

**Exercício 1**

(Fuvest 2020) 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/>.

Adaptado.

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.

**Exercício 2**

(Enem digital 2020)



GOAL

GOAL has worked to improve access to food for highly vulnerable and food-insecure households in many districts of Zimbabwe. We identify such households, supply them with monthly food rations, and conduct monthly post-distribution monitoring. GOAL works in the same districts, to improve access to food for the most vulnerable primary school children during the peak hungry months. The emphasis is on orphans and vulnerable children. GOAL provides short-term food security support to other vulnerable households by increasing the availability of grain, and by helping enhance their ability to meet basic needs.

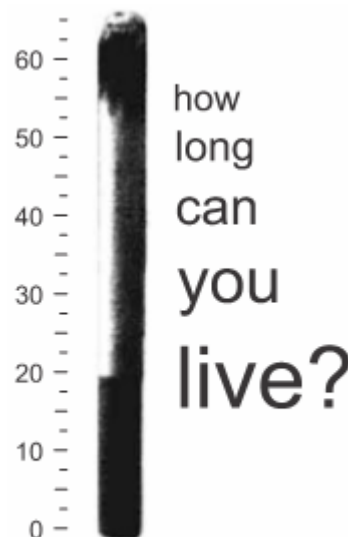
Disponível em: [www.goal.ie](http://www.goal.ie). Acesso em: 5 dez. 2012 (adaptado).

Tendo como público-alvo crianças órfãs e em situações de vulnerabilidade, a organização não governamental GOAL tem atuado no Zimbábue para

- incentivar a agricultura orgânica.
- intermediar processos de adoção.
- contribuir para a redução da fome.
- melhorar as condições de habitação.
- qualificar professores da escola básica.

**Exercício 3**

(Enem 2ª aplicação 2016)



[www.colintfisher.com](http://www.colintfisher.com).  
Acesso em: 30 maio 2016.

Anúncios publicitários buscam chamar a atenção do consumidor por meio de recursos diversos. Nesse pôster, os números indicados correspondem ao(à)

- a) comprimento do cigarro.
- b) tempo de queima do cigarro.
- c) idade de quem começa a fumar.
- d) expectativa de vida de um fumante.
- e) quantidade de cigarros consumidos.

#### Exercício 4

(Unesp 2020) 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.
- b) euforia.
- c) tristeza.
- d) vazio.
- e) satisfação.

#### Exercício 5

When will the Amazon hit a tipping point?



João Laet/AFP via Getty

Deforestation in Altamira, Pará state, Brazil.

Scientists say climate change, deforestation and fires could cause the world's largest rainforest to dry out. The big question is how soon that might happen. Seen from a monitoring tower above the treetops near Manaus, in the Brazilian Amazon, the rainforest canopy stretches to the horizon as an endless sea of green. It

looks like a rich and healthy ecosystem, but appearances are deceiving. This rainforest – which holds 16,000 separate tree species – is slowly drying out.

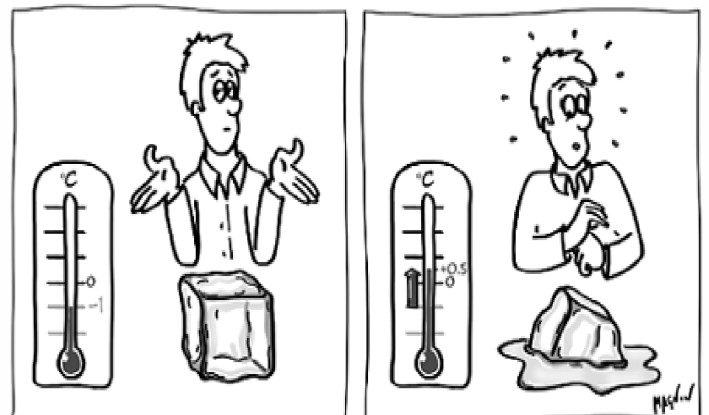
Over the past century, the average temperature in the forest has risen by 1-1.5°C. In some parts, the dry season has expanded during the past 50 years, from four months to almost five. Severe droughts have hit three times since 2005. That's all driving a shift in vegetation. In 2018, a study reported that trees that do best in moist conditions, such as tropical legumes from the genus *Inga*, are dying. Those adapted to drier climates, such as the Brazil nut tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*), are thriving.

At the same time, large parts of the Amazon, the world's largest rainforest, are being cut down and burnt. Tree clearing has already shrunk the forest by around 15% from its 1970s extent of more than 6 million square kilometres; in Brazil, which contains more than half the forest, more than 19% has disappeared. Last year, deforestation in Brazil spiked by around 30% to almost 10,000 km<sup>2</sup>, the largest loss in a decade. And in August 2019, videos of wildfires in the Amazon made international headlines. The number of fires that month was the highest for any August since an extreme drought in 2010.

(www.nature.com, 25.02.2020. Adapted.)

(Unesp 2021)

WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES A WARMING OF 1.5°C MAKE ANYWAY?



(https://sustainabilityillustrated.com)

O cartum ilustra que o aumento de temperatura, também citado no texto,

- a) causa mudanças substanciais apenas em climas frios.
- b) deve interromper a evaporação das águas e levar a chuvas ou secas intensas.
- c) irá causar grande impacto ambiental, climático e ecossistêmico.
- d) contribui indiretamente para a expansão de grandes biomas.
- e) pode postergar o aumento do nível dos rios e oceanos.

#### Exercício 6

(Unicamp 2016) **If apes go extinct, so could entire forests**  
Bonobos eat a lot of fruit, and fruit contains seeds. Those seeds travel through a bonobo's digestive system while bonobo itself travels around the forest. A few hours later, the seeds end up being deposited far from where the fruits were plucked. And that is where the new trees come from.

According to a paper recently published, if the bonobos disappeared, the plants would also likely go extinct, for many trees and plants species in Congo rely almost exclusively on bonobos for seed dispersal.

The bonobo has two major functions here. First of all, many seeds will not germinate well unless they have been "handled" by another species. Stomach acids and intestinal processes make the seed more able to absorb water and later sprout.

Secondly, many seeds will not succeed if they remain too close to their parental trees. The seeds that fell to the ground near their parents did not survive because they were choked off by the nearby plants. The bonobos eat about 3,5 hours every day and travel a mean of 1.2 kilometers from meal sites before defecating.

(Adapted from <http://blogs.scientificamerican.com/extinction-countdown/if-apes-go-extinct-so-could-entire-forests/>.)

Qual é a explicação para o título?

a) Os bonobos se alimentam de plantas e suas fezes ajudam a adubar florestas. Como andam grandes distâncias, espalham esse adubo pela floresta.

b) Os bonobos vivem em árvores e suas fezes, que contêm fungicidas naturais, protegem as árvores dos fungos. Como andam grandes distâncias, podem proteger florestas inteiras.

c) Os bonobos se alimentam de frutas com sementes. Seu sistema digestivo prepara as sementes para a germinação. Como andam grandes distâncias, suas fezes ajudam a espalhar as sementes pela floresta.

d) Os bonobos vivem em árvores e se alimentam de folhas, que se transformam em fungicidas naturais aos serem digeridas. Quando liberados pelas fezes, esses fungicidas protegem as florestas.

### Exercício 7

#### Amazon tribes

The Amazon is the world's largest rainforest. It is also the ancestral home of one million Indians. They are divided into about 400 tribes, each with its own language, culture and territory.

<sup>1</sup>Many have had contact with outsiders for almost 500 years.

Others – 'uncontacted' tribes – have had no contact at all.



How do they live?

Most Indians live in settled villages by the rivers, and grow vegetables and fruits like manioc, corn, beans and bananas. They also hunt and fish, using plant-based poisons to stun the fish. Some tribes use shotguns for hunting, others use bows and arrows, spears, or blowguns with darts tipped with curare. Only a few Amazonian tribes are nomadic; they tend to live deep in the

forest away from the rivers. They grow some crops but rely more on hunting and gathering.

<sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ their problems?

Almost all the Indians' problems revolve around land: <sup>3</sup>outsiders either want their land, or something on or underneath it. The key threats are a massive boom in oil and gas exploration, rampant illegal logging and the rapid spread of ranching and farming.

([www.survivalinternational.org](http://www.survivalinternational.org). Adapted.)

(Uea 2014) No trecho do primeiro parágrafo – Many have had contact with outsiders for almost 500 years. (ref. 1) –, a palavra many refere-se a

a) language, culture and territory.

b) tribes.

c) uncontacted tribes.

d) outsiders.

e) rainforest.

### Exercício 8

(Enem 2016)

Disponível em: [www.ct.gov](http://www.ct.gov). Acesso em: 30 jul. 2012 (adaptado).

Orientações à população são encontradas também em sites oficiais. Ao clicar no endereço eletrônico mencionado no cartaz disponível na internet, o leitor tem acesso aos(às)

a) ações do governo local referentes a calamidades.

b) relatos de sobreviventes em tragédias marcantes.

c) tipos de desastres naturais possíveis de acontecer.

d) informações sobre acidentes ocorridos em Connecticut.

e) medidas de emergência a serem tomadas em catástrofes.

### Exercício 9

Leia o texto sobre uma exposição no museu Tate Modern, em Londres, para responder à(s) questão(ões) a seguir.

Tate Modern – London





(Hélio Oiticica. *Tropicália, Penetrables PN2 "Purity is a myth" and PN3 "Imagetical", 1966-1967.*)

### Tropicália

Tropicália is used to describe the explosion of cultural creativity in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo in 1968 as Brazil's military regime tightened its grip on power.

Many of the artists, writers and musicians associated with Tropicália came of age during the 1950s in a time of intense optimism when the cultural world had been encouraged to play a central role in the creation of a democratic, socially just and modern Brazil. Nevertheless, a military coup in 1964 had brought to power a right-wing regime at odds with the concerns of left-wing artists. Tropicália became a way of exposing the contradictions of modernisation under such an authoritarian rule. The word Tropicália comes from an installation by the artist Hélio Oiticica, who created environments that were designed to encourage the viewer's emotional and intellectual participation. Oiticica called them "penetrables" because people were originally encouraged to enter them. They mimic the improvised, colourful dwellings in Rio de Janeiro's favelas, or shanty towns. The lush plants and sand help to convey a sense of the tropical character of the city. When Oiticica exhibited the work, he also included live parrots.

From its beginning, Tropicália was seen as a re-articulation of Anthropophagia ("cannibalism"), an artistic ideology promoted by Oswald de Andrade.

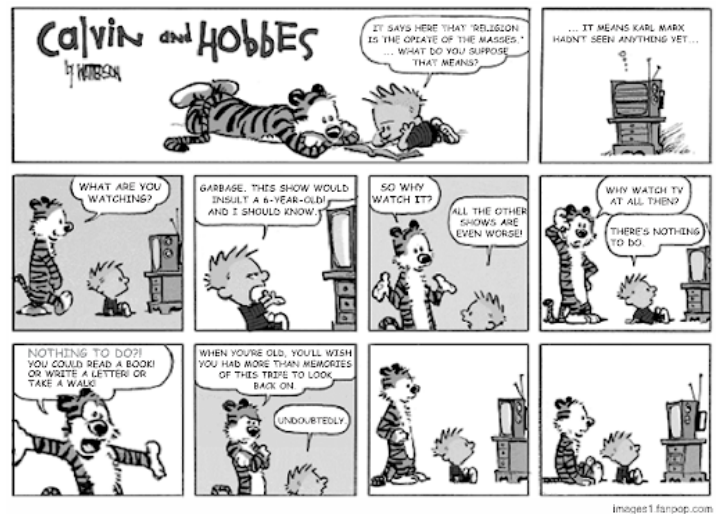
(www.tate.org.uk. Adapted.)

(Unesp 2020) No trecho do segundo parágrafo "Nevertheless, a military coup in 1964", o termo sublinhado indica

- contraste.
- consequência.
- opinião.
- aprovação.
- alternativa.

### Exercício 10

(Uerj 2016)



In the speech balloon of panel 1, the word that appears twice. The second that fulfils the following cohesive function:

- showing emphasis in speech
- referring back to the quotation
- pointing to the book in the picture
- linking main and subordinate clauses

### Exercício 11

(Unesp 2021) Leia a tirinha "Calvin e Haroldo", de Bill Watterson.



(https://br.pinterest.com)

No último quadrinho, a fala de Calvin revela que ele

- ficou com medo da irritação da sua mãe.
- achou que a água continuava quente demais.
- não quis mais sair do banho.
- admitiu que a mãe estava certa.
- entrou na banheira contra a sua vontade.

### Exercício 12

(Unicamp 2019) Indigenous people in Brazil seek out cities, end up in slums



RIO DE JANEIRO – The dancers shake seed-filled maracas and raise their voices in song, conjuring an ancient spirit that vibrates above the traffic roaring from a nearby expressway and the beat of funk music blasting from a neighbor's loudspeaker.

In this Brazilian favela, the indigenous people are struggling to keep some of their traditions alive that, besides providing a sense of community, helps them endure the discrimination they face in the city. Forced out of their native lands by deforestation, miners and farmers, nearly one in four Brazilian Indians nowadays live in urban areas and an estimated 22,000 of them now call the crowded favelas their home.

Life in the slums, despite its difficulties, has its advantages. "The slums are the one place in the city where you have the kind of solidarity we Indians have in the villages." said a Pataxó woman who lives in Rio de Janeiro's Maré Complex.

(Adaptado de Associated Press, Indigenous people in Brazil seek out cities, end up in slums, Dailymail, 16/09/2014. )

Marque a alternativa que indica corretamente os fenômenos geográficos mencionados no texto a respeito das populações indígenas.

- a) Migração urbano-rural, segregação socioespacial urbana, preservação socioambiental.
- b) Segregação socioespacial urbana, migração rural-urbana, impacto socioambiental.
- c) Inclusão socioespacial urbana, impacto socioambiental, migração urbano-rural.
- d) Preservação socioambiental, inclusão socioespacial urbana, migração rural-urbana.

### Exercício 13

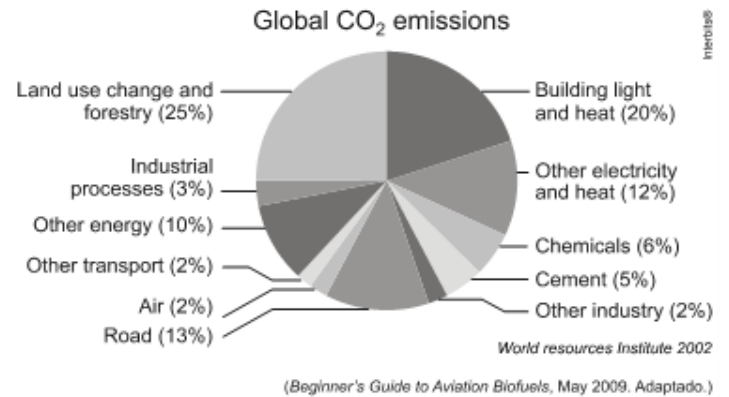
TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

#### Why use biofuels for aviation?

The aviation industry has seen huge growth since its beginning. Today, more than two billion people enjoy the social and economical benefits of flight each year. The ability to fly conveniently and efficiently between nations has been a catalyst for the global economy and has shrunk cultural barriers like no other transport sector. But this progress comes at a cost. In 2008, the commercial aviation industry produced 677 million tones of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). This is around 2% of the total man-made CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of more than 34 billion tones. While this amount is smaller compared with other industry sectors, such as power generation and ground transport, these industries have viable alternative energy sources currently available. For example, the power generation industry can look to wind, hydro, nuclear and solar technologies to make electricity without producing much CO<sub>2</sub>. Cars and buses can run on hybrid, flexible fuel engines or electricity. \_\_\_\_\_-powered trains can replace \_\_\_\_\_ locomotives.

The aviation industry has identified the development of biofuels as one of the major ways it can reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. Biofuels provide aviation with the capability to partially, and perhaps one day fully, replace carbon-intensive

petroleum fuels. They will, over time, enable the industry to reduce its carbon footprint significantly.

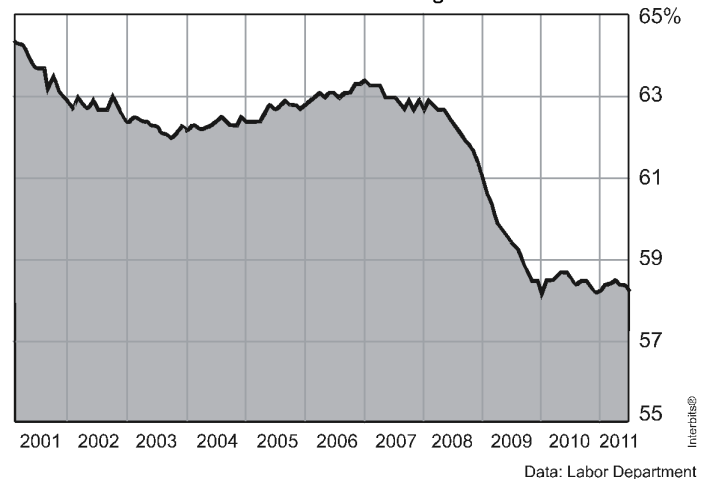


(Unesp 2012) Entre as opções indicadas no texto para que se reduzam as taxas de emissão de carbono no setor energético estão

- a) a energia eólica, as hidrelétricas e a energia solar.
- b) o uso da água, do vento e a geração de eletricidade a partir do CO<sub>2</sub>.
- c) a energia nuclear, a energia solar e o gás carbônico.
- d) o uso da água, a energia nuclear e o gás carbônico.
- e) a geração de eletricidade a partir do CO<sub>2</sub> e as hidrelétricas.

### Exercício 14

#### U.S. labor market in all its ugliness



There are many ways to look at the weak June jobs report and this is one of them that captures more broadly the lack of labor market activities. It's the ratio of 16-and-overs that are employed to the population of that group. In June, the employment-to-population ratio returned to 58.2%, matching an eight-month low (To get a number worse than 58.2%, one has to go back to 1983!). Of course, some of the younger group are students, and the older group retirees, but a chart of those between the ages of 25-to-54 looks pretty similar.

(<http://www.marketwatch.com/story>. July, 2011. Adaptado)

(G1 - ifsp 2012) O trecho – some of the younger group are students – associa os estudantes

- a) às classes pobres.
- b) às minorias raciais.
- c) às mulheres.
- d) aos jovens.
- e) aos idosos.

**Exercício 15**

(Eear 2019) Choose the best alternative, according to the cartoon below.



According to what the boy says, he \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) wants to take care of the baby
- b) is asking permission to surf the internet
- c) is curious to know the origin of the babies
- d) will be successful in downloading a baby from the internet

**Exercício 16**

**Cerrado**



© Zig KOCH/WWF

Located between the Amazon, Atlantic Forests and Pantanal, the Cerrado is the largest savanna region in South America. The Cerrado is one of the most threatened and overexploited regions in Brazil, second only to the Atlantic Forests in vegetation loss and deforestation. Unsustainable agricultural activities, particularly soy production and cattle ranching, as well as burning of vegetation for charcoal, continue to pose a major threat to the Cerrado's biodiversity. Despite its environmental importance, it is one of the least protected regions in Brazil.

**Facts & Figures**

- Covering **2 million km<sup>2</sup>**, or **21%** of the country's territory, the Cerrado is the second largest vegetation type in Brazil.
- The area is equivalent to the size of England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain combined.

- More than **1,600** species of mammals, birds and reptiles have been identified in the Cerrado.

- Annual rainfall is around **800 to 1600 mm**.

- The capital of Brazil, Brasilia, is located in the heart of the Cerrado.

- Only **20%** of the Cerrado's original vegetation remains intact; less than **3%** of the area is currently guarded by law.

(<http://wwf.panda.org>. Adapted.)



(<https://reducing-suffering.org>)



([www.gettyimages.com](http://www.gettyimages.com). Adaptado.)

(Unesp 2020) By comparing maps 1 and 2, one can say that the Brazilian administrative area totally covered by the Cerrado is

- a) Bahia.
- b) São Paulo.
- c) Mato Grosso.
- d) Distrito Federal.
- e) Paraná.

## Exercício 17

“Culture is language”: why an indigenous tongue is thriving in Paraguay



Norberto Duarte/AFP/Getty Images

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

**Texto da legenda:** 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.”

(William Costa. [www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com), 03.09.2020. Adapted.)

(Unesp 2021) No trecho do segundo parágrafo “And unlike other widely spoken native tongues”, o termo sublinhado expressa

- a) equivalência.
- b) conclusão.
- c) contraste.
- d) motivação.
- e) preferência.

## Exercício 18

(Unesp 2021)



(<https://drawjournalism.com>)

De acordo com o cartum:

- a) o desmatador certamente atenderia à solicitação da menina se retirasse seu equipamento.
- b) os desmatadores apenas cumprem ordens.
- c) os ambientalistas não apresentam argumentos convincentes.
- d) os desmatadores não ouvem os argumentos dos ambientalistas.
- e) as crianças são mais sensíveis ao mundo natural.

## Exercício 19

Cerrado



© Zig KOCH/WWF

Located between the Amazon, Atlantic Forests and Pantanal, the Cerrado is the largest savanna region in South America. The Cerrado is one of the most threatened and overexploited regions in Brazil, second only to the Atlantic Forests in vegetation loss and deforestation. Unsustainable agricultural activities, particularly soy production and cattle ranching, as well as burning of vegetation for charcoal, continue to pose a major



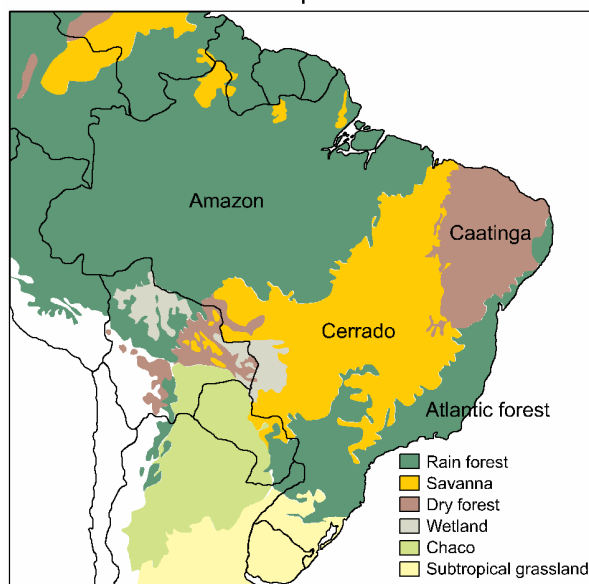
threat to the Cerrado's biodiversity. Despite its environmental importance, it is one of the least protected regions in Brazil.

#### Facts & Figures

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(<http://wwf.panda.org>. Adapted.)

Map 1



(<https://reducing-suffering.org>)

Map 2



([www.gettyimages.com](http://www.gettyimages.com). Adaptado.)

(Unesp 2020) The first item from Facts & Figures states that the Cerrado is the second largest vegetation type in Brazil. Which is the first largest vegetation type depicted in Map 1?

- a) Chaco.
- b) Atlantic forest.
- c) Caatinga.
- d) Subtropical grassland.
- e) Rain forest.

#### Exercício 20

(Eear 2019) Read the text and answer the question.

Dear Mary,

My younger sister just told us she's been accepted to her first choice university. Lee is very intelligent. She will be the first person in our family to go to college. I got good grades in high school, too, but when I graduated I went into the family business \_\_\_\_\_ going to college. I enjoy my new career, I'm sure that I've learned a lot of new things.

With love, Lincon

Fill in the blank with the option that best completes the text.

- a) as soon as
- b) instead of
- c) still
- d) yet

#### Exercício 21

##### THE POWER OF METAPHORS

Imagine your city isn't as safe as it used to be. Robberies are on the rise, home invasions are increasing and murder rates have nearly doubled in the past three years. What should city officials do about it? Hire more cops to round up the thugs and lock them away in a growing network of prisons? Or design programs that promise more peace by addressing issues like a faltering economy and underperforming schools?

Your answer – and the reasoning behind it – can hinge on the metaphor being used to describe the problem, according to new research by Stanford psychologists. Your thinking can even be swayed with just one word, they say.

