

## CONHECIMENTOS ESPECÍFICOS

### TEXT 1

#### BILL GATES: THE SKILLS YOU NEED TO SUCCEED

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CHANGES OF THE LAST 30 YEARS IS THAT DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY HAS TRANSFORMED ALMOST EVERYONE INTO AN INFORMATION WORKER.

In almost every job now, people use software and work with information to enable their organization to operate more effectively.

5 That's true for everyone from the retail store worker who uses a handheld scanner to track inventory to the chief executive who uses business intelligence software to analyze critical market trends.

So if you look at how progress is made and where competitive advantage is created, there's no doubt that the ability to use software tools effectively is critical to succeeding in today's global knowledge economy.

10 A solid working knowledge of productivity software and other IT tools has become a basic foundation for success in virtually any career.

Beyond that, however, I don't think you can overemphasize the importance of having a good background in math and science.

15 If you look at the most interesting things that have emerged in the last decade - whether it is cool things like portable music devices and video games or more practical things like smart phones and medical technology - they all come from the realm of science and engineering.

#### THE POWER OF SOFTWARE

20 Today and in the future, many of the jobs with the greatest impact will be related to software, whether it is developing software working for a company like Microsoft or helping other organizations use information technology tools to be successful.

Communication skills and the ability to work well with different types of people are very important too.

A lot of people assume that creating software is purely a solitary activity where you sit in an office with the door closed all day and write lots of code.

This isn't true at all.

25 Software innovation, like almost every other kind of innovation, requires the ability to collaborate and share ideas with other people, and to sit down and talk with customers and get their feedback and understand their needs.

I also place a high value on having a passion for ongoing learning. When I was pretty young, I picked up the habit of reading lots of books.

30 It's great to read widely about a broad range of subjects. Of course today, it's far easier to go online and find information about any topic that interests you.

Having that kind of curiosity about the world helps anyone succeed, no matter what kind of work they decide to pursue.

35 Bill Gates is chairman, chief software architect and one of the founders of Microsoft, the world's largest software company. From July 2008 he will end his day-to-day involvement in the company and focus on the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and its global health and education work.

from BBC NEWS

<http://news.bbc.co.uk>

26. Based on the first part of the text we can infer that:

- A) no matter what kind of work you are engaged in, digital technology cannot be discarded.
- B) chief executives underestimate the efficiency of adequate software.
- C) science and engineering have no contribution at all in the improvement of medical technology.
- D) IT tools are only used by retail store workers.
- E) informative workers don't use computers.

27. Bill Gates points out the importance of the software in any successful business. As to people who are responsible for software innovation he stresses the relevance of all the following topics, **EXCEPT**:

- A) involving in a secluded and lonely activity
- B) cooperation and sharing of ideas in creating software
- C) ability in getting feedback while talking with customers
- D) meeting the customers' requirements
- E) communication skills and competence in dealing with several types of people.

28. Mark the only **INCORRECT** statement according to the text:

- A) Not only today but also in the future, jobs with the greatest impact will be related to software.
- B) Having curiosity about the world helps anyone succeed regardless the kind of work they decide to pursue.
- C) A lot of people believe that creating software is merely a solitary work.
- D) The habit of reading lots of books has been enhanced by digital technology.
- E) Team working and interpersonal skills are considered core factors for success nowadays.

29. According to the text, to be successful in today's global knowledge economy one should:

- A) have strong organizing skills and lack basic qualifications in numeracy and literacy
- B) have a solid working knowledge of IT and be unable to share ideas with other people
- C) be able to use software tools effectively
- D) be able to read widely about a broad range of subjects without sharing ideas with anyone
- E) have a solid working knowledge of productivity software and a good background in, at least, three foreign languages

30. Mark the clause which is correctly analyzed:

- A) "... If you look at the most interesting things ..." (line 14) – adjective clause
- B) "... work with information to enable their organization..."(line 3) – non-finite clause
- C) "a lot of people assume that creating software is purely a solitary activity."(line22) – adverb clause of time
- D) "When I was pretty young (...) I picked up the habit of reading lots of books."(line28/29) – non-finite clause
- E) Bill Gates, who is one of the founders of Microsoft, said IT skills were needed from the shop floor to the chief executive - defining relative clause

31. "That's **true** for everyone..." (line 5). In four of the words below the underlined part is pronounced in the same way as the word in bold type. Mark the item in which the underlined part of the word is pronounced differently.

