

ATENÇÃO: Verifique se esta é a sua opção de Língua Estrangeira.

LÍNGUA INGLESA

INSTRUÇÃO: Responder às questões 46 a 53 de acordo com o texto 1.

TEXTO 1

Looking at today's dictionaries

01 Change is not something that people tend to associate
02 with dictionaries. Changing these highly labor-
03 intensive products is not to be undertaken lightly. The
04 heavy cost of dictionary production, and the penalty
05 to be paid for errors of judgement, have made it almost
06 impossible for any radically new dictionary to come
07 into being. Of course our dictionaries of the present
08 do look a little different from their predecessors, and
09 do behave a little better (it is becoming rarer now to
10 find dictionaries with hermetically sealed nuggets of
11 information coded up to defy interpretation by all but
12 the dogged few); they may even come to you on a
13 CD-ROM rather than in book form, but underneath
14 these superficial modernizations lurks the same old
15 dictionary. Some of the more innovative may introduce
16 a few new types of information, but when it comes to
17 setting out the meanings of words, giving them
18 definitions or equivalents in another language,
19 including examples, idioms, pronunciations, usage
20 notes, cross reference and the score or so of other
21 kinds of information, tradition rules supreme.

ATKINS, B.T.S., *Bilingual Dictionaries Past, Present and Future*. 2002.

46) According to the extract, today's dictionaries

- A) are not too different from earlier ones.
- B) present varied but very unclear information.
- C) have been completely modernized.
- D) are paying for errors of judgement of those in the past.
- E) give either definitions or equivalents in another language.

47) De acordo com o texto, as pessoas

- A) sabem que, com o tempo, os dicionários mudam as tradições.
- B) dificilmente relacionam a palavra "mudança" a dicionários.
- C) esperam sempre encontrar novos tipos de informações em dicionários.
- D) sabem que dicionários apresentam informações codificadas.
- E) compram mais dicionários em formato de livro.

48) The text suggests that

- A) dictionary editors cannot afford to make mistakes in their dictionaries.
- B) there are radical differences between the book and the CD-ROM formats.
- C) people prefer traditional dictionaries to modernized versions of them.
- D) it is actually light work to produce dictionaries with today's technology.
- E) innovative forms of dictionaries are concerned especially with CD-ROM format.

49) "come into being" (lines 06-07) means to

- A) promote the book production.
- B) be accepted by users.
- C) start to exist.
- D) change its format.
- E) become fashionable.

50) When the author states that "our dictionaries (...) do behave a little better" (lines 07-09), he is saying that dictionaries

- A) can teach users to learn how to behave properly.
- B) present information in a somewhat more accessible fashion.
- C) are handled by users in a more careful way than before.
- D) have not really improved their behavior so far.
- E) can be used with more efficiency if they are not so big.

51) A frase "hermetically sealed nuggets of information" (linhas 10 e 11) sugere

- A) pequenos segredos revelados pela informação.
- B) pequenos pedaços de informações secretas.
- C) porções de informação de difícil acesso.
- D) dados que alimentam a informação.
- E) bocados de informação consolidada.

52) In this text, the word "score" (line 20) carries the dictionary definition of

- A) the number of points that someone gains in a game.
- B) a written copy of a piece of music.
- C) the true facts of a situation.
- D) a group of 20 people or things.
- E) a mark cut into the surface of something.

53) “tradition rules supreme” (linha 21) significa

- A) as regras tradicionais têm supremacia.
- B) a tradição suprema das leis.
- C) a tradição reina com supremacia.
- D) as leis superiores da tradição.
- E) as regras superam a tradição.

INSTRUÇÃO: Responder às questões de 54 a 60 com base no texto 2.

TEXTO 2

Getting redder

01 As autumn arrives in the northern hemisphere, the season's
02 colour for trees is red, again. Researchers are beginning
03 to understand why leaves sport it.
04 Shelley poetically imagined that in autumn leaves lost their
05 colour as the wild west wind drove them...
06 *...like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing...*
07 Well, that is one hypothesis. But it is unlikely to stand up to
08 scientific scrutiny. And a surprising amount of such scrutiny
09 is being devoted to the question of why trees turn such
10 glorious colours.
11 In deciduous woodland, the first signs of approaching
12 autumn are written across the forest in shades of yellow
13 and orange. Lower temperatures and shorter days trigger
14 the breakdown of chlorophyll – the green molecule that
15 captures energy from light in the process of photosynthesis.
16 As the chlorophyll is removed, it reveals other pigments
17 that have been swamped by its bold colour. These are called
18 carotenoids. They aid the process of absorption and, in
19 chlorophyll's absence, give rise to pale and brilliant yellows,
20 ambers, golds and oranges. Different species of tree retain
21 different amounts of carotenoids, which leads to much of
22 the polychromatic beauty of a forest in autumn.

(Economist.com Oct 10, 2002)

54) The question that **CANNOT** be answered with the information given in the text is

- A) Why do trees display different colors in autumn?
- B) What are the pigments responsible for the autumn colors called?
- C) What initiates the decomposition of chlorophyll?
- D) What is revealed by the absence of chlorophyll?
- E) What elements compose the molecule of chlorophyll?

55) A palavra que pode substituir “As” (linha 01) corretamente é

- A) Wherever.
- B) For.
- C) Then.
- D) When.
- E) It.

56) The expression “sport it” (line 03) can be replaced in this context – without a change in meaning – by

- A) hold it.
- B) play it.
- C) leave it.
- D) turn it.
- E) wear it.

57) The suffix ER may be found with the same meaning as in “enchanter” (line 06) in

- A) Researchers (line 02).
- B) Lower (line 13).
- C) shorter (line 13).
- D) other (line 16).
- E) ambers (line 20)

58) Por ... “it is unlikely to stand up to scientific scrutiny” (linhas 07 e 08), entende-se que

- A) nenhum escrutínio seria aceito por essa hipótese.
- B) ninguém gostaria que um escrutínio científico fosse feito.
- C) é improvável que um cuidadoso estudo científico seja montado.
- D) essa hipótese dificilmente passaria por uma investigação científica.
- E) hipóteses desse tipo não são aprovadas para uma apuração científica.

59) The word “breakdown” (line 14) is **NOT** correctly used in

- A) a car breakdown.
- B) a table breakdown.
- C) a nervous breakdown.
- D) a breakdown of figures in bills.
- E) a breakdown in communication.

60) Conforme a sentença “As the chlorophyll is removed, it reveals other pigments that have been swamped by its bold colour” (linhas 16 e 17), entendemos que

- A) a clorofila remove as outras cores dos pigmentos.
- B) outros pigmentos auxiliam na remoção da clorofila.
- C) tanta clorofila é removida que as folhas perdem as cores.
- D) outros pigmentos são tragados pelas cores vivas do outono.
- E) a ausência da clorofila permite que outras cores apareçam.

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