

LÍNGUA

INGLESA

Hello!

 **Bernoulli**  
Sistema de Ensino

# Sumário - Língua Inglesa

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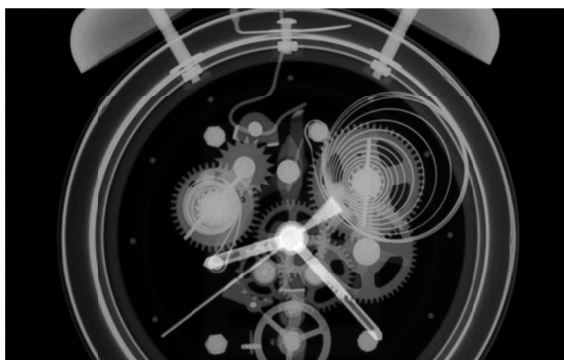
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# LÍNGUA INGLESA

## Provas na Íntegra

### FUVEST-SP-2019

**Instrução:** Leia o texto a seguir para responder às questões de **01** a **03**.



5 What time is it? That simple question probably is asked more often today than ever. In our clock-studded, cell-phone society, the answer is never more than a glance away, and so we can blissfully partition our days into ever smaller increments for ever more tightly scheduled tasks, confident that we will always know it is 7:03 P.M.

10 Modern scientific revelations about time, however, make the question endlessly frustrating. If we seek a precise knowledge of the time, the elusive infinitesimal of "now" dissolves into a scattering flock of nanoseconds. Bound by the speed of light and the velocity of nerve impulses, our perceptions of the present sketch the world as it was an instant ago – for all that our consciousness pretends otherwise, we can never catch up.

15 Even in principle, perfect synchronicity escapes us. Relativity dictates that, like a strange syrup, time flows slower on moving trains than in the stations and faster in the mountains than in the valleys. The time for our wristwatch or digital screen is not exactly the same as

20 the time for our head.

Our intuitions are deeply paradoxical. Time heals all wounds, but it is also the great destroyer. Time is relative but also relentless. There is time for every purpose under heaven, but there is never enough.

*Scientific American*, Oct. 24, 2014  
(Adaptação).

- 01.** No texto, a pergunta "What time is it?" (l. 1), inserida no debate da ciência moderna sobre a noção de tempo,
- A) corrobora a crença de que a passagem do tempo é uma garantia de renovação para a humanidade.
  - B) consiste na prova de que "o agora" é a realização de uma troca harmoniosa com o mundo.
  - C) representa a obsessão dos seres humanos pelo controle da vida com auxílio do relógio.
  - D) revela o esforço empreendido pelas pessoas na distribuição das tarefas ao longo do dia.
  - E) mostra o descompasso e a imprecisão relativos à percepção do presente e do passado.
- 02.** No texto, a expressão que melhor representa o caráter supostamente exato do tempo é:
- A) "In our clock-studded, cell-phone society" (l. 2-3).
  - B) "never more than a glance away" (l. 3-4).
  - C) "confident that we will always know it is 7:03 P.M." (l. 6).
  - D) "Bound by the speed of light" (l. 11).
  - E) "like a strange syrup" (l. 16).
- 03.** De acordo com o texto, considera-se contraditório, em relação à percepção humana do tempo,
- A) seu poder de cura e destruição.
  - B) sua natureza pública e privada.
  - C) seu caráter ordenado e irregular.
  - D) seu sentido de submissão e liberdade.
  - E) seu grau de abundância e desperdício.

**Instrução:** Leia o texto a seguir para responder às questões de **04** a **07**.



5 For most, The Gateway International Bridge functions as it should, allowing people to get between the US and Mexico. But on a hot Sunday afternoon, a dozen migrants at the mouth of the bridge weren't getting anywhere at all. They had been told, once again, to wait.

At a press conference the next day, President Trump once again touted the border wall he has promised supporters. "The wall is getting longer and taller and stronger each and every day", he said, even though construction has not begun. The President's characterization of the physical wall was false, but his Administration has effectively erected an invisible one.

It is built, in part, from situations like the one at the bridge, which illustrates the problem with this kind of barrier. The practices that Trump praises for keeping out criminals also punish those who are trying to follow the rules.

Those migrants who spoke to *TIME* at the bridge had varied stories but shared a determination to cross. Some understood a bit of what could happen to them next. How long could it take to get processed? And if they did ultimately apply for asylum, it remained to be seen whether their stories would qualify. The regulations governing such matters are complicated, and the vast majority who apply are rejected. But in theory, their fates would be decided at immigration courts, not at the border.

*TIME*, Aug. 23, 2018 (Adaptação).

- 04.** De acordo com o texto, para ingresso nos Estados Unidos, o cruzamento da fronteira entre este país e o México, no local denominado The Gateway International Bridge, é
- dificultado para alguns migrantes.
  - negado para casos de reincidentes.
  - adiado para os migrantes que seguem as regras.
  - condicionado à nacionalidade do solicitante.
  - liberado para os migrantes com documentação válida.
- 05.** A frase nominal "*this kind of barrier*" (l. 14-15) refere-se
- ao muro de Trump na fronteira com o México.
  - à ponte The Gateway International Bridge.
  - a protestos de migrantes na fronteira.
  - ao muro invisível criado por práticas do Governo Trump.
  - a medidas adotadas nos tribunais de imigração.
- 06.** Segundo o texto, após ingresso nos Estados Unidos, os migrantes que requerem asilo
- têm seu processo julgado com mais rapidez.
  - precisam comprovar sua idoneidade.
  - aguardam na fronteira, onde sua petição é avaliada.
  - são mais determinados a permanecer no país.
  - têm seu pedido negado com frequência.
- 07.** Com base no texto e nos fatos que envolveram a política imigratória dos EUA em junho de 2018, é correto afirmar:
- O presidente Donald Trump, por pressão do Conselho de Direitos Humanos da Organização das Nações Unidas (ONU), flexibilizou a punição aos imigrantes ilegais, passando a tratar os casos em cortes de imigração e não mais por meio de indiciamento criminal.

- O presidente Donald Trump finalizou a construção do muro na fronteira México-EUA, desde a costa leste até a oeste, com o objetivo de conter a nova onda imigratória de venezuelanos e hondurenhos.
- Imigrantes mexicanos que seguiram as regras oficiais para imigração nos EUA obtiveram concessão de asilo político em curto prazo, especialmente nas cortes da Califórnia, tradicional reduto conservador e base eleitoral do presidente Donald Trump.
- A construção de uma barreira física entre México e EUA visa, segundo o presidente Donald Trump, consolidar um estado fronteiriço, no qual os imigrantes deverão permanecer algum tempo antes de ingressarem em outras partes do país.
- As barreiras construídas entre México e EUA são, além de físicas, também psicológicas, como pôde ser visto no caso em que milhares de crianças imigrantes foram separadas de suas famílias.

