



SERVIÇO PÚBLICO FEDERAL
INSTITUTO FEDERAL DE EDUCAÇÃO, CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA DE PERNAMBUCO
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PROVA ESCRITA

Linguagens, Códigos e suas Tecnologias - (326)

Disciplina : LÍNGUA INGLESA

INFORMAÇÕES AO CANDIDATO

Você está recebendo:

- um Caderno de Provas;
- um Cartão-Resposta.

CADERNO DE PROVA

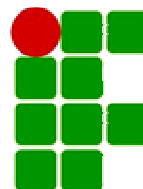
O Caderno de Provas contém 40 (quarenta) questões objetivas, sendo 10 (dez) de Conhecimentos Pedagógicos e 30 (trinta) de Conhecimentos Específicos, numeradas de 01 a 40 e apresentadas no formato de múltipla escolha. Cada questão possui cinco alternativas, das quais **apenas uma** corresponde à resposta solicitada. Verifique se o seu caderno está completo.

CARTÃO-RESPOSTA

Na parte superior do Cartão-Resposta, estão impressos: o nome do candidato, o seu número de inscrição e do documento de identidade. Confira seus dados. Qualquer irregularidade, comunique ao fiscal. Leia, atentamente, as instruções de preenchimento contidas no Cartão-Resposta. Em hipótese alguma, dobre, amasse ou rasure o Cartão-Resposta. Não marque mais de uma resposta para a mesma questão, pois, se assim proceder, esta será anulada. O Cartão-Resposta não poderá ser substituído.

OBSERVAÇÕES:

1. Não caberá aos fiscais dirimir quaisquer dúvidas sobre o conteúdo da Prova Escrita.
2. A Prova Escrita tem duração de até 03 (três) horas. Por razões de segurança do concurso, o candidato só poderá deixar o recinto da prova após, no mínimo, uma hora do seu início.
3. Os 03 (três) últimos candidatos deverão permanecer na sala de prova até que todos tenham terminado, podendo dela retirar-se concomitantemente.
4. O Caderno de Provas e o Cartão-Resposta deverão ser devolvidos ao fiscal da sala.



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CONHECIMENTO PEDAGÓGICO

1. “A Pedagogia Renovada agrupa correntes que advogam a renovação escolar, apoiando-se à Pedagogia Tradicional”(LIBÂNEO, 2005). É característica desse movimento:

- a) Ação de agentes externos na formação discente.
- b) Predomínio da palavra do professor.
- c) Transmissão do saber constituído.
- d) Valorização do objeto de conhecimento.
- e) Valorização da criança dotada de liberdade, iniciativa e interesses próprios.

2. As tendências pedagógicas originam-se de movimentos sociais e filosóficos, num dado momento histórico, e acabam por propiciar a união das práticas didático-pedagógicas com os desejos e aspirações da sociedade de forma a favorecer o conhecimento, sem, contudo, querer ser uma verdade única e absoluta. Seu conhecimento se reveste de especial importância para o professor que deseja construir sua prática. Em relação às diversas tendências pedagógicas, relacione a primeira coluna com a segunda.

- (1) Escola Tradicional () A escola é vista como instrumento de reprodução das condições sociais impostas pela organização capitalista.
- (2) Escola Nova () É mais valorizado o processo de aprendizagem e não diretamente o ensino.
- (3) Escola Libertadora () O ensino consiste no confronto entre os conhecimentos sistematizados com as experiências sócio-culturais e a vida concreta dos alunos.
- (4) Escola Crítica-Social () O trabalho escolar não se assenta, prioritariamente, nos conteúdos de ensino já sistematizados, ocorrem discussões e ações práticas sobre aspectos da realidade social imediata.
- (5) Escola Dualista () Transmissão da cultura geral, formação do raciocínio, treino da mente e da vontade.

