

**CORREÇÃO DA PROVA
EEAR 2021.2
INGLÊS**

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Read the text and answer question 25.



<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/445012006902522325/>

25 – In the first scene, the sentence “It’s a beautiful little tree, isn’t it?” is an example of _____.

- a) passive voice
- b) question tag
- c) phrasal verb
- d) past perfect

Comentários: Na tirinha, temos um exemplo de *Question Tag*. Portanto, nosso gabarito é a letra B, porque é a única alternativa que tem a estrutura correta para *Question Tag*, começando com o pronome “it” e a *question tag* “isn’t it”. Não é voz passiva, não há phrasal verbs na tirinha nem past perfect.

GABARITO: B



Read the text and answer question 26.

**WE CAN'T STOP
FAKE NEWS
FROM BEING MADE.
BUT WE CAN STOP
SHARING IT. »**

Download FAKEBLOK at www.fakeblok.com



Adapted from <http://www.englishhact.com.br/2016/10/atividades-com-tirinhas-do-garfield-em.html>

26 – The modal verb CAN in “but we can stop sharing it” conveys the idea of _____.

- a) certainty
- b) obligation
- c) permission
- d) possibility

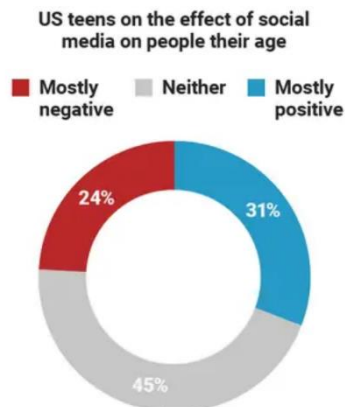
Comentários: A pergunta é a respeito do verbo modal “can”, a ideia que ele transmite. Como vimos em nosso material durante o curso de Inglês, “can” dá a ideia de permissão, habilidade e possibilidade. Aqui na questão, nosso gabarito é letra D, *possibility*, ou seja, *a possibilidade de não compartilhar fake news*, parar de espalhá-las – (but we can stop sharing it)

GABARITO: D



27 – According to the chart, we can affirm that _____.

US teens have mixed feelings about social media



Based on a survey of 743 U. S. teens (ages 13-17) conducted in March and April 2018

Source: Pew Research Center

statista | BUSINESS INSIDER

Adapted from <https://businessinsider.com/teens-social-media-effects-mostly-negative-pew-research-2018-6>

- a) it only has a negative effect
- b) more than 1000 teens were interviewed
- c) all the teens were between 13 and 17 years old
- d) the survey was conducted in July and August 2020

Comentários: Na alternativa A, diz que há apenas opiniões negativas, mas vimos que existem opiniões positivas e negativas.

Na alternativa B, fala-se em mais de 1000 candidatos, mas vimos que foram apenas 743 conforme a imagem.

A alternativa C é o nosso gabarito. Adolescentes entre 13 e 17 anos foram entrevistados.

A alternativa D apresenta os meses incorretos, pois as entrevistas foram realizadas nos meses de Março e Abril.

GABARITO: C



Read the text and answer question 28.

Dance Monkey

Tones And I

I've never seen anybody do the things you do before
They say move for me, move for me, move for me, ay, ay, ay
And when you're done I'll make you do it all again
I said oh my god I see you walking by
Take my hands, my dear, and look me in my eyes
Just like a monkey I've been dancing my whole life
But you just beg to see me dance just one more time
Ooh, I see you, see you, see you every time

Adapted from: <https://www.lettras.mus.br/tones-and-i/dance-monkey>

28 – The sentences underlined, in the text, are in the:

- a) Present Perfect, Imperative, and Simple Present.
- b) Present Perfect, Simple Present, and Imperative.
- c) Simple Present, Imperative, and Present Perfect.
- d) Simple Present, Present Perfect, and Imperative.

Comentários: A única alternativa correta é a letra A, pois ela têm as estruturas corretas de acordo com nosso enunciado, ou seja, *Present Perfect*, com o verbo “to have” mais o próximo verbo, principal, no particípio. *Imperative*, começando a frase com o verbo “take” e o *Simple Present*, verbo to see.

GABARITO: A

Read the text and answer question 29.

