeling well.  
(E) I couldn't have made it on time unless I'd had an executive jet.
8. Which alternative is an example of a generic factual conditional?

(A) If someone's at the door, it must be Peter.  
(B) If Adam washes the dishes, Eve dries them.  
(C) If oil is mixed with water, it floats.  
(D) If Sue was there, she saw the picture.  
(E) If Steve comes to class, he'll take the test.

9. Choose the verb whose final “e” is kept before an “-ing” inflection.
- (A) type
  - (B) create
  - (C) bake
  - (D) shave
  - (E) hoe
10. Which statement is true?
- (A) As a modal, “dare” exhibits normal time reference.
  - (B) As a modal auxiliary, “need” has no tense contrast.
  - (C) The “to” is obligatory following “ought” in ellipsis.
  - (D) The idiom “be to” can follow other verbs in the verb phrase.
  - (E) “Would rather” has a meaning of ‘advisability’.
11. In which sentence does the verb “could” express criticism?
- (A) Christine said I could come as often as I liked.
  - (B) You could ask before you borrow my bicycle.
  - (C) Could you lend me ten dollars until tomorrow?
  - (D) I could mend your bicycle for you, if that would help.
  - (E) I could have kissed Vivian if I had wanted to.
12. Read the statements below and choose the correct alternative.
- I. Proper nouns are inherently definite.
  - II. Common nouns are always countable.
  - III. Proper nouns never take the definite article.
- (A) Only sentence I is correct.
  - (B) Only sentence II is correct.
  - (C) Only sentence III is correct.
  - (D) Sentences I and II are correct.
  - (E) Sentences II and III are correct.
13. In which sentence does the ‘s inflection express possession?
- (A) Mary’s aunt’s partner’s rich.
  - (B) Pat’s doll has smart clothes.
  - (C) Bill’s classmate is totally crazy.
  - (D) My father’s secretary is blond.
  - (E) Tom’s ears are very big.
14. Choose the correct statement.
- (A) The deletion of “at” is optional in responses to questions that would cue its temporal use.
  - (B) The deletion of “to” is optional when the pro-adverb “here” is used with a verb of motion.
  - (C) The deletion of “for” is obligatory when it expresses a span of time.
  - (D) The deletion of “in” is optional in a temporal noun phrase with a determiner used deictically.
  - (E) The deletion of “on” is obligatory when it is used before days of the week.
15. Choose the sentence which is grammatically correct.
- (A) A daughter of Mrs. Brown’s has arrived.
  - (B) The daughter of Mrs. Brown’s has arrived.
  - (C) Mary of Mrs. Brown has arrived.
  - (D) Mary of Mrs. Brown’s has arrived.
  - (E) A daughter of Mrs. Brown has arrived.
16. Read the sentences below and choose the correct alternative.
- I. I didn’t like him – he was continually borrowing money.
  - II. When I was a child we were making our own amusements.
  - III. I was ringing the bell six times.
- (A) Only sentence I is grammatically correct.
  - (B) Only sentence II is grammatically correct.
  - (C) Only sentence III is grammatically correct.
  - (D) Sentences I and II are grammatically correct.
  - (E) Sentence I and III are grammatically correct.
17. Read the statements below and choose the correct alternative.
- I. When the agent is known, we must use the active voice.
  - II. Most passive voice sentences in English are agentless.
  - III. All active voice sentences have a passive counterpart.
- (A) Only statement I is correct.
  - (B) Only statement II is correct.
  - (C) Only statement III is correct.
  - (D) Statements I and II are correct.
  - (E) Statements II and IV are correct.

18. Choose the sentence which is grammatically correct.

- (A) Lisa believes the reports and I do so.
- (B) She is a citizen, and he too.
- (C) Turkeys can't fly, and I can't either.
- (D) He'll not fight, nor he will run away.
- (E) Jack didn't go, and I did neither.

19. Choose the sentence which is grammatically correct.

- (A) Nevertheless, Dale gave the book away, Timothy wanted it.
- (B) For George Miller was unhappy, he asked to be transferred.
- (C) They are living in England, or they are spending a vacation there.
- (D) So that she arrived home late, the rush hour traffic delayed her.
- (E) We paid her immediately so she left contented and so we were broke.

20. Choose the sentence which is grammatically correct.

- (A) You must take the course and you pass the examination.
- (B) On the farm, they keep cows but sheep, and only a few chickens.
- (C) Did Catherine break the window, but did she refuse to pay?
- (D) If you pass the exam and if no one else applies, you'll get the job.
- (E) I think George likes going to races and to bet on horses.