Psychology Assistant Professor Lera Boroditsky and doctoral candidate Paul Thibodeau were curious about how subtle cues and common figures of speech can frame approaches to difficult problems. "Some estimates suggest that one out of every 25 words we encounter is a metaphor", said Thibodeau, the study's lead author. "But <sup>1</sup>we didn't know the extent to which these metaphors influence people".

In five experiments, <sup>2</sup>test subjects were asked to read short paragraphs about rising crime rates in the fictional city of Addison and answer questions about the city. The researchers gauged how people answered these questions in light of how crime was described – as a beast or a virus.

They found the test subjects' proposed solutions differed a great deal depending on the metaphor they were exposed to. The

results have shown that people will likely support an increase in police forces and jailing of offenders if crime is described as a “beast” preying on a community. But if people are told crime is a “virus” infecting a city, they are more inclined to treat the problem with social reform. According to Boroditsky: “People like to think they’re objective. They want to believe they’re logical. But they’re really being swayed by metaphors”.

To get a sense of how much the metaphor really mattered, the researchers also examined what role political persuasions play in people’s approach to reducing crime. They suspected that Republicans would be more inclined to catch and incarcerate criminals than Democrats, who would prefer enacting social reforms. They found Republicans were about 10 percent more likely to suggest an enforcement-based solution.

“We can’t talk about any complex situation – like crime – without using metaphors”, said Boroditsky. <sup>3</sup>“Metaphors aren’t just used for flowery speech. They shape the conversation for things we’re trying to explain and figure out. And they have consequences for determining what we decide is the right approach to solving problems”.

While their research focused on attitudes about crime, their findings can be used to understand the implications of how a casual or calculated turn of phrase can influence debates and change minds.

Adapted from news.stanford.edu.

(Uerj 2020) *Metaphors aren’t just used for flowery speech. They shape the conversation for things we’re trying to explain and figure out.* (ref. 3)

In order to clarify the meaning relation between the two sentences above, the following word can be inserted in the underlined one:

- a) also
- b) rather
- c) hardly
- d) already

## Exercício 22

### Music therapy with cancer patients

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States, in Germany and in many other industrialized countries. In 2007, about 12 million people were diagnosed with cancer worldwide with a mortality rate of 7.6 million (American Cancer Society, 2007). In the industrial countries, <sup>1</sup>the most commonly diagnosed cancers in men are prostate cancer, lung cancer and colorectal cancer. Women are most commonly diagnosed with breast cancer, gastric cancer and lung cancer.

The symptoms of cancer depend on the type of the disease, but there are common symptoms caused by cancer and/or by its medical treatment (e.g., chemotherapy and radiation). Common physical symptoms are pain, fatigue, sleep disturbances, loss of appetite, nausea (feeling sick, vomiting), dizziness, limited physical activity, hair loss, a sore mouth/throat and bowel problems. <sup>2</sup>Cancer also often causes psychological problems

such as depression, anxiety, mood disturbances, stress, insecurity, grief and decreased self-esteem. This, in turn, can implicate social consequences. Social isolation can occur due to physical or psychological symptoms (for example, feeling too tired to meet friends, cutting oneself off due to depressive complaints).

Besides conventional pharmacological treatments of cancer, there are treatments to meet psychological and physical needs of the patient. Psychological consequences of cancer, such as depression, anxiety or loss of control, can be counteracted by psychotherapy. For example, within cognitive therapy cancer patients may develop <sup>3</sup> coping strategies to handle the disease. Research indicates that <sup>4</sup> music therapy, which is a form of psychotherapy, can have positive effects on both physiological and psychological symptoms of cancer patients as well as in acute or palliative situations.

There are several definitions of music therapy. According to the World Federation of Music Therapy (WFMT, 1996), music therapy is: “the use of music and/or its music elements (sound, rhythm, melody and harmony) by a qualified music therapist, with a client or group, in a process designed to facilitate and promote communication, relationship, learning, mobilization, expression, organization, and other relevant therapeutic objectives, in order to meet physical, emotional, mental, social and cognitive needs”.

The Dutch Music Therapy Association (NVCT, 1999) defines music therapy as “<sup>5</sup>a methodological form of assistance in which musical means are used within a therapeutic relation to manage changes, developments, stabilisation or acceptance on the emotional, behavioural, cognitive, social or on the physical field”.

The assumption is that the <sup>6</sup> patient’s musical behaviour conforms to their general behaviour. The starting points are the features of the patient’s specific disorder or disease pattern. There is an analogy between psychological problems and musical behaviour, which means that emotions can be expressed musically. <sup>7</sup>For patients who have difficulties in expressing emotions, music therapy can be a useful medium. Music therapy might be a useful intervention for breast cancer patients in order to facilitate and enhance their emotional expressivity. <sup>8</sup>Besides analogy, there are further qualities of music that can be beneficial within therapeutic treatment. One of these qualities is symbolism: music can symbolize persons, objects, incidents, experiences or memories of daily life. <sup>9</sup>Therefore, music is a reality, which represents another reality. The symbolism of the musical reality enables the patient to deal safely with the other reality <sup>10</sup>for it evokes memories about persons, objects or incidents. These associations can be perceived as positive or negative, so they release emotions in the patient.

Music therapy both addresses physical and psychological needs of the patient. Numerous studies indicate that music therapy can be beneficial to both acute cancer patients and palliative cancer patients in the final stage of disease.

Most research with acute cancer patients receiving chemotherapy, surgery or stem cell transplantation examined the effectiveness of receptive music therapy. Listening to music during chemotherapy, either played live by the music therapist or from tape has a positive effect on pain perception, relaxation, anxiety and mood. There was also found a decrease in diastolic blood pressure or heart rate and an improvement in fatigue; insomnia and appetite loss could be significantly decreased in patients

older than 45 years. Further improvements by receptive music therapy were found for physical comfort, vitality, dizziness and tolerability of the chemotherapy. A study with patients undergoing surgery found that receptive music therapy led to decreased anxiety, stress and relaxation levels before, during and after surgery. Music therapy can also be applied in palliative situations, for example to patients with terminal cancer who live in <sup>11</sup>hospices.

Studies indicate that music therapy may be beneficial for cancer patients in acute and palliative situations, but the benefits of music therapy for convalescing cancer patients remain unclear. Whereas music therapy interventions for acute and palliative patients often focus on physiological and psychosomatic symptoms, such as pain perception and reducing medical side-effects, <sup>12</sup>music therapy with posthospital curative treatment could have its main focus on psychological aspects. A cancer patient is not free from cancer until five years after the tumour ablation. The patient fears that the cancer has not been defeated. In this stage of the disease, patients frequently feel insecure, depressive and are emotionally unstable. How to handle irksome and negative emotions is an important issue for many oncology patients. After the difficult period of the medical treatment, which they often have overcome in a prosaic way by masking emotions, <sup>13</sup>patients often express the wish to become aware of themselves again. They may wish to grapple with negative emotions due to their disease. Other patients wish to experience positive feelings, such as enjoyment and vitality. The results indicate that music therapy can also have positive influences on well-being of cancer patients in the post-hospital curative stage as well as they offer valuable information about patients' needs in this state of treatment and how effects can be dealt with properly.

(Adapted from [https://essay.utwente.nl/59115/1/scriptie\\_F\\_Teiwes.pdf](https://essay.utwente.nl/59115/1/scriptie_F_Teiwes.pdf) - Access on 25/02/19)

(Epcar (Afa) 2020) According to the text, cancer is

- a) the most relevant disease people face.
- b) not related to industrialized countries.
- c) actually restricted to German individuals.
- d) one of the major causes of people's death.

### Exercício 23

(Unifesp 2021) Examine o cartum de Caitlin Cass, publicado no Instagram da revista The New Yorker em 10.03.2019:



*"You said you'd be home at half a candle."*

Depreende-se do cartum que a moça

- a) saiu escondida, deixando uma vela acesa no quarto para fingir que estava estudando.
- b) chegou tarde em casa, descumprindo o horário que havia combinado com a mãe.
- c) voltou para casa, pois havia esquecido a vela do seu quarto acesa.
- d) pretendia sair de casa sem levar uma vela, desrespeitando a recomendação da mãe.
- e) disse à mãe que ia sair só para comprar lâmpadas, mas acabou voltando para casa sem elas.

### Exercício 24

An increasing body of evidence suggests that the time we spend on our smartphones is interfering with our sleep, self-esteem, relationships, memory, attention spans, creativity, productivity and problem-solving and decision-making skills. But there is another reason for us to rethink our relationships with our devices. By chronically raising levels of cortisol, the body's main stress hormone, our phones may be threatening our health and shortening our lives.

If they happened only occasionally, phone-induced cortisol spikes might not matter. But the average American spends four hours a day staring at their smartphone and keeps it within arm's reach nearly all the time, according to a tracking app called Moment.

"Your cortisol levels are elevated when your phone is in sight or nearby, or when you hear it or even think you hear it," says David Greenfield, professor of clinical psychiatry at the University of Connecticut School of Medicine and founder of the Center for Internet and Technology Addiction. "It's a stress response, and it feels unpleasant, and the body's natural response is to want to check the phone to make the stress go away."

But while doing so might soothe you for a second, it probably will make things worse in the long run. Any time you check your phone, you're likely to find something else stressful waiting for you, leading to another spike in cortisol and another craving to check your phone to make your anxiety go away. This cycle, when continuously reinforced, leads to chronically elevated cortisol levels. And chronically elevated cortisol levels have been tied to an increased risk of serious health problems, including



depression, obesity, metabolic syndrome, Type 2 diabetes, fertility issues, high blood pressure, heart attack, dementia and stroke.

(Catherine Price. www.nytimes.com, 24.04.2019. Adapted.)

(Famema 2020) No trecho do primeiro parágrafo “But there is another reason for us to rethink our relationships with our devices”, o termo sublinhado introduz uma

- a) oposição.
- b) conclusão.
- c) exclusão.
- d) adição.
- e) explicação.

### Exercício 25

Examine o cartum de Steinberg, publicado em seu Instagram em 21.06.2019.



*“All I’m saying is, I wished for an endless summer vacation, and now the glaciers are melting.”*

(Fac. Albert Einstein - Medicin 2020) Quanto ao sentido, o provérbio que se relaciona mais diretamente com a fala da criança é

- a) “Deus dá o frio conforme o cobertor”.
- b) “Se você deseja mover montanhas amanhã, precisa começar a levantar pedras hoje”.
- c) “Quem não sabe de onde veio nunca vai encontrar o seu destino”.
- d) “Cuidado com o que você deseja, pois poderá ser atendido”.
- e) “Aquele que nunca se queimou ao sol não sabe o valor da sombra”.

### Exercício 27

(Unifesp 2019) Examine a tira de Steinberg, publicada em seu Instagram no dia 20.08.2018.



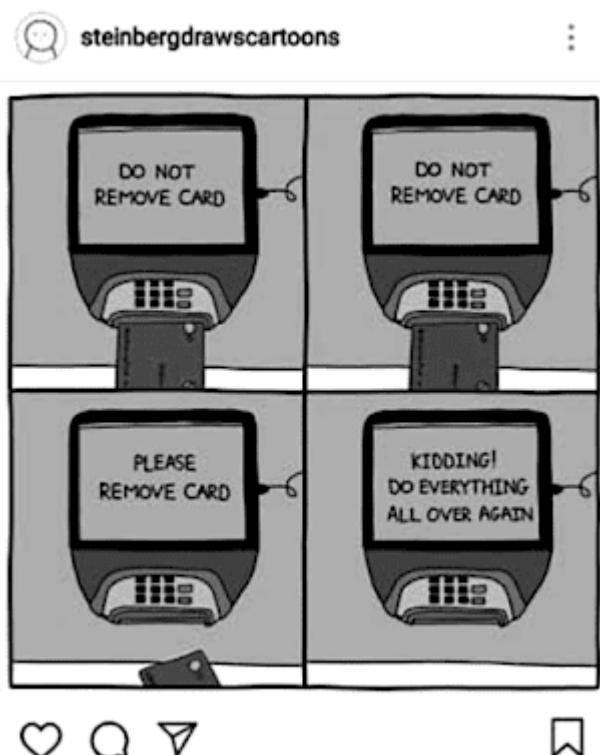
*“All I’m saying is, I wished for an endless summer vacation, and now the glaciers are melting.”*

(Fac. Albert Einstein - Medicin 2020) No cartum, a criança

- a) mostra-se inconformada com o destino da excursão escolar.
- b) sente-se responsável por um fenômeno climático.
- c) sente-se frustrada com o final das férias.
- d) mostra-se preocupada com as condições climáticas de seu destino turístico.
- e) sente-se triste por não poder viajar durante o verão.

### Exercício 26

Examine o cartum de Steinberg, publicado em seu Instagram em 21.06.2019:



Colabora para o efeito humorístico da tira o recurso à figura de linguagem denominada

- a) eufemismo.
- b) pleonasm.
- c) hipérbole.
- d) personificação.
- e) sinestesia.

Exercício 28  
(Unicamp 2020)



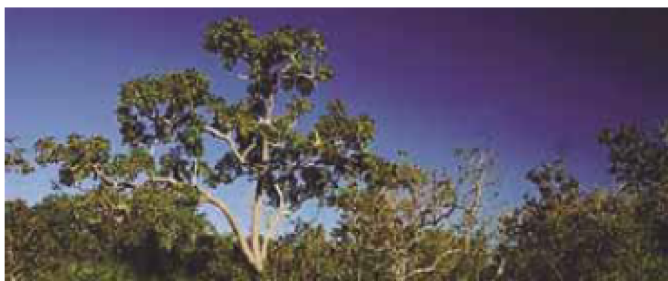
(Disponível em <https://licensing.andrewsmcmeel.com/features/ba?date=2004-08-03>. Acessado em 22/05/2019.)

A tira apresentada

- a) ironiza uma ideia de liberdade de expressão.
- b) critica políticas de imigração do governo dos EUA.
- c) defende uma visão de inglês como língua mundial.
- d) desaprova o uso da língua materna de imigrantes nos EUA.

Exercício 29

Cerrado



© Zig KOCHWWF

Located between the Amazon, Atlantic Forests and Pantanal, the Cerrado is the largest savanna region in South America. The Cerrado is one of the most threatened and overexploited regions in Brazil, second only to the Atlantic Forests in vegetation loss and deforestation. Unsustainable agricultural activities, particularly soy production and cattle ranching, as well as burning of vegetation for charcoal, continue to pose a major

threat to the Cerrado's biodiversity. Despite its environmental importance, it is one of the least protected regions in Brazil.

Facts & Figures

- Covering **2 million km<sup>2</sup>**, or **21%** of the country's territory, the Cerrado is the second largest vegetation type in Brazil.
- The area is equivalent to the size of England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain combined.
- More than **1,600** species of mammals, birds and reptiles have been identified in the Cerrado.
- Annual rainfall is around **800 to 1600 mm**.
- The capital of Brazil, Brasília, is located in the heart of the Cerrado.
- Only **20%** of the Cerrado's original vegetation remains intact; less than **3%** of the area is currently guarded by law.

(<http://wwf.panda.org>. Adapted.)

Map 1



(<https://reducing-suffering.org>)

Map 2



([www.gettyimages.com](http://www.gettyimages.com). Adaptado.)

(Unesp 2020) No trecho do segundo parágrafo “Despite its environmental importance”, o termo sublinhado equivale, em português, a

- a) desde que.
- b) de acordo com.
- c) devido a.
- d) apesar de.
- e) além de.

### Exercício 30

(Enem 2ª aplicação 2016) **New vaccine could fight nicotine addiction**

Cigarette smokers who are having trouble quitting because of nicotine’s addictive power may some day be able to receive a novel antibody-producing vaccine to help them kick the habit.

The average cigarette contains about \_\_\_\_\_ different chemicals that — when burned and inhaled — cause the serious health problems associated with smoking. But it is the nicotine in cigarettes that, like other addictive substances, stimulates rewards centers in the brain and hooks smokers to the pleasurable but dangerous routine.

Ronald Crystal, who chairs the department of genetic medicine at Weill-Cornell Medical College in New York, where researchers are developing a nicotine vaccine, said the idea is to stimulate the smoker’s immune system to produce antibodies or immune proteins to destroy the nicotine molecule before it reaches the brain.

BERMAN, J. Disponível em: [www.voanews.com](http://www.voanews.com). Acesso em: 2 jul. 2012.

Muitas pessoas tentam parar de fumar, mas fracassam e sucumbem ao vício. Na tentativa de ajudar os fumantes, pesquisadores da Weill-Cornell Medical College estão desenvolvendo uma vacina que

- a) diminua o risco de o fumante se tornar dependente da nicotina.
- b) seja produzida a partir de moléculas de nicotina.
- c) substitua a sensação de prazer oferecida pelo cigarro.
- d) ative a produção de anticorpos para combater a nicotina.
- e) controle os estímulos cerebrais do hábito de fumar.

### Exercício 31

**The Man Who Sold the Eiffel Tower**



Paris, 1925. World War I had finished and the city was full of people with cash looking for business opportunities. Victor Lustig was reading the newspaper one day and found an article about the Eiffel Tower. It said the tower was being neglected because it was too expensive to maintain. Lustig a great ‘business opportunity’ – he would sell the Eiffel Tower!

Lustig wrote to six important businessmen in the city and invited them to a secret meeting in a well-known Paris hotel. He said he was a government official and he told them that he wanted to talk about a business deal. All six of the businessmen came to the meeting.

At the meeting, Lustig told them that the city wanted to sell the Eiffel Tower for scrap metal and that he had been asked to find a buyer. He said that the deal was secret because it would not be popular with the public. The businessmen believed him, perhaps the Eiffel Tower was never planned to be permanent. It had been built as part of the 1889 Paris Expo, and the original plan had been to remove it in 1909.

Lustig rented a limousine and took the men to visit the tower. After the tour, he said that if they were interested, they should contact him the next day. Lustig told them he would give the tower contract to the person with the highest offer. One of the dealers, Andre Poisson, was very interested, but he was also worried. Why was Lustig in such a hurry?

The two men had a meeting, and Lustig confessed that he wasn’t looking for the highest offer. He said he would give the contract to anybody – for a price. Poisson understood: Lustig wanted a little extra money “under the table” for himself. This was Lustig’s cleverest lie, because now Poisson believed him completely. Lustig sold Poisson a false contract for the Eiffel Tower – and on top of that, Poisson paid him a little extra money “under the table”. Lustig put all the money in a suitcase and took the first train to Vienna. Poisson never told the police what had happened – he was too embarrassed. After a month, Lustig returned to Paris and tried to sell the Eiffel Tower again, but this time somebody told the police and he had to escape to America. There, he continued his criminal career and finished his days in the famous Alcatraz prison.

(Oxford UP 2009 - English Result, p.62. Adaptado.)

(Uemg 2014) Read the reported sentence below, from the text.



Lustig told them he would give the tower contract to the person with the highest offer.

Which of the alternatives below corresponds to Lustig's direct speech?

- a) "I will give the tower contract to the person with the highest offer".
- b) "I would give the tower contract to the person with the highest offer".
- c) "I shall give the tower contract to the person with the highest offer".
- d) "I could give the tower contract to the person with the highest offer".

### Exercício 32

The Brazilian government has ratified its participation in the Paris agreement on climate change, a significant step by Latin America's largest emitter of greenhouse gases that could spur other countries to follow suit.

With a landmass larger than the continental US, Brazil emits about **2.5%** of the world's carbon dioxide and other polluting gases, according to United Nations data.

"Our government is concerned about the future," said President Michel Temer during a signing ceremony in Brasilia. "Everything we do today is not aimed at tomorrow, but rather at a future that preserves the living conditions of Brazilians."

Temer said Brazil's ratification would be presented formally to the UN later this month.

The Paris agreement will enter into force once **55** countries representing at least **55%** of global emissions have formally joined it. Climate experts say that could happen later this year. Countries set their own targets for reducing emissions. The targets are not legally binding, but nations must update them every five years. Using 2005 levels as the baseline, Brazil committed to cutting emissions **37%** by 2025 and an "intended reduction" of **43%** by 2030.

In the last decade, Brazil has achieved significant emissions cuts thanks to efforts to reduce deforestation in the Amazon and increase in the use of energy from hydropower and other renewable sources including wind, solar and biomass.

The Paris accord got a boost earlier this month when the US president, Barack Obama, and China's President, Xi Jinping, sealed their nations' participation.

"Brazil is now the next major country to move forward. It will add even greater momentum," said David Waskow, director of the International Climate Initiative at the Washington, DC-based think tank the World Resources Institute.

(Source:

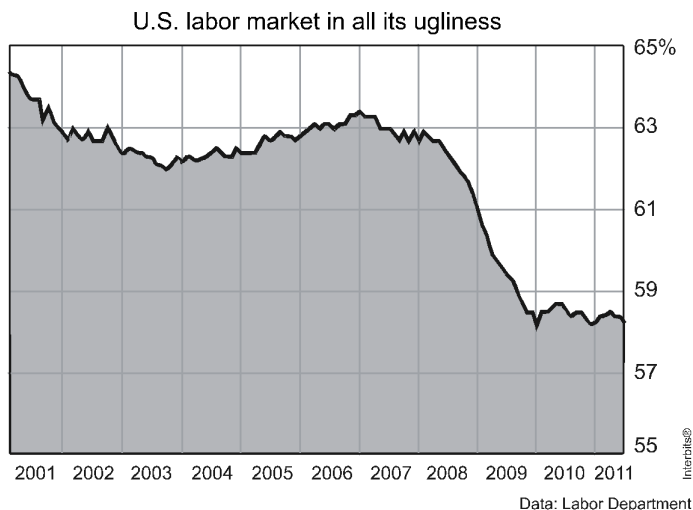
<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/sep/13/brazil-ratifies-paris-agreement-with-pledge-to-sharply-reduce-emissions>.)

(Acafe 2017) Which title best expresses the main idea of the text?

- a) The Brazilian efforts to reduce deforestation in the Amazon.

- b) Brazil: Latin America's largest emitter of greenhouse gases.
- c) Brazil ratifies Paris agreement with pledge to sharply reduce emissions.
- d) Brazil ratifies Paris agreement with a pledge not to reduce emissions.

### Exercício 33



There are many ways to look at the weak June jobs report and this is one of them that captures more broadly the lack of labor market activities. It's the ratio of 16-and-overs that are employed to the population of that group. In June, the employment-to-population ratio returned to 58.2%, matching an eight-month low (To get a number worse than 58.2%, one has to go back to 1983!). Of course, some of the younger group are students, and the older group retirees, but a chart of those between the ages of 25-to-54 looks pretty similar.

(<http://www.marketwatch.com/story>. July, 2011. Adaptado)

(G1 - ifsp 2012) De acordo com o gráfico e o texto, o mercado de trabalho nos Estados Unidos

- a) está em expansão.
- b) está recebendo investimentos.
- c) está em crise.
- d) melhorará nos próximos meses.
- e) sofrerá intervenção do governo.

### Exercício 34

(Unicamp 2020)



When 24-year-old fashion blogger Scarlett Dixon posted a picture of herself having breakfast, the internet turned nasty. "The best of days start with a smile and positive thoughts. And pancakes. And strawberries", Dixon wrote on her Instagram feed. The post was reposted on Twitter. "Instagram is a ridiculous lie factory made to make us all feel inadequate", wrote Nathan from Cardiff. His post, which has garnered more than 111,000 likes (22 times as many as Dixon's original) and almost 25,000 retweets, prompted a wave of criticism, with comments going like

"Fakelife!": Instagram looks like the friendliest social network imaginable. But, for a growing number of users – and mental health experts – the very positivity of Instagram is precisely the problem. The site encourages its users to present an upbeat, attractive image that others may find at best misleading and at worse harmful. Instagram makes you worry that everyone is perfect – except you.

(Adaptado de <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2018/sep/17>. Acessado em 19/04/2019).

O texto anterior apresenta uma crítica

- a) a Scarlett Dixon, por propagar uma autoimagem excessivamente positiva e irreal.
- b) ao Instagram, por propiciar postagens que veiculam uma autoimagem irreal das pessoas.
- c) ao *post* de Scarlett Dixon, por gerar uma onda de comentários negativos em outras mídias sociais.
- d) à exposição excessiva da vida íntima das pessoas no Instagram e em outras mídias sociais.