## FUVEST-SP-2020

**Instrução:** Leia o texto a seguir para responder às questões de **01** a **03**.

Assigning female genders to digital assistants such as Apple's Siri and Amazon's Alexa is helping entrench harmful gender biases, according to a UN agency.

Research released by Unesco claims that the often submissive and flirty responses offered by the systems to many queries – including outright abusive ones – reinforce ideas of women as subservient.

"Because the speech of most voice assistants is female, it sends a signal that women are obliging, docile and eager-to-please helpers, available at the touch of a button or with a blunt voice command like 'hey' or 'OK'", the report said.

"The assistant holds no power of agency beyond what the commander asks of it. It honours commands and responds to queries regardless of their tone or hostility. In many communities, this reinforces commonly held gender biases that women are subservient and tolerant of poor treatment".

The Unesco publication was entitled "I'd Blush if I Could"; a reference to the response Apple's Siri assistant offers to the phrase: "You're a slut". Amazon's Alexa will respond: "Well, thanks for the feedback".

The paper said such firms were "staffed by overwhelmingly male engineering teams" and have built AI (Artificial Intelligence) systems that "cause their feminised digital assistants to greet verbal abuse with catch-me-if-you-can flirtation".

Saniye Gülser Corat, Unesco's director for gender equality, said: "The world needs to pay much closer attention to how, when and whether AI technologies are gendered and, crucially, who is gendering them".

*The Guardian*, May 2019 (Adaptação).

- 01.** Conforme o texto, em relação às mulheres, um efeito decorrente do fato de assistentes digitais reforçarem estereótipos de gênero é
- a inclusão de uma única voz nos dispositivos.
  - a normalização de formas de assédio sexista.
  - o poder de influência positiva sobre as pessoas.
  - o incremento de vendas e customização de robôs.
  - a busca por formas que reflitam problemas sociais.
- 02.** Segundo o texto, o título do relatório publicado pela Unesco – “I’d Blush if I Could” –, no que diz respeito aos assistentes digitais, indica
- resposta padrão para comandos que incluem impróprios.
  - capacidade tecnológica para selecionar temas sensíveis ao grande público.
  - preocupação dos fabricantes de dispositivos eletrônicos com usuários conservadores.
  - perda de controle das formas de interação entre seres humanos e máquinas.
  - necessidade de elaboração de sistemas integrados de reconhecimento de voz.
- 03.** De acordo com o texto, na opinião de Saniye Gülser Corat, tecnologias que envolvem Inteligência Artificial, entre outros aspectos,
- são desenvolvidas segundo normas prescritas em convenções internacionais.
  - devem ser monitoradas por empresas multinacionais geridas por mulheres.
  - funcionam melhor quando associadas a dispositivos sincronizados em escala mundial.
  - dependem de atualização constante para garantia de desempenho satisfatório.
  - requerem avaliação ampla, quanto à possível presença de elementos tendenciosos em sua concepção.

**04.**

**Therapist:** Your wife says you never buy her flowers, is that true?

**Him:** To be honest, I never knew she sold flowers.



Disponível em: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/englishmemes/>.

O efeito de comicidade que se obtém do meme decorre, sobretudo, da

- repetição da palavra “*never*”.
- ambiguidade gerada pela expressão “*buy her flowers*”.
- asserção “*your wife says*”.
- contradição presente na frase “*To be honest*”.
- pergunta “*is that true?*”.

**Instrução:** Leia o texto a seguir para responder às questões **05 e 06.**

Scientists have long touted DNA’s potential as an ideal storage medium; it’s dense, easy to replicate, and stable over millennia. But in order to replace existing silicon-chip or magnetic-tape storage technologies, DNA will have to get a lot cheaper to predictably read, write, and package.

That’s where scientists like Hyunjun Park come in. He and the other cofounders of Catalog, an MIT DNA-storage spinoff emerging out of stealth on Tuesday, are building a machine that will write a terabyte of data a day, using 500 trillion molecules of DNA.

If successful, DNA storage could be the answer to a uniquely 21st-century problem: information overload. Five years ago humans had produced 4.4 zettabytes of data; that’s set to explode to 160 zettabytes (each year!) by 2025. Current infrastructure can handle only a fraction of the coming data deluge, which is expected to consume all the world’s microchip-grade silicon by 2040.

“Today’s technology is already close to the physical limits of scaling”, says Victor Zhirnov, chief scientist of the Semiconductor Research Corporation. “DNA has an information-storage density several orders of magnitude higher than any other known storage technology”.

How dense exactly? Imagine formatting every movie ever made into DNA; it would be smaller than the size of a sugar cube. And it would last for 10,000 years.

*Wired*, June 2018.

Disponível em: <https://www.wired.com/>  
(Adaptação).

**05.** Afirma-se no texto que, no futuro, a tecnologia de gravação em moléculas de DNA

- será utilizada para sequenciar trilhões de moléculas destinadas à pesquisa médica.
- deverá ter seu uso expandido no campo da genética e áreas afins.
- continuará sendo inviável comparada a tecnologias convencionais.
- terá de ser adaptada para o propósito de ler, codificar e guardar dados.
- poderá ser a solução para o problema de espaço de armazenamento de informação digital.

06. Conforme o texto, cientistas preveem que, em pouco mais de 20 anos,
- a geração de dados pela humanidade chegará à marca de 160 zettabytes.
  - a armazenagem de todos os dados produzidos esgotará o estoque mundial de *microchips* de silício.
  - a densidade das moléculas de DNA terá aumentado exponencialmente.
  - o custo para gravação de dados digitais será maior que hoje.
  - as novas tecnologias de informação serão bem mais duradouras que as atuais.

07.

**Harlem**

What happens to a dream deferred?

Does it dry up

like a raisin in the sun?

Or fester like a sore –

And then run?

Does it stink like rotten meat?

Or crust and sugar over –

like a syrupy sweet?

Maybe it just sags

like a heavy load.

Or does it explode?

HUGHES, Langston. *Selected poems of Langston Hughes*. 1990. Disponível em: <http://www.poetryfoundation.org/>.

As tentativas de resposta do poeta à pergunta “*What happens to a dream deferred?*” evocam imagens de

- animosidade e revolta.
- remorso e compaixão.
- deterioração e destruição.
- empatia e complacência.
- aprisionamento e passividade.

15

Twenty years ago, astronomers expressed confidence in the numbers they had been working with. Now, not so much. The problem lies not in the far corners of the cosmos, but much closer to home. Astonishingly, scientists don’t know exactly what the sun is made of. As a result, they don’t know what the other stars are made of, either.

20

“The sun is a fundamental yardstick,” says Martin Asplund, an astrophysicist at the Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics, in Germany. “When we determine the abundance of a certain element in a star or a galaxy or a gas cloud anywhere in the universe, we use the sun as a reference point.”

25

The sun’s location in the Milky Way also makes it a good representative of the entire galaxy. Most stars reside in giant galaxies like the Milky Way, which makes the sun a touchstone for the entire cosmos.