21. In which sentence does the coordination convey the idea of a repeated process?

- (A) The children knocked and knocked.
- (B) The balloon went up and up into the sky.
- (C) She talked and talked and talked.
- (D) The principal felt more and more angry.
- (E) The car went slower and slower.

22. Which noun correctly completes the sentence below?

I need a head of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) garlic
- (B) corn
- (C) celery
- (D) cabbage
- (E) parsley

23. Choose the sentence in which the collocation is correct.

- (A) I think the lecture was slightly interesting.
- (B) Ben has always been a heavy smoker.
- (C) Oh, man! That's a crashing nuisance.
- (D) You've got a golden chance here.
- (E) If you change your thoughts, call me.

24. Which word correctly completes the phrase below?

A blade of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) grass
- (B) meat
- (C) paper
- (D) bread
- (E) chalk

25. Regarding the way error is treated in the different approaches, match the second column to the first. Choose the alternative which presents the correct sequence.

**APPROACH**Grammar

translation

Audiolingual

Suggestopedia

CLL

Communicative

Silent way

- (A) 6, 5, 4, 3, 2.
- (B) 1, 5, 3, 4, 2.
- (C) 2, 1, 6, 4, 5.
- (D) 2, 1, 3, 6, 5.
- (E) 5, 3, 1, 6, 4.

**TREATMENT OF ERROR**Teacher tries to avoid errors as

much as possible.

The teacher provides the correct answer.

The teacher uses errors as a basis for future work.

Teacher provides answers without calling attention to the error.

Errors of form are tolerated and seen as natural.

26. According to Swan (2002), what is a good reason for teaching grammar?

- (A) It is there.
- (B) It is comprehensible.
- (C) It is tidy.
- (D) It is testable.
- (E) It is safe.

27. Match the way culture is viewed in each of the approaches listed. Choose the alternative that presents the correct sequence.

**APPROACH**Grammar

translation	<b>TREATMENT OF ERROR</b> Everyday behavior with an emphasis on non-verbal behavior.
Audiolingual	Literature and the fine arts.
Direct Method	Culture is integrated with language.
CLL	The history of the people and the geography of the country.
Communicative	Culture is inseparable from language.
Silent way	

- (A) 5, 2, 4, 3, 1.
- (B) 6, 4, 1, 2, 5.
- (C) 4, 3, 2, 5, 1.
- (D) 5, 1, 3, 4, 6.
- (E) 5, 1, 4, 3, 6.

28. Choose the alternative that correctly completes the following statement.

“One difference between task-based activities and grammar-focused activities is that task-based activities \_\_\_\_\_.”

- (A) produce language for display
- (B) produce language that is not always predictable
- (C) practice language out of context
- (D) practice small samples of language
- (E) reflect controlled performance

29. Which of the alternatives describes a technique for providing incidental learning of vocabulary?

- (A) Word lists.
- (B) Intensive reading.
- (C) Extensive reading.
- (D) Word translation.
- (E) Semantic maps.

30. Which of the statements below belong to guidelines for the communicative treatment of vocabulary instruction?

- (A) Play down the role of bilingual dictionaries.
- (B) Do not allocate specific class time to vocabulary learning.
- (C) Help students to learn vocabulary out of context.
- (D) Encourage students to memorize lists of words.
- (E) Spend little class time on “unplanned” vocabulary teaching.

31. Which alternative best completes the statement below about teaching reading?

“A process approach to reading takes the \_\_\_\_\_ as a point of departure.”

- (A) text
- (B) words
- (C) title
- (D) questions
- (E) reader

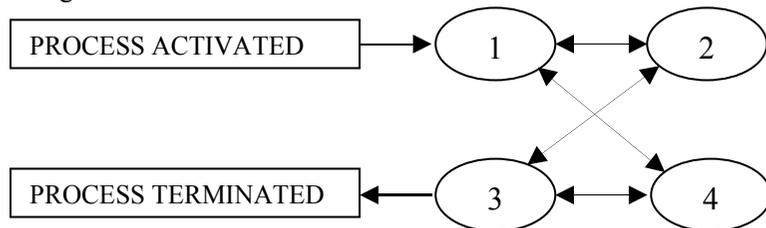
32. Which of the alternatives states an advantage for asking students to read orally?

- (A) It serves to check how students use their bottom-up skills.
- (B) It shows that students are participating in class.
- (C) It keeps the other students attentive.
- (D) It helps to improve pronunciation.
- (E) It is an authentic language activity.

