



EN - ESCOLA NAVAL

1987

Section One: Vocabulary and Comprehension of Text

Britain and the United States, George Bernard Shaw once remarked, are two nations separated by a common language. Today he might say much the same thing about U.S. and the whole world. It was the British Empire, on which the sun never set, that originally spread English around the world, along with *tea breaks*, *cuffed trousers* and the *stiff upper lip*. But when eventually the sun did set after the Second World War, the American language followed American power into the vacuum. Main reason, the language has a rare forcefulness and flexibility. Commerce is the driving force. The advertisements in Italy's 'Corriere della Sera' for just one day included the words *personnel*, *administrator*, *contract manager* and *know-how*. Hand in hand with commerce go scientific advances and the tools resulting from these advances, most of which being baptized in the U.S. The contribution to this influx of terms related to show business as well as athletics, though to a lesser extent, deserves mention.

However, in a number of countries, traditionalists violently resist the American invasion, which they deplore as cultural imperialism. AGULF, a French group, has spent the last nine years suing organizations that violate France's laws against the commercial use of foreign terms. It has had small fines imposed on about 40 defendants, amongst them Trans World Airlines for issuing English-language boarding cards as well as the Paris Opera.

Most linguistic experts strongly oppose such artificial tentatives to control languages by decree. It is argued that language must keep changing as new problems occur and new information needs to be communicated. Besides, the portion of English words in any major language is not statistically large - generally less than five per cent according to some estimates - and the process of adopting new words follows a sort of balance of trade. For example, *discothèque* came into American usage from France, *posh* (meaning elegant) from England, *chop suey* from China, *blitz* from Germany, and so on.

Glossary

<i>cuffed</i> (line)	: com bainha externa
to keep a <i>stiff upper lip</i> (line)	: não demonstrar emoções
<i>driving</i> (line)	: motriz
<i>hand in hand</i> (line)	: together
<i>lesser</i> (line)	: menor
<i>sue</i> (line)	: processar, acionar
<i>defendant</i> (line)	: réu
<i>issue</i> (line)	: emitir

A. Indicate which alternative in the following sets could *either* replace, or serve as a Portuguese equivalent for, the underlined words below as used in the text.

26. *common* (in line)

- (A) widespread;
- (B) ordinário;
- (C) steady;
- (D) indiferente;
- (E) shared.

27. *spread* (in line)

- (A) coibir;
- (B) scatter;
- (C) difundir;
- (D) stand for;
- (E) contaminar.

Section Two: Language Control

28. extent (line)
- (A) degree;
 - (B) extenso;
 - (C) broad;
 - (D) qualidade;
 - (E) measurement.
29. however (in line)
- (A) tanto que;
 - (B) despite;
 - (C) so;
 - (D) therefore;
 - (E) no entanto.
30. besides (in line)
- (A) close to;
 - (B) ademais;
 - (C) standing by;
 - (D) ao lado de;
 - (E) notwithstanding.
- B. Indicate which alternative in each of the following sets is in accordance with the content of the text:
31. the sun did set (in line) would suggest
- (A) an abrupt rise in isolationism;
 - (B) the outbreak of another war;
 - (C) that darkness enveloped Britain;
 - (D) the decline of hegemony;
 - (E) the collapse of international trade.
32. Some countries have adopted English origin from America because they:
- (A) give their own language a touch of superiority;
 - (B) are in exchange for their own words which the Americans have adopted;
 - (C) contribute mostly to their fields of trade and new technology;
 - (D) have been sanctioned by the Church;
 - (E) have been imposed upon them by the U.S.
33. The author states that --
- (A) both the Italians and the French are dead against the intrusion of foreign words in their mother tongue;
 - (B) in G.B. Shaw's opinion, no Britisher can understand the language spoken by an American;
 - (C) the adoption of English words by other countries is solely due to the flexibility of such words;
 - (D) according to most linguists, a living language should constantly undergo modifications;
 - (E) Trans World Airlines was heavily fined for violating French laws.
34. You may not agree now but..... you'll realize I'm absolutely right.
- (A) however;
 - (B) in time;
 - (C) never;
 - (D) on time;
 - (E) with time.
35. We for the doctor for more than an hour when he finally.....
- (A) wait/has arrived;
 - (B) waited/will arrive;
 - (C) used to waiting/arrived;
 - (D) had been waiting/had arrived;
 - (E) had waited/arrived.
36. Their former driver used to be..... their current one.
- (A) much worse than;
 - (B) as quite good as;
 - (C) the more careful of;
 - (D) as better as;
 - (E) the careless than.
37. the heavy rain, we got thoroughly wet.
- (A) due of;
 - (B) owing to;
 - (C) as;
 - (D) in spite of;
 - (E) though.
38. He seems to be very interested the girl over there.
- (A) to;
 - (B) with;
 - (C) on;
 - (D) by;
 - (E) in.
39. As he was badly injured he immediately to hospital.
- (A) took;
 - (B) was taken;
 - (C) will be taking;
 - (D) has taken;
 - (E) would be taken.
40. I'll give you my answer tomorrow without.....
- (A) miss;
 - (B) fail;
 - (C) lack;
 - (D) neglect;
 - (E) doubt.



41. Do you often stay at home in the evening?
No,
- (A) I do never;
(B) I am used to;
(C) never I don't;
(D) I don't as a rule;
(E) never I stay.
42. Roger a new car not long ago.
- (A) bought;
(B) has bought;
(C) will buy;
(D) must buy;
(E) is buying.
43. You shouldn't takeof his kindness and generosity.
- (A) profit; (B) party;
(C) advantage; (D) care;
(E) part.
44. Here's the photo yesterday.
- (A) that had you wanted to see it;
(B) which you wanted to see;
(C) that you want to see it;
(D) which you have wanted to see;
(E) did you want to see.
45. You will have to choose... the two evils.
- (A) the lesser of;
(B) lesser than;
(C) the least of;
(D) the lesser than;
(E) as less as.
46. I was so angry that, carrying a gun, I him without any hesitation.
- (A) I had been/would shoot.
(B) Was I/would have been shooting.
(C) I have been/will have shot.
(D) had I been/would have shot.
(E) were I/would shoot.
47. My brother bought a motorcycle..... which he has become very fond.
- (A) to; (B) with;
(C) of; (D) from;
(E) for.
48. He take me for a drive the moment he the car.
- (A) will have/washes;
(B) is going to/has washed;
(C) may/washed;
(D) is used to/is washing;
(E) could/will wash.
49. I'm sure he won't you borrow his camera after what happened last time.
- (A) let;
(B) agree with;
(C) allow;
(D) permit;
(E) consent to.
50. No sooner than I straight to bed.
- (A) they left/went;
(B) they have left/am going;
(C) they will leave/will go;
(D) had they left/went;
(E) have they left/have gone.