

Leia o texto abaixo para responder às questões de 1 a 6.

Procuram-se *personal teachers*

Escolas dos filhos da elite econômica nacional buscam profissionais para atendimento personalizado de sua clientela com problemas de aproveitamento. Em virtude do aumento da demanda nos últimos tempos (suspeita-se que de 20% a 30% de seu alunado tenham se tornado candidatos em potencial), tais escolas veem-se forçadas a terceirizar sua rede de atenção pedagógica por meio de prestadores de serviço externos a seu quadro, os quais, dentre outros, atendem pela designação de “tutores”.

Frise-se que não se trata de um mero professor particular. O requisito básico para o cargo é a aptidão para acompanhar e promover o desenvolvimento do aluno em todas as disciplinas, fazendo-o angariar boas notas ao final de cada bimestre. Para tanto, há de ser um profissional portador de uma cultura geral razoável, devendo ser formado pelas universidades públicas – naturalmente.

O cargo oferece várias vantagens. Caso o profissional logre “fidelizar” o cliente, terá emprego garantido por vários anos. Isso porque cada aluno deverá ter uma sessão de tutoria de no mínimo duas horas semanais, podendo, a depender da gravidade do caso, chegar a quatro ou cinco horas. Quanto à remuneração, a hora de trabalho varia entre 50 e 80 reais. Já para professores aposentados, ela pode variar entre 100 e 140 reais. Em média, um tutor tem um salário duas ou três vezes maior que o de um professor regular do ensino privado, embora não conte com nenhum direito trabalhista.

Em que pese a informalidade do mercado, a remuneração finda por justificar os ossos do ofício. Dentre estes, o tutor terá de se resignar ao estilo de vida próprio dos adolescentes abastados. Muitas vezes, terá de dividir espaço com outros prestadores de serviço personalizado (*fitness*, moda, segurança, terapias de várias ordens etc.), além de toda a criadagem que os circunda.

Um cuidado extra refere-se ao recato e à discrição que deverão presidir as atividades do tutor nas mansões que frequentará. Com relação ao convívio com seus patrões, ele terá de se comportar segundo uma espécie de autoridade tímida, não devendo jamais burlar a linha tácita de subordinação que delimita a ação dos empregados domésticos. Por último, que adentre os domicílios pelo portão dos fundos ou, no caso dos prédios, que se restrinja ao elevador de serviço.

Alguém se habilita? Antes, quem não?

Aquino J. G.

1. Levando em consideração o texto como um todo e as orientações da gramática normativa tradicional, assinale a alternativa correta a respeito do primeiro parágrafo.
- (A) No primeiro trecho do texto, “Escolas dos filhos da elite econômica nacional buscam profissionais para atendimento personalizado de sua clientela **com problemas de aproveitamento**”, o isolamento do termo destacado por vírgula não teria implicações semânticas e seria correto gramaticalmente.
 - (B) No título: “Procuram-se *personal teachers*” e na frase: “suspeita-se que de 20% a 30% de seu alunado tenham se tornado candidatos em potencial” o efeito obtido por meio da utilização da palavra “se” e do termo em língua inglesa é o sarcasmo quanto à ocupação de “tutor”, que se observa ao longo de todo o texto.
 - (C) O trecho “Em virtude do aumento da demanda nos últimos tempos” pode ser reescrito da seguinte maneira, sem que ocorra erro gramatical ou alteração de sentido: “A despeito do aumento da demanda nos últimos tempos”.
 - (D) Quanto ao trecho “tais escolas veem-se forçadas a **terceirizar** sua rede de atenção pedagógica”, não lhe é facultada a seguinte reescritura, sob a pena de incorrer em erro gramatical e prejuízo de sentido: “essas escolas veem-se forçadas a terceirizarem sua rede de atenção pedagógica”.
2. Levando em consideração o texto como um todo e as orientações da gramática normativa tradicional, assinale a alternativa correta a respeito do primeiro e do segundo parágrafos.
- (A) O trecho “suspeita-se que de 20% a 30% de seu alunado tenham se tornado candidatos”, do primeiro parágrafo, pode ser reescrito da seguinte maneira, sem que ocorra erro gramatical ou alteração de sentido: “suspeita-se de que de 20% a 30% de seu alunado tenha tornado-se candidatos”.
 - (B) No trecho: “**por** meio de prestadores de serviço externos **a** seu quadro”, do primeiro parágrafo, a primeira preposição destacada estabelece nexos lógico-semântico de causa; a segunda, resultado de regência nominal, pode ser seguida de artigo definido “o” sem prejuízo de sentido para o texto.
 - (C) No trecho: “Frise-**se** que não **se** trata de um mero professor particular”, do segundo parágrafo, as duas ocorrências da palavra destacada não exercem a mesma função sintática nem têm o mesmo valor semântico. A primeira está em posição enclítica para evitar que um pronome oblíquo esteja no início da oração.
 - (D) No trecho: “O requisito básico para o cargo é a aptidão para **acompanhar** e **promover** o desenvolvimento do aluno”, do segundo parágrafo, as formas verbais destacadas podem ser substituídas, sem que ocorra erro gramatical ou prejuízo de sentido, pelos substantivos de ação “acompanhamento” e “promoção”.
3. Levando em consideração o texto como um todo e as orientações da gramática normativa tradicional, assinale a alternativa correta.
- (A) Na frase: “**O requisito básico para o cargo** é a aptidão para acompanhar e promover o desenvolvimento do aluno em todas as disciplinas, fazendo-**o** angariar boas notas ao final de cada bimestre”, os termos destacados exercem a função sintática de sujeito.
 - (B) Na frase: “Para tanto, **há** de ser um profissional portador de uma cultura geral razoável”, o verbo “haver”, na forma destacada, é impessoal, o que o levou a flexionar-se na terceira pessoa do singular.
 - (C) Uma inferência possível a partir da leitura do segundo parágrafo é a de que a formação de qualidade do “tutor”, alcançada nas universidades públicas, acaba por beneficiar os alunos das escolas particulares.
 - (D) No trecho: “há de ser um profissional portador de **uma** cultura geral razoável, devendo ser formado pelas universidades públicas – naturalmente”, não é facultada a supressão da palavra destacada, sob pena de incorrer em alteração de sentido.

