

CADERNO DE QUESTÕES

CARGO

PROFESSOR DE LÍNGUA INGLESA

DATA: 09/02/2014

HORÁRIO: das 08 às 12 horas

LEIA AS INSTRUÇÕES E AGUARDE AUTORIZAÇÃO PARA ABRIR O CADERNO DE QUESTÕES

- ☒ Verifique se este CADERNO contém um total de 50 (cinquenta) questões do tipo múltipla escolha, com 5 (cinco) opções de resposta cada, das quais, apenas uma é correta. Se o caderno não estiver completo, solicite ao fiscal de sala um outro caderno. **Não serão aceitas reclamações posteriores.**
- ☒ As questões estão assim distribuídas:

FUNDAMENTOS EPISTEMOLÓGICOS DA EDUCAÇÃO / DIDÁTICA, CURRÍCULO E AVALIAÇÃO: 01 a 10
LEGISLAÇÃO EDUCACIONAL / GESTÃO E ORGANIZAÇÃO DO TRABALHO PEDAGÓGICO: 11 a 20
CONHECIMENTOS ESPECÍFICOS: 21 a 50
- ☒ O candidato não poderá entregar o **caderno de questões** antes de decorridos 60 (sessenta) minutos do início da prova, ressalvados os casos de emergência médica.
- ☒ As respostas devem ser marcadas, obrigatoriamente, no **cartão-resposta**, utilizando caneta esferográfica, tinta preta ou azul escrita grossa.
- ☒ Ao concluir a prova, o candidato terá que devolver o **cartão-resposta** devidamente ASSINADO e o **caderno de questões**. A não devolução de qualquer um deles implicará na **eliminação** do candidato.

FUNDAMENTOS EPISTEMOLÓGICOS DA EDUCAÇÃO / DIDÁTICA / CURRÍCULO E AVALIAÇÃO

01. Entendida como prática social essencial à formação do profissional docente, quanto ao seu campo de estudos, a didática abrange
 - (A) um conjunto de regras, normas e conhecimentos sistematizados que possibilitam o fazer pedagógico alcançar, com eficiência, resultados previamente planejados.
 - (B) a prática pedagógica quanto ao conteúdo e à forma da educação, determinando o aspecto técnico da atuação do professor com vistas a resultados satisfatórios.
 - (C) os princípios e normas de orientação pedagógica, a partir das necessidades concretas da realidade educacional, com vistas à efetivação do que foi previamente planejado.
 - (D) o processo de ensino em suas múltiplas determinações (sociais, econômicas, políticas e pedagógicas) enquanto práxis intencional, a fim de garantia da aprendizagem.
 - (E) a prática gestora quanto aos princípios e dimensões, determinando o aspecto técnico da atuação do gestor escolar com vistas a resultados satisfatórios.
02. Para responder aos desafios do contexto atual em que a escola se insere, o professor cumpre seu papel político na medida em que
 - (A) com competência técnica, desenvolve a sua prática pedagógica associada à luta política, com vistas a um projeto de cidadania.
 - (B) participa de passeatas e manifestações, a fim de reivindicar a garantia de uma educação de qualidade para população.
 - (C) atento às determinações burocráticas do sistema educacional, observa os prazos estabelecidos.
 - (D) contribui para a formação do trabalhador, conforme as exigências da indústria e a globalização da economia.
 - (E) assume a técnica de ensino como neutra, como parte de uma concepção maior de neutralidade científica e técnica.
03. A educação compreendida como práxis social, cujo fim é o aprimoramento humano naquilo que pode ser apreendido e recriado a partir dos diferentes saberes existentes em uma cultura, de acordo com as necessidades, possibilidades e exigências do contexto social, pressupõe, no contexto da prática pedagógica compreendida como **práxis emancipatória**
 - (A) a ação docente a partir das escolhas conscientes, feitas pela interação dialógica e pelas mediações que estabelecemos com o outro, a sociedade e o mundo.
 - (B) a atividade docente individual com sujeito temporal e espacialmente determinado, a partir do discurso hegemônico para conservação das estruturas sociais.
 - (C) a ação docente em processos educativos com vistas à conservação das estruturas sociais e sua reprodução, com base nos objetivos educacionais estabelecidos.
 - (D) a ação docente, visando à reprodução das relações de dominação e de exclusão que caracteriza a sociedade capitalista, a fim de garantia da conservação das desigualdades sociais.
 - (E) a atividade docente de um sujeito que, ao enfrentar o desafio de conservação das relações sociais, se apropria de meios e técnicas de ensino.
04. A escola existe para cumprir uma função social, ou seja, os fins educativos propostos pela sociedade. No contexto da sociedade do século XXI, como função social, a escola visa desenvolver as potencialidades
 - (A) culturais e sociais, a fim de preservar a cultura produzida historicamente pela humanidade, seja no contexto da cultura erudita e/ou da cultura popular com vistas à formação de indivíduos sociais.
 - (B) cognitivas, com base no desenvolvimento da linguagem oral e escrita e dos fundamentos matemáticos e uso das tecnologias, como ferramentas necessárias à inserção no contexto do mundo do trabalho.
 - (C) cognitivas, a intelectualidade e a moralidade dos alunos, com base no seu compromisso com a cultura e com os valores culturais acumulados pela humanidade, a fim de garantia da sua conservação.