- A) through
- B) blew
- C) crew
- D) sew
- E) sue

32. "Communication skills and the **ability** to work..."

(line 21). Four of the words below form their opposite by adding the prefix in-, e.g. ability → **inability**. Mark the one that doesn't:

- A) appropriate
- B) effective
- C) loyal
- D) edible
- E) adequate

33. "... to analyze critical market trends." (line 6). In this sentence, the underlined word has the meaning as in:

- A) The teacher has been very critical of the way I had done my homework.
- B) The way he reacts in the next 48 hours is critical to the success of the surgery.
- C) Negotiations between Brazil and Bolivia regarding natural gas entered a critical phase when Petrobras plant was surrounded by Bolivian military troops.
- D) Some of the patients injured in the accident were in critical condition.
- E) The reviewer wrote his critical comments on Coelho's latest book.

34. All the items below present sentences in the passive voice, **EXCEPT**:

- A) If you look at how progress is made, there's no doubt about the importance of digital technology.
- B) Communication skills and the ability to work in group can be considered important factors for success in modern world.
- C) The most interesting things have emerged in the last decade – they all come from the realm of science and technology.
- D) Digital technology is claimed to be one of the most important changes of the last 30 years.
- E) The importance of a good background in math and science must not be overemphasized, according to Bill Gates.

35. Most people we know assume that initiative and communication skills are essential for success, but many don't have them.

Identify the cohesive process used in the sentence above:

- A) antonym
- B) hyponymy
- C) synonym
- D) cataphoric reference
- E) anaphoric reference

36. "I picked up the habit of reading lots of books"

(line 28/29). The meaning of the underlined phrasal verb in this sentence is the same as in:

- A) He picked up the phone and dialed.
- B) We will pick up this conversation when I'm back.
- C) My neighbor picked up a hitchhiker on the way.
- D) The boy's parents don't want him picking these foreign customs up.
- E) They won't let him home until his health has picked up a bit.

TEXT2

#### NAP 'AS GOOD AS A FULL NIGHT'S SLEEP'

GRABBING AN HOUR'S SLEEP DURING THE DAY MAY BE AS BENEFICIAL AS A WHOLE NIGHT IN BED, ACCORDING TO SCIENTISTS.

But the "power-nap" only works if the sleep is of the right quality, say the experts from Harvard University, US.

<sup>5</sup> And experts say that a full night's sleep is still necessary for many vital body functions, even though a short sleep may boost learning and memory.

Many famous people have claimed that it is possible to get by on just a few hours' sleep a night. Yachtswoman Ellen MacArthur sailed solo around the world while sleeping only occasionally and for very short periods.

<sup>10</sup> However, there are plenty of others who say they cannot function properly without the full eight hours.

WE SHOULD NOT CONCLUDE THAT WE CAN DO WITH JUST A NAP.

Dr Derk-jan Dijk, University of Surrey

The Harvard research, published in the journal Nature Neuroscience, compared the learning and memory skills of two groups of people during a single day, and again the following morning.

<sup>15</sup> One group was told not to sleep at all during the day, and, as expected, their performance tailed off into the afternoon and evening.

However, the other volunteers were allowed to have an hour or 90 minutes nap at 2pm.

The researchers tested the brainwaves of the “nappers” to check the quality of their sleep.

#### DREAM STATE

<sup>20</sup> They were looking for two different sleep phases - slow wave sleep, and rapid eye movement, which is normally associated with dreaming.

Those whose sleep involved both phases fared significantly better than those who had no sleep when given the learning test later in the day.

<sup>25</sup> Volunteers who never reached rapid eye movement sleep did not perform as well - although even this “poor-quality” sleep did prevent some of the deterioration in performance.

Remarkably, over 24 hours, the performance of those who took a good-quality “power-nap” was as good as volunteers in previous studies who were tested after two full nights’ sleep.

The researchers wrote: “From the perspective of behavioral improvement, a nap is as good as a night of sleep for learning on this perceptual task.”

