



**PROFESSOR DE LÍNGUA INGLESA – 11 A 30**

**Text I – Questions 11 to 18.**

**The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, Arthur Conan Doyle.  
A Scandal in Bohemia (Part I)**

I had seen little of Holmes lately. My marriage had drifted us away from each other. My own complete happiness, and the home-centred interests which rise up around the man who first finds himself master of his own establishment, were sufficient to absorb all my attention, while Holmes, who loathed every form of society with his whole Bohemian soul, Blank I in our lodgings in Baker Street, buried among his old books, and alternating from week to week between cocaine and ambition, the drowsiness of the drug, and the fierce energy of his own keen nature. He was still, as ever, deeply attracted by the study of crime, and occupied his immense faculties and extraordinary powers of observation in following out those clues, and clearing up those mysteries which had been abandoned as hopeless by the official police. From time to time I Blank II some vague account of his doings: of his summons to Odessa in the case of the Trepoff murder, of his clearing up of the singular tragedy of the Atkinson brothers at Trincomalee, and finally of the mission which he had accomplished so delicately and successfully for the reigning family of Holland. Beyond these signs of his activity, however, which I merely shared with all the readers of the daily press, I knew little of my former friend and companion.

One night – it was on the twentieth of March, 1888 – I was returning from a journey to a patient (for I had now returned to civil practice), when my way led me through Baker Street. As I Blank III the well-remembered door, which must always be associated in my mind with my wooing, and with the dark incidents of the Study in Scarlet, I was seized with a keen desire to see Holmes again, and to know how he was employing his extraordinary powers. His rooms were brilliantly lit, and, even as I looked up, I saw his tall, spare figure pass twice in a dark silhouette against the blind. He was pacing the room swiftly, eagerly, with his head sunk upon his chest and his hands clasped behind him. To me, who knew his every mood and habit, his attitude and manner told their own story. He was at work again. He had risen out of his drug-created dreams and was hot upon the scent of some new problem. I rang the bell and was shown up to the chamber which had formerly been in part my own.

His manner was not effusive. It seldom was; but he was glad, I think, to see me. With hardly a word spoken, but with a kindly eye, he waved me to an armchair, threw across his case of cigars, and indicated a spirit case and a gasogene in the corner. Then he stood before the fire and looked me over in his singular introspective fashion.

From: <https://sherlock-holm.es/stories/pdf/a4/1-sided/advs.pdf>. Accessed on 12/15/2025.

**11. (PSPT/CRATO) “Drowsiness” and “hopeless” were formed by the process of:**

A) inflection.

B) derivation.

C) compounding.

D) inflection and derivation, respectively.

E) derivation and compounding, respectively.

**12. (PSPT/CRATO) As in “Baker”, the suffix -er forms nouns from verbs in:**

A) former – ever – manner

B) power – chamber – other

C) Londoner – master – ever

D) prayer – differ – cooker

E) heater – runner – washer

**13. (PSPT/CRATO) The verbs that correctly fill in Blanks I, II and III are, respectively:**

A) was remaining – was hearing – was passing

B) had remained – had heard – had passed

C) remains – hear – pass

D) remained – heard – passed

E) will remain – will hear – will pass

**14. (PSPT/CRATO) The best synonym for “keen” is:**

A) weak

B) intense

C) mild

D) stupid

E) faint

**15. (PSPT/CRATO) As in “He was pacing the room swiftly, eagerly...”, the adverbs of manner are correctly used in:**

A) Tom drove his car carefully down the road.

B) I had never studied so hardly as I did this year.

C) Mom and dad danced beautiful at the ball last night.

D) Cindy Lauper performed great when she was in Rio.

E) Surprising, the manager said we’re going to have a holiday tomorrow.

**16. (PSPT/CRATO) What grammatical role does “which” (second paragraph) play inside its clause?**

A) direct object of the verb



- B) complement of a preposition
- C) subject of the verb phrase “had formerly been”
- D) appositive
- E) object complement

**17. (PSPT/CRATO) The pronoun It (third paragraph) is classified as and refers to, respectively:**

- A) subject pronoun – Sherlock Holmes
- B) object pronoun – armchair
- C) object pronoun – eye
- D) subject pronoun – his manner
- E) object pronoun – word

**18. (PSPT/CRATO) After reading the text, it is right to state that:**

- A) The narrator always visits Sherlock Holmes at Baker Street.
- B) In the past, the narrator was very close to Sherlock Holmes.
- C) Sherlock Holmes did not want to see the narrator.
- D) The narrator was disappointed with Sherlock Holmes’ state of mind.
- E) Holmes has recently stopped working on cases because he is addicted to drugs.

**Text II – Questions 19 to 26.**

**The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, Arthur Conan Doyle.  
A Scandal in Bohemia (Part II)**

“Wedlock suits you,” he remarked. “I think, Watson, that you have put on seven and a half pounds since I saw you.”

“Seven!” I answered.

“Indeed, I should have thought a little more. Just a trifle more, I fancy, Watson. And in practice again, I observe. You did not tell me that you intended to go into harness.”

“Then, how do you know?”

“I see it, I deduce it. How do I know that you have been getting yourself very wet lately, and that you have a most clumsy and careless servant girl?”

“My dear Holmes,” said I, “this is too much. You would certainly have been burned, had you lived a few centuries ago. It is true that I had a country walk on Thursday and came home in a dreadful mess, but as I have changed my clothes I can’t imagine how you deduce it. As to Mary Jane, she is incorrigible, and my wife has given her notice, but there, again, I fail to see how you work it out.”

He chuckled to himself and rubbed his long, nervous hands together.