30

For nearly a century, astronomers have judged stars normal or not by seeing whether their chemical compositions match the sun’s. Most stars near us do; some don’t.

*Scientific American*, July 1,  
(Adaptação).

01. Segundo o texto, conhecer a composição de elementos químicos que constituem as estrelas é fundamental, pois ela, entre outros aspectos,
- fornece evidências da ligação entre as idades das estrelas.
  - sugere a existência de planetas rochosos formados por elementos pesados.
  - influencia na possibilidade de presença de vida em outros locais do universo.
  - determina condições cosmológicas da evolução de aglomerados estelares.
  - possibilita a síntese de moléculas em nuvens de gás e poeira cósmica.

02. No texto, o astrofísico Martin Asplund emprega a frase “*The sun is a fundamental yardstick*” (l. 18), por considerar o Sol

- um mistério.
- uma estrutura.
- um processo.
- um sistema.
- um parâmetro.

03. Conforme o texto, um critério tradicionalmente utilizado por astrônomos para avaliar estrelas envolve

- verificar se sua composição se assemelha à do Sol.
- selecionar galáxias compostas por estrelas padrão.
- calcular níveis de radiação estelar e de energia gravitacional.
- medir a densidade e grau de opacidade de nêutrons.
- testar a circulação atmosférica em torno dos astros.

## FUVEST-SP-2021

**Instrução:** Texto para as questões de 01 a 03.

As astronomers gaze into the depths of space, they do so with unease: They don’t know precisely what the universe is made of.

- 5 Surprisingly, no one knows the stars’ exact chemical composition: how many carbon, nitrogen and oxygen atoms they have relative to hydrogen, the most common element.

- 10 These numbers are crucial, because they affect how stars live and die, what types of planets form and even how readily life might arise on other worlds.

**Instrução:** Texto para as questões **04 e 05.**

I knew TikTok existed, but I didn't fully understand what it was until a few months ago. I also realized that something radical, yet largely invisible, is happening on the Internet – with implications we still don't understand.

When I was growing up, I took it for granted that the people who became famous enough to be listened to by a crowd had worked hard for that accolade and generally operated with the support of an institution or an established industry.

The idea that I, as a teenager in my bedroom, might suddenly communicate with 100,000 people or more, would have seemed bizarre.

Today's kids no longer see life in these hierarchical and institutional terms. Yes, their physical worlds are often constrained by parental controls, a lack of access to the outdoors and insane over-scheduling.

But despite that (or, more accurately, in reaction to that), they see the Internet as a constantly evolving frontier, where it is still possible for a bold and lucky pioneer to grab some land or find a voice. Most voices on the Internet never travel beyond a relatively small network, and much of the content that goes viral on platforms such as TikTok, YouTube or Instagram does so because of unseen institutions at work (for example, a public relations team aiming to boost a celebrity's profile).

Fame can suddenly appear – and then just as suddenly be taken away again, because the audience gets bored, the platform's algorithms change or the cultural trend that a breakout video has tapped into goes out of fashion.

For a teenager, social media can seem like a summer garden at dusk filled with fireflies: spots of lights suddenly flare up and then die down, moving in an unpredictable, capricious display.

Is this a bad thing? We will not know for several years.

*Financial Times*, Feb. 5, 2020 (Adaptação).

- 04.** Conforme o texto, um aspecto associado ao caráter efêmero da popularidade de um usuário da Internet, relativo ao uso de plataformas como TikTok, é
- a falta de conhecimento técnico dos adolescentes para o manejo de *hardware*.
  - a perda de interesse do público pelas publicações até então atrativas.
  - a competição entre usuários com atitudes pouco éticas.
  - a variedade limitada dos vídeos postados, em razão do tratamento precário das imagens.
  - a alta capacidade dos vídeos para viralizar entre grupos com interesses conflitantes.

- 05.** No texto, a referência a um jardim de verão ao entardecer, repleto de vagalumes, sugere que, para os adolescentes, as mídias sociais
- são fonte de pressão e tensão na família.
  - favorecem a comunicação dos mais tímidos.
  - são pautadas por certa imprevisibilidade.
  - garantem a funcionalidade de grupos.
  - promovem igualdade de expressão.

- 06.** I ain't gonna work on Maggie's farm no more  
I ain't gonna work on Maggie's farm no more  
Well, I wake up in the morning  
Fold my hands and pray for rain  
I got a head full of ideas  
That are drivin' me insane  
It's a shame the way she makes me scrub the floor  
I ain't gonna work on Maggie's farm no more  
I ain't gonna work for Maggie's brother no more  
I ain't gonna work for Maggie's brother no more  
Well, he hands you a nickel  
He hands you a dime  
He asks you with a grin  
If you're havin' a good time  
Then he fines you every time you slam the door  
I ain't gonna work for Maggie's brother no more  
I ain't gonna work for Maggie's pa no more  
No, I ain't gonna work for Maggie's pa no more  
Well, he puts his cigar out in your face just for kicks  
His bedroom window, it is made out of bricks  
The National Guard stands around his door  
Ah, I ain't gonna work for Maggie's pa no more, alright  
MAGGIE'S farm. In: BRINGING it all back home.  
Intérprete: Bob Dylan. 1965.

Nessas estrofes, o conjunto de cenas descritas mostra que a principal dificuldade experimentada pela pessoa cuja história é contada na letra da música refere-se

- ao relacionamento difícil com familiares e amigos.
  - à falta de criatividade diante das exigências do trabalho.
  - às restrições impostas a sua liberdade e expressão pessoal.
  - à competição por salários mais altos com colegas de trabalho.
  - às dificuldades de viver fora de um grande centro urbano.
- 07.** Leia os provérbios:
- Don't count your chickens before they lay eggs.*
  - Don't bite the hand that feeds you.*
  - Every cloud has a silver lining.*

A alternativa que melhor expressa a ideia contida em cada um dos três provérbios, na ordem em que aparecem, é:

- A) Esperteza; desconfiança; foco.
- B) Precipitação; ingratidão; esperança.
- C) Observação; certeza; experiência.
- D) Exagero; harmonia; desaprovação.
- E) Orgulho; desprezo; teimosia.

## FUVEST-SP-2022

**Instrução:** Texto para as questões de **01** a **03**.

Fatbergs are a growing scourge infesting cities around the world – some are more than 800 feet long and weigh more than four humpback whales. These gross globs, which can cause sewer systems to block up and even overflow, have been plaguing the U.S., Great Britain and Australia for the past decade, forcing governments and utilities companies to send workers down into the sewers armed with water hoses, vacuums and scrapers with the unenviable task of prying them loose.

“It is hard not to think of [fatbergs] as a tangible symbol of the way we live now, the ultimate product of our disposable, out of sight, out of mind culture,” wrote journalist Tim Adams in *The Guardian*.

