



LEIA OS TEXTOS ABAIXO E RESPONDA ÀS QUESTÕES 16ª A 24ª.

### Text 1

#### Luis Suárez joins anti-racism calls after Dani Alves banana incident

The Barcelona defender Dani Alves has sparked a social media campaign against racism in football as support flooded in from fellow professionals for his decision to eat a banana thrown at him by an opposition fan.

Luis Suárez, Neymar, Hulk, Mario Balotelli and Sergio Agüero were among those who posted pictures of themselves taking bites out of bananas in tribute to Alves' actions in his side's La Liga match at Villarreal on Sunday.

The Fifa president Joseph Blatter has branded the abuse directed at Alves an "outrage" and promised zero tolerance towards discrimination at the World Cup, while Villarreal took swift action by identifying the culprit and handing him a lifetime stadium ban.

Alves' response to the banana being thrown on to the pitch in front of him as he prepared to take a corner was to nonchalantly pick it up, peel it and take a bite before continuing with the game. The 30-year-old, who has been the victim of racist abuse before during his time in La Liga, said: "You need to take these situations with a dose of humour."

Players across Europe paid homage on Twitter and Instagram, including Suárez, who served an eight-match ban for racially abusing Patrice Evra.

Alves's Barça and Brazil team-mate Neymar led the way after posting a picture on Instagram of himself holding a banana, while writing "We are all monkeys". Balotelli, Milan's former Manchester City striker, posted a picture of himself in a similar pose.

Suárez posted a picture on Twitter of himself and Liverpool team-mate Philippe Coutinho taking bites out of bananas, along with the words: "#SayNoToRacism #WeAreAllMonkeys."

(...)

Barça gave their player their "complete support and solidarity" and thanked Villarreal for their "immediate condemnation" of the incident. Villarreal later revealed they had, with the help of fans, found out who the culprit was, had withdrawn his season ticket and banned him from the El Madrigal stadium for life.

Disponível em: <<http://www.theguardian.com/football/2014/apr/29/luis-suarez-anti-racism-dani-alvesbanana>>.  
Acesso em 29 abr.2014 (texto adaptado)

### Text 2

#### What's in a name?

Henry Louis Gates Jr. (1989)

*The question of color takes up much space in these pages, but the question of color, especially in this country, operates to hide the graver questions of the self.*

- James Baldwin, 1961

*... blood, darky, Tar baby, Kaffir, shine... moor, blackamoor, Jim Crow, spook... quadroon, meriney, red bone, high yellow... Mammy, porch monkey, home, homeboy, George... spearchucker, Leroy, Smokey... mouli, buck, Ethiopian, brother, sistah...*

- Trey Ellis, 1989

I had forgotten the incident completely, until I read Trey Elli's essay, "Remember My Name," in a recent issue of the Village Voice (June 13, 1989). But there, in the middle of an extended italicized list of the bynames of "the race" ("the race" or "our people" being the terms my parents used in polite or reverential discourse, "jigaboo" or "nigger" more commonly used in anger, jest, or pure disgust), it was: "George". Now the events of that very brief exchange return to my mind so vividly that I wonder why I had forgotten it.

My father and I were walking home at dusk from his second job. He "moonlighted" as a janitor in the evenings for the telephone company. Every day, but Saturday, he would come home at 3:30 from his regular job at the paper Mill, wash up, eat supper, then at 4:30 head downtown to his second job. He used to make jokes frequently about a union official who moonlighted. I never got the joke, but he and his friends thought it was hilarious. All I knew was that my family always ate well, that my brother and I had new clothes to wear, and that all of the white people in Piedmont, West Virginia, treated my parents with an odd mixture of resentment and respect that even we understood at the time had something directly to do with a small but certain measure of financial security.

He had left a little early that evening because I was with him and I had to be in bed early. I could not have been more than five or six, and we had stopped off at the Cut-Rate Drug Store (where no black person in town but my father could sit down to eat, and eat off real plates with real silverware) so that I could buy some caramel ice cream, two scoops in a wafer cone, please, which I was busy licking when Mr.

