



**PROFESSOR (LÍNGUA INGLESA)**  
**DIDÁTICA E LEGISLAÇÃO**

**31. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** A prática escolar consiste na concretização das condições que asseguram a realização do trabalho docente. Tais condições não se reduzem ao estritamente "pedagógico", já que a escola cumpre funções que lhe são dadas pela sociedade concreta que, por sua vez, apresenta-se como constituída por classes sociais com interesses antagônicos (LIBÂNEO, 2014, 19/21).

Libâneo (2014) organiza um levantamento das tendências pedagógicas que têm se firmado nas escolas pela prática dos professores, fornecendo uma breve explanação dos pressupostos teóricos e metodológicos de cada uma.

- I. A Pedagogia Liberal sustenta a ideia de que a escola tem por função preparar os indivíduos para o desempenho de papéis sociais, de acordo com as aptidões coletivas.
- II. A tendência Liberal Renovada acentua, igualmente, o sentido da cultura como desenvolvimento das aptidões coletivas. Mas a educação é um processo externo, não interno; ela parte das necessidades e interesses coletivos necessários para a adaptação ao meio.
- III. A tendência liberal tecnicista subordina a educação à sociedade, tendo como função a preparação de "recursos humanos" (mão-de-obra para indústria).
- IV. O papel da escola na Tendência liberal renovada progressivista é o de adequar as necessidades coletivas ao meio social e, para isso, ela não deve se organizar de forma a retratar, o quanto possível, a vida.
- V. A pedagogia progressista tem-se manifestado em três tendências: a libertadora, mais conhecida como pedagogia de Paulo Freire, a libertária, que reúne os defensores da autogestão pedagógica; a crítico-social dos conteúdos que, diferentemente das anteriores, acentua a primazia dos conteúdos no seu confronto com as realidades sociais.

**Está correto o que se afirma, apenas, em:**

- A) I e IV.

B) I e V.

C) II e III.

D) II e IV.

E) III e V.

**32. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** De acordo com Ilma Passos A. Veiga (2013), para nortear a organização do trabalho da escola, a primeira ação fundamental é a construção do Projeto Político-Pedagógico. Concebido na perspectiva da sociedade, da educação e da escola, ele aponta um rumo, uma direção, um sentido específico para um compromisso estabelecido coletivamente.

A autora também afirma que a concepção do Projeto Político-Pedagógico como organização do trabalho de toda a escola está fundamentada nos princípios que devem nortear a escola democrática, pública e gratuita.

**Considerando as afirmações do excerto assinale (V) para as afirmativas VERDADEIRAS e (F) para as FALSAS.**

- ( ) Liberdade é um princípio constitucional. Liberdade de expressão. Liberdade de ação. Liberdade na escola para aprender, ensinar, pesquisar, avaliar e socializar a arte e o saber voltados para uma intencionalidade definida coletivamente. O princípio de liberdade está sempre associado à ideia de autonomia. Se pensarmos na liberdade na escola, devemos pensá-la na relação entre gestores, professores, funcionários e alunos que assumem a co-responsabilidade na construção do projeto político-pedagógico e na relação destes com o contexto social em que a escola está inserida.
- ( ) Solidariedade é também um princípio constitucional. Para Heller (1992), solidariedade implica disponibilidade para traduzir o sentimento de apoio e fraternidade a grupos, movimentos ou outras coletividades.
- ( ) Pluralismo de ideias é entendido como o respeito ao outro, às diferentes opiniões, à diversidade do pensar e agir. Parte da diversidade como algo inevitável e desejável, pois há diferentes pessoas, grupos e, certamente, diferentes motivações, perspectivas, conhecimentos, posicionamentos e atitudes.