At their core, fatbergs are the accumulation of oil and grease that’s been poured down the drain, congealing around flushed nonbiological waste like tampons, condoms and baby wipes. When fat sticks to the side of sewage pipes, the wipes and other detritus get stuck, accumulating layer upon layer of gunk in a sort of slimy snowball effect.

Fatbergs also collect other kinds of debris – London fatbergs have been cracked open to reveal pens, false teeth and even watches.

Restaurants are a big contributor to fatbergs: Thames Water, the London utilities company, found nine out of 10 fast-food eateries lacked adequate grease traps to stop fat from entering the sewers. Homeowners also contribute to the problem by pouring grease and fat down the sink.

Even though its component materials are soft, fatbergs themselves can be tough as rocks. Researchers have found a host of dangerous bacteria in fatbergs, including listeria and *E. coli*.

Fatbergs are notorious for their fetid smell, which can make even the hardest sewer workers gag, and chipping away at one can release noxious gases.

The key to fatberg prevention is remembering the four Ps: pee, poo, puke and (toilet) paper are the only things that should be flushed.

*Newsweek*, Mar. 14, 2019 (Adaptação).

- 01.** O texto informa que, na opinião do jornalista Tim Adams, os *fatbergs*
- A) integram a paisagem londrina, causando impacto em razão de suas dimensões.
  - B) constituem representação real dos hábitos humanos atuais.
  - C) simbolizam aspectos culturais submetidos a análises racionais.
  - D) desafiam o repertório tecnológico da engenharia de águas.
  - E) demonstram incentivo para que moradores consolidem seus costumes.
- 02.** De acordo com o texto, o processo de bloqueio do fluxo de esgoto, provocado pelos *fatbergs*, ocorre
- A) por falha no sistema de limpeza das galerias a cargo das prefeituras.
  - B) por conta do diâmetro estreito dos canos antigos.
  - C) pela solidificação da água na tubulação, em virtude das baixas temperaturas.
  - D) pela aderência da gordura e outros detritos nas laterais da tubulação.
  - E) pelo descolamento de placas de concreto dentro da rede de abastecimento de água.
- 03.** Considerado o contexto, os quatro elementos associados à prevenção dos *fatbergs* têm em comum o fato de
- A) conterem pouca gordura.
  - B) ocorrerem em quantidade reduzida.
  - C) serem considerados matéria orgânica.
  - D) terem sua frequência controlada.
  - E) estarem livres de bactérias.

**Instrução:** Texto para as questões de **04** a **06**.

If you take a look at my smartphone, you’ll know that I like to order out. But am I helping the small local businesses? You would think that if you own a restaurant, you’d be thrilled to have an outsourced service that would take care of your delivery operations while leveraging their marketing might to expand your businesses’ brand. However, restaurant owners have complained of lack of quality control once their food goes out the door. They don’t like that the delivery people are the face of their product when it gets into the customer’s hand. Some of the delivery services have been accused of listing restaurants on their apps without the owners’ permission, and oftentimes publish menu items and prices that are incorrect or out of date.

But there is another reason why restaurant owners aren’t fond of delivery services. It’s the costs, which, for some, are becoming unsustainable. Even with the increased revenues from the delivery services, the fees wind up killing a restaurant’s margins to the extent that it’s at best marginally profitable. Therefore, some restaurants are pushing harder to drive orders from their own websites and offering special deals for customers that use their in-house delivery people.



The simple fact is that these delivery apps are here to stay. They are enormously popular and have significantly grown. I believe that restaurant owners that resist these apps are hurting their brands by missing out on potential customers. The good news is that the delivery platforms are not as evil as some would portray them. They have some skin in the game. They are competing against other services. They want their listed restaurants to profit. Maybe instead of fighting, the nation's restaurant industry needs to proactively embrace the delivery service industry and figure out ways to profitably work together.

*The Guardian*, Dec. 2, 2020 (Adaptação).

- 04.** De acordo com o texto, para os proprietários de restaurante, a principal vantagem dos aplicativos de entrega de comida é que eles
- procuram oferecer taxas atraentes para a utilização de sua tecnologia.
  - demonstram preocupação crescente com a qualidade do serviço que oferecem.
  - melhoram a avaliação dos restaurantes pela imprensa especializada.
  - garantem que suas listas de restaurantes e *menus* sejam atualizadas de modo criterioso.
  - possuem uma estrutura de *marketing* que possibilita expansão do círculo de clientes.
- 05.** Segundo o texto, uma das soluções encontradas pelos donos de restaurante para amenizar os problemas com os serviços de entrega é
- o contato telefônico com clientes para ouvir comentários e reclamações.
  - a verificação constante das páginas dos aplicativos para evitar erros e imprecisões.
  - o oferecimento de vantagens para clientes que usam os serviços de entrega do próprio restaurante.
  - a listagem de seus restaurantes em diversos aplicativos para encorajar a competição entre eles.
  - a disseminação, junto aos clientes, de uma imagem relativa aos serviços de aplicativos como incompetentes.
- 06.** Em "*I believe that restaurant owners that resist these apps are hurting their brands by missing out on potential customers*" (3º parágrafo), a expressão sublinhada pode ser substituída, sem prejuízo de sentido, por
- harming*.
  - deceiving*.
  - challenging*.
  - losing*.
  - disturbing*.

**07.**

Lying, thinking  
 Last night  
 How to find my soul a home  
 Where water is not thirsty  
 And bread loaf is not stone  
 I came up with one thing  
 And I don't believe I'm wrong  
 That nobody,  
 But nobody  
 Can make it out here alone

ANGELOU, Maya. *Alone*.

Os versos do poema

- afirmam os sentimentos de autonomia e autossuficiência.
- mostram a derrota diante das dificuldades.
- expressam o resultado das reflexões feitas.
- indicam a distância intransponível entre amigos.
- mostram arrependimento em relação às decisões do passado.

**08.**



Considerando os elementos visuais e verbais da figura, é possível interpretar a fala da mulher como

- sinal da sua insatisfação com o local escolhido para o encontro.
- sentimento de inferioridade, por não possuir um telefone celular.
- constatação de que relações pessoais acarretam exclusão das redes sociais.
- resposta aos apelos pela troca equitativa de informações.
- expressão sarcástica em protesto pela ausência de interlocução.

## FUVest-SP-2023

**Instrução:** Texto para as questões de **01** a **03**.

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?

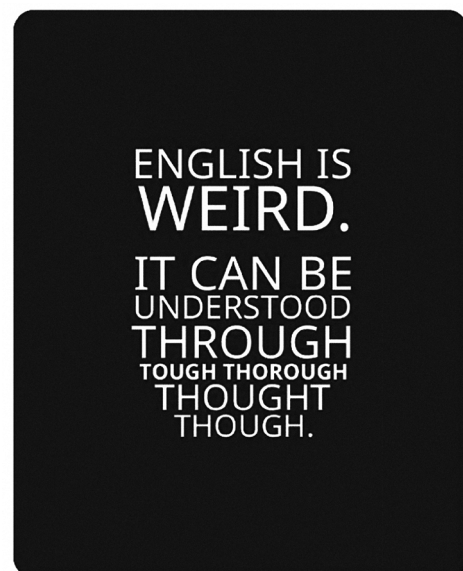
"It's a complicated answer," said musicologist Lisa Decenteceo, adding that it all starts with what's called "sound symbolism." Sound symbolism refers to the study of the relationships between utterances and their meaning. This doesn't have to do only with music. Marketers, for example, can tune into 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 (Adaptação).

