

LÍNGUA INGLESA

INSTRUCTION: Answer questions 51 to 55 in relation to text 1.

TEXT 1

01 If you are one of more than 600 million people on
02 Facebook, it's likely that you regularly friend (and
03 sometimes unfriend) others. This extending of language
04 – verbing of nouns – brings growing pains. Some rail
05 against it.

06 Why verb a noun when a perfectly serviceable verb 'to
07 befriend' is already a part of the language? But language
08 grows with need, and 'to friend' someone online is not
09 necessarily the same as 'to befriend'. Each new verb or
10 noun adds a new shade to the mosaic of the language.

11 And it happens all the time. We have the verb 'serve'
12 and the noun 'service', but we extend 'service' to use it
13 as a verb again because 'to service' is not necessarily
14 the same as 'to serve'.

15 Put new verbs into service in your conversation and
16 writing, at work, home, and beyond. Friend them into your
17 vocabulary, and don't worry about those who complain
18 against the verbing of nouns. It has been going on for
19 quite a while now.

20 The Oxford English Dictionary has the first citation for
21 the word friend as a verb from the year 1225. In fact, 'to
22 friend' has an older pedigree than 'to befriend' (1559).

23 There was no Facebook, no Web, no computers, not
24 even electricity back in the 13th century. But there was
25 language, and a need to stretch it to fill a need. And long
26 after Facebook is gone, we'll continue using language
27 in ways that fit. Here's to verbing of nouns (and nouncing
28 of verbs)!

(<http://wordsmith.org/awad>, 468, June 19, 2011)

51) The text is about

- A) the influence of new communication media on the development of languages and the making of dictionaries.
- B) the language people use in different contexts, like work or home, and has been in use since Facebook started to be used.
- C) the alteration from one grammatical category of words to another, so as to express something in a different manner.
- D) the changes that have occurred in the English language from the XIII century to the age of virtual communication.
- E) the difference between making friends with people by using devices such as Facebook nowadays.

52) According to the text, the speakers of English

- A) bring models from other languages to invent new words.
- B) do not always accept alterations made in their language.
- C) use the Oxford English Dictionary to make sure they can use a new word.
- D) do not really need these words they come up with.
- E) create new words as a substitute for old-fashioned ones.

53) From the text, one can gather that the term "friend" is traditionally and most frequently used as

- A) a conjunction, linking sentences.
- B) an adverb, modifying a verb.
- C) an adjective, modifying a noun.
- D) a verb, indicating an action.
- E) a noun, referring to a quality.

54) The term "likely" (line 02) indicates

- A) probability.
- B) intention.
- C) necessity.
- D) permission.
- E) futurity.

55) The expression "Here's to" (line 27) is used for

- A) stating a purpose.
- B) offering something.
- C) introducing what will happen next.
- D) wishing success, happiness.
- E) referring to a surprising situation.

INSTRUCTION: Answer questions 56 to 60 in relation to text 2.

TEXT 2

01 The symbols, the memory and the history of the
02 Olympic Games are an important legacy, since the
03 material things created strengthen the image of the
04 event in the local population's memory, along with the
05 memory of viewers everywhere who have watched the
06 competitions. They also represent a source of income
07 as they are goods sold during the event.

08 One of the most effective ways to ensure that the host
09 city will get the legacy of the Olympic Games is to
10 have the population participate in planning the work
11 to be done. It is the very community who knows what
12 a neighborhood needs, in terms of facilities, and how
13 these can be of use after the event. The best legacy is
14 the one that is incorporated into the life of and brings
15 benefits to the community. The organization process
16 shared with the community may give the legacy a
17 meaningful dimension. Learning how to discuss the
18 needs of the community, democratically facing the
19 differences in interests, and gathering partnerships for
20 the viability of projects are unique experiences which
21 can alter the relationship of the population with their
22 politicians in a dramatic way.

RUBIO, K. & MESQUITA, R. M. (2011) Olympic Studies and Olympism - the Brazilian and the International Scenarios. EDIPUCRS, p.171.

56) From the text, one understands the writer has a _____ opinion about a country hosting the Olympic Games.

- A) reluctant.
- B) negative.
- C) neglectful.
- D) positive.
- E) neutral.

57) According to the text, the role of a country's population in preparing for Olympic Games is

- A) indispensable.
- B) irrelevant.
- C) accidental.
- D) questionable.
- E) liable.

INSTRUCTION: In order to answer question 58, read the statements below.

- I. The people who plan and organize Olympic Games know everything about the ways to do it.
- II. The citizens are responsible for the income resulting from Olympic Games.
- III. The people who live in a host city for Olympic Games know a lot about what's best for them.
- IV. The host city for Olympic Games can become better after they are held.

58) According to text 2, the only correct statements are

- A) I and II.
- B) I and III.
- C) II and III.
- D) II and IV.
- E) III and IV.

59) The statements below are related to words used in the text. The only one which is **NOT** correct is

- A) "strengthen" (line 03) is a synonym for "toughen".
- B) "income" (line 06) could be substituted by "revenue".
- C) "goods" (line 07) means "objects for sale".
- D) "It's the very community" (line 11) could be replaced by "the community itself".
- E) "viability" (line 20) is the opposite of "feasibility".

60) The best definition for the verb "facing" (line 18), as it is used in the text, is

- A) being opposite to someone/something so that your front is towards them.
- B) having to deal with something that is happening or is to happen.
- C) not wanting something because it is unpleasant.
- D) accepting that a bad situation exists and is the truth.
- E) competing against someone who will probably beat you.