The Chronicles of Narnia – The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe

The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe, completed by the end of March 1949[16] and published by Geoffrey Bles in the United Kingdom on 16 October 1950, tells the story of four ordinary children: Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy Pevensie, who _____ evacuated to the English countryside from London following the outbreak of World War II. They discover a wardrobe in Professor Digory Kirke's house that leads to the magical land of Narnia. The Pevensie children help Aslan, a talking lion, save Narnia from the evil White Witch, who has reigned over the land of Narnia for a century of perpetual winter with no Christmas. The children become kings and queens of this new-found land and establish the Golden Age of Narnia, leaving a legacy to be rediscovered in later books.

Adapted from www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/the_lion_the_witch_and_the_wardrobe



29 – Keeping in mind the structure of the Present Perfect Tense, fill the blank in the text.

- a) has been
- b) have been
- c) have to be
- d) hasn't been

Comentários: Nosso gabarito é a letra B, pois é a única alternativa que contém a estrutura de Present Perfect, utilizando o verbo “*have been*”, ou seja, usa-se “*to have*” quando há mais de duas pessoas, pois, é plural.

As demais alternativas contêm estruturas que não estão no Present Perfect e, quando estão, está utilizando o “*has*”, que seria para singular, enquanto o nosso sujeito são quatro pessoas, ou seja, plural.

GABARITO: B

Read the text and answer question 30.

Thinking out Loud

Ed Sheeran

When my hair's all but gone and my memory fades
And the crowds don't remember my name
When my hands don't play the strings the same way, mm
I know you will still love me the same
'Cause honey your soul can never grow old, it's evergreen
Baby your smile's forever in my mind and memory
I'm thinking 'bout how people fall in love in mysterious ways
Maybe it's all part of a plan
I'll just keep on making the same mistakes
Hoping that you'll understand

Adapted from <https://www.letas.mus.br/ed-sheeran/thinking-out-loud/>

30 – Reading the text, you can infer that man

- a) doesn't like to be in the middle of a crowd.
- b) is talking about the time he'll get old.
- c) will give up playing the guitar.
- d) wants to change his hairstyle.

Comentários: Na música em questão, a ideia é de envelhecimento, pois o cantor fala em “*get old*”, que está envelhecendo e o cabelo caindo ... *my hair's all but gone*.... Portanto, nosso gabarito é a alternativa B.

Nas demais alternativas, há informações que não estão contidas na música.

GABARITO: B



Read the text and answer questions 31 and 32.



Adapted from <http://www.englishhact.com.br/2016/10/atividades-com-tirinhas-do-garfield-em.html>

31 – Which expression is usually used to tell stories in English?

- a) There was a house with a man
- b) Then the cat ate my breakfast
- c) That sounds familiar
- d) Once upon a time

Comentários: O enunciado pergunta como se começam as histórias britânicas. Não há como iniciar histórias com as informações contidas nas alternativas A, B e C, pois faz parte de uma história específica do Garfield.

A alternativa correta é a letra D, *Once upon a time*, que significa “Era uma vez”, assim como se iniciam várias outras histórias.

GABARITO: D

32 – What is the main verb tense used in the comic strip?

- a) Present Perfect
- b) Simple Present
- c) Past Perfect
- d) Simple Past

Comentários: Nosso gabarito é a alternativa D, pois os verbos predominam no *Passado Simples*, ou seja, *Simple Past*. Os verbos encontrados são: *was*, passado do verbo *to be* e *ate*, passado do verbo *eat*.

GABARITO: D



Read the text and answer question 33.

"The U.S. Constitution doesn't guarantee happiness, only the pursuit of it. You have to catch up with **it** yourself."

https://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/benjamin_franklin_141100

33 – The word in bold, in the text, is an object pronoun. Which word does it make reference to?

- a) Constitution
- b) Happiness
- c) The U. S.
- d) Pursuit

Comentários: O pronome "*it*", refere-se à felicidade, *Happiness*, pois, quando se usa um pronome, temos que observar a última palavra que foi falada. A frase se remete a ele, a palavra dita foi "*happiness*" e não as demais.

GABARITO: B

Read the text and answer question 34.

Being famous

Sandra Rosa is very beautiful, young, and successful. She's a famous actress. She's also very rich. Her house near the beach is big and beautiful, and her car is very expensive. Her fans love her. But is she happy?

Sandra says, "yeah, I'm young, rich, beautiful, and famous. People think rich people are happy. That's not always true!"

Sandra's brother, Mike, is her manager. He says, "Sandra is only 18. She enjoys acting and entertaining people. But she's not happy. She doesn't like being famous."