- 01.** 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.
- 02.** 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*.
- 03.** De acordo com o texto, os aspectos físicos relacionados com elementos tanto do som quanto da música são
- A) simbolismo e respiração.
  - B) letra e idioma.
  - C) timbre e amplitude.
  - D) brilho e melodia.
  - E) discurso e mensagem.

**04.**



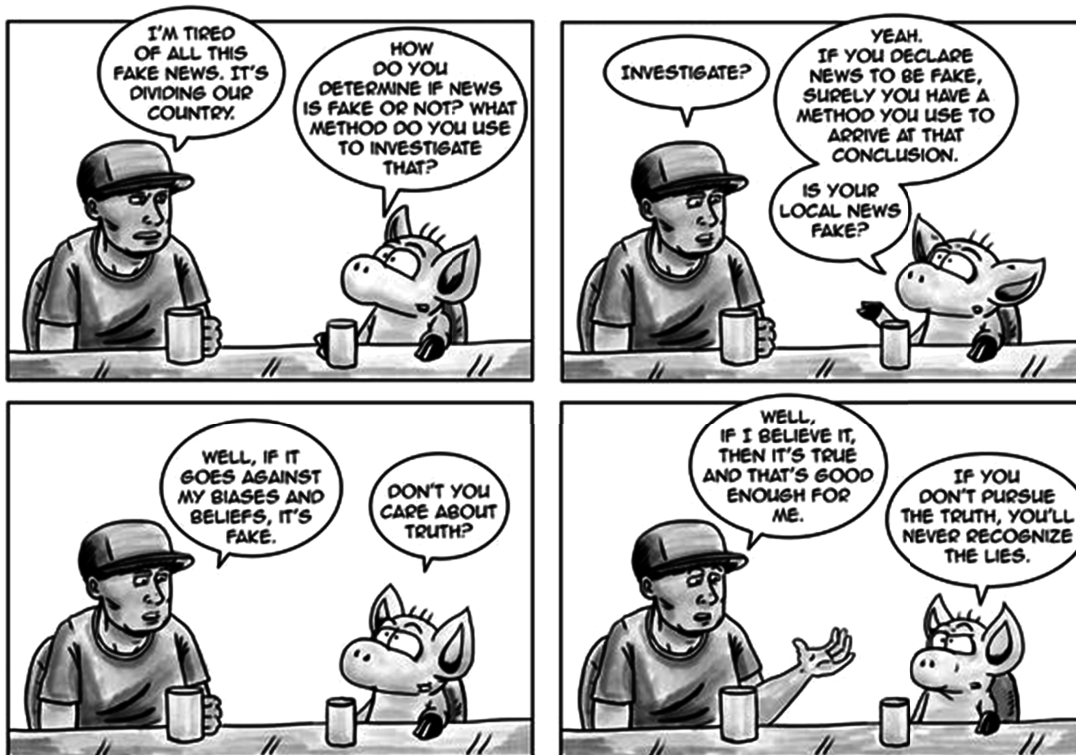
Disponível em: <https://br.pinterest.com/>.



# UNESP-2018/2

Instrução: Leia os cartuns 1 e 2 para responder às questões de 01 a 04.

## Cartum 1



Disponível em: <http://www.theatheistpig.com/>.

## Cartum 2



Disponível em: <http://s3.amazonaws.com> (Adaptação).

01. Os homens dos cartuns 1 e 2
- têm uma visão semelhante sobre o que consideram notícia falsa.
  - discordam sobre o que é verdadeiro ou falso na mídia.
  - consideram que a mídia deve garantir a veracidade das notícias.
  - estão preocupados com a proliferação de notícias falsas.
  - questionam se os valores pessoais alteram a compreensão das notícias.

- 02.** In the cartoon 1, the animal
- agrees that it is easy to determine what fake news is.
  - confronts and criticizes the man's point of view.
  - believes that sometimes lies should be recognized as truths.
  - also thinks that fake news divide people.
  - explains the method it uses to discover what fake news is.
- 03.** Na fala do terceiro quadrinho do cartum 1 "Well, if it goes against my biases and beliefs, it's fake", o termo sublinhado equivale, em português, a
- ordens.
  - pesquisas.
  - questionamentos.
  - inclinações.
  - sugestões.
- 04.** No último quadrinho do cartum 1, por meio da fala "If you don't pursue the truth, you'll never recognize the lies", o personagem
- chega a meio-termo conciliatório.
  - respeita a opinião do interlocutor.
  - adverte o interlocutor.
  - mostra que os conflitos não interferem na amizade.
  - revê sua própria opinião.

## UNESP-2019/1

**Instrução:** Leia o texto para responder às questões de **01** a **07**.

### Prescriptions for fighting epidemics



Epidemics have plagued humanity since the dawn of settled life. Yet, success in conquering them remains patchy. Experts predict that a global one that could kill more than 300 million people would come round in the next 20 to 40 years. What pathogen would cause it is anybody's guess. Chances are that it will be a virus that lurks in birds or mammals, or one that has not yet hatched. The scariest are both highly lethal and spread easily among humans. Thankfully, bugs that excel at the first tend to be weak at the other. But mutations – ordinary business for germs – can change that in a blink.

Moreover, when humans get too close to beasts, either wild or packed in farms, an animal disease can become a human one.

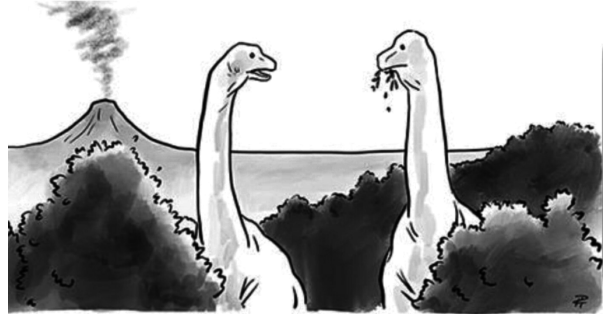
A front-runner for global pandemics is the seasonal influenza virus, which mutates so much that a vaccine must be custom-made every year. The Spanish flu pandemic of 1918, which killed 50 million to 100 million people, was a potent version of the "swine flu" that emerged in 2009. The H5N1 "avian flu" strain, deadly in 60% of cases, came about in the 1990s when a virus that sickened birds made the jump to a human. Ebola, HIV and zika took a similar route.

Disponível em: [www.economist.com](http://www.economist.com).  
Acesso em: 8 fev. 2018 (Adaptação).