A seqüência CORRETA de números, de cima para baixo, é:

- a) 3, 1, 5, 2, 4
- b) 5, 2, 4, 3, 1
- c) 3, 1, 4, 2, 5
- d) 3, 5, 2, 4, 1
- e) 4, 3, 2, 1, 5

3. Considerando que os diferentes tipos de relação existentes entre as disciplinas permitem adotar determinadas terminologias, a Interdisciplinaridade pode ser conceituada como:

- a) A confrontação de disciplinas que fazem emergir novos dados que se articulam entre si, oferecendo uma nova visão da realidade.
- b) A interação de duas ou mais disciplinas com transferências de informações entre elas, podendo originar um novo campo de conhecimento.
- c) A intercomunicação entre as disciplinas, tratando efetivamente de um tema/objetivo comum.
- d) A justaposição das disciplinas de forma somativa, de modo a acumular os conteúdos curriculares.
- e) A organização de conteúdos escolares em matérias independentes, sem vinculação de conhecimento.

4. “Currículo é um termo muitas vezes utilizado para se referir aos programas de conteúdos de cada disciplina” (Parâmetros Curriculares Nacionais). Currículo significa também

- a) discussões e elaborações de conteúdo.
- b) diversos contextos da Pedagogia.
- c) expressão de princípios e metas do projeto educativo.
- d) flexibilidade de conteúdos propostos.
- e) organização da matéria a ser estudada.

5. Segundo Vasconcelos, um dos pontos de maior ênfase para os professores, em escolas com problemas de gestão, é a falta de uma linha comum de atuação. Isso ocorre devido à ausência de um:

- a) Conselho escolar
- b) Compromisso da escola
- c) Planejamento estratégico
- d) Planejamento participativo
- e) Projeto político pedagógico

6. Assinale a alternativa que apresenta os elementos caracterizadores da avaliação escolar, numa perspectiva diagnóstica.
- Ferramenta de mensuração quantitativa e registro da trajetória escolar.
 - Instrumento disciplinador de condutas cognitivas e sociais no contexto da escola.
 - Instrumento de reconhecimento dos progressos e dificuldades e que auxilia nas decisões em relação às atividades didáticas.
 - Mecanismo de controle e registro do aproveitamento escolar do discente.
 - Verificações qualitativas, através da auto-avaliação, com o objetivo de identificar as situações de problemas na classe.
7. As informações obtidas por intermédio do Sistema Nacional de Avaliação da Educação Superior (SINAES) serão utilizadas pelas IES, para orientação da sua eficácia institucional e efetividade acadêmica e social. Nesse sentido, o principal objetivo do SINAES é
- a aprendizagem institucional.
 - a autonomia institucional.
 - a competitividade interinstitucional.
 - a comparatividade institucional.
 - o ranking interinstitucional.
8. Assinale a alternativa CORRETA com relação ao estabelecido na LDB nº 9394/96 para a Educação Profissional.
- A Difusão do conhecimento sistematizado como possibilidade de aperfeiçoamento profissional ocorre através do domínio da escrita e do cálculo.
 - A Educação Profissional deverá ser integrada às diferentes formas de educação, ao trabalho, à ciência e à tecnologia, de modo a permitir o desenvolvimento permanente das aptidões do educando para o ingresso na vida produtiva.
 - O aprimoramento da preparação básica para o trabalho e à cidadania, promovendo o desenvolvimento do espírito crítico criativo.
 - O desenvolvimento da cultura e do espírito criativo para desenvolver a autonomia intelectual e metodologias de avaliação.
 - O domínio de técnicas que permitam a progressão sistemática para o ensino científico em busca da autonomia intelectual.
9. De acordo com o art. 1º do Decreto nº 5840/2006, o Programa Nacional de Integração da Educação Profissional à Educação Básica, na modalidade de Educação de Jovens e Adultos - PROEJA poderá ser articulado ao
- Ensino Fundamental.
 - Ensino Médio.
 - Ensino Superior.
 - Ensino Fundamental ou ao Ensino Médio.
 - Ensino Fundamental, Médio e Superior.
10. A Pedagogia de Projetos se coloca como uma das expressões da concepção globalizada que permite aos alunos analisar os problemas, as situações e os acontecimentos dentro de um contexto e em sua totalidade, utilizando, para isso, os conhecimentos presentes nas disciplinas e sua experiência sócio-cultural. São características da perspectiva globalizante:
- Basear-se, fundamentalmente, nos problemas e atividades apresentadas nas unidades dos livros didáticos.
 - O conhecimento como acúmulo de fatos e informações isoladas.
 - O conhecimento como instrumento para compreensão e possível intervenção na realidade.
 - O professor como interventor no processo de aprendizagem dos alunos, criando situações problematizadoras, introduzindo novas informações.
 - Proposta de atividades abertas, dando possibilidade de os alunos estabelecerem suas próprias estratégias.