<sup>30</sup> Dr Derk-jan Dijk, from the Sleep Research Centre at the University of Surrey, said that there was increasing evidence that a combination of “short wave sleep” and REM sleep was important for learning and memory.

However, he added: “We should not conclude that we can do with just a nap.

“Sleep is useful for more things than just these particular tests.

<sup>35</sup> “Other research has suggested that people given six hours of sleep a night over a sustained period find it extremely detrimental.”

from BBC NEWS:

<http://news.bbc.co.uk>

**37.** The findings in the first part of the text are that:

- A) just a nap is better than a full night’s sleep.
- B) some people consider eight hour sleep a waste of time.
- C) people in general need to sleep eight hours a night.
- D) all people need to sleep less than eight hours a night.
- E) a short sleep is worthless.

**38.** The research mentioned in the text was carried out:

- A) solely by the experts from Harvard University.
- B) by scientists from two American universities.
- C) just by a scientist from the University of Surrey.
- D) by the researchers working for the journal Nature Neuroscience.
- E) by many famous people.

**39.** According to the second part of the text regarding sleep:

- A) There isn’t full agreement among researchers as to the ideal number of hours one should sleep.
- B) Researchers agree that just an hour or 90 minutes nap in the afternoon doesn’t boost learning and memory.
- C) Researchers separated the volunteers into four groups in order to check the quality of their sleep.
- D) Volunteers who reached REM combined with ‘short wave sleep’ demonstrated poor learning and memory skills.
- E) Findings in other research point out that people who are allowed to sleep for six hours a night for a long period perform remarkably well.

40. Mark the only **INCORRECT** affirmative, according to the text:

- A) There are plenty of people who cannot function properly without the full eight hours sleep.
- B) Many people claim that it is possible to function on a few hours' sleep a night.
- C) A full night's sleep is necessary for many vital body functions but a short sleep may stimulate learning and memory.
- D) Sleeping six hours a night for long periods was considered harmful.
- E) From the perspective of cognitive improvement, a nap is as good as a night of sleep.

41. "And experts say that a full night's sleep is still necessary for many vital body functions." (line 5). The underlined word has the same meaning in:

- A) We got near the lake. The water appeared still from where we stood.
- B) As I was feeling thirsty I asked for still mineral water.
- C) The film was short but it was still too exciting.
- D) Rain was pouring heavily which made our trip still more difficult.
- E) The manager had to still the angry voices of the employees as the director of the company entered the room.

42. "But the "power-nap" only works if the sleep is of the right quality..." (line 3). The underlined word is **used for the purpose of changing the subject** in:

- A) A friend of mine went a very serious liver operation, but it's nothing that might interest you.
- B) Nobody but your friend is responsible for all this mess.
- C) The sky was cloudy but we still had a chance of sunbathing for about 30 minutes at the beach.
- D) If you had but advised her not to go to that place alone!
- E) I'm sorry to tell you that your sister's name was last but one on the list.

43. In all the sentences below the underlined relative pronoun can be substituted for **that**, EXCEPT in:

- A) "However, there are plenty of others who say they cannot function properly..."(line 10)
- B) "... slow wave sleep, and rapid eye movement, which is normally associated with dreaming."(line 20/21)
- C) "...those who had no sleep when given the learning test later in the day."(line 22/23)
- D) "Volunteers who never reached rapid eye movement sleep."(line 24)
- E) "...the performance of those who look a good quality ..." (line 26)

44. "Remarkably, over 24 hours, the performance of those who..."(line 26). The underlined word is:

- A) a modifier adverb
- B) an adverbial
- C) an attributive adjective
- D) and adverbial particle
- E) an adjectival compound

45. "They were looking for two different sleep phases..."(line 20). The underlined phrasal verb has the meaning of "trying to find". Mark the sentence in which the underlined phrasal verb has the meaning of examining or investigating.

- A) I can imagine what trouble it is looking after three kids so demanding.
- B) The governor insisted with his secretaries to look ahead before taking unnecessary steps.
- C) The mayor was asked to look around the small houses near the river, in order to realize the need of the people living there.
- D) We're looking forward to seeing you again next month.
- E) In our company, we look into the complaints of our customers quickly and efficiently.

