



FUNDAÇÃO DE ENSINO E PESQUISA DE UBERABA
PROCESSO SELETIVO

Edital 004/2018

002 – PROFESSOR DE LÍNGUA INGLESA

LEIA COM ATENÇÃO AS SEGUINTE INSTRUÇÕES

- 01- O caderno de provas contém 50 (cinquenta) questões objetivas. Caso haja algum erro na impressão, o(a) candidato(a) deverá informar imediatamente ao fiscal, solicitando-lhe a substituição desse caderno.
- 02- A duração máxima da prova será de 03 (três) horas.
- 03- A interpretação das questões faz parte da prova. Desse modo, não é permitido fazer perguntas aos fiscais.
- 04- A prova é individual. Portanto, é vedada a comunicação entre os candidatos durante a sua realização. Será excluído do processo seletivo aquele que utilizar material de consultas e/ou qualquer sistema de comunicação, durante a realização da avaliação.
- 05- Em cada questão, há somente uma resposta correta.
- 06- Ao receber o Cartão de Respostas, o(a) candidato(a) deverá conferir seu nome, o número de inscrição, o número do documento, o cargo e assinar, à **caneta**, no espaço próprio indicado.
- 07- Ao transferir as respostas para o Cartão de Respostas, deverá ser utilizada caneta azul ou preta, preenchendo todo o espaço dentro da área reservada à letra correspondente a cada resposta, conforme o modelo:

01	A	B	C	D
02	A	B	C	D
03	A	B	C	D
04	A	B	C	D

- 08- O(A) candidato(a) não poderá deixar nenhuma questão sem resposta.
- 09- O Cartão de Respostas não deve ser dobrado, amassado ou rasurado. As questões que contenham emendas ou rasuras, ainda que legíveis, não serão consideradas. Os prejuízos advindos das marcações feitas incorretamente no Cartão de Respostas serão de inteira responsabilidade do candidato; assim, não haverá substituição em virtude de erro no preenchimento.
- 10- O(A) candidato(a) deverá deixar sobre a carteira somente documento de identidade e caneta esferográfica de tinta azul ou preta.
- 11- O(A) candidato (a) poderá deixar a sala após decorrida 1(uma) hora do início da prova.
- 12- Ao terminar a prova, o(a) candidato(a) deverá permanecer sentado(a) e sinalizar, com a mão, o término da avaliação, para que o fiscal possa recolher e conferir o Cartão de Respostas, bem como autorizar a saída do(a) candidato(a) da sala.
- 13- O(A) candidato(a) somente poderá se retirar, levando a prova consigo, após decorridas 02 (duas) horas do início da avaliação.
- 14- Ao término do prazo estabelecido para a prova, os três últimos(as) candidatos(a) deverão permanecer na sala, até que o último(a) candidato(a) termine sua prova, devendo todos assinar a Ata de Sala, a fim de atestar a idoneidade da fiscalização das provas, retirando-se, de uma só vez, da sala de prova.

UBERABA/MG, 27 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2018.

CONHECIMENTOS ESPECÍFICOS

GRAMMAR

01. COMPLETE THE DIALOGUES WITH A QUESTION TAG. CHECK THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

ANN: Hi. Your name's is Angela, (1) _____ ?

BOYLE: Yes, it is. Do we know each other?

ANN: You really don't remember me, (2) _____ ?

BOYLE: I'm afraid I don't.

ANN: It's Jeff. Jeff Dawson.

BOYLE: Oh my goodness! We were at school together, (3) _____ ?

- A) 1 isn't it 2 do you 3 weren't we?
B) 1 are you 2 don't you 3 we were?
C) 1 is she 2 does he 3 were you?
D) 1 aren't you 2 do you 3 were we?

02. COMPLETE THE DIALOGUES WITH A QUESTION TAG. CHECK THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

ANDREW: Guess who called me this morning?

BELLA: It wasn't your ex, (1) _____ ?

ANDREW: Uh huh.

BELLA: He isn't still calling you, (2) _____ ? What did he want?

ANDREW: Just a chat, I think.

BELLA: But ex-boyfriends don't just ring for a chat, (3) _____ ?

