

PROFESSOR I – GRADUADO EM LETRAS

01. Assinale a alternativa em que todas as palavras estão escritas corretamente:
- Imprescindível – desarmonia – expectativa – extremo.
 - Ajambrado – inexcédível – ultraje – aterrissagem.
 - Intumescer – ascético – espectral – delação.
 - Intrugice – burburinho – dissidência – receoso.
02. Analise as frases abaixo e assinale a alternativa correta em relação à concordância:
- Convém aos noivos que a viagem seja rápida.
 - Paulo e Cezar lêem todas as noites.
 - É necessário que os peritos averiguem a cena do crime.
- Todas as alternativas estão corretas.
 - Somente I e II estão corretos.
 - Somente III está correto.
 - Somente I está incorreto.
03. Correlacione as obras de Machado de Assis com os respectivos personagens e assinale a alternativa correta:
- “Quincas Borba”.
 - “Memorial de Aires”.
 - “A Mão e a Luva”.
 - “Dom Casmurro”.
- Bentinho, Capitu, Escobar.
 - Rubião, Palha e Sofia.
 - Aguiar, Dona Carmo, Fidélia.
 - Guiomar, Estevão, Jorge.
- 4, 1, 2, 3.
 - 1, 3, 2, 4.
 - 4, 2, 3, 1.
 - 2, 4, 1, 3.
04. Complete corretamente a frase abaixo:
- Ele demonstrou-se _____ ao _____, gerando _____ na empresa.**
- Insosso – eminente – estrangeiro – repercussão.
 - Insoço – eminente – estrangeiro – repercussão.
 - Ensoosso – iminente – estrangeiro – repercussão.
 - Insosso – iminente – estrangeiro – repercussão.
05. Quais Estados brasileiros que, em sua totalidade ou em parte, fazem parte da Amazônia Legal?
- Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins.
 - Acre, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima.
 - Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins.
 - Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Tocantins.
06. As cidades abaixo são capitais de quais países respectivamente?
- Pyongyang – Oslo – Nova Deli – Bagdá**
- Coreia do Sul – Suécia – Índia – Iraque.
 - Coreia do Norte – Noruega – Índia – Iraque.
 - Coreia do Norte – Finlândia – Turquia – Irã.
 - Coreia do Sul – Finlândia – Índia – Irã.
07. Analise as assertivas sobre a colonização dos Estados Unidos da América e assinale a alternativa correta:
- As colônias do Norte eram dominadas por latifúndios.
 - Nas colônias do Sul predominava a monocultura e o trabalho escravo.
 - A Declaração da Independência foi regida por Thomas Jefferson, com mudanças introduzidas por Benjamim Franklin e Samuel Adams.
 - O crescimento do comércio das colônias levou a Inglaterra a diminuir as taxas através de novas medidas como a Lei do Açúcar e do Selo.
- Todas estão corretas.
 - Somente II está incorreta.
 - Somente III e IV estão incorretas.
 - Somente I e IV estão incorretas.
08. A Constituição Brasileira, promulgada em 05 de outubro de 1988, completa seus 20 anos de existência. Em relação à mesma, assinale a alternativa incorreta:
- Foi um dos principais acontecimentos políticos do governo de José Sarney.
 - Os trabalhadores consolidaram diversas conquistas como: jornada semanal passou a ser de 44 horas e a prática do racismo passou a ser crime inafiançável.
 - Garantiu o direito de voto a partir dos 16 anos e de analfabetos.
 - O presidente da Assembléia Constituinte era o Deputado Michel Temer.
09. Foi amplamente divulgado pela Imprensa que um famoso corredor de automóveis brasileiro está sendo processado por sonegação fiscal nos Estados Unidos. Seu nome é:
- Cristian Fittipaldi.
 - Tony Kanaan.
 - Hélio Castro Neves.
 - Felipe Massa.
10. Assinale a alternativa que contém uma frase incorreta:
- Noventa anos depois, a Justiça russa admite que o fuzilamento de Nicolau II e sua família foi ilegal.
 - Oscar Niemeyer, famoso arquiteto brasileiro, tem 100 anos de idade.
 - O arquipélago de Fernando de Noronha pertence ao Estado de Pernambuco.
 - O Banco Bradesco comprou o Banco Americano Wachovia.

