



MINISTÉRIO DA DEFESA
EXÉRCITO BRASILEIRO
COLÉGIO MILITAR DE CURITIBA

TESTE ESCRITO DA SELEÇÃO ESPECIAL PARA O ESTÁGIO DE SERVIÇO TÉCNICO

ESPECIALIDADE:

MAGISTÉRIO PORTUGUÊS/INGLÊS

DATA:

DE NOVEMBRO 21

INÍCIO DO TESTE:

07:00h

⇐ CONFIRMA

TÉRMINO DO TESTE:

11:30h

⇐ CONFIRMA

RECOMENDAÇÕES AO CANDIDATO:

1. O tempo de duração do teste é de 3 (três) horas, no qual, além de resolver os itens do CADERNO DE QUESTÕES, o candidato deverá preencher a FOLHA-RESPOSTA.
2. O Preenchimento da FOLHA-RESPOSTA deverá ser realizado com CANETA AZUL OU PRETA, sendo proibido o uso de corretivo.
3. A rasura ou o preenchimento incorreto da folha-resposta ocasionará a anulação do item respectivo onde o candidato incorreu em erro.
4. O candidato deverá marcar na folha-resposta a opção julgada por ele correta conforme o exemplo abaixo:

A	B	C	D
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5. NÃO haverá substituição de FOLHA-RESPOSTA.
6. Ao final do tempo de duração da prova o candidato poderá se retirar do local de realização da mesma somente após entregar o CADERNO DE QUESTÕES e a FOLHA-RESPOSTA corretamente preenchido e assinado que deverá ser entregue ao fiscal de prova.
7. CONFIRA e VERIFIQUE se todas as páginas estão corretamente impressas. Esta prova compõe-se de 40 ITENS.
8. A saída da sala somente será permitida após transcorridos 60 minutos do início da prova.

NOME DO CANDIDATO: _____

IDENTIDADE DO CANDIDATO: _____

Assinatura do Candidato

ESCOLHA A ÚNICA RESPOSTA CERTA, ASSINALANDO-A COM UM "X" NOS PARÊNTESES À ESQUERDA.

1. Which phrasal verb correctly fill in the blanks?

- I _____ Chemistry because I didn't like it.

- (A) Brought up
- (B) **Gave up**
- (C) Looked after
- (D) Kept on

2. Choose the sentence that is grammatically correct?

- (A) **The police were checking everybody's papers.**
- (B) The boy hit the car because he couldn't control the steering.
- (C) "Short" is the contrary of "tall".
- (D) The security guards are controlling everybody documents.

3. What kind of thing might you get on with?

- (A) a rock
- (B) **a person**
- (C) your responsibilities
- (D) your friend's anniversary

4. Decide which option illustrates something that is forbidden, according the modals:

- (A) You might have told me Frances was ill.
- (B) **People really musted work hard in those days.**
- (C) I think you ought to see a lawyer.
- (D) We really must tidy up the garden.

5. Choose the sentence that is best completed with the adverb alternately.

- (A) We spend _____ weekends at our country cottage.
- (B) **I'm _____ happy and depressed.**
- (C) We need to find an _____ date for the meeting.
- (D) You could go by air, or _____ you could drive there.

6. Which sentence is correctly completed with the adjective friendly.

- (A) I don't think our _____ will survive what is coming.
- (B) Sleep was not her _____ during the day.
- (C) This time, my sweet little _____ will assist me!
- (D) No problem," he answered in a _____ voice.

7. Choose the option in which the request suggest "distance" from the immediate present reality.

- (A) We are sure you can be at our meeting tomorrow.
- (B) Maria may have forgotten her dental appointment.
- (C) Carmen loves her job, but she isn't well paid.
- (D) I wonder if you were free tonight.

► According to Capel and Sharp (2014, p. 159)

8. Match the two halves of each sentence then mark the correct option.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| (A) you get cavities ... | (1) I might let people interact with the animals more. |
| (B) If I owned a zoo, ... | (2) You turn off the main equipment. |
| (C) If I had more time, ... | (3) they usually have a coffee. |
| (D) If you push the red button, ... | (4) I would spend it with my kids. |

(A) A-4; B-2; C-3; D-1.