- A) 1 wasn't he 2 isn't he 3 don't they
B) 1 was he 2 is he 3 does she
C) 1 was it 2 is he 3 do they
D) 1 wasn't it 2 is he 3 do they

03. PUT THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER TO FORM THE CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. CHECK THE ALTERNATIVE. (THERE IS ONLY ONE CORRECT)

- 1) Would/scored/'d/the/they/have/won/match/he/if

- 2) Missed/here/on time/if/the film/ have/been/you'd/wouldn't/we

- 3) Offered/ you'd/have/it/ the job/you/would/taken/they/if

- 4) Finished/if/fallen/ she/the race/have/over/hadn't/would/Ella

- A) If he scored, they 'd would have won the match.
B) The film wouldn't have missed we if you'd been here on time.
C) If they'd offered the job you, would you taken it?
D) Ella would have finished the race if she hadn't fallen over.

04. CIRCLE THE APROPRIATE VERB.CHECK THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

AMMY: Don't look now but isn't that Jane Marshall over there?

BETH: Where?

AMMY: At that table by the window.

BETH: No, it (1) **must/can't be**. She went to live in Chicago.

AMMY: But I'm sure it's Jane.

BETH: Mmm,I suppose it (2) **can't/might** be her. But if it is, she looks much thinner than she used to.

AMMY: Well it (3) **must/can't** be five years since we last saw her.Someone can change a lot in five years!

BETH: You're right, it is Jane. But who do you think the man is? He (4) **can't/ might not** be her husband, can he?

AMMY:No, he (5) **can't/might not** be. They broke up years ago and haven't spoken to each other since.

BETH: It (6) **can/may** be her new boyfriend or her son!

AMMY: Shall we go over and find out?

- A) 1 must 2 might 3 must 4 can't 5 might not 6 may
B) 1 must 2 might 3 can't 4 might not 5 might not 6 can
C) 1 can't 2 might 3 must 4 can't 5 can't 6 may
D) 1 can't 2 can't 3 can't 4 might not 5 might not 6 can

05. COMPLETE THE DIALOGUES WITH MUST, MIGHT, MIGHT NOT, OR CAN'T. CHECK THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

AARON: This steak (1) _____ be for me. It looks like it's medium-rare, and I asked for a well-done steak.

BONNIE: It (2) _____ be mine,then. I ordered a medium-rare steak.

- A) 1 can't 2 must
B) 1 might 2 might not
C) 1 must 2 might
D) 1 might not 2 can't

06. READ THE DIALOGUE. CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE VERB. CHECK THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

MIKE: So, where shall we go for our honeymoon?

GENE: I don't know. Maybe somewhere in North Africa. Have you ever (1) **been/ gone** to Morocco?

MIKE: Yes, (2) **I've been/ I went** there.

GENE: I didn't know that. When (3) **have you been/did you go** there?

MIKE: The year after I (4) **have finished/ finished** university.

GENE: What about Egypt?

MIKE: (5) **I've been / I went** there, too.

GENE: Who (6) **have you been/did you go** with?

MIKE: With an ex-girlfriend. But we only went to Cairo. Let's go there.

GENE: No, let's go somewhere else.

- A) 1 been 2 I went 3 have you been 4 finished 5 I've been 6 have you been
B) 1 been 2 I've been 3 did you go 4 finished 5 I've been 6 did you go
C) 1 gone 2 I've been 3 did you go 4 finished 5 I went 6 did you go
D) 1 been 2 I went 3 have you been 4 finished 5 I went 6 did you go

07. COMPLETE THE DIALOGUES WITH THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE SIMPLE FUTURE, FUTURE PERFECT OR FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS. CHECK THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

1) **ALEX:** I'm really looking forward to our trip to Paris on Friday.

BIANCA: Me, too! This time tomorrow we _____ on (**get**) the plane, and we won't be thinking about work!

2) **ALEX:** Do you think you _____ still _____ (**work**) here in ten years' time?

BIANCA: Probably. But I hope I'll have been promoted to head of department by then.

3) **ALEX:** Why are you walking so fast?

BIANCA: If we don't hurry, by the time we get to the station, the train _____ (**leave**)

4) **ALEX:** Oh no! My car won't start and I need to pick up a friend at the airport.

BIANCA: You can borrow mine. I _____ (**not use**) it today.