Wilson walked by.

Mr. Wilson was a very quiet man, whose stony, brooding, silent manner seemed designed to scare off any overtures of friendship, even from white people. He was Irish as was one-third of our village (another third being Italian), the more affluent among whom sent their children to "Catholic School" across the bridge in Maryland. He had white straight hair, like my Uncle Joe, whom he uncannily resembled, and he carried a black worn metal lunch pail, the kind that Riley carried on the television show. My father always spoke to him, and for reasons that we never did understand, he always spoke to my father.

"Hello, Mr. Wilson," I heard my father say.

"Hello, George."

I stopped licking my ice cream cone, and asked my Dad in a loud voice why Mr. Wilson had called him

"George."

"Doesn't he know your name, Daddy? Why don't you tell him your name? Your name isn't George."

For a moment I tried to think of who Mr. Wilson was mixing Pop up with. But we didn't have any

Georges among the colored people in Piedmont; nor were there colored Georges living in the neighboring towns and working at the Mill.

"Tell him your name, Daddy."

"He knows my name, boy," my father said after a long pause. "He calls all colored people George."

A long silence ensued. It was "one of those things", as my Mom would put it. Even then, that early, I knew when I was in the presence of "one of those things", one of those things that provided a glimpse, through a rent curtain, at another world that we could not affect but that affected us. There would be a painful moment of silence, and you would wait for it to give way to a discussion of a black superstar such as Sugar Ray or Jackie Robinson.

"Nobody hits better in a clutch than Jackie Robinson."

"That's right. Nobody."

I never again looked Mr. Wilson in the eye.

## ▶ Questão 16

Texts 1 and 2 deal with the same theme: racism. From text 1, we can infer that

- a) Dani Alves has had an episode of racism with Luis Suárez, which caused his banning from stadium for eight matches.
- b) Alves was let down for not having any support from Fifa in the episode of racism last April.
- c) this is not the first time Alves finds himself as a victim of racism.
- d) Neymar followed other player's idea and posted his own photo eating a banana on Instagram.
- e) Neymar's photo holding a banana was interpreted as an abuse in relation to his teammate Alves.

### Comentário:

- a) Errada. Dani Alves teve um episódio de racismo com Luis Suarez, o que provocou seu afastamento dos estádios por oito partidas. Trata-se de episódios distintos. Suarez agrediu Evra em outra situação e foi punido por isso. "Players across Europe paid homage on Twitter and Instagram, **including Suárez, who served an eight-match ban for racially abusing Patrice Evra.**"
- b) Errada. Alves decepcionou-se por não ter qualquer apoio da Fifa no episódio de racismo em abril passado. A Fifa demonstrou claramente seu apoio por meio de seu presidente. "**The Fifa president Joseph Blatter has branded the abuse directed at Alves an 'outrage' and promised zero tolerance towards discrimination at the World Cup.**"
- c) Certa. Esta não é a primeira vez que Alves se vê vítima de racismo. Alves já havia sofrido racismo no La Liga. "The 30-year-old, who **has been the victim of racist abuse before** during his time in La Liga (...)"
- d) Errada. Neymar seguiu a idéia de outro jogador e postou sua própria foto comendo uma banana no Instagram. Neymar foi um dos pioneiros na iniciativa e foi seguido por outros. "**Alves's Barça and Brazil team-mate Neymar led the way** after posting a picture on Instagram of himself holding a banana".
- e) Errada. A foto de Neymar segurando uma banana foi interpretada como um abuso em relação ao seu companheiro de equipe Alves. Não há nenhuma referência a esse respeito, pelo contrário. Pode-se inferir que, uma vez que o próprio Alves postou fotos similar e que eles foram seguidos por vários outros jogadores, não houve abuso algum.

### Alternativa C

## ▶ Questão 17

It is implied in text 1 that

- a) Villarreal took the racism episode for granted.
- b) the offender was banned from the stadium because of Neymar's photo on Instagram.
- c) even Suárez, who has already been racially abused by Patrice Evra paid homage to Dani Alves.
- d) Dani Alves' decision to eat a banana thrown at him during a game ignited a racism discussion in the social media.
- e) Villarreal managed to find who the offender was with the help of Neymar.