46. "... their performance tailed off into the afternoon and evening."(line 15/16). The underlined phrasal verb means:

- A) became stronger
- B) produced excellent results
- C) boosted
- D) diminished
- E) remained the same

47. "...even though a short sleep may boost learning and memory."(line 5/6). Modal verbs can have intrinsic or extrinsic meanings. Mark the item in which the modal verb has **extrinsic** meaning:

- A) "You may come in now." Said the teacher.
- B) "You must write all the answers on a separate sheet.
- C) "Your team might win the game, but I don't believe."
- D) Tell your brother that he can use my computer tomorrow.
- E) We shall no attempt to fight against your boss.

48. The meaning of the underlined expression or word is **NOT CORRECT** in:

- A) "those whose sleep involved both phases fared significantly better ..." (line 22) – experienced good or bad fortune, got along
- B) "... there was an increasing evidence that a combination ..." (line 30/31) – something that provides proof, an indication or sign
- C) "...people given six hours of sleep a night over a sustained period find it ..." (line 35) – short
- D) "... this poor-quality sleep did prevent some of the deterioration in performance." (line 24/25) – keep from occurring
- E) "A nap is as good as a night of sleep on this perceptual task." (line 28/29) – ability to notice or understand things by seeing or hearing

49. "Many famous people have claimed that it is possible to get by on just a few hours' sleep a night." (line 7). The phrasal verb get by is used **INCORRECTLY** in:

- A) It didn't take long for news of his divorce to get around.
- B) It won't take long for us to get things back the way they were.
- C) They have repeatedly broken the law and got away with it.
- D) Someone managed to get down the registration number of the car.
- E) He always gets through a temper, if he's kept waiting.

50. Mark the option which indicates **INCORRECT** classification of the underlined word in the sentence:

- A) "... people given six hours of sleep a night over a sustained period find it extremely detrimental." (line 35/36) – a modifier adverb
- B) "Although even this "poor-quality" sleep did prevent some..." (line 24/25) – a subordinating conjunction
- C) "...compared the learning and memory skills of two groups ..." (line 13/14) – an attributive adjective
- D) "They were looking for two different sleep phases – slow wave sleep ..." (line 20) – an intransitive verb
- E) "A nap is as good as a night of sleep for learning on this ..." (line 28/29) – a lexical noun

51. All the items below contain words formed by suffixes with the same grammatical function, **EXCEPT** one:

- A) detrimental – famous – useful
- B) proficiency - methodology – worthy
- C) deterioration – improvement – childhood
- D) Swiss – Peruvian – Japanese
- E) volunteer – director – scientist

TEXT 3

**BALI DEAL: SMALL PRESENTS FOR ALL**

TWO NIGHTS OF INFLAMED PASSION IN THE BALINESE HEAT SHOULD BE ENOUGH TO EXCITE ANYONE.

So it would be a churlish delegate indeed who professed disappointment as he or she staggered a bleary route from the conference hall to the taxi rank, ready for some home comforts after a marathon two-week session. This has been a harsh round of UN climate talks.

5 Previous rounds have seen governments accept commitments they were never going to be able to meet - witness the US signing of the Kyoto Protocol a decade ago in the teeth of Congressional opposition - and all were aware of the domestic political consequences of getting this one wrong.

For Europe, already committed to unilateral emissions cuts of 20% by 2020 and prepared to go further if others joined in, the grail was to leave Bali with the US, Japan, Russia and the rest of the 10 industrial world signed up to big cuts.

The US and Canada, on ideological grounds, and Japan because it is already struggling to meet its Kyoto Protocol targets, were determined to avoid anything firm now.

For varying reasons, most industrialized nations wanted the major emitters of the developing world - China, India, Brazil, South Korea - to accept the principle that at some point, they would have to 15 come on board with numerically-defined emissions curbs, too.

Fearing economic consequences, and citing the UN convention's declaration that nations had "common but differentiated responsibilities" for climate change, those major emitters were determined not to give too much ground.

Meanwhile others - drought-ridden African countries, and those likely to be erased from the geographical 20 and political maps by rising sea levels - wanted the rich West, which has built its wealth largely on the back of coal and oil, to pay for the effects of the pollution they have caused and from which they have benefited.

