



UNICAMP

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COMISSÃO PERMANENTE PARA OS VESTIBULARES

Vestibular Nacional Unicamp 2000

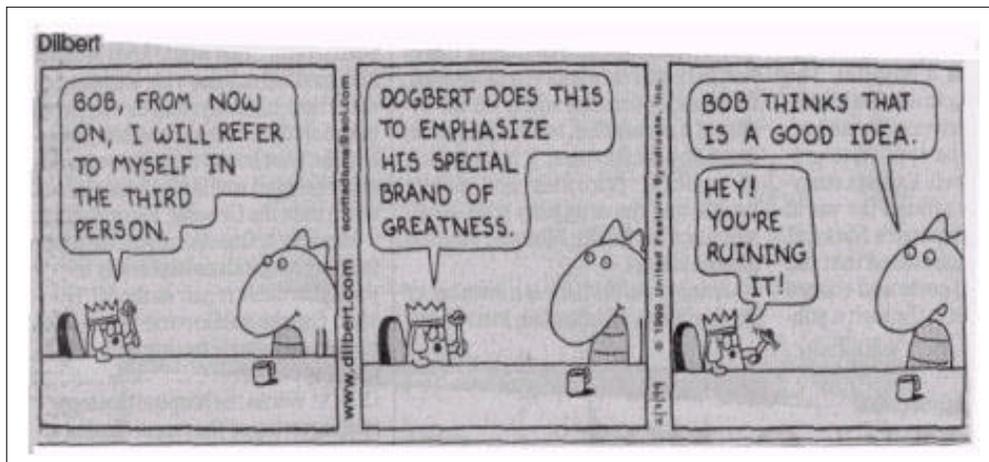
Provas da 2^a Fase

Língua Estrangeira - Inglês



INGLÊS

Responda a todas as perguntas EM PORTUGUÊS.



1. Qual é o nome do personagem que aparece na tirinha usando uma coroa? Como se pode chegar a essa conclusão pela leitura da tirinha?

Leia o trecho seguinte, do livro *The Love You Make. An Insider's Story of The Beatles*, de P. Brown e S. Gaines (trecho em que são mencionados John Lennon, sua mãe Júlia, sua tia Mimi e seu pai Fred) e responda à questão 2.

(...) But by that summer it had become clear that John wasn't interested in his education, or in art, or in his future at all. John's only interest was the American craze called "rock and roll", a derivative form of black rhythm and blues with a prominent drum beat. (...)

John wanted a guitar more than he had wanted anything before in his life. Surprisingly, it wasn't Julia who broke down and bought it for him, it was Mimi who marched him to a music shop in Whitechapel and bought him his first guitar for £17. A small, Spanish model with cheap wire strings, he played it continuously until his fingers bled. Julia taught him some banjo chords she had learned from Fred, and he started with those. He sat on the bed all day, and when Mimi tried to shoo him into the sunlight, he'd go out to the support and lean up against the brick wall practicing his guitar for so long that Mimi thought he'd rub part of the brick away with his behind. She watched him waste hour after hour, day after day with the damned thing and regretted having bought it for him. "The guitar's all very well, John," she warned him, "but you'll never make a living out of it."

2. Qual a previsão feita por Mimi a respeito do futuro de John Lennon?



Para responder às questões 3 e 4, leia a pergunta feita por um leitor à revista *Popular Science* (outubro de 1999), bem como a resposta dada a ele pela revista.

**Why are we taller in the morning
than we are at night?**

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WE ARE in fact taller in the morning, but only slightly. It's because the horizontal position most of us sleep in relieves gravity's pressure on our spines, so the soft cartilage between our 26 vertebral bones expands. Throughout the day, as we move in an upright position, these doughnut-shaped discs of cartilage compress under the weight of gravity. So we're a bit taller in the morning than we are at night.

"Vertebral discs are composed of a fairly high percentage of water," says Jerome McAndrews of the American Chiropractic Association. "When you lie down you take the weight bearing off, and the discs expand. When your weight's on them, they squeeze."

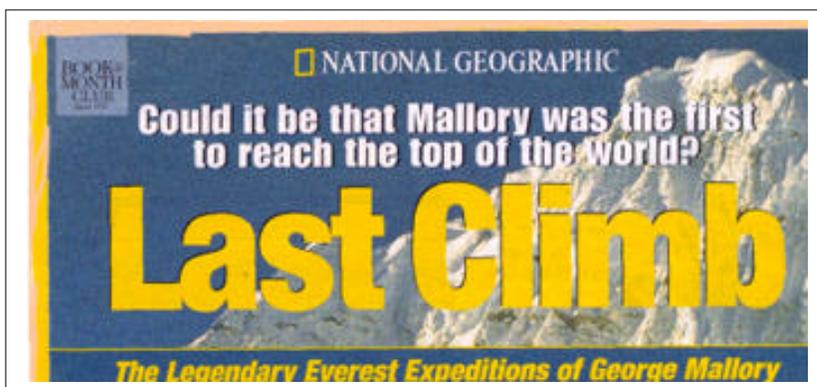
Such differences are more pronounced in young people. As we age we shrink less throughout the day because there's less resilience or flexibility in our tissues.

3. Qual a explicação dada pela revista para a afirmação "(...)we are a bit taller in the morning than we are at night"?

4. O fenômeno em questão se manifesta igualmente em toda a população? Por quê?



Leia, abaixo, a resenha do livro *Last Climb* e responda à questão 5.



It was astounding news. On May 1, 1999, the body of George Mallory was found on a rocky ledge 2000 feet below the summit of Mt. Everest, where he had perished in June 1924. His body was remarkably well-preserved, and was identified by name tags on his clothing and a letter from his wife he had tucked into his pocket. But the big question is: Was he on the way up? Or down? Had he and his partner Andrew Irvine been the first humans to reach the summit?