Read the news story from NEWSWEEK and answer questions from 11 to 20:

Juice for Today's Athlete?

Is 'gene doping' the next Olympic threat?

Jamie Reno

NEWSWEEK

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In this age of the doping athlete, even the least cynical fan of the Summer Olympics probably can't help but wonder how many of the competitors are juiced. Last week, seven top Russian athletes were provisionally suspended after being caught in what one World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) official called a "systematic doping" scandal. Officials are taking unprecedented steps to keep these Olympics clean: over the next two weeks, there'll be some 4,500 tests for banned substances, the most ever. But ridding the Games of illicit performance enhancers is a Sisyphean task, and the job promises to get even more daunting with the advent of "gene doping." The newest—and perhaps most troubling—trend in the world of athletic enhancement, gene doping involves modifying an athlete's DNA, or having them inject or inhale foreign DNA, to make them bigger, stronger and faster. It's harder to detect than most drugs, which makes it all the more desired by cheaters looking to prosper.

Could this be the first Olympics in which athletes are discovered altering their own DNA? "It would not surprise me at all if this were to occur," says Dr. Ted Friedmann, a leading authority on gene therapy and director of the Center for Molecular Genetics at the University of California, San Diego's School of Medicine. Friedmann, who in 2006 was named president of the American Society of Gene Therapy, is working closely in his lab with WADA, which was founded in 2000, to find ways to detect gene doping and, ideally, prevent it from becoming rampant.

With gene doping, a person's genetic makeup is actually changed by injecting genes into muscle or bone cells, creating proteins that then enter the tissue or blood. If it all sounds futuristic, it isn't. A German television report on the availability of gene doping in China, which aired just a few days before the Olympics, stunned anti-doping experts. In the documentary by ARD television, a reporter posing as an American swimming coach met with a doctor who is the head of the gene-therapy department of an unnamed Chinese hospital. The hidden-camera report shows the Chinese doctor, with his face blurred, offering gene-therapy treatment to the undercover reporter in return for \$24,000. The reporter tells the doctor he's seeking stem-cell treatment for one of his swimmers. "Yes. We have no experience with athletes here, but the treatment is safe and we can help you," the doctor replies (his answer was translated by the news program). "It strengthens lung function and stem cells go into the bloodstream and reach the organs. It takes two weeks. I recommend four intravenous injections—40 million stem cells or double that, the more the better. We also use human growth hormones, but you have to be careful because they are on the doping list," the Chinese doctor says. Friedmann, who was interviewed by the German TV crew for the report, says he wasn't surprised by the discovery. "I don't know how it was arranged, or what level of hospital this was, but it supports the idea that the world of athletics is very aware of gene doping and already pursuing it," the scientist says.

In another case dating back two years, a German trainer named Thomas Springsteen was allegedly found to be looking on the Internet for a source of material for a sophisticated genetic procedure. According to Friedmann, Springsteen was apparently attempting to get Repoxigen, a virus containing a gene that, when put into tissue, can in principle increase the level of erythropoietin (EPO), a hormone that activates bone marrow to produce more red blood cells. EPO is well known to many because it has been used as a performance enhancer by cyclists and other endurance athletes.

The arrival of gene doping can be traced directly to the cracking of the human genome and the emergence of gene therapy, which is used to treat a variety of diseases including cancer. According to Friedmann, WADA has established a research program that plans to design new tests for gene doping, based on technologies developed around the Human Genome Project. Historically, to discover genetic changes it was necessary to test the muscle or bone that had undergone the change. But after taking a close look at this in the lab, Friedmann believes there are effective ways of testing tissue, blood or urine to see if the body has been genetically altered. "There are interesting preliminary results, but I can't expand on that," Friedmann says. Just how soon this research will translate into a marketplace-ready test for gene doping is anyone's guess. There is no timeline because there are so many different genes involved. "This idea still needs to prove itself," Friedmann says. "But we're all encouraged by the results, and WADA very much wants to be ahead of the curve on this and has funded a dozen or more labs on gene doping."

Of course, the issue of genetics is always attended by a variety of ethical questions, especially when mixed with the questions of athletes and cheating. It makes for inevitable quandaries. For example, as gene therapy becomes more commonplace in medical treatment, many athletes will undergo such procedures legitimately, and that will show up on any test. Friedmann says these athletes should be allowed to apply for an exemption. "This is all very subjective, but the hope is that it will be a fair process that will allow the athlete who has had gene therapy for legitimate reasons to state his or her purpose for it," he says. "The sporting authorities can then either accept or reject it."