- ( ) Igualdade de condições para acesso e permanência na escola de ensino médio. Saviani afirma, com muita propriedade, que "só é possível considerar o processo educativo em seu conjunto sob a condição de se distinguir a democracia como possibilidade no ponto de partida e democracia como realidade no ponto de chegada"(1982, p.63).
- ( ) Qualidade, que não pode ser privilégio de minorias econômicas e sociais. O desafio que se coloca à escola de ensino médio é o de propiciar uma escola de qualidade para todos, no sentido de garantir o acesso e permanência dos que nela ingressam.
- ( ) Transparência do projeto político-pedagógico da escola de ensino médio, a qual depende da inserção da comunidade no cotidiano escolar, do envolvimento dos diferentes segmentos nas discussões e na socialização das informações, o que gera o sentimento de pertença, de confiança e de clareza das intencionalidades entre os protagonistas: professores, alunos, técnico-administrativos, pais.
- ( ) Participação, que implica criação e ampliação de canais e espaços públicos para o diálogo, a discussão e o debate a serviço de um projeto político-pedagógico de qualidade que, assentado no pilar da educação emancipatória, considere os determinantes sociais e as possibilidades concretas da escola. A participação é o princípio básico da democracia. Ela não pode se resumir ao instante da eleição, do voto, mas exige abertura para o debate.

**Marque a opção que apresenta a sequência CORreta**

- A) V - F - V - F - V - V - F.  
B) V - V - V - V - V - V - V.  
C) V - F - F - F - V - V - V.  
D) V - V - F - F - V - V - V.  
E) V - F - V - V - V - F - F.

- 33. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021) No livro Documentos de identidade; uma introdução às teorias do currículo (1999), Tomaz Tadeu da Silva, afirma que a partir das teorizações críticas de base marxista, a questão da desigualdade - tomada como fenômeno vinculado à injustiça - se estabeleceu nesse campo de discussão. A preocupação em compreender, na**

**perspectiva de transformar, os contextos através dos quais a escola atuava de forma discriminatória em relação às classes trabalhadoras mobilizou a produção de autores das denominadas teorias críticas, como Bordieu, Passeron, Michel Apple, Paulo Freire, por exemplo, e de correntes de pensamento como a Nova Sociologia da Educação.**

**Com as teorias críticas aprendemos que o currículo é:**

- A) Um espaço de poder.  
B) Um espaço exclusivamente técnico.  
C) Um espaço obrigatoriamente de repetição.  
D) Um espaço por excelencia dos saberes clássicos.  
E) Um espaço unicamente para os saberes estabelecidos pelos documentos legais.

- 34. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021) De acordo com o Art. 4º O dever do Estado com educação escolar pública será efetivado mediante a garantia, entre outros, de:**

- I. educação básica obrigatória e gratuita dos 4 (quatro) aos 17 (dezessete) anos de idade, organizada da seguinte forma: a) pré-escola; b) ensino fundamental; c) ensino médio;
- II. atendimento educacional especializado gratuito aos educandos com deficiência, transtornos globais do desenvolvimento e altas habilidades ou superdotação, transversal a todos os níveis, etapas e modalidades, preferencialmente na rede regular de ensino;
- III. acesso público e gratuito aos ensinos fundamental e médio para todos os que não os concluíram na idade própria;
- IV. oferta de educação escolar regular para jovens e adultos, com características e modalidades adequadas às suas necessidades e disponibilidades, garantindo-se aos que forem trabalhadores as condições de acesso e permanência na escola;
- V. atendimento ao educando, em todas as etapas da educação básica, por meio de programas suplementares de material didático-escolar, transporte, alimentação e assistência à saúde;

**Está correto o que se afirma, apenas, em:**



- A) I, II, III e IV.
- B) I e V.
- C) II, III e V.
- D) II, III, IV e V.
- E) I, II, III, IV e V.

**35. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** As Diretrizes Curriculares Nacionais (DCNs) são normas obrigatórias para a Educação Básica que orientam o planejamento curricular das escolas e dos sistemas de ensino. Elas são discutidas, concebidas e fixadas pelo Conselho Nacional de Educação (CNE). Mesmo depois que o Brasil elaborou a Base Nacional Comum Curricular (BNCC), as Diretrizes continuam valendo porque os documentos são complementares: as Diretrizes dão a estrutura; a Base o detalhamento de conteúdos e competências.

