

**CONCURSO PÚBLICO DE INGRESSO NO MAGISTÉRIO ESTADUAL – EDITAL N. 021/2012/SED
GABARITO OFICIAL**

CONHECIMENTOS GERAIS		QUESTÕES	CONHECIMENTOS ESPECÍFICOS	ALEMÃO	ARTES	BIOLOGIA	Ciências	E. D. FÍSICA	E. RELIGIOSO	ESPAANHOL	GEOGRAFIA	FILOSOFIA	FÍSICA	HISTÓRIA	INGLÊS	ITALIANO	L. PORTUGUESA	MATEMÁTICA	QUÍMICA	SOCIOLOGIA	ANOS INICIAIS
01	C	11		C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	A	D	C	B	C	D	A	D	A	B
02	A	12		B	B	C	C	D	X	B	D	B	B	D	D	D	C	B	A	D	D
03	B	13		D	C	C	A	A	C	D	C	D	A	D	A	D	X	D	X	C	X
04	B	14		C	A	B	D	B	B	A	A	C	D	A	C	A	A	D	X	A	C
05	D	15		A	D	D	B	B	A	C	D	A	B	C	B	C	D	A	C	C	B
06	C	16		A	C	A	C	D	A	B	B	A	C	B	B	C	D	B	X	C	B
07	C	17		D	A	B	C	C	D	A	C	D	C	X	C	B	B	C	A	D	A
08	A	18		B	C	D	A	A	C	C	A	C	B	C	A	B	A	A	D	C	B
09	D	19		C	X	X	X	D	B	B	D	B	A	B	D	D	D	B	C	C	C
10	B	20		A	A	D	A	B	A	D	C	B	D	A	C	C	C	B	A	A	D
		21		D	D	A	D	D	B	D	B	D	C	D	B	C	B	C	B	D	A
		22		B	A	B	A	C	A	C	B	A	B	B	D	A	A	D	X	D	C
		23		B	X	D	C	D	D	A	C	C	D	C	A	D	D	C	D	C	B
		24		D	B	A	X	A	B	A	D	A	A	X	C	B	A	A	A	A	C
		25		A	A	B	B	B	C	C	D	D	B	D	C	C	B	B	A	C	D
		26		C	C	C	A	D	C	B	A	C	C	B	D	A	D	B	D	C	D
		27		D	D	A	D	C	B	B	A	B	D	A	B	D	A	C	X	A	A
		28		B	C	D	D	A	X	D	C	D	A	C	D	B	C	D	C	D	B
		29		D	D	A	B	C	A	A	D	X	B	C	B	C	C	A	A	D	C
		30		C	A	B	C	A	D	B	B	D	A	B	C	A	B	X	D	C	A

X - ANULADA

Associação Catarinense das Fundações Educacionais – ACAFE
Concurso Público de Ingresso no Magistério Público Estadual
EDITAL Nº 21/2012/SED

PARECER DOS RECURSOS

CARGO: Professor de Inglês

QUESTÃO:

English, the Language of Globalization

By Stig Hjarvard - published in Nordicom Review (The text below has been slightly modified to better suit the exam)

1. Over the past two or three decades, English has come to occupy a singular position among languages. Previously only one among several dominant European languages, on a par with French or Spanish, it is today a *world language*, the language people use whenever they wish to communicate with others outside their own linguistic community. English has become the lingua franca of the global network: where the TCP/IP protocol secures technical communication between computers via the internet, English is the “protocol” for oral and written communication across national frontiers.

2. As English has moved toward paramouncy, the status of the other principal languages has changed. Even though they are spoken by more people today than ever before, they have been demoted, degraded in relation to English. Today, French, Spanish, Arabic, German and Russian more or less have the status of regional languages, national languages that can be used beyond their national frontiers. However, they are losing their currency as the language of international communication, formal and informal: both in political and commercial contexts and in intercultural exchanges, as bridges between people who cross cultural frontiers or who like to enrich their lives with media products from abroad.

3. Other languages have also been affected by the challenge English poses, tending to a greater or lesser degree to absorb English words, pronunciation, word order, and so forth. At the same time, a growing number of languages and dialects are in danger of extinction. Linguists count approximately 6,800 different languages in the world today. The languages differ widely in terms of the number of people who use them. The eleven most widely used languages encompass nearly half the population of the planet. While not the most widely spoken language, English was spoken by about 341 million people as their first language in 1999.

4. Some 417 languages are considered virtually extinct today; they are spoken by very few, elderly people. However, many more languages have experienced decline in various respects. The trend is no new phenomenon, nor can it be attributed exclusively to the spread of English. In fact, the trend can be traced back centuries, during which time European imperialism over most of the planet contributed to the dominance of a handful of languages at the expense of a number of local languages and dialects. *Linguistic imperialism* has frequently followed in the wake of economic and political imperialism.

5. Linguistic homogenization is not only a consequence of global imperial domination; the process of *nation-building* has also contributed. Frequently, the creation of nation states has involved the adoption of a single national language, whereupon education and cultural expressions in other dialects and languages within the national frontiers have ceased. Not infrequently, the use of subordinate languages and dialects has been forbidden or subject to political sanctions. Thus, globalization and the predominance of English at the expense of other languages is nothing new. It is rather a question of a radicalization and acceleration of a centuries-long trend, in which local varieties of languages die out and more universal varieties survive.

6. Some linguists and cultural historians speak of “linguistic genocide” and point accusing fingers at globalization. Rather than speaking of “extinction”, which connotes a natural and perhaps inevitable process, they use a term signifying “mass murder” to point out the societal and premeditated nature of the phenomenon.