33. Which of the following aspects may be disregarded when preparing a writing assignment?

- (A) The content of the task.
- (B) The language of the prompt.
- (C) The rhetorical specifications.
- (D) The type of font.
- (E) The evaluation criteria.

34. Which alternative contains the words that complete the diagram on process writing in the correct order?



- (A) 1 - Planning; 2 - Editing; 3 - Drafting; 4 - Revising.  
 (B) 1 - Planning; 2 - Drafting; 3 - Editing; 4 - Revising.  
 (C) 1 - Revising; 2 - Editing; 3 - Drafting; 4 - Planning.  
 (D) 1 - Drafting; 2 - Planning; 3 - Editing; 4 - Revising.  
 (E) 1 - Editing; 2 - Planning; 3 - Drafting; 4 - Revising.
35. Which theory has caused the greatest impact in the teaching of oral communication skills?

- (A) Chomsky's theory of syntax.  
 (B) Krashen's natural approach.  
 (C) Hymes's theory of communicative competence.  
 (D) Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences.  
 (E) Skinner's behaviorist theory.

36. One of the problems teachers face in class is nonparticipating students. In a class where several students refuse to take part in the assigned activities, the teacher might:

- I. use eye contact and continue speaking.  
 II. interrupt with "Thanks for that" and continue speaking.  
 III. ignore them if they are not disturbing others.  
 IV. stop mid-sentence and stare until the students stop.  
 V. ask colleagues how the same students participate in their classes.

Which of the actions above are correct?

- (A) Only I and IV are correct.  
 (B) Only II and III are correct.  
 (C) Only III and IV are correct.  
 (D) Only III and V are correct.  
 (E) Only IV and V are correct.

37. The statements below describe constructive and non-constructive views of testing.

- I. Tests are the only measure for grading.  
 II. Tests are seen as an opportunity for interaction between teacher and student.  
 III. Tests reflected only one testing method.  
 IV. Students are trained in how to take tests.  
 V. Students are judged on the basis of the knowledge they have.

Which of the alternatives present constructive views of testing?

- (A) Statements I, III and V.  
 (B) Statements I, IV and V.  
 (C) Statements II, III and IV.  
 (D) Statements II, IV and V.  
 (E) Statements III, IV and V.

38. Choose the alternative that shows the sequence of words that correctly completes the sentence.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE ROLES

- Before the lesson, she is \_\_\_\_\_ when she thinks about and prepares what she is going to teach.
- She is \_\_\_\_\_ when she presents new language to the learners.
- She is \_\_\_\_\_ when she organizes group work or pairwork activities.
- She is \_\_\_\_\_ when she goes around the class and helps learners when they are working on activities.

- (A) a planner, an informer, a manager, a monitor.  
 (B) an informer, a monitor, a planner, a manager.  
 (C) a monitor, an informer, a planner, a manager.  
 (D) a planner, an informer, a monitor, a manager.  
 (E) a manager, a planner, an informer, a monitor.

39. Which branch of linguistics has contributed most to the development of lexical syllabuses?

- (A) Text linguistics.
- (B) Neurolinguistics.
- (C) Psycholinguistics.
- (D) Sociolinguistics.
- (E) Corpus linguistics.

40. Read the following statements about two different approaches to assessment. Write T if the statement is TRUE; write F if the statement is FALSE. Then, check the alternative that shows the correct sequence.

- ( ) Traditional assessment focuses on the “right” answer.
- ( ) Alternative assessment is oriented to product.
- ( ) Alternative assessment fosters intrinsic motivation.
- ( ) Traditional assessment is summative.

- (A) T; F; T; T.
- (B) F; T; F; F.
- (C) T; T; F; F.
- (D) F; F; T; T.
- (E) T; T; T; F.

41. Match the objectives in column 2 with the type of syllabus they belong to. Choose the alternative that presents the correct sequence.

TYPE OF SYLLABUS	OBJECTIVES
1. Grammatical syllabus	( ) To be able to manage information.
2. Notional-functional syllabus	( ) To be able to take part in a job interview.
3. Content-based syllabus	( ) To be able to tell the time.
4. Task-based syllabus	

- (A) 4, 3, 1.
- (B) 2, 3, 1.
- (C) 1, 4, 2.
- (D) 3, 2, 4.
- (E) 3, 4, 2.

42. Match the definitions in column 2 with the terms that describe types of assessment. Choose the alternative that presents the correct sequence.