<https://todospelaeducacao.org.br/noticias/o-que-sao-e-para-que-servem-as-diretrizes-curriculares/>

Nessa direção, as Diretrizes Curriculares Nacionais (DCNs) e a Base Nacional Comum Curricular (BNCC) afirmam que as bases que dão sustentação ao projeto nacional de educação responsabilizam o poder público, a família, a sociedade e a escola pela garantia a todos os estudantes de um ensino ministrado com base em princípios, dentre eles:

- I. igualdade de condições para o acesso, inclusão, permanência e sucesso na escola;
  - II. liberdade de aprender, ensinar, pesquisar e divulgar a cultura, o pensamento, a arte e o saber;
  - III. pluralismo de ideias e de concepções pedagógicas;
  - IV. valorização do profissional da educação escolar;
  - V. gestão democrática do ensino público, na forma da legislação e normas dos sistemas de ensino;
- A) II e V estão incorretas
  - B) V está incorreta
  - C) I e V estão incorretas
  - D) V está incorreta
  - E) Todas estão corretas

<b>CONHECIMENTO ESPECÍFICO</b>
<b>LÍNGUA INGLESA</b>

**36. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** Read the text and choose the ONLY alternative which best replace the verbs in parentheses by their passive voices.



The world's first electronic computer (build) at the University of Pennsylvania in 1946, although computer-like machines (build) in the 19th century. Computers (sell) commercially for the first time in the 1950s, and a lot of progress (make) since then. Computers are now much smaller and more powerful, and they (can/buy) much more cheaply.



EASTWOOD, John. A basic English grammar exercises.

- A) Was built/were built/were sold/was made/can be bought
- B) Were built/ was built/ was sold/ were made/ can be bought
- C) Were buy/ were built/ was sold/ was made/ can be brought
- D) Was built/ were built/ were sold/ was made/ could bought
- E) Was built/ were built/ were sold/ were made/ could be brought

**37. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** Currently, one of the most important guidelines, for education, in Brazil, is the BNCC (Base Nacional Comum Curricular). Since 2015, it has been developed by teachers and politicians all over the country, and the English language plays a very important role in this new context. About the topic, mark the alternative which DOES NOT bring a competence for the sixth grade of elementary school in its final years.

- A) Interact in situations of oral exchange, showing initiative to use the English language.
- B) Collect information from the group, asking and answering about family, friends, school and community.
- C) Request clarification in English about what you did not understand and the meaning of unknown words or expressions.
- D) Recognize, with the support of cognate words and clues from the discursive context, the subject and the main information in oral texts on familiar themes.



E) Interview colleagues to learn about their life stories.

- 38. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** Social media is, nowadays, one of the most outstanding ways to teach and learn vocabulary in second or foreign language. In the following Instagram post we may classify the words WET and BAE, respectively, as:  
*When you're just out of the shower, wet hair, no makeup, and bae still loves you.*



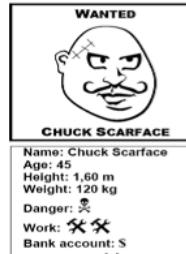
Disponível em ><https://www.instagram.com/funny.english.memes/?hl=pt-br>

- A) Adjective and Adverb
- B) Adjective and Adverbial Phrase
- C) Adjective and Noun
- D) Adjective and Verb
- E) Adjective and preposition

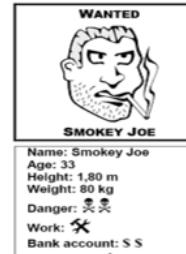
- 39. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** According to Brown (2001), for most foreign and second language learners who are already literate in a previous language, reading comprehension is primarily a matter of developing appropriate, efficient comprehension strategies. In his book, the author highlights some of those strategies presented following, EXCEPT:

- A) Identify the purpose in reading
- B) Skim the text for main ideas
- C) Scan the text for specific information
- D) Read the same paragraph 15 times in 30 seconds
- E) Use semantic mapping or clustering

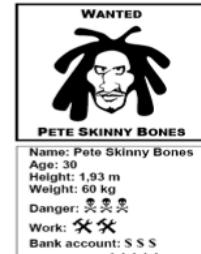
- 40. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** Look at the following data about some criminals and choose the alternative which best complete the blank spaces in the text.