“It is simplicity itself,” said he; “my eyes tell me that on the inside

of your left shoe, just where the firelight strikes it, the leather is scored by six almost parallel cuts. Obviously they have been caused by someone who has very carelessly scraped round the edges of the sole in order to remove crusted mud from it. Hence, you see, my double deduction that you had been out in vile weather, and that you had a particularly malignant boot-slitting specimen of the London slavey. As to your practice, if a gentleman walks into my rooms smelling of iodoform, with a black mark of nitrate of silver upon his right forefinger, and a bulge on the right side of his top hat to show where he has secreted his stethoscope, I must be dull, indeed, if I do not pronounce him to be an active member of the medical profession.”

From: <https://sherlock-holm.es/stories/pdf/a4/1-sided/advts.pdf>. Accessed on 12/15/2025.

**19. (PSPT/CRATO) About the verbs should (in “I should have thought a little more...” ) and can’t (in “I can’t imagine how you deduce it.”), it is right to affirm that:**

- A) Both verbs refer to future obligation.
- B) “Can’t” refers to past impossibility, while “should” refers to present advice.
- C) “Should” and “can’t” are main verbs used in the simple past tense.
- D) “Should” expresses an unfulfilled obligation, while “can’t” expresses present impossibility.
- E) Both verbs express ability in the past.

**20. (PSPT/CRATO) “Just a trifle more” can be replaced by:**

- A) Just a little bit more
- B) Just in case
- C) As long as
- D) A lot more
- E) Considerably

**21. (PSPT/CRATO) Regarding the sentence “You would certainly have been burned, had you lived a few centuries ago.”, it is correct to state that:**

- A) It expresses a real and possible future situation.
- B) It is a second conditional sentence referring to the present.
- C) It is a first conditional sentence with inversion.
- D) It expresses a habitual action in the past.
- E) It is a third conditional sentence expressing an unreal past situation.

**22. (PSPT/CRATO) Regarding the word carelessly (in “...by someone who has very carelessly scraped round the edges...” ), determine whether the statements below are True (T) or False (F). Then check the alternative that presents the correct sequence.**



- ( ) “Carelessly” is formed by adding suffixes to the base word *care*.
- ( ) The suffix *-less* in “carelessly” indicates absence or lack.
- ( ) The suffix *-ly* changes a noun directly into an adverb in “carelessly”.
- ( ) The word *careless* represents an intermediate stage in the formation of “carelessly”.
- ( ) “Carelessly” is an adjective formed from the noun *care*.

- A) T – T – F – T – F.
- B) T – T – T – F – F.
- C) F – T – F – T – F.
- D) F – F – T – T – T.
- E) T – F – F – F – T.

**23. (PSPT/CRATO) In the sentence “I must be dull, indeed, if I do not pronounce him to be an active member of the medical profession.”, the verb forms “must be” and “do not pronounce” are used to:**

- A) Express future certainty and future prediction.
- B) Describe habitual actions in the past.
- C) Express present logical deduction and a general present condition.
- D) Indicate an unreal past situation.
- E) Show an action in progress at the moment of speaking.

**24. (PSPT/CRATO) After reading the text, one can conclude that Mary Jane is**

- A) Watson’s servant.
- B) Watson’s wife.
- C) Watson’s grandmother.
- D) Holmes’s secretary.
- E) Holmes’s and Watson’s servant.

**25. (PSPT/CRATO) What does the passage mainly reveal about Holmes’s method of reasoning?**

- A) He relies on intuition and guesswork.
- B) He depends on information given directly by others.
- C) He uses past experiences rather than present evidence.
- D) He draws conclusions from detailed physical observations.
- E) He makes assumptions based on social class.

**26. (PSPT/CRATO) What is the main reason Holmes concludes that Watson has been out in bad weather recently?**

- A) Watson explicitly tells him about a country walk.
- B) Watson smells of damp clothes and mud.
- C) Holmes notices damage on Watson’s shoe caused while removing mud.
- D) Watson admits that his servant girl is careless.
- E) Holmes infers it from Watson’s increased weight.

**27. (PSPT/CRATO) Considering the Common National Curricular Base (BNCC) for the teaching of English in elementary school, which text genres are appropriate to teach sixth-grade students?**

- A) reports, short stories, and infographics
- B) posters, photo captions, and comic strips
- C) recipes, biographies, and menus
- D) fanfics, book reviews, and daily reports
- E) medication leaflets, memes, and family trees

**28. (PSPT/CRATO) Given the Common National Curricular Base (BNCC) for the teaching of English in elementary school, grammar should be taught with attention to:**

- A) the belief that there is only one appropriate and correct form.
- B) the constant comparison between American and British varieties.
- C) the audience that will listen to or interact with the speaker.
- D) the assumption that students do not appreciate grammar explanations.
- E) the idea that grammar is essential for speaking and writing appropriately.

**29. (PSPT/CRATO) In the English Common National Curricular Base (BNCC) for the teaching of English in elementary school, the English language is organized according to five axes. Regarding these axes, the document states that:**

- A) They were established so that each axis can be taught separately in modules, allowing students to develop each component ability of the language.
- B) The reading and writing axes should be taught simultaneously, since both deal with written language.
- C) Linguistic Knowledge is the axis that must be taught first, because it is the foundation for all the other language skills.



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- D) The orality axis should be taught last, once students already have an extensive vocabulary.
- E) The axes are presented separately in the document, but they should be taught together, since all five axes are interconnected within the language.

**30. (PSPT/CRATO) Based on the Common National Curricular Base (BNCC), when teaching speaking to elementary students, teachers should make students aware that:**

- A) movies and television programs are not considered authentic oral input.
- B) communication is more important than strict grammatical accuracy.
- C) only face-to-face communication develops confidence in speaking.
- D) creating reels to post on social media does not contribute to the development of speaking skills.
- E) people's identities may influence their particular ways of speaking English.