Estão CORRETAS, apenas:

- I, II e III
- I, II, IV e V
- II, III e IV
- II, IV e V
- III, IV e V

CONHECIMENTO ESPECÍFICO – 326

Read the text above and by using Reading Strategies, answer questions 11 to 15.

TEXT I: BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S MAXIM

"In this world nothing is certain but death and taxes." Benjamin Franklin, 1789.

At the end of the 19th century the question was how to tax commerce via the telegraph. At the end of the 20th century the question was how to tax commerce via the Internet.

It was not an idle question. Recent estimates suggest that business-to-business e-commerce have already reached \$1.3 trillion.

Needless to say, governments are concerned to make sure the anonymous and boundary-less nature of the Internet doesn't lead to a reduction in their tax income.

(English for Contests – Carlos Augusto, 2006)

11. The introductory quotation by Benjamin Franklin points out that death and taxes:

- a) are the only certainties in this world.
- b) prove the uncertainty of life in this world.
- c) may be the only certainties in this world.
- d) show that there is nothing certain in this world.
- e) represent uncertainties in our present life.

12. According to the text, a major concern to governments is how to:

- a) audit those companies which sell via the telegraph.
- b) exempt companies from paying taxes derived from e-commerce.
- c) impose levies on commercial transactions made through the Internet.
- d) increase taxation imposed on commerce via the telegraph.
- e) finance e-commerce via the Internet until it had reached \$ 1.3 trillion.

13. A reduction in governments' tax collection:

- a) has been studied and negotiated through the Internet.
- b) could be caused by the basic characteristics of the Internet.
- c) will represent a source of concern in a few years.
- d) would generate severe sanctions on e-commerce.
- e) would stabilize the commerce via the Internet.

14. Which of the statements below does not reflect the content of the text?

- a) Anonymity is one of the features of the Internet.
- b) \$ 1.3 trillion is a real figure concerning e-commerce in the future.
- c) The absence of frontiers is a reality in the Internet.
- d) Governments are worried about a decrease in tax-collection.
- e) In the 19th century, levies had not been created yet.

15. According to the text, taxing e-commerce is:

- a) an irrelevant worry.
- b) a future tax-exemption.
- c) Something avoidable, according to the government.
- d) a cause of concern.
- e) disregarded by governments.

By using the Scanning, read the text below and answer questions 16 to 19.

TEXT II: The Web also provides the opportunity for people to meet passively. By creating a Web page describing our interests, hobbies, free-time activities, and other descriptive information, we are publishing an “advertisement” for ourselves that can be read from anywhere in the world. Most important, the Web page can be seen by “Web search engines” – programs that cruise the Internet, locating the pages on which various descriptive terms appear. Creating a Web page is a means of identifying ourselves. We can state who we are (or think we are) and what we believe in. The Web page can be viewed from anywhere and located by a Web search engine. Most important, it is not subject to any editorial oversight or restrictions.

(Fluency and Information Technology – Lawrence Snyder)

16. The main idea of the text is:

- a) We can publish an advertisement of ourselves by creating a Web page.
- b) Everybody must create a descriptive Web page.
- c) by creating Web pages we can describe some terms.
- d) people can't meet one another with the help of the Web.
- e) the subject of any editorial oversight of restrictions should be a Web page.

17. Why is so important to describe our interests and free-time activities by creating a Web page?

- a) Because by doing this we are publishing an ad for us.
- b) Because we can be viewed by some programs.
- c) Because it's possible for us to locate various descriptive terms.
- d) Because we can state who we want to be in the world.
- e) Because it is not subject to any restrictions.

18. According to the text, “Web search engines” are NOT:

- a) programs that locate the pages on which various descriptive terms appear.
- b) a cruise that can identify ourselves by the use of some programs.
- c) the possibility of a Web page be viewed and located from anywhere.
- d) programs that cruise the Internet, locating various pages full of descriptive terms.
- e) programs that cruise the Internet locating various descriptive terms.

19. According to the text, the underlined pronoun “it” (in the end of the text) refers to:

- a) Web search engine.
- b) Subject
- c) Editorial oversight
- d) The Web page
- e) Restrictions

Read the following text and answer the questions 20 to 25.

