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Curso de Inglês Instrumental Online

**preparatório para Provas de
Proficiência do Mestrado e
Doutorado com Certificado de
Proficiência**

SAIBA MAIS





PROVA DE COMPREENSÃO EM INGLÊS (PCI)

CADERNO DE QUESTÕES

Janeiro/2019

INSTRUÇÕES



NÃO ABRA ESTE CADERNO DE QUESTÕES ANTES DE AUTORIZADO.

Você terá o máximo de 45 (quarenta e cinco) minutos para responder as 10 (dez) questões de múltipla escolha deste caderno. Marque as suas respostas no **QUADRO DE RESPOSTAS DO PCI** com caneta na cor Azul ou Preta. Comece preenchendo o cabeçalho com o seu nome, número de identidade e assinatura. Caso alguma prova não apresente **todos** esses elementos, será atribuído nota 0 (zero) à mesma. Apenas os quadros de respostas serão corrigidos. Caso alguma 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 isso aconteça, a resposta dessa questão será considerada ERRADA.

Nome do(a) Candidato(a): _____

Identidade: _____ Assinatura: _____

QUADRO DE RESPOSTAS DO PCI

Indique **no quadro abaixo**, com caneta **AZUL** ou **PRETA**, as respostas **CORRETAS**

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

Text I

The majority of successful senior managers do not closely follow the classical rational model of first clarifying goals, assessing the problem, formulating options, estimating likelihoods of success, making a decision, and only then taking action to implement the decision. Rather, in their day-by-day tactical maneuvers, these senior executives rely on what is vaguely termed "intuition" to manage a network of interrelated problems that require them to deal with ambiguity, inconsistency, novelty, and surprise; and to integrate action into the process of thinking. Generations of writers on management have recognized that some practicing managers rely heavily on intuition. In general, however, such writers display a poor grasp of what intuition is. Some see it as the opposite of rationality; others view it as an excuse for capriciousness. Isenberg's recent research on the cognitive processes of senior managers reveals that managers' intuition is neither of these. Rather, senior managers use intuition in at least five distinct ways. First, they intuitively sense when a problem exists. Second, managers rely on intuition to perform well-learned behavior patterns rapidly. This intuition is not arbitrary or irrational but is based on years of painstaking practice and hands-on experience that build skills. A third function of intuition is to synthesize isolated bits of data and practice into an integrated picture, often in an "Aha!" experience. Fourth, some managers use intuition as a check on the results of more rational analysis. Most senior executives are familiar with the formal decision analysis models and tools, and those who use such systematic methods for reaching decisions are occasionally leery of solutions suggested by these methods which run counter to their sense of the correct course of action. Finally, managers can use intuition to bypass in-depth analysis and move rapidly to engender a plausible solution. Used in this way, intuition is an almost instantaneous cognitive process in which a manager recognizes familiar patterns. One of the implications of the intuitive style of executive management is that "thinking" is inseparable from acting. Since managers often "know" what is right before they can analyze and explain it, they frequently act first and explain later. Analysis is inextricably tied to action in thinking/acting cycles, in which managers develop thoughts about their companies and organizations not by analyzing a problematic situation and then acting, but by acting and analyzing in close concert. Given the great uncertainty of many of the management issues that they face, senior managers often instigate a course of action simply to learn more about an issue. They then use the results of the action to develop a more complete understanding of the issue. One implication of thinking/acting cycles is that action is often part of defining the problem, not just of implementing the solution.

1. According to the passage, senior managers use intuition in all of the following ways EXCEPT to:

- A) speed up the creation of a solution to a problem
- B) identify a problem
- C) bring together disparate facts
- D) stipulate clear goals
- E) evaluate possible solutions to a problem

2. The passage provides support for which of the following statements?

- A) Managers who rely on intuition are more successful than those who rely on formal decision analysis.
- B) Managers cannot justify their intuitive decisions.
- C) Managers' intuition works contrary to their rational and analytical skills.
- D) Logical analysis of a problem increases the number of possible solutions.
- E) Intuition enables managers to employ their practical experience more efficiently.

Text II

In the seventeenth-century Florentine textile industry, women were employed primarily in low paying, low-skill jobs. To explain this segregation of labor by gender, economists have relied on the useful theory of human capital. According to this theory, investment in human capital - the acquisition of difficult job-related skills - generally benefits individuals by making them eligible to engage in well-paid occupations. Women's role as child bearers, however, results in interruptions in their participation in the job market (as compared with men's) and thus reduces their opportunities to acquire training for highly skilled work. In addition, the human capital theory explains why there was a high concentration of women workers in certain low-skill jobs, such as weaving, but not in others, such as combing or carding, by positing that because of their primary responsibility in child rearing women took occupations that could be carried out in the home. There were, however, differences in pay scales that cannot be explained by the human capital theory. For example, male construction workers were paid significantly higher wages than female taffeta weavers. The wage difference between these two low-skill occupations stems from the segregation of labor by gender: because a limited number of occupations were open to women, there was a large supply of workers in their fields, and this "overcrowding" resulted in women receiving lower wages and men receiving higher wages.