### Exercício 35

Many South Africans remain poor and unemployment is high – a factor blamed for a wave of violent attacks against migrant workers from other African countries in 2008 and protests by township residents over poor living conditions during the summer of 2009.

Land redistribution is a crucial problem that continues existing. Most farmland is still white-owned. \_\_\_\_\_ land acquisition on a "willing buyer, willing seller" basis, officials have signaled that large-scale expropriations are on the cards. The government aims to transfer 30% of farmland to black South Africans by 2014.

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/country\\_profiles/1071886.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/country_profiles/1071886.stm)

(Epcar (Afa) 2011) According to the text,

- a) a large number of Africans continue to live under bad condition.
- b) Africans are highly improving their quality of life.
- c) unemployed South Africans migrate to other countries.
- d) violence is everywhere in Africa.

### Exercício 36

*Argentina defaults – Eighth time unlucky*

**Cristina Fernández argues that her country's latest default is different. She is missing the point.**

Aug 2nd 2014

ARGENTINA'S first bond, issued in 1824, was supposed to have had a lifespan of 46 years. Less than four years later, the government defaulted. Resolving the ensuing stand-off with creditors took 29 years. Since then seven more defaults have

followed, the most recent this week, when Argentina failed to make a payment on bonds issued as partial compensation to victims of the previous default, in 2001.

Most investors think they can see a pattern in all this, but Argentina's president, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, insists the latest default is not like the others. Her government, she points out, had transferred the full \$539m it owed to the banks that administer the bonds. It is America's courts (the bonds were issued under American law) that blocked the payment, at the behest of the tiny minority of owners of bonds from 2001 who did not accept the restructuring Argentina offered them in 2005 and again in 2010. These "hold-outs", balking at the 65% haircut the restructuring entailed, not only persuaded a judge that they should be paid in full but also got him to freeze payments on the restructured bonds until Argentina coughs up.

Argentina claims that paying the hold-outs was impossible. It is not just that they are "vultures" as Argentine officials often put it, who bought the bonds for cents on the dollar after the previous default and are now holding those who accepted the restructuring (accounting for 93% of the debt) to ransom. The main problem is that a clause in the restructured bonds prohibits Argentina from offering the hold-outs better terms without paying everyone else the same. Since it cannot afford to do that, it says it had no choice but to default.

Yet it is not certain that the clause requiring equal treatment of all bondholders would have applied, given that Argentina would not have been paying the hold-outs voluntarily, but on the courts' orders. Moreover, some owners of the restructured bonds had agreed to waive their rights; 2had Argentina made a concerted effort to persuade the remainder to do the same, it might have succeeded. Lawyers and bankers have suggested various ways around the clause in question, which expires at the end of the year. But Argentina's government was slow to consider these options or negotiate with the hold-outs, hiding instead behind indignant nationalism.

Ms Fernández is right that the consequences of America's court rulings have been perverse, unleashing a big financial dispute in an attempt to solve a relatively small one. But 3hers is not the first government to be hit with an awkward verdict. Instead of railing against it, she should have tried to minimize the harm it did. Defaulting has helped no one: none of the bondholders will now be paid, Argentina looks like a pariah again, and its economy will remain starved of loans and investment.

Happily, much of the damage can still be undone. It is not too late to strike a deal with the hold-outs or back an ostensibly private effort to buy out their claims. A quick fix would make it easier for Argentina to borrow again internationally. That, in turn, would speed development of big oil and gas deposits, the income from which could help ease its money troubles.

More important, it would help to change 4perceptions of Argentina as a financial rogue state. Over the past year or so Ms Fernández seems to have been trying to rehabilitate Argentina's image and resuscitate its faltering economy. She settled financial disputes with government creditors and with Repsol, a Spanish oil firm whose Argentine assets she had expropriated in 2012. This week's events have overshadowed all that. For its own sake, and everyone else's, 5Argentina should hold its nose and do a deal with the hold-outs.

(<http://www.economist.com/news/leaders/21610263>. Adapted)

(Fgv 2015) The excerpt from the reference 2 — had Argentina made a concerted effort to persuade the remainder to do the same, it might have succeeded. denotes an idea of

- a) obligation.
- b) ability.
- c) completion.
- d) hypothesis.
- e) necessity.

### Exercício 37

#### Education for Sustainable Development



Projects from Botswana, Brazil and Germany win UNESCO-Japan prize on Education for Sustainable Development.

With a world population of 7 billion people and limited natural resources, we, as individuals and societies, need to learn to live together sustainably. We need to take action responsibly based on the understanding that what we do today can have implications on the lives of people and the planet in future. Education for Sustainable Development empowers people to change the way they think and work towards a sustainable future.

UNESCO aims to improve access to quality education on sustainable development at all levels and in all social contexts, to transform society by reorienting education and help people develop knowledge, skills, values and behaviours needed for sustainable development. It is about including sustainable development issues, such as climate change and biodiversity into teaching and learning. Individuals are encouraged to be responsible actors who resolve challenges, respect cultural diversity and contribute to creating a more sustainable world.

(<https://en.unesco.org>. Adapted.)

(Unesp 2021)



(<https://sustainabilityillustrated.com>)

O cartum dialoga com o seguinte trecho do texto “Education for Sustainable Development”:

- a) “UNESCO aims to improve access to quality education on sustainable development”.
- b) “Education for Sustainable Development empowers people to change the way they think”.
- c) “Individuals are encouraged to be responsible actors who resolve challenges”.
- d) “what we do today can have implications on the lives of people and the planet in future”.
- e) “a world population of 7 billion people”.

### Exercício 38

#### Brazil at a Crossroads for LGBT Rights

<sup>7</sup>On March 19, 2011, President Barack Obama flew to Brazil to kick off a three-country tour of Latin America. His five-day visit to El Salvador, Brazil and Chile – countries in a region often called “America's backyard” – presented an opportunity to redefine America's historically thorny foreign policy towards Latin America.

Obama's trip to South America was widely considered a nod towards Latin America's growing power. <sup>5</sup>Brazil, in particular, now the world's sixth-largest economy, is frequently lauded for its dramatic economic progress. “More than half of this nation is now considered middle class,” Obama noted in an address to the Brazilian people at Rio de Janeiro's Teatro Municipal on March 20. “<sup>4</sup>Millions have been lifted from poverty.” In a speech delivered in Brasília the day before, <sup>6</sup>Obama extolled Brazil for its remarkable economic growth rate and its transition from dictatorship to open democracy. Thomas Shannon, the US ambassador to Brazil, echoed this view, stating, “Brazil is no longer an emerging country. It has emerged.”

<sup>1</sup>However, as Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff noted while welcoming Obama to Brazil, “We still face enormous challenges.” One such challenge is the alarming and infrequently discussed rise in attacks on and murders of LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender) Brazilians. According to the Association for Women's Rights in Development, Brazil suffers from the highest rate of transphobic violence in the world, and is cited as the “world's deadliest place to be transgender.” Last year, at least 250 LGBT people were murdered in Brazil.



On March 2, 2011, a surveillance camera in the Brazilian city of Belo Horizonte captured the brutal murder of Priscila Brandão, a 22-year-old transvestite shot while walking down the street. Authorities, citing in the rise in violence against transgender people in Brazil, believed the murder to be a hate crime, as opposed to a random act of violence.

Human rights organizations globally condemned Brandão's murder, but <sup>8</sup>her case is just one of many homophobic and transphobic hate crimes that have been piling up <sup>2</sup>over the years in Brazil. According to the Brazilian gay rights group Grupo Gay da Bahia, between 1980 and 2009 <sup>3</sup>about 3,100 homosexuals were murdered in cold-blooded hate crimes in the country. Brazilian policymakers have not remained entirely silent on gay rights. On June 4, 2010, then-President Inácio Lula da Silva signed a decree that a National Day Against Homophobia be commemorated annually on May 17 in Brazil, paying homage to the date in 1990 when the World Health Organization officially removed homosexuality from the International Classification of Diseases.

Adapted from <http://www.thenation.com/article/159703/brazil-crossroads-lgbt-rights#>.

Access on August 22nd, 2012.

(Ufsj 2013) According to the last paragraph of the text, it is CORRECT to say that:

- a) the Brazilian police force wanted to do something in order to promote homosexual rights, so they decided not to stay silent.
- b) on June 4, 2010, President Lula signed a decree which explicitly criticized the idea that homosexuality was an international disease.
- c) according to President Lula's decree of June 4, 2010, a national day was established so as to celebrate the struggle against homophobia.
- d) the World Health Organization removed homosexuality from the International Classification of Diseases, and Lula did the same 20 years later.

### Exercício 39

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

Read the text below and answer the question(s) according to it.

#### FOOD SHORTAGE CAUSES, EFFECTS AND SOLUTIONS

Food shortage is a serious problem facing the world and is prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa. The scarcity of food is caused by economic, environmental and social factors such as crop failure, overpopulation and poor government policies are the main cause of food scarcity in most countries. Environmental factors determine the kind of crops to be produced in a given place, economic factors determine the buying and production capacity and socio-political factors determine distribution of food to the masses. Food shortage has far reaching long and short term negative impacts which include starvation, malnutrition, increased mortality and political <sup>1</sup>unrest. There is need to collectively address the issue of food insecurity using both emergency and long term measures.

#### Causes of food shortages

There are a number of social factors causing food shortages. The rate of population increase is higher than increase in food production. The world is consuming more than it is producing, leading to decline in food stock and storage level and increased food prices due to <sup>2</sup>soaring demand. Increased population has led to clearing of agricultural land for human settlement reducing agricultural production (Kamdor, 2007). <sup>3</sup>Overcrowding of population in a given place results in urbanization of previously rich agricultural fields. Destruction of forests for human settlement, particularly tropical rain forest has led to climatic changes, such as prolonged droughts and desertification. Population increase means more pollution as people use more fuel in cars, industry, domestic cooking. The resultant effect is increased air and water pollution which affect the climate and food production.

Environmental factors have greatly contributed to food shortage. Climatic change has reduced agricultural production. <sup>4</sup>The change in climate is majorly caused by human activities and to some small extent natural activities. Increased combustion of fossil fuels due to increasing population through power plant, motor transport and mining of coal and oil emits green house gases which have continued to affect world climate.

<sup>5</sup>Deforestation of tropical forest due to human pressure has changed climatic patterns and rainfall seasons, and led to desertification which cannot support a crop production. <sup>6</sup>Land degradation due to increased human activities has impacted negatively on agricultural production (Kamdor, 2007). Natural disasters such as floods, tropical storms and prolonged droughts are on the increase and have devastating impacts on food security particularly in developing countries. There are several economic factors that contribute to food shortage. Economic factors affect the ability of farmers to engage in agricultural production.

<sup>7</sup>Poverty situation in developing nations have reduced their capacity to produce food, as most farmers cannot afford seed and fertilizers. They use poor farming methods that cannot <sup>8</sup>yield enough, even substantial use. Investments in agricultural research and developing are very low in developing nations.

<sup>9</sup>Recent global financial crisis have led to increase in food prices and reduced investments in agriculture by individuals and governments in developed nations resulting in reduced food production.

#### Effects of food shortage

There are a number of short term effects of food shortage. The impact on children, mothers and elderly are very evident as seen in malnutrition and hunger related deaths. Children succumb to hunger within short period as they cannot stand long period of starvation and they die even before the arrival of emergency assistance.

There are also long term effects of food shortage. These include increase in the price of food as a result demand and supply forces. Increasing cost of food production due to the increase in fuel prices coupled with persistent drought in grain producing regions has contributed to the increase in the price of food in the world. Increase in oil price led to increase in the price of fertilizers, transportation of food and also industrial agriculture. Increasing

food prices culminated in political instability and social unrest in several nations across the globe in 2007, in countries of Mexico, Cameroon, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Pakistan, Egypt and Bangladesh among other nations (Kamdor, 2007).

### Solution to problem of food shortage

There are some solutions to the problem of food shortage. There is need to reduce production of carbon emissions and pollution to reduce the resultant climatic change through concerted and individual efforts. There is need to invest in clean energy such as solar, nuclear, and geothermal power in homes and industries, because <sup>10</sup>they don't have adverse effects on the environment (Kamdor, 2007). Rich nations should help poor nations to develop and use clean and renewable energy in order to stabilize green house emissions into the atmosphere (Watson, nd). Government need to work in consultation with climatic bodies, World Bank and the UN to engage in projects aimed at promoting green environment.

### Conclusion

Causes of food shortage are well known and can be solved if appropriate measures to solve the problem are taken and effectively implemented. Environmental causes of food shortages are changes in climatic and pollution due to human activities such <sup>11</sup>overgrazing and deforestation which can be controlled through legislation.

Adapted from <http://www.paypervids.com/food-shortage-causes-effects-solutions/>.  
Acesso em: 14 fev 2017.

### Glossary:

1. unrest – disagreement or fighting between different groups of people
2. soaring – something that increases rapidly above the usual level
8. yield – to supply or produce something such as profit or an amount of food
11. overgrazing – excessive use of land where animals feed on grass

(Epcar (Afa) 2018) Investing in clean energy is considered

- a) one of the worst solutions to the problem of food shortage.
- b) a good way to increase the green house emissions.
- c) a reasonable idea to reduce the adverse effects on the environment.
- d) a concern faced by several nations in political instability and social unrest.

### Exercício 40



(<http://roadapplesalmanac.com>. Adaptado.)

(Unesp 2018) Marque a alternativa que completa a lacuna da tira.

- a) must
- b) am going to
- c) can
- d) have been
- e) would

### Exercício 41

When will the Amazon hit a tipping point?



João Laet/AFP via Getty

Deforestation in Altamira, Pará state, Brazil.

Scientists say climate change, deforestation and fires could cause the world's largest rainforest to dry out. The big question is how soon that might happen. Seen from a monitoring tower above the treetops near Manaus, in the Brazilian Amazon, the rainforest canopy stretches to the horizon as an endless sea of green. It looks like a rich and healthy ecosystem, but appearances are deceiving. This rainforest – which holds 16,000 separate tree species – is slowly drying out.

Over the past century, the average temperature in the forest has risen by 1-1.5°C. In some parts, the dry season has expanded during the past 50 years, from four months to almost five. Severe droughts have hit three times since 2005. That's all driving a shift in vegetation. In 2018, a study reported that trees that do best in moist conditions, such as tropical legumes from the genus *Inga*, are dying. Those adapted to drier climates, such as the Brazil nut tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*), are thriving.

At the same time, large parts of the Amazon, the world's largest rainforest, are being cut down and burnt. Tree clearing has already shrunk the forest by around 15% from its 1970s extent of more than 6 million square kilometres; in Brazil, which contains more than half the forest, more than 19% has disappeared. Last

year, deforestation in Brazil spiked by around 30% to almost 10,000 km<sup>2</sup>, the largest loss in a decade. And in August 2019, videos of wildfires in the Amazon made international headlines. The number of fires that month was the highest for any August since an extreme drought in 2010.

(www.nature.com, 25.02.2020. Adapted.)

(Unesp 2021) According to the first paragraph, the Amazon rainforest

- a) might eventually dry out due to climate change, deforestation and fires.
- b) has already regenerated itself since it looks green and healthy.
- c) has lost over 16 thousand tree species over last decade.
- d) appears large and resilient, so deforestation and fires will have a mild impact.
- e) has already reached a state that makes it difficult to recover from fires and deforestation.

#### Exercício 42

(Fuvest 2020) 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. Adaptado.

De acordo com o texto, na opinião de Saniye Gulser Corat, tecnologias que envolvem Inteligência Artificial, entre outros aspectos,

- a) são desenvolvidas segundo normas prescritas em convenções internacionais.
- b) devem ser monitoradas por empresas multinacionais geridas por mulheres.

c) funcionam melhor quando associadas a dispositivos sincronizados em escala mundial.

d) dependem de atualização constante para garantia de desempenho satisfatório.

e) requerem avaliação ampla, quanto à possível presença de elementos tendenciosos em sua concepção.

#### Exercício 43

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

##### THE FLAT EARTH CRUISE: SERIOUSLY, PEOPLE?

<sup>1</sup>Organizers of an annual conference that brings together <sup>2</sup>people who believe that our planet is not round are planning a cruise to the supposed edge of the Earth. They're looking for the ice wall that holds back the oceans.

The journey will take place in 2020, the Flat Earth International Conference (FEIC) recently announced on its website. The goal? To test so-called flat-Earthers' assertion that the Earth is a flattened disk surrounded at its edge by a towering wall of ice.

Details about the event, including the dates, are forthcoming, according to the FEIC, which calls the cruise “<sup>3</sup>the biggest, boldest adventure yet”. However, it's worth noting that nautical maps and navigation technologies such as global positioning systems (GPS) work as they do because the Earth is ... a globe.

Believers in a flat Earth argue that images showing a curved horizon are fake and that photos of a round Earth from space are part of a vast conspiracy perpetrated by NASA and other space agencies to hide Earth's flatness. “<sup>4</sup>This likely began during the cold war”, the Flat Earth Society (FES) says. “The U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. were obsessed with beating each other into space to the point that each faked their accomplishments in an attempt to keep pace with the other's supposed achievements.” <sup>5</sup>These and other flat-Earth assertions appear on the website of the FES, allegedly the world's oldest official flat Earth organization, dating to the early 1800s.

However, <sup>6</sup>the ancient Greeks demonstrated that Earth was a sphere more than 2.000 years ago, and the gravity that keeps everything on the planet from flying off into space could exist only on a spherical world.

But in diagrams shared on the FES website, the planet appears as a pancake-like disk with the North Pole smacked in the center and an edge “<sup>7</sup>surrounded on all sides by an ice wall that holds the oceans back”. This ice wall – thought by some <sup>8</sup>flat-Earthers to be Antarctica – is the destination of the promised FEIC cruise.

There's just one catch: navigational charts and systems that guide cruise ships and other vessels around the Earth's oceans are all based on the principle of a round Earth, says Henk Keijer, a former cruise ship captain with 23 years of experience.

GPS relies on a network of dozens of satellites orbiting thousands of miles above Earth; signals from the satellites beam down to the receiver inside of a GPS device, and at least three

satellites are required to pinpoint a precise position because of Earth's curvature, Keijer explained. <sup>9</sup>Had the Earth been flat, a total of three satellites would have been enough to provide this information to <sup>10</sup>everyone on Earth". He adds: <sup>11</sup>But it is not enough, because the Earth is round".

Whether or not, the FEIC cruise will rely on GPS or deploy an entirely new flat-Earth-based navigation system for finding the end of the world remains to be seen.

Adaptado de livescience.com, 30/05/2017.

(Uerj 2020) Had the Earth been flat, a total of three satellites would have been enough to provide this information (ref. 9)

In relation to the rest of the statement, the underlined fragment has the objective of:

- a) formulating a hypothesis
- b) supporting an opinion
- c) implementing an idea
- d) proving a point

#### Exercício 44

(Unesp 2021) Examine a tira de Alex Culang e Raynato Castro:



(www.buttersafe.com)

Para que a história tivesse um desfecho favorável à garota, seria necessário

- a) inserir uma vírgula após "Help" (1º quadrinho) e suprimir a vírgula após "Commas" (4º quadrinho).
- b) inserir uma vírgula após "Help" (1º quadrinho), apenas.
- c) suprimir a vírgula após "Commas" (4º quadrinho), apenas.

d) inserir uma vírgula após "Why" (3º quadrinho) e suprimir a vírgula após "Commas" (4º quadrinho).

e) inserir uma vírgula após "Why" (3º quadrinho), apenas.

#### Exercício 45

Howard Gardner: 'Multiple intelligences' are not 'learning styles'

by Valerie Strauss

The fields of psychology and education were revolutionized <sup>30</sup> years ago when we now world renowned psychologist Howard Gardner published his 1983 book *Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences*, which detailed a new model of human intelligence that went beyond the traditional view that <sup>1</sup>there was a single kind that could be measured by standardized tests. Gardner's theory initially listed seven intelligences which work together: linguistic, logical-mathematical, musical, bodily-kinesthetic, interpersonal and intrapersonal; he later added an eighth, naturalist intelligence and says there may be a few more. The theory became highly popular with <sup>2</sup>K-12 educators around the world seeking ways to reach students who did not respond to traditional approaches, but over time, 'multiple intelligences' somehow became synonymous with the concept of 'learning styles'. In this important post, Gardner explains <sup>3</sup>why the former is not the latter.

<sup>4</sup>It's been <sup>30</sup> years since I developed the notion of 'multiple intelligences'. I have been gratified by the interest shown in this idea and the ways it's been used in schools, museums, and business around the world. But <sup>5</sup>one unanticipated consequence has driven me to distraction and that's the tendency of many people, including persons whom I cherish, to credit me with the notion of 'learning styles' or to collapse 'multiple intelligences' with 'learning styles'. <sup>6</sup>It's high time to relieve my pain and to set the record straight.

First a word about 'MI theory'. On the basis of research in several disciplines, including the study of how <sup>7</sup>human capacities are represented in the brain, I developed the idea that each of us has a number of relatively independent mental faculties, which can be termed our 'multiple intelligences'. The basic idea is simplicity itself. A belief in a single intelligence assumes that we have one central, all-purpose computer, and it determines how well we perform in every sector of life. In contrast, a belief in multiple intelligences assumes that human beings have <sup>7</sup> to <sup>10</sup> distinct intelligences.

Even before I spoke and wrote about 'MI', the term 'learning styles' was being bandied about in educational circles. The idea, reasonable enough on the surface, is that all children (indeed all of us) have distinctive minds and personalities. Accordingly, it makes sense to find out about learners and to teach and nurture them in ways that are appropriate, that they value, and above all, are effective.

Two problems: first, the notion of 'learning styles' is itself not coherent. Those who use this term do not define the criteria for a style, nor where styles come from, how they are recognized/assessed/exploited. Say that Johnny is said to have a learning style that is 'impulsive'. Does that mean that Johnny is 'impulsive' about everything? How do we know this? What does



this imply about teaching? Should we teach 'impulsively', or should we compensate by 'teaching reflectively'? What of learning style is 'right-brained' or visual or tactile? Same issues apply.

Problem #2: when <sup>8</sup>researchers have tried to identify learning styles, teach consistently with those styles, and examine outcomes, there is not persuasive evidence that the learning style analysis produces more effective outcomes than a <sup>9</sup>'one size fits all approach'. Of course, the learning style analysis might have been inadequate. Or even if it is on the mark, the fact that one intervention did not work does not mean that the concept of learning styles is fatally imperfect; another intervention might have proved effective. Absence of evidence does not prove non-existence of a <sup>10</sup>phenomenon; it signals to educational researchers: <sup>11</sup>'back to the drawing boards'.

Here's my considered judgment about the best way to analyze this lexical terrain:

Intelligence: We all have the multiple intelligences. But we signed out, as a strong intelligence, an area where the person has considerable computational power.

Style or learning style: A hypothesis of how an individual approaches the range of materials. If an individual has a 'reflective style', he/she is hypothesized to be reflective about the full range of materials. We cannot assume that reflectiveness in writing necessarily signals reflectiveness in one's interaction with the others.

Senses: Sometimes people speak about a 'visual' learner or an 'auditory' learner. The implication is that some people learn through their eyes, others through their ears. This notion is incoherent. Both spatial information and reading occur with the eyes, but they make use of entirely different cognitive faculties. What matters is the power of the mental computer, the intelligence that acts upon that sensory information once picked up.

<sup>12</sup>These distinctions are consequential. If people want to talk about 'an impulsive style' or a 'visual learner', that's their prerogative. But they should recognize that these labels may be unhelpful, at best, and ill-conceived at worst. In contrast, there is strong evidence that human beings have a range of intelligences and that strength (or weakness) in one intelligence does not predict strength (or weakness) in any other intelligences. All of us exhibit jagged profiles of intelligences. There are common sense ways of assessing our own intelligences, and even if it seems appropriate, we can take a more formal test battery. And then, as teachers, parents, or self-assessors, we can decide how best to make use of this information.

