

# INGLÊS

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# **ENEM E VESTIBULARES 10**

## **EXERCÍCIOS**

## Anna Karenina



By Leo Tolstoy - PART ONE - Chapter 1

**Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.**

Everything was in confusion in the Oblonskys' house. The wife had discovered that the husband was carrying on an intrigue with a French girl, who had been a governess in their family, and she had announced to her husband that she could not go on living in the same house with him. This position of affairs had now lasted three days, and not only the husband and wife themselves, but all the members of their family and household, were painfully conscious of it. Every person in the house felt that there was no sense in their living together, and that the stray people brought together by chance in any inn had more in common with one another than they, the members of the family and household of the Oblonskys. The wife did not leave her own room, the husband had not been at home for three days. The children ran wild all over the house; the English governess quarreled with the housekeeper, and wrote to a friend asking her to look out for a new situation for her; the man-cook had walked off the day before just at dinner time; the kitchen-maid, and the coachman had given warning. 1994, Random House, Inc.

**01. (PUCSP)** A situação descrita neste trecho do romance

- a) discute as questões morais resultantes do comportamento da governanta.
- b) introduz as características básicas de alguns dos personagens principais do romance.
- c) descreve as atividades rotineiras das crianças da família Oblonsky.
- d) apresenta o caos familiar que se instala após uma revelação de adultério.



**Russia covered up a nuclear disaster in Kazakhstan in the 1950s that was FOUR TIMES worse than Chernobyl reveals secret report**



Fallout from a Soviet nuclear weapons test at Semipalatinsk in August 1956 resulted in more than 600 people in a town over 100 miles (175 km) away ending up in hospital with radiation sickness. The secret report (bottom left) was recently found at the test facility, where the first Soviet nuclear test was conducted on August 29, 1949 (top right). Between 1949 and 1989 some 456 nuclear tests were carried out, and children in the region are still being born with birth defects to this day (bottom right).

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk>

**02. (PUCSP)** As informações contidas na notícia permitem afirmar que:

- a) Há evidências de que um relatório a respeito do fato foi escondido do público e da imprensa pelos próprios diretores da usina.
- b) Há imagens fotográficas que documentam o antes e o depois do acidente.
- c) Cerca de 456 testes nucleares antecederam aquele em que o desastre nuclear aconteceu.
- d) O acidente ao qual o texto se refere, embora jamais tenha sido mencionado, foi muito pior do que o de Chernobil.

**Acidic oceans destroying sea life**



Mankind is changing the chemistry of the oceans and may be causing the decline of sea life. Experts say the ocean is more acidic now than it has been at any time in the past half-million years.

Carbon dioxide is an acidic gas and scientists say that, as it dissolves into the sea, it's making seawater more acidic. They calculate that ocean acidity is up 30% since the Industrial Revolution. A new study shows the growth of some tiny shell forming creatures appears already to have been stopped by the change.

Research of this new branch of science suggests that as CO<sub>2</sub> emissions continue to increase, many shell forming species may not survive the next 50 – 100 years. This would hit commercial fisheries and start to destroy the delicate balance of life in the seas. Dr Carol Turkey, who is running an acidification debate in Copenhagen, fears a mass extinction: "55 million years ago there was a big production of CO<sub>2</sub>. That resulted in the mass extinction of seabed dwelling shell forming organisms.

What we're doing now is far, far faster, so it may not be possible for organisms to adapt." Skeptics say we can't be sure how ocean chemistry will respond in the future and whether creatures will adapt. The scientists in Denmark say we simply shouldn't take the risk.

*Harrabin, Roger. Acidic oceans destroying sea life. Disponível em: <[www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish](http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish)>. Acesso em: 2 nov. 2021.*

**03. (UNEC)** According to the text, when compared with the past, the level of ocean acidity nowadays is considered to be

- a) safer.
- b) the best.
- c) the worst.
- d) less harmful.
- e) the least dangerous.

**04. (UNEC)** The text says that some shell forming species

- a) may not develop to full potential.
- b) won't be commercially profitable in the future.
- c) may contribute to increasing the pollution of the seas.
- d) are getting more and more resistant to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- e) can easily adapt to the change in the chemistry of the oceans.

**05. (UNEC)** It's stated in the text that 55 million years ago

- a) there was a mass extinction of lots of big fish.
- b) there was an irrelevant production of carbon dioxide.
- c) the production of CO<sub>2</sub> was harmless to the environment.
- d) scientists believe that many new forms of shell creatures were created
- e) many small creatures who lived at the bottom of the ocean disappeared.

## GABARITO

### 01. D

Ana Karenina

Por Leo Tolstoy - PARTE UM - Capítulo 1

**Famílias felizes são todas iguais; toda família infeliz é infeliz à sua maneira.**

Tudo estava confuso na casa dos Oblonskys. A esposa descobriu que o marido mantinha uma intriga com uma francesa, que havia sido governanta na família deles, e ela anunciou ao marido que não poderia continuar morando na mesma casa que ele. Essa situação já durava três dias, e não apenas o marido e a esposa, mas todos os membros de sua família e da casa estavam dolorosamente conscientes disso. Todos na casa sentiam que não fazia sentido viverem juntos, e que as pessoas perdidas reunidas por acaso em qualquer pousada tinham mais em comum umas com as outras do que eles, os membros da família e da casa dos Oblonskys. A esposa não saía do quarto, o marido não estava em casa há três dias. As crianças correram loucamente por toda a casa; a governanta inglesa brigou com a governanta e escreveu a uma amiga pedindo-lhe que procurasse uma nova situação para ela; o cozinheiro havia saído no dia anterior, na hora do jantar; a copeira e o cocheiro avisaram.

### 02. D

A Rússia encobriu um desastre nuclear no Cazaquistão na década de 1950 que foi QUATRO VEZES pior do que Chernobyl revela relatório secreto

A precipitação de um teste de armas nucleares soviéticas em Semipalatinsk em agosto de 1956 resultou em mais de 600 pessoas em uma cidade a mais de 100 milhas (175 km) de distância, terminando no hospital com doença de radiação. O relatório secreto (canto inferior esquerdo) foi encontrado recentemente na instalação de teste, onde o primeiro teste nuclear soviético foi realizado em 29 de agosto de 1949 (canto superior direito). Entre 1949 e 1989 foram realizados cerca de 456 testes nucleares e até hoje nascem crianças com defeitos congênitos (canto inferior direito).

### 03. C

Segundo o texto, quando comparado com o passado, o nível de acidez dos oceanos hoje é considerado o pior.

### 04. A

O texto diz que algumas espécies formadoras de conchas podem não desenvolver todo o seu potencial.

### 05. E

É afirmado no texto que 55 milhões de anos atrás muitas pequenas criaturas que viviam no fundo do oceano desapareceram.