- (D) sociais, a fim de capacitar os indivíduos para o desempenho de papéis sociais, tendo como base a aptidão individual e os interesses por meio do desenvolvimento das competências: saber ser e conviver.
- (E) físicas, cognitivas e afetivas, por meio da aprendizagem dos conteúdos (conceituais, atitudinais e procedimentais), de maneira contextualizada com vistas à formação de cidadãos participativos.
05. O processo educativo é inerente ao homem, sendo que a forma como ele acontece varia de sociedade para sociedade e, dentro de cada uma, diverge com o tempo e com os modos como a educação se desenvolve. Assim, o projeto educacional em sua essencial inter-relação de conteúdo e forma resume-se nos elementos: para que? o quê? com o que? com quem? Nas respostas a essas questões é necessário distinguir entre pontos de vista: ingênuo e crítico. Com relação à perspectiva crítica:
- I. Os fins educacionais objetivam à transformação do indivíduo e do contexto social;
 - II. Os conteúdos são significativos e problematizadores da realidade social, econômica e política;
 - III. Os meios são procedimentos para a reprodução das informações socialmente acumuladas;
 - IV. As relações interpessoais expressam a não consciência do processo de reprodução social;
 - V. O agente educativo é o mediador entre os saberes e o aluno, e o aluno é sujeito da aprendizagem.
- Analizando os itens acima, é CORRETO afirmar que estão CORRETAS somente as afirmativas constantes na opção:
- (A) I, II e V.
(B) I, II e III.
(C) II, III e V.
(D) II, III e IV.
(E) III, IV e V.
06. No que se refere à gênese psicológica do pensamento humano, com base em Jean Piaget, pode-se afirmar em relação à teoria cognitiva que:
- I. o desenvolvimento, como sendo um processo de equilibrações sucessivas, com a ação de dois mecanismos (assimilação/acomodação) busca de um novo estado de equilíbrio;
 - II. o desenvolvimento cognitivo se realiza em estágios, o que significa que a natureza e a caracterização da inteligência mudam com o passar do tempo;
 - III. no estágio sensório-motor, a criança percebe o ambiente e age sobre ele a partir de percepções sensoriais e de esquemas motores para resolver problemas práticos;
 - IV. no estágio de operações formais, a criança usa a lógica e o raciocínio de modo elementar, mas somente os aplica na manipulação de objetos reais e concretos;
 - V. os fatores responsáveis pela passagem de uma etapa de desenvolvimento mental para a seguinte são a hereditariedade e a cognição.
- Analizando as afirmativas, é correto afirmar que são INCORRETAS somente as afirmativas constantes na opção:
- (A) I e III.
(B) II e III.
(C) IV e V.
(D) I e IV.
(E) II e V.
07. Com base nos princípios da gestão democrática, numa perspectiva crítica e emancipatória, posição que é balizada na compreensão da educação como direito, a elaboração do Projeto Político Pedagógico, sua execução e avaliação deve:
- (A) privilegiar a participação dos técnicos capacitados.
(B) incluir a participação de todos os sujeitos envolvidos.

- (C) envolver especificamente a coordenação pedagógica.
(D) observar as orientações do corpo docente.
(E) restringir a participação da coordenação pedagógica.
08. O trabalho do gestor inscreve-se na dialética individual/coletivo, já que seu principal papel é ser um mediador entre o projeto coletivo de escola e os sujeitos sociais que se constituem em seus principais destinatários. Ao ancorar seu trabalho no coletivo da escola, o gestor escolar
- (A) prescinde de decisões centralizadas, muitas vezes desprovidas de sentido e de interesse para a comunidade escolar.
(B) exclui as condições para a participação da comunidade escolar nas decisões importantes quanto ao currículo.
(C) depende, em grande medida, das determinações burocráticas do sistema de ensino ao qual a escola pertence;
(D) privatiza a gestão da escola, garantindo que o exercício do poder seja responsabilidade de sujeitos da comunidade escolar.
(E) contribui para a construção e efetivação de uma escola pública de fato autoritária, burocrática e centralizadora.
09. Segundo Arroyo (2011, p. 13), no seu livro: Currículo: território em disputa, “o currículo é o núcleo e o espaço central mais estruturante da função da escola. Por causa disso, é o território mais cercado, mais normatizado. Mas também o mais politizado, inovado e ressignificado”. No desenvolvimento do currículo no ambiente escolar, há valores que estão implícitos na forma pensar e ler o mundo expressos nos conteúdos e práticas educativas. Essa dimensão implícita revela-se no currículo
- (A) prescrito.
(B) mínimo.
(C) oficial.
(D) formal.
(E) oculto.
10. A avaliação da aprendizagem é uma atividade inerente ao processo educativo e não pode ser praticada isoladamente, sob o risco de perder a sua dimensão pedagógica. Assim, a fim de cumprir a sua dimensão pedagógica, a avaliação apresenta modalidades que estão intimamente relacionadas às suas finalidades. São três as modalidades presentes nos processos de ensino e de aprendizagem: Diagnóstica, Formativa ou Somativa. O critério que distingue, basicamente, uma da outra é o lugar que a avaliação ocupa em relação à ação docente. Analise as afirmativas e assinale **V** para as VERDADEIRAS e **F** para as FALSAS.
- () A Avaliação Formativa é utilizada para uma apresentação final sobre o que o aluno pode obter em um determinado período.
() A Avaliação Somativa é utilizada ao longo do processo pedagógico para acompanhamento do desenvolvimento, reorientando a aprendizagem.
() A Avaliação Diagnóstica leva a processos de exclusão e classificação no final de cada unidade de ensino em que se organiza o processo educativo.
() A Avaliação Formativa auxilia o professor na regulação dos processos de ensino e de aprendizagens, informando o que deve ser feito.
() A Avaliação Diagnóstica precede a ação, identificando características do aluno e conhecimentos prévios.