Name: Chuck Scarface  
Age: 45  
Height: 1,60 m  
Weight: 120 kg  
Danger: ☠  
Work: ☠ ☠  
Bank account: S  
Intelligence: 88



Name: Smokey Joe  
Age: 33  
Height: 1,80 m  
Weight: 80 kg  
Danger: ☠ ☠  
Work: ☠  
Bank account: S S  
Intelligence: 6



Name: Pete Skinny Bones  
Age: 30  
Height: 1,93 m  
Weight: 60 kg  
Danger: ☠ ☠ ☠  
Work: ☠ ☠  
Bank account: S S S  
Intelligence: 88888

Smokey Joe is \_\_\_\_\_ Skinny Bones. In fact, Chuck Scarface is \_\_\_\_\_ and Skinny Bones is \_\_\_\_\_ of the gang. Scarface is \_\_\_\_\_ of the three men. Skinny Bones is \_\_\_\_\_ Smokey Joe. Skinny Bones is \_\_\_\_\_ whereas Scarface is \_\_\_\_\_ of all. This gang is very dangerous. Scarface is \_\_\_\_\_ Smokey Joe. But be careful, because Skinny Bones is \_\_\_\_\_. Scarface is \_\_\_\_\_ Smokey Joe. However, Skinny Bones is a very clever thief. He is \_\_\_\_\_ of the gang. Scarface works \_\_\_\_\_ Skinny Bones but Smokey Joe is \_\_\_\_\_ thief the police has ever met! But he is quite rich though. He is \_\_\_\_\_ Scarface. In fact, Scarface is \_\_\_\_\_ and Skinny Bones is \_\_\_\_\_ of the gang. The police say that Skinny Bones is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ criminal they have ever met! Due to his intelligence, he is \_\_\_\_\_ thief to catch! These are \_\_\_\_\_ criminals in Liverpool!

- A) Older/the oldest/the youngest/the shortest/taller than/the thinnest/the fattest/ less dangerous than/the most dangerous/more intelligent than/the most intelligent/as hard as/the laziest/luckier than/ the poorest/ the richest/ the most successful/ the brightest/the most difficult/ the most famous.
- B) Oldest/the oldest/the youngest/the shortest/taller than/the thinnest/the fattest/ less dangerous than/the most dangerous/more intelligent than/the most intelligent/as hard as/the laziest/luckier than/ the poorest/ the richest/ the most successful/ the brightest/the most difficult/ the most famous.
- C) Older/the oldest/the youngest/the shortest/taller than/the thinnest/the fattest/ less dangerous than/the most dangerous/more intelligent than/the most intelligent/as hard as/the laziest/luckier than/ the poorest/ the richest/ the most successful/ the brightest/the most difficult/ the most famous.
- D) Older/the oldest/the youngest/the shortest/taller than/the thinnest/the fattest/ less dangerous than/the most