4. Levando em consideração o texto como um todo e as orientações da gramática normativa tradicional, assinale a alternativa correta a respeito do terceiro parágrafo.
- (A) No período: “Caso o profissional **logre** ‘fidelizar’ o cliente, terá emprego garantido por vários anos”, o verbo “lograr” destacado assume o sentido de “enganar”.
 - (B) No período: “Caso o profissional logre **‘fidelizar’** o cliente”, o termo destacado é exemplo da linguagem comercial que o autor do texto adota ironicamente.
 - (C) No período: “**Já** para professores aposentados”, o termo destacado estabelece o nexos lógico-semântico de tempo.
 - (D) Na oração: “**embora** não conte com nenhum direito trabalhista”, a substituição do termo destacado por “posto que” implicaria alteração de sentido.
5. Levando em consideração o texto como um todo e as orientações da gramática normativa tradicional, assinale a alternativa correta quanto ao quarto e ao quinto parágrafos.
- (A) No trecho: “**Em que pese a** informalidade do mercado”, do quarto parágrafo, a expressão destacada pode ser substituída, sem que ocorra erro gramatical ou prejuízo semântico, por “Graças à”.
 - (B) No trecho: “o tutor terá de **se resignar** ao estilo de vida próprio dos adolescentes abastados”, do quarto parágrafo, a forma verbal destacada pode ser substituída, sem que ocorra erro gramatical ou prejuízo semântico, por “se aferrar”.
 - (C) Um ajuste gramatical necessário ao período inicial do quinto parágrafo, “recato e à discrição **que** deverão presidir as atividades do tutor” é a anteposição da preposição “com” ao pronome sublinhado, para respeitar a regência do verbo “presidir”.
 - (D) Na oração: “ele terá de **se** comportar segundo uma espécie de autoridade tímida”, é permitida a colocação do pronome destacado depois da forma verbal no infinitivo.
6. Levando em consideração o texto como um todo e as orientações da gramática normativa tradicional, assinale a alternativa correta quanto aos três últimos parágrafos do texto.
- (A) As afirmações do quinto parágrafo permitem a inferência de que o ponto de vista defendido no texto é preconceituoso, já que equipara os professores – que deveriam ser respeitados – à “criadagem” que circunda os filhos da classe alta, isto é, aos empregados domésticos: todos nivelados e obrigados a adentrar os domicílios pelo portão dos fundos ou pelo elevador de serviço.
 - (B) Um levantamento lexical permite a inferência de que os termos típicos da linguagem de negócios – por exemplo, “demanda” e “terceirizar” (1º parágrafo); “fidelizar o cliente” (2º parágrafo); “informalidade do mercado” (4º parágrafo) – acabam por conferir ao texto o efeito da ironia, revelando a submissão de muitos educadores às demandas de mercado.
 - (C) É possível depreender do texto que a subordinação dos tutores aos pais dos adolescentes abastados é regida por uma lógica diversa daquela que se observa nas escolas: enquanto nestas a autoridade do professor não é respeitada, nas mansões da classe alta vigora uma relação delimitada por o que o autor chamou de “linha tácita”, isto é, um limite claro inerente a relações de negócios.
 - (D) No último parágrafo do texto, por meio das perguntas “Alguém se habilita? Antes, quem não?”, ocorre rompimento com a linguagem irônica predominantemente adotada ao longo dos parágrafos anteriores e fica evidente o ponto de vista defendido pelo autor do texto: é preciso submeter-se à lógica de mercado regida pelos interesses dos pais dos adolescentes abastados.

Leia o texto abaixo, para responder às questões de 7 a 10.

Durante o período colonial e imperial, a variação salarial entre os docentes era grande. Não se tratava somente da hierarquização das aulas a partir do valor que se lhes atribuía: pagava-se menos aos mestres de primeiras letras e mais aos professores das disciplinas mais “nobres” que preparariam as elites para os cursos superiores. Outro elemento que influenciava no maior ou menor pagamento pelo trabalho era o tamanho da localidade onde fosse sediada a aula, uma vez que nas cidades onde houvesse maior população, haveria naturalmente maior número de alunos, sendo o trabalho do mestre maior. Assinale-se também a existência de uma diferença considerável entre o pagamento dos professores vindos de Lisboa e o que se concedia aos brasileiros, justificada pelo fato de os professores portugueses necessitarem de coisas trazidas da Europa, às quais estavam acostumados, enquanto os nacionais consumiam produtos locais, mais baratos.

Uma questão curiosa, tendo em vista a dificuldade de transporte e comunicação no Brasil colonial, é de como ocorria a relação entre as aulas dadas (o trabalho realizado) e o pagamento. Se lembrarmos que quem deveria providenciar o pagamento dos professores era um órgão central, é de se supor que fosse inviável pagar os salários tal como se faz hoje, mês a mês, tendo computado as horas trabalhadas. O pagamento das aulas era feito adiantadamente, e de cada vez se pagavam quatro meses juntos, ou seja, os professores recebiam três vezes ao ano.

Já durante o século XIX assinalava-se o problema dos baixos vencimentos dos professores. Na ata da assembleia constituinte de 1823, representantes de diversas províncias disseram que o salário era tão baixo para os mestres de primeiras letras e gramática latina que ninguém queria assumir esses cargos. Em 1853, na Paraíba do Norte, o problema do pagamento insuficiente prosseguia, afetando seriamente a qualidade do ensino público oferecido, pois os melhores mestres e professores dedicavam-se ao ensino particular, que lhes permitia viver com dignidade. Para solucionar o problema, esta Província aumentou o ordenado dos mestres e professores em 1860 – esta não foi uma iniciativa inédita, porque já em 1846 a Província do Rio Grande do Sul tinha aumentado o pagamento de seus docentes.

VICENTINI, Paula Perin e LUGLI, Rosario Genta. História da profissão docente no Brasil: representações em disputa. São Paulo: Cortez, 2009. p.91-92. Adaptado.