7. ___ political struggle ___ the recognition ___ local and regional languages is part of a greater striving ___ cultural identity ___ recognition, and against the hegemony of the majority culture(s) of the nation-state. Viewed in this perspective, national linguistic cultures may be said to be under attack from without and within, which is very much in keeping with globalization theorists’ characterization of the processes being at once globalizing and localizing.

12) Why have other principal languages been demoted and degraded in relation to English according to the text (second paragraph)?

A ⇒ Because almost no one speaks these other languages outside the countries where they are the official languages.

B ⇒ Because nowadays the number of people speaking languages other than English has dropped significantly in relation to a few decades ago.

C ⇒ Because of lack of national pride.

D ⇒ **Because English has moved toward paramouncy.**

PARECER:

A alternativa “D” é a única opção correta para a questão “12”. Portanto, todas as demais alternativas estão incorretas, incluindo a alternativa “A”. Embora tendo perdido espaço significativo para a língua inglesa, as citadas línguas possuem influência regional e, por conseguinte, são utilizadas além de suas fronteiras nacionais de acordo com o texto.

DECISÃO DA BANCA ELABORADORA: Manter a questão e o gabarito

QUESTÃO:

14) According to the text (**third paragraph**) which is the incorrect alternative below?

- A ⇒ The numbers of speakers vary a great deal from language to language.
- B ⇒ There are currently around six thousand eight hundred languages on the planet.
- C ⇒ **More than half the world population is encompassed by only eleven languages.**
- D ⇒ The English language pronunciation has affected other languages.

PARECER:

A alternativa “C” é a única opção **incorreta** na questão “14”. As demais opções estão corretas de acordo com o texto, incluindo a alternativa “D”. Assim, conforme o enunciado dessa questão, somente a alternativa “C” pode ser selecionada.

DECISÃO DA BANCA ELABORADORA: Manter a questão e o gabarito

QUESTÃO:

16) Which of the alternatives below best replaces the expression “**in the wake of**” (**fourth paragraph**)?

- A ⇒ In the following of.
- B ⇒ **In the aftermath of.**
- C ⇒ In the result of.
- D ⇒ In the awake of.

PARECER:

Somente a alternativa “B” (**In the aftermath of**), na questão “16”, substitui corretamente a expressão “**in the wake of**”. As demais alternativas, incluindo as opções sugeridas (“C” e “D”) nos Recursos apresentados, estão gramaticalmente incorretas. Ademais, “**wake**” (enunciado) e “**awake**” (alternativa “D”) são palavras distintas.

DECISÃO DA BANCA ELABORADORA: Manter a questão e o gabarito

QUESTÃO:

20) In “**without or within**” (**seventh paragraph**) the word “**without**” could best be replaced by which of the following alternatives in italics?

- A ⇒ *Far* or within.
- B ⇒ *Inside* or within.
- C ⇒ ***Outside or within.***
- D ⇒ *Around* or within.

PARECER:

A troca de “**and**” (texto) por “**or**” (questão e alternativas) não prejudica absolutamente a escolha da opção correta, alternativa “C”, pois o foco da questão “20” está na palavra “**without**”, cujo significado não é alterado por conta da troca de “**and**” por “**or**”. Além disso, todas as quatro palavras (Far - Inside - **Outside** - Around) a serem consideradas como a única opção correta para a substituição da palavra “**without**” estão destacadas em itálico, conforme indicado no enunciado da referida questão.

DECISÃO DA BANCA ELABORADORA: Manter a questão e o gabarito

QUESTÃO:

24) Choose the following alternative in which the relative pronoun cannot be left out:

A ⇒ A color which I particularly like is green.

B ⇒ The girl who I met at the party yesterday likes art in general.

C ⇒ **The book was written especially for readers who like adventure.**

D ⇒ Peter is the student that I told you about.

PARECER:

A alternativa “C” é a única opção, na questão “24”, em que o pronome relativo **NÃO** pode ser retirado, conforme pede o enunciado dessa questão.

DECISÃO DA BANCA ELABORADORA: Manter a questão e o gabarito

QUESTÃO:

26) Which of the following alternatives of phrasal verbs can convey the same meaning depending on the context?

A ⇒ Break even and break down.

B ⇒ Put away and put up.

C ⇒ Take off and take on.

D ⇒ **Fill in and fill out.**

PARECER:

No contexto proposto pelo candidato(a): “**Brilliant Tips for Putting up a Grocery Business**”, “**put up**” não possui o mesmo significado de “**put away**” (isto é, “**guardar**”) e sim “**montar**”. Somente a alternativa “D”, na questão “26”, é a opção correta.

DECISÃO DA BANCA ELABORADORA: Manter a questão e o gabarito

QUESTÃO:

29) Which of the following constructions involving the phrasal verb “**switch on**” is not grammatically acceptable?

A ⇒ Switch it on.

B ⇒ **Switch on it.**

C ⇒ Switch the radio on.

D ⇒ Switch on the radio.

PARECER:

Quando o objeto direto de um “verbo frasal” de duas partes do tipo “separável” for um pronome, devemos inserir o pronome entre o verbo (“switch”) e a partícula (“on”). Na questão “29”, a

alternativa “B” é a opção incorreta, pois o pronome “it” não está posicionado corretamente. Portanto, a alternativa “B” é a opção a ser selecionada de acordo com o enunciado da questão.

DECISÃO DA BANCA ELABORADORA: Manter a questão e o gabarito
