



# ESTADO DE SANTA CATARINA

## SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DA EDUCAÇÃO

### Concurso Público de Ingresso no Magistério Público Estadual

EDITAL Nº 21/2012/SED

## INGLÊS

### CADERNO 01

#### INSTRUÇÕES GERAIS

Confira se a impressão do caderno de prova está legível e com todas as páginas impressas. Caso necessário solicite um novo caderno. Verifique se as informações impressas no cartão resposta estão corretas. Em caso de divergência, notifique imediatamente o fiscal.

O horário de realização da prova objetiva está assim definido:

- Das 13h às 16 horas – 1 disciplina.
- Das 13h às 17 horas – 2 disciplinas.
- Das 13h às 18 horas – 3 disciplinas.

Somente será permitida a sua retirada da sala depois de transcorridas duas (2) horas do início da prova. Os três últimos candidatos deverão permanecer em sala até que todos concluem a prova e possam sair juntos.

Será eliminado do concurso o candidato que, durante a realização das provas, for surpreendido portando aparelhos eletrônicos, tais como máquinas calculadoras, agendas eletrônicas ou similares, telefones celulares, smartphones, tablets, ipod, gravadores, mp3 ou similar, qualquer receptor ou transmissor de dados e mensagens, bip, agenda eletrônica, notebook, palmtop, pen-drive, receptor, walkman, máquina de calcular, máquina fotográfica, controle de alarme de carro etc., bem como relógio de qualquer espécie, óculos escuros, protetor auricular ou quaisquer acessórios de chapelaria, tais como chapéu, boné, gorro etc. Para a devida verificação desses casos serão utilizados detectores de metais para garantir a segurança, a lisura e a isonomia na realização da prova. Não será permitida, durante a realização das provas, a comunicação entre os candidatos nem a utilização de máquinas calculadoras e/ou similares, livros, anotações, réguas de cálculo, impressos ou qualquer outro material de consulta, inclusive códigos e/ou legislação. Portanto, deixe todo material guardado conforme orientação do fiscal.

#### ORIENTAÇÕES PARA PREENCHIMENTO DO CARTÃO RESPOSTA

Assine o cartão resposta e preencha as bolhas de acordo com as instruções, utilizando somente caneta esferográfica com tinta azul ou preta.

O cartão resposta não será substituído em caso de marcação errada ou rasura.

Na primeira coluna você deve responder as 10 questões de Conhecimentos Gerais. Nas demais colunas deverão ser respondidas as 20 questões de conhecimentos específicos correspondentes a(s) disciplina(s) que está inscrito. Para tanto, observe a informação impressa em cada coluna para preencher o cartão resposta corretamente.

Diante de qualquer dúvida você deve comunicar-se com o fiscal.

**Boa prova**



SUMÁRIO	
DISCIPLINAS	PÁGINA
Conhecimentos Gerais	03
Alemão	05
Artes	08
Biologia	12
Ciências	16
Educação Física	20
Ensino Religioso	24
Espanhol	28
Geografia	32
Filosofia	37
Física	41
História	45
Inglês	50
Italiano	53
Língua Portuguesa e Literatura	57
Matemática	61
Química	64
Sociologia	68

#### FORMULÁRIO FÍSICA

1. $x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$	2. $v = v_0 + a t$	3. $v^2 = v_0^2 + 2 a \Delta x$	4. $\vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a} \Rightarrow \vec{P} = m \cdot \vec{g}$
5. $f_{at} = \mu N$	6. $a_c = \frac{v^2}{R}$	7. $v = \omega R$	8. $\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T}$
9. $T = F d \cos\theta$	10. $E_C = \frac{1}{2} m \cdot v^2$	11. $E_p = mgh$	12. $E_p = \frac{1}{2} k \cdot x^2$
13. $T = \Delta E_C = \Delta E_p$	14. $P = \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$	15. $\vec{q} = m \cdot \vec{v}$	16. $\vec{I} = \vec{F} \cdot \Delta t = \Delta q$
17. $M_0 = \pm F d$	18. $F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$	19. $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$	20. $\rho = \frac{F}{A}$
21. $p = p_0 + \rho gh$	22. $E = \rho V g$	23. $\frac{pV}{T} = nR$	24. $\Delta Q = m \cdot c \cdot \Delta t$
25. $Q = m \cdot L$	26. $\Delta U = Q - T$	27. $T = p \Delta V$	28. $\eta = 1 - \frac{ Q_2 }{Q_1}$
29. $F = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{d^2}$	30. $F = q \cdot E$	31. $E = k \frac{q}{d^2}$	32. $v = k \frac{q}{d}$
33. $V = E \cdot d$	34. $T = q \cdot V_{AB}$	35. $C = \frac{Q}{V}$	36. $E_p = \frac{C \cdot V^2}{2} = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$
37. $i = \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta t}$	38. $V = R i$	39. $R = \rho \frac{\ell}{A}$	40. $P = V i$
41. $F = q \cdot v \cdot B \cdot \sin\theta$	42. $F = i \cdot \ell \cdot B \cdot \sin\theta$	43. $\phi = B \cdot A \cdot \cos\theta$	44. $\varepsilon = \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t}$
45. $n_i \sin\theta_i = n_r \sin\theta_r$	46. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'}$	47. $M = \frac{l}{O} = -\frac{p'}{p}$	48. $v = \lambda f$