- A) I'll get 2 'll have worked 3 will be leaving 4 won't be using
B) I'll be getting 2 'll be working 3 will have left 4 won't be using
C) I'll be getting 2 'll work 3 will have left 4 won't have used
D) I'll have gotten 2 'll be working 3 will have left 4 won't be using

08. CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE TERM. CHECK THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

Daniel! I want to see you out of your (1) **pyjama/pyjamas** and in (2) **a jeans/some jeans** and a T-shirt in two minutes ok? Your breakfast is on the table.

The news (3) **says/say** there's been an accident and the police (4) **has/have** closed the motorway. The traffic (5) **is/are** sure to be bad, so hurry up!

- A) 1pyjamas 2 some jeans 3 says 4 have 5 is
B) 1 pyjama 2 some jeans 3 says 4 has 5 are
C) 1 pyjamas 2 a jeans 3 says 4 have 5 are
D) 1 pyjamas 2 some jeans 3 say 4 have 5 is

09. CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE QUANTIFIER. CHECK THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

1) A: How did the trip to the Science Museum go?

B: It was fine. **Most/ most of** the students enjoyed it.

2) A: What subject do you like best physics or chemistry?

B: I don't like **either of them/ both of them**. They're both boring!

3) A: How often do you use the library?

B: Hardly ever. I can find **everything/ all** on the internet.

4) A: When can I see you to discuss my Science Project?

B: I'll be in in my office **all day/ every day** today. Come any time.

- A) 1 most of 2 either of them 3 everything 4 allday
B) 1 most of 2 both of them 3 all 4 every day
C) 1most 2 either of them 3 everything 4 every day
D) 1most of 2 either of them 3 all 4 all day

10. CIRCLE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE

I'LL have my mobile phone with me _____

A) In case you'll need call me.

B) In case you have needed to calling me.

C) In case you need to call me.

D) In case you would need me.

11. CIRCLE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE

Their flight was delayed, so they _____ back until after midnight.

- A) 'll be
- B) 'll have been
- C) are
- D) won't be

READING

READ THE TEXT TO SOLVE QUESTIONS 12 TO 18

FINDING BALANCE



Source: [wikipedia.org/wiki/Balance_\(ability\)#/media/File:Modeljjpg](https://wikipedia.org/wiki/Balance_(ability)#/media/File:Modeljjpg)

Are you burning the candle at both ends? Do you feel you have no time for yourself? Do you forget to call family on birthdays or holidays? Have you stopped going out with friends because you are too busy? Do you have trouble relaxing and having fun?

If you recognize yourself, you should remember to slow down and take more time for everything. Living a balanced life is about integrating the many vital areas of your life, including your health, friends, family, work, and romance.

Here are some tips for restoring a healthy perspective. First, remember to make time for the important people in your life. Stop over-scheduling and spend quality time with friends and family. Second, learn to eat, talk, walk, and drive more slowly. And don't forget to turn your cell phone off sometimes. People who really want to talk to you will call back. Third, learn to live in the present and stop worrying about the future. And finally, take it easy and begin enjoying the simple things in life. Stop to smell the roses.

12. WHAT DOES FINDING BALANCE MEAN? CIRCLE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE

- A) Granting yourself rhythm and happiness to face office challenges.
- B) Giving yourself time to relax without worrying about family, friends and work.
- C) Giving enough time to important areas of your life: work, family, friends, health.
- D) Concentrating on your work so that you don't need to be with your family.

13. WHAT PROBLEMS DOES THE ARTICLE DESCRIBE? CIRCLE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE

- A) Having too much work to do and having less peace of mind.
- B) Not having enough free time, feeling stress, working too much.
- C) Spending too much time at your desk and gaining too much weight.
- D) Losing concentration at work due to a number of things to be solved.

14. WHAT TIPS ARE SUGGESTED IN THIS ARTICLE? CIRCLE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE

- A) Work on something that is pleasant to you and to your family.
- B) Leave work earlier and start exercising everytime it is possible.
- C) Invite your family members to share your responsibilities at work.
- D) Make time with friends and family, eat, walk, and drive more slowly.

15. EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF THE EXPRESSION “MAKE TIME FOR SOMETHING”

- A) Stop working hard day after day and grant yourself some vacation
- B) Stop worrying about the same stuff everyday, and make way.
- C) Make the same dull job but from a different perspective in life.
- D) Find enough time to do something, even though you are busy.