7. Levando em consideração o texto como um todo e as orientações da gramática normativa tradicional, assinale a alternativa correta no que diz respeito ao primeiro parágrafo.
- (A) No trecho: “Não se tratava somente da hierarquização das aulas a partir do valor que se lhes atribuía”, as duas ocorrências da palavra “se” não têm a mesma classificação, e o verbo “atribuir” é transitivo direto e indireto.
 - (B) A oração adjetiva “que **preparariam** as elites para os cursos superiores” teve a forma verbal destacada flexionada na terceira pessoa do plural porque o pronome relativo e refere-se ao antecedente “disciplinas mais ‘nobres’”.
 - (C) No trecho: “era o tamanho da localidade **onde** fosse sediada a aula, uma vez que nas cidades **onde** houvesse maior população” a primeira ocorrência do termo destacado não pode ser substituída por “em que”, ao contrário da segunda.
 - (D) No trecho: “haveria naturalmente maior número de alunos, **sendo o trabalho do mestre maior**”, a oração destacada pode ser reescrita da seguinte maneira, sem que ocorra erro gramatical ou prejuízo semântico: “quando o trabalho do mestre fosse maior”.

8. Levando em consideração o texto como um todo e as orientações da gramática normativa tradicional, assinale a alternativa correta no que diz respeito ao primeiro e ao segundo parágrafos.
- (A) O trecho “justificada pelo fato de os professores portugueses necessitarem de coisas trazidas da Europa”, do primeiro parágrafo, pode ser reescrito da seguinte maneira, sem que ocorra erro gramatical ou prejuízo semântico: “justificada pelo fato dos professores portugueses necessitarem de coisas trazidas da Europa”.
 - (B) No trecho: “coisas trazidas da Europa, às quais estavam acostumados, enquanto os nacionais consumiam produtos locais, mais baratos”, do primeiro parágrafo, suprimir a primeira e a última ocorrência da vírgula não caracteriza erro gramatical, mas implica alteração de sentido.
 - (C) O trecho “Uma questão curiosa (...) é de como ocorria a relação entre as aulas dadas”, do segundo parágrafo, pode ser reescrito da seguinte maneira, sem que ocorra erro gramatical ou prejuízo semântico: “Uma questão curiosa (...) refere-se à relação entre as aulas dadas”.
 - (D) O trecho “Se lembrarmos que quem deveria providenciar o pagamento dos professores era um órgão central” pode ser reescrito da seguinte maneira, sem que ocorra erro gramatical ou prejuízo semântico: “Se lembrarmos de que aquele que deveria providenciar o pagamento dos professores era um órgão central”.
9. Levando em consideração o texto como um todo e as orientações da gramática normativa tradicional, assinale a alternativa correta no que diz respeito ao segundo e terceiro parágrafos.
- (A) O trecho “é de se supor que fosse inviável pagar os salários tal como se faz hoje” pode se reescrito da seguinte maneira, sem que ocorra erro gramatical ou prejuízo semântico: “é legítima a hipótese que fosse inviável pagar os salários tal como se faz hoje”.
 - (B) No trecho: “fosse inviável pagar os salários **tal** como se faz hoje”, do segundo parágrafo, e “representantes de diversas províncias disseram que o salário era **tão** baixo”, os dois termos destacados têm o mesmo valor semântico.
 - (C) No trecho: “e de cada vez se **pagavam** quatro meses juntos, ou seja, os professores recebiam três vezes ao ano”, é facultada a flexão da forma verbal destacada no singular.
 - (D) O termo em que se insere o vocábulo “já”, e mesmo esse termo, no início do terceiro parágrafo, permitem a inferência de que “o problema dos baixos vencimentos dos professores” tem continuidade e perpetuidade no tempo – do início a meados do século XIX.
10. Levando em consideração o texto como um todo e as orientações da gramática normativa tradicional, assinale a alternativa correta no que diz respeito ao terceiro parágrafo.
- (A) No trecho: “disseram **que** o salário era tão baixo para os mestres de primeiras letras e gramática latina **que** ninguém queria assumir esses cargos”, as duas ocorrências da palavra destacada têm o mesmo valor semântico.
 - (B) O trecho “dedicavam-se ao ensino particular, que lhes permitia viver com dignidade” pode ser reescrito da seguinte maneira, sem que ocorra erro gramatical ou alteração de sentido: “dedicavam-se ao ensino particular que os permitia viver com dignidade”.
 - (C) Nos trechos: “**pois** os melhores mestres e professores dedicavam-se ao ensino particular” e “**porque** já em 1846 a Província do Rio Grande do Sul tinha aumentado o pagamento” as duas ocorrências da palavra destacada têm o mesmo valor semântico.
 - (D) No trecho: “**esta** Província aumentou o ordenado dos mestres e professores em 1860 – **esta** não foi uma iniciativa inédita”, as duas ocorrências do pronome são anafóricas e aludem ao mesmo referente.

CONHECIMENTOS GERAIS

11. Em relação à Lei Municipal nº 6.894/91 (Estatuto do Magistério Público), é possível afirmar que a referida legislação
- (A) prevê rol estrito de deveres dos integrantes do Quadro do Magistério, não sendo, portanto, pertinente a previsão legal de qualquer outro dever funcional.
 - (B) prevê que os integrantes do Quadro do Magistério poderão reunir-se apenas uma vez por mês para tratar de assunto relacionado à formação permanente.
 - (C) estabelece que o dever funcional de comunicação de irregularidades do integrante do Quadro do Magistério extingue-se no momento em que este dá ciência da ocorrência de ilícito à autoridade imediata.
 - (D) considera atividades correlatas às do Magistério as de natureza técnica relativas ao planejamento exercidas em órgão da Secretária Municipal de Educação de Campinas.
12. Sobre a Lei de Diretrizes e Bases da Educação Nacional, é correto afirmar que
- (A) o acesso ao ensino fundamental é um direito público de caráter objetivo, podendo qualquer cidadão exigi-lo do Poder Público.
 - (B) o atendimento aos educandos com necessidades especiais será laico e gratuito na rede pública e preferencialmente realizado em escolas especializadas.
 - (C) os estabelecimentos de ensino têm a incumbência de elaborar sua proposta pedagógica, não detendo, contudo, plena autonomia na realização deste trabalho.
 - (D) os Conselhos Estaduais de Educação, em colaboração com os Conselhos Municipais de Educação, estabelecerão as diretrizes para a Educação Infantil.
13. Considerando as normas contidas no Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente, analise assertivas abaixo.
- I. Os dirigentes das escolas deverão comunicar à autoridade policial local a ocorrência de maus-tratos contra alunos.
 - II. Dada a sua incapacidade jurídica absoluta, a organização e participação em entidades estudantis é vedada aos menores de 12 anos.
 - III. O professor que deixar de comunicar suspeita de maus-tratos à autoridade competente incorre em infração administrativa.
 - IV. O Poder Público, no Ensino Fundamental, garantirá a matrícula dos alunos em escolas próximas à sua residência ou transporte escolar gratuito.
- Está correto o que se afirma em
- (A) I, II e IV, apenas.
 - (B) I e IV, apenas.
 - (C) II e III, apenas.
 - (D) III e IV, apenas.