TEXT III: Chemistry is the scientific study of interaction of substances called chemical substances that are constituted of atoms or the subatomic components that make up atoms: protons, electrons and neutrons. Atoms combine to produce ions, molecules or crystals. Chemistry can be called "the central science" because it connects the other natural sciences, such as astronomy, physics, material science, biology, and geology.

The genesis of chemistry can be traced to certain practices, known as alchemy, which had been practiced for several millennia in various parts of the world, particularly the Middle East.

The structure of objects we commonly use and the properties of the matter we commonly interact with, are a consequence of the properties of chemical substances and their interactions. For example, steel is harder than iron because its atoms are bound together in a more rigid crystalline lattice; wood burns or undergoes rapid oxidation because it can react spontaneously with oxygen in a chemical reaction above a certain temperature; sugar and salt dissolve in water because their molecular/ionic properties are such that dissolution is preferred under the ambient conditions.

The transformations that are studied in chemistry are a result of interaction either between different chemical substances or between matter and energy. Traditional chemistry involves study of interactions between substances in a chemistry laboratory using various forms of laboratory glassware.

(Wikipedia)

20. According to the first paragraph:

- a) Chemistry only connects non natural sciences, like astronomy and biology.
- b) Chemistry can be called the natural science because it connects all natural sciences.
- c) Chemistry can be the scientific study of protons and neutrons.
- d) The interaction of chemical substances is studied by Chemistry.
- e) When it is connected to other sciences, Chemistry can be called the central science.

21. In “*which had been practiced for several millennia...*” (2nd paragraph) the pronoun which refers to:

- a) the genesis of Chemistry
- b) known as
- c) several millennia
- d) various parts of the world
- e) alchemy

22. Which of the expressions below represent a nominal group?

- a) commonly interact
- b) sugar and salt dissolve
- c) are studied
- d) a chemical laboratory
- e) had been practiced

23. What can we find in almost all the third paragraph?

- a) Comparisons and explanations
- b) Questioning s
- c) Only exemplifications
- d) A lot of time expressions
- e) Doubtful results

24. According to the last paragraph:

- a) In chemistry, only traditional transformations are considered.
- b) Chemistry laboratories use various forms of interactions.
- c) Matter and energy interaction represent a transformation.
- d) Traditional chemistry cares about laboratory glassware.
- e) The study of interactions is studied by all chemical reactions.

25. On the third paragraph, the underlined word refers to:

- a) Chemical reaction
- b) Sugar and salt
- c) A certain temperature
- d) Ambient conditions
- e) Molecular/ionic properties

There are two types of pottery that I do. There is production pottery – mugs , tableware – the kinds of things that sell easily. These pay for my time to do the other work, which is more creative and satisfies my needs as an artist.

Read the sentences, then choose the best answer to the question or the best completion of the statement above.

26. The author of the passage implies that

- a) artists have a tendency to waste valuable time
- b) creativity and mass-production are incompatible
- c) most people do not appreciate good art
- d) pottery is not produced by creative artists
- e) most people appreciate good art, but don't buy it

The passages below are followed by questions on the vocabulary, style, and meaning of the passages. After reading each passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions for each of the passages in terms of the context within the passage.

The prevalence of positive or negative feelings about physique is a sign of which traits are valued and appreciated by a society or by the world community. Where there is conspicuous subordination of a social group on the basis of real or attributed (5) physical features, the members of a subordinated group may come to repudiate their own physical characteristics and in mixed populations even penalize those individuals who manifest the disapproved characteristics to the most marked degree. The concept of negritude in Africa is an example of a vigorous attempt to reassert the (10) primacy, for a given group, of its own physical type. We must recognize the rising demand for the kind of world in which people can enjoy the way they look, be proud of the way their parents looked, and look forward to the way their children will look.

