

AS QUESTÕES DE 41 A 50 REFEREM-SE A LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA (INGLÊS – PÁG. 14 OU FRANCÊS – PÁG. 16)

VOCÊ DEVERÁ RESPONDER ÀS QUESTÕES RELATIVAS AO IDIOMA PELO QUAL OPTOU NO ATO DA INSCRIÇÃO

LÍNGUA INGLESA – QUESTÕES DE 41 A 50

Dogs Help Children Become Better Readers

1 Dogs are a very popular pet in the United States. Most dogs just live with their families, but some dogs have very special
2 jobs to do. Some dogs help police find criminals. Other dogs are trained to sniff out drugs or explosives. Some dogs assist people
3 who are blind, deaf, or have trouble getting around. Amazingly, some dogs can tell when their owner is about to have a seizure.
4 They signal their owner to lie down and be calm. Dogs that help their owners are called "Assistance Dogs."

5 A very special group of dogs are known as "Therapy Dogs." These dogs are family pets with special training. The training
6 allows them to go into public buildings and comfort people in need. The dogs are trained to be calm and quiet. Loud noises and
7 unfamiliar places don't frighten them. They enjoy spending time with people.

8 Some therapy dogs go into places such as hospitals and nursing homes. When the patients visit with the dogs, the
9 patients are cheered up. They enjoy petting the dogs, and look forward to their visits. The dogs help to brighten their day. Therapy
10 dogs can improve people's health, as well. Studies show that when people pet animals, their blood pressure and heart rates go
11 down. They are calmer, and their mood improves.

12 Other therapy dogs work in schools and libraries. They serve as warm and caring friends to children, but they also do
13 more. In one town in California, therapy dogs have become children's reading buddies. In 2006 the local library opened up a
14 program called PAWS for Healing, which consists of an experience with a therapy dog group. Eight of these special dogs have been
15 trained to be listening companions for young readers.

16 The library is trying to encourage kids to enjoy reading more. The children are invited to meet at the library. They are
17 paired up with a PAWS therapy dog and can read to the dog. The dogs make a great audience. They don't judge a child who cannot
18 read well, they just listen calmly. The children can read at their own pace. The kids find it less intimidating than reading in front of
19 their class. Sometimes, reading in front of their peers makes kids nervous. The dogs are quiet and attentive. They listen very well.
20 These therapy dogs are making a difference in the life of the children they visit. The children look forward to reading to the dogs, and
21 the dogs love the attention. The library and the teachers are very happy with the program.

(Disponível em: <http://www.cdiponline.org>. Acesso em: 8 jun. 2009. Adaptado.)

41. According to the text, the only action assistance dogs are NOT trained to do is:

- a) to search for cocaine.
- b) to spot criminals.
- c) to watch TV.
- d) to help disabled people.

42. According to the text, dogs in the PAWS for Healing program:

- a) help the children find reading more attractive.
- b) play with the children and adults.
- c) learn from the children.
- d) protect the children from accidents.

43. According to the text, the PAWS for Healing Program helps citizens:

- a) all ages.
- b) between twenty and thirty.
- c) over fifty.
- d) under thirteen.

44. The text fragment “The dogs make a great audience. They don’t judge a child who cannot read well [...]” (lines 17-18) means that the children feel:
- a) less comfortable with the dogs than with their classmates.
 - b) more comfortable with the dogs than with their classmates.
 - c) uncomfortable both in front of the dogs and their classmates.
 - d) as comfortable with the dogs as with their classmates.
45. The pronoun “them” (line 7) refers to:
- a) “noises” (line 6).
 - b) “dogs” (line 6).
 - c) “buildings” (line 6).
 - d) “places” (line 7).
46. Choose among the alternatives below the word that functions as a verb in the text:
- a) “kids” (line 18).
 - b) “need” (line 6).
 - c) “visits” (line 9).
 - d) “comfort” (line 6).
47. Among the alternatives below, the word that does NOT function as an adjective in the text is:
- a) “training” (line 5).
 - b) “nursing” (line 8).
 - c) “listening” (line 15).
 - d) “intimidating” (line 18).
48. The title of the text brings an adjective in the comparative form. The adjective is:
- a) bad.
 - b) weak.
 - c) good.
 - d) strong.
49. The fragment “The children look forward to reading to the dogs [...]” (line 20) means:
- a) the children read to the dogs but somehow fear them.
 - b) the dogs hate it when the children read to them.
 - c) the children are anxious to entertain the dogs with their reading.
 - d) the dogs are afraid when the children read to them.
50. Among the verb forms from the text below, the one that has a regular Simple Past tense is:
- a) “do” (line 12).
 - b) “find” (line 18).
 - c) “make” (line 17).
 - d) “listen” (line 19).

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