



INGLÊS

com Marco Antônio

Enem e Vestibulares 03

✓ **Exercícios**

GASTRONAUTS



Shrimp cocktail. Tortellini. Chocolate pudding cake! The International Space Station crew eats well, and soon they'll have even more choices. In late 2008 Japanese astronaut Koichi Wakata will blast off on Expedition 18 along with some delicacies devised by the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency for a test. His picks will later join the menu. Cooking space food is no small task - it must be shelf stable (no refrigerator up there), nutritious, and fit for zero gravity (salt and pepper are in liquid form as specks would float around). Food containers are fastened to trays.

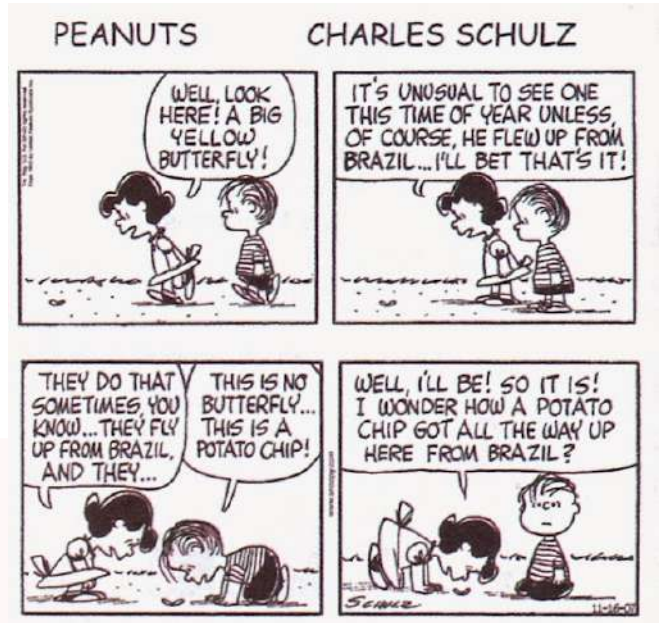
Astronauts sip liquids with a straw or dig into solids with forks and spoons. The new eats pose new issues. "For ramen," says Wakata, "I would definitely like to use chopsticks."

(by Catherine L. Barker. www.nationalgeographic.com/magazine)

1. (MACKENZIE) Os alimentos levados em voos espaciais são estudados e desenvolvidos no Departamento de Engenharia de Sistemas de Alimentos, no Johnson Space Center da NASA, em Houston, Texas. Os alimentos são testados quanto ao seu valor nutricional, como se comportam quando congelados, a armazenagem, processo de embalagem e sabor. Muito se comenta a respeito do tipo de comida que os astronautas levam para o espaço. De acordo com o texto,

- a) alguns tipos de iguarias já fazem parte do cardápio do espaço.
- b) o lámen é comido com pauzinhos no espaço.
- c) os astronautas podem escolher o tipo de comida que desejam cozinhar no espaço.
- d) a gravidade é um grande problema no espaço, pois apenas garfos e colheres podem ser usados na hora das refeições.
- e) pudim de chocolate e tortellini raramente são bebidos com canudo.

✦ **Write down**



2. (UEL) A comicidade presente no último quadrinho se deve ao fato de Lucy

- a) saber que a batata frita veio do Brasil.
- b) constatar que não existem borboletas amarelas no Brasil.
- c) estar convencida de que se trata mesmo de uma borboleta.
- d) achar as batatas fritas brasileiras diferentes das americanas.
- e) não querer abrir mão de seu argumento inicial.



On a tour of an old European castle, a young American visitor becomes very nervous.

Finally the elderly tour guide, noticing how jumpy she is, tries to reassure her.

"Don't worry," he tells her. "I've never seen a ghost in all the time I've been here."

"And how long is that?" asks the tourist.

"About 400 years."

(Source: Reader's Digest, July 2018, p. 77.)

3. (PUC) Com base no texto podemos afirmar que:

- a) O castelo tem 400 anos.
- b) O guia idoso é um fantasma.
- c) O jovem visitante europeu está nervoso.
- d) O guia está no castelo americano há cerca de 400 anos.
- e) O guia já viu fantasmas antes.

DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS IN A THIRD WORLD CRISIS



By Elliott Leyton and Greg Locke

When the rapes and massacre, the plagues, the famines, the floods, or droughts erupt in far off places, the world stands still but MSF does not.

While others are stymied or delayed by bureaucratic red tape, the men and women of Medicine sans Frontiers (MSF or Doctors Without Borders) move in. They provide food and clean water. They dig latrines. They set up first aid stations and field hospitals. They are often the last to remain in situations abandoned by others as too dangerous.

The risks they take are moral and ethical as well as mortal. They are acutely aware that giving aid is controversial. Does it really do any good to save a child from murder one day when it will probably starve in the weeks ahead? Is it appropriate to bring expensive western medicine into a country that, in the long run, can't afford it? Should relief be given to civilians who are being starved on purpose, as part of a cynical political game, by a local warlord?

Elliott Leyton and Greg Locke saw something of the implications of these questions when they travelled to Rwanda in 1996. There they found themselves plunged into a humanitarian crises of epic proportions. Hundreds of thousands of people were on the move.

Armed militias and hostiles armies lurked in the background, mass starvation, plague, and an eruption into civil and criminal violence were immediate possibilities. The two Canadians, one an internationally recognized expert on the psychology of killing, the other, and experienced international photojournalist, had the rare opportunity to observe MSF in action. They watched and listened, to the perpetrators of violence and their victims, to survivors and those who gave them assistance, and, above all, the people of MSF

who dedicate themselves to save lives because, in the words of one MSFer, "The world can afford a humanitarian idea."

The result of Leyton and Locke's research is and extraordinary written and visual record of small miracles performed in the midst catastrophe.

4. (UPE) The writers' purpose in the article is to

- a) raise money for Doctors Without Borders.
- b) criticize the methods of MSF.
- c) show how important MSF's job is.
- d) demonstrate how leaders can stop the poverty.
- e) present the biographies of both authors.

5. (UPE) The expression "above all", in paragraph five, means

- a) someone who is not very bad.
- b) an enormous amount of something.
- c) worse than stated.
- d) more important than the things that have been mentioned.
- e) survivors of the 1996 crisis in Rwanda.

GABARITO

- 1. [A]
- 2. [E]
- 3. [B]
- 4. [C]
- 5. [D]

+ Write down



Estamos juntos nessa!



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