(Adapted from <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/answer-sheet/>)

Glossary:

<sup>2</sup>K-12 educators defend the adoption of an interdisciplinary curriculum and methods for teaching with objects.

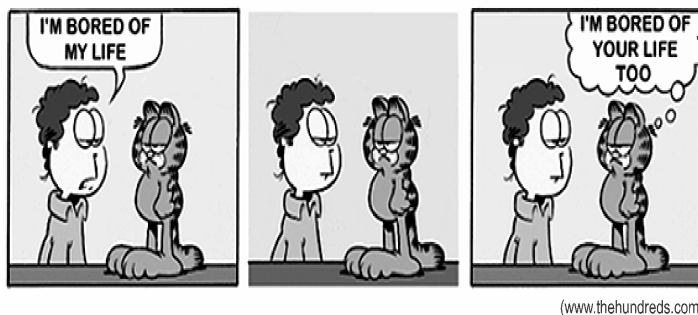
(Epcar (Afa) 2017) Select the option that shows the indirect speech form for "These distinctions are consequential." (reference 12).

Gardner

- a) said that those distinctions were consequential.
- b) told these distinctions are consequential.
- c) said us these distinctions were consequential.
- d) told those distinctions are consequential.

#### Exercício 46

(Eear 2019) Read the cartoon and answer the question:



The word "bored", used twice in the cartoon, is NOT closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_

- a) refreshed
- b) impatient
- c) sleepy
- d) tired

#### Exercício 47

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

##### The search for life beyond Earth

<sup>1</sup>We have always been fascinated by the thought of alien life elsewhere in the universe. The idea has provided <sup>2</sup>the <sup>3</sup>basis for a huge wealth of science fiction stories that have been limited only by our imaginations. But can other creatures exist in the vast reaches of space or on other planets or moons? And are there other intelligent forms of life out there – or are we more likely to find something much simpler?

<sup>4</sup>Where are all the aliens?

Our Sun is just one star among billions in our <sup>5</sup>galaxy. In the last few years, scientists have detected thousands of planets around other stars and it seems that most stars have planetary systems. It's therefore likely that there will be large numbers of habitable planets in the Milky Way galaxy and beyond that are capable of supporting intelligent life. Some of these intelligent civilisations, if they're out there, may have even developed interstellar travel. **Are there other intelligent forms of life out there – or are we more likely to find something much simpler?**

But Earth hasn't been visited by any intelligent aliens (yet?). This apparent high probability of life, combined with a lack of evidence for its existence, is called the Fermi Paradox, named for the physicist Enrico Fermi who first <sup>6</sup>outlined the argument back in 1950. This begs the question: where is everybody?

Back in 1961, astronomer Francis Drake tried to rationalise this question by developing an equation that takes into <sup>7</sup>account all

the factors relevant to finding alien civilisations and gives an estimate of the number of civilisations out there in the galaxy that should be able to communicate with us. It considers factors such as the <sup>8</sup>rate of new star formation, how many planets around those new and existing stars might be able to support life, the number of planets supporting intelligent <sup>9</sup>life, how many of those civilisations might have technology we can detect, whether they're likely to communicate with us here on Earth, and so on.

#### The <sup>10</sup>search for extraterrestrial intelligence

Scientists and radio astronomers have started the search for extraterrestrial intelligence (SETI) in a systematic manner. Several international organisations, including the SETI Institute and the SETI League, are using radio telescopes to detect signals that might have been produced by intelligent life.

In 1995, the SETI Institute started <sup>11</sup>Project Phoenix, which used three of the most powerful radio telescopes in the world: the Green Bank radio telescope in West Virginia, USA; the Arecibo telescope in Puerto Rico; and the Parkes radio telescope in NSW, Australia. During its initial phase, Project Phoenix used the Parkes telescope to search for signals coming from 202 Sun-like stars as distant as 155 light years away. By the end of its operations, Project Phoenix had scanned a total of 800 <sup>12</sup>'nearby' (up to 240 light years away) stars for signs of life. The project detected some cosmic noises, but <sup>13</sup>none of that could be attributed to aliens.

These days, anyone can become involved in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence through their personal computer. While there's currently excitement about sending human crews to Mars, missions beyond the Red Planet are at this stage pretty much not <sup>14</sup>feasible the distances and travel times involved are simply too great. Basically, all exploration for life beyond Earth will need to be done using robotic space <sup>15</sup>probes and landing rovers. These instruments can provide a huge wealth of information and are capable of exploring as far away as Pluto, perhaps even beyond our solar system. But as for life beyond the solar system, the nearest stars are several light years away, and even communications by electromagnetic waves (which all travel at the speed of light) are essentially going to be a one-way message.

While we probably won't find intelligent life too close to home, <sup>16</sup>there's a chance we may still find much simpler life forms. <sup>17</sup>Do we have neighbours beyond Earth? Time will tell – and the search continues.

(Adapted from <https://www.science.org.au/curious/space-time/search-lifebeyond-earth> – Access on 16/02/19)

#### Glossary:

1. to outline – describe or give the main fact about something
2. to take into account – consider something
3. rate – expansion
4. nearby – short distance away
5. feasible – appropriate; suitable
6. space probe – spy satellite

(G1 - epcar (Cpcar) 2020) Mark the alternative that completes the sentence below correctly.

All exploration will happen if they \_\_\_\_\_ robotic space probes.

- a) will use
- b) using
- c) use
- d) are going to use

#### Exercício 48

(Enem 2019) LETTER TO THE EDITOR: Sugar fear-mongering unhelpful

By *The Washington Times* Tuesday, June 25, 2013

In his recent piece "Is obesity a disease?" (Web, June 19), Dr. Peter Lind refers to high-fructose corn syrup and other "manufactured sugars" as "poison" that will "guarantee storage of fat in the body." Current scientific research strongly indicates that obesity results from excessive calorie intake combined with a sedentary lifestyle. The fact is, Americans are consuming more total calories now than ever before. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, our total per-capita daily caloric intake increased by 22 percent from 2,076 calories per day in 1970 to 2,534 calories per day in 2010 – an additional 458 calories, only 34 of which come from increased added sugar intake. A vast majority of these calories come from increased fats and flour/cereals. Surprisingly, the amount of caloric sweeteners (i.e. sugar, high-fructose corn syrup, honey, etc.) Americans consume has actually decreased over the past decade. We need to continue to study the obesity epidemic to see what more can be done, but demonizing one specific ingredient accomplishes nothing and raises unnecessary fears that get in the way of real solutions.

JAMES M. RIPPE.

Shrewsbury, Mass.

Disponível em: [www.washingtontimes.com](http://www.washingtontimes.com).

Acesso em: 29 jul. 2013. Adaptado.

Ao abordar o assunto "obesidade", em uma seção de jornal, o autor

- a) defende o consumo liberado de açúcar.
- b) aponta a gordura como o grande vilão da saúde.
- c) demonstra acreditar que a obesidade não é preocupante.
- d) indica a necessidade de mais pesquisas sobre o assunto.
- e) enfatiza a redução de ingestão de calorias pelos americanos.

#### Exercício 49

The effect of climate change on epidemic risk

<sup>1</sup>The potential impacts of climate change have returned to headlines in recent weeks <sup>2</sup>as scientists, activists and policy makers try to understand the possible implications of a warming planet. <sup>3</sup>While rising temperatures and sea levels are important to be considered, <sup>4</sup>changing climate patterns can have vast implications for epidemic risk as well.

Changes in global climate patterns have been <sup>5</sup>widely discussed; however, rising temperatures also have implications for risk reduction and management, including impacts on infectious disease epidemics. With 2016 the hottest year ever recorded and 2017 following suit, we anticipate a continued growth in the distribution of disease agents, like mosquitoes and ticks. <sup>6</sup>These can spread illnesses such as Zika, yellow fever and dengue to areas where they previously could not be <sup>7</sup>effectively transmitted.

As predicted by climate scientists, <sup>8</sup>increases in extreme weather events may also lead to increases in infectious disease outbreaks. <sup>9</sup>Epidemics have previously been seen as a consequence of natural disasters, <sup>10</sup>which can lead to displaced and crowded populations, the ideal situation for infection transmission. Severe rainfall or flooding is <sup>11</sup>particularly effective at creating environments suitable for the transmission and propagation of infectious diseases, such as measles or cholera.

Even without rising to the level of a natural catastrophe, significant variation in weather patterns can result in changes in human and animal interactions, increasing the potential for pathogens to move from animals into human populations. <sup>12</sup>For example, unusually heavy rains may predispose regions to Ebola outbreaks by creating more favorable environments for bats hosting the virus. <sup>13</sup>Similarly, food scarcity brought about by drought, political instability or animal disease may lead to more animal hunting, therefore raising the risk for Ebola virus epidemic.

It is important to take note of the impact of climate change on epidemic risk, but it is equally important to prepare for its impact on global health. <sup>14</sup>The global health community has largely come to realize that public health preparedness is crucial to responding efficiently to infectious disease outbreaks. For this reason, our work is, then, centered around helping governments manage and quantify infectious disease risk. Besides, regardless of weather patterns, insights into epidemics and into mechanisms for ensuring adequate support are critical for managing this risk.

Since the public health community agrees that <sup>15</sup>the question is not if another outbreak will happen, but when, the steps we take in the coming years to prepare for and reduce the increasing frequency of outbreaks will determine the broader implications these diseases have on our world.

contagionlive.com

(Uerj 2019) **Três teses sobre o avanço da febre amarela**

Como a febre amarela rompeu os limites da Floresta Amazônica e alcançou o Sudeste, atingindo os grandes centros urbanos? A partir do ano passado, o número de casos da doença alcançou níveis sem precedentes nos últimos cinquenta anos. Desde o início de 2017, foram confirmados 779 casos, 262 deles resultando em mortes. Trata-se do maior surto da forma silvestre da doença já registrado no país. Outros 435 registros ainda estão sob investigação.

Como tudo começou? Os navios portugueses vindos da África nos séculos XVII e XVIII não trouxeram ao Brasil somente escravos e mercadorias. Dois inimigos silenciosos vieram junto: o vírus da febre amarela e o mosquito *Aedes aegypti*. A consequência foi uma série de surtos de febre amarela urbana no Brasil, com milhares de mortos. Por volta de 1940, a febre amarela urbana foi erradicada. Mas o vírus migrou, pelo trânsito de pessoas infectadas, para zonas de floresta na região Amazônica. No início dos anos 2000, a febre amarela ressurgiu em áreas da Mata Atlântica. Três teses tentam explicar o fenômeno.

Segundo o professor Aloísio Falqueto, da Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, “uma pessoa pegou o vírus na Amazônia e entrou na Mata Atlântica depois, possivelmente na altura de Montes Claros, em Minas Gerais, onde surgiram casos de macacos e pessoas infectadas”. O vírus teria se espalhado porque os primatas da mata eram vulneráveis: como o vírus desaparece da região na década de 1940, não desenvolveram anticorpos. Logo os macacos passaram a ser mortos por seres humanos que temem contrair a doença. O massacre desses bichos, porém, é um “tiro no pé”, o que faz crescer a chance de contaminação de pessoas. Sem primatas para picar na copa das árvores, os mosquitos procuram sangue humano.

De acordo com o pesquisador Ricardo Lourenço, do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, os mosquitos transmissores da doença se deslocaram do Norte para o Sudeste, voando ao longo de rios e corredores de mata. Estima-se que um mosquito seja capaz de voar 3 km por dia. Tanto o homem quanto o macaco, quando picados, só carregam o vírus da febre amarela por cerca de três dias. Depois disso, o organismo produz anticorpos. Em cerca de dez dias, primatas e humanos ou morrem ou se curam, tornando-se imunes à doença.

Para o infectologista Eduardo Massad, professor da Universidade de São Paulo, o rompimento da barragem da Samarco, em Mariana (MG), em 2015, teve papel relevante na disseminação acelerada da doença no Sudeste. A destruição do habitat natural de diferentes espécies teria reduzido significativamente os predadores naturais dos mosquitos. A tragédia ambiental ainda teria afetado o sistema imunológico dos macacos, tornando-os mais suscetíveis ao vírus.

Por que é importante determinar a “viagem” do vírus? Basicamente, para orientar as campanhas de vacinação. Em 2014, Eduardo Massad elaborou um plano de imunização depois que 11 pessoas morreram vítimas de febre amarela em Botucatu (SP): “Eu fiz cálculos matemáticos para determinar qual seria a proporção da população nas áreas não vacinadas que deveria ser

imunizada, considerando os riscos de efeitos adversos da vacina. Infelizmente, a Secretaria de Saúde não adotou essa estratégia. Os casos acontecem exatamente nas áreas onde eu havia recomendado a vacinação. A Secretaria está correndo atrás do prejuízo”. Desde julho de 2017, mais de 100 pessoas foram contaminadas em São Paulo e mais de 40 morreram.

O Ministério da Saúde afirmou em nota que, desde 2016, os estados e municípios vêm sendo orientados para a necessidade de intensificar as medidas de prevenção. A orientação é que pessoas em áreas de risco se vacinem.

NATHALIA PASSARINHO  
Adaptado de [bbc.com](http://bbc.com), 06/02/2018

The texts “Três teses sobre o avanço da febre amarela” and “The effect of climate change on epidemic risk” mention possible reasons for disease outbreaks.

The reason which is presented in both texts is

- a) animal hunting
- b) population growth
- c) governmental neglect
- d) environmental changes

### Exercício 50

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

#### The art of difference

Mutuality in recognizing and negotiating difference is crucial for people to deal with their past and the future; it is also essential in the process of creating a culture of responsibility. How can this be achieved and what is the role of art in this process?

<sup>1</sup>A vision based on ideologies solves both challenges of sharing – the interpretation of the past and the projections of the future. But ideologies are somehow “total”, if not totalitarian, because there is not much space for serious public negotiation. Individuals, then, lose their integrity or are restricted to their private spheres and, in the end, their memories become part of the dominant identity discourse, their aspirations are delegated. Even in less obvious systems of ideological rule, where individual subscription to the official story line seems to be consciously voluntary and collective memories are willingly encouraged for the sake of collective identities, the negotiation of difference is often not welcome: exclusion happens quickly <sup>2</sup>and non-conformist doubts produce suspicion.

A democratic vision – shared aspirations for the future, based on negotiated interpretations of the past that respect diversity – is necessarily found in complex processes of private and public discourse and participatory and inclusive culture. Yet, politics tends to reduce complexity and engineer the balance between the individual and the collective rather than invest in processes of negotiation. We have learned, <sup>11</sup>though, that this social engineering is a phantasm, largely limited and limiting, and, even

if successful, often creates paranoid and fatal structures of homogeneity by trying to mould memories and hopes.

Humankind has gathered impressive knowledge about the limitations of the human will and the failures of such “engineering”. <sup>12</sup>Nevertheless, despite this, and maybe even because of it, we cannot give up trying the <sup>3</sup>impossible: to create conditions for equality and solidarity for individuals to flourish. These conditions should be accompanied by narratives of a just, fair and free commonwealth of all. If history and memory seem to make this dream an <sup>4</sup>unlikely scenario, can art play this part?

The role of art is precisely to keep inspiration alive, to deconstruct ideology, to <sup>5</sup>recall the necessary dream of freedom, of the individual and of the common good beyond the “either/or” and beyond simplicity. In this sense, art in general prevents false hopes, and thus generates hope in the most paradoxical way: the only way of hoping that reaches beyond the private sphere without some kind of ideological distortion.

What makes art so unique? And why? Because the best narratives of art are purpose-free, uniquely non-instrumental, simply human. Art narrates what we don’t understand in <sup>7</sup>enlightened ways. Artists in particular offer a wealth of <sup>6</sup>unseen perspectives and <sup>8</sup>unexpected pathways of human exploration. Art makes us aware that all memories are personal, despite the power of collective narratives. Arts and culture empower people to think freely, to imagine the <sup>9</sup>unimagined, to feel responsible across borders and boundaries. Hopefully, the narratives of the future will be <sup>10</sup>intercultural – and art will be the ally in the art of difference that needs to be further developed. “Art is about difference, art is difference”, as stated by Igor Dobricic\*. And it is difference that will be at the origin of the new bonding narratives of confidence.

Gottfried Wagner  
[alliancepublishing.org](http://alliancepublishing.org)

\**Igor Dobricic* – dramaturgo da Sérvia

(Uerj 2013) *We have learned, though, that this social engineering is a phantasm*, (ref. 11)  
*Nevertheless, despite this, and maybe even because of it, we cannot give up trying the impossible*: (ref. 12)

The connectives underlined express the same notion. They could be replaced by:

- a) so
- b) thus
- c) however
- d) therefore

### Exercício 51

#### POLITICAL CORRUPTION

In broad terms, POLITICAL CORRUPTION is the misuse of public (governmental) power for illegitimate, usually secret, private



advantage.

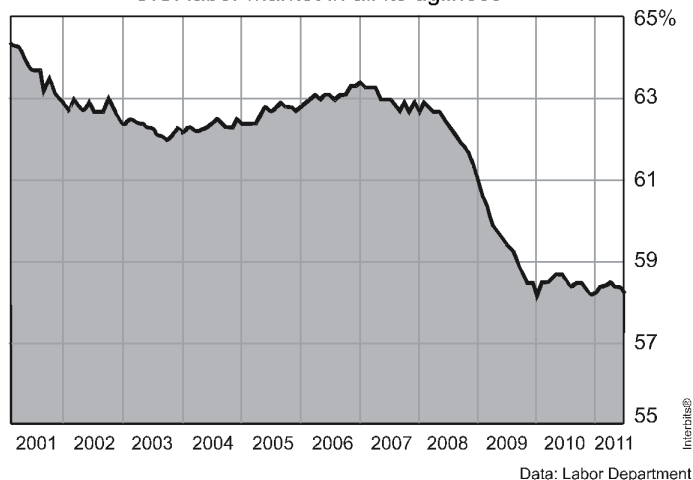
All forms of government are susceptible to political corruption. Forms of corruption vary, but the most common are patronage, bribery, extortion, influence peddling, fraud, embezzlement, and nepotism. While corruption often facilitates criminal enterprise such as drug trafficking, money laundering, and criminal prostitution,<sup>2</sup> it is not restricted to these organized crime activities, and<sup>3</sup> it does not always support or shield other crimes. What constitutes corruption differs depending on the country or jurisdiction. Certain political funding practices that are legal in one place may be illegal in another. In some countries, police and prosecutors have broad discretion over who to arrest and charge, and the line between discretion and corruption can be difficult to draw, as in<sup>1</sup> racial profiling. In countries with strong interest group politics, practices that could easily constitute corruption elsewhere are sometimes sanctified as official group preferences. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political\\_corruption](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_corruption). Bribery: \_Bribe-takers\_and\_bribe-givers Access: Apr. 2006. (Adapted)

(Ufmg 2007) According to the text, the notion of corruption

- a) changes from place to place.
- b) constitutes legal activities.
- c) reflects the official elections.
- d) results in racial profiling.

### Exercício 52

U.S. labor market in all its ugliness



There are many ways to look at the weak June jobs report and this is one of them that captures more broadly the lack of labor market activities. It's the ratio of 16-and-overs that are employed to the population of that group. In June, the employment-to-population ratio returned to 58.2%, matching an eight-month low (To get a number worse than 58.2%, one has to go back to 1983!). Of course, some of the younger group are students, and the older group retirees, but a chart of those between the ages of 25-to-54 looks pretty similar.

(<http://www.marketwatch.com/story>. July, 2011. Adaptado)

(G1 - ifsp 2012) O trecho – *the lack of labor market activities* – indica que

- a) há trabalhadores muito qualificados para o que o mercado exige.
- b) há trabalhadores pouco qualificados no mercado.

<https://www.biologiatotal.com.br/medio/ingles/exercicios/grammar-and-interpretation/ex.-12-science-and-tech>

- c) há falhas na qualificação dos trabalhadores.
- d) sobram atividades no mercado de trabalho.
- e) faltam atividades no mercado de trabalho.

### Exercício 53

The iEconomy

Apple's Retail Army, Long on Loyalty but Short on Pay  
by DAVID SEGAL

June, 2012

Last year, during his best three-month stretch, Jordan Golson sold about \$750,000 worth of computers and gadgets at the Apple Store in Salem, N.H. It was a performance that might have called for a bottle of Champagne — if that were a luxury Mr. Golson could have afforded. "I was earning \$11.25 an hour," he said. "Part of me was thinking, 'This is great. I'm an Apple fan, the store is doing really well.' But when you look at the amount of money the company is making and then you look at your paycheck, it's kind of tough."

America's love affair with the smartphone has helped create tens of thousands of jobs at places like Best Buy and Verizon Wireless and will this year pump billions into the economy. Within this world, the Apple Store is the undisputed king, a retail phenomenon renowned for impeccable design, deft service and spectacular revenues. Last year, the company's 327 global stores took in more money per square foot than any other United States retailer — wireless or otherwise — and almost double that of Tiffany, which was No. 2 on the list.

Worldwide, its stores sold \$16 billion in merchandise.

But most of Apple's employees enjoyed little of that wealth. While consumers tend to think of Apple's headquarters as the company's heart and soul, a majority of its workers in the United States are not engineers or executives with hefty salaries and bonuses but rather hourly wage earners selling iPhones and MacBooks.

About 30,000 of the 43,000 Apple employees in this country work in Apple Stores, as members of the service economy, and many of them earn about \$25,000 a year. They work inside the world's fastest growing industry, for the most valuable company, run by one of the country's most richly compensated chief executives, Tim Cook. Last year, he received stock grants, which vest over a 10-year period, that at today's share price would be worth more than \$570 million.

And though Apple is unparalleled as a retailer, when it comes to its lowliest workers, the company is a reflection of the technology industry as a whole.

The Internet and advances in computing have created untold millionaires, but most of the jobs created by technology giants are service sector representatives, repairmen and delivery drivers — that offer little of Silicon Valley's riches or glamour.

Much of the debate about American unemployment has focused on why companies have moved factories overseas, but only 8 percent of the American work force is in manufacturing, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Job growth has for decades been led by service-related work, and any recovery with real legs, labor experts say, will be powered and sustained by this segment of the economy.

And as the service sector has grown, the definition of a career has been reframed for millions of American workers.

By the standards of retailing, Apple offers above average pay — well above the minimum wage of \$7.25 and better than the Gap, though slightly less than Lululemon, the yoga and athletic apparel chain, where sales staff earn about \$12 an hour. The company also offers very good benefits for a retailer.

But Apple is not selling polo shirts or yoga pants. Divide revenue by total number of employees and you find that last year, each Apple store employee — that includes non-sales staff like technicians and people stocking shelves — brought in \$473,000. Even Apple, it seems, has recently decided it needs to pay its workers more. Last week, four months after The New York Times first began inquiring about the wages of its store employees, the company started to inform some staff members that they would receive substantial raises. An Apple spokesman confirmed the raises but would not discuss their size, timing or impetus, nor who would earn them.

(lbmecrij 2013) Which of the alternatives is implied by the title of the article?

- a) A tone of skepticism
- b) Some sort of optimism
- c) A critical tone
- d) A deep concern
- e) A certain indifference

#### Exercício 54

Tasmania's beautiful quarantine site  
by Dr Tiana Templeman

When World War One broke out in 1914, <sup>1</sup>the German crew of the SS Oberhausen were declared "enemy aliens" and were caught by a band of 11 Australian naval reservists. Captain Johann Meir and his sailors, who were getting timber in Port Huon in Tasmania at the time, could have topped up with fuel and got out of port. Instead, they stayed, as it was safer than returning to Germany to fight. After piercing their ship's liquor casks and sharing the booze with their captors, all of them arrived in the capital, Hobart, rolling drunk. The reservists had some explaining to do, while the Germans were eventually sent to an internment camp at Bruny Island Quarantine Station. <sup>2</sup>Conditions at the camp were reasonably good and Captain Meir was reported as saying, "What better place to spend the war?". He wasn't the first, nor would he be the last, to experience the freedom and isolation of Bruny Island.