14. Analise o trecho abaixo.

“O não dito, aquilo que tanto alunos quanto professores trazem, carregado de sentidos próprios, criando as formas de relacionamento, poder e convivência nas salas de aula.”

Fonte: Parecer CNE nº 4/98.

A definição acima se refere

- (A) à transdisciplinaridade.
- (B) ao currículo oculto.
- (C) à organização curricular escolar.
- (D) ao currículo real.

15. Leia o trecho abaixo e assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna.

A Petrobras anunciou nesta sexta-feira, 03/02/12, a descoberta de uma nova acumulação de óleo e gás na Bacia do Solimões, _____. Em comunicado ao mercado, a companhia informou que a reserva, localizada no Município de Coari, a 25km da província petrolífera de Urucu, indicou capacidade de produção diária de 1.400 barris de óleo de boa qualidade (41° API) e 45 mil m³ de gás, na Formação Juruá.

- (A) no Pará
- (B) no Acre
- (C) no Amazonas
- (D) no Amapá

16. Leia o texto abaixo.

O presidente da Comissão Europeia, José Manuel Durão Barroso, afirmou na terça-feira, 07/02/12, que o grupo quer a permanência de determinado país na zona do euro, apesar da crise da dívida pública que este país passa. As declarações vêm pouco depois de a comissária europeia de Agenda Digital, Neelie Kroes, dizer que não seria “nenhum drama” a saída deste país do grupo de países da moeda única.

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta o país ao qual o texto se refere.

- (A) Portugal.
- (B) Itália.
- (C) Espanha.
- (D) Grécia.

CONHECIMENTOS ESPECÍFICOS

Read the two texts below to answer questions 17 to 23.

Text A

The ledge, where I placed my candle, had a few mildewed books piled up in one corner; and it was covered with writing scratched on the paint. This writing, however, was nothing but a name repeated in all kinds of characters, large and small – *Catherine Earshaw*, here and there varied to *Catherine Heathcliff*, and then again to *Catherine Linton*. In vapid listlessness I leant my head against the window, and continued spelling over *Catherine Earnshaw – Heathclif – Linton*, till my eyes closed.

I began to dream, almost before I ceased to be sensible of my locality. This time, I remembered I was lying in the oak closet, and I heard distinctly the gusty wind, and the driving of the snow; I heard, also, the fir bough repeat its teasing sound, and ascribed it to the right cause: but it annoyed me so much, that I resolved to silence it, if possible; and, I thought, I rose and endeavoured to unhasp the casement. The hook was soldered into the staple: a circumstance observed by me when awake, but forgotten. “I must stop it, nevertheless!” I muttered, knocking my knuckles through the glass, and stretching an arm out to seize the importunate branch; instead of which, my fingers closed on the fingers of a little, ice – cold hand! The intense horror of nightmare came over me: I tried to draw back my arm, but the hand clung to it, and a most melancholy voice sobbed, “Let me in – let me in!” “Who are you?” I asked, struggling, meanwhile, to disengage myself. “Catherine Linton,” it replied, shiveringly; “I’ve come home: I’d lost my way on the moor!” As it spoke, I discerned, obscurely, a child’s face looking through the window. Terror made me cruel; and, finding it useless to attempt shaking the creature off, I pulled its wrist on to the broken pane, and rubbed it to and fro till the blood ran down and soaked the bedclothes: still it wailed, “Let me in!” and maintained its tenacious gripe, almost maddening me with fear. “How can I!” I said at length. “Let *me* go, if you want me to let you in!” The fingers relaxed, I snatched mine through the hole, hurriedly piled the books up in a pyramid against it, and stopped my ears to exclude the lamentable prayer. I seemed to keep them closed above a quarter of an hour; yet, the instant I listened again, there was the doleful cry moaning on! “Begone!” I shouted. “I’ll never let you in, not if you beg for twenty years.” “It is twenty years,” mourned the voice: “twenty years. I’ve been a waif for twenty years!” Thereat began a feeble scratching outside, and the pile of books moved as if thrust forward. I tried to jump up; but could not stir a limb; and so yelled aloud, in a frenzy of fright. To my confusion, I discovered the yell was not ideal: hasty footsteps approached my chamber door; somebody pushed it open, with a vigorous hand, and a light glimmered through the squares at the top of the bed. I sat shuddering yet, and wiping the perspiration from my forehead: the intruder appeared to hesitate, and muttered to himself. At last, he said, in a half-whisper, plainly not expecting an answer, “Is any one here?” I considered it best to confess my presence; for I knew Heathcliff’s accents, and feared he might search further, if I kept quiet. With this intention, I turned and opened the panels. I shall not soon forget the effect my action produced.

Heathcliff stood near the entrance, in his shirt and trousers; with a candle dripping over his fingers, and his face as white as the wall behind him. The first creak of the oak startled him like an electric shock: the light leaped from his hold to a distance of some feet, and his agitation was so extreme, that he could hardly pick it up. “It is only your guest, sir,” I called out, desirous to spare him the humiliation of exposing his cowardice further. “I had the misfortune to scream in my sleep, owing to a frightful nightmare. I’m sorry I disturbed you.”