A sequência CORRETA, de cima para baixo, é:

- (A) V, F, V, V, F.
(B) F, F, F, V, V.
(C) F, F, V, V, F.
(D) V, V, F, F, F.
(E) F, V, F, V, F.

LEGISLAÇÃO EDUCACIONAL / GESTÃO E ORGANIZAÇÃO DO TRABALHO PEDAGÓGICO

11. Apesar de as lutas em prol da democratização da educação pública e da sua qualidade fazerem parte das reivindicações de diversos segmentos da sociedade há algumas décadas, essas se intensificaram a partir da década de 1980, resultando na aprovação dos princípios norteadores na Constituição Federal no seu artigo 206. Nesta perspectiva, a Constituição Federal/1988 estabeleceu como princípios para a educação brasileira, dentre eles:

- (A) Obrigatoriedade e gestão democrática.
- (B) Terminalidade e centralidade.
- (C) Neutralidade e individualização.
- (D) Acesso e permanência.
- (E) Ensino e aprendizagem.

12. A Lei de Diretrizes e Bases da Educação Nacional (LDB nº 9.394/96) que disciplina a educação escolar, desenvolvida, predominantemente, por meio do ensino, em instituições próprias:

- I. estabelece e regulamenta as diretrizes gerais para a educação e seus respectivos sistemas de ensino;
- II. define que os sistemas de ensino devem estabelecer normas para o desenvolvimento de uma gestão autoritária;
- III. garante a participação dos profissionais da educação na elaboração do projeto pedagógico da escola;
- IV. assegura a participação das comunidades escolar e local em conselhos escolares ou equivalentes;
- V. pressupõe a organização burocrática centralizada dos sistemas de ensino no nível federal, estadual e municipal.

Analizando os itens acima, assinale a opção que contém somente as afirmações CORRETAS.

- (A) I, II e V.
- (B) I, III e IV.
- (C) II, III e IV.
- (D) II, III e V.
- (E) III, IV e V.

13. Em cumprimento ao artigo 214 da Constituição Federal, a Lei de Diretrizes e Bases da Educação Nacional – LDB (Lei nº 9.394/96) dispõe sobre a elaboração do Plano Nacional de Educação – PNE no seu artigo 9º, resguardando os princípios constitucionais. O PNE, conforme exposto nos textos legais:

- I. apresenta as normas de estruturação dos sistemas de ensino municipais para o desenvolvimento da educação no país;
- II. define os princípios da prática pedagógica tendo em vista a expansão da educação no país;
- III. visa elucidar problemas referentes às diferenças socioeconômicas, políticas e regionais existentes no país;
- IV. busca contribuir para superação de problemas referentes à qualidade do ensino e à gestão democrática;
- V. apresenta metas que devem ser alcançadas, tendo em vista a democratização da educação no país.

Analizando os itens acima, assinale a opção que contém somente as afirmações CORRETAS.

- (A) I, II e III.
- (B) II, III e IV.
- (C) III, IV e V.
- (D) I, III e IV.
- (E) II, IV e V.

14. De acordo a Resolução nº 4, de 13 de julho de 2010, do Conselho Nacional de Educação/Câmara de Educação Básica, que define as Diretrizes Curriculares Nacionais Gerais para a Educação Básica, a base nacional comum na educação básica constitui-se de conhecimentos, saberes e valores produzidos culturalmente, expressos nas políticas públicas e gerados nas instituições produtoras do conhecimento científico e tecnológico; no mundo do trabalho; no desenvolvimento das linguagens; nas atividades desportivas e corporais; na produção artística; nas formas diversas de exercício da cidadania e nos movimentos sociais. Analise as afirmativas e assinale **V** para as VERDADEIRAS e **F** para as FALSAS, com relação aos conteúdos que integram a base nacional para a Educação Básica:

- () O conhecimento do mundo físico e natural.
- () A arte nas diferentes formas de expressão.
- () A educação católica no Ensino Religioso.
- () O conhecimento metafísico aristotélico.
- () A Língua Portuguesa e a Matemática.

A sequência CORRETA, de cima para baixo, é:

- (A) V, F, V, V, F.
- (B) F, V, V, V, F.
- (C) V, V, F, F, V.
- (D) F, V, F, V, F.
- (E) F, F, F, V, V.

15. Quando a legislação educacional do Brasil faz referência à gestão da escola pública, trata da maneira de organizar o funcionamento da escola pública quanto aos aspectos políticos, administrativos, financeiros, tecnológicos, culturais, artísticos e pedagógicos, com a finalidade de dar transparência às suas ações e atos e possibilitar à comunidade escolar e local a aquisição de conhecimentos, saberes, ideias e sonhos, num processo de aprender, inventar, criar, dialogar, construir, transformar e ensinar. A forma proposta de organização escolar brasileira implica um processo de participação coletiva, e sua efetivação na escola pressupõe:

- I. centralização na aplicação dos recursos financeiros;
- II. instâncias colegiadas de caráter deliberativo;
- III. processo de escolha de dirigentes escolares;
- IV. participação na construção do Projeto Político-Pedagógico;
- V. financiamento da escola pela esfera privada.