(B) A-1; B-2; C-4; D-3.

(C) A-4; B-1; C-4; D-2.

(D) A-2; B-3; C-1; D-4.

9. Some sentences below show mistakes that students have made when using conditionals with unless. Choose the correct sentence.

- (A) I am going to work in the garden this afternoon unless it rains.
- (B) Unless you leave now, you will not reach there in time.
- (C) We will go to the beach unless we are too tired.
- (D) Unless I were rich, I would spend all my time traveling.

10. Mark the assertive that presents the adverb in its incorrect position.

- (A) It will probably rain this evening.
- (B) I stupidly forgot my keys.
- (C) Yesterday morning something very strange happened.
- (D) She gets often headaches.

11. Consider the following assertive regarding adverbs and adjectives

- () In the clause "Take it easy!". **Easy** is an adverb.
- () In the clause "He plays fair". **Fair** is an adjective.
- () In the clause "Cyanide is a deadly poison". **Deadly** is an adjective.
- () In the clause "The plane goes direct from London to Houston without stopping". **Direct** is an adverb.

- (A) F, T, T, F
- (B) F, T, F, F
- (C) T, F, T, T
- (D) T, F, T, F

12. Considering that when we have several adjectives coming before a noun in a clause, mark the sentence that follows a correct order of the adjectives.

- (A) A modern, big, brick house.
- (B) A lovely, long, cool drink.
- (C) The glass round table.
- (D) An ancient, tall oak-tree.

13. Consider the following adverbs of manner. Fill in the blanks and mark the correct answer.

QUICKLY WELL	HAPPILY MADLY
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- She is dancing _____ after the good news.
- He is _____ in love with her.
- I don't remember her very _____.
- We'll have to think _____.

- (A) happily, madly, well, quickly.
- (B) quickly, well, badly, madly.
- (C) madly, happily, quickly, well.
- (D) happily, quickly, well, madly.

14. Use the correct form of the passive voice to complete the following sentences

- The furniture _____ up for firewood.
- These houses _____ in 2016 but in 2015.
- Dutch _____ mainly _____ in Netherlands.
- The detective said this is a hard case and it _____ by tomorrow.

(A) were broken, weren't painted, was spoke, will be solve

(B) were broken, wasn't painted, is spoke, won't be solved

(C) was broken, weren't painted, is spoken, won't be solved

(D) was broken, wasn't invented, is speaked, won't be solve

15. Mark (C) if the sentence is CORRECT and (I) if the sentence is INCORRECT:

- () We need more of time.
- () He's more of a fool than I thought.
- () Could I have some more of pie ?
- () Could I have some more of that smoked fish ?

(A) C, C, I, I

(B) C, C, C, I

(C) I, C, I, C

(D) I, C, C, I,

16. Fill in the blanks to make the clauses complete.

- Captain Miller's family _____ (praying) for his father's safe return home.
- Captain Miller's soldiers _____ (run) as fast as possible.
- Captain Miller's Company _____ (fight) against Germany Army in France now.
- General Marshall and General Kieran, Cap Miller's Commanding Officers, _____ (order) his troops to advance on enemy lines every day.

(A) is praying, is running, is fighting, are ordering

(B) are praing, are running, are fighting, are ordering

(C) is praying, are running, is fighting, are ordering

(D) are praying, is running, are fighting, is ordering

17. Considering the statements, mark (T) for TRUE sentence and (F) for False sentence.

() We normally use the Present Perfect when we are thinking about past events associated to their present results.

() The basic meaning of the Past Perfect is related to an action that is earlier than another one in the past.

() Progressive forms are used especially when we want to suggest a connection between a past event and the present.

() Progressive forms are not used for temporary actions or situations.

(A) F, T, F, F

(B) T, T, T, F

(C) F, F, T, T

(D) T, T, F, F

18. Regarding the sentences in the Future tense, mark T (True) and F (False).

() We can use the future perfect to say that something will be completed by a certain time.