- 01.** De acordo com o primeiro parágrafo,
- há perspectivas de erradicar as epidemias nos próximos 40 anos.
  - as epidemias assolaram principalmente os povos ancestrais nômades.
  - as mutações que os germes sofrem geralmente atenuam a sua letalidade.
  - doenças presentes em animais e aves podem se transformar em doenças humanas.
  - as aves são as principais transmissoras de patógenos, devido à sua mobilidade.
- 02.** No trecho do primeiro parágrafo "or one that has not yet hatched", o termo sublinhado refere-se a
- mutation.
  - virus.
  - mammals.
  - epidemic.
  - birds.
- 03.** De acordo com o texto, os especialistas
- pressupõem que haverá uma pandemia futura, ainda sem patógeno identificado.
  - identificaram o vírus que poderá matar mais de 300 milhões de pessoas.
  - presumem que vacinas sejam capazes de conter epidemias, ainda que sem evidências.
  - acreditam que os vírus mais letais não são transmitidos para os humanos.
  - estão criando patógenos mutantes em laboratórios para produzir vacinas.
- 04.** No trecho do primeiro parágrafo "Yet, success in conquering them remains patchy", o termo sublinhado equivale, em português, a
- assim mesmo.
  - portanto.
  - além disso.
  - ao invés disso.
  - no entanto.

- 05.** No trecho do primeiro parágrafo "*can change that in a blink*", a expressão sublinhada tem sentido de
- A) confiança. D) desalento.  
 B) previsibilidade. E) rapidez.  
 C) expectativa.
- 06.** No trecho do primeiro parágrafo "*Moreover, when humans get too close to beasts*", o termo sublinhado indica
- A) acréscimo. D) condição.  
 B) decorrência. E) finalidade.  
 C) comparação.
- 07.** De acordo com o segundo parágrafo,
- A) o vírus H5N1 é uma mutação do vírus HIV.  
 B) o vírus influenza possui comportamento sazonal, ou seja, é capaz de se espalhar pelos continentes.  
 C) a gripe suína de 2009 foi muito mais letal que a gripe espanhola de 1918.  
 D) os vírus ebola, HIV e zika passaram a contaminar os seres humanos.  
 E) um vírus só é considerado perigoso se sua letalidade superar 60% dos casos de contaminação.

- 02.** Examine o cartum de Pia Guerra, publicado no Instagram da revista *The New Yorker* em 13.11.2018.



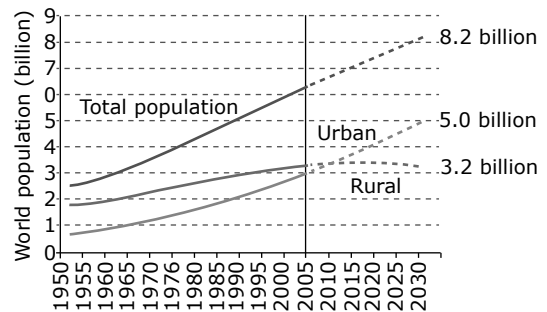
"I had that dream again where the small hairy creatures were selling my body for three dollars a gallon".

A mercadoria a que o cartum faz alusão está diretamente relacionada ao seguinte problema ambiental:

- A) Desertificação  
 B) Extinção de espécies  
 C) Desmatamento  
 D) Assoreamento  
 E) Aquecimento global
- 03.**

**The future is largely urban**

By 2030, there will be 5 billion people living in urban areas (61% of the estimated world population of 8.2 billion)



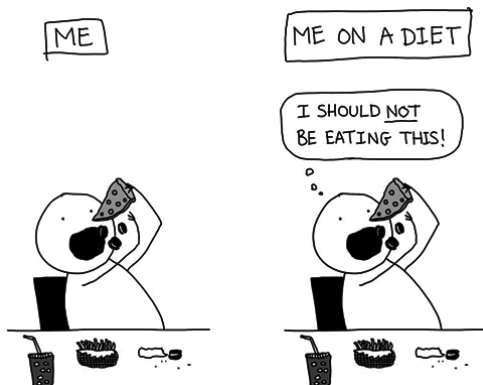
Disponível em: <http://esa.un.org> (Adaptação).

The chart shows that the approximate period of time when both urban and rural estimated populations were equal was

- A) just before 2005.  
 B) from 2010 onwards.  
 C) before 1950, not pictured in the chart.  
 D) from 1950 to 1980, when the lines were parallel.  
 E) a bit after 2005 to around 2010.

**UNESP-2020/1**

- 01.** Examine o cartum de Steinberg, publicado em seu Instagram em 06.04.2019.



Para o cartunista, a diferença entre estar ou não estar de dieta limita-se a um sentimento de

- A) culpa. D) vazio.  
 B) euforia. E) satisfação.  
 C) tristeza.

04. Analyse the following comic:



Disponível em: <http://iniscommunication.com>.

The objective of the comic is to

- A) promote the recycling of domestic garbage.
- B) prevent the proliferation of malaria vector mosquitoes.
- C) keep the community and public places clean.
- D) motivate children to kill deadly malaria mosquitoes.
- E) frighten the population with threats about diseases.

## UNESP-2021

**Instrução:** Leia o texto para responder às questões de **01 a 05**.

**“Culture is language”:**

**why an indigenous tongue is thriving in Paraguay**

*Paraguayan Guaraní – a language descended from several indigenous tongues – remains one of the main languages of 70% of Paraguay’s population.*



On a hillside monument in Asunción, a statue of the mythologized indigenous chief Lambaré stands alongside other great leaders from Paraguayan history. The other historical heroes on display are of mixed ancestry, but the idea of a noble indigenous heritage is strong in Paraguay, and – uniquely in the Americas – can be expressed by most of the country’s people in an indigenous language: Paraguayan Guaraní. “Guaraní is our culture – it’s where our roots are,” said Tomasa Cabral, a market vendor in the city.

Elsewhere in the Americas, European colonial languages are pushing native languages towards extinction, but Paraguayan Guaraní – a language descended from several indigenous tongues – remains one of the main languages of 70% of the country’s population.

And unlike other widely spoken native tongues – such as Quechua, Aymara or the Mayan languages – it is overwhelmingly spoken by non-indigenous people.

Miguel Verón, a linguist and member of the Academy of the Guaraní Language, said the language had survived partly because of the landlocked country’s geographic isolation and partly because of the “linguistic loyalty” of its people. “The indigenous people refused to learn Spanish,” he said. “The imperial governors had to learn to speak Guaraní.” But while it remains under pressure from Spanish, Paraguayan Guaraní is itself part of the threat looming over the country’s other indigenous languages. Paraguay’s 19 surviving indigenous groups each have their own tongue, but six of them are listed by Unesco as severely or critically endangered.