In retrospect, does it seem absurdly ambitious that negotiators tried to cram all of these demands into a single document, the "Bali roadmap"?

25 Perhaps. And there will be voices now, as there always are, condemning the UN process for being bulky, ponderous, unwieldy, bureaucratic, and bound by the lowest-common-denominator-generating demon of consensus.

But if no-one leaves Bali with everything they wanted, it is also true that no-one leaves without some kind of present for their political masters back home.

from BBC NEWS:  
<http://news.bbc.co.uk>

**52.** Based on the text we can infer that:

- A) the UN is the international organization that imposes its decisions regarding climate talks to all countries that have signed the Kyoto Protocol.
- B) governments who signed the Kyoto Protocol accepted its targets and committed to do everything to curb the emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.
- C) there are basically three groups: developed countries, developing countries and others which are drought-ridden or might disappear from the geographical and political maps by rising sea levels.
- D) developed countries are countries like India and Brazil.
- E) since developing countries are not great emitters of greenhouse gases they do not fear economic consequences in case they refuse to accept numerically-defined emissions curbs.

53. We can understand from the text that:

- A) under-developed countries expect some kind of reward for their responsibility in the effects of the pollution they caused.
- B) developed countries, such as the US, Canada and Japan are ready to meet Kyoto Protocol targets.
- C) climate talks at Bali produced excellent results and all negotiators got everything they intended to get.
- D) delegates from Europe declined the proposal of emissions cuts of 20% by 2020.
- E) some people consider the UN a slow and bureaucratic organization.

54. Mark the statement which is according to Text 3:

- A) At Bali all demands were fulfilled.
- B) Climate talks produced the 'Bali roadmap', a document with all demands from the negotiators.
- C) Delegates from all nations left Bali fully satisfied.
- D) All countries have "*common but differentiated responsibilities*" (line 16/17) is the allegation used by developed countries in refusing to pay for the effects of the pollution.
- E) Delegates from US, Canada and Japan reacted with great enthusiasm at the demands of developing countries

55. "... in the teeth of Congressional opposition..."(line 6/7). The underlined expression, without change in the meaning, can be substituted for:

- A) despite
- B) because of
- C) like
- D) backed by
- E) proposed by

56. "...who professed disappointment..."(line 2). The underlined word is the abstract noun correspondent to **disappoint**. Which of these words form the abstract noun with the suffix **-ment**?

- A) accept
- B) determine
- C) wise
- D) nourish
- E) break

57. "...and all were aware of the domestic political consequences of ..." (line 7). Mark the item in which the underlined word is **not in the correct plural form**.

- A) Three Swiss were talking about climate changes in the world.
- B) The farmer used his oxen to pull the plough.
- C) That was a period with lots of economic crisis which were responsible for the chaos in the country.
- D) A light breeze stirred the leaves of the mango tree.
- E) The farmer also raised four geese.

58. Language in the communicative approach is:

- A) composed of elements that give it a unique rhythm and spirit. Functional vocabulary and core structure are key to the spirit of the language
- B) a system for the expression of meaning. It is considered as the primary function, being carried out through interactive and communicative activities
- C) meaningful, for this reason vocabulary, not grammar, is the essence of the language
- D) a system of rule-governed structures hierarchically arranged
- E) rather conventional, although memorization of whole meaningful texts is recommended

59. Concerning the principles of language teaching and learning it is **INCORRECT** to say that:

- A) a new topic or concept when introduced in the classroom should attempt to anchor in students' existing knowledge and background
- B) communicative goals are best achieved by giving special attention to language use
- C) the importance of the second language as a powerful tool for adjustment in the new culture should be stressed
- D) grammatical explanations, drills or exercises cannot take part in a communicative lesson
- E) students should be prepared to be independent outside the school environment

60. A language lesson based on a text differs from a reading lesson. It is possible to state that in a reading lesson:

- A) texts are used to inform and entertain
- B) texts are used to present new vocabulary or structure
- C) pronunciation is emphasized when students read the text aloud
- D) the message of the text is less important than language
- E) texts can not be modified to suit the level of the learners