

INGLÊS



26. Why is Calvin so anxious?

- A) He didn't want to drive to the mountains.
- B) He's hungry and thirsty.
- C) He wants to get to his vacation place soon.
- D) His parents did not want to take a plane.
- E) It's a two day trip.

Comentário da questão:

A leitura do cartoon é de fácil entendimento, bem como as alternativas da questão; isso faz com que a sua resolução seja rápida e simples. Calvin queria chegar logo ao seu destino.

27. The second question is a reference to

- A) length.
- B) time.
- C) height.
- D) size.
- E) price.

Comentário da questão:

Esta questão exigia um pouco de atenção, pois na segunda pergunta de Calvin a seus pais, a expressão "how much longer" refere-se a tempo e não à distância, como pode parecer.



28. From that schoolgirl's conclusion we can conclude that

- A) She thinks it's terrible when you can't go the mall.
- B) Young girls never get depressed when they are at the mall.
- C) Young people find shopping centers depressing.
- D) She believes people who suffer from depression should often go to the mall.
- E) Everyone who doesn't go shopping always gets depressed.

Comentário da questão:

A questão traz a ambigüidade da palavra "depression". A garota tenta explicar que em um local chamado "Great Depression" = Grande Depressão (que deve ser um canyon), pelo fato de não haver "malls" (shoppings), as pessoas ficavam "depressivas", por isso então o nome "Great Depression".

29. In "...because there weren't any malls, so everyone was depressed" the ideas expressed by the underlined words are respectively:

- A) Comparison – result
- B) Reason – addition
- C) Contrast – result
- D) Consequence – condition
- E) Reason – consequence

Comentário da questão:

Questão sobre conjunções. A conjunção "because" significa "porque, devido ao fato" e expressa uma razão ou um motivo; já a conjunção "so" = "então, por isso" expressa uma consequência.

30. Complete the following sentences

- You wouldn't have had the accident if you hadn't been so _____.
- I can't help you decide, it's your _____.
- You lose your privacy when you become _____.
- A language examination is not a test of _____.

- A) Careless, choice, famous, knowledge
- B) Careful, choice, famous, knowledge
- C) Carefully, choice, famous, knowing
- D) Careful, choosing, famous, knowledge
- E) Carefully, choice, famous, knowledge

Comentário da questão:

Questão simples de vocabulário. A primeira frase já poderia ter sido a resolução da questão, pois a palavra "careless" é a única dentre as outras alternativas que tem o prefixo "less", que indica falta, carência, o que era necessário com o uso de "care" = cuidado, formando o adjetivo "careless" = não cuidadoso, sem cuidado.

Read the text below and answer questions 31 – 35:

The Tarantula Legend and Reality

The Tarantula is a legendary spider named for the city of Taranto in Italy. In the 6th century many people in Taranto suffered from the bites of spiders (experts today think they were black widow spiders). People called the spiders 'tarantulas' and the only antidote to the bites was to dance! They called the dance the tarantella. Today, the tarantula still has a terrible reputation; it frequently appears in novels and movies as a symbol of horror and danger.

The reality is different. Today we use the name 'tarantula' for an enormous spider (*Theraphosa leblondi*) which lives principally in tropical areas of Africa and North and South America. Although it is very big (a female adult measures 9 cm) and poisonous, the tarantula does not represent a serious problem for people. It does not make a web like other spiders but hunts its prey on the ground, usually at night. Its prey consists of insects, scorpions, small mammals such as rats, small snakes and other small reptiles, and even birds.

A female tarantula (which often kills and eats the male!) lays hundreds of eggs. The survivors ride on the mother's back for some weeks. In the first three years of their life they grow from 4 to 16 mm and reach a weight of 8 grams. A tarantula is mature when it is ten years old and some live for twenty years. But life is dangerous for these ferocious spiders, too: only 2% of tarantulas reach maturity.

TAYLOR, James et al. Impact, 3. SP: Macmillan do Brasil, 1995

According to the text, one alternative is correct:

31.

- A) Tarantulas were the inhabitants of Taranto.
- B) Tarantella was the antidote to the bites of tarantulas.
- C) Taranto is placed in Rome.
- D) Tarantulas were also called black widow spiders.
- E) They may have been the brown spiders.

Comentário da questão:

Na realidade o texto não explica com exatidão a questão da dança Tarantella, mas as outras quatro alternativas não apresentam nada de acordo com o texto.

32.

- A) At present tarantulas are a symbol of danger in films.
- B) Black widow spiders could be found everywhere at that time.
- C) Tarantulas used to have a bad reputation when they first appeared.
- D) Movies and novels used the spiders to make horror films long ago.
- E) Nowadays spiders are not seen in movies anymore.

Comentário da questão:

Questão de interpretação de texto. A alternativa correta diz que atualmente as tarântulas são um símbolo de perigo em filmes, exatamente o que traz o final do primeiro parágrafo do texto. As outras alternativas confundem principalmente as indicações de tempo mudando a interpretação do texto.

33.

- A) Most of them survive until the age of thirty.
- B) They can reach the weight of twenty grams before they are three years old.
- C) Most of them live on their mother's back forever.
- D) At the age of ten tarantulas reach maturity.
- E) 2% of them die because they live dangerously.

Comentário da questão:

No final do último parágrafo, a frase "A tarantula is mature when it is ten years old" = "Uma tarântula está madura quando tem dez anos", tem o mesmo sentido da alternativa "D", que diz que "na idade dos dez anos as tarântulas atingem a maturidade".

34. If the Italian tarantula had been so poisonous, a lot of people

- A) will be killed.
- B) would have to kill.
- C) would have killed.
- D) would be killed.
- E) would have been killed.

Comentário da questão:

Questão gramatical que faz referência ao uso do 3º condicional que tem a seguinte formação:

IF + PAST PERFECT +, WOULD + PRESENT PERFECT

35. In English _____ is a very common suffix to form adjectives

- A) -'s
- B) -th
- C) -ous
- D) -or
- E) -er

Comentário da questão:

Questão sobre sufixo.

O único sufixo que forma adjetivos como pede a questão é o **-ous**. Exemplos:

poison = veneno, poisonous = venenoso

danger = perigo, dangerous = perigoso

Comentário geral:

De um modo geral, a prova de Língua Inglesa da PUC-PR 2005 estava tranqüila com questões simples de interpretação de texto e cartoons. As questões gramaticais traziam assuntos vistos pelos alunos de Ensino Médio como conjunções, condicional e sufixos. Os textos e cartoons traziam vocabulário fácil e conhecido.