- dangerous/more intelligent than/the most intelligent/as hard as/the laziest/luckier than/ the poorest/ the richest/ the most successful/ the brightest/the most difficult/ the less famous.
- E) Older/the oldest/the youngest/the shortest/taller than/the thinnest/the fattest/ less dangerous than/the most dangerous/more intelligent than/the most intelligent/as hard as/the laziest/luckier than/ the poorest/ the richest/ the most successful/ the brightest/the most difficult/ the most famous.
- 41. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** Listening, speaking, writing and reading are considered, by most theoreticians, as the four skills needed to develop competence in a second or foreign language. Brown (2001), brings in his book six different categories which are expected for students to carry out in the classroom. Among these categories, the Imitative, which uses drills, as its base, also includes a variety of microskills for oral communication. Point out the **ONLY alternative rightfully used for this purpose.**
- A) Retain chunks of language of different lengths in short term memory
- B) Recognize reduced forms of words
- C) Recognize cohesive devices in spoken discourse
- D) Distinguish between literal and implied meanings
- E) Produce chunks of language of different lengths
- 42. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** Look at the given Map, then follow the instructions and choose the alternative which gives the information where you are supposed to get.
- 
- Go ahead in Church Road direction, turn right in Marina Drive, turn right in King's Avenue. Then, after the theatre, turn right again in Victoria St., and you can appreciate Da Vinci's masterpieces at the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Theatre
- B) Cinema
- C) Museum
- D) Hospital
- E) Restaurant
- 43. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** Brown (2001), advocates that despite our history of treating the four skills in separate segments of a curriculum, there is a recent trend toward skill INTEGRATION. That is, rather than designing a curriculum to teach the many aspects of one skill, say, reading, curriculum designers are taking more of a WHOLE LANGUAGE approach whereby reading is treated as one of two or more interrelated skills. A course that deals with reading skills, then, will also deal with related listening, speaking and writing skills. A lesson in a so-called reading class, under this paradigm, might include, EXCEPT:
- A) A pre-reading discussion of the topic to activate schemata
- B) Listening to a lecture or a series of informative statements about the topic of a passage to be read
- C) Listening only vocabulary related to the given topic
- D) Focus on a certain reading strategy
- E) Writing a paraphrase of a section of the reading passage
- 44. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** In the following Instagram post we can see the usage of MUST. For the context, this modal verb implies an idea of:



- A) Suggestion
- B) Advice
- C) Obligation
- D) Counseling
- E) Coaching

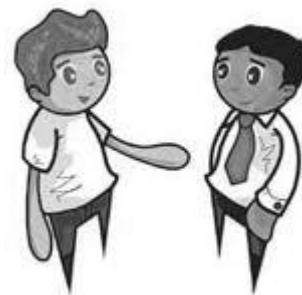
**45. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** According to Brown (2001), an elementary school teacher once asked her students to take a piece of paper and pencil and write something. A little boy raised his hand and said, "Teacher, I ain't got no pencil." The teacher, somewhat perturbed by his grammar embarked on a barrage of corrective patterns: "I don't have a pencil. You don't have a pencil. We don't have pencils." Confused and bewildered, the child responded, "Ain't nobody got no pencils?". This example shows that children of certain age are focused on the here and now, on the functional purposes of language. About that, choose the ONLY alternative which best illustrates a tip for teaching children of such age.

- A) Explain grammar using terms like "present progressive" or "relative clause".
- B) Some grammatical concepts, especially at the upper levels of childhood, must be highlighted.
- C) Show children all of the syntactical structure of the sentences.

D) Rules stated in abstract terms ("to make a statement into a question, you add do or does") should be avoided.

E) Certain more difficult concepts or patterns do not require more repetition than adult needs.

**46. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** Read the following dialog and mark the ONLY alternative which best completes the blank spaces.



Bill: Why aren't you coming out tonight?

Zachary: Because I don't have any money. If I \_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_ with you

Bill: Well, what about the movies tomorrow?

Zachary: It depends. If my parents\_\_\_\_\_ me some money, I\_\_\_\_\_.

Bill: You always have an excuse! Why didn't you come to Josh's party last week?

Zachary: I didn't come because I lost my wallet and all my money. If I \_\_\_\_\_ my wallet, of course I \_\_\_\_\_!