The tiny island located off Tasmania's south-east coast has played a significant role in Australia's history as its isolation made it the perfect location for quarantine. From 1884, passengers arriving in Tasmania had to be disease-free before they were allowed into the general community. Instead of being confined to a ship, they served out their isolation period and underwent health checks ashore at Bruny Island Quarantine Station. Prior to this, Europeans passing by as early as 1777, as <sup>3</sup>vessels travelling around the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa often used Adventure Bay on Bruny Island as a safe anchorage for replenishing supplies such as water and wood. However, European occupation of the Quarantine Station site didn't occur until 1856, with the arrival of the Cox family.

Anthony Cox was transported from England to Hobart as a convict in 1833 for housebreaking. He was granted a conditional pardon in May 1849 and married convict Jane Daly soon after. As an ex-convict "of good conduct and disposition to industry", he received a 19-acre parcel of land from the government on the site that would become the Bruny Island Quarantine Station. Cox and his family cut firewood for a living on land that was <sup>4</sup>widely regarded as "very poor", <sup>5</sup>yet their home, Shellwood Cottage, was neatly fenced and surrounded by flowers. Compared to the <sup>6</sup>hardships of convict life, <sup>7</sup>the freedom and serenity of Bruny Island was akin to paradise.

The land was eventually sold, and the Bruny Island Quarantine Station was built in the mid-1800s <sup>8</sup>to avoid the spread of contagious diseases such as typhoid and smallpox that were prevalent at the time. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 saw an increase in international travel, and thousands of immigrants travelling to Australia on passenger ships to start a new life in the colonies were quarantined on Bruny Island.

Three of the original buildings from this time remain and can be seen today. The cleansing room provided pedestrian access to the isolation block and was enclosed by a 3m fence, which also surrounded the Health Officer's quarters and the hospital, observation wards, laundry and mortuary. The mortuary was divided into two sections, with one half used for disinfection and fumigation of passengers; and the other used as a morgue that fortunately saw little use over the years.

When Captain Johann Meir and his sailors arrived at the Quarantine Station in January 1915, it had been set up as a German internment camp. The crew were put to work with other Germans cutting wood and clearing land. There were around 70 internees in total and just 15 guards to patrol almost 2km of shoreline and a long fence. The task of stopping them from escaping would have been impossible – had the prisoners actually wanted to leave.

Perhaps it was because they proved to have such little interest in escaping that the prisoners were given so much freedom. They often worked outside the Quarantine Station boundaries and constructed their own buildings, including several camps well away from the main base. According to Kathy Duncombe, researcher and committee member of the Friends of Bruny Island Quarantine Station, one of their biggest challenges was <sup>9</sup>boredom. "They spent their time chopping down trees, which were sold, but also because it gave them something to do. Some of them made ships in bottles to pass the time."

After the Germans were moved to Holsworthy Internment Camp in Sydney in 1915, things were quiet at the Quarantine Station – but not for long. The end of World War One coincided with the beginning of the Spanish influenza pandemic. <sup>10</sup>Instead of coming home to victory parades and being reunited with their families, Tasmanian soldiers returning from war spent seven days in quarantine at Bruny Island with hundreds of other men. While they were initially disappointed with the delay in their return home, many later realized it was the best thing that could have happened. They could get their land legs after many days at sea and talk to others who had experienced the horrors of war. This was good for the men psychologically as many didn't want <sup>11</sup>to burden their families. There was swimming, fishing, football, a movie tent, and a boxing ring, which helped the soldiers

<sup>12</sup>release anger and frustration. <sup>13</sup>Spirits were lifted by care packages from the Red Cross Society containing luxuries such as cigarettes, books and fruit.

More about the Quarantine Station's history continues to be discovered, like the German internee's diary a 90-year-old man who speaks the same German dialect is translating. There are 578 pages filled with beautiful handwriting and photographs of things we had never seen before. History never stands still, there is always more to be told.

Disponível em: <http://www.bbc.com/travel/story/20200505-tasmanias-ruggedly-beautiful-quarantine-site>. Acesso em: 6 maio 2019.

(Ucs 2021) Com base no texto, assinale a alternativa em que a tradução do(s) termo(s) sublinhado(s) é a mais adequada.

- a) the German crew of the SS Oberhausen were declared "enemy aliens" (ref. 1) – tradução: desertores.
- b) the freedom and serenity of Bruny Island was akin to paradise (ref. 7) – tradução: superior.
- c) to avoid the spread of contagious diseases such as typhoid and smallpox (ref. 8) – tradução: varíola.
- d) Instead of coming home to victory parades and being reunited with their families (ref. 10) – tradução: licenças.
- e) Spirits were lifted by care packages from the Red Cross Society (ref. 13) – tradução: carregados.

**Exercício 55**  
(Ufmg 2007)



**World map of the Corruption Perceptions Index**

From: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

A map was included in the text in order to show that corruption is a

- a) long banned enterprise.
- b) government top secret.
- c) few nations' problem.
- d) worldwide phenomenon.

**Exercício 56**

(Esc. Naval 2016) Which is the correct option to complete the dialogue below?

What did John tell Mary last Saturday?  
John told \_\_\_\_\_ the day before.

- a) Mary that he will buy some flowers
- b) her that he had bought some flowers
- c) him that he did buy some flowers
- d) to Mary that he bought some flowers
- e) that he has to buy some flowers

**Exercício 57**

(Enem 2019) **5 Ways Pets Can Improve Your Health**

A pet is certainly a great friend. After a difficult day, pet owners quite literally feel the love.

In fact, for nearly 25 years, research has shown that living with pets provides certain health benefits. Pets help lower blood pressure and lessen anxiety. They boost our immunity. They can even help you get dates.

**Allergy Fighters:** A growing number of studies have suggested that kids growing up in a home with "furred animals" will have less risk of allergies and asthma.

**Date Magnets:** Dogs are great for making love connections. Forget Internet matchmaking – a dog is a natural conversation starter.

**Dogs for the Aged:** Walking a dog or just caring for a pet – for elderly people who are able – can provide exercise and companionship.

**Good for Mind and Soul:** Like any enjoyable activity, playing with a dog can elevate levels of serotonin and dopamine – nerve transmitters that are known to have pleasurable and calming properties.

**Good for the Heart:** Heart attack patients who have pets survive longer than those without, according to several studies.

DAVIS, J. L. Disponível em: [www.webmd.com](http://www.webmd.com)  
Acesso em: 21 abr. 2013. Adaptado.

Ao discutir sobre a influência de animais de estimação no bem-estar do ser humano, a autora, a fim de fortalecer seus argumentos, utiliza palavras e expressões como *research*, *a growing number of research* e *several studies* com o objetivo de

- a) mostrar que animais de estimação ajudam na cura de doenças como alergias e asma.
- b) convencer sobre os benefícios da adoção de animais de estimação para a saúde
- c) fornecer dados sobre os impactos de animais de estimação nas relações amorosas.
- d) explicar como o contato com animais de estimação pode prevenir ataques cardíacos.
- e) esclarecer sobre o modo como os idosos devem se relacionar com animais de estimação.

**Exercício 58**

## WHY DO SUPERVILLAINS FASCINATE US? A PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Why are we fascinated by supervillains? Posing the question is much like asking <sup>1</sup>why evil itself intrigues us, but <sup>2</sup>there's much more to our continued interest in supervillains than meets the eye.

<sup>3</sup>Not only do Lex Luthor, Dracula and the Red Skull <sup>4</sup>run unconstrained by conventional morality, <sup>5</sup>they exist outside the limits of reality itself. Their evil, even at its most realistic, retains a touch of the unreal.

But <sup>6</sup>is our fascination with fantastic <sup>7</sup>fiends healthy? From a psychological perspective, views vary on <sup>8</sup>what drives our enduring interest in superhuman bad guys.

Shadow confrontation: Psychiatrist Carl Jung believed we need to confront and understand our own hidden nature to grow as human beings. Healthy confrontation with our shadow selves can unearth new strengths (e.g., Bruce Wayne creating his Dark Knight persona to fight crime), whereas unhealthy attempts at confrontation may involve dwelling on or unleashing the worst parts of ourselves.

Wish fulfillment: <sup>9</sup>Sigmund Freud viewed human nature as inherently antisocial, biologically driven by the undisciplined id's pleasure principle to get what we want when we want it – born to be bad but held back by society. Even if the psyche fully develops its ego (source of self-control) and superego (conscience), Freudians say the id still <sup>10</sup>dwells underneath, and it wishes for many selfish things – so it would love to be supervillainous.

Hierarchy of needs: Humanistic psychologist <sup>11</sup>Abraham Maslow held that <sup>12</sup>people who haven't met their most basic needs will have difficulty maturing. If starved for food, you're unlikely to feel secure. If starved for love and companionship, you'll have trouble building self-esteem. People who dwell on their deficits may envy and resent others who have more than they do. Some people who are unable to overcome social shortcomings fantasize about obtaining any means, good or bad, to satisfy every need and greed.

Conditioning: Ivan Pavlov would say we can learn to associate supervillains with other things we value – <sup>13</sup>like entertainment, strength, freedom or the heroes themselves. Behaviorist B.F. Skinner would likely argue that we can find it reinforcing to watch or read about supervillains, but without knowing what's reinforcing about them, that's a bit like saying it's rewarding because it's rewarding.

### Our Motivations for Seeking Out Supervillains

Throughout history, <sup>14</sup>humans have been captivated by stories of heroes facing off against superhuman <sup>15</sup>foes. But what specific rewards, needs, wishes and dark dreams do supervillains satisfy?

<sup>16</sup>Freedom: Superpowered characters enjoy freedoms the rest of us don't. Nobody can arrest Superman unless he lets them (at least not without kryptonite handcuffs). As much time as supervillains spend locked up, they seem to escape as often as they please, to run unconstrained by rules and regulations.

Cosplayers who dress like <sup>17</sup>Wonder Woman and Captain America can't do any crazy thing that crosses their minds without

seeming to mock and insult our heroes, whereas those dressed as villains get to go wild. Supervillainy feels liberating.

Power: Maybe you envy the power these evil characters <sup>18</sup>wield. While that's also a reason to adore superheroes, good guys don't ache to dominate. Stories like Watchmen and Kingdom Come show how heroes become <sup>19</sup>menaces when they try to take over. So when dreaming of superpowers, maybe you relate to characters who dream of power as well, from the Scarecrow (who controls individuals' fears) to Doctor Doom (who's perpetually out to dominate the world).

Better villain than victim: Physiologically, anger activates us and feels better than anxiety or fear. One who feels victimized and cannot figure out constructive ways to stand up, be strong or <sup>20</sup>become heroic might twist the need for self-assertion into destruction. Alternately, a healthy person simply might focus on how <sup>21</sup>all characters assert themselves in any given story.

<sup>22</sup>Better villain equals better hero: A hero only appears as heroic as the challenge he or she must overcome. Great heroes require great villains. Without supercriminals, the world's finest heroes seem like overpowered brutes <sup>23</sup>nabbing thugs unworthy of them. Through myths, legends and lore across time, <sup>24</sup>we have needed heroes who rise to the occasion, overcome great <sup>25</sup>odds and take down giants.

Facing our fears: Instead of dreading the darkness, you might reduce that dread by shining a light and seeing what's out there. Fiction can help us feel empowered and enlightened without literally <sup>26</sup>traipsing into mob hangouts and poorly lit <sup>27</sup>alleyways.

Exploring the unknown: Our need to challenge the unknown has driven the human race to cover the globe. This powerful curiosity makes us wonder about everything that <sup>28</sup>baffles us, including the world's worst fiends. Knowledge is power, or at least feels like it. <sup>29</sup>When gritty details repulse us, exploring evil through the filter of fiction can help us contemplate humanity's worst without turning away or dwelling almost voyeuristically on real human tragedy. Even when the fiction is about improbable people doing impossible things, the story's fantastic nature reassures us that this cannot happen – and therefore we don't have to turn away.

### Supervillains' Ultimate Purpose

In the end, our interest in supervillains can be healthy or unhealthy. Even the more maladaptive reasons for such fascination tend to arise from motivations that were originally healthy and natural – frustrated drives that went the wrong way. Remember, though, that superheroic fiction ultimately begins and ends with the heroes. Comic book writers and artists create supervillains, who move in and out as guest stars and supporting cast, first and foremost to reveal how heroic the comics' stars can be.

(Adapted from <https://www.wired.com/2012/07/why-do-supervillainsfascinate-us/>)

Glossary:

7. fiend – an evil and cruel person

10. to dwell – remain

15. foe – an enemy



- 18. to wield – influence, use power
- 19. menace – threat
- 23. to nab thugs – arrest criminals
- 25. odds – probability
- 26. to traipse into mob hangouts – walk among places where gangs, criminals meet
- 27. poorly lit alleyways – narrow road or path with little light
- 28. to baffle – confuse somebody completely

(Epcar (Afa) 2019) Choose the option in which the sentence is an example of passive voice.

- a) Sigmund Freud viewed human nature as inherently antisocial, biologically driven by the undisciplined id's pleasure principle. (ref. 9)
- b) People who haven't met their most basic needs will have difficulty maturing. (ref. 12)
- c) Humans have been captivated by stories of heroes facing off against superhuman foes. (ref. 14)
- d) We have needed heroes who rise to the occasion, overcome great odds and take down giants. (ref. 24)

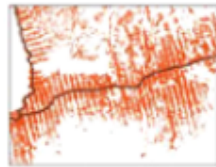
**Exercício 59**

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

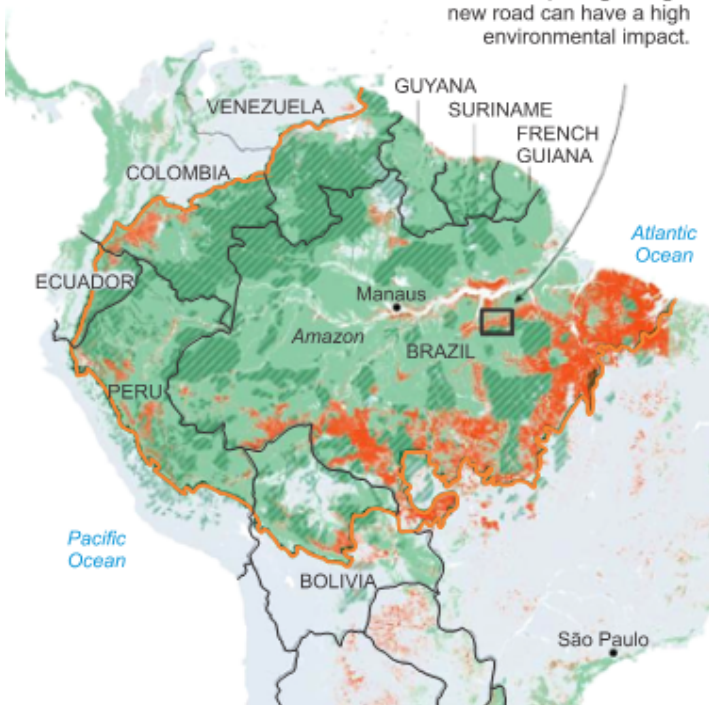
Analisar o mapa.

**Map key**

- Deforestation (since 1988)
- Forest cover
- Amazon rainforest biome
- Indigenous territories



Deforestation often follows a fishbone pattern, as loggers clear trees perpendicular to main roads. Opening a single new road can have a high environmental impact.



(Unesp 2021) The country covered by the Amazon rainforest presented in the map that displays less signs of forest clearing is

- a) Ecuador.
- b) Colombia.

- c) Peru.
- d) French Guiana.
- e) Bolivia.

**Exercício 60**

TEXT

BRASÍLIA — Brazil's highest court has long viewed itself as a bastion of manners and formality. Justices call one another "Your Excellency," dress in billowing robes and wrap each utterance in grandiloquence, as if little had changed from the era when marquises and dukes held sway from their vast plantations. In one televised feud, Mr. Barbosa questioned another justice about whether he would even be on the court had he not been appointed by his cousin, a former president impeached in 1992. With another justice, Mr. Barbosa rebuked him over what the chief justice considered his condescending tone, telling him he was not his "capanga," a term describing a hired thug. In one of his most scathing comments, Mr. Barbosa, the high court's first and only black justice, took on the entire legal system of Brazil — where it is still remarkably rare for politicians to ever spend time in prison, even after being convicted of crimes — contending that the mentality of judges was "conservative, pro-status-quo and pro-impunity."

"I have a temperament that doesn't adapt well to politics," Mr. Barbosa, 58, said in a recent interview in his quarters here in the Supreme Federal Tribunal, a modernist landmark designed by the architect Oscar Niemeyer. "It's because I speak my mind so much." His acknowledged lack of tact notwithstanding, he is the driving force behind a series of socially liberal and establishment-shaking rulings, turning Brazil's highest court — and him in particular — into a newfound political power and the subject of popular fascination.

The court's recent rulings include a unanimous decision upholding the University of Brasília's admissions policies aimed at increasing the number of black and indigenous students, opening the way for one of the Western Hemisphere's most sweeping affirmative action laws for higher education.

In another move, Mr. Barbosa used his sway as chief justice and president of the panel overseeing Brazil's judiciary to effectively legalize same-sex marriage across the country. And in an anticorruption crusade, he is overseeing the precedent-setting trial of senior political figures in the governing Workers Party for their roles in a vast vote-buying scheme.

Ascending to Brazil's high court, much less pushing the institution to assert its independence, long seemed out of reach for Mr. Barbosa, the eldest of eight children raised in Paracatu, an impoverished city in Minas Gerais State, where his father worked as a bricklayer.

But his prominence — not just on the court, but in the streets as well — is so well established that masks with his face were sold for Carnival, amateur musicians have composed songs about his handling of the corruption trial and posted them on YouTube, and demonstrators during the huge street protests that shook the nation this year told pollsters that Mr. Barbosa was one of their top choices for president in next year's elections.

While the protests have subsided since their height in June, the political tumult they set off persists. The race for president, once considered a shoo-in for the incumbent, Dilma Rousseff, is now up in the air, with Mr. Barbosa — who is now so much in the public eye that gossip columnists are following his romance with a woman in her 20s — repeatedly saying he will not run. “I’m not a candidate for anything,” he says.

But the same public glare that has turned him into a celebrity has singled him as well. While he has won widespread admiration for his guidance of the high court, Mr. Barbosa, like almost every other prominent political figure in Brazil, has recently come under scrutiny. And for someone accustomed to criticizing the so-called supersalaries awarded to some members of Brazil’s legal system, the revelations have put Mr. Barbosa on the defensive.

One report in the Brazilian news media described how he received about \$180,000 in payments for untaken leaves of absence during his 19 years as a public prosecutor. (Such payments are common in some areas of Brazil’s large public bureaucracy.) Another noted that he bought an apartment in Miami through a limited liability company, suggesting an effort to pay less taxes on the property. In statements, Mr. Barbosa contends that he has done nothing wrong.

In a country where a majority of people now define themselves as black or of mixed race — but where blacks remain remarkably rare in the highest echelons of political institutions and corporations — Mr. Barbosa’s trajectory and abrupt manner have elicited both widespread admiration and a fair amount of resistance.

As a teenager, Mr. Barbosa moved to the capital, Brasília, finding work as a janitor in a courtroom. Against the odds, he got into the University of Brasília, the only black student in its law program at the time. Wanting to see the world, he later won admission into Brazil’s diplomatic service, which promptly sent him to Helsinki, the Finnish capital on the shore of the Baltic Sea.

Sensing that he would not advance much in the diplomatic service, which he has called “one of the most discriminatory institutions of Brazil,” Mr. Barbosa opted for a career as a prosecutor. He alternated between legal investigations in Brazil and studies abroad, gaining fluency in English, French and German, and earning a doctorate in law at Pantheon-Assas University in Paris.

Fascinated by the legal systems of other countries, Mr. Barbosa wrote a book on affirmative action in the United States. He still voices his admiration for figures like Thurgood Marshall, the first black Supreme Court justice in the United States, and William J. Brennan Jr., who for years embodied the court’s liberal vision, clearly drawing inspiration from them as he pushed Brazil’s high court toward socially liberal rulings.

Still, no decision has thrust Mr. Barbosa into Brazil’s public imagination as much as his handling of the trial of political operatives, legislators and bankers found guilty in a labyrinthine corruption scandal called the mensalão, or big monthly allowance, after the regular payments made to lawmakers in exchange for their votes.

Last November, at Mr. Barbosa’s urging, the high court sentenced some of the most powerful figures in the governing Workers Party to years in prison for their crimes in the scheme, including bribery and unlawful conspiracy, jolting a political system in which impunity for politicians has been the norm.

Now the mensalão trial is entering what could be its final phases, and Mr. Barbosa has at times been visibly exasperated that defendants who have already been found guilty and sentenced have managed to avoid hard jail time. He has clashed with other justices over their consideration of a rare legal procedure in which appeals over close votes at the high court are examined. Losing his patience with one prominent justice, Ricardo Lewandowski, who tried to absolve some defendants of certain crimes, Mr. Barbosa publicly accused him this month of “chicanery” by using legalese to prop up certain positions. An outcry ensued among some who could not stomach Mr. Barbosa’s talking to a fellow justice like that. “Who does Justice Joaquim Barbosa think he is?” asked Ricardo Noblat, a columnist for the newspaper O Globo, questioning whether Mr. Barbosa was qualified to preside over the court. “What powers does he think he has just because he’s sitting in the chair of the chief justice of the Supreme Federal Tribunal?”

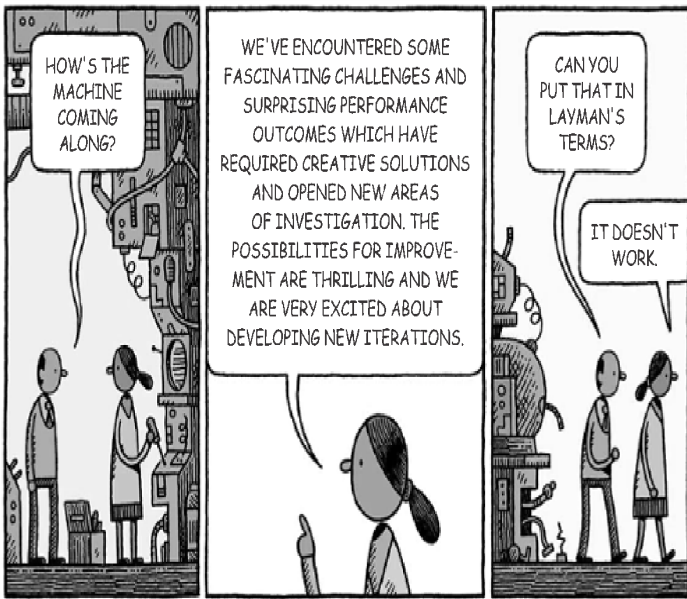
Mr. Barbosa did not apologize. In the interview, he said some tension was necessary for the court to function properly. “It was always like this,” he said, contending that arguments are now just easier to see because the court’s proceedings are televised. Linking the court’s work to the recent wave of protests, he explained that he strongly disagreed with the violence of some demonstrators, but he also said he believed that the street movements were “a sign of democracy’s exuberance.” “People don’t want to passively stand by and observe these arrangements of the elite, which were always the Brazilian tradition,” he said.

(Uece 2014) The Brazilian tradition, according to Mr. Barbosa, refers to a period of time in Brazil when:

- vote-buying schemes did not occur in our political system.
- politicians did spend time in jail.
- admission policies increased the number of black students in colleges.
- people stood by in a passive way and watched the elite’s arrangements.

### Exercício 61

(Acafe 2020) How can the second question in the cartoon “can you put that in layman’s terms?” be synonymously rephrased?



TOM GAULD for NEW SCIENTIST

(Source: <https://twitter.com/newscientist/status/1117796459880095750>, retrieved on September 15, 2019)

- Can you make the machine work?
- Can you answer my question in a simpler way?
- Can you write down the machine manual's terms?
- Can I try to make the machine work?

### Exercício 62

#### Little Red Riding Hood

There once was a young person named Little Red Riding Hood who lived on the edge of a large forest full of endangered fauna and rare plants. One day her mother asked her to take a basket of organically grown fruit and mineral water to her grandmother's house.

– But mother, won't this be stealing work from the people who have struggled for years to earn the right to carry all packages between various people in the woods?

Red Riding Hood's mother assured her that she had called the union secretary and had been given <sup>1</sup>a special compassionate mission exemption form.

