

Texto comum às questões de 1 a 3.

Petrobras approves first offshore heavy oil development

Petrobras has approved the development project for its Siri field in the Campos basin, according to a news report from Brazil. The field will be the first in the world (89) extra heavy oil from an offshore site. Siri field, off the coast of Southeast Brazil, (90) in production tests since March and the company plans to contract production equipment in 2011.

<www.ogfi.com/index/article-display/9965473505/s-articles/s-oil-gas-financial-journal/s-volume-6/s-Issue_7/s-Features/s-Special_Report/s-Brazil_Briefs.html> [Adaptado]

1 (FGV-SP)

Assinale a alternativa que completa, correta e respectivamente, a lacuna (89) no texto.

- a) the product
- b) in production
- c) will produce
- d) is produced
- e) to produce

2 (FGV-SP)

Assinale a alternativa que completa, correta e respectivamente, a lacuna (90) no texto.

- a) would have seen
- b) had been
- c) were done
- d) has been
- e) was going

3 (UFTM-MG)

For sales and marketing press 1.
For finance press 2.
If you're getting annoyed that this wasn't answered personally press 3.
If you're about to hang up press 4.

<www.adsoftheworld.com/media/print/avaya_sales>

The adjective *annoyed* and the verb *hang up* respectively mean:

- a) extremely irritated; make another call.
- b) slightly angry; end a telephone conversation.
- c) a bit anxious; give up calling.
- d) very nervous; stop trying.
- e) too impatient; talk to someone else.

4 (UFAL)

Books aren't dead

The number of books in print in 2008 rose 38 percent from the year before (which itself was up 38 percent from 2006). Where are all those books coming from? Both mainstream and self-publishers have contributed to the flood. But the real answer lies in university libraries, which are suddenly hawking publishing rights to the contents of their stacks or at least what's out of print or in the public domain. Latest example: the University of Michigan (partnering with Google for the digitization and with an Amazon offshoot called Book-Surge for the printing) plans to offer more than 400.000 titles for sale on demand. Cornell plans to do the same with 500.000 titles, and the University of Pennsylvania plans to add another 200.000. Publishing's obituary may be, much like Mark Twain's, premature.

Malcolm Jones. *Newsweek*, August 24&31, 2009, page 44.

A contextual synonym for *flood* is:

- a) shortage.
- b) calamity.
- c) destruction.
- d) abundance.
- e) catastrophe.

5 (Udesc-SC)

Seasons

A season is a division of the year, marked by changes in weather. Seasons result from the **yearly** revolution of the Earth around the Sun and the tilt of the Earth's axis relative to the plane of revolution. In temperate and polar regions, the seasons are marked by changes in the intensity of sunlight that reaches the Earth's surface, variations of which may cause animals to go into hibernation or to migrate, and plants to be dormant.

During June, July and August, the northern hemisphere is exposed to more direct sunlight because the hemisphere faces the sun. The same is true of the southern hemisphere in December,

January, and February. It is the tilt of the Earth that causes the Sun to be **higher**² in the sky during the summer months **which**³ increases the solar flux.

In temperate and polar regions generally four seasons are recognized: *spring, summer, autumn, winter*.

In some tropical and subtropical regions it is more common to speak of the rainy (or wet, or monsoon) season versus the dry season, because the amount of precipitation may vary more dramatically than the average temperature. For example, in Nicaragua, the dry season is called Summer (Oct to May) and the rainy season is called Winter (Apr to Nov) even though it is located in the northern hemisphere.

In other tropical areas a three-way division into hot, **rainy**⁴ and cool season is used.

In some parts of the world, special “seasons” are loosely defined based upon important events such as a hurricane season, tornado season or a wildfire season.

Chinese seasons are traditionally based on 24 periods known as solar terms, and begin at the midpoint of solstices and equinoxes.

(by Wikipedia)

The words: *yearly* (ref. 1), *higher* (ref. 2), *rainy* (ref. 4), *which* (ref. 3), are used consecutively in the text as:

- adverb, comparative of superiority, pronoun, adverb.
- noun, adverb, relative pronoun, adjective.
- comparative of superiority, noun, adverb, comparative of superiority.
- adverb, comparative of superiority, noun, adjective.
- adjective, comparative of superiority, adjective, pronoun.

6 (UECE)

European drama has a less continuous history than epic and poetry; **it has sometimes flourished and sometimes declined**. The first surviving drama was in Greek, performed in Athens in the 5c BC: the work of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides (tragedy) and of Aristophanes (comedy). The main Latin contribution was the comedy of Terence and Plautus in the 2c BC. The later Roman Republic and the Empire produced no significant drama; Seneca (c.4 BC-AD 65) wrote tragedies based on the Greek model which were intended for reading to a select audience and not for the public stage. The later Roman theatre

became increasingly devoted to elaborate and often decadent spectacle. The Christians opposed it and in the 6c the barbarian invasions brought it to an end. The revival of the theatre began in the 11c with the introduction of brief dramatized episodes into the Mass on the occasion of major festivals. These gradually developed into complete plays, performed in public places by the trade guilds and known as mystery plays or mysteries. These were succeeded in the 15c by morality plays, allegorical presentations of human virtues and vices in conflict.