"It's true," Sandra says. "I'm never alone. Reporters are everywhere. Wherever I go, they're there. They're outside my house all the time! That's so annoying!"

Adapted from: <https://www.inglesnapontadalingua.com.br/2008/10/texto-de-ingles-alunos-de-nivel-bsico.html>

34 – According to the text, Sandra is

- a) very happy because she is never by herself.
- b) very happy because she has a lot of money.
- c) unhappy with her career because it is annoying.
- d) unhappy because wherever she goes, the reporters are there.



Comentários: O enunciado pede o que podemos dizer de acordo com o texto. Já podemos eliminar, de cara, as alternativas A e B, que dizem que Sandra é feliz, pois ela diz que não é feliz, apesar de ter um bom emprego e dinheiro.

Na alternativa C, diz que ela não está satisfeita com a carreira, mas isso não é verdade.

Nosso gabarito é a alternativa D, pois diz que há muitos repórteres atrás dela, é famosa e está sempre cercada de pessoas para entrevistá-la.

GABARITO: D

Read the text and answer question 35.



The Adventures of Tintin **is a series created by Belgian cartoonist Georges Remi**, who wrote under the pen name Hergé. The series was one of the most popular European comics of the 20th century. By 2007, a century after Hergé's birth in 1907, Tintin **had been published in more than 70 languages** with sales of more than 200 million copies, and had been adapted for radio, television, theatre, and film.

Adapted from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Adventures_of_Tintin.

35 – The two sentences, in bold, in the text are written in the

- a) passive voice, but one of them is in the simple present and the other in the past perfect.
- b) active voice, but one of them is in the simple past and the other in the past perfect.
- c) passive voice and both of them are in the past perfect.
- d) active voice and both of them are in the simple past.

Comentários: Nosso gabarito é a alternativa A, pois nós temos estruturas de voz passiva.

A primeira está usando o *Simple Past* e a segunda está usando *Past Perfect*, com estrutura “*had + particípio*”.

As demais alternativas falam em voz passiva ou ativa, porém, em ambas o mesmo tempo verbal, mas vimos que isso não está correto de acordo com a análise feita.

GABARITO: A

Read the text and answer questions 36.



Bobby's World (originally _____ as The World According to Bobby) is an American animated comedy children's television series, which ran from September 8, 1990 to February 23, 1998 on the Fox Kids. This Saturday-morning cartoon _____ the world from the point of view of a suburban 4-year-old named Bobby Generic and his very overactive imagination. The show _____ an Outstanding Animated Program Emmy nomination in 1991.

36 – Fill the blanks with the correct verb forms.

- a) know – explores – earns
- b) known – explore – earns
- c) know – explored – earned
- d) known – explores – earned

Comentários: Nosso gabarito é a alternativa D, pois é a única que contém ‘conhecer’ no particípio, *known*, utilizado corretamente, ou seja, quando algo é ‘conhecido como’, dizemos *known as*. A segunda lacuna, deve ser preenchida com *explores*, o verbo ‘explorar’, no Presente Simples com terceira pessoa.

A última lacuna deve ser preenchida com *earned*, Passado Simples, pois o ano a que se refere é 1991, algo que já aconteceu.

GABARITO: D

Read the text and answer question 37.

What a Wonderful World

Louis Armstrong

I see trees of green, red roses too
I see **them** bloom for me and you
And I think to **myself**, what a wonderful world

I see skies of blue and clouds of white
The bright blessed days, the dark sacred night
And I think to myself, what a wonderful world

The colors of the rainbow, so pretty in the sky
Are also on the faces of people going by
I see friends shaking hands, saying: How do you do?
They're really saying: I love **you**!

I hear babies crying, I watch them grow
They'll learn much more, than I'll never know
And I think to myself, what a wonderful world
Yes, I think to myself, what a wonderful world

Adapted from: <https://www.letras.mus.br/louis-armstrong/2211/>



37 – The words in bold are, respectively, _____ pronouns.

- a) object, reflexive, object, and personal
- b) reflexive, object, personal, and reflexive
- c) reflexive, reflexive, object, and personal
- d) object, reflexive, personal, and personal

Comentários: O nosso gabarito é a letra A, pois estão usando palavras, primeiro, *object*, que é *them* e vimos que o sujeito seria *they*. A próxima palavra é reflexiva, *myself*, da palavra *self* que vem de *selfie*. O próximo é *object*, pois “*I love you*” é o objeto e não o sujeito. E o último é *personal*, pois o *they* (sujeito) que vem no início da frase.