16. WHAT IS THE MEANING OF “STOP OVER-SCHEDULING”? CIRCLE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE

- A) Stop listing too many things.
- B) Start working a few more hours.
- C) Stop traveling on business.
- D) Stop working extras hours at office.

17. WHAT DOES THE EXPRESSION “BURN THE CANDLE AT BOTH ENDS” MEAN? CIRCLE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE

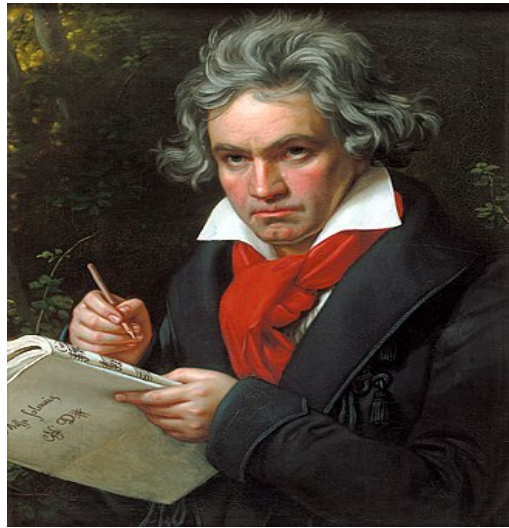
- A) Start suffering pressure at work and at home.
- B) Be very busy both at work and in your social life.
- C) Stay connected to people at work 24 hours a day.
- D) Losing temper with your boss and with your spouse.

18. WHAT DOES THE EXPRESSION “STOP TO SMELL THE ROSES” MEAN? CIRCLE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE

- A) Start visiting a Garden to observe nature.
- B) Appreciate the beautiful things around you.
- C) Try to reap a crop you don't really care for.
- D) Decorate your working space with flowers.

READ THE TEXT TO SOLVE THE QUESTIONS 19 TO 21

A PASSION FOR MUSIC



Source: wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig_van_Beethoven

Born in 1770 in Bonn, Germany, Ludwig Van Beethoven started playing the piano before he was four years old. By the time he was twelve, this child prodigy had already composed his first piece of music. When Beethoven was just sixteen, he went to study in Vienna, Austria, then the center of European cultural life and home to the most brilliant and passionate musicians and composers of the period. Beethoven proved to be a gifted pianist and an imaginative composer.

Beethoven is remembered for his great genius but also for his strong and difficult personality. In one infamous incident, Beethoven became so upset with a waiter that he emptied a plate of food over the man's head. Despite this type of behavior, many in musical and aristocratic circles admired Beethoven, and music lovers were always Beethoven's greatest supporters. This fact did not prevent him from losing his temper with one or another of them. However, because of his talent, Beethoven's friends always excused his insults and moody temperament.

Beethoven was also notorious for his eccentric behaviour. He often walked through the streets of Vienna muttering to himself and stamping his feet. He completely neglected his personal appearance; his clothes would get so dirty that his friends would come and take them away during the night. When they replaced the old clothes with new ones, Beethoven never noticed the difference.

Although Beethoven was respected and admired by his audience, he was not concerned with pleasing them. Beethoven could play the piano so beautifully that some listeners cried; however, when he saw his fans crying, Beethoven only laughed and said they were fools. He was so egotistical that if people talked while he was performing, he would stop and walk away.

Beethoven wrote two famous, Moonlight Sonata and Fur Elise, for two different women he loved. He was almost always in love, often with a woman who was already married or engaged. Although Beethoven asked several women to marry him, they all rejected him. But the most tragic

aspect of Beethoven's life was his gradual loss of hearing, beginning in his late twenties until he was completely deaf. However, even as his hearing grew worse, Beethoven continued to be energetic and productive; his creative activity remained intense, and audiences loved his music. In 1826, Beethoven held his last public performance of his famous Ninth Symphony. By this time, the maestro was completely deaf. When he was turned around so he could see the roaring applause that he could not hear, Beethoven began to cry. Beethoven died in Vienna in 1827 at age fifty seven. One out of ten people who lived in Vienna came to his funeral.

19. WHAT ARE SOME FACTS MENTIONED IN THE ARTICLE THAT SHOW THAT BEETHOVEN WAS PASSIONATE ABOUT MUSIC?

- A) He started playing the piano before he was four.
- B) His friends helped him compose the classic songs.
- C) He played every kind of metal instruments.
- D) He tried to marry his friends when younger.