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**Comentário:**

- a) Errada. A expressão *take for granted* significa: “to expect something and not understand that you are lucky to have it” ou “não dar valor a algo/alguém, considerar algo/alguém como certo”. O texto diz que o Villarreal agiu rapidamente ao punir o culpado, nenhuma relação com a definição do dicionário. “Villarreal took swift action by identifying the culprit and handing him a lifetime stadium ban”.
- b) Errada. O infrator foi exposto por fãs. A forma como isso aconteceu e sua relação com as fotos no Instagram não fica clara. “Villarreal later revealed they had, with **the help of fans**, found out who the culprit was”.
- c) Errada. Foi Suarez que agrediu Patrice, não o contrário. “Players across Europe paid homage on Twitter and Instagram, **including Suárez, who served an eight-match ban for racially abusing Patrice Evra.**”
- d) Certa. Exatamente o que se diz no primeiro parágrafo: “The Barcelona defender Dani Alves has sparked a social media campaign against racism in football as support flooded in from fellow professionals for his decision to eat a banana thrown at him by an opposition fan.”
- e) Errada. Não está claro o quanto Neymar ajudou, mas o texto explicita o auxílio de fãs. “Villarreal later revealed they had, **with the help of fans**, found out who the culprit was”.

**Alternativa D**

**▶ Questão 18**

In the sentence “Alves' response to the banana being thrown on to the pitch in front of him as he prepared to take a corner was to **nonchalantly** pick it up, peel it and take a bite before continuing with the game.”, the word in **bold** could be replaced by (text 1):

- a) calmly.
- b) flawlessly.
- c) furiously.
- d) intently.
- e) heatedly.

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**Comentário:**

O dicionário define *nonchalant* como: *behaving in a calm manner, often in a way that suggests you are not interested or do not care.* Logo:

- a) Certa. Calmamente.
- b) Errada. Impecavelmente.
- c) Errada. Furiosamente.
- d) Errada. Atentamente.
- e) Errada. Acaloradamente.

**Alternativa A**

**▶ Questão 19**

According to text 1, which of the following is true about Dani Alves' racism episode?

- a) The Fifa president himself posted a photo on Twitter taking a bite of a banana.
- b) The Fifa president stated that episodes of racism would not be accepted during the World Cup.
- c) The offender will serve an eight-match ban for racially abusing Alves.
- d) Alves declared that he handled the situation with a dose of humor because he thought it was just witty.
- e) Barcelona was in charge of banning the culprit from the El Madrigal stadium for good.

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**Comentário:**

- a) Errada. Não há referência a isso. Não foi postando uma foto que o presidente da Fifa ajudou. Sabe-se apenas de jogadores que o fizeram.
- b) Certa. Exatamente o que o texto afirma: “The Fifa president Joseph Blatter has branded the abuse directed at Alves an “outrage” and **promised zero tolerance towards discrimination** at the World Cup (...)”.
- c) Errada. Foi Suarez, o jogador, que foi afastado por oito partidas quando agrediu seu colega (“including **Suárez, who served an eight-match ban for racially abusing Patrice Evra**”). O torcedor foi banido permanentemente (“Villarreal later revealed they had, with the help of fans, found out who the culprit was, had withdrawn his season ticket and **banned him from the El Madrigal stadium for life**”).
- d) Errada. Não é possível inferir que Alves lidou com bom humor porque ele acreditava que o torcedor havia sido espirituoso (*witty*), algo positivo.
- e) Errada. Não foi o Barcelona que aplicou a pena de afastamento permanente (*for good*), mas sim o Villarreal (“... while **Villarreal took swift action** by identifying the culprit and handing him **a lifetime stadium ban**”).

**Alternativa B**

▶ **Questão 20**

In text 2, "What's in a name?", we can infer that the narrator is

- a) a white child paying homage to black kids in America.
- b) Mr. Wilson himself who now regrets being racist in the past.
- c) a janitor who moonlighted in the evenings.
- d) a black boxing superstar remembering his infancy.
- e) a black man who is telling a story that happened during his childhood.

