

**ATENÇÃO: Verifique se esta é a sua opção de Língua Estrangeira.**

## LÍNGUA INGLESA

**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer questions 46 to 52 according to the information in text 1.**

### TEXT 1

01 This book tells the story of IBM's conscious  
02 involvement – directly and through its subsidiaries –  
03 in the Holocaust, as well as its involvement in the  
04 Nazi war machine that murdered millions throughout  
05 Europe.

06 Mankind barely noticed when the concept of  
07 *massively organized information* quietly emerged to  
08 become a means of social control, a weapon of war,  
09 and a roadmap for group destruction. The unique  
10 igniting event was the most fateful day of the last  
11 century, January 30, 1933, the day Adolf Hitler came  
12 to power. Hitler and his hatred of the Jews was the  
13 ironic driving force behind this intellectual turning  
14 point. But his quest was greatly enhanced and  
15 energized by the ingenuity and craving for profit of a  
16 single American company and its legendary,  
17 autocratic chairman. That company was International  
18 Business Machines, and its chairman was Thomas  
19 J. Watson.

20 *Der Führer's* obsession with Jewish destruction  
21 was hardly original. There had been czars and tyrants  
22 before him. But for the first time in history, an anti-  
23 Semite had automation on his side. Hitler didn't do it  
24 alone. He had help.

IBM and the Holocaust, Edwin Black, 2001.

**46)** Black's book deals with

- A) the day Hitler came to power.
- B) IBM's alliance with Nazi Germany.
- C) Hitler's despicable obsessions.
- D) The survivors of the Holocaust.
- E) Thomas Watson's importance for IBM.

- 47) According to the text, the role played by massively organized information in Nazi Germany
- A) was cleverly hidden from public knowledge.
  - B) enabled Hitler to cover those he considered his enemies.
  - C) destroyed hidden weapons belonging to enemy armies.
  - D) was greatly enhanced by Hitler's fascination with it.
  - E) permitted Hitler to control attacks by enemy forces.

- 48) According to the text, Adolf Hitler stands apart from other tyrants in history because he
- A) had the help of technology.
  - B) commanded elite troupes.
  - C) was not a czar.
  - D) was anti-Semite.
  - E) craved for power.

- 49) If Adolf Hitler had not had outside assistance he \_\_\_\_\_ been able to achieve the staggering numbers of the Holocaust.
- A) would have
  - B) would had
  - C) wouldn't have
  - D) won't have
  - E) could have

- 50) The adverb "massively" in the expression "*massively organized information*" (line 07) could be substituted, without any change in meaning, by
- A) tightly.
  - B) hugely.
  - C) thickly.
  - D) loosely.
  - E) carefully.

- 51) The word "ingenuity" (line 15) can be translated as
- A) engenhosidade.
  - B) inocência.
  - C) ambição.
  - D) desejo.
  - E) ingenuidade.

- 52) Conforme o emprego nesse texto, todas as palavras abaixo pertencem à mesma categoria gramatical, **EXCETO**
- A) fateful (linha 10).
  - B) igniting (linha 10).
  - C) intellectual (linha 13).
  - D) craving (linha 15).
  - E) autocratic (linha 17).

**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer questions 53 to 59 according to the information in text 2.**

**TEXT 2**

01 We are subject to the law of habit, in consequence  
02 of the fact that we have bodies. The plasticity of the  
03 living matter of our nervous system, in short, is the  
04 reason why we do a thing with difficulty the first time,  
05 but soon do it more and more easily and, finally, with  
06 sufficient practice, do it semi-mechanically, or with  
07 hardly any consciousness at all. Our nervous systems  
08 have *grown* to the way in which they have been  
09 exercised, just as a sheet of paper or a coat, once  
10 creased or folded, tends to fall forever afterward into  
11 the same identical folds.

12 Habit is thus a second nature as it regards its  
13 importance in adult life; for the acquired habits of our  
14 training have by that time inhibited or strangled most  
15 of the natural impulsive tendencies which were  
16 originally there. Nine hundred and ninety-nine  
17 thousandths of our activity is purely automatic and  
18 habitual, from our rising in the morning to our lying  
19 down each night. Our dressing and undressing, our  
20 eating and drinking, our greetings and partings, our  
21 hat-raising and giving way for ladies to precede are  
22 things of a type so fixed by repetition as almost to be  
23 classed as reflex actions.

*Habit or Education*, William James, 1971.

- 53) The main idea of text two is that
- A) we should carefully decide about habits such as eating and drinking.
  - B) we should be conscious about the habits we develop from childhood.
  - C) most of our actions are conducted by habit alone.
  - D) the difficulty to do things is normal to all living beings.
  - E) everyone should be able to classify their reflex actions.

54) The author suggests that

- A) one can compare all living matter with things like paper or clothes for they respond to actions in similar ways.
  - B) human habits can be compared to the folds on paper or fabric which always repeat themselves.
  - C) humans tend to always fall in the same places if they don't exercise or practice certain habits.
  - D) reflex actions in objects differ considerably between people and things.
  - E) creases or folds affect the brain like they are bad for paper or clothes.
- 

55) The dictionary definition that best fits the meaning the word "subject" (line 01) has in the text is

- A) an idea, problem or situation that you discuss or write about.
  - B) the person, place or thing that does what the verb describes.
  - C) a person or animal that is used for testing.
  - D) to make someone experience something unpleasant.
  - E) under the authority and control of someone or something.
- 

56) The pronoun "it" (line 05) refers to

- A) plasticity.
- B) system.
- C) reason.
- D) thing.
- E) time.

57) The expression "hardly any" (line 07) means

- A) almost none.
  - B) some.
  - C) a little.
  - D) a reasonable amount of.
  - E) a lot of.
- 

58) A tradução adequada para a expressão "as it regards" (linha 12) é

- A) apesar de tudo.
  - B) olhando-se para.
  - C) quando se observa.
  - D) no que diz respeito a.
  - E) em consideração a.
- 

59) The term "for" (line 13) can be replaced, without a change in meaning, by

- A) therefore.
  - B) however.
  - C) in order to.
  - D) although.
  - E) because.
- 

60) The pair of words that **CANNOT** be considered opposites is

- A) rise – lie down.
- B) dressing – undressing.
- C) greeting – parting.
- D) eating – drinking.
- E) beforehand – afterward.