GABARITO: A

Read the text and answer questions 38 and 39.

Beautiful Girls

Sean Kingston

Your way too beautiful girl
That's why it'll never work
You'll have me suicidal, suicidal
When you say it's over

Damn all these beautiful girls
They only wanna do your dirt
They'll have you suicidal, suicidal
When they say it's over

See it **started** at the park
Used to chill at the dark
Oh when you **took** my heart
That's when we fell apart
'Cause we both **thought**
That love lasts forever (lasts forever)
They say we're too young
To get ourselves sprung
Oh we didn't care
We **made** it very clear
And they also said
That we couldn't last together (last together)



See it's very divine, girl
One of a kind
But you mush up my mind
You ought to get declined
Oh Lord
My baby is driving me crazy

Adapted from: <https://www.letras.mus.br/sean-kingston/1073265/>

38 – Without change in meaning, the verb OUGHT TO, underlined in the text, can be replaced by _____.

- a) have to
- b) should
- c) must
- d) can

Comentários: Nosso gabarito é a letra B, pois o melhor verbo modal que substitui *ought to* é o *should*, já que ambos passam a ideia de conselho. Os demais não contemplam a mesma ideia.

GABARITO: C

39 – All the verbs in bold are

- a) regular verbs.
- b) irregular verbs.
- c) in the simple past.
- d) in the simple present.

Comentários: Os verbos presentes estão todos no Passado Simples, ou seja, *Simple Past*. Passado de *start* é *started*, passado de *take* é *took*, passado de *think* é *thought* e passado de *make* é *made*.

GABARITO: C

Read the text and answer question 40.

I had a really terrible weekend. My boyfriend took me out to this really expensive restaurant. In the middle of our dinner, he gave me a very beautiful ring and he asked me to marry him. I was really surprised. I said no. I like him, but I knew I didn't want to marry him. He was quite angry and sad. It was awful.

<https://www.inglesnapontadalingua.com.br/2016/02/textos-para-treinar-ingles.html>



40 – Reading the text, you can infer that

- a) the girl didn't like the food at the restaurant because it was too expensive.
- b) the girl is very happy because she is going to get marriage.
- c) the girl doesn't like her boyfriend enough to marry him.
- d) the couple will marry soon.

Comentários: A questão pede o que podemos afirmar de acordo com o texto. Nosso gabarito é a letra C, ela não o ama o suficiente, pois ela usa o verbo *like*, ela gosta do noivo, mas diz não, *I said no*, porque ela não quer se casar no momento.

As demais alternativas trazem informações incorretas.

GABARITO: C

Read the text and answer question 41.

It was my birthday. My boyfriend Daniel came to my house to take me out for dinner. I opened the door, and he had a big bunch of flowers and a very nice car. He rented the car just to take me out. I was really surprised.

<https://www.inglesnapontadalingua.com.br/2016/02/textos-para-treinar-ingles.html>

41 – Reading the text, you can infer that

- a) the couple had dinner at home.
- b) Daniel gave his girlfriend a car.
- c) the couple probably went to a restaurant.
- d) the couple celebrated their wedding anniversary.

Comentários: Nosso gabarito é a letra C, pois, provavelmente, eles foram a um restaurante, já que ela usou o termo *take me out*, me levou para sair.

As demais alternativas estão incorretas, pois dizem que eles jantaram em casa, home, mas isso não é verdade. Ele alugou um carro e a levou para sair, provavelmente para jantar.

GABARITO: C



Read the text and answer question 42.

Poverty

Joan Saslow and Allen Ascher

Approximately one-fifth of the world's population, over one billion people, earns less than US\$ 1.00 a day. Each day, over a billion people in the world lack basic food supplies. And each day, **35,000** children under the age of five die of starvation or preventable infectious disease.

Top Notch 3 – Pearson Longman 2006

42 – The written form of the number in bold is _____.

- a) thirteen five thousand
- b) thirty-five thousand
- c) thirty-five- hundred
- d) three five hundred

Comentários: A única alternativa possível é a letra B. Trinta e cinco mil, em Inglês, é *thirty-five thousand*. As demais alternativas trazem números que não estão corretos de acordo com a escrita cardinal do número 35.000.

GABARITO: B

Read the text and answer questions 43 and 44.