() Will can be used to express our intentions and attitudes towards other people whereas Shall express a possibility in the future.

() Shall and will are only used to give and ask for information about the future.

() We can use will to make a kind of prediction about the present.

(A) T, F, F, T

(B) T, F, T, F

(C) F, F, T, F

(D) T, F, F, T

19. Regarding the use of modal verbs, mark the correct answer.

(A) "Martha ought to be here soon". In this sentence, "ought to" indicates certainty.

(B) "I can go swimming at the club after I finish my homework". In this sentence, "can" indicates strong obligation.

(C) "Students must not use the staff car park". In this sentence, "must" indicates prohibition.

(D) "Could" indicates habitual possibility in the sentence "They could arrive anytime".

20. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition

- The class starts _____ seven o'clock _____ Colégio Militar de Curitiba.
- Independence Day is going to be celebrated _____ September 7th
- I'll see you again _____ a month's time.
- I work best _____ the mornings.

- (A) at/at - in - at - at
 (B) on/at - on - in - on
 (C) at/on - on - at - at
 (D) at/at - on - in - in

21. Regarding the "Second Conditional", mark (C) if the sentence is Correct and (I) if the sentence is Incorrect.

- () If I knew her name, I would tell you.
- () I could send you a message if I have your Whatsapp number.
- () What would you do if you lost your job?
- () It would be nice if you helped me a bit with the housework.

- (A) I, C, I, I
 (B) C, I, C, I
 (C) I, I, C, I
 (D) C, I, C, C

22. Mark the sentence that is correct regarding to the "First Conditional".

- (A) If I become your boyfriend, I'll be the best boyfriend you ever had.
- (B) If the boss were to come in now, we'd be in real trouble.
- (C) If you heat the water at 100° C, it boils.
- (D) I would be in a famous singer if I had the opportunity.

23. According to Michael Swan (1995) "Some verbs and preposition/particles are regularly used together [...] These combinations are rather like two-word verbs. They are often called 'phrasal verbs' in grammars. Regarding the author's assertive, fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrasal verb

at after	down	off into
-------------	------	-------------

- Allan walked _____ the road without looking _____ anybody.
- "We had to pull _____ the meeting till Tuesday".
- "Could you look _____ my pets while I am out?"
- The train drew _____ the platform.

- (A) Into - off - at - down - off
 (B) Off - down - into - after - at
 (C) down - at - off - after - into
 (D) into - off - at - down - after

24. Match the idiomatic expression to its meaning:

1. Extremely old	() burning desire.
2. Very interested in something.	() To hit the nail on the head.
3. Raining heavily.	() To eat like a horse.
4. To find exactly the right answer.	() as old as the hills.
5. To always eat a lot of food.	() raining cats and dogs.

- (A) 2, 3, 1, 5, 4
 (B) 2, 5, 4, 1, 3
 (C) 2, 4, 5, 1, 3
 (D) 2, 4, 1, 5, 3

25. Choose the correct alternative:

- (A) I met that woman three years before.
 (B) She has two very alike daughters.
 (C) I'll take all two shirts.
 (D) He's like his brother.

26. The verb in which the – ED ending is pronounced /Id/ is:

- (A) Clothed
- (B) Used
- (C) Watched
- (D) Ended

27. Fill in the gaps with the correct adjective form:

- My nephew was _____ by the clown.
- It's so _____ September 7th
- This movie is so _____.
- This Maths problem is too _____.

(A) amused - frustrated - bored - confusing

(B) amused - frustrating - boring - confusing

(C) amusing - frustrating - bored - confused

(D) amusing - frustrated - boring - confused

28. Fill in the correct form: Gerund or Infinitive.

- Do you expect me _____ it to you a second time?
- I can imagine lots of people not _____ him very much.
- It doesn't take that much time _____ your room properly.
- I don't recommend _____ through the city centre during rush hour. There's too much traffic. _____ in this hotel.