A) Had some money/ would go/lend/ will go/ hadn't lost/ would have come

B) Had had some money/ would go/lend/ will go/ hadn't lost/ would have come

C) Had some money/ would've gone/lend/ will go/ hadn't lost/ would have come

D) Had some money/ would go/lend/ will go/ had lost/ would have come

E) Had some money/ would go/lend/ would go/ hadn't lost/ would have come

**47. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** Brown (2001) advocates that a lesson plan model should include, essentially, the following steps:

- A) Goal(s)/Materials and Equipments/Procedures/Evaluation/Ex



- B) Goal (s)/ Objectives/ Materials and Evaluation/Extra-Class work
- C) Goal (s)/ Objectives/ Materials and Equipments
- D) Goal (s)/ Objectives/ Materials and Equipments/Procedures/Evaluation/Extra-Class work
- E) Goal (s)/ Objectives/ Materials and Equipments/Procedures

**48. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** In the following Instagram post, we see the usage of an expression which means to say something that we do not like. The correct alternative which puts the sentence in the reported speech is:



- A) Elton John said he will not be everybody's cup of tea
- B) Elton John said he was not everybody's cup of tea
- C) Elton John told me he is not going to be everybody's cup of tea
- D) Elton John said he is not everybody's cup of tea
- E) Elton John told peter he is not everyone's cup of tea

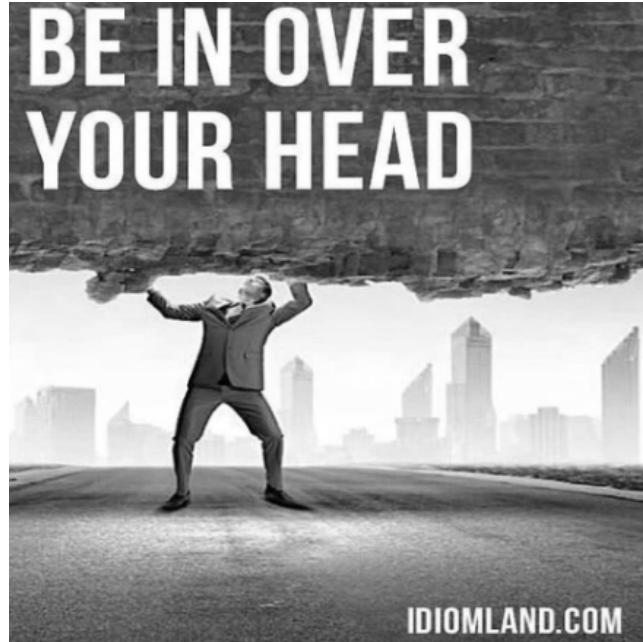
**49. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** According to Kriedler (1998), If it is hard to say what meaning is, it is fairly easy to show what knowledge speakers have about meanings in their language and therefore what things must be included in an account of semantics. The author says that we have many ways to demonstrate semantic knowledge, EXCEPT:

- A) Anomaly
- B) Paraphrase
- C) Synonymy
- D) Semantic Feature
- E) Nonverbal communication

**50. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** The plural of goose, wife, mouse and hero are, respectively:

- A) Wifes, gooses, mouses, heroes.
- B) Wifes, geese, mice, heroes.
- C) Wives, geese, mice, heros.
- D) Geese, wives, mice, heroes.
- E) Goose, wifes, mouses, heroes

**51. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021)** English idioms and slangs are present in our daily routines as teachers. The following image brings an idiom which means:



IDIOMLAND.COM

Disponível em > <https://www.instagram.com/p/CI-vcDoJXs9/>

- A) To be involved in a situation that is too difficult to deal with.
- B) The need to find another job
- C) To change something about your personal life
- D) Exchange goods with someone
- E) To deal with an easy situation



**52. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021) Check the correct alternative to complete the sentence.**

"He prefers \_\_\_\_\_ home, instead of \_\_\_\_\_ with friends".