<sup>2</sup>– But mother, aren't you oppressing me by ordering me to do this? Red Riding Hood's mother pointed out that it was impossible for women to oppress each other, since all women were equally oppressed until all women were free.

On her way to grandma's house, Red Riding Hood passed a woodchopper and wandered off the path in order to examine some flowers. She was startled to find herself standing before a wolf, who asked her what was in her basket.

– I am taking my grandmother some healthy snacks in a gesture of solidarity. Now, if you'll excuse me, I would prefer to be on my way.

Red Riding Hood returned to the main path and proceeded towards her grandmother's house. But the wolf knew of a quicker route to grandma's house. He burst into the house and ate grandma, a course of action affirmative of his nature as a predator. He put on grandma's nightclothes and awaited.

Red Riding Hood entered the cottage and said:

- Goodness! grandma, what big eyes you have!
- You forget that I am optically challenged.

- And grandma, what an enormous nose you have!
  - Naturally, I could have had it surgically fixed, but I didn't give in to such societal pressures, my child.
  - And grandma, what very big, sharp teeth you have!
- The wolf could not take any more of this, grabbed Little Red Riding Hood and opened his jaws so wide that she could see her poor grandmother in his belly.
- At the same time, the woodchopper burst into the cottage, brandishing an axe.
- Hands off!, cried the woodchopper.
  - And what do you think you're doing?, cried Little Red Riding Hood. If I let you help me now, I would be expressing a lack of confidence in my own abilities.
  - Get your hands off that endangered species! This is a police raid!, screamed the woodchopper.
  - Thank goodness you got here in time, said the Wolf. I thought I was a goner.

(guy-sports.com)

(Uerj 2017) Little Red Riding Hood's mother mentions a special compassionate mission exemption form (ref. 1).

This form includes a permission to perform the following action:

- pick the flowers
- cross the forest
- carry the basket
- prepare the snacks

### Exercício 63

#### Sleeping on stilts in the Amazon



(When the Amazon floods, all of its residents – both animals and people – have to adopt an amphibious lifestyle. Kim Schandorff/Getty)

Texto da legenda: When the Amazon floods, all of its residents — both animals and people — have to adopt an amphibious lifestyle.

As 75-year-old villager Antônio Gomes told us stories of growing up in Boca do Mamirauá, a tiny settlement in the northern Amazon rainforest, I tried to ignore the tiny blue flies biting through my trousers. Despite my interest in hearing how locals survive in this remote part of the Brazilian rainforest, now a part of the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve, I was grateful to escape when he finished, finding refuge in one of the tall wooden houses.

The houses hover some 3m above the ground. They are not unusual: almost everything in the Mamirauá reserve is on stilts, even the chicken coop. It has to be. Although much of Brazil is currently suffering one of the worst droughts in decades, this part of the Amazon is almost completely flooded for the six-month wet season. By April, the end of the rainy season, the river rises up to 10m high and overflows its banks. As a result, all living things in the forest, including locals, must adopt an amphibious lifestyle. Even the jaguars have learned to adapt by living in tree branches when the floods arrive.

Only 1,000 tourists per year are allowed to visit Mamirauá, which, at 57,000sqkm, is the largest wildlife reserve in the country. Created in 1984 to save the once-endangered uakari monkey, the reserve is the most carefully managed and protected part of the Amazon – and is also home to what many consider Brazil's most successful sustainable tourist resort, the Uakari Floating Lodge. "If [the reserve] had not been created," guide Francisco Nogueira said, "the rivers and lakes would be empty of fish, and who knows how many trees would remain today?"

(Disponível em: <http://www.bbc.com/travel/feature/20140626-sleeping-on-stilts-in-the-amazon>)

(Upe 2015) According to the text, the Mamirauá reserve

- I. is in the Amazon rainforest.
- II. has a six-month wet season.
- III. makes all living things have an amphibious lifestyle.
- IV. makes even the jaguars change their lifestyle because of flood.
- V. was created to save the once-endangered uakari monkey.

It is CORRECT

- a) I, II, III, IV, and V.
- b) just I, II, and III.
- c) just III, IV, and V.
- d) just I and II.
- e) just II, III, and IV.

#### Exercício 64

Brazil at a Crossroads for LGBT Rights

<sup>7</sup>On March 19, 2011, President Barack Obama flew to Brazil to kick off a three-country tour of Latin America. His five-day visit to El Salvador, Brazil and Chile – countries in a region often called "America's backyard" – presented an opportunity to redefine America's historically thorny foreign policy towards Latin America.

Obama's trip to South America was widely considered a nod towards Latin America's growing power. <sup>5</sup>Brazil, in particular, now the world's sixth-largest economy, is frequently lauded for its dramatic economic progress. "More than half of this nation is now considered middle class," Obama noted in an address to the Brazilian people at Rio de Janeiro's Teatro Municipal on March 20. <sup>4</sup>"Millions have been lifted from poverty." In a speech delivered in Brasília the day before, <sup>6</sup>Obama extolled Brazil for its remarkable economic growth rate and its transition from dictatorship to open democracy. Thomas Shannon, the US ambassador to Brazil,

echoed this view, stating, "Brazil is no longer an emerging country. It has emerged."

<sup>1</sup>However, as Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff noted while welcoming Obama to Brazil, "We still face enormous challenges." One such challenge is the alarming and infrequently discussed rise in attacks on and murders of LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender) Brazilians. According to the Association for Women's Rights in Development, Brazil suffers from the highest rate of transphobic violence in the world, and is cited as the "world's deadliest place to be transgender." Last year, at least 250 LGBT people were murdered in Brazil.

On March 2, 2011, a surveillance camera in the Brazilian city of Belo Horizonte captured the brutal murder of Priscila Brandão, a 22-year-old transvestite shot while walking down the street. Authorities, citing in the rise in violence against transgender people in Brazil, believed the murder to be a hate crime, as opposed to a random act of violence.

Human rights organizations globally condemned Brandão's murder, but <sup>8</sup>her case is just one of many homophobic and transphobic hate crimes that have been piling up <sup>2</sup>over the years in Brazil. According to the Brazilian gay rights group Grupo Gay da Bahia, between 1980 and 2009 <sup>3</sup>about 3,100 homosexuals were murdered in cold-blooded hate crimes in the country. Brazilian policymakers have not remained entirely silent on gay rights. On June 4, 2010, then-President Inácio Lula da Silva signed a decree that a National Day Against Homophobia be commemorated annually on May 17 in Brazil, paying homage to the date in 1990 when the World Health Organization officially removed homosexuality from the International Classification of Diseases.

Adapted from <http://www.thenation.com/article/159703/brazil-crossroads-lgbt-rights#>.  
Access on August 22nd, 2012.

(Ufsj 2013) The sentence "Millions have been lifted from poverty" (ref. 4) means that millions of people:

- a) will not be poor in the future.
- b) are not poor anymore.
- c) are very rich today.
- d) are getting poorer and poorer.

#### Exercício 65

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:  
A ARTE DE ENVELHECER

<sup>1</sup>O envelhecimento é sombra que nos acompanha desde a concepção: o feto de seis meses é muito mais velho do que o embrião de cinco dias.

Lidar com a inexorabilidade desse processo exige uma habilidade na qual nós somos inigualáveis: a adaptação. Não há animal capaz de criar soluções diante da adversidade como nós, de sobreviver em nichos ecológicos que vão do calor tropical às geleiras do Ártico.

Da mesma forma que ensaiamos os primeiros passos por imitação, temos que aprender a ser adolescentes, adultos e a ficar cada vez mais velhos.



A adolescência é um fenômeno moderno. <sup>2</sup>Nossos ancestrais passavam da infância à vida adulta sem estágios intermediários. Nas comunidades agrárias o menino de sete anos trabalhava na roça e as meninas cuidavam dos afazeres domésticos antes de chegar a essa idade.

A figura do adolescente que mora com os pais até os 30 anos, sem abrir mão do direito de reclamar da comida à mesa e da camisa mal passada, surgiu nas sociedades industrializadas depois da Segunda Guerra Mundial. Bem mais cedo, nossos avós tinham filhos para criar.

A exaltação da juventude como o período áureo da existência humana é um mito das sociedades ocidentais. Confinar aos jovens a publicidade dos bens de consumo, exaltar a estética, os costumes e os padrões de comportamento característicos dessa faixa etária tem o efeito perverso de insinuar que o declínio começa assim que essa fase se aproxima do fim.

A ideia de envelhecer aflige mulheres e homens modernos, muito mais do que afligia nossos antepassados. Sócrates tomou cicuta aos 70 anos, Cícero foi assassinado aos 63, Matusalém sabe-se lá quantos anos teve, mas seus contemporâneos gregos, romanos ou judeus viviam em média 30 anos. No início do século 20, a expectativa de vida ao nascer nos países da Europa mais desenvolvida não passava dos 40 anos.

A mortalidade infantil era altíssima; epidemias de peste negra, varíola, malária, febre amarela, gripe e tuberculose dizimavam populações inteiras. Nossos ancestrais viveram num mundo devastado por guerras, enfermidades infecciosas, escravidão, dores sem analgesia e a onipresença da mais temível das criaturas. Que sentido haveria em pensar na velhice quando a probabilidade de morrer jovem era tão alta? Seria como hoje preocupar-nos com a vida aos cem anos de idade, que pouquíssimos conhecerão.

<sup>3</sup>Os que estão vivos agora têm boa chance de passar dos 80. Se assim for, <sup>4</sup>é preciso sabedoria para aceitar que nossos atributos se modificam com o passar dos anos. Que nenhuma cirurgia devolverá aos 60 o rosto que tínhamos aos 18, mas que envelhecer não é sinônimo de decadência física para aqueles que se movimentam, não fumam, comem com parcimônia, exercitam a cognição e continuam atentos às transformações do mundo.

Considerar a vida um vale de lágrimas no qual submergimos de corpo e alma ao deixar a juventude é torná-la experiência medíocre. Julgar, aos 80 anos, que os melhores foram aqueles dos 15 aos 25 é não levar em conta que a memória é editora autoritária, capaz de suprimir por conta própria as experiências traumáticas e relegar ao esquecimento inseguranças, medos, desilusões afetivas, riscos desnecessários e as burradas que fizemos nessa época.

<sup>5</sup>Nada mais ofensivo para o velho do que dizer que ele tem “cabeça de jovem”. É considerá-lo mais inadequado do que o rapaz de 20 anos que se comporta como criança de dez.

Ainda que maldigamos o envelhecimento, é ele que nos traz a aceitação das ambiguidades, das diferenças, do contraditório e abre espaço para uma diversidade de experiências com as quais nem sonhávamos anteriormente.

DRÁUZIO VARELLA

Folha de São Paulo, 23/01/2016.

## (Uerj simulado 2018) HOW TECHNOLOGY CAN EMPOWER THE ELDERLY

The elderly have often been neglected by technology developers as a focus market. The stereotype is that they are technophobes, or at least slow to pick up new innovations. However, in reality not only are the elderly very capable of using a range of complex modern technologies, they are also very often in need of devices that can ease their lives and empower them in their range of abilities. Let's look over a few of the best examples out there.

*It seems that we are currently obsessed with reducing the size of new devices to make them more and more portable.* However, according to researchers, most elderly people prefer to spend their time without rushing and stressing and going from one place to the other, as many young people do. Many spend a great deal of time in their homes, which is often referred to as “ageing in place”. Therefore, gadgets designed to support home living can be very useful, especially when they are designed appropriately for the elderly. Some simple examples include TV remote controllers, mobile phones and tablets designed as lightweight and featuring large illuminated buttons. TV audio amplifiers can also be very useful, as well as audiobooks downloaded as MP3s or played on tablets and similar devices directly from a browser or a playlist.

*The improvements in home alarms and mobile phone security apps for seniors have been noticeable.* There are sophisticated gadgets now available which can track activity patterns and create alerts for carers and family or friends when there is an unexpected interrupt in an elderly person's routine. There are also a good range of wireless alarm systems which can be placed around the home with ease.

*For those who wander due to conditions such as Alzheimer's or dementia, GPS Shoes and Smart soles are a great facility.* GPS Shoes update information periodically so caregivers can be informed about the location of the user with frequencies ranging up to every 10 minutes. GPS Smart soles allow online tracking of a user's location through any smartphone, tablet or browser with the login details.

A widening range of gadgets are now becoming more user friendly, interesting and empowering for the elderly. Also, a broad range of gadgets are now custom-made for this market group. After all, this is a segment of the population who should be respected and should never be neglected. They brought us into this world, and we will all arrive into this demographic in the end.

psychcentral.com

This text shares its general theme with the one in *A arte de envelhecer*, de Dráuzio Varella.

The theme addressed in both texts concerns the following issue:

- a) ageing
- b) withering
- c) rejuvenating
- d) deteriorating

### Exercício 66

#### The effect of climate change on epidemic risk

<sup>1</sup>The potential impacts of climate change have returned to headlines in recent weeks <sup>2</sup>as scientists, activists and policy makers try to understand the possible implications of a warming planet. <sup>3</sup>While rising temperatures and sea levels are important to be considered, <sup>4</sup>changing climate patterns can have vast implications for epidemic risk as well.

Changes in global climate patterns have been <sup>5</sup>widely discussed; however, rising temperatures also have implications for risk reduction and management, including impacts on infectious disease epidemics. With 2016 the hottest year ever recorded and 2017 following suit, we anticipate a continued growth in the distribution of disease agents, like mosquitoes and ticks. <sup>6</sup>These can spread illnesses such as zika, yellow fever and dengue to areas where they previously could not be <sup>7</sup>effectively transmitted.

As predicted by climate scientists, <sup>8</sup>increases in extreme weather events may also lead to increases in infectious disease outbreaks. <sup>9</sup>Epidemics have previously been seen as a consequence of natural disasters, <sup>10</sup>which can lead to displaced and crowded populations, the ideal situation for infection transmission. Severe rainfall or flooding is <sup>11</sup>particularly effective at creating environments suitable for the transmission and propagation of infectious diseases, such as measles or cholera.

Even without rising to the level of a natural catastrophe, significant variation in weather patterns can result in changes in human and animal interactions, increasing the potential for pathogens to move from animals into human populations. <sup>12</sup>For example, unusually heavy rains may predispose regions to ebola outbreaks by creating more favorable environments for bats hosting the virus. <sup>13</sup>Similarly, food scarcity brought about by drought, political instability or animal disease may lead to more animal hunting, therefore raising the risk for ebola virus epidemic.

It is important to take note of the impact of climate change on epidemic risk, but it is equally important to prepare for its impact on global health. <sup>14</sup>The global health community has largely come to realize that public health preparedness is crucial to responding efficiently to infectious disease outbreaks. For this reason, our work is, then, centered around helping governments manage and quantify infectious disease risk. Besides, regardless of weather patterns, insights into epidemics and into mechanisms for ensuring adequate support are critical for managing this risk.

Since the public health community agrees that <sup>15</sup>the question is not if another outbreak will happen, but when, the steps we take in the coming years to prepare for and reduce the increasing frequency of outbreaks will determine the broader implications these diseases have on our world.

contagionlive.com

(Uerj 2019) One of the marked characteristics of scientific texts is the presence of passive voice.

An example from the text that illustrates this characteristic is indicated in

- a) The potential impacts of climate change have returned to headlines in recent weeks (ref. 1)
- b) increases in extreme weather events may also lead to increases in infectious disease outbreaks. (ref. 8)
- c) Epidemics have previously been seen as a consequence of natural disasters, (ref. 9)
- d) which can lead to displaced and crowded populations, (ref. 10)

### Exercício 67

#### POLITICAL CORRUPTION

In broad terms, POLITICAL CORRUPTION is the misuse of public (governmental) power for illegitimate, usually secret, private advantage.

All forms of government are susceptible to political corruption. Forms of corruption vary, but the most common are patronage, bribery, extortion, influence peddling, fraud, embezzlement, and nepotism. While corruption often facilitates criminal enterprise such as drug trafficking, money laundering, and criminal prostitution, <sup>2</sup>it is not restricted to these organized crime activities, and <sup>3</sup>it does not always support or shield other crimes. What constitutes corruption differs depending on the country or jurisdiction. Certain political funding practices that are legal in one place may be illegal in another. In some countries, police and prosecutors have broad discretion over who to arrest and charge, and the line between discretion and corruption can be difficult to draw, as in <sup>1</sup>racial profiling. In countries with strong interest group politics, practices that could easily constitute corruption elsewhere are sometimes sanctified as official group preferences. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political\\_corruption.Bribery:\\_Bribe-takers\\_and\\_bribe-givers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_corruption.Bribery:_Bribe-takers_and_bribe-givers) Access: Apr. 2006.(Adaptado)

(Ufmg 2007) "RACIAL PROFILING" (ref. 1) is mentioned in the text as a kind of practice

- a) difficult to categorize.
- b) impossible to fight.
- c) resultant from arrest.
- d) seen as corruption.

### Exercício 68

(Unicamp 2018) Coral reefs are colorful underwater forests which teem with life and act as a natural protective barrier for coastal regions. The fishes and plants which call them home belong to some of the most diverse — and fragile — ecosystems

on the planet. Higher sea temperatures from global warming have already caused major coral bleaching events. Bleaching occurs when corals respond to the stress of warmer temperatures by expelling the colorful algae that live within them. Increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide result in higher levels of  $\text{CO}_2$  in the water, leading to ocean acidification, which is also a threat to coral. As the oceans become more acidic, the corals' ability to form skeletons through calcification is inhibited, causing their growth to slow. Increasing sea levels caused by melting sea ice could also cause problems for some reefs by making them too deep to receive adequate sunlight, another factor important for survival.

(Adaptado de Coral Reefs, The National Wildlife Federation. Disponível em <https://www.nwf.org/Wildlife/Threats-to-Wildlife/Global-Warming/Effects-on-Wildlife-and-Habitat/Coral-Reefs.aspx>. Acessado em 26/07/2017.)

Considerando o texto e seus conhecimentos, marque a alternativa correta.

Os recifes de corais estão seriamente ameaçados pela combinação dos seguintes fatores:

- branqueamento das esponjas calcárias pela exalação de suas algas simbiotes; acidificação marinha em virtude da elevação do nível do mar; e menor taxa fotossintética pelo aumento do  $\text{CO}_2$  nos oceanos.
- bloqueio das conchas dos cnidários pela expulsão de suas algas parasíticas; acidificação marinha em virtude dos maiores níveis de  $\text{CO}_2$  no ar; e maior incidência de luz solar por causa do degelo das calotas polares.
- branqueamento dos pólipos de cnidários pela expulsão de suas algas simbiotes; acidificação marinha em virtude dos maiores níveis de  $\text{CO}_2$  no ar; e menor taxa fotossintética em razão dos níveis oceânicos elevados.
- bloqueio das esponjas calcárias pela aquisição de algas comensalistas; acidificação marinha em virtude dos maiores níveis de  $\text{CO}_2$  no ar; e maior incidência de luz solar por causa do degelo das calotas polares.

### Exercício 69

When will the Amazon hit a tipping point?



Deforestation in Altamira, Pará state, Brazil.

Scientists say climate change, deforestation and fires could cause the world's largest rainforest to dry out. The big question is how soon that might happen. Seen from a monitoring tower above the treetops near Manaus, in the Brazilian Amazon, the rainforest canopy stretches to the horizon as an endless sea of green. It looks like a rich and healthy ecosystem, but appearances are deceiving. This rainforest – which holds 16,000 separate tree species – is slowly drying out.

Over the past century, the average temperature in the forest has risen by 1-1.5°C. In some parts, the dry season has expanded during the past 50 years, from four months to almost five. Severe droughts have hit three times since 2005. That's all driving a shift in vegetation. In 2018, a study reported that trees that do best in moist conditions, such as tropical legumes from the genus *Inga*, are dying. Those adapted to drier climates, such as the Brazil nut tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*), are thriving. At the same time, large parts of the Amazon, the world's largest rainforest, are being cut down and burnt. Tree clearing has already shrunk the forest by around 15% from its 1970s extent of more than 6 million square kilometres; in Brazil, which contains more than half the forest, more than 19% has disappeared. Last year, deforestation in Brazil spiked by around 30% to almost 10,000 km<sup>2</sup>, the largest loss in a decade. And in August 2019, videos of wildfires in the Amazon made international headlines. The number of fires that month was the highest for any August since an extreme drought in 2010.

(www.nature.com, 25.02.2020. Adapted.)

(Unesp 2021) De acordo com o terceiro parágrafo, a floresta amazônica

- perdeu mais de 50% da cobertura vegetal na área localizada no Brasil.
- tem apresentado uma desaceleração contínua, porém insuficiente, no ritmo de desmatamento.
- teve uma redução de cerca de 15% da extensão que tinha nos anos 1970.
- perdeu 30% de sua área desde 2019 devido a queimadas e incêndios.
- enfrentou o mais longo período de queimadas e incêndios em 2010.

### Exercício 70

U.S. AFFAIRS

LIGHTING INTO BIG TOBACCO

A jury's staggering \$145 billion damage award may not stand, but it signals what could be a grim new legal era for the once invincible cigarette marketers.

By David Noonam

PENALTY in dollars:

PHILIP MORRIS

\$74 billion - 94% OF 1999 REVENUE

R. J. REYNOLDS  
\$36 billion - 479% OF 1999 REVENUE

BROWN & WILLIAMSON  
\$18 billion - 58% OF 1999 REVENUE

LORILLARD TOBACCO  
\$16 billion - 76% OF 1999 REVENUE

LIGGETT  
\$79 billion - 139% OF 1999 REVENUE

#### TOBACCO ON TRIAL

1 ENGLE V. R. J. REYNOLDS et al. won't go on forever, as defense lawyers promise. It couldn't possibly last more than 75 years. The Engle case is a class-action suit-the first ever tried against the tobacco industry-which means that the plaintiffs (in this instance, three) sue on behalf of themselves and others, united by a common complaint. The case bears the name of physician Howard Engle, who suffers from emphysema and was originally the lead plaintiff. For the case truly to run its course, say some legal experts, Florida would have to try each of the hundreds of thousands of complainants' suits individually-to corroborate the \$145 billion aggregate penalty.

2 And who can bring those suits? Any one of the 500,000 or so Florida smokers who have been harmed by tobacco automatically belongs to the class action. If the case approaches a conclusion favorable to smokers, trial lawyers Stanley and Susan Rosenblatt in Miami, who are class counsel, will organize the plaintiffs.

3 In the meantime, Judge Robert Kaye will issue his final judgment on the jury's verdict. He will probably lower the penalty in order to stay within a Florida law that prevents juries from bankrupting defendant companies. The tobacco companies will ask him to overturn the verdict. Most likely he won't. Off to the appellate court, where the defendants will ask that the class be decertified, as other tobacco class actions have been before it. The case will be heard in Florida's Third District Court of Appeals and, from there, the state supreme court. Both have green-lighted parts of the case challenged by defendants but have yet to review the whole case.

4 If the appeals fail at the state level, the federal appeals system beckons. Optimists see a conclusion in a "few years".

(Uff 2001) In "Optimists see a conclusion in a 'few years'." (par. 4), Eric Roston is being

- a) ironical
- b) arrogant
- c) optimistic
- d) conceited
- e) pessimistic

#### Exercício 71

(Eear 2019) Select the alternative that corresponds to the Active Voice of the following sentence: "Great recipes are made by Carole Walter".

- a) Carole Walter is making great recipes.
- b) Carole Walter has made great recipes.

- c) Carole Walter makes great recipes.
- d) Carole Walter made great recipes.

#### Exercício 72

#### WHY DO SUPERVILLAINS FASCINATE US? A PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Why are we fascinated by supervillains? Posing the question is much like asking <sup>1</sup>why evil itself intrigues us, but <sup>2</sup>there's much more to our continued interest in supervillains than meets the eye.

<sup>3</sup>Not only do Lex Luthor, Dracula and the Red Skull <sup>4</sup>run unconstrained by conventional morality, <sup>5</sup>they exist outside the limits of reality itself. Their evil, even at its most realistic, retains a touch of the unreal.