**Comentário:**

- a) Errada. Uma criança branca homenageando as crianças negras na América. Não é possível fazer essa inferência quando o autor usa a primeira pessoa o tempo inteiro e refere à sua família e colegas como "de cor". "But we didn't have any Georges among the **colored people** in Piedmont; nor were there colored Georges living in the neighboring towns and working at the Mill".
- b) Errada. O próprio Sr. Wilson, que agora lamenta ter sido racista no passado. Eles são claramente pessoas distintas. "I never again looked Mr. Wilson in the eye".
- c) Errada. Um zelador que trabalhava à noite à noite. Seu pai era zelador. "My father ... "moonlighted" as a **janitor** in the evenings for the telephone company".
- d) Errada. Um boxeador negro famoso lembrando de sua infância. Não existe essa relação. O boxeador, na verdade, foi Sugar Ray.
- e) Certa. Um homem negro que relata uma história que aconteceu durante a sua infância. Exatamente: "My father and I were walking home at dusk from his second job. ... I could not have been more than five or six".

**Alternativa E**

▶ **Questão 21**

The expression "**He moonlighted**" in the sentence "**He moonlighted** as a janitor in the evenings for the telephone company." is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- a) He worked at another job at night, in addition to his full time job.
- b) He went to college at night as he had a scholarship offered by the telephone company.
- c) He spent the night wandering around the city after leaving his job at the telephone company.
- d) He had to go to work at night as there were no regular jobs during the day for black people.
- e) He made hilarious jokes about a union official while having a meal at Cut-Rate Drug Store.

**Comentário:**

O dicionário define *moonlight* (v.) como: *to work at an extra job*, simplesmente. Logo:

- a) Certa. Ele trabalhava em outro emprego à noite, além de seu emprego em tempo integral.
- b) Errada. Ele ia para a faculdade à noite já que tinha uma bolsa de estudos oferecida pela empresa de telefonia.
- c) Errada. Ele passava a noite vagando ao redor da cidade depois de deixar seu emprego na companhia telefônica.
- d) Errada. Ele tinha que ir para o trabalho à noite como não havia empregos regulares durante o dia para os negros.
- e) Errada. Ele fazia piadas hilárias sobre um funcionário do sindicato, enquanto comia no Cut-Rate Drug Store.

**Alternativa A**

▶ **Questão 22**

Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from text 2?

- a) Despite being black, Gates' family had a good financial situation.
- b) Mr. Wilson used to be friendly with Gates' father for he was a frequent client.
- c) Cut-Rate Drug Store was a place free from racism and even Gates' father could sit down to eat.
- d) Because Gates' family was black, the white families treated them with admiration.
- e) Like most black families in West Virginia, Gates' family starved and relied on charity.

**Comentário:**

- a) Certa. Apesar de negra, a família de Gates tinha uma boa situação financeira. "All I knew was that my family **always ate well**, that my brother and I **had new clothes** to wear". Ou seja, sempre comiam e se vestiam bem.
- b) Errada. O Sr. Wilson costumava ser amigável com o pai de Gates, pois ele era um cliente frequente. "Mr. Wilson was a very quiet man, whose ... manner seemed designed to **scare off** any overtures of friendship, even from white people". Ou seja, seu jeito assustava as pessoas, mesmo os brancos.
- c) Errada. O Cut-Rate Drug Store era um lugar livre de racismo e até mesmo o pai de Gates podia sentar-se para comer. "... the Cut-Rate Drug Store (where **no black person in town but my father** could sit down to eat". Ou seja, nenhum outro negro na cidade além do pai de Gates podia comer ali.
- d) Errada. Porque a família de Gates era negra, as famílias brancas tratavam-nos com admiração. "and that all of the white people in Piedmont, West Virginia, treated my parents with an **odd mixture of resentment and respect**". Ou seja, um misto de ressentimento e respeito, reverência, mas não admiração.
- e) Errada. Como a maioria das famílias negras em West Virginia, a família de Gates passava fome e contava com caridade. Justamente o contrário, como evidenciado no item A.