- A) Staying - going out
- B) Staying - go out
- C) Stay - going out
- D) Stay - go out
- E) Stayying - gone out

**53. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021) According to Jakobson (1958), there are three categories of translation, they are Interlingual; Intralingual and Intersemiotic. Choose the ONLY alternative which describes the first one.**

- A) Interlingual translation, or rewording, is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language
- B) Interlingual translation, or translation proper, is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language
- C) Interlingual translation, or transmutation, is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems
- D) Interlingual translation, or paraphrase, is the construction of meaning using intersemiotic and intralingual tools
- E) Interlingual translation, or semantic field, is the organization of the vocabulary in order.

**54. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021) Complete the interview below with the correct interrogative pronoun: Mr. Smith is applying for a job. Right now, he is being interviewed by Mrs. Joy, head of the personnel department.**



Mrs. Joy: \_\_\_\_\_ is your full name, please?

Mr. Smith: Thomas Wilson.

Mrs. Joy: \_\_\_\_\_ are you from?

Mr. Smith: Canada.

Mrs. Joy: \_\_\_\_\_ were you born?

Mr. Smith: I was born on March 7, 1956.

Mrs. Joy: \_\_\_\_\_ did you know about our job offer?

Mr. Smith: Through the ad you put in the newspaper.

A) What - Where - How - Why

B) Who - How - Where - When

C) What - Where - When - How

D) What - Who - When - How

E) How - Who - When - What

**55. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021) Gomes and Reis (2019) advocate that researchers in field of Education and Applied Linguistics emphasize the growth of studies on digital games in Brazil. Choosing a game to practice English with children of elementary school is always a challenge, point out the alternative which best describes the steps that should be followed to use games in classroom.**

- A) Selection/Game analysis/ practical exploitation of the game/ application of a practical activity
- B) Selection/ practical exploitation of the game/ application of a practical activity
- C) Selection/Game analysis/ practical exploitation of the game
- D) Selection/Game analysis/ application of a practical activity
- E) Game analysis/ practical exploitation of the game/ application of a practical activity

**56. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021) Read what Sarah says about a typical working day using simple present sentences:**

"I usually get up at 7 o'clock and have a big breakfast. I walk to work, which takes me about half an hour. I start work at 8.45. I never have lunch. I finish work at 5 o'clock. I'm always tired when I get home. I usually cook a meal in the evening. I don't usually go out. I go to bed at about 11 o'clock. I always sleep well".

Now, check the correct option:



- A) She never has breakfast.
- B) Sarah walks to work every day.
- C) She starts work about half an hour.
- D) Sarah normally sleeps 5 o'clock.
- E) She is always in bed midnight

**57. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021) Change the following sentences into negative form.**

- "The children went to the school."  
"She buys some clothes every weekend"
- A) The children not went to the school.  
She not buys some clothes every weekend.
  - B) The children don't go to the school.  
She don't buy some clothes every weekend.
  - C) The children won't went to the school.  
She doesn't buy clothes every weekend.
  - D) The children didn't go to the school.  
She doesn't buy clothes every weekend.
  - E) The children didn't go to schools.  
She doesn't buy clothes every weekend.

**58. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021) Choose ONLY the third conditional sentence:**

- A) If you had money, you would travel by plane.
- B) If she had gone to the movies, she would have met Jane.
- C) If he loses election, he will retire from public life.
- D) If I were you, I wouldn't buy that house.
- E) If I had seen you yesterday, I would go with you

**59. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021) Complete sentences below using much, many, few and little**

- 1. My mother did not have \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- 2. She only has \_\_\_\_\_ days left before retirement.
- 3. We still have \_\_\_\_\_ eggs.
- 4. He has \_\_\_\_\_ time, so she can't stop by on her way to work.

- A) many - little - few - much
- B) little - much - many - few
- C) much - few - many - little
- D) few - many - little - much
- E) few - many - little - much

**60. (CONCURSO CRATO/2021) In the sentence "The man \_\_\_\_\_ me to leave this message", the word missing is:**

- A) talked
- B) spoke
- C) said
- D) told
- E) tell