



CADERNO DE QUESTÕES

NÚCLEO DE LÍNGUAS CAMPUS ITAPERI | SELEÇÃO 2026.1 TESTE DE NÍVEL



NOME COMPLETO

NÚCLEO DE LÍNGUAS

CAMPUS ITAPERI

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PROVA DE LÍNGUA INGLESA SEMESTRE III

DURAÇÃO DA PROVA: 03 HORAS
INÍCIO: 09 HORAS | TÉRMINO: 12 HORAS

LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES:

1. Este CADERNO DE QUESTÕES contém 20 questões numeradas de 01 a 20.
2. Confira se a quantidade e a ordem das questões do seu CADERNO DE QUESTÕES estão de acordo com a instrução anterior. Caso o caderno esteja incompleto ou tenha algum defeito de impressão comunique ao aplicador da sala para que ele tome as providências cabíveis.
3. Utilize apenas caneta esferográfica de tinta azul ou preta. Será considerada nula a FOLHA DE GABARITO que estiver marcada a lápis ou caneta com cor diferente à especificada anteriormente.
4. Para cada uma das questões do CADERNO DE QUESTÕES são apresentadas 4 opções de resposta. Apenas uma delas responde corretamente à questão.
5. O tempo disponível para esta prova é de 3 (três) horas, tendo início às 09h e encerrando às 12h. Será permitido deixar o local de prova somente após decorrida 1 (uma) hora do início da aplicação, sob risco de eliminação.
6. Será eliminado desta seleção quem utilizar-se de relógios ou aparelhos eletrônicos (notebook, agenda eletrônica, telefone celular, smartphone, calculadora, tablet, pen drive, mp3 player, fones de ouvido, etc.).
7. Reserve os 30 minutos finais para marcar sua FOLHA DE GABARITO.
8. Após a entrega da folha de gabarito, retire-se do local/sala de prova com este CADERNO DE QUESTÕES.
9. Este CADERNO DE QUESTÕES, juntamente com o GABARITO PRELIMINAR, estará disponível, dia **02 de fevereiro de 2026**, no site (www.uece.br/nucleodelinguasitaperi/selecao/teste-de-nivel/).
10. O resultado final da Seleção 2026.1 Teste de Nível estará disponível, dia **05 de fevereiro de 2026**, no site (www.uece.br/nucleodelinguasitaperi/selecao/teste-de-nivel/).

PROVA DE LÍNGUA INGLESA**THREE POPULAR INVENTIONS FROM THE 1920**

01 The 1920s was an exciting time for inventions.
 02 Some of the things invented around that time
 03 changed the lives of millions of people, and some of
 04 those inventions are still widely used today.

05 **The television:** The invention with the biggest
 06 impact was probably the television. It was invented
 07 by a Scottish man, John Logie Baird. The first
 08 televised pictures were sent over a short distance in
 09 1924, and his invention was formally demonstrated
 10 at the Royal Institute two years later. The pictures
 11 on the screen were not clear, but the viewers could
 12 see that they were human faces, and they could
 13 see their eyes opening and closing. In 1928, images
 14 were sent from Britain to America, and later, to a
 15 ship 1,500 miles out to sea. In the same year, the
 16 first colour images were sent. The first 'seeing-in
 17 sets' were sold that same year. For £25 (£1000 in
 18 today's money), people in their homes could watch
 19 moving images that were sent from a broadcasting
 20 station.

21 **The fridge:** Another invention that became
 22 popular in the 1920s was the home refrigerator.
 23 People used different ways to keep food cool and
 24 fresh long before the 1900s, but home fridges
 25 weren't invented until 1913 in the USA. Home
 26 fridges became very popular in the USA in the
 27 1920s. Sales of the popular 'Frigidaire' model
 28 increased from 5,000 in 1921 to 750,000 in 1926.
 29 British people were less interested in fridges than
 30 Americans. They thought that they were
 31 unnecessary because the weather in Britain was
 32 cooler. But fridges were heavily advertised, and
 33 their advantages were described in detail. Soon,
 34 more fridges were sold, and the price decreased.