**Alternativa A**

### ▶ Questão 23

According to Gates' description in text 2, we can say that Mr Wilson was

- a) tightfisted.
- b) philanthropic.
- c) racially prejudiced.
- d) chauvinist.
- e) bighearted.

#### Comentário:

- a) Errada. Mão-de-vaca. Não há referência a isso.
- b) Errada. Filantropo. Não há referência a isso.
- c) Certa. Racialmente preconceituoso. *"He calls all colored people George."* Ou seja, ele não se dignava a se referir aos negros da cidade por seus nomes próprios, mas sim por um apelido que acabou marcando o jovem Gates.
- d) Errada. Chauvinista, sexista. Não há referência a isso.
- e) Errada. Generoso. Não há referência a isso.

#### Alternativa C

### ▶ Questão 24

By comparing text 1 to text 2, we can affirm that

- a) George was a friendly nickname given to Gates' father that could also be given to Dani Alves.
- b) racism is present in many cultures, and institutionalized forms of discrimination have been wounding people throughout the centuries.
- c) Mr. Wilson called the black man "George" showing lack of respect; however it can be affirmed that Dani Alves was ignored by the offender as he wasn't called "George".
- d) neither Dani Alves nor Gates felt insulted at all. They took the incidents for granted.
- e) Dani Alves and Gates have decided to face racism with humor as they are unable to change people's viewpoints.

#### Comentário:

- a) Errada. *George era um apelido carinhoso dado a pai de Gates, que também poderia ser dada a Dani Alves.* Era uma alcunha pejorativa.
- b) Certa. *O racismo está presente em muitas culturas e formas institucionalizadas de discriminação têm ferido as pessoas ao longo dos séculos.* Como evidenciado em duas historias de racismo semivelado, uma do séc. XX, outra do XXI.
- c) *O Sr. Wilson chamou o homem negro de "George", demonstrando falta de respeito; no entanto, pode-se afirmar que Dani Alves foi ignorada pelo agressor já que não foi chamado de "George".* A banana foi arremessada diretamente a Alves, marcando-o como alvo da chacota.
- d) *Nem Dani Alves nem Gates se sentiu minimamente insultado. Eles consideravam os incidentes corriqueiros.* A estória de Gates, ao menos, uma vez tendo sua gravidade compreendida, marcou-o para sempre. *"I never again looked Mr. Wilson in the eye".*
- e) *Dani Alves e Gates decidiram enfrentar o racismo com humor já que eram incapazes de mudar pontos de vista das pessoas.* O humor fez parte da estória de Alves, mas não de Gates.

#### Alternativa B

Para as questões 25 a 32, escolha a alternativa que complete a sentença CORRETAMENTE.

### ▶ Questão 25

During the Second World War, approximately 6 million european jews \_\_\_\_\_ mass murdered in concentration camps and forced labour.

- a) has been
- b) been
- c) would have been
- d) are
- e) were

#### Comentário:

- a) Errada. A frase pede plural para *jews*, não singular.
- b) Errada. O particípio *been* precisa da presença de algum auxiliar.
- c) Errada. Estrutura utilizada para situações hipotéticas, a frase trata de fatos.
- d) Errada. A frase trata do passado, não do presente.
- e) Certa. Plural, passado simples, voz passiva.

#### Alternativa E

▶ **Questão 26**

\_\_\_\_\_ the legislation promising them a fair share of opportunity, Dalits (lower caste) Hindus continue to form among the poorest sections of Indian society.

- a) Even though
- b) Nevertheless
- c) Since
- d) Despite
- e) While

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**Comentário:**

- a) Errada. *Even though* pede uma *clause* (sujeito-verbo) como complemento. O complemento ali é apenas uma *noun phrase* (estrutura nominal, sem verbo).
- b) Errada. *Nevertheless* é seguido por vírgula e complementado com uma *clause*.
- c) Errada. *Since* é complementado com uma *clause* e introduz uma razão, assim como um *because*.
- d) Certa. *Despite* introduz um contraste e deve ser complementado com uma *noun phrase* (estrutura nominal, sem verbo).
- e) Errada. *While* também pede uma *clause* (sujeito-verbo) como complemento.