“Oh, God confound you, Mr. Lockwood! I wish you were at the –” commenced my host, setting the candle on a chair, because he found it impossible to hold it steady. “And who showed you up into this room?” he continued, crushing his nails into his palms, and grinding his teeth to subdue the maxillary convulsions. “Who was it? I’ve a good mind to turn them out of the house this moment?”

“It was your servant,” I replied, flinging myself on to the floor, and rapidly resuming my garments. “I should not care if you did, Mr. Heathcliff; she richly deserves it. I suppose that she wanted to get another proof that

the place was haunted, at my expense. Well, it is – swarming with ghosts and goblins! You have reason in shutting it up, I assure you. No one will thank you for a doze in such a den!”

“What do you mean?” asked Heathcliff, “and what are you doing? Lie down and finish out the night, since you *are* here; but, for heaven's sake! don't repeat that horrid noise: nothing could excuse it, unless you were having your throat cut!”

“If the little fiend had got in at the window, she probably would have strangled me!” I returned. “I'm not going to endure the persecutions of your hospitable ancestors again. Catherine Linton, or Earnshaw, or however she was called – she must have been a changeling – wicked little soul! She told me she had been walking the earth these twenty years: a just punishment for her mortal transgressions, I've no doubt!”

“What *can* you mean by talking in this way to *me*!” thundered Heathcliff with savage vehemence. “How – how *dare* you, under my roof? – God! he's mad to speak so!” And he struck his forehead with rage.

I did not know whether to resent this language or pursue my explanation; but he seemed so powerfully affected that I took pity and proceeded with my dreams; affirming I had never heard the appellation of “Catherine Linton” before, but reading it often over produced an impression which personified itself when I had no longer my imagination under control. Heathcliff gradually fell back into the shelter of the bed, as I spoke; finally sitting down almost concealed behind it.

“Mr. Lockwood”, he said, “you may go into my room: you'll only be in the way, coming downstairs so early: and your childish outcry has sent sleep to the devil for me.”

I obeyed, so far as to quit the chamber; when, ignorant where the narrow lobbies led, I stood still, and was witness, involuntarily, to a piece of superstition on the part of my landlord which belied, oddly, his apparent sense. He got on to the bed, and wrenched open the lattice, bursting, as he pulled at it, into an uncontrollable passion of tears. “Come in! come in!” he sobbed. “Cathy, do come. Oh, do – *once* more! Oh! my heart's darling! hear me *this* time, Catherine, at last!” The spectre showed a spectre's ordinary caprice: it gave no sign of being; but the snow and wind whirled wildly through, even reaching my station, and blowing out the light.

BRONTË, Emily, *Wuthering Heights*, 1847, adapted.

Text B

Bad dreams in the night

They told me I was going to lose the fight

Leave behind my wuthering, wuthering

Wuthering Heights

Heathcliff, it's me, Cathy,

I've come home

I'm so cold, let me in-a-your window

Oh it gets dark, it gets lonely

On the other side from you

I pine a lot, I find the lot

Falls through without you

I'm coming back, love,

Cruel Heathcliff

My one dream, my only master

Too long I roam in the night

I'm coming back to his side to put it right

I'm coming home to wuthering, wuthering,

Wuthering Heights

BUSH, Kate, *Wuthering Heights*, 1978.

17. Text A is an adapted excerpt from the only novel written by the English novelist and poet Emily Brontë (1818-1848). Text B is the lyrics of a song by British singer and songwriter Kate Bush (b. 1958). That said, it is possible to affirm that both texts are first-person narratives of the same scene, though

- (A) text A, with a ghost only seen in a dream, reads like a horror story; text B, told from a ghost's point of view, shows a convoluted love story.
- (B) both texts read like horror stories, given the ghost's presence.
- (C) text A seems to be a love story with the subtle aspects of a horror tale; text B is clearly a love story in which feelings are openly stated.
- (D) both texts are love stories, given Heathcliff's and Cathy's words.

18. It is possible to affirm that text A

- (A) tries to create a nightmarish setting.
- (B) focus on a dream, following Freud's budding theories at the time.
- (C) shows the surprise of the narrator upon dealing with Heathcliff's superstitions.
- (D) has elements of Gothic fiction.

19. Read the sentences below taken from text A.

- I. I heard, also, the fir bough repeat its teasing sound, and ascribed it to the right cause.
- II. To my confusion, I discovered the yell was not ideal: hasty footsteps approached my chamber door.
- III. No one will thank you for a doze in such a den.
- IV. The snow and wind whirled wildly through, even reaching my station.

Rewritten, the sentences above will read as

- (A) **I.** I heard a sound against the pane and tried to find out what was making it; **II.** I became surprised when my scream was not perfect and someone approached my door; **III.** Nobody will thank Heathcliff for a night in his house; **IV.** Snow and wind caught me in the corridor.
- (B) **I.** I heard a sound against the pane and attributed to the bought; **II.** I was surprised when I realized that my scream had been real and someone was approaching my room; **III.** Nobody will thank Heathcliff for a night in that room; **IV.** Snow and wind caught me in the corridor.
- (C) **I.** I heard a sound against the windowpane and I guessed what was making it; **II.** I got surprised when I realized that my scream was not only in my head and that someone was by my door; **III.** No one shall thank Heathcliff for a night spent in that specific room; **IV.** The bad weather hit me in the hall.
- (D) **I.** I heard a sound against the windowpane and realized what was making it; **II.** I was surprised when I screamed and someone came into my room; **III.** No one will thank Lockwood for a night in that room; **IV.** Snow and wind caught me during that season.

20. Read the lines below taken from Text B.

I pine **a lot**, I find **the lot**
Falls through without you

The underlined words can be replaced by

- (A) very much/ this much.
- (B) fate/ this much.
- (C) very/ fate.
- (D) so much/ fate.

21. Considering only text B, choose the alternative that first hints to Cathy's death.

- (A) Bad dreams in the night.
- (B) On the other side from you.
- (C) Too long I roam in the night.
- (D) I'm so cold, let me in-a-your window.

22. Read the paragraph below.

A story does more than recount events; it recounts events in a way that renders them intelligible, thus conveying not just information but also understanding. We might therefore describe narrative as a genre of explanation. What makes a story good specifically as a story is its excellence at a particular way of organizing events into an intelligible whole.