35 **The polygraph:** Another interesting invention
 36 of the 1920s was the polygraph, or lie detector. It
 37 was invented in 1921 by a Californian policeman,
 38 John Larson. He used the ideas of other
 39 psychologists to make a machine that measured
 40 people's heart rate, breathing and blood pressure
 41 while they were asked questions. The experts
 42 believed that sudden changes in these
 43 measurements showed that someone was lying.
 44 Although this invention is well-known, it can't really
 45 detect lies. Marston tried to use measurements from
 46 his polygraph in a court case in 1923, but they
 47 weren't accepted as evidence and never have been
 48 since then. However, polygraphs are still used by
 49 some police forces and the FBI because many
 50 people believe they work, so they tell the truth to
 51 avoid the machine.

Fonte:

<https://test-english.com/reading/a2/three-popular-inventions-from-the-1920s-reading-test/>

QUESTÃO 01

Choose the correct information according to the text:

- When television images were first transmitted, viewers didn't know exactly what the image was.
- Some psychologists helped John Larson to build his invention.
- Colour images were not possible until after the 1920s.
- The television was demonstrated at the Royal Institute in 1926.

QUESTÃO 02

According to the text, the correct piece of information about the invention of television is:

- John Baird, which invented the television, created it when he was just a teenager. He sold the invention in 1928.
- People could watch moving images at home after television sets were sold.
- The first television broadcasts were only sent within Britain.
- The images were very clear and realistic since from the beginning.

QUESTÃO 03

Based on the text, choose the correct option:

- Home refrigerators were more popular in the USA than in Britain, while the polygraph was less reliable as a truth-detecting device.
- The polygraph was less expensive than the fridge and more accepted as a reliable instrument.
- The polygraph was more widely accepted than the refrigerator because it was officially used as an evidence in the courts.
- British were the most excited people about having a fridge at home.

QUESTÃO 04

In the text, what does the sentence "*Soon, more fridges were sold, and the price decreased*" mean?

- Fridges became less popular, so companies reduced their production.
- Fridges were expensive because very few people bought them.
- As more people bought fridges, they became cheaper over time.
- The price of fridges increased before more people started buying them.

QUESTÃO 05

Choose the best answer for the message below:

Club

Join the Chess Club! We meet every Wednesday at 4pm in the common room. Beginners welcome.

- The club is for experienced players.
- The Chess Club meetings are in the library.
- The message shows what is needed to bring for each meeting.
- The message informs when the meetings happen.

QUESTÃO 06

Choose the correct sentence about the use of preposition:

- On Saturdays, I go at the cinema to watch films and then get in a bus to visit my uncle.
- I work by two other people on a big office at the center of London where I can see the river.
- Every summer, I fly to Brazil and sit on the beach and look at all the beautiful girls who walk by me.
- I'm playing tennis in Sunday morning at 9 o'clock next the Beverly Park.

QUESTÃO 07

Choose the correct option to complete the following dialogue:

Rosanna: *Hi, John. Nice to see you. What _____ these days?*

John: *Hi, Rosanna. I am working in a hotel near the beach. I _____ it a lot because it's so interesting. And you? _____ French at the college?*

- Are you doing / like / are you still studying.
- Do you do / loving / are you studying.
- You're doing / am liking / do you study
- Did you doing / am loving / are you going

QUESTÃO 08

Choose the correct option to complete the following sentence:

"The carnival in New Orleans is the _____ carnival in the United States."

- More famous.
- Most exciting.
- Shorter than.
- More exciting.

QUESTÃO 09

Complete the paragraph and circle the correct alternative:

"Steven Adams _____ in Scotland on January 8, 1947. At the age of fifteen, he _____ to learn playing piano. In 1969, the song "Space Oddity" _____ number 5 in the UK music chart."

- Borned / begined / was gotten.
- Was born / started / reached.
- Did born / wanted starting / did get.
- Were born / started / made.