20. WHAT ARE SOME TRAGIC ASPECTS OF BEETHOVEN'S LIFE?

- A) His proposal was reject by several women.
- B) His songs turned him into an egotistical musician.
- C) His wife passed away a few days after getting married.
- D) He was sent to prison after plagiarizing another composer.

21. WHAT EFFECT DID BEETHOVEN'S PERSONALITY HAVE ON HIS LIFE?

- A) Sometimes he lost his temper and people stopped admiring him.
- B) He preferred to compose classical songs than get married.
- C) His Strong personality made him an unpleasant person.
- D) He gave up on composing songs after people laughing at him.

READ THE TEXT TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 22 TO 26

IS TECHNOLOGY KILLING LEISURE TIME?



Source: google.com/search?q=people+connected

New surveys suggest that the technological tools we use to make our lives easier are killing our leisure time. We are working longer hours, taking fewer and shorter vacations (and when we go away, we take our cell phones, PDAs, and laptops along). And we are more stressed than ever as increased use of e-mail, voice mail, cell phones, and the internet are destroying any idea of privacy and leisure.

Since the industrial Revolution, people assumed that new laborsaving devices would free them from the burdens of the workplace and give them more time to grow intellectually, creatively, and socially exploring the arts, keeping up with current events, spending more time with friends and family, and even just “goofing off.”

But here we are at the start of the 21st century, enjoying one of the greatest technological boom times in human history, and nothing could be further from the truth. The very tools that were supposed to liberate us have bound us to our work and study in ways that were inconceivable just a few years ago. It would seem that technology almost never does what we expect.

In “the old days,” the lines between work and leisure time were markedly clearer. People left their offices at a predictable time, were often completely disconnected from and out of touch with their jobs as they traveled to and from work, and were off-duty once they were home. That’s no longer true. In today’s highly competitive job market, employers demand increased productivity, expecting workers to put in longer hours and to keep in touch almost constantly via fax, cellphones, e-mail, or other communication devices.

As a result, employees feel the need to check in on what’s going on at the office, even on days off. They feel pressured to work after hours just to catch up on everything they have to do. Workers work harder and longer, change their work tasks more frequently, and have more and more reasons to worry about job security.

Bosses, colleagues, and family members, lovers, friends, and spouses too, expect instant responses to voice mail and e-mail messages. Even college students have become bound to their desks by an environment in which faculty, friends, and other members of the college community increasingly do their work online. Studies of time spent on instant messaging services would probably show staggering use.

This isn’t what technology was supposed to be doing for us. New technologies, from genetic research to the internet, offer all sorts of benefits and opportunities. But when new tools make life more difficult and stressful rather than easier and more meaningful and we are, as a society, barely conscious of it, then something has gone seriously awry, both with our expectations for technology and our understanding of how it should benefit us.

22. ACCORDING TO THE TEXT, WHICH TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS ARE DECREASING PEOPLE’S LEISURE TIME? CHECK THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE:

- A) Tape, paper clip holder, ruler
- B) Scissors, white-out, pencil sharpener
- C) Staples, hole-punch, rubber bands
- D) Cell phones, PDAs, laptops

23. ACCORDING TO THE TEXT, HOW TECHNOLOGY COULD BE KILLING LEISURE TIME? CHECK THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE

- A) Technology grants people free time to decide when to stop working.
- B) Technology allows people to live their lives disconnected from their office.
- C) Technology makes it harder to get away from the office.
- D) Technology is responsible to establish when to start and finish work at office.

24. CHECK THE ALTERNATIVE THAT EXPRESSES THE REALITY THAT THE INTERNET BROUGHT TO PEOPLE.

- A) Technology makes people work longer and harder.
- B) Technology helps people organize their lives at work and at home
- C) Technology enables people have more time to do things they love.
- D) Technology gives people more time to spend with family and friends.

25. WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE EXPRESSION: “IF SOMETHING GOES AWRY”

- A) Something good happens.
- B) It does not happen in the way that was planned.
- C) It goes exactly the way it was previously thought.
- D) It turns to be dangerous to be used

26. WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE EXPRESSION: “GOOF OFF”

- A) Gossip about coworkers.
- B) Waste time and not work.
- C) Respond angrily.
- D) Be the butt of the joke.