But <sup>6</sup>is our fascination with fantastic <sup>7</sup>fiends healthy? From a psychological perspective, views vary on <sup>8</sup>what drives our enduring interest in superhuman bad guys.

Shadow confrontation: Psychiatrist Carl Jung believed we need to confront and understand our own hidden nature to grow as human beings. Healthy confrontation with our shadow selves can unearth new strengths (e.g., Bruce Wayne creating his Dark Knight persona to fight crime), whereas unhealthy attempts at confrontation may involve dwelling on or unleashing the worst parts of ourselves.

Wish fulfillment: <sup>9</sup>Sigmund Freud viewed human nature as inherently antisocial, biologically driven by the undisciplined id's pleasure principle to get what we want when we want it – born to be bad but held back by society. Even if the psyche fully develops its ego (source of self-control) and superego (conscience), Freudians say the id still <sup>10</sup>dwells underneath, and it wishes for many selfish things – so it would love to be supervillainous.

Hierarchy of needs: Humanistic psychologist <sup>11</sup>Abraham Maslow held that <sup>12</sup>people who haven't met their most basic needs will have difficulty maturing. If starved for food, you're unlikely to feel secure. If starved for love and companionship, you'll have trouble building self-esteem. People who dwell on their deficits may envy and resent others who have more than they do. Some people who are unable to overcome social shortcomings fantasize about obtaining any means, good or bad, to satisfy every need and greed.

Conditioning: Ivan Pavlov would say we can learn to associate supervillains with other things we value – <sup>13</sup>like entertainment, strength, freedom or the heroes themselves. Behaviorist B.F. Skinner would likely argue that we can find it reinforcing to watch or read about supervillains, but without knowing what's reinforcing about them, that's a bit like saying it's rewarding because it's rewarding.

#### Our Motivations for Seeking Out Supervillains

Throughout history, <sup>14</sup>humans have been captivated by stories of heroes facing off against superhuman <sup>15</sup>foes. But what specific rewards, needs, wishes and dark dreams do supervillains satisfy? <sup>16</sup>Freedom: Superpowered characters enjoy freedoms the rest of us don't. Nobody can arrest Superman unless he lets them (at least not without kryptonite handcuffs). As much time as supervillains spend locked up, they seem to escape as often as



they please, to run unconstrained by rules and regulations. Cosplayers who dress like <sup>17</sup>Wonder Woman and Captain America can't do any crazy thing that crosses their minds without seeming to mock and insult our heroes, whereas those dressed as villains get to go wild. Supervillainy feels liberating. Power: Maybe you envy the power these evil characters <sup>18</sup>wield. While that's also a reason to adore superheroes, good guys don't ache to dominate. Stories like Watchmen and Kingdom Come show how heroes become <sup>19</sup>menaces when they try to take over. So when dreaming of superpowers, maybe you relate to characters who dream of power as well, from the Scarecrow (who controls individuals' fears) to Doctor Doom (who's perpetually out to dominate the world).

Better villain than victim: Physiologically, anger activates us and feels better than anxiety or fear. One who feels victimized and cannot figure out constructive ways to stand up, be strong or <sup>20</sup>become heroic might twist the need for self-assertion into destruction. Alternately, a healthy person simply might focus on how <sup>21</sup>all characters assert themselves in any given story.

<sup>22</sup>Better villain equals better hero: A hero only appears as heroic as the challenge he or she must overcome. Great heroes require great villains. Without supercriminals, the world's finest heroes seem like overpowered brutes <sup>23</sup>nabbing thugs unworthy of them. Through myths, legends and lore across time, <sup>24</sup>we have needed heroes who rise to the occasion, overcome great <sup>25</sup>odds and take down giants.

Facing our fears: Instead of dreading the darkness, you might reduce that dread by shining a light and seeing what's out there. Fiction can help us feel empowered and enlightened without literally <sup>26</sup>traipsing into mob hangouts and poorly lit <sup>27</sup>alleyways. Exploring the unknown: Our need to challenge the unknown has driven the human race to cover the globe. This powerful curiosity makes us wonder about everything that <sup>28</sup>baffles us, including the world's worst fiends. Knowledge is power, or at least feels like it. <sup>29</sup>When gritty details repulse us, exploring evil through the filter of fiction can help us contemplate humanity's worst without turning away or dwelling almost voyeuristically on real human tragedy. Even when the fiction is about improbable people doing impossible things, the story's fantastic nature reassures us that this cannot happen – and therefore we don't have to turn away.

### Supervillains' Ultimate Purpose

In the end, our interest in supervillains can be healthy or unhealthy. Even the more maladaptive reasons for such fascination tend to arise from motivations that were originally healthy and natural – frustrated drives that went the wrong way. Remember, though, that superheroic fiction ultimately begins and ends with the heroes. Comic book writers and artists create supervillains, who move in and out as guest stars and supporting cast, first and foremost to reveal how heroic the comics' stars can be.

(Adapted from <https://www.wired.com/2012/07/why-do-supervillainsfascinate-us/>)

Glossary:

- 7. fiend – an evil and cruel person
- 10. to dwell – remain
- 15. foe – an enemy
- 18. to wield – influence, use power
- 19. menace – threat
- 23. to nab thugs – arrest criminals
- 25. odds – probability
- 26. to traipse into mob hangouts – walk among places where gangs, criminals meet
- 27. poorly lit alleyways – narrow road or path with little light
- 28. to baffle – confuse somebody completely

(Epcar (Afa) 2019) Select the alternative which has the sentence below correctly reported.

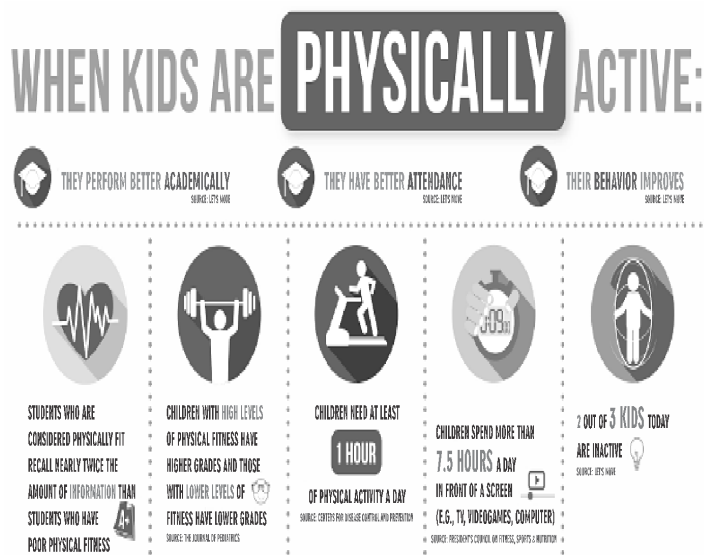
“[...] is our fascination with fantastic fiends healthy?” (ref. 6)

The author

- a) replied: “is our fascination with fantastic fiends healthy?”
- b) said that their fascination with fantastic fiends had been healthy.
- c) told the readers their fascination with fantastic fiends has been healthy.
- d) asked if people's fascination with fantastic fiends was healthy.

### Exercício 73

(Ueg 2019) Observe o infográfico a seguir para responder à questão.



Disponível em: <<https://www.paradigmsports.ca/a-healthy-mind-in-a-healthy-body/>>. Acesso em: 09 out. 2018.

According to the information expressed in the image and data, when kids are physically active, we verify that:

- a) physical activity is very important for children to have better grades at school, that's why they need to practice exercises at least 5 days a week.
- b) nowadays we have parents and teachers who are concerned with children's healthy that's why they are motivating kids to practice physical activities.

- c) students in better physical fitness conditions are going to have successful career and professions and will achieve better job positions and salaries.
- d) physical fitness condition is related to the students' performance at school, which also can be related with them having higher or lower grades.
- e) in recent years students are more physically active then on their parents' school time which nowadays reflects on their better grades at school.

#### Exercício 74

(Unifesp 2019)



(www.pinterest.co.uk)

According to the strip, the woman

- a) regrets that people accept only her internet identity.
- b) presents herself in an unreal way on the internet.
- c) discovered that her date is catfishing on the internet.
- d) wishes to be like someone she met on the internet.
- e) fell in love with a fake internet profile.

#### Exercício 75

(Unesp 2021) Leia a tirinha.



(http://afullclassroom.blogspot.com)

A expressão "laugh your head off" equivale, em português, a

- a) sorrir amarelo.
- b) morrer de rir.
- c) contar uma piada.
- d) perder a cabeça.
- e) ficar feliz da vida.

#### Exercício 76

Science Without Borders Program to be Suspended

09/03/2015 - 09H02

VALDO CRUZ

FLÁVIA FOREQUE

Owing to lack of funds, the Planalto Palace has decided to suspend the offer of new scholarships as part of the program Science Without Borders for next year.

As Folha has learnt, the budget defined by the government's economic team for next year, a total of **R\$ 2.1 billion (USD \$559 million)**, is only enough to cover students who are already living abroad on the program.

The Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Students (CAPES, in its Portuguese acronym) said that the designated resources would be used to "pay for **13.330** scholarships amongst **undergraduates** and postgraduates" in 2016, under its supervision.

The National Council of Scientific and Technological Development (CNPQ), another government agency that encourages research, will be allocated resources for another **22.610** scholarships.

In total, both institutions will send **14.050** undergraduates abroad in the second semester of this year. This group of students enters the program under last year's selection process. Undergraduates account for the majority of those enrolled in the program, with **79.5%** of the scholarships granted.

Advisors to President Rousseff have admitted that the government was considering an even harsher cut to the program, but the idea was rejected owing to the likely negative effects it would produce.

The cut for Science Without Borders next year is **40.3%** from last year's budget of **R\$ 3.5 billion (USD \$931 million)**.

Cutting just one percentage point more would mean disrupting the studies of those who have already been selected and left for university abroad.

Launched in July 2011, the program has become one of President Rousseff's flagship policies. After the creation of **101,000** places by last year, the promise for her second term was to create another **100,000**.

The high value of the dollar, however, has drastically increased the cost of program. The program pays foreign universities for the tuition of Brazilian students, as well as providing maintenance grants to the students themselves.

While in July 2011 the dollar was worth **R\$ 1.55**, now the exchange rate is close to **R\$ 3.70**. There is currently no date defined for the call of new applications to the program. Last year, the selection process began in August.

The current expectation is that if the government allocates more funds for the program next year, the main focus will be postgraduates. Questioned on this, Capes would not comment. The agency said, "All the Ministry of Education programs will be maintained" in 2016. "The Ministry is conducting a detailed analysis of the budget in order to determine the scope of the programs for next year," it said in a statement.

#### PRONATEC

If Science Without Borders is suspended in 2016, another federal education program will be significantly expanded next year, according to the budget provisions.

In 2016, the government is expected to offer five million places on technical courses and on the National Program of Access to

Technical Education and Employment (PRONATEC), both for those enrolling in the program as well as those continuing their training.

This year, thanks to budget cuts, the numbers of offered places on the program fell to nearly a million, **66.6%** less than the three million in 2014. Added to the cost of covering those already enrolled, the total cost of the program in 2015 is **R\$ 4 billion (USD \$1.1 billion)**.

After hitting its target of enrolling eight million students, the government's aim was to enroll 12 million new students in its second term. If 2016's targets are reached, the government will achieve exactly **50%** of the target in the first two years of its second term.

(Mackenzie 2016) The sentence "If Science Without Borders is suspended, another federal education program will be significantly expanded" written in the third conditional form is:

- a) If Science Without Borders were suspended, another federal education program would be significantly expanded.
- b) If Science Without Borders have been suspended, another federal education program will have been significantly expanded.
- c) If Science Without Borders could be suspended, another federal education program could have been significantly expanded.
- d) If Science Without Borders had being suspended, another federal education program will have being significantly expanded.
- e) If Science Without Borders had been suspended, another federal education program would have been significantly expanded

### Exercício 77

Howard Gardner: 'Multiple intelligences' are not 'learning styles'

by Valerie Strauss

The fields of psychology and education were revolutionized **30** years ago when we now world renowned psychologist Howard Gardner published his 1983 book *Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences*, which detailed a new model of human intelligence that went beyond the traditional view that <sup>1</sup>there was a single kind that could be measured by standardized tests. Gardner's theory initially listed seven intelligences which work together: linguistic, logical-mathematical, musical, bodily-kinesthetic, interpersonal and intrapersonal; he later added an eighth, naturalist intelligence and says there may be a few more. The theory became highly popular with <sup>2</sup>K-12 educators around the world seeking ways to reach students who did not respond to traditional approaches, but over time, 'multiple intelligences' somehow became synonymous with the concept of 'learning styles'. In this important post, Gardner explains <sup>3</sup>why the former is not the latter.

<sup>4</sup>It's been **30** years since I developed the notion of 'multiple intelligences'. I have been gratified by the interest shown in this idea and the ways it's been used in schools, museums, and business around the world. But <sup>5</sup>one unanticipated consequence has driven me to distraction and that's the tendency of many people, including persons whom I cherish, to credit me with the notion of 'learning styles' or to collapse 'multiple intelligences' with 'learning styles'. <sup>6</sup>It's high time to relieve my pain and to set the record straight.

First a word about 'MI theory'. On the basis of research in several disciplines, including the study of how <sup>7</sup>human capacities are represented in the brain, I developed the idea that each of us has a number of relatively independent mental faculties, which can be termed our 'multiple intelligences'. The basic idea is simplicity itself. A belief in a single intelligence assumes that we have one central, all-purpose computer, and it determines how well we perform in every sector of life. In contrast, a belief in multiple intelligences assumes that human beings have **7 to 10** distinct intelligences.

Even before I spoke and wrote about 'MI', the term 'learning styles' was being bandied about in educational circles. The idea, reasonable enough on the surface, is that all children (indeed all of us) have distinctive minds and personalities. Accordingly, it makes sense to find out about learners and to teach and nurture them in ways that are appropriate, that they value, and above all, are effective.

Two problems: first, the notion of 'learning styles' is itself not coherent. Those who use this term do not define the criteria for a style, nor where styles come from, how they are recognized/assessed/exploited. Say that Johnny is said to have a learning style that is 'impulsive'. Does that mean that Johnny is 'impulsive' about everything? How do we know this? What does this imply about teaching? Should we teach 'impulsively', or should we compensate by 'teaching reflectively'? What of learning style is 'right-brained' or visual or tactile? Same issues apply.

Problem #2: when <sup>8</sup>researchers have tried to identify learning styles, teach consistently with those styles, and examine outcomes, there is not persuasive evidence that the learning style analysis produces more effective outcomes than a <sup>9</sup>'one size fits all approach'. Of course, the learning style analysis might have been inadequate. Or even if it is on the mark, the fact that one intervention did not work does not mean that the concept of learning styles is fatally imperfect; another intervention might have proved effective. Absence of evidence does not prove non-existence of a <sup>10</sup>phenomenon; it signals to educational researchers: <sup>11</sup>'back to the drawing boards'.

Here's my considered judgment about the best way to analyze this lexical terrain:

Intelligence: We all have the multiple intelligences. But we signed out, as a strong intelligence, an area where the person has considerable computational power.

Style or learning style: A hypothesis of how an individual approaches the range of materials. If an individual has a 'reflective style', he/she is hypothesized to be reflective about the full range of materials. We cannot assume that reflectiveness in writing necessarily signals reflectiveness in one's interaction with the others.

**Senses:** Sometimes people speak about a 'visual' learner or an 'auditory' learner. The implication is that some people learn through their eyes, others through their ears. This notion is incoherent. Both spatial information and reading occur with the eyes, but they make use of entirely different cognitive faculties. What matters is the power of the mental computer, the intelligence that acts upon that sensory information once picked up.

<sup>12</sup>These distinctions are consequential. If people want to talk about 'an impulsive style' or a 'visual learner', that's their prerogative. But they should recognize that these labels may be unhelpful, at best, and ill-conceived at worst. In contrast, there is strong evidence that human beings have a range of intelligences and that strength (or weakness) in one intelligence does not predict strength (or weakness) in any other intelligences. All of us exhibit jagged profiles of intelligences. There are common sense ways of assessing our own intelligences, and even if it seems appropriate, we can take a more formal test battery. And then, as teachers, parents, or self-assessors, we can decide how best to make use of this information.

(Adapted from <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/answer-sheet/>)

**Glossary:**

<sup>2</sup>K-12 educators defend the adoption of an interdisciplinary curriculum and methods for teaching with objects.

(Epcar (Afa) 2017) Select the best option to change the sentence "human capacities are represented in the brain" (reference 7), into the active form.

The brain \_\_\_\_\_ human capacities.

- a) has represented
- b) represents
- c) has been represented
- d) representing

**Exercício 78**

(Ufu 2015) **Feds Settle Over Fake Facebook Profile Used in Drug Case**

By Lauren Walker

A DEA agent created a fake Facebook profile in a woman's name using the contents from her seized cellphone.

The Justice Department reached a \$134,000 settlement with a woman in upstate New York on Tuesday after the Drug Enforcement Administration used information from her cellphone to create a fake Facebook page in her name in an attempt to nab an alleged drug ring.

The settlement comes more than a year after the woman, Sondra Arquiatt, sued the Justice Department saying the DEA had caused "fear and great emotional distress" by creating the fake account. The government initially defended the agency, saying that Arquiatt implicitly consented to the page by "granting access to

the information stored in her cellphone and by consenting to the use of that information to aid in ... ongoing criminal investigations." But as the case attracted widespread media attention over privacy concerns, the Justice Department decided to review the case.

The drama began in 2010 when the authorities arrested Arquiatt and seized her cellphone as part of a drug bust. Arquiatt later pleaded guilty to a conspiracy to distribute cocaine, and a judge eventually sentenced her six weeks of time already served, in addition to a period of home detention and five years probation. But as Arquiatt was awaiting trial, DEA Special Agent Timothy Sinnigen used information taken from her cellphone and created a fake Facebook page. He then used this fake account to gather information about an alleged drug ring.

In 2013 Arquiatt sued the agency, claiming the page endangered her well being as it "initiate[d] contact with dangerous individuals," such as sending a friend request to a fugitive, and made it appear as if she was cooperating with a federal investigation.

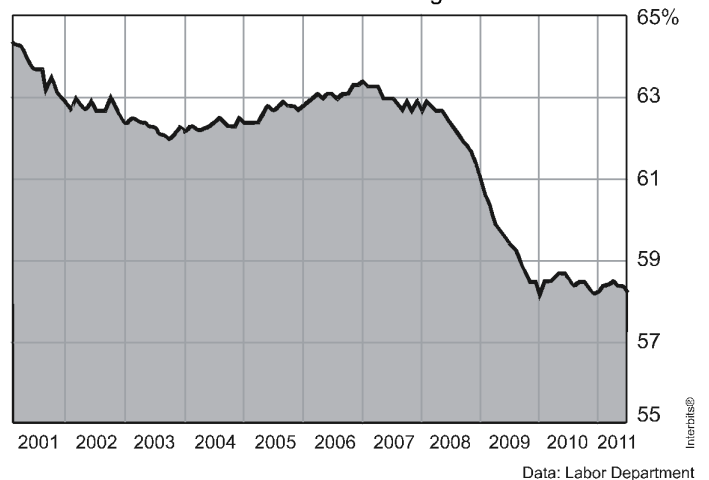
Disponível no site: <<http://www.newsweek.com/feds-settle-over-fake-facebook-profile-used-drug-case-301096>>. Acesso em 25 jan. 2015 (adaptado).

Segundo o texto, Sondra Arquiatt decidiu processar o Departamento de Justiça dos Estados Unidos, porque

- a) discordava da sentença dada pelo juiz, após seu julgamento.
- b) precisava chamar a atenção da mídia, depois da prisão domiciliar.
- c) sentia-se em situação de risco, depois das ações de um agente do DEA.
- d) considerava impróprias as informações usadas pelo DEA, após sua prisão.

**Exercício 79**

**U.S. labor market in all its ugliness**



There are many ways to look at the weak June jobs report and this is one of them that captures more broadly the lack of labor market activities. It's the ratio of 16-and-overs that are employed to the population of that group. In June, the employment-to-population ratio returned to 58.2%, matching an eight-month low (To get a number worse than 58.2%, one has to go back to 1983!). Of course, some of the



younger group are students, and the older group retirees, but a chart of those between the ages of 25-to-54 looks pretty similar.

(<http://www.marketwatch.com/story>. July, 2011. Adaptado)

(G1 - ifsp 2012) De acordo com o texto,

- a) a proporção de desempregados na faixa dos 25 a 54 anos é parecida com a de mais jovens.
- b) a maior parte dos estudantes ainda não encontrou emprego adequado.
- c) em 1983, a maior parte dos aposentados ainda trabalhava.
- d) após os 54 anos, muitos trabalhadores começam a se aposentar.
- e) após oito meses sem emprego, os trabalhadores podem pleitear aposentadoria.

### Exercício 80

#### THE MAN IN THE CONVERTIBLE

One morning, well after I was diagnosed with cancer, I got an email from Robbee Kosak,<sup>7</sup> Carnegie Mellon's vice president for advancement. She told me a story.

<sup>22</sup>She said she had been driving home from work the night before, and <sup>11</sup>she found herself behind a man in a convertible. <sup>1</sup>It was a warm, gorgeous, early-spring evening, and the man had his top down and all his windows lowered. His arm was hanging over <sup>8</sup>the driver's side door, and his fingers were tapping along to the music on his radio. His head was bobbing along, too, <sup>13</sup>as the wind blew through his hair.

Robbee changed lanes and pulled a little closer. From the side, she could see that the man had a slight smile on his face, the kind of <sup>16</sup>absentminded smile a person might have when he's all alone, happy in his own thoughts. <sup>12</sup>Robbee found herself thinking: "Wow, this is the epitome of a person appreciating this day and this moment."

The convertible <sup>18</sup>eventually turned the corner, and that's when Robbee got a look at <sup>9</sup>the man's full face. "Oh my God," she said to herself. "It's Randy Pausch!"

<sup>2</sup>She was so struck by the sight of me. She knew that my cancer diagnosis was grim. And yet, <sup>14</sup>as she wrote in her email, <sup>3</sup>she was moved by how contented I seemed. In this private moment, <sup>4</sup>I was <sup>19</sup>obviously in high spirits. Robbee wrote in her email: "You can never know how much that glimpse of you made my day, reminding me of what life is all about."

I read <sup>10</sup>Robbee's email several times. I came to look at it <sup>15</sup>as a feedback loop of sorts.

It has not always been easy to stay positive through my cancer treatment. When you have a dire medical issue, it's tough to know how you're <sup>20</sup>really faring emotionally. I had wondered whether a part of me was acting when I was with other people. Maybe at times I forced myself to appear strong and upbeat. Many cancer patients feel obliged to put up a brave front. Was I doing that, too?

But Robbee had come upon me in an unguarded moment. I'd like to think she saw me as I am. <sup>5</sup>She <sup>21</sup>certainly saw me as I was that evening.

Her mail was just a paragraph, but it meant a great deal to me.

<sup>6</sup>She had given me a window into myself. I was still fully <sup>17</sup>engaged. I still knew life was good. I was doing OK.

Fonte: PAUSCH, R. The last lecture. New York, Hyperion, 2008. p.64-65.

(Ita 2015) Na sentença "*She said she had been driving home from work the night before, and she found herself behind a man in a convertible*" (ref. 22), a formação correta quanto ao uso do discurso direto é:

- a) She said: "I was driving home from work last night, and I found myself behind a man in a convertible".
- b) She said: "I had been driving home from work last night, and I found me behind a man in a convertible".
- c) She said: "I drove home yesterday night from work, and I had found myself behind a man in a convertible".
- d) She said: "I had driven home the night before, and I found myself behind a man in a convertible".
- e) She said: "I was driving home from work yesterday, and I was finding myself behind a man in a convertible".

### Exercício 81

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

#### The effect of climate change on epidemic risk

<sup>1</sup>The potential impacts of climate change have returned to headlines in recent weeks <sup>2</sup>as scientists, activists and policy makers try to understand the possible implications of a warming planet. <sup>3</sup>While rising temperatures and sea levels are important to be considered, <sup>4</sup>changing climate patterns can have vast implications for epidemic risk as well.