The Importance of the English Language

Nowadays, more and more people are dedicating time to studying English as a second language. Many countries include English in their school syllabus and children are starting to learn English at a younger and younger age. But what is the true value of learning English? Whether you are looking for a new job or planning to travel the world, studying English can help you progress in life both personally and professionally. You can compete in the global job market, increase your career skills and start to meet people around the world. However, do you know why learning English is so important? Here are ten good reasons to take an English language course.

1. English is the most commonly spoken language in the world. One out of five people can speak or at least understand English!
2. Studying English can help you get a job
3. English is the language of the Internet.
4. Travelling is a lot easier with a good knowledge of English
5. English gives you access to multiple cultures



43 – Without changing the meaning of the sentence, which alternative can replace the word, in bold type, in the text?

- a) Previously
- b) Eventually
- c) Currently
- d) Actually

Comentários: A única alternativa possível é a letra C, pois a palavra *nowadays* pode ser substituída, sem prejuízo, pela palavra *currently*. As demais não podem substituir, inclusive o falso cognato *actually*, que significa 'na verdade'.

GABARITO: C

44 – According to the text, we can affirm that _____.

- a) English is not the most commonly spoken language anymore.
- b) many schools have english at their school syllabus
- c) people who don't speak english should not travel
- d) people are studying english at na older age

Comentários: Nosso gabarito é letra B, pois é a única que conseguimos encontrar a informação correta e exatamente como está escrito no texto, de que Inglês faz parte da grade (syllabus). As demais alternativas trazem informações que não estão em nosso texto, portanto são incoerentes.

GABARITO: B

Read the text and answer questions 45 and 46.

Baby Turtles

Thousands of baby turtles have hatched on a beach in eastern India. The name of this kind of turtle is Olive Ridley turtle. It is named after the color of **its** shell, which is olive-green. It is the smallest sea turtle, and it lives in the tropical oceans.

In March, hundreds of turtles settled in the beach and they laid eggs in the sand. One and a half months later, the small baby turtles started to come out from the sand. They knew where the sea was, and they started to move towards it. This was a dangerous journey, and not all turtles completed it.

<https://www.newsinlevels.com/products/baby-turtles-level-2/>



45 – The word “its’ in bold in the text is classified as _____.

- a) possessive adjective
- b) possessive pronoun
- c) subject pronoun
- d) object pronoun

Comentários: Nosso gabarito é a letra A, pois o ‘its’ só poderia ser um adjetivo possessivo ou um pronome possessivo e, de acordo com a regra, ‘its’ não pode ser pronome possessivo e sim usado como adjetivo possessivo, como se dissesse que é algo que pertence às tartarugas. Its se refere a cor do casco das tartarugas.

GABARITO: A

46 – According to the text, choose the right alternative.

- a) It is safe for baby turtles to go from the sand to the beach.
- b) The Olive Ridley turtle is one of the biggest turtles.
- c) The name of the turtle comes from its color.
- d) Most of the turtles don’t reach the sea.

Comentários: Nosso gabarito é a letra C, pois está falando da cor do casco das tartarugas e o nome Olive é devido a essa cor. As demais alternativas não estão presentes no texto analisado acima.

GABARITO: C

47 – In the sentence “My Teacher told us to read **quietly**”, “quietly” is na adverb of _____.

- a) Time
- b) Place
- c) Manner
- d) Frequency

Comentários: Como vimos em nosso material, durante todo o curso, quando a palavra termina em ‘LY’, quer dizer que é um advérbio. A Teacher explicou que, quando diz o modo como alguém faz alguma coisa, é um advérbio de modo, maneira, ou seja, *adverb of manner*. Gabarito letra C. Os demais advérbios não funcionam dentro dessa questão, portanto, incorretos.

GABARITO: C



48 – Choose the alternative that substitutes the phrasal verb in the following sentence without changing its meaning.

“My mother asked me to **look after** my little sister”.

- a) Carry on
- b) Take care
- c) Take over
- d) Hold back

Comentários: Por incrível que pareça, esse phrasal verb foi citado na revisão de véspera e também na Hora da Verdade e no curso durante nossas aulas de Inglês dos PDFs e videoaulas, em nosso curso há esse phrasal verb presente em nossos PDFs, videoaulas e também falamos sobre ele em nossas revisões e simulados. *Look after* pode ser substituído por *take care*, pois ambos significam ‘cuidar’. Portanto, gabarito letra B.

GABARITO: B

