



PROVA DE SELEÇÃO  
EDITAL 2017 – 07/02/2017

**INSTRUÇÕES**

**PROVA DE COMPREENSÃO EM INGLÊS**

NÃO ABRA ESTE CADERNO DE QUESTÕES ANTES DE AUTORIZADO.

NÃO DESGRAMPEIE O CADERNO DE QUESTÕES.

Comece esse exame preenchendo o cabeçalho com o seu nome, número da identidade e assinatura. Caso alguma prova não apresente estes elementos, será atribuído nota 0 (ZERO) à mesma.

O caderno do teste de compreensão em inglês possui 10 (DEZ) questões de múltipla escolha. Essa segunda parte da prova terá a duração de 45 (QUARENTA E CINCO) minutos.

Marque as suas respostas no QUADRO DE RESPOSTAS DO TESTE DE COMPREENSÃO EM INGLÊS com caneta na cor Azul ou Preta.

Apenas os quadros de respostas serão corrigidos. Caso uma questão não tenha sua resposta assinalada no respectivo quadro de respostas, a resposta desta questão será considerada ERRADA.

Qualquer sinal no quadrinho será interpretado como uma indicação de resposta. Tome cuidado para não marcar duas ou mais respostas para mesma questão. Caso isto aconteça, a resposta dessa questão será considerada ERRADA.

Caso termine antes do prazo, feche o caderno de questões e aguarde o seu recolhimento. Toda a prova deve ser feita a tinta preta ou azul. Comece cada teste preenchendo o cabeçalho com o seu nome, número da identidade e assinatura.

NÃO DESGRAMPEIE OS CADERNOS DE QUESTÕES.

# **PROVA DE COMPREENSÃO EM INGLÊS**

Nome do Candidato (Letra de Imprensa): \_\_\_\_\_

Identidade: \_\_\_\_\_

Assinatura: \_\_\_\_\_

**Somente as respostas marcadas a caneta (Azul ou Preta) no Quadro de Respostas serão consideradas na correção. Caso haja, no quadro de respostas, questão com duas ou mais marcações, a resposta a esta questão será considerada errada.**

**Exame “SEM CONSULTA”. DURAÇÃO: 45 minutos**

## **QUADRO DE RESPOSTAS**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A										
B										
C										
D										
E										

### **Two Girls, a Golden Balloon, and Fate**

Chance is a strange thing. Over the course of history, truly astonishing things have happened -- the man who won the lottery twice in one day, or the woman who was struck by lightning four times, for instance -- but most of these circumstances have been dissected by statisticians and scientists, and demystified.

Sometimes though, occurrences are so eerily synchronous that they can't be explained with logic. The most mind-blowing story we've ever read starts with a gold balloon.

In June 2001, on a small farm in Staffordshire, England, a 10-year-old girl named Laura Buxton was celebrating her grandparent's 50th wedding anniversary. At one point, urged by her grandfather, Buxton wrote a note -- "Please return to Laura Buxton," along with her address -- on a small card, attached it to a gold mylar balloon, and released it into cloudless sky. As the balloon rose high above the party and danced with the wind, Buxton's grandfather patted her on the back. "Maybe if you're lucky," he said, "it won't get stuck in a tree somewhere."

Two days later, 140 miles away in a Milton Lilbourne, a farmer was checking on his cattle in a field and came across the deflated balloon in his neighbors' hedge. He was about to discard it as trash, when he noticed the note; his neighbors had a daughter named Laura, so he passed it along to them. This began a series of extremely uncanny coincidences.

The girl the farmer gave the balloon to was also named Laura Buxton, and was also just shy of ten years old -- but she was an entirely different girl. When she received the balloon, she wrote a letter to the Laura Buxton who'd sent it, explaining that she was also Laura Buxton. After some ensuing confusion (and parental skepticism), the two planned to meet up.

A three-hour drive apart, the two Laura Buxtons not only shared the same name, but were nearly the exact same age, were the same height (which was unusual, considering they were both well above average for their age at 4 feet, 7 inches), had brown pigtails and blue eyes, and were in Year 5 in primary school. In a Radiolab interview, the girls recalled the astonishing similarities that arose as they spoke for the first time: they both had three-year-old female

black Labrador dogs, grey rabbits, and guinea pigs with identical markings (orange spots on hind legs). Upon meeting, they unintentionally chose to wear identical outfits -- a pink sweater, and jeans.