The high point of drama in English came in the late 16c and early 17c, with such writers as Shakespeare (especially with his tragedies), Marlowe, Jonson, and Webster. In the later 17c, the Restoration theatre was mainly devoted to the witty and often scurrilous comedy of manners and intrigue. The French classical theatre had its great period at the same time, with the tragedies of Corneille and Racine, and the comedies of Molière. A long decline in Britain, briefly broken by the 18c comedies of the Anglo-Irish playwrights Oliver Goldsmith and Richard Sheridan, ended in a revival at the end of the 19c by the Irish dramatists Oscar Wilde and George Bernard Shaw. Prominent playwrights of the 20c include such experimenters in the theatre of the absurd as Harold Pinter and Samuel Beckett. The latter belongs as much to the French theatre, which has produced plays of challenge and questioning by Jean-Paul Sartre, Jean Giraudoux, and Eugène Ionesco. Dramatists in the 20c US have looked at the predicament of modern humanity in a complex, pluralistic society, notably Eugene O’Neill, Tennessee Williams, and Arthur Miller. Some of the foremost modern plays are those of Henrik Ibsen in Norway, August Strindberg in Sweden, and Ivan Turgenev and Anton Chechov in Russia.

Dramatists are affected, like all writers, by the presuppositions and fashions of their time and place. Medieval drama derives from the prevailing popular Catholic Christianity, Elizabethan and Jacobean drama reflects contemporary views of status, honour, and revenge, Victorian drama displays the manners and attitudes of the new middle class. Conventions also affect the structure of plays. In the 16c and 17c, European drama was often obedient to the demand for the three unities, adding the unity of place to the unities of time and action attributed to Aristotle. Dramatists in English

usually disregarded these restraints, supported the main plot with a subplot, and ranged widely through time and space. The practice of reading a play instead of seeing it produced is comparatively late; the majority of early plays were not printed, and the texts which appeared were often careless and poorly produced. When Jonson had his collected plays carefully printed as his Works (1616), he aroused some ridicule but helped establish the play as a literary text, probably influencing the publication of Shakespeare's plays in the First Folio (1623). The printed play became in its own right a branch of literature, with the result that theatrical and textual scholarship has been applied to the work of early dramatists. As time passed, playwrights gave more consideration to the reader. Stage directions evolved from laconic indications of entrances and exits to detailed descriptions of scenes and actions, including sketches of the appearance and nature of the characters. The effect is sometimes of an excerpt from a novel in the present tense. **Dramatists in general have become more self-explanatory and less inclined to entrust their work solely to the reactions of a live audience.**

[...]

From: McArthur, Tom (ed.). The Oxford Companion to the English Language. Oxford: OUP, 1998.

The sentences "... it has sometimes flourished and sometimes declined." and "Dramatists in general have become more self-explanatory and less inclined to entrust their work solely to the reactions of a live audience." are respectively in the:

- a) past perfect and past perfect.
- b) simple present and present perfect.
- c) present perfect and past perfect.
- d) present perfect and present perfect.

7 (Udesc-SC)

Find the **correct** alternative to complete the sentences:

Peter _____ returned from France, and Michael _____ returned, too. Sandra and her sister _____ gone there.

- a) has just – has already – have never
- b) have already – have already – has never
- c) has ever – has already – have never
- d) has already – has just – have ever
- e) has never – has just – have never

8 (IME-RJ)

Modern buildings incorporate exciting forms with glittering façades and compelling interior spaces. Surveying for these projects requires sophisticated computation, aggressive quality control and close interaction with construction teams.

Tick the alternative that corresponds to *glittering*, still keeping the same meaning of the sentence.

- a) glossing
- b) gliding
- c) gladding
- d) gluing
- e) gloating

9 (Udesc-SC)

Touched by An Angel

By Maya Angelou

We, unaccustomed to courage
exiles from delight
live coiled in shells of loneliness
until love leaves its high holy temple
and comes into our sight
to liberate us into life.

Love arrives
and in its train come ecstasies
old memories of pleasure
ancient histories of pain.
Yet if we are bold,
love strikes away the chains of fear
from our souls.

We are weaned¹ from our timidity
In the flush of love's light
we dare be brave
And suddenly we see
that love costs all we are
and will ever be.
Yet it is only love
which sets us free.

The verb *weaned* (ref. 1) means:

- a) stimulate somebody gradually.
- b) give up something gradually.
- c) scared from something.
- d) come over.
- e) brush up slowly.

10 (Mack-SP)

Reader's Digest

Breadwinner

As a single mom, Cordia Harrington just needed to bring home the bacon.

She ended up rolling in dough.

By Margaret Heffernan



Cordia Harrington enjoys one of her own.

Cordia Harrington was tired **(I)** standing up all day and smelling like french fries **(II)** night. A property developer, she also owned and operated three McDonald's franchises in Illinois, but as a divorced mother **(III)** three boys, she yearned **(IV)** a business that would provide **(V)** her children and let her spend more time **(VI)** them.

Her aha moment struck, strangely enough, after she was nominated in 1992 to be on the McDonald's bun committee. "The other franchisees, all men, thought that was hilarious because of the word bun," she recalls. "But the joke was on them: They didn't know the company would be picking me up in a corporate jet to see bakeries around the world. Every time I went to a meeting, I loved it. This was global!"

The experience opened her eyes to business possibilities. When McDonald's decided it wanted a new bun supplier, Harrington became determined to win the contract, even though she had no experience running a bakery. "You see a tiny crack in the door, and you have to run through it," she says. "I really believed I could do this."

Harrington studied the bakery business and made sure she was never off executives' radar. "If you have a dream, you can't wait for people to call you," she says. "So I'd visit a mill and send them photos of myself in a baker's hat and jacket, holding a sign that said 'I want to be your baker.'" After four years and 32 interviews, her persistence paid off.

Harrington sealed the deal with a handshake, sold her franchises, invested everything she owned, and borrowed \$13.5 million. She was ready to build the fastest, most automated bakery in the world.

(Reader's Digest)

The prepositions that appropriately fill in blanks **I, II, III, IV, V** and **VI**, in the text, are:

- a) off, at, of, for, with *and* on.
- b) of, at, of, for, for *and* with.
- c) in, at, of, at, with *and* on.
- d) at, in, for, at, for *and* with.
- e) of, in, with, for, with *and* on.