**Alternativa D**

▶ **Questão 27**

"I have a dream that one day, on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners \_\_\_\_\_ sit down together at the table of brotherhood." (Martin Luther King)

- a) would be able to
- b) will be able to
- c) should have been able to
- d) are able to
- e) would have been able to

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**Comentário:**

- a) Errada. Estrutura utilizada em situações hipotéticas (normalmente com *if*).
- b) Certa. Futuro simples, já que o narrador imagina um futuro que ele deseja ser possível de ser concretizado. Qualquer outra estrutura tornaria o sonho mais improvável.
- c) Errada. Refere-se a uma possibilidade passada, não futura.
- d) Errada. Refere-se ao presente.
- e) Errada. Refere-se a uma possibilidade passada.

**Alternativa B**

▶ **Questão 28**

On average, women continue to earn considerably less than men. In 2012, female full-time workers made only 77 cents for every dollar earned by men, a gender wage gap \_\_\_\_\_ 23 percent.

- a) at
- b) by
- c) on
- d) of
- e) with

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**Comentário:**

- a) Errada.
- b) Errada.
- c) Errada.
- d) Certa. No dicionário, *gap* seria um *interval* or *space*, como por exemplo em *There followed a gap of four years*. *Of* é a preposição utilizada para indicar a extensão desse intervalo.
- e) Errada.

**Alternativa D**

**▶ Questão 29**

There are many forms of prejudice and oppression, \_\_\_\_\_ based on race, but on gender, class, sexual orientation, etc.

- a) as well as
- b) not just
- c) in addition to
- d) simply
- e) on the contrary

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**Comentário:**

- a) Errada. Assim como.
- b) Certa. Não apenas (A, **mas** B).
- c) Errada. Além de.
- d) Errada. Simplesmente.
- e) Errada. Ao contrário.

**Alternativa B**

**▶ Questão 30**

\_\_\_\_\_ the Fifa president and vice president will be in Brazil for the World Soccer Cup.

- a) Either
- b) Also
- c) Too
- d) Both
- e) Neither

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**Comentário:**

- a) Errada. *Either* seria Ou, como em Ou A, ou B.
- b) Errada. Também ou além disso.
- c) Errada. Também, ao fim duma oração.
- d) Certa. *Both A and B* seria Tanto A quanto B.
- e) Errada. *Neither* seria Nem como em Nem A nem B.

**Alternativa D**

**▶ Questão 31**

The player was about to take corner when he \_\_\_\_\_ at him.

- a) would had a banana thrown
- b) would have throw a banana
- c) is throwing a banana
- d) would be thrown a banana
- e) had a banana thrown

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**Comentário:**

- a) Errada. Depois de *would* sempre deve-se usar infinitivo, nunca *had*.
- b) Errada. Depois de *would have* sempre participio. O correto gramaticalmente (mas não nesse contexto) seria *thrown*.
- c) Errada. Presente (*is throwing*) aqui não concatena com o passado (*was about to*).
- d) Errada. *Would be thrown* seria uma voz passiva cujo sujeito deveria ser *banana*, mas mesmo assim não faria sentido nesse contexto.
- e) Certa. *He had a banana thrown at him*; essa estrutura chama-se causative have e é utilizada para 1. Quando se pede para alguém fazer algo por você (ex.: *I had my hair cut*) ou 2. Quando se passa por uma experiência involuntária (ex.: *She had her children taken away from her*).

**Alternativa E**

▶ **Questão 32**

Russian Sports Minister says he \_\_\_\_\_ by the slow pace of designing the country's stadiums for the 2018 World Cup and threatened heads will roll if the situation is not rectified.