As these Olympics continue, the more "traditional" ways of cheating through doping are still what concern Olympics officials most. But gene doping is looming on the horizon. Because it is so new and complicated, it still poses great risks: a handful of patients who have undergone gene therapy for diseases like leukemia have died. So Friedmann insists that sporting authorities must err on the side of caution. "If gene doping is happening already, as we suspect, it's being done unethically and with immature technology, and that makes it inherently very dangerous," Friedmann says. "Most of the information is already published and in the medical literature, the opportunity is there, there is the pressure on these athletes to perform, and of course so much money is potentially involved. Few of us would be shocked if something were going on at these Olympics. But whether anything is discovered during these next few weeks remains to be seen." Friedmann hopes the research he's doing now will lead to such discoveries at future Games.

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| <p>11. What is the best translation for "Juice for today's athlete", so that the phrase keeps the same meaning?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Atletas hoje tomam muito suco. Suco para os atletas de hoje. Força para os atletas atuais. Força atlética para a atualidade. | <p>14. What does the EPO hormone do?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It activates the bone marrow, so that it produces more immunologic cells and increase resistance. It activates the bone marrow, so that it produces red blood cells more slowly, and increase the body's stamina. It activates the bone marrow, so it produces more red blood cells. It is normally used by endurance athletes. It deactivates the bone marrow, so it produces less white cells, and increases the volume of red blood cells. It is normally used by endurance athletes. |
| <p>12. What does the article suggests will make the job of ridding the Olympic Games from doping more difficult?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The new technologies, that will provide undetectable performance enhancers. The advent of gene doping, which is much more difficult to be detected. The need, some athletes have, for vitamins. Those vitamins help to hide the new doping drugs. The use of tiny insects' DNA injections, which can never be detected, but increase performance. | <p>15. What was WADA's response to the possibility of gene doping?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They established a research program that plans to design new tests for gene doping. They established a new research similar to the genome project, so they can make drugs more effective and safer. They developed a new form of gene inhibitor, that will shut down muscles and other organs, if the athlete uses any type of performance enhancing drugs. They created a new program to make athletes conscious of how drugs can damage their muscles and organs. |
| <p>13. What does the expression "Sisyphean", found in the first paragraph, means?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A great amount of work with fast results. A great amount of work, with long term results. An endless labor. An easy task. | <p>16. How does Friedman believe that they can test athletes for gene doping?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> He believes research will prove that the tests can be done only by testing the affected muscles. He believes that with a little research, they will be able to test for gene doping simply by analyzing urine and tissues. He believes that there is no practical way to test for gene doping. He believes research will prove that tests for gene doping can only be made by extracting the athlete's bone marrow. |