Certainly, some aspects of this story can be reasoned statistically. The girls' identical hair color and style (brown, pigtails), eye color (blue), and height (four feet, seven inches) aren't that shocking as stand-alone facts: they were, after all, from the same geographic region. Their identical stable of pets, though odd, doesn't seem impossible -- all three are common household pets in the English countryside. But for a balloon to route a 140-mile course directly to another, nearly identical 10-year-old girl with the same name is nothing short of miraculous.

David J Hand, a professor of mathematics at Imperial College, London, and author of *The Improbability Principle*, a book that explores the statistical probabilities of extremely unlikely circumstances, disagrees. While he admits that "it would be a brave person who dismissed these as mere chance events," he thinks there is a deeper implication at work regarding incidents like this.

Citing what he calls the "improbability principle," Hand says that highly improbable events are commonplace, and are merely "a consequence of the mathematics of chance coupled with the psychology of humans." Strange things happen all the time, he reasons, and we vastly underestimate the chance of coincidences:

"It certainly looks as if the Universe is trying to tell us something that we are just not quite getting. [But] the Universe is a booming, buzzing confusion of events. Uncountable things are happening around us all the time. And we ignore almost all of them. So what is it that makes us pay attention to some events, but not to most? It's simply that some of them have significance for us. So their relevance draws our attention, and we notice them, not even being aware of all the trillions of other things going on."

<<https://priceconomics.com/two-girls-a-golden-balloon-and-fate/>>

### Question 1

The primary purpose of the first paragraph is to:

- a) Introduce the concept that chance, although astonishing, is a thing.
- b) Introduce the concept that chance, although astonishing, can be explained by science in all situations.
- c) Introduce the concept that chance, although astonishing, can be explained by science in most cases.
- d) Introduce the concept that chance, although astonishing, is a circumstance that can always be dissected and demystified.

### Question 2

The words "eerily synchronous" in paragraph 2 are closest in meaning to:

- a) Credible.
- b) Similar.
- c) Feasible.
- d) Spooky.

### Question 3

In paragraph 3, can be inferred that the weather in the small farm in Staffordshire was:

- a) Chilly.
- b) Cloudy.
- c) Overcast.
- d) Clear.

### Question 4

The first uncanny coincidence appointed by the passage was:

- a) The note -- "Please return to Laura Buxton".
- b) The man who won the lottery.
- c) The girls' name and surname.
- d) The gold mylar balloon that did not get stuck in a tree.

**Question 5**

It can be inferred by the passage that:

- a) The girls were twins that have been separated at birth.
- b) Their parents could not believe the story in the first moment.
- c) Both girls were petless.
- d) In their first meeting, their clothes were not alike.

**Question 6**

According to the passage, David J Hand believes that:

- a) Some events are taken too lightly and can occur a lot of times.
- b) Some events are important.
- c) Some events are miraculous.
- d) Some events will never occur.

**Question 7**

All of the following facts about the girls were affirmed by the passage, EXCEPT:

- a) They both had a dog as a pet.
- b) They both had the exact same age.
- c) They both had the same height.
- d) They both had the same hairstyle.

**Question 8**

According with the last paragraph “booming” and “buzzing”, respectively, are closest in meaning to:

- a) “A lot” and “Confusion”
- b) “Disappointing” and “Noisy”
- c) “Explosion” and “A lot”
- d) “Noisy” and “Confusion”

**Question 9**

The passage implies that:

- I. God has mysterious ways to show miracles.
- II. All chances can be calculated and predicted.
- III. Some events are most common than we imagine.

- a) I and II only.
- b) II and III only.
- c) II only.
- d) III only.

**Question 10**

The sentence: “..., the two Laura Buxtons not only...” is:

- a) Correct.
- b) Incorrect, because the correct form should be: “..., the two Laura Buxton’s not only...”.
- c) Incorrect, because the correct form should be: “..., the two Laura Buxtons is not only...”.
- d) Incorrect, because the correct form should be: “..., the two Laura Buxton’s are not only...”.



**GABARITO** PROVA DE COMPREENSÃO EM INGLÊS:

1	C
2	B
3	D
4	C
5	B
6	A
7	B
8	A
9	D
10	A