VELLEMAN, J. Narrative Explanation, 2003.

Considering Velleman's ideas, it is correct to say that

- (A) text A presents a description; text B presents an argumentation.
 - (B) text A mixes explanation and description; text B mixes argumentation and explanation.
 - (C) text A mixes description and explanation; text B presents a description.
 - (D) text A mixes description and explanation; text B presents an explanation.
23. Emily Brontë, author of *Wuthering Heights*, was sister to Charlotte and Anne Brontë, both also writers. Charlotte (1816-1855) was the first to achieve public recognition, publishing under the pen name "Currer Bell" a novel called
- (A) Frankenstein.
 - (B) The Tenant of Wildfell Hall.
 - (C) Jane Eyre.
 - (D) Pride and Prejudice.

Read the paragraph below to answer questions 24 to 26.

An aunt of my father's, and consequently a great-aunt of mine, of whom I shall have more to relate by and by, was the principal magnate of our family. Miss Trotwood, or Miss Betsey, as my poor mother always called her, when she sufficiently overcame her dread of this formidable personage to mention her at all (which was seldom), had been married to a husband younger than herself, who was very handsome, except in the sense of the homely adage, "handsome is, that handsome does" – for he was strongly suspected of having beaten Miss Betsey, and even of having once, on a disputed question of supplies, made some hasty but determined arrangements to throw her out of a two pair of stairs" window. These evidences of an incompatibility of temper induced Miss Betsey to pay him off, and effect a separation by mutual consent. He went to India with his capital, and there, according to a wild legend in our family, he was once seen riding on an elephant, in company with a Baboon; but I think it must have been a Baboon – or a Begum. Anyhow, from India tidings of his death reached home, within ten years. How they affected my aunt, nobody knew; for immediately upon the separation, she took her maiden name again, bought a cottage in a hamlet on the sea-coast a long way off, established herself there as a single woman with one servant, and was understood to live secluded, ever afterwards, in an inflexible retirement.

DICKENS, C., David Copperfield, 1849-50.

24. Based on what was read above, the following assertions were made

- I. thinking of one of his great-uncles, the narrator corroborates the saying that one is only as good as what they do.
- II. after her estranged husband's death, the narrator's great-aunt went to live on the coast, having only a servant for company.
- III. the text offers a glance of the extension of the British Empire, presenting, for instance, an Hindu word.

The correct assertion(s) is(are)

- (A) I, only.
- (B) I and II, only.
- (C) II, only.
- (D) I and III, only.

25. Read the sentence below and choose one alternative to replace the underlined words with a synonymous.

A great-aunt of mine, of whom I shall have more to relate **by and by**.

- (A) incidentally
- (B) briefly
- (C) in the end
- (D) soon

26. Read the sentence below and choose one alternative to replace the three underlined words with their respective synonyms.

He was once seen riding on an elephant, in company with a **Baboon**; but I think it must have been a **Baboo** – or a **Begum**.

- (A) respectable man/ monkey/ beggar
- (B) beduin/ monkey/ Muslim lady
- (C) monkey/ respectable man/ Muslim lady
- (D) monkey/ beggar/ beduin

27. Member of the Bloomsbury Group, this author and publisher is today regarded as one of the most important modernist literary figures of the last century.

- (A) Virginia Woolf.
- (B) Ernest Hemingway.
- (C) T. S. Eliot.
- (D) James Joyce.

Read the sentence below and choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank.

28. _____, play by the Irish poet and writer Oscar Wilde (1854-1900), was first staged in London in 1895.

- (A) The Picture of Dorian Gray
- (B) De Profundis
- (C) The Soul of Man Under Socialism
- (D) The Importance of Being Earnest

29. Read these very famous passages below.

- I. Beware, my lord, of jealousy/ It is the green-eyed monster, which doth mock/ The meat it feeds on.
- II. This is the way the world ends/ Not with a bang but a whimper.
- III. Once upon a time and a very good time it was there was a moocow coming down along the road and this moocow that was coming down along the road met a nicens little boy named baby tuckoo.

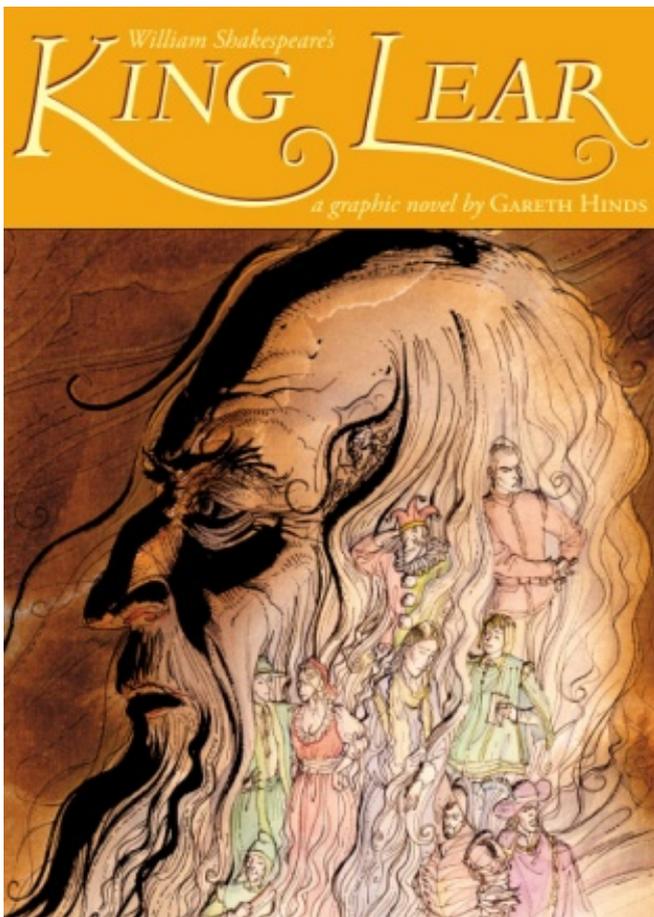
Attributing each passage to its respective author and the work from where they were taken, choose the right alternative.

