

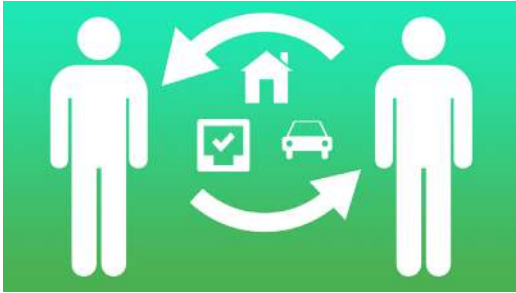


# INGLÊS

com Marco Antônio

Enem e Vestibulares 06

 **Exercícios**



Working for on demand startups like Uber and TaskRabbit is supposed to offer flexible hours and higher wages, but many workers have found the pay lower and the hours less flexible than they expected. Even more surprising: 8 percent of those chauffeuring passengers and 16 percent of those making deliveries said they lack personal auto insurance.

Those are among the findings from a survey about the work life of independent contractors for on demand startups, a booming sector of the tech industry, being released Wednesday.

“We want to shed light on the industry as a whole,” said Isaac Madan, a Stanford master’s candidate in bioinformatics who worked with two other Stanford students and a recent alumnus on the survey of 1,330 workers. “People need to understand how this space will change and evolve and help the economy.”

On-demand, often called the sharing economy, refers to companies that let users summon workers via smartphone apps to handle all manner of services: rides, cleaning, chores, deliveries, car parking, waiting in lines. Almost uniformly, those workers are independent contractors rather than salaried employees.

That status is the main point of contention in a recent rash of lawsuits in which workers are filing for employee status. While the survey did not directly ask contractors if they would prefer to be employees, it found that their top workplace desires were to have paid health insurance, retirement benefits and paid time off for holidays, vacation and sick days – all perks of fulltime workers. Respondents also expressed interest in having more chances for advancement, education sponsorship, disability insurance and human relations support.

Because respondents were recruited rather than randomly selected, the survey does not claim to be representational but a conclusion one may come to is that flexibility of new jobs comes with a cost. Not all workers are prepared for that!

*SFChronicle.com and SFGate.com, May 20, 2018. Adaptado.*

**1. (FUVEST)** Um dos resultados da pesquisa realizada com prestadores de serviços de empresas do tipo “on-demand” mostra que esses trabalhadores

- a) consideram a flexibilidade do horário de trabalho o ponto alto de sua opção profissional.
- b) pagam seus próprios seguros-saúde e planos de aposentadoria.
- c) investem no seu aprimoramento profissional para obter melhores ganhos no futuro.

- d) têm a opção de tirar férias quando desejarem, com o apoio das empresas e dos familiares.
- e) desejam ter os mesmos benefícios sociais que trabalhadores assalariados.



The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which came into force in 2018, was the biggest shake-up to data privacy in 20 years. A slew of recent high-profile breaches has brought the issue of data security to public attention. Claims surfaced last year that the political consultancy Cambridge Analytica used data harvested from millions of Facebook users without their consent. People are increasingly realizing that their personal data is not just valuable to them, but hugely valuable to others. Now the law on data protection is about to catch up with technological changes.

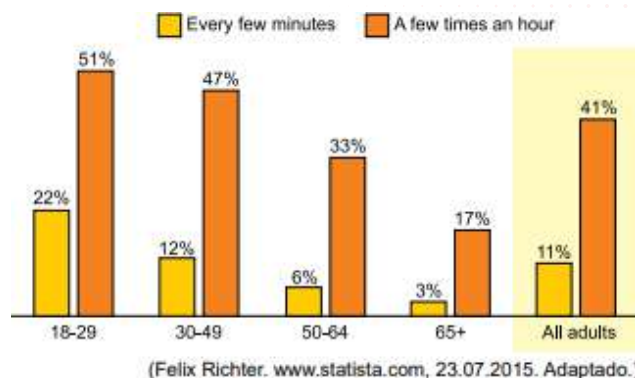
*(Clive Coleman. “GDPR: Are you ready for the EU’s huge data privacy shake-up?”. www.bbc.com, 20.04.2018. Adaptado.)*

**2. (UNESP)** O texto permite abordar um problema filosófico contemporâneo, que está relacionado

- a) à necessidade de limitação do avanço científico.
- b) a discussões sobre condutas morais no ambiente digital.
- c) ao aumento das desigualdades sociais por conta das novas tecnologias.
- d) à consolidação da democracia representativa através das diversas mídias.
- e) E à ausência de experiência estética nas redes sociais.

