







Disponível em <https://br.pinterest.com/>.

**01. (FUVEST)** Em relação à compreensão do idioma inglês, o texto ilustra

- a) a disparidade entre ortografia e fonética.
- b) circunstâncias de tempo e modo.
- c) a ordem dos elementos na oração.
- d) um conjunto de locuções adjetivas.
- e) um problema de concordância verbal.



From French electronic and Japanese indie to K-pop and Spanish jazz, it's common for people to listen to songs they don't necessarily understand. Not knowing the language of the lyrics, it seems, doesn't stop people from liking—and sometimes even singing along to—a song. Unless the listener is looking up the dictionary meaning of the lyrics, then the dictionary meaning of the lyrics doesn't make or break their appreciation of a song. But why?

"It's a complicated answer," said musicologist Lisa Decenteceo, adding that it all starts with what's called "sound symbolism." Sound symbolism refers to the study of the relationships between utterances and their meaning. This doesn't have to do only with music. Marketers, for example, can tune into sound symbolism as part of their strategy in coming up with appealing brand names. In music as well as in branding, Decenteceo explained, there's something about the appeal of words as sounds, beyond their meaning in a language. While things like culture and

personal experiences affect people's responses to different kinds of music, she explained there are certain musical techniques that are generally used to convey certain moods. One of which is scale. "Songs in a major scale usually have brighter, happier sounds, while minor scales usually have the slightly darker, melancholic feel," explains Thea Tolentino, a music teacher.

The human brain is wired to respond to sound, she added. In a process called entrainment, the brain "synchronizes our breathing, our movement, even neural activities with the sounds we hear." This is why fast-paced music is so popular for running, for example, or why some yoga teachers play rhythmic and melodic tracks in their classes. And there are also the things that accompany the words. "Elements of sound and music like pitch, melody, harmony, timbre, and amplitude have an affective, emotional, psychological, cognitive, and even physical impact on listeners. Music adds so much meaning and dimension to texts through a complex of these avenues," said Decenteceo. What all these things do, she added, is liberate the words. "Song frees the voice from any burden of saying anything meaningful". It's important, then, to understand music as a discourse between musical elements. But all in all, Decenteceo said there's value in whatever immediate appeal people find in the music they listen to, whether or not they understand the words. Music, after all, is the universal language.

Disponível em <https://www.vice.com/>. March, 2022. Adaptado.

**02. (FUVEST)** De acordo com o texto, os estudos sobre as propriedades do som

- a) indicam a complexidade musical da canção pop contemporânea.
- b) podem ter reflexos em áreas como o marketing e as atividades esportivas.
- c) influenciam as pesquisas acadêmicas sobre o fazer poético.
- d) revelam as estratégias enganosas empregadas nas campanhas publicitárias.
- e) demonstram a falácia do conceito da música como linguagem universal.

**03. (FUVEST)** Na frase "there are certain musical techniques that are generally used to convey certain moods" (2º parágrafo), a palavra "convey" poderia ser substituída, sem prejuízo de sentido, por

- a) avoid.
- b) struggle.
- c) diminish.
- d) popularize.
- e) transmit.

When it comes to looking inedible the squid goes all out. Tentacles, suckers, big blobby eyes, anything to help communicate the message "Do not eat me, under any circumstances". There's even a beak in there somewhere.

It's really more threat than feast.

Which got us thinking. What on earth was the first person to eat squid doing?

Who in their right mind could look at raw squid and say, "That's the snack for me"?!?

TO THE VISIONARY WHO FIRST SAW (1) TENTACLED BRAIN SACS AND THOUGHT "LUNCH".

What a weirdo. What a hero. Because as we know, squid just happens to be one of life's greatest pleasures: chargrilled squid salad, chilli squid linguine, crisp calamari dunked in mayo...

So we'd like to say a heartfelt thank you to the first person to eat squid. And to all the food pioneers who boldly ate what none had eaten before - giving those funny-looking foods the chance to be delicious.

(Source: <https://www.adforum.com/award-organization/6650183/showcase/2017/ad/34548009> retrieved on September 26, 2019)

**04. (ACAFE)** The text above is one of Hellmann's (the food brand) awarded advertisements. What does the phrase "Tentacled Brain Sacs" in ref. 1 refer to in the ad?

- a) The squid: a sea creature with a long soft head/body which looks like a sac, big eyes and long tentacles.
- b) The first visionary person to eat squid.
- c) All the food pioneers who bravely ate what nobody had eaten before.
- d) All the insane brains who looked at raw squid and thought "lunch".

### Life on a desert island

Alexander, L.G.

Most of us have formed an unrealistic picture of life on a desert island. We sometimes imagine a desert island to be a sort of paradise where the sun always shines. Life there is simple and good. Ripe fruit falls from the trees and you never have to work. There is also the other side of the picture: Life on a desert island is wretched - you either starve to death or live like Robison Crusoe waiting for a boat which never comes. Perhaps there is an element of truth in both these pictures, but few of us have had the opportunity to find out.

Two men who recently spent five days on a coral island wished they had stayed there no longer. They were taking a badly damaged boat from the Virgin Islands to Miami to have it repaired. During the journey, their boat began to sink. They quickly loaded a small rubber dinghy with food, matches, and cans of beer and rowed for a few miles across the Caribbean until they arrived at a tiny coral island. There were hardly any trees on the island and there was no water to drink, but this didn't prove to be a problem since the men collected rain-water in the rubber dinghy. As they had brought a spear gun with them, they had plenty to eat. They caught lobster and fish every day, and, as one of

them put it, "ate like kings". When a passing tanker rescued them five days later, both men were genuinely sorry that they had to leave.

New concept English. Developing skills: an integrated course for intermediate students.

**05. (EEAR)** The men on the island didn't go thirsty because they:

- a) had plenty of ripe fruit.
- b) could drink rain-water.
- c) were at a coral island.
- d) had a spear gun.

## GABARITO

01. A

O texto "brinca" com a dificuldade de escrita de palavras que começam com PH e têm OUGH no meio.

02. B

De acordo com a musicóloga Lisa, a música tem impacto tanto em estratégias de marketing bem como no corpo do ser humano, pois ela sincroniza a nossa respiração, os nossos movimentos e as nossas atividades neurais.

03. E

- a) evitar
- b) lutar
- c) diminuir
- d) popularizar
- e) transmitir

04. A

A expressão em destaque, no enunciado, se refere a uma lula que parece com um saco que tem cérebro com tentáculos.

05. B

Nas últimas linhas do texto, vemos que ele não teve sede pois conseguiu coletar água da chuva em um bote salva-vidas de borracha