READ THE TEXT TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 27 TO 36



Source: [wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c2/Dinner_at_Haddo_House%2C_1884_by_Alfred_Edward_Emslie](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dinner_at_Haddo_House%2C_1884_by_Alfred_Edward_Emslie).

FORMAL DINNER ETIQUETTE

It is very discourteous for a guest to be late. Arrive at least five minutes before the hour set for the dinner. If for some unavoidable reason you cannot arrive on time, telephone the hostess and explain the reason to her. Etiquette only requires that she wait for fifteen minutes before beginning the meal. If it has been impossible for you to notify her and she has started the meal, go to her, offer apologies, and take your place at the table as quickly as possible.

Seating

The hostess leads the female guests into the dining room. The host and the male guests follow. The hostess then tells her guests where to sit. She must always have the seating arrangement planned in advance in order to avoid confusion and delay.

Each person stands casually behind his chair until the hostess starts to take her seat. The man helps his dinner partner to be seated and also helps move her chair as she rises. Each person moves to the left of the chair to be seated and also rises from the left.

The Meal

At a small dinner party, do not start to eat until all guests are served. At a large dinner party, you may start to eat as soon as those near you have been served. Do not eat too fast. Do not talk while you have food in your mouth, and keep the mouth closed while you chew your food.

Elbows should not be put on the table when you are eating (however, between courses at a restaurant, if you cannot hear your companion, it is permissible to lean forward on your elbows). If silver is dropped on the floor, leave it there. If an accident happens at the table apologize briefly to your hostess. The hostess continues to eat as long as her guests do. When all have finished, she rises from the table and the others follow.

Departing

If you have no dinner partner, push your chair from the table by taking hold of each side of the seat. Don't rest your hands or arms on the table to push yourself up. It is not necessary to remain longer than thirty minutes after a dinner if the invitation does not include the entire evening. However, one should avoid appearing in a hurry to leave.

27. IF THE DINNER PARTY INVITATION IS FOR 8:00, WHAT TIME SHOULD GUEST ARRIVE?

- A) Guests should arrive by 7:55 at the latest.
- B) Guests should arrive by 7:00.
- C) Guests should arrive by 8:30.
- D) Guests should arrive by 8:00.

28. IF A GUEST IS GOING TO BE LATE, WHAT SHOULD HE OR SHE DO?

- A) He or she should tell a funny story to the hostess.
- B) He or she should telephone the hostess and explain the reason to her.
- C) He or she should cancel the event and never come back any more.
- D) He or she should write an article explaining the all the reasons.

29. WHO DECIDES WHERE GUESTS SHOULD SIT AT THE TABLE?

- A) The chicken.
- B) The guest.
- C) The cook.
- D) The hostess.

30. WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT ROLES OR EXPECTATIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN AT A DINNER PARTY?

- A) The man helps the hostess washes the dishes after dinner.
- B) The woman helps the hostess washes the dishes after dinner.
- C) The man helps his hostess to be seated and also the man on his left.
- D) The man helps his dinner partner to be seated moving her chair when she arrives.

31. WHEN SHOULD A GUEST BEGIN EATING?

- A) When all the guests are served.
- B) When the soup cools.
- C) When he or she is served.
- D) When he or she is hungry.

32. WHAT SHOULD A GUEST DO IF A FORK OR A KNIFE FALLS TO THE FLOOR?

- A) Take it back.
- B) Throw the others.
- C) Leave it there.
- D) Ask for new ones.

33. WHAT SHOULD A GUEST DO IF HE OR SHE SPILLS A DRINK ON THE TABLE?

- A) Offer to buy another tablecloth.
- B) Ask for another drink.
- C) Spend hour apologizing.
- D) Apologize briefly to the host.

34. HOW LONG SHOULD THE HOST OR HOSTESS CONTINUE EATING?

- A) As long as they want it to.
- B) As long as they need.
- C) As long as his or her guest do.
- D) As long as their paunch can take.

35. WHAT SHOULD A GUEST DO WHEN THE HOST OR HOSTESS LEAVES THE TABLE?

- A) Leave the table too.
- B) Help her with the dessert.
- C) Remain seat until the host or hostess tell them to.
- D) Stop talking to certify what's going on.

36. HOW LONG SHOULD GUESTS STAY AFTER DINNER IS OVER?

- A) One hour.
- B) Thirty minutes.
- C) Immediately.
- D) Five minutes.

