

Simulado 4 Concurso Professor De Inglês

1. Language learning, and therefore teaching, is also teaching learners ways of learning. Showing them how to learn independently of the teacher increases their belief in themselves. By doing some Learner Training in class, the teacher is contributing to develop learners' autonomy.

Which of the alternatives below is NOT part of Learner Training?

- A) Help learners with the use of dictionaries;
- B) Encourage learners to do self-correction;
- C) Guide learners to discover / understand grammar topics;
- D) Translate every time learners ask about meaning of new words.
- E) Encourage learners to take responsibility for their own learning.

2. Consider the following principles:

Learning is facilitated through attention to similarities between the target language and the native language;

It is possible to find native language equivalents for all target language words;

Deductive application of an explicit grammar rule is a useful pedagogical technique.

To which of the approaches below do the three principles above belong?

- A) Total Physical Response
- B) Audio-Lingual
- C) Communicative Approach
- D) Grammar-Translation
- E) Suggestopedia

3. The Suggestopedia Approach claims that learning is facilitated in a relaxed, comfortable environment. It also believes that a student can learn from what is present in the environment, even if his attention is not directed to it. How do we call this kind of learning?

- A) Conscious Learning
- B) Peripheral Learning
- C) Automatic Learning
- D) Compulsory Learning
- E) Non-linguistic Learning

4. In which of the Approaches below would you observe these four behaviors?

The teacher gives the students the directions for the activity in English;

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The students unscramble the sentences of the newspaper article;

A student makes an error. The teacher and other students ignore it;

o The students suggest alternative forms they would use to state a prediction to a colleague.

- A) Grammar-Translation
 - B) Communicative Approach
 - C) The Silent Way
 - D) Lexical
 - E) The Audio-Lingual Method
5. When doing a reading activity in class which of the alternative below IS NOT IMPORTANT to help/ facilitate students' reading comprehension?

- A) Set the context of the text
- B) Pre-teach some new vocabulary
- C) Identify the kind of text (letter, report, articles....)
- D) Choose an article from an American magazine
- E) Explore layout of the text

6. What is the teacher's role when he/she has set up an activity in which students will mostly work on their own in pairs or groups?

- A) Listen carefully to as many students as possible, going over and correcting mistakes, offering ideas, encouraging every student to participate, etc.
- B) Sit down and read a book.
- C) Go out of the room and have a coffee.
- D) Approach students and provide the answers.
- E) Join in the tasks as a participant.

7. It is not enough just to know the meaning of words – you must also know the word class otherwise you will make a lot of mistakes in speaking and writing. Analyze the words below and choose the one which is being described.

It's a verb which is followed by a gerund ('ing' form).

- A) Weather
- B) Desert
- C) Win
- D) Avoid
- E) Fond

8. Which is the correct description for the word 'GUESS'?

- A) It's an irregular verb.
- B) It's a phrasal verb.
- C) It can be a verb or a noun, and as a verb it is irregular.
- D) It's an adjective.
- E) It can be a verb or a noun, and as a verb it is regular.

9. Read the following text then, answer questions 9, 10 .

Text 1

Seeing Eye to Eye with English

Ok, let's face facts: English is not an easy language.

As well as its irregularities and enormous lists of rules, it has thousands of tricky idioms – too many to learn by heart. And what do they all mean? Sometimes you can only guess and keep your fingers crossed. Take these bodily examples:

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Little children are often called “cheeky”. Why? Because they are rude to adults. But surely they don’t use their cheeks to be rude. And what about nosy old women? Have they got lots of noses? No, they are interested in everyone else’s business and of course they will get on your nerves after a while. If you are busy at work, you probably have your hands full, though actually it’s your desk that will be full. And if you let things get out of hand, you may need someone to give you a hand so that you don’t get the elbow. But on the other hand, if you see eye to eye with your boss, you’ll probably keep your job anyway. Even out of the workplace you can’t escape idioms. Imagine you go to a restaurant. First you have to catch the waiter’s eye to get a menu. Then you have to make up your mind about what to eat. All these idioms – it’s enough to break your heart!

The expression ‘Take these bodily examples’ in the text, means:

- A) Idioms that use sign language
- B) Idioms that describes people’s appearance
- C) Idioms that has to do with eating habits
- D) Idioms that make use of parts of the body
- E) None of these options

10. The words: tricky – cheeky – nosy in the text are examples of:

- A) Adverbs
- B) Conjunctions
- C) Adjectives
- D) Pronouns
- E) Verbs

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- 1-d
- 2-d
- 3-b
- 4-b
- 5-d
- 6-a
- 7-d
- 8-e
- 9-d
- 10-c

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