(A) Explaining - to like - tidying - to drive

(B) To explain - liking - to tidy - driving

(C) Explaining - to like - to tidy - driving

(D) To explain - liking - tidying - to drive

29. Complete the sentences with the correct form.

- *Avatar* is probably _____ (bad) film I've seen!
- What is _____ (wet) month of the year in Curitiba?
- I think *Men in Black 1* was _____ (funny) than *Men in Black 3*.
- Marco is _____ (nice) person that I know.

- (A) worse - the most wet - more funny- the nicest
(B) **worst - the wettest - funnier - the nicest**
(C) worse - the wettest - more funny - nicer
(D) worst - the most wet - funnier - nicer

30. Which alternative best completes the sentences below? (* means no article)

- Have you got _____ shampoo for dry hair?
- You've been _____ great help.
- _____ Life is complicated.

- (A) a - a - *
(B) the - a - the
(C) the - a - *
(D) the - * - a

Methodology

According to Brown (2001) Style is a term that refers to consistent and rather enduring tendencies or preferences within an individual. Styles are those general characteristics of intellectual functioning (and personality type, as well) that pertain to you as an individual."

31. Which statement is correct according to Brown ?

- (A) A teacher should establish every students' purposes and goals for teaching effectively.
(B) The author believes that a set of exercises should be done repeatedly to improve students' Comprehension.
(C) The discussion about what methods and their effectiveness should not guide teachers to adopt the most appropriated method for their students.
(D) **Teacher have to understand that cognitive styles are specifically approaches related to an educational context.**

According to Brown (2001) "If all learners were intrinsically motivated to perform all classroom tasks, we might not even need teachers! But you can perform a great service to learners and to the overall learning process by first considering carefully the intrinsic motives of your students and then by designing classroom tasks that feed into those intrinsic drives. Classroom techniques have a much greater chance for success if they are self-rewarding in the perception of the learner. The learners perform the task because it is fun, interesting, useful, or challenging, and not because they anticipate some cognitive or affective rewards from the teacher."

32. By this paragraph the author:

- (A) Suggests teachers should comprehend how students think and wish.
- (B) Says it is not necessary for teachers to try to motivate students.
- (C) States that teachers don't have to focus on students behaviors.
- (D) Intrinsic and external motivation are unnecessary topics on teaching.

33. Choose the alternative in which the **SOCIOAFFECTIVE PRINCIPLES** are presented, according to Brown's proposed approach to the language teaching principles

- (A) the native language effect – interlanguage – communicative competence.
- (B) meaningful learning – self-confidence – anxiety – intrinsic motivation.
- (C) Self-esteem – inhibition– risk-taking – empathy
- (D) interlanguage – extroversion – the anticipation of reward - strategic investment.

34. Choose the alternative in which the definition of **METHOD** is according to Brown's explanation on the differences among methodology, approach, method, curriculum/syllabus and technique.

- (A) Method is related to any of a wide variety of exercises, activities, or tasks used in the language classroom for realizing lesson objectives.
- (B) Method is related to theoretically well-informed positions and beliefs about the nature of language, the nature of language learning, and the applicability of both to pedagogical settings.
- (C) Method is related to pedagogical practices in general (including theoretical, underpinnings and related research). Whatever considerations are involved in "how to teach" are methods.
- (D) Method is related to a generalized set of classroom specifications for accomplishing linguistic objectives. They tend to be concerned primarily with teacher and student roles and behaviors and secondarily with such features as linguistic and subject-matter objectives, sequencing and materials.

35. On Chapter 9 "Techniques, Textbooks, and Technology", Brown (2001) presents some relevant observations regarding Technology in the Language Classroom. Based on these author's remarks, mark the incorrect assertive:

- (A) Technology may have first entered the language classroom in the 1950s and 1960s in the form of the *language laboratory*.
- (B) Technology in the Language classroom has been an important tool in aiding student's learning English as a Foreign Language.
- (C) Computer Technology is the only technology applicable in the language classroom.
- (D) The advent of language labs brought promises of great breakthroughs in language teaching.