(Margaret Mead, "Racial Differences and Cultural Attitudes";)

27. In its context, the word "attributed" (line 4) means most nearly
- a) praised.
 - b) wide-spread.
 - c) imagined.
 - d) ideal.
 - e) secondary.
28. In this passage "physique" (line 1) refers to all of the following, except to:
- a) style of dress.
 - b) height.
 - c) facial features.
 - d) degree of hairiness.
 - e) skin color.
29. The subject of "look forward" in line 13 is
- a) I.
 - b) we.
 - c) people.
 - d) minorities.
 - e) the world.
30. The "concept of negritude" (lines 8 and 9)
- a) refers to the subordination of a social group.
 - b) is a national political movement.
 - c) refers to people discriminating against their own race
 - d) occurs in mixed populations.
 - e) involves pride in black physical features.
31. Which of the following comes closest to expressing the author's opinion?
- a) How one looks is of no importance to anyone.
 - b) Slavery is the worst evil.
 - c) People with faults of their own should not criticize others.
 - d) We must learn to tolerate physical differences.
 - e) Some people like what other people hate.

32. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate active and passive verb forms (present simple, present continuous, past simple, past continuous, past perfect). This is based on the movie *Raiders of the Lost Ark*.
 Indiana _____ (steal) the idol from a temple, but it _____ (steal) from him by Belloq. Then, Indiana _____ (have) to run from the natives, who _____ (tell) to kill Indiana. While he _____ (run), he _____ (shout) "Start the plane!"

- a) stole, was stolen, had, had been told, was running, shouted.
- b) had stolen, stole, had, had been told, was running, had shouted.
- c) stolen, was stolen, had, had told, was, was shouting.
- d) had stolen, stole, had, had been telling, was running, shouting.
- e) stole, was stolen, had, had told, was running, shouted.

33. Later, Indiana _____ (ask) to find the Ark before the Nazis _____ (do). He _____ (go) to find Abner Ravenwood. He _____ (find) Ravenwood's daughter, Marion, in Mongolia. Marion _____ (attack) by Nazis, but with Indiana's help she _____ (survive).

- a) was asked, did, went, found, was attacked, survived.
- b) asked, do, went, found, is attacked, survived.
- c) asked, did, went, found, was attacked, surviving.
- d) was asked, gone, found, was attacked, survived
- e) was asked, did, went, find, was attacked, survived

34. Find the only correct option to fill in the text below.

Yesterday I _____ (do) not have much fun. I _____ (go) for a bike ride round three in the afternoon. Some guy _____ (come) up behind me and _____ (say), "I bet you twenty bucks I can beat you in a race." I _____ (say), "No way!" and we _____ (take) off.

I never _____ (see) the old lady crossing the street. She _____ (have) a cane and _____ (be) really slow. When I _____ (hit) her we both _____ (go) flying. I _____ (fly) about ten feet and _____ (land) on my face.

The guy I was racing _____ (know) I was hurt, but he _____ (ask) me for the twenty bucks anyway. I _____ (tell) him to go call an ambulance but he kept saying, "I _____ (win); I _____ (win)." Finally, I _____ (give) him the money and he _____ (go) and _____ (make) the call.

- a) did, went, came, said, said, took, saw, had, was, hit, went, flew, landed, knew, asked, told, won, won, gave, went, made
- b) did, gone, came, said, said, taken, seen, had, was, hit, went, flown, landed, known, asked, told, won, won, gave, went, made
- c) did, went, come, said, said, took, saw, had, was, hitted, went, flew, landed, knew, asked, told, won, won, given, went, made
- d) did, went, came, said, took, seen, had, hit, went, flew, landed, know, asked, told, won, won, gave, went, made
- e) did, went, came, said, said, took, saw, had, was, hit, went, flown, landed, knew, asked, told, win, win, gave, went, made.

35. The sentence "John wants to really do well on this exam" contains which of the following errors?

- a) dangling modifier
- b) squinting modifier
- c) split infinitive
- d) all of the above
- e) none of the above

For each question, choose the single best answer.

36. My best friend lives _____ Boretz Road.

- a) in
- b) on
- c) at
- d) above
- e) against

37. I'll be ready to leave ____ about twenty minutes.

- a) in
- b) on
- c) at
- d) behind
- e) in front of

38. Since he met his new girlfriend, Juan never seems to be _____ home

- a) on
- b) in
- c) at
- d) next
- e) above

39. I will wait _____ 6:30, but then I'm going home.

- a) from
- b) at
- c) until
- d) behind
- e) inside

40. What are the main ingredients _____ this casserole?

- a) about
- b) to
- c) of
- d) against
- e) out