Analisando os itens acima, assinale a opção que contém somente os itens CORRETOS.

- (A) I, II e III.
- (B) II, III e IV.
- (C) III, IV e V.
- (D) I, III e IV.
- (E) II, IV e V.

16. Pensar num novo cenário para a escola pública implica a articulação de três noções fundamentais: eficiência, eficácia e efetividade social. De fato, a escola tem de ser eficiente e eficaz, associada à noção de efetividade social, ou seja, de garantia de acesso e de permanência com qualidade social para todos nos diferentes níveis e modalidades de ensino. Essas noções fundamentais configuram-se no contexto escolar num ato

- (A) político, pois expressam interesses, princípios e compromissos.
- (B) pedagógico, pois exige um posicionar-se diante das metodologias.
- (C) pedagógico, pois envolvem atores e tomadas de decisões.
- (D) político, pois requer um planejamento didático complexo.
- (E) político, pois trata das questões pedagógicas inerentes à docência.

17. Segundo Veiga (1998), a autonomia, no contexto da organização escolar brasileira, envolve quatro dimensões consideradas básicas para o bom funcionamento de uma instituição educativa e que devem ser relacionadas e articuladas entre si: administrativa, jurídica, financeira e pedagógica. A dimensão pedagógica refere-se à possibilidade da escola pública de

- (A) elaborar e gerir seus recursos humanos e financeiros.
- (B) elaborar suas normas e orientações escolares.
- (C) dispor de recursos financeiros externos.
- (D) organizar o currículo em função da aprendizagem.
- (E) contratar professores conforme as suas necessidades.

18. De acordo com Resolução nº 05/2009 – Conselho Nacional de Educação/Câmara de Educação Básica, que Fixa as Diretrizes Curriculares Nacionais para a Educação Infantil, é CORRETO afirmar sobre a Educação Infantil:

- I. corresponde à primeira etapa da Educação Básica e é oferecida em creches e pré-escolas;
- II. é dever do Estado garantir a seleção para ingresso na rede pública nesta etapa de Ensino da Educação Básica;
- III. é obrigatória a matrícula de crianças que completam 6 ou 7 anos até o dia 31 de março do ano em que ocorrer a matrícula;
- IV. as vagas em creches e pré-escolas devem ser ofertadas próximas às residências das crianças;
- V. as propostas pedagógicas devem observar o cuidado como indissociável no processo educativo.

Analizando as afirmativas, é CORRETA a opção que contém os itens:

- (A) I, II e III.
- (B) II, III e IV.
- (C) I, IV e V.
- (D) I, III e V.
- (E) II, IV e V.

19. De acordo com os princípios éticos, políticos e estéticos estabelecidos no Artigo 6º da Resolução nº 7/2010, que fixa as Diretrizes Curriculares para o Ensino Fundamental de nove anos e em conformidade com os artigos 22 e 32 da Lei nº 9.394/96 (LDB), as propostas curriculares do Ensino Fundamental visarão desenvolver o educando, assegurar-lhe a formação comum indispensável para o exercício da cidadania e fornecer-lhe os meios para progredir no trabalho e em estudos posteriores, mediante os objetivos previstos para esta etapa da escolarização. São objetivos previstos para o Ensino Fundamental, EXCETO:

- (A) o fortalecimento dos vínculos com a família, dos laços de solidariedade humana em que se assenta a vida no contexto social.
- (B) o desenvolvimento da capacidade de aprender, tendo como meios básicos o pleno domínio da leitura, da escrita e do cálculo.
- (C) a compreensão do ambiente natural e social, do sistema político, das artes, da tecnologia e dos valores em que se fundamenta a sociedade.
- (D) a aquisição de conhecimentos e habilidades e a formação de atitudes e valores como instrumentos para uma visão crítica do mundo.
- (E) o fortalecimento da identidade e da individualidade para convívio social e de atitudes de intolerância as diferenças étnico raciais.

20. De acordo com as Diretrizes Curriculares Nacionais para a Educação de Jovens e Adultos, em consonância com a Lei de Diretrizes e Bases da Educação Nacional – LDB (Lei nº 9.394/96), será considerada idade mínima para a inscrição e realização de exames supletivos de conclusão do Ensino Fundamental:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) 16 anos. | (D) 13 anos. |
| (B) 15 anos. | (E) 12 anos. |
| (C) 14 anos. | |

CONHECIMENTOS ESPECÍFICOS

TEXT I

The Value of a Second Language in Brazil

Lately, being able to speak English fluently in Brazil is no longer something that will differentiate a person, but an obliged request for a candidate to a job position. Learn about the importance of speaking other languages besides Portuguese in Brazil.

¹Although not officially, English is considered the universal language, in business, on the internet and in general. A large number of people from many countries learn it as a second language, and in Brazil, speaking English fluently besides Portuguese has become essential, specially when it comes to getting a job.

²Not only English is important in Brazil, though: the important is the fact that people know how to speak, read and write in a language that is not their native one, whether it is English, Spanish, German, French, Mandarin, Japanese.