3. The passage suggests that combing and carding differ from weaving in that combing and carding were
- A) low-skill jobs performed primarily by women employees
 - B) low-skill jobs that were not performed in the home
 - C) low-skill jobs performed by both male and female employees
 - D) high-skill jobs performed outside the home
 - E) high-skill jobs performed by both male and female employees
4. The author of the passage would be most likely to describe the explanation provided by the human capital theory for the high concentration of women in certain occupations in the seventeenth-century Florentine textile industry as
- A) well founded though incomplete
 - B) difficult to articulate
 - C) plausible but poorly substantiated
 - D) seriously flawed
 - E) contrary to recent research

For each question, select the best answer of the choices given.

5. A company is considering changing its policy concerning daily working hours. Currently, this company requires all employees to arrive at work at 8 a.m. The proposed policy would permit each employee to decide when to arrive - from as early as 6 a.m. to as late as 11 a.m. The adoption of this policy would be most likely to decrease employees' productivity if the employees' job functions required them to:
- A) work without interruption from other employees
 - B) consult at least once a day with employees from other companies
 - C) submit their work for a supervisor's eventual approval
 - D) interact frequently with each other throughout the entire workday
 - E) undertake projects that take several days to complete

6. In order to reduce the number of items damaged while in transit to customers, packaging consultants recommended that the TrueSave mail-order company increase the amount of packing material so as to fill any empty spaces in its cartons. Accordingly, TrueSave officials instructed the company's packers to use more packing material than before, and the packers zealously acted on these instructions and used as much as they could. Nevertheless, customer reports of damaged items rose somewhat. Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain why acting on the consultants' recommendation failed to achieve its goal?

- A) The change in packing policy led to an increase in expenditure on packing material and labor.
- B) When packing material is compressed too densely, it loses some of its capacity to absorb shock.
- C) The amount of packing material used in a carton does not significantly influence the ease with which a customer can unpack the package.
- D) Most of the goods that TrueSave ships are electronic products that are highly vulnerable to being damaged in transit.
- E) TrueSave has lost some of its regular customers as a result of the high number of damaged items they received.

7. Male bowerbirds construct elaborately decorated nests, or bowers. Basing their judgment on the fact that different local populations of bowerbirds of the same species build bowers that exhibit different building and decorative styles, researchers have concluded that the bowerbirds' building styles are a culturally acquired, rather than a genetically transmitted, trait. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the conclusion drawn by the researchers?

- A) There are more common characteristics than there are differences among the bower-building styles of the local bowerbird population that has been studied most extensively.
- B) Young male bowerbirds are inept at bower-building and apparently spend years watching their elders before becoming accomplished in the local bower style.
- C) The bowers of one species of bowerbird lack the towers and ornamentation characteristic of the bowers of most other species of bowerbird.
- D) Bowerbirds are found only in New Guinea and Australia, where local populations of the birds apparently seldom have contact with one another.
- E) It is well known that the song dialects of some songbirds are learned rather than transmitted genetically.

8. Plan: Concerned about the welfare of its senior citizens, the government of Runagia decided two years ago to increase by 20 percent the government provided pension paid to all Runagians age sixty-five and older.

Result: Many Runagian senior citizens are no better off financially now than they were before the increase.

Further information: The annual rate of inflation since the pension increase has been below 5 percent, and the increased pension has been duly received by all eligible Runagians.

In light of the further information, which of the following, if true, does most to explain the result that followed implementation of the plan?

- A) The majority of senior citizens whose financial position has not improved rely entirely on the government pension for their income.
- B) The Runagian banking system is so inefficient that cashing a pension check can take as much as three weeks.
- C) The prices of goods and services that meet the special needs of many senior citizens have increased at a rate much higher than the rate of inflation.
- D) The pension increase occurred at a time when the number of Runagians age sixty-five and older who were living below the poverty level was at an all-time high.
- E) The most recent pension increase was only the second such increase in the last ten years.

9. A prominent investor who holds a large stake in the Burton Tool Company has recently claimed that the company is mismanaged, citing as evidence the company's failure to slow production in response to a recent rise in its inventory of finished products. It is doubtful whether an investor's sniping at management can ever be anything other than counterproductive, but in this case it is clearly not justified. It is true that an increased inventory of finished products often indicates that production is outstripping demand, but in Burton's case it indicates no such thing. Rather, the increase in inventory is entirely attributable to products that have already been assigned to orders received from customers. In the argument given, the two boldfaced portions play which of the following roles?

- A) The first states the position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second provides evidence to undermine the support for the position being opposed.
- B) The first states the position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second is evidence that has been used to support the position being opposed.
- C) The first states the position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second states the conclusion of the argument as a whole.
- D) The first is evidence that has been used to support a position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second provides information to undermine the force of that evidence.
- E) The first is evidence that has been used to support a position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second states the conclusion of the argument as a whole.

10. As its sales of computer products have surpassed those of measuring instruments, the company has become increasingly willing to compete for the mass market sales they would in the past have conceded to rivals.

In order to follow the requirements of standard written English, chose a replacement for the underlined sentence, paying attention to grammar, word choice, and sentence construction. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence; your answer should make the sentence clear, exact, and free of grammatical error. It should also minimize awkwardness, ambiguity, and redundancy.

- A) they would in past have conceded to rivals
- B) they would have conceded previously to their rivals
- C) that in the past would have been conceded previously to rivals
- D) it previously would have conceded to rivals in the past
- E) it would in the past have conceded to rivals