### 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 paramountcy, 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.

11) Based on the text (**first paragraph**) why is English considered to be the lingua franca of the global network?

**A** ⇒ Because English is one among several dominant European languages.

**B** ⇒ Because English is the “protocol” for oral and written communication across national frontiers.

**C** ⇒ Because nobody wants to learn French or Spanish anymore.

**D** ⇒ Because English is the language people use whenever they wish to communicate with others inside their own linguistic community.

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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 paramountcy.

---

13) Which of the following alternatives is commonly used in written and oral forms to convey the same meaning as “**to a greater or lesser degree**” (**third paragraph**)?

**A** ⇒ To a greater or lesser extent.

**B** ⇒ To a greater or lesser content.

**C** ⇒ To a greater or lesser quality.

**D** ⇒ To a greater or lesser standard.

---

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.

---

15) Based on the text (**fourth paragraph**) what is to blame for the decline and extinction of many languages today?

**A** ⇒ Solely the spread of the English language.

**B** ⇒ A combination of linguistic, political and economic factors.

**C** ⇒ The world’s current economic crisis.

**D** ⇒ The young age of the majority of certain populations.

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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.

---

17) The phrasal verb “**die out**” (**fifth paragraph**) is best replaced by which of the alternatives below?

**A** ⇒ Disintegrate.

**C** ⇒ Disappear.

**B** ⇒ Burst out.

**D** ⇒ Bust up.

---

18) Which of the following alternatives best replaces “**Rather than**” (**sixth paragraph**)?

**A** ⇒ Instead of.

**B** ⇒ Would rather.

**C** ⇒ Had better.

**D** ⇒ Would better.

19) Which is the correct sequence of the five words missing in the **seventh paragraph**?

- A ⇒ The - to - of - to - and.
  - B ⇒ A - for - on - to - and.
  - C ⇒ A - for - of - to - of.
  - D ⇒ The - for - of - for - and.
- 

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.
- 

21) The part underlined of the sentence below is an example of what kind of clause?

“Paul painted the house that his father gave him.”

- A ⇒ Subordinate.
  - B ⇒ Main.
  - C ⇒ Dependent.
  - D ⇒ Relative.
- 

22) The part underlined of the sentence below is an example of what kind of clause?

“When summer arrives, the school vacations start.”

- A ⇒ Relative.
  - B ⇒ Main.
  - C ⇒ Nominal.
  - D ⇒ Adverbial.
- 

23) The part underlined of the sentence below is an example of what type of clause?

“Tracy met someone who lives in Iceland”

- A ⇒ Relative.
  - B ⇒ Nominal.
  - C ⇒ Adverbial.
  - D ⇒ Independent.
- 

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.

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25) Choose the following alternative in which the relative pronoun can be left out:

- A ⇒ The wall of the house which faces the road needs painting.
  - B ⇒ Our car that was repaired last week has broken down again.
  - C ⇒ The book that she recommended has a yellow cover.
  - D ⇒ I am taking lessons with a teacher who has spent most of his life teaching English.
- 

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*.
- 

27) What does **put up with** mean?

- A ⇒ Inebriate.
  - B ⇒ Tolerate.
  - C ⇒ Accelerate.
  - D ⇒ Irritate.
- 

28) Which of the nouns below cannot be used directly after the phrasal verb **run out of**?

- A ⇒ Time.
  - B ⇒ Patience.
  - C ⇒ Fuel.
  - D ⇒ Television.
- 

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.
- 

30) Which of the options below is not an example of homophones?

- A ⇒ *Wait* and *weight*.
- B ⇒ *Ring* and *wring*.
- C ⇒ *Wren* and *reign*.
- D ⇒ *High* and *hi*.