- a) is alarming
- b) is alarmed
- c) has alarmed
- d) has been alarming
- e) alarmed

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**Comentário:**

- a) Errada. *Ele é alarmante* ou *ele está avisando* não faz sentido aqui.
- b) Certa. *Ele está alarmado* com é a melhor opção.
- c) Errada. *Ele alarmou* não faz sentido aqui.
- d) Errada. *Ele vem alarmando* não faz sentido aqui.
- e) Errada. *Ele alarmou* não faz sentido aqui.

**Alternativa B**

Para as questões de 33 e 34, encontram-se em destaque cinco termos. Assinale a alternativa correspondente ao termo cujo emprego está INCORRETO.

▶ **Questão 33**

If mankind can learn to respect other human beings in thoughts, words, and actions, humanity may survive on this planet, Earth. If parents teach children clearly not only to respect their elders but to treat everyone with respect and courtesy, children may grow up to be responsible adults whose influence other people to respect human feeling, rights and property. They may grow up to cherish human life, not annihilate it. All people want respect, so they must give it to earn it.

- a) on
- b) but
- c) whose
- d) not
- e) All

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**Comentário:**

- a) Errada.
- b) Errada.
- c) Certa. *Whose* está incorreto pois indicaria posse e deveria ser seguido por um substantivo, não verbo (ex.: ... their elders whose influence made people respect human feelings). O correto seria *who*.
- d) Errada.
- e) Errada.

**Alternativa C**

▶ **Questão 34**

The history of modern-day soccer was established in 1863. In October 1863, eleven representatives from London clubs and schools met at the Freemason's Tavern to set up common fundamental rules to control the matches amongst themselves. The outcome of this meeting was the formation of the Football Association. In December 1863, the Rugby Football and Football Association finally split as the supporters of the Rugby School rules walked in.

- a) up
- b) to
- c) amongst
- d) outcome
- e) in

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**Comentário:**

- a) Errada.
- b) Errada.
- c) Errada.
- d) Errada.
- e) Certa. *Walked in* seria entrar. O certo seria *walked away*, que seria partiram, abandonaram.

**Alternativa E**



Para as questões 35 a 39, escolha a alternativa que complete a sentença CORRETAMENTE.

Born on October 23, 1940, in Três Corações, Brazil, soccer legend Pelé became a superstar with his performance in the 1958 World Cup. Pelé played professionally in Brazil for two decades, (35)\_\_\_\_\_ three World Cups along the way, before joining the New York Cosmos late in his career. Named FIFA co-Player of the Century in 1999, he is a global ambassador for soccer and other (36)\_\_\_\_\_ causes.

The world was officially introduced to Pelé in the 1958 World Cup in Sweden. Displaying (37)\_\_\_\_\_ speed, athleticism and field vision, the 17-year-old erupted to score three goals in a 5-2 semifinal win over France, then netted two more in the finals, a 5-2 win over the host country.

Retirement did little to diminish the public profile of Pelé, who (38)\_\_\_\_\_ a popular pitchman and active in many professional arenas.

In 1978, Pelé was awarded the International Peace Award for his work with UNICEF. He has also served (39) \_\_\_\_\_ Brazil's Extraordinary Minister for Sport and a United Nations ambassador for ecology and the environment.

Disponível em: <<http://www.biography.com/people/pel%C3%A9-39221#more-world-cuptitles&awesm=~oCVdN6MwV2RG2S>>. Acesso em 22 de abril 2014.

### ▶ Questão 35

- a) winning
- b) won
- c) win
- d) to win
- e) be winning

#### Comentário:

- a) Certa. Única opção a se sustentar sozinha.
- b) Errada. Ganhou, precisaria de um sujeito antes.
- c) Errada. Ganha, não funciona solto assim.
- d) Errada. Ganhar deveria complementar alguma ideia anterior.
- e) Errada. Deveria complementar alguma expressão anterior com algum verbo modal.

#### Alternativa A

### ▶ Questão 36

- a) human
- b) humane
- c) humanity
- d) humanitarian
- e) humanly

#### Comentário:

- a) Errada. Causas humanas (não animais, não alienígenas).
- b) Errada. Causas humanas (no sentido de dignidade humana), como tratamento humano, políticas mais humanas. Não casa bem aqui.
- c) Errada. Causas da humanidade.
- d) Certa. Causas humanitárias.
- e) Errada. Causas humanamente.