17. In the 6th paragraph, a possible problem is presented, what is that problem?
- That gene therapy will become commonplace for the public.
 - That athletes might cheat with gene doping and then be rejected by the Olympic committee.
 - That athletes who undergo gene therapy legally and for legitimate reasons, might be rejected by the Olympic committee.
 - That athletes might undergo illegal gene therapy for legitimate reasons.
18. What does the expression "looming on the horizon" mean?
- It means that something is far from happening.
 - It means that something has already happened.
 - It means that something is so far from happening, that it will probably never happen.
 - It means that something is bound to happen anytime soon.
19. What does Friedman mean when he says that "sporting authorities must err on the side of caution"?
- That they should be ready for testing gene doping for a long time now.
 - That they should be prepared and keep their eyes open for gene doping.
 - That they should worry about most conventional doping.
 - That they are not ready for gene doping that is already happening for years.
20. According to the text, why is gene doping even possible?
- Because of the advances made by doctors in nano-technology that can re-construct cells.
 - Because of the advances achieved by the human genome project.
 - Because of the drugs created by the scientists who worked on the human genome mapping project.
 - Because athletes have already got to a development in which normal drugs don't really make a difference in their performance.
21. Given the phrases:
- Johnny is a good tennis player. He serves ____ ball like a rocket-launcher!
 - I went to the bakery to get ____ bagel today, but they only make them ____ Tuesday.
 - ____ car is gone, but ____ keys are still ____ the kitchen cabinet!
- Which alternative completes all of them correctly?
- On / a / the / A / the / in.
 - The / a / on / The / the / on.
 - The / on / in / A / a / off.
 - In / the / the / A / off / the.
22. Which of the alternatives completes the phrase "We ____ back to the restaurant on fifty-five street. Remember the good times we used to have down there?" using "must" in the right form?
- Must go.
 - Mustn't go.
 - Must be.
 - Mustn't be.
23. Amongst the phrases below, which ones can be considered correct?
- Science are very complex.
 - Two hours is a short period of time.
 - The fireman are coming! We are safe!
- Only number 1.
 - Only numbers 1 and 3.
 - Only numbers 2 and 3.
 - Only number 2.
24. Knowing about the use of modals in the English language, which could be said to be the verb tense of the following phrase?
"Have you been waiting here for two hours?"
- Present Perfect Continuous.
 - Present Perfect.
 - Past Perfect Continuous.
 - Future Perfect.
25. According to the rules for conditional phrases in the English language, which alternative would complete the three sentences below in the BEST way?
- ____ I am late for work, my boss gets very angry. That is why I try to be always on time.
 - ____ I leave work, I usually go to the fitness center to work out.
 - His car is terrible, it always breaks down! ____ his car breaks or presents a problem, he takes it to the auto-shop.
- When / if / if.
 - When / if / when.
 - If / when / if.
 - If / when / when.
26. Choose the right alternative to complete the phrase in the Future Continuous form.
"Are you _____ for her when her plane arrives tonight?"
- Going to wait.
 - Waiting.
 - Go waiting.
 - Going to be waiting.
27. Which of the number-related phrases below is in the correct form?
- Last month we had three days weekend.
 - Kareem is a seven foot tall man.
 - I made a three-layers chocolate cake.
- Only number 1.
 - Only number 2.
 - Only numbers 1 and 2.
 - Only numbers 2 and 3.
28. Which of the alternatives complete the phrases below with the correct modal verbs?
- "Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He ____ be exhausted after such a long flight. He ____ prefer to stay in the hotel tonight."
 - "Hiking the trail to the peak ____ be dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. You ____ research the route a little more before attempting the ascent."
- Must / can / can / should.
 - Must / might / should / can.
 - Must / might / can / should.
 - Must / could / might / must.
29. Which of the alternatives below rewrites the phrase: "First, the robbers handed me a note", in the indirect mode?
- My note was handed to the robbers.
 - The note was handed to me.
 - The robbers were handed a note.
 - I was handed a note.
30. Which of the phrases below can be considered correct according to the rules for the use of Gerunds and Infinitives?
- She pretended being a student in order to get a student discount.
 - She waited to see what would happen next.
 - The child denied stealing the piece of candy.
- Only phrases 2 and 3.
 - Only phrases 1 and 3.
 - Only phrases 1 and 2.
 - Only phrase 2.
31. Considering the rules for time prepositions in English, which of the following phrases are not correct?
- "She always gets up early in the morning, so she can make it to class on time."
 - "I was sick, so I didn't go to work last Thursday, but I did go to work Friday."
 - "Late at night, you can hear coyotes howling in the distance."
 - "I need to give my parents a call. I haven't talked to them over a month."
- Only phrase 1.
 - Only phrase 2.
 - Only phrase 4.
 - Only phrases 2 and 4.