³The Spanish language is the most requested in the Brazilian corporate environment, according to Thereza Abraão, member of the Creation Committee of CONARH, the National Congress on People Management. However, the fluency in English is the most searched by Brazilian people, and the most used in job interviews.

Brazil's Position Compared to Other Countries

⁴Even though in the past few years, the number of people learning another language in Brazil has increased considerably, Brazil still has an enormous flaw in the education of a second language. In a research made by the Californian company GlobalEnglish, Brazil was no. 70 in level of fluency in English, out of 78 countries.

⁵The company, which gives corporate English classes, analysed the ability on the language of over 200 thousand employees of national and multinational companies that don't have English as a mother language. Brazil had a better grade in 2013 than it had in 2012, but it still has what is considered a "beginner" or "basic" level of fluency in the language. The number was also inferior to the Latin America average.

⁶This research showed that, in the subject of teaching another language, Brazil is far below compared to other emergent economies, such as China, and neighboring countries, like Uruguay. The country is also in a lower position in comparison to other Portuguese-speaking nations, like Portugal and Angola. Such low levels of Brazilians who are able to speak English fluently can affect Brazil's capacity in attracting foreign investment. According to Rone Costa, development manager of the Cambridge ESOL Examinations in Brazil, the country has lost opportunities due to the lack of professionals capable of communicating in English. "There were companies that had projects in Brazil, but then opted for countries like Costa Rica and Argentina, where there is more qualified workforce", he said.

Salaries

⁷Brazilians who speak other languages tend to have better opportunities and, consequently, higher salaries than people who have only a basic knowledge of another language or that only speak Portuguese. In a recent research made by Catho, in which 2,444 job positions in 19 thousand companies in Brazil were analysed, comparing different hierarchical levels and fluency levels in English and Spanish, it was shown that the fluency in another language can increase the employee's salary in up to 51,89% – and in some cases, to even more than that.

⁸Catho's research also showed that when the interview for a job position is made in another language, in 80% of the cases, the language chosen is English. However, since in Brazil mostly A and B social classes have fluency in English, the percentage of professionals that can communicate without difficulty is of 11% – and, from these, only 3% are really fluent.

Failures in the Educational System

⁹Brazil has been investing in the education of other languages as part of the process of receiving the foreigners who will attend the major events that the country will host: the 2014 FIFA World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games. However, the courses given don't provide proficiency to their students; in fact, they are only palliative measures that try to teach at least a basic level of the language to the people who will provide services for the tourists. The criticism to the initiative is that the nation should have begun being concerned about this matter years ago, and not only now that Brazil is on the spotlight of the world due to the sport events.

¹⁰The shortcoming of the foreign languages education system is also an obstacle to Brazilian students who participate on the Federal project Science Without Borders, known as Ciência Sem Fronteiras, the scholarship program that assists undergraduate and graduate students and researchers in universities abroad. Most of them

prefer to go to Portugal, and the main reason for this choice is the fact that they aren't able to speak other languages as fluently as they speak Portuguese. In 2013, the number of students applying to study in Portugal was so high that some of them had to be transferred to others countries that are host institutions.

Lack of Time and Money

¹¹Other two obstacles in the language teaching system is that Brazilians don't have much time to do the traditional classroom courses and that most of them are much more expensive than what people can afford. These reasons have been making people search for online courses, which tend to be less expensive and more flexible regarding time. The problem is that, sometimes, the online course only provides an overview of the language or, in other cases, it isn't taken seriously by the student, who has to be really engaged to the learning process.

¹²The lack of individual discipline can be a huge barrier for the foreign language learning process, specially concerning online courses. In order to improve the educational system, there should be provided more options of good courses of foreign languages at more accessible prices.

Adapted from: <http://thebrazilbusiness.com/article/the-value-of-a-second-language-in-brazil>

21. According to the text, it is CORRECT to say that:

- (A) Learning to speak English in Brazil is compulsory when you are applying for a job position.
- (B) As a universal language, English is widely spoken all over Brazil.
- (C) When it comes to getting a job, it is important to speak, read and write in other languages besides Portuguese.
- (D) English, Spanish, German, French, Mandarin and Japanese are the most spoken languages worldwide.
- (E) As Brazil's main language, Portuguese must prevail among other languages requested in corporate environment.

22. According to the text, considering second language education in Brazil, it is CORRECT to say that:

- (A) The number of people learning English in Brazil has raised incredibly during the last decade, showing that Brazilian people has a good level of fluency in the language.
- (B) According to a study conducted by Global English, Brazil is in a good position considering the level of proficiency in English when compared to other countries in Latin America.
- (C) Corporate English classes are amongst the most searched by Brazilian people.
- (D) Although Brazilian speakers of English have gotten a better score in the 2013 edition of Global English's study, their level of fluency in the language was still considered low.
- (E) When compared to other emergent countries, like China, Brazil has a better level of fluency in English and, therefore, a more qualified workforce.

23. When talking about the relation between salaries and the mastery of a foreign language, the text states that:

- (A) In Brazil, speaking a foreign language means that you have more chances of getting better jobs and wages.
- (B) When compared to workers in other countries, Brazilian workforce tends to get higher salaries because their level of proficiency in English is higher.
- (C) According to a study conducted by Catho, English is the most requested foreign language in Brazilian corporate environment and workers who have a basic knowledge of it get salaries that range from over R\$ 2.000,00 and R\$ 19.000,00.
- (D) In Brazil, 80% of professionals can speak English. However, only 3% of them can speak it fluently.
- (E) With the recent development in Brazilian economy, all social classes have been having opportunities to learn English.