From renowned Everest mountaineer David Breashears, filmmaker of the IMAX "Everest," and author of *Everest: Mountain Without Mercy*, comes *Last Climb*. It tells the remarkable story of these early pioneers, who attempted the climb 30 years before Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay were hailed as the first to scale the top.

5. Qual a dúvida levantada a respeito dos aventureiros que já escalaram o Monte Everest? Como se justifica essa dúvida?

Leia, abaixo, o início do capítulo sobre pesadelos, do livro *Dreams and Nightmares*, de J. A. Hadfield e responda às questões 6 e 7.

NIGHTMARES

PEOPLE may ignore their dreams, they cannot ignore their nightmares. For nightmares can be most distressing, casting their shadows throughout the following day. Hamlet shrank from taking his life because he would have 'perchance to dream'. Nightmares are a common cause of sleeplessness, for many people, like the war-shocked soldier or civilian, dare not sleep because of the horrifying dreams that await them. One does not lightly submit oneself to the experience of getting blown up or buried night after night. The night terrors of children are of this type, for not only are they terrifying in themselves, but their effects persist, filling the day with apprehension and foreboding. The child who is frightened by a dog during the day may have a nightmare of the monster, and may continue to be frightened all the next day. (...) How to define nightmares as distinct from ordinary dreams is a little difficult: the very origin of the term is obscure.

The distinctive feature of a nightmare in the more restricted sense of the term is that of a monster, whether animal or subhuman, which visits us during sleep and produces a sense of dread. Sometimes it is a witch, sometimes a vampire, which is conceived as a reanimated dead person who returns to suck the blood of living people during their sleep; or it may be a night hag, an incubus, or a mare. The word nightmare originally referred to these monstrous creatures themselves and then came to be used of the dream in which these monsters appeared. (...)



6. Qual a explicação oferecida pelo autor do texto para o fato de que nós, principalmente as crianças, não conseguimos esquecer facilmente nossos pesadelos?

7. Qual é, segundo o autor, a origem do termo *nightmare*?

Segue-se um trecho de uma história retirada de *The Victorian Fairy-Tale Book*. Leia-o e responda às questões **8** e **9**.

A great fear came over the poor boy. Lonely as his life had been, he had never known what it was to be absolutely alone. A kind of despair seized him – no violent anger or terror, but a sort of patient desolation.

“What in the world am I to do?” thought he, and sat down in the middle of the floor, half inclined to believe that it would be better to give up entirely, lay himself down, and die.

This feeling, however, did not last long, for he was young and strong, and, I said before, by nature a very courageous boy. There came into his head, somehow or other, a proverb that his nurse had taught him – the people of Nomansland were very fond of proverbs –

For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy, or there's none;
If there is one, try to find it-
If there isn't, never mind it.

“I wonder – is there a remedy now, and could I find it?” cried the Prince, jumping up and looking out of the window.

8. Em que situação se encontrava o protagonista da história e o que ele pensava em fazer inicialmente?

9. Explique como ele chega a mudar de idéia.



As questões **10** e **11** referem-se ao texto abaixo:

SATURDAY-NIGHT SHOWERS

“The rain it rained every day”. But more at the weekend than on the other days. That, according to Randall Cerveny and Robert Balling, of Arizona State University, is not mere paranoia – at least if you happen to live on the east coast of North America. For their report in this week’s *Nature* suggests what many, in their heart of hearts, have secretly believed for a long time – that Saturday is the wettest day of the week. On the other hand, it also suggests that if you are suffering a hurricane, the wind will be least blustery on that day.

The link between these two new bits of weather lore seems to be that the end of the week brings worse air pollution than the beginning, and that something in the pollution is affecting the local climate. This idea has been suggested in the past, but Dr. Cerveny and Dr. Balling confirmed it was true by looking at the air quality on Sable Island – an isolated dot in the ocean some 180 kilometers (110 miles) off the coast of Nova Scotia. (...)

(The Economist August 8th 19988)

10. Segundo Randal Cerveny e Robert Balling, que crença não pode ser considerada uma mera paranóia?

11. O que aconteceria, segundo esses mesmos cientistas, com os furacões aos sábados?



Leia a conversa entre Jack (The Pumpkinhead) e o espantalho (The Scarecrow), retirada de *O Mágico de Oz*, de L.F. Baum (1856-1919) e responda à questão 12.

The King was the first to speak. After regarding Jack for some minutes he said, in a tone of wonder:

“Where on earth did you come from, and how do you happen to be alive?”

“I beg your Majesty’s pardon,” returned the Pumpkinhead; “but I do not understand you.”

“What don’t you understand?” asked the Scarecrow.

“Why, I don’t understand your language. You see, I came from the Country of the Gillikins, so that I am a foreigner.”

“Ah, to be sure!” exclaimed the Scarecrow. “I myself speak the language of the Munchkins, which is also the language of the Emerald City. But you, I suppose, speak the language of the Pumpkinheads?”

“Exactly so, your Majesty,” replied the other, bowing; “so it will be impossible for us to understand one another.”

“That is unfortunate, certainly,” said the Scarecrow, thoughtfully. “We must have an interpreter.”

“What is an interpreter?” asked Jack.

“A person who understands both my language and your own. When I say anything, the interpreter can tell you what I mean; and when you say anything the interpreter can tell me what *you mean*. For the interpreter can speak both languages as well as understand them.”

“That is certainly clever,” said Jack, greatly pleased at finding so simple a way out of the difficulty.

So the Scarecrow commanded the Soldier with the Green Whiskers to search among his people until he found one who understood the language of the Gillikins as well as the language of the Emerald City, and to bring that person to him at once.

12. O que há de estranho no diálogo entre os dois personagens da passagem acima?