- (A) **I.** Shakespeare's *Othello*; **II.** T. S. Eliot's *The Hollow Men*; **III.** James Joyce's *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*.
- (B) **I.** Shakespeare's *Hamlet*; **II.** James Joyce's *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*; **III.** T. S. Eliot's *The Hollow Men*.
- (C) **I.** James Joyce's *Ulysses*; **II.** Shakespeare's *Othello*; **III.** T. S. Eliot's *The Waste Land*.
- (D) **I.** T. S. Eliot's *The Waste Land*; **II.** Shakespeare's *Hamlet*; **III.** James Joyce's *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*.

30. Nobel Prize of Literature in 1954, American author and journalist Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961), published in 1940 a novel with the Spanish Civil War as its background. This work was called

- (A) For Whom The Bells Toll.
- (B) True at the First Light.
- (C) The Old Man and the Sea.
- (D) A Farewell to Arms.

31. The picture below depicts



- (A) a poster of a graphically violent play based on William Shakespeare's tragedy *King Lear*.
- (B) the cover of a novel written by Gareth Hinds, inspired by William Shakespeare's tragedy *King Lear*.
- (C) the cover of a comic book aimed at young people.
- (D) the cover of an abridged, and more graphic, version of *King Lear*.

32. The English language

- (A) derives from a wide range of sources, such as Germanic, Scandinavian, and Romanic.
- (B) has been preserved in manuscripts like *Beowulf*.
- (C) presents Celtic roots.
- (D) was already used by the Normans during the Conquest of England.

33. Choose one alternative to fill in the blank spaces of the paragraph below.

In the contemporary word, "knowledge" _____ a business package stylishly _____, _____ and _____, _____ within the enduring charm _____ by the 26 alphabets of the English language which _____ itself in a strange position. From a colonial construct, English _____ Janus-faced: a global facilitator on one side and a global watchdog on the other.

- (A) has been/ wraped/ sold/ opened/ present/ built/ takes/ is
- (B) is/ packed/ marked/ sold/ embalmed/ generated/ finds/ has become
- (C) takes/ sold/ bought/ opened/ established/ will be/ marked/ was
- (D) will be/ dispatched/ received/ accepted/ shining/ developing/ has placed/ became

34. Choose one alternative to fill in the blank spaces of the sentence below.

_____ the UK _____ the USA has _____ had a legally sanctioned official or national language.

- (A) Neither/ or/ never
- (B) Either/ or/ ever
- (C) Nor/ nor/ never
- (D) Neither/ nor/ ever

35. Choose one alternative to fill in the blank space of the sentence below.

Student engagement is diminished _____ the topics change so rapidly that students are left with no clear conceptual reason to read the text.

- (A) whenever
- (B) whence
- (C) wherever
- (D) whatever

36. Read the sentence below.

The learner context is **arguably** the most critical factor for teachers to comprehend and the most secure foundation from which to launch their instruction.

The underlined word can be replaced by

- (A) without any doubt
- (B) within some probability
- (C) by chance
- (D) open to dispute

37. Read the sentences below.

- I. Green walls create urban jungles.
- II. Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary.
- III. If you are applying for an extension, you must designate your desired status using the classification as seen in section-F.

Choose the alternative that best describes the examples above.

- (A) **I.** line from a poem; **II.** line from a poem; **III.** educational text.
- (B) **I.** newspaper headline; **II.** line from a poem; **III.** instructions of how to fill a form.
- (C) **I.** a slogan; **II.** the opening sentence of a fairy tale; **III.** Instructions from a user's guide.
- (D) **I.** cover story from a magazine; **II.** the opening line of a novel; **III.** instructions from a user's guide.

Read the incomplete text below to answer questions 38 and 39.

The English language first established a foot-hold in Ireland with the Anglo-Norman invasions of the twelfth-century. For several centuries after this date, it made little headway against the Irish Gaelic of the indigenous population. In fact, the influence of English _____ to such an _____ that by 1600 it was more or less restricted to a small _____ on the east coast. It was the plantation schemes of the seventeenth-century, under which thousands of English and Scottish settlers arrived in Ireland, that laid the foundations for the steady advance of English towards the position of majority language which it has today. By 1800, English was the first language of about half of the population, with Irish becoming increasingly associated with poverty and disadvantage. During the nineteenth century, various factors contributed to the continuing rapid decline of Irish: the introduction of universal English-language education, the adoption of English by both the nationalist movement and the Roman Catholic church, and famine and large-scale emigration which hit the Irish-speaking areas hardest.

HARRIS, John, English Around the World, 1991.

38. It can be inferred from the text that

- (A) in Ireland, the English language was adopted both by the Catholic church and the nationalist movement as a way of conciliation.
- (B) the Irish native language was supplanted by English because it became associated with poverty.
- (C) the adoption of English as the language of school instruction was a powerful tool to undermine the identity of the Irish people.
- (D) the Irish adopted the language of their conquerors because of the advantages it would bring to them.

39. Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank spaces of the sentence below.

In fact, the influence of English _____ to such _____ that by 1600 it was more or less restricted to a small _____ on the east coast.

- (A) grew/ amount/ fort
- (B) dwindled/ an extension/ area
- (C) waned/ an extent/ enclave
- (D) waxed/ numbers/ county

Read the incomplete paragraph below to answer questions 40 to 42.

English _____ India has not only acquired a wide range _____ functions, but _____ its process _____ Indianisation it has linguistically evolved _____ its own characteristic features _____ the phonological, lexical, syntactic and even discourse level. While initially these innovations were rejected by purists, they are now becoming increasingly accepted, since English is treated not as a foreign language but as a part of the cultural identity of India. The question of a standard is still an oft-debate issue and the general consensus seems to favour a rather nebulous 'educated' Indian English variety, which is close to the native 'standard'. In most urban areas in India, the sociolinguistic situation is very complex, with various different cultural and linguistic groups interacting with each other. There is also considerable variation in the way, for instance, that educated Delhiites use English. They are faced with conflicting pressures: on the one hand, there exist the pressure of urbanisation, which bring in their wake literacy, education, mass media and westernization, all of which favour the evolution of a single norm; _____.

SAHGAL, A. English Around the World, 1991.