24. According to the text, the investments in foreign language education due to the upcoming sports events in Brazil are:

- (A) Paving the way for the Brazilian population to become fluent in languages other than Portuguese.

- (B) Providing proficiency in English to people who are interested in receiving foreigners who will attend the events in Brazil.
- (C) Developing a strong sense of nationalism due to the upcoming of the 2014 FIFA World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games.
- (D) Under critics because those investments should have been a major concern years ago, instead of just now, when the 2014 FIFA World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games draw the world's attention to Brazil.
- (E) A total failure since they do not develop even basic skills in the foreign language for those who are going to provide services for tourists.
25. According to the text, most students applying to the project Science Without Borders who prefer to go to Portugal do so because:
- (A) The number of students applying to Portugal is so high that some have to be transferred to other countries.
- (B) The shortcoming of the foreign language education system in Brazil, which privileges only English and Spanish as the foreign languages taught in schools, makes it difficult for students to apply for countries in which Portuguese is not spoken.
- (C) The scholarships granted by the program are given only to students who apply for Portuguese Speaking Countries.
- (D) They feel more comfortable going to a country with the same education system as Brazil.
- (E) They are not able to speak other languages as fluently as they speak Portuguese.
26. According to the text, when talking about the main obstacles in language teaching in Brazil, it is CORRECT to say that:
- (A) Besides not having available time, Brazilians cannot afford traditional classroom courses.
- (B) Online courses, which tend to be less expensive, have been seen as the solution for all the obstacles present in the language learning system in Brazil.
- (C) Brazilian students are not committed to the learning of a foreign language.
- (D) Besides providing more options of good foreign language courses at more accessible prices, the Brazilian government should invest on exchange programs to give students opportunities to learn a foreign language abroad.
- (E) Teachers in Brazil are not ready to teach foreign languages since most of them do not master the language they teach.
27. In the first paragraph of the text, the words “although” and “besides” CAN be replaced, without changing in meaning, by the words/expressions:
- (A) “therefore” and “instead of”.
- (B) “however” and “despite of”.
- (C) “even though” and “in addition to”.
- (D) “still” and “in contrast to”.
- (E) “while” and “even if”.
28. In the sentence “According to Rone Costa, development manager of the Cambridge ESOL Examinations in Brazil, the country has lost opportunities due to the lack of professionals capable of communicating in English.”, in the 6th paragraph, the word “lack” is an ANTONYM for:
- (A) plenty.
- (B) shortage.
- (C) absence.
- (D) need.
- (E) scarcity.

29. To maintain the meaning of the sentence “Even though in the past few years, the number of people learning another language in Brazil has increased considerably, Brazil still has an enormous flaw in the education of a second language”, in the 4th paragraph of the text, the word “considerably” CANNOT be replaced by:
- (A) substantially
(B) slightly
(C) significantly
(D) markedly
(E) remarkably
30. Mark the sentence in which the underlined relative pronoun can be omitted without compromising meaning.
- (A) “The company, which gives corporate English classes, analysed the ability on the language of over 200 thousand employees of national and multinational companies that don't have English as a mother language.” (5th paragraph)
(B) “Such low levels of Brazilians who are able to speak English fluently can affect Brazil's capacity in attracting foreign investment.” (6th paragraph)
(C) “Brazilians who speak other languages tend to have better opportunities and, consequently, higher salaries than people who have only a basic knowledge of another language or that only speak Portuguese.” (7th paragraph)
(D) “It was shown that the fluency in another language can increase the employee's salary in up to 51,89% – and in some cases, to even more than that.” (7th paragraph)
(E) “However, since in Brazil mostly A and B social classes have fluency in English, the percentage of professionals that can communicate without difficulty is of 11% – and, from these, only 3% are really fluent.” (8th paragraph)

TEXT II

Competences and Abilities to be Developed in Modern Foreign Language Teaching

Nowadays, the great majority of schools have the mastery of the form as the basis of foreign language classes, although the aim of foreign language teaching is to make students understand, speak, read and write in order to make them capable of using the new language in real communication situations. Instead, the work with the linguistic abilities just mentioned, for many reasons, end up privileging the concept of normative grammar, emphasizing the standard norm and the written mode of the language. The opportunities that the students have to listen and speak the foreign language are scarce. As a consequence, students and teachers lose motivation because the abstract study of syntax and morphology systems does not stimulate interests and makes it difficult for teachers to establish a type of learning that closely relates itself to the teaching of other subjects and to its function in the globalized world.

In a meaningful learning context, it is necessary to consider the reasons that make foreign languages so important. If, instead of thinking only in terms of linguistic abilities development we think in terms of mastering of competences, maybe it is possible to establish the reasons that motivate this type of learning. Hence, communicative competence can be reached only if we develop all the smaller competences that make part of it:

- To know how to distinguish between language varieties and to choose the varieties that are more suitable for every situation in which communication happens.
- To choose vocabulary that best expresses what the speaker intends to communicate.
- To understand the way in which certain expressions can have different interpretations according to social and cultural aspects.
- To understand how language reflects the way of being, thinking, acting and feeling of users.
- To use the mechanisms of coherence and cohesion in the foreign language production (oral and/or written). All texts in any language are governed by the general principles of cohesion and coherence and because of those we are capable of understanding and being understood.
- To use verbal and non-verbal strategies to compensate problems in communication (as not remembering, temporarily, a grammatical or lexical structure) in order to convey meaning.