**AMERICA'S GROWING SMARTPHONE ADDICTION**

% of American smartphone owners who check their phones at least several times an hour



**3. (FAMEMA)** Interpretar corretamente os gráficos disponibilizados em textos, notícias, entre outras situações, é de suma importância para compreender determinados fenômenos. Eles, geralmente, comparam informações qualitativas e quantitativas, podendo envolver também o tempo e o espaço. De acordo com o gráfico acima,

- a) a verificação do telefone se torna mais frequente à medida que a população envelhece.
- b) cinquenta e um por cento de todos os adultos checam o telefone algumas vezes por hora.
- c) vinte e dois por cento dos adultos mais jovens checam o telefone a cada poucos minutos.
- d) um terço das pessoas entre 50 e 64 anos não possui smartphones.
- e) pessoas com mais de 65 anos têm maior probabilidade de se tornarem viciadas em telefone.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF FEELING PAIN



#### Why is it important to feel pain?

Pain plays an important role in the lives of humans. It presumably serves to protect us from harm by making us associate certain harmful actions with a sensation of pain. And to alert us to diseases or conditions which we may have.

Pain also produces an emotional reaction, not just a physical one. Some pain can be caused by grief or depression, but are not easy to measure or to classify.

Then again, the absence of pain can encourage certain other actions. You are more likely to pick up the plate that is not piping hot than the one that is. You might have to do a quick touch test in order to tell the difference.

Everyone experiences pain at certain times in their lives. The body is incredibly efficient at registering messages of pain, and extremely quick in getting you to perform an appropriate action in order to lessen the pain sensation.

Touch an extremely hot object, for instance, and the impulse or message goes from the nerves in your fingertips, along your spinal cord to your brain. It almost instantly, within a fraction of a second, sends back the message to you to remove your finger immediately from the source of the heat.

Your nervous system consists of two parts: the central nervous system, which consists of your spinal cord and your brain, and the sensory or motor nerves, which form the so-called peripheral

nervous system. The pain signal is sent to the thalamus, from where it is sent to the limbic system in order to interpret the pain. Is it a stabbing feeling? Is it a burn? Is it a fracture?

But it's not that simple, as many things such as your state of mind, your state of health, your age, experiences you have had in the past and your expectations can all influence how severely you experience the pain.

A surge of adrenaline through your system at the time of an injury can make you realize only a while after an accident that you have injured yourself. Adrenaline functions a bit like a built-in painkiller. But it is, alas temporary. The two most common kinds of pain are chronic pain and acute pain.

<https://www.health24.com/Medical/PainManagement>

#### 4. (CESMAC) Pain

- a) arouses interest in experiencing danger.
- b) is experienced by a select group of people.
- c) is central in the protection of human lives.
- d) produces emotional reactions solely.
- e) can be easily measured in any situation.

#### 5. (CESMAC) It is true to assert that

- a) adrenaline helps you become aware of pain some moments after an injury.
- b) the pain a person feels lacks any form of relation to his past life experience.
- c) the reason why one feels pain is the long time it takes the brain to react.
- d) our central nervous system accounts all by itself for all the process of pain.
- e) it is unnecessary to interpret pain because it is always felt the very same way.

#### GABARITO

- |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 01. [E] | 03. [C] | 05. [A] |
| 02. [B] | 04. [C] |         |

#### Write down



*Estamos juntos nessa!*



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TODOS OS DIREITOS RESERVADOS.