QUESTÃO 10

Choose the correct question that can be answered by the following dialogue:

"This weekend, I'm going to buy some clothes for my children, so you can come with me. There's a shop near my house. It sells good quality clothes and they're not expensive. They sell shoes too, but they cost a lot of money. They're open every day from 9 am until 6 pm, but they close at 3 pm on Sundays."

- How often do you go shopping?
- How much money do you have to buy new shoes?
- What time does the shop close everyday?
- What time are you going to buy things for your children?

QUESTÃO 11

Complete the dialogue about the daily routine of a sportswoman:

"Janet is an athlete, and she _____ at 4:30 am every weekday morning. She spends the first 30 minutes reading and then 15 minutes meditating. At 5:15 am Janet checks her email for only 30 minutes and then _____ run of the day. She runs for an hour and a half along the lake near her house."

- Get up / goes her first.
- Woke up / she doesn't go.
- Wakes up / does go the.
- Wakes up / goes to her first.

QUESTÃO 12

Choose the option that is grammatically correct about the following paragraph:

"Last Monday, at 9 a.m., Sally put her coat on, left the house and drove downtown for her job interview. The interview was at 11 a.m."

- Did Sally drove last Monday? Yes, she did.
- What time did was the interview? At eleven, in the morning.
- What time did Sally go to the interview last Monday? At 9 a.m.
- What did do Sally last Monday? She has an interview.

QUESTÃO 13

Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences:

- There's _____ wrong with my laptop.
- I need to buy _____ new clothes.
- Do you have _____ questions?

a) (I) anything	(II) a lot	(III) many.
b) (I) something	(II) some	(III) any.
c) (I) anything	(II) any	(III) some.
d) (I) nothing	(II) no one	(III) anything.

QUESTÃO 14

Choose the correct option to complete the following sentence:

"If you don't know what that word means Jenkins, _____ in the dictionary!"

- Look it up.
- Turn it on.
- Search it with.
- Take it off.

QUESTÃO 15

What is the only question that is grammatically correct?

- Can we drink too any water when we are jogging?
- Do people need less water when the weather is cold?
- How much do we need water to drink in some day?
- How much cups of coffee do you drink a day?

QUESTÃO 16

Choose the correct option to complete the following passage:

"The National Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington D.C. is a spring event that remembers the gift of cherry trees from Japan to the USA in 1912. The trees were a present from the mayor of Tokyo to the mayor of Washington DC. The first celebration was in 1934. _____ a parade every year with large balloons, marching bands from all over the country, and concerts. _____ also a lot of different shows and events, such as a kite flying festival, a 10-mile run, and fireworks at night."

- a) There are / there is.
- b) There is / there is.
- c) There is not / there aren't.
- d) There is / there are.

QUESTÃO 17

Choose the correct option about the use of object pronoun:

- a) My son is arriving today. We need to pick her up from the airport.
- b) Tom and Jane called me in the morning and I told they about our wedding.
- c) As Anne is my best friend, I invited us to the my birthday party.
- d) Not all famous people were born into famous families. A lot of them had normal lives before becoming famous.

QUESTÃO 18

Circle the pair of words which has the same sound in the end.

- a) Relaxes / teaches.
- b) Works / kisses.
- c) Likes / goes.
- d) Laughs / runs.

QUESTÃO 19

Choose the correct option about the use of possessive:

- I. *Maria's best friend is Juanita.*
- II. *My cousins' birthdays are both in January.*
- III. *Simon phone's is new. He bought it yesterday.*

- a) I and III are correct.
- b) II is not correct.
- c) I and II are correct.
- d) Only I is correct.

QUESTÃO 20

Choose the option that completes the sentences below:

- I. *I want to go _____ in the park.*
- II. *I never go _____ on Friday.*
- III. *Don't go _____ today! It's very wind.*

- a) To a Walk / to shop / on a ski.
- b) Walking / for a shop / to a ski.
- c) For a Walk / shopping / skiing.
- d) Walk / to a shopping / for a ski.