The benefits of speaking the country’s two official languages were clear. Spanish remains the language of government, and Paraguayan Guaraní is widely spoken in rural areas, where it is a key requisite for many jobs. But the value of maintaining other tongues was incalculable, said Alba Eiragi Duarte, a poet from the Ava Guaraní people. “Our culture is transmitted through our own language: culture is language. When we love our language, we love ourselves.”

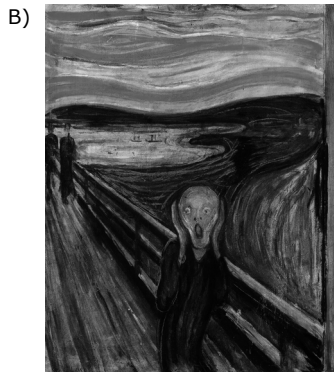
COSTA, William. Disponível em: [www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com).

Acesso em: 3 set. 2020 (Adaptação).

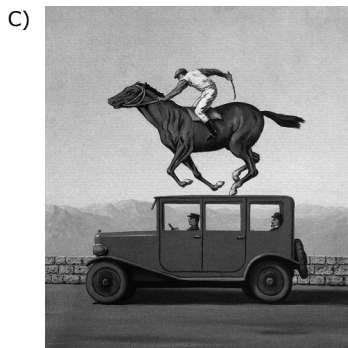
01. The text is mainly about
  - A) the relevance of indigenous languages in South America.
  - B) endangered tribal languages such as Paraguayan Guaraní.
  - C) conflicts between Paraguayan Guaraní and Spanish speaking communities.
  - D) the strength and importance of Paraguayan Guaraní for cultural identity.
  - E) the role of tribal indigenous chiefs as leaders in Paraguay.
  
02. According to the text, the fact that 70% of Paraguayan population speak Guaraní makes the language
  - A) to be likely to replace Spanish, which is the oficial language in Paraguay.
  - B) absorb influences from other tribal languages like Quechua, Aymara or Mayan tongues.
  - C) comparable to Aymara, which is also widely spoken by people of non-indigenous origin.
  - D) stand out when compared to other native languages in Latin America, such as Quechua.
  - E) to be pressed towards extinction by Spanish, the European colonial language in Paraguay.



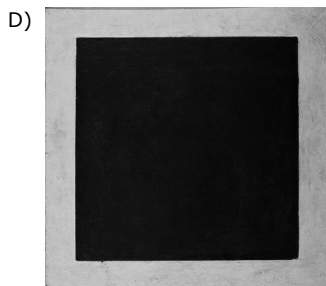




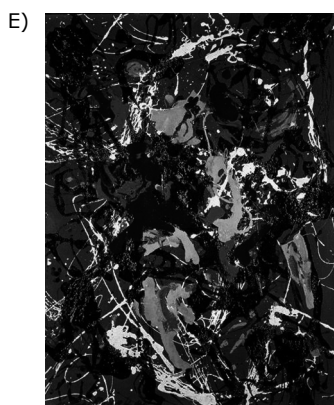
MUNCH, Edvard. *O grito*. 1910.



MAGRITTE, René. *A raiva dos deuses*. 1960.



MALEVICH, Kazimir. *Quadro negro*. 1923.

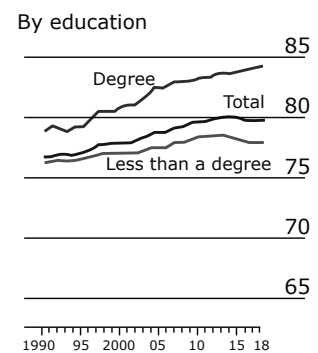
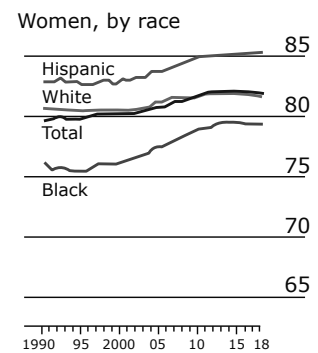
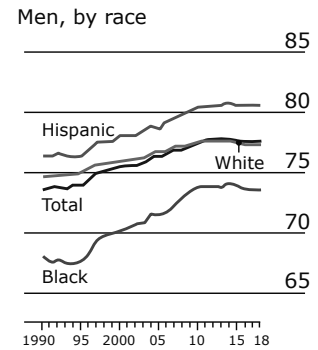


POLLOCK, Jackson. *Número 3*. 1949.

**Instrução:** Texto para as questões de **03** a **09**.

**Educated Americans live longer, as others die younger**

Catching up, falling behind  
United States, average life expectancy  
at age 25



A 25-year-old American with a university degree can expect to live almost a decade longer than a contemporary who dropped out of high school. Although researchers have long known that the rich live longer than the poor, this education gap is less well documented – and is especially marked in rich countries.

And whereas the average American's expected span has been flat in recent years – and, strikingly, even fell between 2015 and 2017 – that of the one-third with a bachelor's degree has continued to lengthen.

This disparity in life expectancy is growing, according to new research published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. Using data from nearly 50M death certificates filed between 1990 and 2018, Anne Case and Angus Deaton of Princeton University analysed differences in life expectancy by sex, race, ethnicity and education. They found that the lifespans of those with and without a bachelor's degree started to diverge in the 1990s and 2000s. This gap grew even wider in the 2010s as the life expectancy of degree-holders continued to rise while that of other Americans got shorter.

What is the link between schooling and longevity? Some argue that better-educated people develop healthier lifestyles: each additional year of study reduces the chances of being a smoker and of being overweight. The better-educated earn more, which in turn is associated with greater health. Ms Case and Mr Deaton argue that changes in labour markets, including the rise of automation and increased demand for highly-educated workers, coupled with the rising costs of employer-provided health care, have depressed the supply of well-paid jobs for those without a degree. This may be contributing to higher rates of alcohol and drug use, suicide and other "deaths of despair".

Disponível em: [www.economist.com](http://www.economist.com).  
Acesso em: 17 mar. 2021 (Adaptação).

