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ORGANIZAÇÃO EDUCACIONAL

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TURMA   TURNO   DATA ___/___/___

INGLÊS

Text I

COMPUTERS CANNOT UNDERSTAND SPOKEN ENGLISH

Unfortunately, computers cannot understand ordinary spoken English or any other natural language. The only language they can understand directly is called machine code: central processors operate on codes
5 which consist of a series of binary digits. In this form, the instructions are said to be in machine code.

However, machine code as a means of communication is very difficult to write. For this reason, we use symbolic languages that are easier to
10 understand. Then, by using a special program, these languages can be translated into machine code. For example, assembly languages use abbreviations to represent instructions.

Basic languages, where the program is similar to
15 the machine code version, are known as low-level languages. In these languages, each instruction is equivalent to a single machine code instruction, and the program is converted into machine code by a special program called an assembler. These languages
20 are still quite complex and restricted to particular machines.

To make the programs easier to write and to overcome the problem of intercommunication between different types of machines, higher-level languages
25 were designed. These languages are all problem-oriented rather than machine-oriented and can all be converted into the machine codes of different types of computers. Programs written in one of these languages are converted into a low-level
30 language by means of a compiler. On compilation, each statement in a high-level language is generally translated into many machine code instructions.

Basic is a general-purpose high-level programming language, originally designed to develop
35 programs in conversational mode. This language is found on most microcomputers because it is user-friendly and easy to learn. It allows the user to interact with the program while it is being executed, which means that data can be input while
40 the program is running. Each instruction is given a line number which defines the logical sequence of statements within the program.

People communicate instructions to the computer in symbolic languages and the easier this
45 communication can be made the wider the applications of computers will be. Scientists are already working on Artificial Intelligence and the next generation of computers may be able to understand human languages.

ESTERAS, Santiago R. Infotech. *English for Computer Users.*
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997, p. 104/110, adapted.

• Choose the best option.

01. The word **designed** (line 25) means:
A) created.
B) destined.
C) reserved.
D) selected.

02. The word **user-friendly** (line 37) means:
A) ready to use.
B) proper to use.
C) easy to use.
D) quick to use.

03. The word **allows** (line 37) means:
A) guides.
B) helps.
C) stimulates.
D) permits.

04. The word **running** (line 40) means:
A) in action.
B) about to end.
C) being installed.
D) speeding up.

05. Central processors operate on codes because:
A) spoken English cannot be written in binary digits.
B) natural languages have no meaning to computers.
C) some of the instructions are difficult to follow.
D) machine code is said to operate more rapidly.

06. Machine code is a means of conveying:
A) digits.
B) processors.
C) assemblers.
D) compilers.

07. The function of an assembler is to:
A) pass instructions from code to language.
B) create the language of particular machines.
C) change programs into low-level languages.
D) translate basic languages into machine code.

08. "Each instruction is given a line number" means that:
A) a line number indicates many instructions.
B) each instruction receives a line number.
C) each instruction determines the line number.
D) a line sends a number to all instructions.

09. "The easier this communication can be made the wider the applications will be" means that applications:
A) decrease as communication is made in symbolic language.
B) are developed at a slower pace than that of communication.
C) increase in a degree equal to the facility of communication.
D) are devised regardless of the communication languages.

10. The central idea of this text concerns:
A) basic languages.
B) assembly languages.
C) programming languages.
D) high-level languages.

• Fill in the each gap with the appropriate word from question **11** to **14**.

Text II

Liz is helping Sue clean out her flat.
Liz: Did you want to keep all these old books or (11) _____?
Sue: I'm not sure. They look interesting, but (12) _____ of them would be worth anything.
Liz: So, (13) _____ of them do you think (14) _____ going to keep?

11.
A) no
B) none
C) not
D) nothing

12.
A) none
B) no one
C) not any
D) nothing

13.
A) for what
B) for which
C) what
D) which

14.
A) are
B) are you
C) you
D) you are

Text III

In Biology[1], a species is tipically defined as a group of animals that breed only with one another[2]. Thus, any two animals that can breed belong to the same species, whereas animals that are unable to breed with one another are of a different species. The two Central Valley[3] salamanders do not interbreed, which would seem to make it pretty clear that these salamanders should be classified as different species[4].

But there is one interesting problem[5] with these salamanders. A number of other salamanders inhabit the ring surrounding Central Valley. Moving north along the eastern side of the valley, the salamanders have fewer and fewer blotches. At the northern end of the valley, the salamanders appear to be a mixture of the two species; these salamanders are mostly brown, but they still have visible blotches.

15. The following sentence "This definition is widely accepted by biologists and zoologists, but its application is not always simple", could be added:
A) after the word "another"[2].
B) before "The two Central Valley"[3].
C) before "In biology" [1].
D) after the word "species" [4].

16. Which of the statements below is supported by paragraph 1?
A) A member of one species often lives away from a member of another species.
B) Species classification is based on coloration and marking, such as black and yellow spots.
C) There is no clear definition of what a species is.
D) A member of one species is unable to breed with a member of a different species.

GABARITO							
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
A	C	D	A	B	D	D	B
09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
C	C	C	A	D	D	B	D

Anotações

AN – 20/08/12 – REV.: TONY