#### Alternativa D

### ▶ Questão 37

- a) preferable
- b) predictable
- c) feasible
- d) remarkable
- e) perishable

#### Comentário:

- a) Errada. Preferível.
- b) Errada. Previsível.
- c) Errada. Viável.
- d) Certa. Impressionante.
- e) Errada. Perecível.

#### Alternativa D

▶ **Questão 38**

- a) remain
- b) to remain
- c) remaining
- d) have remained
- e) remained

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**Comentário:**

- a) Errada. Permanecer.
- b) Errada. Permanecer.
- c) Errada. Permanecendo.
- d) Errada. Permaneceu. Essa opção seria possível se estivesse no singular (has).
- e) Certa. Permaneceu.

**Alternativa E**

▶ **Questão 39**

- a) for
- b) of
- c) as
- d) to
- e) at

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**Comentário:**

- a) Errada. Serviu para.
- b) Errada. Impossível.
- c) Certa. Serviu como.
- d) Errada. Serviu para.
- e) Errada. Serviu em.

**Alternativa C**

Para a questão 40, marque a alternativa CORRETA.

▶ **Questão 40**

- a) Nelson Mandela led the struggle to replace the apartheid regime of South Africa with a multiracial democracy. Imprisoned for 27 years, in 1994 he went on to become his country's first black president.
- b) Nelson Mandela led struggle to replace the apartheid regime of South Africa with a multi-racial democracy. Imprisoned for 27 years, in 1994 he went on to become his country's the first black president.
- c) Nelson Mandela led the struggle to replace the apartheid regime of the South Africa with multiracial democracy. Imprisoned for 27 years, in 1994 he went on to become his country's first black president.
- d) Nelson Mandela led the struggle to replace apartheid regime of South Africa with a multi-racial democracy. Imprisoned for 27 years, in 1994 he went on to become his country's a first black president.
- e) Nelson Mandela led the struggle to replace the apartheid regime of South Africa with the multiracial democracy. Imprisoned for 27 years, in 1994 he went on to become his country's first a black president.

---

**Comentário:**

- a) Certa. Perfeita.
- b) Errada. Nelson Mandela led **the** struggle to replace the apartheid regime of South Africa with a multi-racial democracy. Imprisoned for 27 years, in 1994 he went on to become his country's ~~the~~ first black president.
- c) Errada. Nelson Mandela led the struggle to replace the apartheid regime of ~~the~~ South Africa with **a** multiracial democracy. Imprisoned for 27 years, in 1994 he went on to become his country's first black president.
- d) Errada. Nelson Mandela led the struggle to replace **the** apartheid regime of South Africa with a multi-racial democracy. Imprisoned for 27 years, in 1994 he went on to become his country's ~~a~~ first black president.
- e) Errada. Nelson Mandela led the struggle to replace the apartheid regime of South Africa with ~~the~~ **a** multiracial democracy. Imprisoned for 27 years, in 1994 he went on to become his country's first ~~a~~ black president.

**Alternativa A**

Para CADA UM dos temas abaixo, escreva UM parágrafo EM INGLÊS de 20 a 30 palavras. Não copie trechos dos textos e questões da prova.

Tema 1: Imagine you woke up one day and there were no rules. People could suddenly do whatever they wanted. Explain what the world would be like. Do you think we would live in a better world if there were no rules? Support your answer.

Tema 2: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "One should never judge a person by external appearances." Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

---

**Comentário:**

Pediu-se ao candidato que escrevesse dois parágrafos de 20 a 30 palavras sobre os temas seguintes:

1. Imagine que você acordou um dia e não havia regras. Pessoas podiam de repente fazer o que elas quisessem. Explique como o mundo seria. Você pensa que viveríamos num mundo melhor se não houvesse regras? Justifique sua resposta.
2. Você concorda ou discorda da seguinte declaração? "Não se deve julgar uma pessoa pelas aparências externas." Use razões específicas e detalhes para justificar sua resposta.

**Inglês**  
Carla

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