READ THE TEXT TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 37 TO 41

CONSIDER THE CHOICES

Conventional medicine

Surgical techniques have greatly improved over the last century. The beginning of conventional medicine can be traced back to the fifth century B.C.E in ancient Greece. It is based on the scientific study of the human body and illness.

In the last century, there has been great progress in what doctors have been able to do with modern surgery and new medications. These scientific advances have made conventional medicine the method many people choose first when they need medical treatment.

Homeopathy

Homeopathic remedies are popular in many countries. Homeopathy was founded in the late eighteenth century in Germany. It is a low-cost system of natural medicine used by hundreds of millions of people worldwide. In homeopathy, a patient's symptoms are treated with remedies that cause similar symptoms. The remedy is taken in very diluted form: 1 part remedy to one trillion(1,000,000,000,000) parts water.

Herbal therapy

Herbs are used to treat many ailments. Herbal medicine, often taken as teas or pills, has been practiced for thousands of years in almost all cultures around the world. In fact, many conventional medicines were discovered by scientists studying traditional uses of herbs for medical purposes. The World Health Organization claims that 80% of the world's population uses some form of herbal therapy for their regular health care.

Acupuncture

An acupuncturist inserts needles at certain points on the body. Acupuncture originated in China over 5,000 years ago. Today, it is used worldwide for a variety of problems. Acupuncture needles are inserted at certain points on the body to relieve pain and/or restore health. Many believe acupuncture may be effective in helping people stop smoking as well.

Spiritual healing.

Also known as faith healing, or "mind and body connection," various forms of spiritual healing exist around the world. This is a form of healing that uses the mind or religious faith to treat illness. A number of conventional doctor say that when they have not been able to help a patient, spiritual healing just may work.

37. WHEN DID CONVENTIONAL MEDICINE BEGIN?

- A) Sixth century.
- B) Fifth century.
- C) Fourth century.
- D) Twentieth century.

38. WHAT IS THE CONVENTIONAL MEDICINE BASED ON?

- A) Scientific study of the human body.
- B) Fake News on internet.
- C) People's beliefs in cure.
- D) Investments and researches.

39. WHAT IS SPIRITUAL HEALING ALSO KNOWN AS?

- A) Faith healing.
- B) Goodwill healing.
- C) Happiness healing.
- D) Fluid Healing.

40. WHEN WAS HOMEOPATHY FOUNDED?

- A) Twenty first century.
- B) Twentieth century.
- C) Eighteenth century.
- D) Seventeenth century.

41. WHICH TREATMENT IS SAID TO HELP PEOPLE STOP SMOKING?

- A) Conventional medicine
- B) Homeopathy
- C) Herbal Therapy
- D) Acupuncture

LISTENING

LISTEN TO A GUIDE GIVING A TOUR OF SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE. CHECK THE CORRECT ANSWER:

42. WHO WAS SHAKESPEARE?

- A) A famous singer.
- B) A politician.
- C) English poet.
- D) A president.

43. WHERE IS HE FROM?

- A) Ireland
- B) England
- C) France
- D) Italy

44. WHEN AS THE HOUSE BUILT?

- A) Eighteenth century.
- B) Nineteenth century.
- C) In the beginning of the this century.
- D) In the sixteenth century.

45. HOW OLD WAS SHAKESPEARE WHEN HE MOVED FROM THE HOUSE?

- A) He was fifteen years old.
- B) He was twenty years old.
- C) He was twenty five years old.
- D) He was thirty three years old.

46. WHEN DID HE GET MARRIED?

- A) 1582.
- B) 1500.
- C) 1482.
- D) 1682.

47. HOW MANY CHILDREN DID HE HAVE?

- A) One.
- B) Three.
- C) Two.
- D) Four.

48. WHERE DID FAMOUS VISITORS USE TO WRITE THEIR NAMES?

- A) On the floor of the living room.
- B) On the glass of the windows.
- C) On the ceiling of his bedroom.
- D) On the carpet of the bedroom.

49. WHAT DID THE FAMILY DO IN THE GREAT HALL?

- A) They ate the main meal.
- B) They played his favorite song.
- C) They kept his portrait.
- D) They made an art exhibition.

50. WHAT DID SHAKESPEARE'S FATHER MAKE?

- A) Shoes.
- B) Gloves.
- C) Jackets.
- D) Hats.