32. Complete the paragraph below with the correct prepositions.
"Practicing to become a chef is constantly a problem; either my roommates are bothering me or the dog is trying to get _____ the food. Yesterday, while I was trying to prepare a steak tartar, the dog ran into the kitchen and tried to get _____ the counter. I screamed, "Get _____ !", but he wouldn't stop."
- / into / down.
 - in / up on / out.
 - at / over / out of.
 - at / up on / down.
33. Which alternative completes the sentences below in the right manner?
- The National Health Institute says that Americans need to eat _____ food.
 - Americans are overweight and _____ people are able to fit into standard airline seats.
 - Americans need to consume _____ calories.
 - Americans need to eat _____ junk food.
- Less / less / fewer / fewer.
 - Less / fewer / less / fewer.
 - Less / fewer / less / less.
 - Less / fewer / fewer / less.
34. De acordo com os PCN's do Ensino da Língua Estrangeira para o Ensino Médio, o domínio lingüístico de um idioma estrangeiro, ainda que parcial, requer:
- Competência de ler e reproduzir textos.
 - Competência interativa, por meio do uso da linguagem em situações de diálogo entre falantes que partilham o mesmo idioma, pautado por regras comuns e reciprocamente convencionadas.
 - Competência de ter o conhecimento mínimo de 1.000 (mil) palavras no idioma estrangeiro.
 - Conhecimento de regras e convenções que regem determinado sistema lingüístico no âmbito do uso de recursos fonológicos, morfológicos, sintáticos e semânticos.
- Está correto:
- II, III.
 - Apenas IV.
 - I, II e IV.
 - I e III.
35. De acordo com os PCN's do Ensino da Língua Estrangeira para o Ensino Médio, a competência primordial deve ser:
- A da escrita e, por decorrência, a da expressão.
 - A da fala e, por decorrência, a da expressão.
 - A da escuta e, por decorrência, a da interpretação.
 - A da leitura e, por decorrência, a da interpretação.
36. Ao ler em voz alta, é possível perceber que cada uma das letras destacadas representa sons diferentes. Logo, a diferenciação é marcada:
- Pelos fonemas.
 - Pelas vogais.
 - Pelas consoantes.
 - Pelos hiatos.
37. Consoantes são:
- Fonemas produzidos quando a passagem do ar dos pulmões encontra obstáculos na faringe.
 - Fonemas produzidos quando a passagem do ar dos pulmões encontra obstáculos na boca.
 - Fonemas produzidos quando a passagem do ar dos pulmões não encontra obstáculos na boca.
 - Fonemas produzidos quando a passagem do ar dos pulmões não encontra obstáculos na faringe.
38. Não são semivogais:
- A, E, I.
 - O, U.
 - A, E, O.
 - E, O.
39. Morfologia é a parte da gramática que se ocupa da:
- Divisão das sílabas em tonicidade.
 - Formação das palavras em períodos.
 - Formação dos períodos em textos.
 - Divisão das palavras em classes.
40. As palavras são compostas de unidades mínimas significativas chamadas (os):
- Prefixos.
 - Morfemas.
 - Desinências.
 - Ditongos.
41. Quantos morfemas existem na palavra ESCOLINHA?
- 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
42. Não é um tipo de morfema:
- Radical.
 - Afixo.
 - Vogal temática.
 - Zeugma.
43. Período é:
- Frase expressa por uma ou mais orações.
 - Oração expressa por uma ou mais frases.
 - O mesmo que frase.
 - O mesmo que oração.
44. Quando as palavras são iguais na escrita e diferentes na pronúncia, ocorre:
- Sinonímia.
 - Antonímia.
 - Homonímia.
 - Homografia.
45. Palavras iguais na pronúncia e diferentes na escrita são:
- Homófonas.
 - Parônimas.
 - Polissêmicas.
 - Sinônimas.
46. O teatro é uma forma literária clássica. Ele pode ser, exceto:
- Ópera.
 - Crônica.
 - Tragédia.
 - Comédia.
47. Pode-se considerar que o romance surge com:
- "Dom Casmurro", de Machado de Assis.
 - "A Divina Comédia", de Dante Alighieri.
 - "Dom Quixote", de Miguel de Cervantes.
 - "Ulisses", de James Joyce.
48. "Literatura é a violência organizada contra a fala comum". A frase acima define a escola literária:
- Dos formalistas russos.
 - Dos dadaístas.
 - Dos modernistas brasileiros.
 - Dos românticos portugueses.
49. No Renascimento houve:
- O sepultamento de valores estéticos e idealistas, que durante séculos se foram conquistando.
 - Deificação dos artistas da Idade Média.
 - O resgate dos valores estéticos e idealistas, que durante séculos se foram perdendo.
 - Deificação de artistas saídos de seu próprio meio.
50. "A construção de personagens sensíveis demais, sintetizados com dados religiosos, como condição do ser a transitar pelo mundo, relevando apenas aquilo que a religião tinha como valor estabelecido". Esse é um dos vícios peculiares da tradição literária:
- Inglêsa.
 - Portuguesa.
 - Brasileira.
 - Espanhola.