36. Social distance is a concept that emerged as an affective construct to give explanatory power to the place of culture learning in Second Language learning and it refers to the cognitive and affective proximity of two cultures that come into contact within an individual (Brown, 2000, p. 185). According to John Shumann (1976 In. Brown, 2000, p. 185) Social distance consists of 05 (five) parameters. Mark the assertive that contains these parameters: (Brown, 2000, p. 185)

- (A) Liberty, Individualism, Disruption, Incongruence, Uncertainty Avoidance
- (B) Domination, Individualism, Disruption, Power Distance, Permanence
- (C) Dominance, Integration, Cohesiveness, Congruence, Permanence**
- (D) Domination, Segregation, Cohesiveness, Congruence, Imperialism

37. Brown (2001) defines a "format" of a lesson plan. According to the elements presented by the author, match the element to its applicability:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Goal(s) | () what you want to students to gain from the lesson |
| 2. Objectives | () set of guidelines (e.g. warm up, set of activities, closure) |
| 3. Material and Equipment | () what you need to take with you (e.g. handouts) |
| 4. Procedures | () extensions of class room activities |
| 5. Evaluation | () determines whether your objectives have been accomplished |
| 6. Extra-class work | () serves as a unifying theme |

- (A) 2, 4, 6, 3, 5, 1
- (B) 4, 2, 3, 6, 1, 5
- (C) 4, 2, 5, 1, 3, 6
- (D) 2, 4, 3, 6, 5, 1**

38. According to Brown (2001) "We have already observed that left and right-brain dominance is potentially significant issue in developing a theory of second language acquisition ", there are 03 (three) classic characteristic of a person with right-brain dominance, and they are as follow

- (A) Favor logical problem solving - frequently uses metaphors – more free with feelings
- (B) Favor logical problem solving - frequently uses metaphors – controls feelings
- (C) Favor intuitive problem solving, frequently uses metaphors – more free with feelings**
- (D) Favor intuitive problem solving - frequently uses metaphors, controls feelings

39. According to Brown (2001), "there many kinds of tests each with a specific purpose, a particular criterion to be measured". With that knowledge in hand, match the kind of test with its applicability:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Proficiency tests | () general ability to learn a Foreign Language |
| 2. Diagnostic tests | () level a student in a school / course |
| 3. Placement tests | () particular aspect of a language (e.g. information on student) |
| 4. Achievement tests | () global competence in a language (e.g. TOEFL) |
| 5. Aptitude tests | () related directly to classroom lessons |

(A) 3, 2, 1, 4, 5

(B) 5, 1, 2, 3, 4

(C) 3, 5, 1, 4, 2

(D) 5, 3, 2, 1, 4

40. According to Brown (2000) Michael Canale (1983) has carried the seminal work on defining communicative competence. In "Principles of Language Learning and Teaching", H. Douglas Brown presents 04 (four) different components or subcategories (competences) that make up the construct of of communicative competence. Mark the assertive that contains these competences

(A) Grammatical, Discourse, Sociolinguistic, Strategic

(B) Representational, Strategic, Structural, Genetic

(C) Kinesics, Discourse, Affective, Genetic

(D) Cognitive/academic, Sociolinguistic, Genetic, Grammatical



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COLÉGIO MILITAR DE CURITIBA

TESTE ESCRITO DA SELEÇÃO ESPECIAL PARA O ESTÁGIO DE SERVIÇO TÉCNICO 2021

ESPECIALIDADE: MAGISTÉRIO INGLÊS

GABARITO

Item	Alternativas			
1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D
16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D


ANULADA →

ANULADA →

Item	Alternativas			
21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D
26	A	B	C	D
27	A	B	C	D
28	A	B	C	D
29	A	B	C	D
30	A	B	C	D
31	A	B	C	D
32	A	B	C	D
33	A	B	C	D
34	A	B	C	D
35	A	B	C	D
36	A	B	C	D
37	A	B	C	D
38	A	B	C	D
39	A	B	C	D
40	A	B	C	D

Curitiba, 05 de outubro de 2021.


RUDNEY FERREIRA DANTAS – Cap QCO
Presidente da Banca


MARCELA BRAGA RODRIGUES DE LEMOS – 1º Ten OTT
Membro da Banca


DÉBORAH CORADASSI - 2º Ten OTT
Membro da Banca