TERMS	DEFINITION
1. Proficiency assessment	( ) Assessment carried out by teachers during the learning process.
2. Assessment	
3. Assessment of achievement	( ) Assessment of general language abilities acquired by the learner independent of a course of study.
4. Formative assessment	
5. Summative assessment	( ) Assessment at the end of a course often for purposes of providing aggregated information on program outcome to educational authorities.
	( ) Assessment whose aim is to establish what a student has learned in relation to a particular course or curriculum.

- (A) 2, 4, 1, 3.
- (B) 4, 1, 5, 3.
- (C) 3, 2, 4, 5.
- (D) 4, 3, 5, 1.
- (E) 1, 5, 3, 2.

43. Which of the statements below is considered a myth about second language acquisition?

- (A) Learners' errors need not to be corrected immediately.
- (B) Parents don't usually correct their children when they make mistakes.
- (C) Most of the mistakes made by second language learners are due to interference from L1.
- (D) Languages are learned mainly through interaction.
- (E) Adolescents are better language learners than adults.

44. Which option best completes the following statement about theories of second language acquisition?

“Information processing mechanisms combined with categories of attention are the basis for \_\_\_\_\_.”

- (A) Krashen’s Input Hypothesis
- (B) McLaughlin’s Attention-Processing Model
- (C) Schmidt’s Noticing Model
- (D) Bialystok’s Model
- (E) Long’s Interaction Hypothesis

45. Which of the terms below best completes this definition?

“\_\_\_\_\_ is a system that has a structurally intermediate status between the native and target languages.”

- (A) Interlingual dialect
- (B) Idiosyncratic language
- (C) Approximative system
- (D) Interlanguage
- (E) Idiosyncratic dialect

46. Cognitive/academic language proficiency (CALP) is equivalent to:

- (A) Basic interpersonal communicative skills.
- (B) Context-embedded competence.
- (C) Linguistic competence.
- (D) Communicative competence.
- (E) Context-reduced communication.

47. When learning a second language, learners develop a new language ego. The term “language ego” is best defined as the acquisition of a second:

- (A) language.
- (B) identity.
- (C) culture.
- (D) worldview.
- (E) personality.

48. Match the definitions in column 2 with Halliday’s language functions. Choose the alternative that presents the correct sequence.

**LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS**

- 1. Instrumental
- 2. Regulatory
- 3. Representational
- 4. Interactional
- 5. Personal
- 6. Heuristic
- 7. Imaginative

**DEFINITIONS**

- ( ) It serves to manipulate the environment, to cause certain events to happen.
- ( ) It is the use of language to make statements, convey facts and knowledge, explain, or report.
- ( ) It allows the speaker to express feelings and emotions.
- ( ) It serves to create imaginary systems or ideas.
- ( ) It involves language used to acquire knowledge.
- ( ) It is the language used to control the events.

- (A) 7, 3, 6, 2, 1, 5.
- (B) 4, 7, 5, 3, 6, 2.
- (C) 1, 3, 5, 7, 6, 2.
- (D) 1, 2, 3, 7, 5, 6.
- (E) 2, 3, 7, 6, 4, 1.

49. Choose the alternative that best completes the statement below.

“Sociocultural factors which influence second language acquisition are\_\_\_\_\_.”

- (A) stereotypes, inhibition and risk-taking
- (B) attitudes, motivation and social distance
- (C) social distance, tolerance of ambiguity and stereotypes
- (D) inhibition, risk-taking and tolerance of ambiguity
- (E) stereotypes, attitudes and social distance

50. The measurement of affective factors has posed several problems. Choose the alternative that indicates one such problem.

- (A) Most tests are too long.
- (B) Most tests are paper-and-pencil tests.
- (C) Most tests measure only one personality factor.
- (D) Most tests contain open-ended questions.
- (E) Most tests use a self-rating method.

**GABARITO**

01	A	B	C	D	E
02	A	B	C	D	E
03	A	B	C	D	E
04	A	B	C	D	E
05	A	B	C	D	E
06	A	B	C	D	E
07	A	B	C	D	E
08	A	B	C	D	E
09	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E

26	A	B	C	D	E
27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E
40	A	B	C	D	E
41	A	B	C	D	E
42	A	B	C	D	E
43	A	B	C	D	E
44	A	B	C	D	E
45	A	B	C	D	E
46	A	B	C	D	E
47	A	B	C	D	E
48	A	B	C	D	E
49	A	B	C	D	E
50	A	B	C	D	E