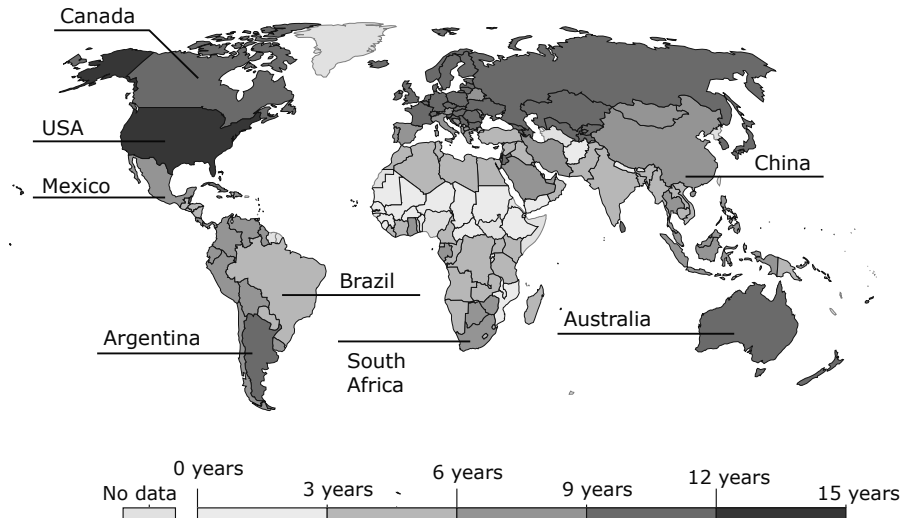
- 03.** The research the text and the graph are based on concluded that
- hispanic women lived less than white men in 1990.
  - both men and women with a degree are expected to live longer than those who don't.
  - life expectancy among black men has been stable between 1990 and 2000.
  - men with a degree live longer than women with a degree.
  - black women have the lowest life expectancy when compared to all men race groups.
- 04.** As informações apresentadas no primeiro parágrafo sobre a relação entre longevidade e educação estão mais bem representadas
- no gráfico "Women, by race", apenas.
  - nos gráficos "Men, by race" e "Women, by race".
  - no gráfico "Men, by race", apenas.
  - nos gráficos "Men, by race" e "By education".
  - no gráfico "By education", apenas.

- 05.** No trecho do primeiro parágrafo "*And whereas the average American's expected span has been flat in recent years*", o termo sublinhado pode ser substituído, sem alteração de sentido, por
- whenever*.
  - likewise*.
  - while*.
  - otherwise*.
  - unless*.
- 06.** In the excerpt from the first paragraph "and, strikingly, even fell between 2015 and 2017", the underlined word means
- exposing a contradiction between theory and practice.
  - causing a fearful response due to a problem.
  - referring to a specific period of time.
  - doubting about the accuracy of the results.
  - attracting attention because of an unexpected event.
- 07.** No trecho do segundo parágrafo "*while that of other Americans got shorter*", o termo sublinhado refere-se a
- life expectancy*.
  - other Americans*.
  - death certificates*.
  - bachelor's degree*.
  - degree-holders*.
- 08.** According to the third paragraph, better-educated people
- don't smoke any kind of substance.
  - tend to have better access to healthcare.
  - might lose their privilege because of the rise of automation.
  - consume moderate amounts of alcohol as a rule.
  - are usually underpaid despite having a degree.
- 09.** No trecho do terceiro parágrafo "*The better-educated earn more, which in turn is associated with*", a expressão sublinhada equivale, em português, a
- com a finalidade de.
  - às vezes.
  - pelo contrário.
  - por sua vez.
  - por outro lado.

**Instrução:** Examine os mapas que apresentam a média de anos de escolaridade para a população de 25 anos ou mais, do ano 2000 e do ano 2017, para responder à questão **10**.

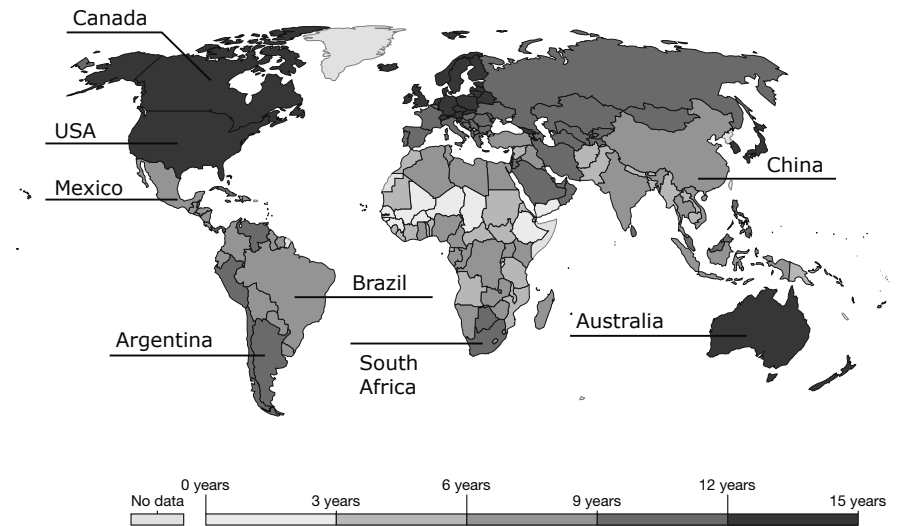
**Mean years of schooling, 2000**

Average number of years of total schooling across all education levels, for the population aged 25+



**Mean years of schooling, 2017**

Average number of years of total schooling across all education levels, for the population aged 25+



Available at: <https://ourworldindata.org> (Adapted).

- 10.** After comparing both maps, one can say that
- A) there was no noticeable improvement in Asia, except for China in 2017.
  - B) South Africa, a developing country, remained the same in 2000 and 2017.
  - C) Brazil has improved more than Argentina from 2000 to 2017.
  - D) Canada equalled the US and Mexico in 2017.
  - E) Australia improved more than Canada from 2000 to 2017.

Instrução: Texto para as questões 11 e 12.



Disponível em: <https://thebrickinthesky.wordpress.com>.

11. From the comic strip, one can say that
- Mafalda, the girl, is angry with her friend Felipe because he didn't not follow the rules.
  - the children don't want Mafalda's father to join them in the game.
  - the children were playing a game about the end of humanity.
  - the game was interesting and going well until Mafalda's father interrupted it.
  - the man, Mafalda's father, didn't get the context of the conversation between the children.
12. No trecho do primeiro quadrinho "I guess we should start it over again", o termo sublinhado pode ser substituído, sem alteração de sentido, por
- were going to.
  - used to.
  - are allowed to.
  - are able to.
  - have to.

## GABARITO

### FUVEST-SP-2019

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. E | 03. A | 05. D | 07. E |
| 02. C | 04. A | 06. E |       |

### FUVEST-SP-2020

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. B | 03. E | 05. E | 07. C |
| 02. A | 04. B | 06. B |       |

### FUVEST-SP-2021

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. C | 03. A | 05. C | 07. B |
| 02. E | 04. B | 06. C |       |

### FUVEST-SP-2022

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. B | 03. C | 05. C | 07. C |
| 02. D | 04. E | 06. D | 08. E |

### FUVEST-SP-2023

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. B | 03. C | 05. D | 07. C |
| 02. E | 04. A | 06. E | 08. B |

### UNESP-2018/2

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. A | 02. B | 03. D | 04. C |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

### UNESP-2019/1

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. D | 03. A | 05. E | 07. D |
| 02. B | 04. E | 06. A |       |

### UNESP-2020/1

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. A | 02. E | 03. E | 04. B |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

### UNESP-2021

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. D | 03. C | 05. D |
| 02. D | 04. A |       |

### UNESP-2022

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. D | 04. E | 07. A | 10. C |
| 02. A | 05. C | 08. B | 11. E |
| 03. B | 06. E | 09. D | 12. E |