40. Choose one alternative to complete the last line of the text.

- (A) On the other hand, the diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds of different groups in Delhi do not appreciate diversity, with Bengalis and Tamilians speaking their own dialect.
- (B) On the other hand, the diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds of different groups in Delhi promote diversity, with Bengalis and Tamilians wishing to speak standard English.
- (C) On the other hand, the diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds of different groups in Delhi abhor diversity, with Bengalis speaking a 'Bengali' English and Tamilians speaking a "Tamil" English.
- (D) On the other hand, the diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds of different groups in Delhi favour diversity, with Bengalis speaking a 'Bengali' English and Tamilians speaking a "Tamil" English.

41. Choose one alternative to fill in the blank spaces of the first sentence.

English _____ India has not only acquired a wide range _____ functions, but _____ its process _____ Indianisation it has linguistically evolved _____ its own characteristic features _____ the phonological, lexical, syntactic and even discourse level.

- (A) at/ of/ with/ over/ from/ to
- (B) in/ of/ in/ of/ into/ at
- (C) in/ in/ with/ to/ to/ on
- (D) from/ of/ in/ without/ over/ into

42. It can be inferred from the text that

- (A) it is necessary to establish a standard language in India, so everybody will be able to communicate as literate people do.
- (B) in India, English, initially, was an instrument of domination; now it is regarded as a cultural heirloom and, as such, must be preserved at any cost. Users should be aware that language does not belong only to a certain group of individuals, but to the whole nation.
- (C) the use of any language varies according to needs and motivations of its speakers. Therefore, any attempt at teaching a second language using a universal approach is suspect because it will not take in consideration local sociopolitical, educational and communicative needs.
- (D) India faces, nowadays, a linguistic dilemma: it wants the literacy and westernization associated to the English language, but, at the same time, the country is too diverse to adopt a single norm.

43. "What would define English as a global language?" The following answers were given:

- I. it is the language of maritime communication and international air traffic control.
- II. it is acknowledged as the language of popular culture primarily in the entertainment fields of cinema and music.
- III. in global terms, its importance is second only to Chinese, the most widely spoken language in the world in terms of the number of native speakers.

The correct answer(s) is(are)

- (A) I, only.
- (B) I and II, only.
- (C) II, only.
- (D) III, only.

44. Social use of language or Pragmatics involve three major communication skills: using language for different purposes, changing language according to the needs of a listener/reader or situation, and following rules of conversation. About the latter, it is possible to say it involves

- (A) requesting something, saying good-bye.
- (B) talking differently to a baby than to an adult, rephrasing when misunderstood.
- (C) promising something, taking turns in conversation.
- (D) taking turns in conversation, rephrasing when misunderstood.

45. Read the following assertions about the term *genre* and then choose the right alternative.

- I. It should be regarded as the final product of the interaction between teachers and students.
- II. It should be regarded as a social process, not a product – a process that describes, narrates, explains, instructs, and argues.
- III. Structure and grammar should be regarded as two of its aspects.

The correct assertion(s) is(are)

- (A) I, only.
- (B) II, only.
- (C) I and II, only.
- (D) II and III, only.

Read the incomplete paragraph below to answer questions 46 to 48.

Texts can be classified and organized in a multitude of ways: everyday, formal, entertaining, informational. Traditionally, different types of texts _____ have been identified according to established conventions: Shakespeare and Dickens are 'literary', a scientific procedure and a computer manual are 'factual', and *The Simpsons* and *The Colbert Report* are 'media' texts. Media texts – any texts, whether literary or factual, that are used in channels of mass communication such as print, broadcasting, cable, film, and video – are problematic to classify for a range of reasons, not least of which is that _____. For example, much is made of the impact on spelling and syntax of SMS and emails.

KRESS, Gunther, *Genre, Text, Grammar*, 2005.

46. Since Shakespeare and Dickens are “literary”, Anne Frank’s *Diary of a Young Girl* can be classified as

- I. factual, because it recounts actual facts of her life.
- II. instructive, because it was written to alert the world against the dangers of Nazism.
- III. a mass media text, because it has become widely read and influential. There are, for instance, movies based on her diary.

The correct assertion(s) is(are)

- (A) I, only.
- (B) II, only.
- (C) II and III, only.
- (D) I and III, only.

47. Choose one alternative to fill in the blank space of the sentence below.

Traditionally, different types of texts _____ according to established conventions.

- (A) are identified
- (B) were identified
- (C) have been identified
- (D) had been identified

48. Consider Kress’s text as a whole and choose one alternative to fill in the blank space of the sentence below.

Media texts are problematic to classify for a range of reasons, not least of which is that _____.

- (A) these modalities are too new to be studied
- (B) the modalities are changing and developing literally before our eyes
- (C) researchers have biased views regarding these modalities
- (D) the modalities are too complex

Read the incomplete text below to answer questions 49 and 50.

One of the most enduring of the problems that beset the teacher of English in schools is what to do in the name of Knowledge about Language (KAL), where the term refers to _____ area of overt teaching about language, including grammar. In my school, the English curriculum does not involve separate lessons devoted to different aspects of the total English programme. Instead, the programme should focus for a week or more on a particular text, such as a novel or a play, which was to give “integration” to the total programme. KAL was intended to arise as an aspect of engagement with something else (normally a text and its themes), and, to me, it seemed that teaching about language was therefore largely conceived as an addendum to another enterprise, which was by implication held to be far more important.

CHRISTIE, F. *Revising Some Old Themes*, 2005.

49. The text above

- (A) presents the opinion of a biased teacher who does not agree with the English programme adopted by her school.
- (B) presents the impartial opinion of a teacher who agrees with the English programme adopted by her school.
- (C) presents the opinion of a caring teacher who is concerned with the effectiveness of the English programme adopted by her school.
- (D) presents the candid opinion of a teacher who is not concerned about the way grammar is taught in her school.

50. Choose one alternative to fill in the blank space of the sentence below.

One of the most enduring of the problems that beset the teacher of English in schools is what to do in the name of Knowledge about Language (KAL), where the term refers to _____ area of overt teaching about language, including grammar.

- (A) that exclusive
- (B) a specific
- (C) such an
- (D) any