If we consider that those are competences to be reached during three years, we no longer will be attached only to the development of grammatical competence. It is mandatory to understand this component as one of several to be mastered by students. Being capable of producing and understanding correctly grammar sentences in any language is not enough. It is also necessary to know and use the different ways of combining sentences in a specific context in a way that communication effectively happens. In other words, it is necessary, besides being able to compose correct sentences, to have the knowledge of how those sentences are adequate to a certain context.

Adapted from: MEC/SEF. Parâmetros Curriculares Nacionais Ensino Médio: Parte II. Brasília: Secretaria de Educação Fundamental. 2000. p. 28-29.

31. According to the information in the text, one CANNOT infer that:

- (A) Although the objective of foreign language teaching should be to develop communication, schools are mainly concerned with the mastery of grammar structure.
- (B) In foreign language classes students do not have many chances of listening and speaking the language they are learning.
- (C) In foreign language classes, different linguistic varieties and uses in different contexts are generally emphasized.
- (D) Grammar classes offer little motivation for students and teachers.
- (E) The teaching of foreign languages should be related to the teaching of other school subjects and to its function in a globalized world.

32. Mark the alternative which CANNOT be inferred from the information in the text.

- *In order to achieve communicative competence the student must learn:*

- (A) How to use different varieties of a language and how to use them in specific contexts and situations.
- (B) To understand the role of social and cultural aspects in conveying meaning in a foreign language.
- (C) To learn how to use non-verbal language when the problems with the use of verbal language occur.
- (D) To understand that every language must follow the principles of cohesion and coherence in order to produce meaningful texts.
- (E) To understand that to learn a foreign language it is necessary to be, think, act and feel as if they were native speakers of that language.

33. Based on the information from the text, mark the option that brings a FALSE statement.

- *When talking about the teaching of grammar in language schools, the text says that:*

- (A) Syntax and morphology are fundamental contents that must be learned before other abilities.
- (B) Grammar knowledge is not the only competence that must be learned by students.
- (C) The learning of form must be combined with the learning of how to adequate language to certain contexts.
- (D) The teaching of Normative Grammar, for several reasons, prevails over the teaching of other language abilities.
- (E) Non-verbal language can often be used when the student have difficulties in using grammar structures.

34. Mark the option that brings the English Teaching Method described in the paragraph below:

"The teacher seeks to create a relaxing atmosphere in classroom with music, posters, and plants. This is done because learning is facilitated in a pleasant, comfortable environment. The teacher also speaks in a reassuring tone of voice, suggesting implicitly that learning the target language will be relaxing and enjoyable. The more confident the students feel, the better they will learn. With the words he/she uses, he/she also seeks to activate the learners' imagination, which will also aid their learning."

Adapted from: Larsen-Freeman, D. Language Teaching Methods. Office of English Language Programs. Washinton D.C. 1990. p. 26.

- (A) The Suggestopedia.
(B) The Silent Way.
(C) The Audio-lingual Method.
(D) The Grammar Translation Method.
(E) Community Language Learning.
35. Which English teaching method is described below? Mark the CORRECT option.

“Classes are commonly conducted in the native language of the students. Students learn the vocabulary and grammar rules from the teacher or a book and practice by doing drills and translation exercises both to and from the target language. The content is not so important and most attention is paid to the form of the sentences.”

Source: <http://blog.about-esl.com>

- (A) The Suggestopedia.
(B) The Silent Way.
(C) Total Physical Response.
(D) The Grammar Translation Method.
(E) Community Language Learning.
36. Mark the alternative that best describes the English teaching method below:

“This method emphasizes the teaching of listening and speaking before reading and writing. The students first hear a language. Later, they speak the language and after that, they read and write in it. Mother tongue is discouraged in the classroom when this method is used. It is a combination of behavioral psychology and linguistics. It is also called “The Army Method” because this method appeared since the World War II for the American soldiers who had to learn languages quickly and intensively.”

Adapted from: <http://sriartini46.wordpress.com>

- (A) The Communicative Approach.
(B) The Audio-lingual Method.
(C) The Direct Method.
(D) The Natural Approach.
(E) The Task-based Approach.
37. The term Communicative Competence was coined by Dell Hymes (1962, 1972) to refer to the aspect of our competence that enables us to convey and interpret messages and to negotiate meanings interpersonally within specific contexts. Different from linguistic competence, it is the knowledge that enables a person to communicate functionally and interactively. In terms of practical classroom application, Communicative Competence is the goal of what came to be known as Communicative Approach or Communicative Language Teaching, a unified but broadly based theoretical position about the nature of language and language learning and teaching that sees communication as the primary function of a language.

(Adapted from: BROWN, H. D. Principles of Language Learning and Teaching. 5th Edition. Pearson/Longman. 2007.)

Mark the option that DOES NOT bring a characteristic of a communicative class.

- (A) Intensive repetition and memorization of native speaker samples, used as perfect models. Mistakes are avoided at all costs by means of negative reinforcement.
(B) Frequent interaction among learners or with other interlocutors to exchange information and solve problems.
(C) Use of authentic (non-pedagogical texts) and communication activities linked to “real-world” contexts.
(D) Learner-centered classes that take into account learners’ background, language needs and goals.
(E) Integration of four skills (listening, speaking, reading and writing).

TEXT III

Teaching Reading as an Additional Language

1 The term “Additional Language” has been widely adopted to establish a conceptual difference from the
2 term “foreign language”. “Foreign” can, moreover, suggest strange, exotic or, perhaps, alien – all undesirable
3 connotations. Additional, on the other hand, underscores a belief that additional languages are not necessarily
4 inferior nor superior nor a replacement for a student’s first language.

5 The ability to read ordinary texts in an additional language is a crucial skill that students should master.
6 Reading, like listening, is an interactive process. Students need to master bottom-up skills: recognizing letters,
7 understanding words and phrases, and comprehending sentences. At the same time, top-down knowledge is
8 important in reading comprehension. Background knowledge enables readers to understand a passage, and to
9 make a sensible guess when a word or phrase is not understood. Efficient readers make use of both top-down
10 and bottom-up strategies; they use one to compensate for lack of knowledge of the other. Therefore, teachers
11 need to provide instruction in both types of strategies in a comprehensive reading program.

12 Skilled readers can also adapt their speed to their purpose and the text. Sometimes they read an entire
13 passage carefully and - **44** - seeking the main ideas, detailed information, inferences - **45** - implications.
14 Sometimes they quickly scan a text - **46** - find out the major points or to answer a single question. Such tasks -
15 **47** - to be taught. To acquire them, students have to - **48** - a wide variety of naturally occurring texts: both literary
16 and non-literary, academic and non-academic, formal and informal. Thus, a reading program should not only
17 use traditional reading passages, but - **49** - contain such things as maps, schedules, menus and signs. Finally,
18 a course in reading should include both intensive reading, - **50** - is done in classroom situations and
19 emphasizes specific reading skills, and more extensive reading done by students outside of class, which
20 provides additional reading opportunities.

Adapted from: JUDD, E. L; TAN L; WALBERG, H. J. Teaching Additional Languages. Educational Practices Series 6. International Bureau of Education. Switzerland. 1999.

38. According to the information in the first paragraph of the text, it is CORRECT to say that:

- (A) The term additional language has the same meaning of the term foreign language.
- (B) While additional language is used to describe languages learned outside someone’s country, the term foreign language is used to describe languages learned inside a person’s country that are not first languages.
- (C) The term additional language has bad connotations and therefore must be avoided by language teachers.
- (D) The term additional language is an inclusive term since it is used to describe a language that is considered neither better or worse than the student’s first language.
- (E) The term foreign language is outdated and because of that must be replaced by the term additional language.

39. The word “underscores” (line 03) IS NOT a synonym for:

- (A) emphasizes.
- (B) reinforces.
- (C) underlines.
- (D) stresses.
- (E) hides.

40. According to the second paragraph of the text, it is CORRECT to say that:

- (A) Reading and listening are different processes: while the former is interactive, the latter is not.
- (B) To read well students must master only skills that are related to the recognizing of letters, the understanding of words and phrases and the comprehending of sentences.
- (C) Efficient readers are the ones who prioritize background knowledge when reading.
- (D) To read well, students must master solely top-down skills.
- (E) To make students efficient readers, teachers should teach both bottom-up and top-down strategies.

41. In the second paragraph of the text III, which word does the pronoun “they” (line 10) refer to?

- (A) strategies.
- (B) readers.
- (C) teachers.
- (D) sentences.
- (E) students.

42. Mark the alternative that brings the CORRECT definition for “comprehensive” (line 11), considering the context in which it is inserted.

- (A) *Adj.* Of large scope or content; wide-ranging.
- (B) *Adj.* Capable of being understood.
- (C) *Adj.* Quality of being intelligible.
- (D) *Adj.* Full of mystery and difficult to understand.
- (E) *Adj.* Clearly expressed, articulated or enunciated.

43. Mark the alternative that contains only words from the text with prefixes that have a negative meaning:

- (A) inferior (line 04), replacement (line 04), interactive (line 06), enables (line 08).
- (B) understood (line 09), important (line 08), instruction (line 11), entire (line 12).
- (C) undesirable (line 02), non-literary (line 16), non-academic (line 16), informal (line 16).
- (D) additional (line 05), inferences (line 13), implications (line 13), include (line 18).
- (E) acquire (line 15), informal (line 16), extensive (line 19), outside (line 19).

From questions 44 to 50, mark the option that best fills in the gaps in the third paragraph of the text.

44.

- (A) slow
- (B) slowly
- (C) slows
- (D) slowed
- (E) slowing

45.

- (A) but
- (B) nor
- (C) neither
- (D) and
- (E) so

46.

- (A) for
- (B) to
- (C) with
- (D) through
- (E) by

47.

- (A) need
- (B) needs
- (C) to need
- (D) needed
- (E) needing

48.

- (A) read
- (B) to read
- (C) reading
- (D) reader
- (E) reads

49.

- (A) neither
- (B) too
- (C) also
- (D) on the contrary
- (E) on the other hand

50.

- (A) how
- (B) who
- (C) whom
- (D) whose
- (E) which