Changes in global climate patterns have been <sup>5</sup>widely discussed; however, rising temperatures also have implications for risk reduction and management, including impacts on infectious disease epidemics. With 2016 the hottest year ever recorded and 2017 following suit, we anticipate a continued growth in the distribution of disease agents, like mosquitoes and ticks. <sup>6</sup>These can spread illnesses such as zika, yellow fever and dengue to areas where they previously could not be <sup>7</sup>effectively transmitted.

As predicted by climate scientists, <sup>8</sup>increases in extreme weather events may also lead to increases in infectious disease outbreaks. <sup>9</sup>Epidemics have previously been seen as a consequence of natural disasters, <sup>10</sup>which can lead to displaced and crowded populations, the ideal situation for infection transmission. Severe rainfall or flooding is <sup>11</sup>particularly effective at creating environments suitable for the transmission and propagation of infectious diseases, such as measles or cholera.

Even without rising to the level of a natural catastrophe, significant variation in weather patterns can result in changes in human and animal interactions, increasing the potential for pathogens to move from animals into human populations. <sup>12</sup>For example, unusually heavy rains may predispose regions to ebola

outbreaks by creating more favorable environments for bats hosting the virus. <sup>13</sup>Similarly, food scarcity brought about by drought, political instability or animal disease may lead to more animal hunting, therefore raising the risk for ebola virus epidemic.

It is important to take note of the impact of climate change on epidemic risk, but it is equally important to prepare for its impact on global health. <sup>14</sup>The global health community has largely come to realize that public health preparedness is crucial to responding efficiently to infectious disease outbreaks. For this reason, our work is, then, centered around helping governments manage and quantify infectious disease risk. Besides, regardless of weather patterns, insights into epidemics and into mechanisms for ensuring adequate support are critical for managing this risk.

Since the public health community agrees that <sup>15</sup>the question is not if another outbreak will happen, but when, the steps we take in the coming years to prepare for and reduce the increasing frequency of outbreaks will determine the broader implications these diseases have on our world.

contagionlive.com

#### 5. (Uerj 2019) Três teses sobre o avanço da febre amarela

Como a febre amarela rompeu os limites da Floresta Amazônica e alcançou o Sudeste, atingindo os grandes centros urbanos? A partir do ano passado, o número de casos da doença alcançou níveis sem precedentes nos últimos cinquenta anos. Desde o início de 2017, foram confirmados 779 casos, 262 deles resultando em mortes. Trata-se do maior surto da forma silvestre da doença já registrado no país. Outros 435 registros ainda estão sob investigação.

Como tudo começou? Os navios portugueses vindos da África nos séculos XVII e XVIII não trouxeram ao Brasil somente escravos e mercadorias. Dois inimigos silenciosos vieram junto: o vírus da febre amarela e o mosquito *Aedes aegypti*. A consequência foi uma série de surtos de febre amarela urbana no Brasil, com milhares de mortos. Por volta de 1940, a febre amarela urbana foi erradicada. Mas o vírus migrou, pelo trânsito de pessoas infectadas, para zonas de floresta na região Amazônica. No início dos anos 2000, a febre amarela ressurgiu em áreas da Mata Atlântica. Três teses tentam explicar o fenômeno.

Segundo o professor Aloísio Falqueto, da Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, “uma pessoa pegou o vírus na Amazônia e entrou na Mata Atlântica depois, possivelmente na altura de Montes Claros, em Minas Gerais, onde surgiram casos de macacos e pessoas infectadas”. O vírus teria se espalhado porque os primatas da mata eram vulneráveis: como o vírus desaparece da região na década de 1940, não desenvolveram anticorpos. Logo os macacos passaram a ser mortos por seres humanos que temem contrair a doença. O massacre desses bichos, porém, é um “tiro no pé”, o que faz crescer a chance de contaminação de pessoas. Sem primatas para picar na copa das árvores, os mosquitos procuram sangue humano.

De acordo com o pesquisador Ricardo Lourenço, do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, os mosquitos transmissores da doença se deslocaram do Norte para o Sudeste, voando ao longo de rios e corredores de mata. Estima-se que um mosquito seja capaz de voar 3 km por dia. Tanto o homem quanto o macaco, quando picados, só carregam o vírus da febre amarela por cerca de três dias. Depois disso, o organismo produz anticorpos. Em cerca de dez dias, primatas e humanos ou morrem ou se curam, tornando-se imunes à doença.

Para o infectologista Eduardo Massad, professor da Universidade de São Paulo, o rompimento da barragem da Samarco, em Mariana (MG), em 2015, teve papel relevante na disseminação acelerada da doença no Sudeste. A destruição do habitat natural de diferentes espécies teria reduzido significativamente os predadores naturais dos mosquitos. A tragédia ambiental ainda teria afetado o sistema imunológico dos macacos, tornando-os mais suscetíveis ao vírus.

Por que é importante determinar a “viagem” do vírus? Basicamente, para orientar as campanhas de vacinação. Em 2014, Eduardo Massad elaborou um plano de imunização depois que 11 pessoas morreram vítimas de febre amarela em Botucatu (SP): “Eu fiz cálculos matemáticos para determinar qual seria a proporção da população nas áreas não vacinadas que deveria ser imunizada, considerando os riscos de efeitos adversos da vacina. Infelizmente, a Secretaria de Saúde não adotou essa estratégia. Os casos acontecem exatamente nas áreas onde eu havia recomendado a vacinação. A Secretaria está correndo atrás do prejuízo”. Desde julho de 2017, mais de 100 pessoas foram contaminadas em São Paulo e mais de 40 morreram.

O Ministério da Saúde afirmou em nota que, desde 2016, os estados e municípios vêm sendo orientados para a necessidade de intensificar as medidas de prevenção. A orientação é que pessoas em áreas de risco se vacinem.

NATHALIA PASSARINHO  
Adaptado de [bbc.com](http://bbc.com), 06/02/2018.

The texts “Três teses sobre o avanço da febre amarela” and “The effect of climate change on epidemic risk” mention possible reasons for disease outbreaks.

The reason which is presented in both texts is:

- a) animal hunting
- b) population growth
- c) governmental neglect
- d) environmental changes

#### Exercício 82

(Fac. Pequeno Príncipe - Medici 2020) Choose the alternative which presents a reasonable conclusion from the news presented below:

The lack of effective tools to control *Aedes aegypti* mosquito populations has resulted in the continued expansion of dengue virus, Zika virus and CHIKV. Some recent attempts at curbing mosquito populations have resulted in reductions in mosquito density but not reductions in human disease. AGO traps consist of a pail with hay and water to attract egg-bearing female mosquitos and a sticky lining to which the insects adhere. Previous studies have shown that placing three AGO traps outside of 85% of homes in a community resulted in an 80% reduction in adult mosquito populations but the studies did not assess rates of mosquito-borne diseases in humans. In the new work, Tyler Sharp, of the CDC, and colleagues randomly selected 290 households in Puerto Rican communities that had AGO trap interventions and 349 households in communities without AGO traps. 175 household members from intervention communities and 152 from non-intervention communities were enrolled in the study. Blood samples were collected from each participant to detect CHIKV infection and surveys recorded demographic information as well as data on mosquito repellent and bed net use and frequency of mosquito bites.

A total of 114 participants (34.9%) were seropositive for CHIKV. Among people who spent most of their daytime hours inside the community they lived in, 10.3% were seropositive for CHIKV in communities with AGO traps whereas 48.7% were positive for CHIKV in communities without traps.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/07/190725150924.htm>

- The best way to fight these diseases is to clean the areas in order to avoid mosquito reproduction.
- The use of repellent is the most recommended.
- Simple solutions such as trapping female mosquitoes can have a big impact on reducing the diseases.
- Bed net use helps more than taking vaccination.
- There is no need of further studies since the number of participants has enough impact.

### Exercício 83

(Esc. Naval 2017) Which is the correct option to complete the sentence below?

Peter: I saw Jane yesterday.  
Peter \_\_\_\_\_.

- said Jane that he saw her yesterday
- told he saw Jane the previous day
- says he had seen Jane the following day
- told Jane that he has seen her the next day
- said that he had seen Jane the day before

### Exercício 84

#### SPAIN'S ECONOMY

In the midst of a currency crisis, steep credit downgrades, and a 100 billion euro bailout of its banking system, it's easy to be pessimistic about Spain. But there are some grounds for optimism.

Start with exports. While Spanish wages rose much faster than the euro zone average during the pre-crisis years, large exporters kept costs under control, allowing them to stay relatively competitive. Meanwhile Spanish employers with more than 250 workers stayed just as productive as their German, Italian, and French counterparts, according to BBVA, Spain's No. 2 bank.

Consequently, despite Asia's rise, Spain has managed to hang on to its global market share of exports. That puts it in a league with Germany and well ahead of most of the euro zone. Inditex, the clothing group best known for its Zara retail chain, is a poster child of Spanish competitiveness. It shrugged off the European financial crisis and even delivered a sharp rise in first-quarter profits.

The catch is that exports, which account for about 30 percent of Spain's GDP, can't compensate for the steep drop in demand at home. Yet some companies are doing well inside Spain. Mercadona, the largest purely domestic grocer, boosted sales by 8 percent last year, to 17.8 billion euros. Its unique business model is studied in the classrooms of top American business schools.

Another bright spot: Spain's current account deficit has fallen sharply from its peak of about 10 percent of GDP in 2007 to about 3 percent in the most recent quarter. The decline has been steeper than in other troubled countries such as Greece or Portugal, but investors would still like to see trade in balance. One way to get there is by cutting spending on imports. A better way, in the words of Mercadona chairman Juan Roig: everyone in Spain "needs to work harder" to boost productivity.

Spain's emblematic companies show that this can be done. But their success has been despite, not because of, the country's politicians and rigid employment laws. Spain has already implemented painful reforms, particularly in the labor market, but they will take time to feed into the economy. The bank bailout may eventually ease the ongoing credit crunch, but in the short term the country's increasing borrowing costs will make it harder for Spanish entrepreneurs to finance their businesses.

(Adapted from Newsweek, June 25, 2012)

(Fgvjrj 2013) In the last paragraph, "they" in the phrase "...but they will take time to feed into the economy" most likely refers to

- recently elected Spanish politicians.
- difficult but necessary changes in Spanish regulations.
- Spain's emblematic companies.
- Spain's traditionally rigid employment laws.
- the investment money now available to Spanish companies.

### Exercício 85

BRASÍLIA — Brazil's highest court has long viewed itself as a bastion of manners and formality. Justices call one another "Your Excellency," dress in billowing robes and wrap each utterance in grandiloquence, as if little had changed from the era when marquises and dukes held sway from their vast plantations. In one televised feud, Mr. Barbosa questioned another justice about whether he would even be on the court had he not been

appointed by his cousin, a former president impeached in 1992. With another justice, Mr. Barbosa rebuked him over what the chief justice considered his **condescending** tone, telling him he was not his “capanga,” a term describing a hired thug. In one of his most scathing comments, Mr. Barbosa, the high court’s first and only black justice, took on the entire legal system of Brazil — where it is still remarkably rare for politicians to ever spend time in prison, even after being convicted of crimes — **contending** that the mentality of judges was “conservative, pro-status-quo and pro-impunity.”

“I have a temperament that doesn’t adapt well to politics,” Mr. Barbosa, 58, said in a recent interview in his quarters here in the Supreme Federal Tribunal, a modernist landmark designed by the architect Oscar Niemeyer. “It’s because I speak my mind so much.” His acknowledged lack of tact notwithstanding, he is the driving force behind a series of socially liberal and establishment-shaking rulings, turning Brazil’s highest court — and him in particular — into a newfound political power and the subject of popular fascination.

The court’s recent rulings include a unanimous decision upholding the University of Brasília’s admissions policies aimed at increasing the number of black and indigenous students, opening the way for one of the Western Hemisphere’s most sweeping affirmative action laws for higher education.

In another move, Mr. Barbosa used his sway as chief justice and president of the panel overseeing Brazil’s judiciary to effectively legalize same-sex marriage across the country. And in an anticorruption crusade, he is overseeing the precedent-setting trial of senior political figures in the governing Workers Party for their roles in a vast vote-buying scheme.

Ascending to Brazil’s high court, much less pushing the institution to assert its independence, long seemed out of reach for Mr. Barbosa, the eldest of eight children raised in Paracatu, an impoverished city in Minas Gerais State, where his father worked as a bricklayer.

But his prominence — not just on the court, but in the streets as well — is so well established that masks with his face were sold for Carnival, amateur musicians have composed songs about his handling of the corruption trial and posted them on YouTube, and demonstrators during the huge street protests that shook the nation this year told pollsters that Mr. Barbosa was one of their top choices for president in next year’s elections.

While the protests have subsided since their height in June, the political tumult they set off persists. The race for president, once considered a shoo-in for the incumbent, Dilma Rousseff, is now up in the air, with Mr. Barbosa — who is now so much in the public eye that gossip columnists are following his romance with a woman in her 20s — repeatedly saying he will not run. “I’m not a candidate for anything,” he says.

But the same public glare that has turned him into a celebrity has singled him as well. While he has won widespread admiration for his guidance of the high court, Mr. Barbosa, like almost every other prominent political figure in Brazil, has recently come under scrutiny. And for someone accustomed to criticizing the so-called supersalaries awarded to some members of Brazil’s legal system, the revelations have put Mr. Barbosa on the defensive.

One report in the Brazilian news media described how he received about \$180,000 in payments for untaken leaves of absence during his 19 years as a public prosecutor. (Such

payments are common in some areas of Brazil’s large public bureaucracy.) Another noted that he bought an apartment in Miami through a limited liability company, suggesting an effort to pay less taxes on the property. In statements, Mr. Barbosa contends that he has done nothing wrong.

In a country where a majority of people now define themselves as black or of mixed race — but where blacks remain remarkably rare in the highest echelons of political institutions and corporations — Mr. Barbosa’s trajectory and abrupt manner have elicited both widespread admiration and a fair amount of resistance.

As a teenager, Mr. Barbosa moved to the capital, Brasília, finding work as a janitor in a courtroom. Against the odds, he got into the University of Brasília, the only black student in its law program at the time. Wanting to see the world, he later won admission into Brazil’s

diplomatic service, which promptly sent him to Helsinki, the Finnish capital on the shore of the Baltic Sea.

Sensing that he would not advance much in the diplomatic service, which he has called “one of the most discriminatory institutions of Brazil,” Mr. Barbosa opted for a career as a prosecutor. He alternated between legal investigations in Brazil and studies abroad, gaining fluency in English, French and German, and earning a doctorate in law at Pantheon-Assas University in Paris.

Fascinated by the legal systems of other countries, Mr. Barbosa wrote a book on affirmative action in the United States. He still voices his admiration for figures like Thurgood Marshall, the first black Supreme Court justice in the United States, and William J. Brennan Jr., who for years embodied the court’s liberal vision, clearly drawing inspiration from them as he pushed Brazil’s high court toward socially liberal rulings.

Still, no decision has thrust Mr. Barbosa into Brazil’s public imagination as much as his handling of the trial of political operatives, legislators and bankers found guilty in a labyrinthine corruption scandal called the *mensalão*, or big monthly allowance, after the regular payments made to lawmakers in exchange for their votes.

Last November, at Mr. Barbosa’s urging, the high court sentenced some of the most powerful figures in the governing Workers Party to years in prison for their crimes in the scheme, including bribery and unlawful conspiracy, jolting a political system in which impunity for politicians has been the norm.

Now the *mensalão* trial is entering what could be its final phases, and Mr. Barbosa has at times been visibly exasperated that defendants who have already been found guilty and sentenced have managed to avoid hard jail time. He has clashed with other justices over their consideration of a rare legal procedure in which appeals over close votes at the high court are examined.

Losing his patience with one prominent justice, Ricardo Lewandowski, who tried to absolve some defendants of certain crimes, Mr. Barbosa publicly accused him this month of “chicanery” by using legalese to prop up certain positions. An outcry ensued among some who could not stomach Mr. Barbosa’s talking to a fellow justice like that. “Who does Justice Joaquim Barbosa think he is?” asked Ricardo Noblat, a columnist for the newspaper *O Globo*, questioning whether Mr. Barbosa was qualified to preside over the court. “What powers does he think



he has just because he's sitting in the chair of the chief justice of the Supreme Federal Tribunal?"

Mr. Barbosa did not apologize. In the interview, he said some tension was necessary for the court to function properly. "It was always like this," he said, contending that arguments are now just easier to see because the court's **proceedings** are televised. Linking the court's work to the recent wave of protests, he explained that he strongly disagreed with the violence of some demonstrators, but he also said he believed that the street movements were "a sign of democracy's exuberance."

"People don't want to passively stand by and observe these arrangements of the elite, which were always the Brazilian tradition," he said.

(Uece 2014) One of the Chief Justice's positive actions that the text mentions was

- a) allowing amateur musicians to join an orchestra in Minas Gerais.
- b) helping to legalize same-sex marriage all over Brazil.
- c) pushing the country's high court to assert its independence.
- d) building a public school in the impoverished city of Paracatu.

### Exercício 86

The photography exercise book by Bert Krages

Training your eye to shoot like a pro

A while ago I was asked if I'd like to have a look at Bert Krages' book. My initial thought was that it would pretty much be a list of 'try this' exercises. Well in a way it is, in that you really need to go out and try the exercises, not just read about them. In much the same way that my piano playing won't improve by just buying more books about playing the piano...

Try the technical exercises – a desk lamp and an egg really can teach you an enormous amount about the realities of lighting, shadows and reflected light. I've been a pro photographer since 2004 and taking the time to do some of the exercises has been of real benefit.

A well-written book that is packed with useful images to illustrate the matters at hand. It's nice to see the author didn't fall into the trap of only including 'perfect' photos – you will look at some and think 'I could do better than that' – good!

It's a book for people who want to take more photos and increase their satisfaction from doing so. Definitely one to try if you feel you're perhaps clinging to some of the technical aspects of photography as a bit of a safety blanket, to avoid the fluffy artsy stuff.

### Book Author Info.

Bert Krages is a photographer and attorney who is the author of two previous photography books, *Legal Handbook for Photographers* and *Heavenly Bodies: The Photographer's Guide to Astrophotography*.

Adapted from <http://www.northlight-images.co.uk/>

(Espcex (Aman) 2019) What is the question the author refers to when he says: "...I was asked if I'd like to have a look at Bert Krages' book."? (paragraph 1).

- a) Did you like to have a look at Bert Krages' book?
- b) Should you like to have a look at Bert Krages' book?
- c) Need you like to have a look at Bert Krages' book?
- d) Would you like to have a look at Bert Krages' book?
- e) Do you like to have a look at Bert Krages' book?

### Exercício 87

Blurring the mandate

Is the Central Bank targeting growth?

Oct 29th 2011, Brasília

For much of the last century inflation was as prominent a feature of Brazilian life as football. It was finally tamed, first by the Real Plan of 1994 involving a new currency and fiscal measures, and then from 1999 by requiring the Central Bank, which was granted operational independence, to set interest rates to meet an inflation target. Since 2005 that target has been 4.5%, plus or minus two percentage points. So the Central Bank surprised everyone in August when it cut its benchmark rate by half a point (to 12%) even though inflation was then at 6.9%. On October 19th, the bank did the same again. So is the government of President Dilma Rousseff, in office since January, giving priority to other goals, such as sustaining growth and preventing the overvaluation of the currency, rather than keeping inflation low? And has the Central Bank lost its independence?

No, say officials, who cite two sets of reasons for the rate cuts. First, having overheated last year, the economy stalled in the third quarter, partly as a result of earlier interest-rate rises and modest fiscal tightening. The consensus forecast is for GDP to expand by only 3.3% this year. Second, the bank argues that inflation was boosted by one-off factors, such as big rises in municipal bus fares and a shortage of ethanol. In the minutes of its August meeting, the bank's monetary-policy committee stated that the deteriorating outlook for the world economy and falling commodity prices would put downward pressure on prices in Brazil, allowing inflation to reach the 4.5% target in the course of next year.

There are indeed signs that inflation is starting to fall. But the government's critics argue that by starting to cut so early and so aggressively, while inflation is still almost three points above the target, the bank has damaged its hard-won credibility. As a result, inflation expectations for the years ahead are rising. The minimum wage is due to rise by 14% or so in January and unemployment remains low. The biggest problem is that some prices and wages are indexed to last year's inflation, a hangover from the past.

The bank may yet be vindicated by outside events and turn out to have provided Brazil with a soft landing. As inflation falls, expectations will quickly follow, says Nelson Barbosa, the deputy finance minister. Certainly lower interest rates would help the country. Among the reasons why they are so high—including government borrowing, taxes on credit, and lack of competition in banking—the most powerful may be sheer inertia.

In a vicious circle, high rates depress investment, add to the government's borrowing costs (which total some 5% of GDP) and thus its fiscal deficit (of over 2% of GDP). They also attract hot money from abroad, which has helped to make the real uncomfortably strong, hurting exporters. "We are in a bad equilibrium," says Mr Barbosa. "We can live with this exchange

rate with a lower interest rate, but not with this interest rate. One of them has to go.”

The government wants the real interest rate to fall to 2%-3%, but Mr Barbosa insists this is not a formal target. If inflation rises, the bank will hike rates again, he says. Some other central banks, including America’s Federal Reserve, have a mandate to pursue both growth and low inflation. But when it comes to inflation, Brazil is a recovering alcoholic. It needs its Central Bank to keep it on the straight and narrow.

[www.economist.com/node/21534796](http://www.economist.com/node/21534796). Adaptado.

(Fgv 2012) The first paragraph of the text

- a) shows that the main goal of the present Brazilian administration is to curb inflation as never really done before 1994.
- b) questions whether the Brazilian Central Bank is being directly controlled by the Rousseff administration.
- c) implies that Brazilian inflation began to be controlled only in the 21st century.
- d) says that the cut of the Central Bank’s benchmark rate in August had been expected since the beginning of the Rousseff administration.
- e) states that the benchmark rate was cut by half a point in order to adjust inflation, which had reached 6.9% in August.

### Exercício 88

#### Music therapy with cancer patients

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States, in Germany and in many other industrialized countries. In 2007, about 12 million people were diagnosed with cancer worldwide with a mortality rate of 7.6 million (American Cancer Society, 2007). In the industrial countries, <sup>1</sup>the most commonly diagnosed cancers in men are prostate cancer, lung cancer and colorectal cancer. Women are most commonly diagnosed with breast cancer, gastric cancer and lung cancer.

The symptoms of cancer depend on the type of the disease, but there are common symptoms caused by cancer and/or by its medical treatment (e.g., chemotherapy and radiation). Common physical symptoms are pain, fatigue, sleep disturbances, loss of appetite, nausea (feeling sick, vomiting), dizziness, limited physical activity, hair loss, a sore mouth/throat and bowel problems. <sup>2</sup>Cancer also often causes psychological problems such as depression, anxiety, mood disturbances, stress, insecurity, grief and decreased self-esteem. This, in turn, can implicate social consequences. Social isolation can occur due to physical or psychological symptoms (for example, feeling too tired to meet friends, cutting oneself off due to depressive complaints). Besides conventional pharmacological treatments of cancer, there are treatments to meet psychological and physical needs of the patient. Psychological consequences of cancer, such as depression, anxiety or loss of control, can be counteracted by psychotherapy. For example, within cognitive therapy cancer patients may develop <sup>3</sup> coping strategies to handle the disease. Research indicates that <sup>4</sup>music therapy, which is a form of psychotherapy, can have positive effects on both physiological

and psychological symptoms of cancer patients as well as in acute or palliative situations.

There are several definitions of music therapy. According to the World Federation of Music Therapy (WFMT, 1996), music therapy is: “the use of music and/or its music elements (sound, rhythm, melody and harmony) by a qualified music therapist, with a client or group, in a process designed to facilitate and promote communication, relationship, learning, mobilization, expression, organization, and other relevant therapeutic objectives, in order to meet physical, emotional, mental, social and cognitive needs”. The Dutch Music Therapy Association (NVCT, 1999) defines music therapy as “<sup>5</sup>a methodological form of assistance in which musical means are used within a therapeutic relation to manage changes, developments, stabilisation or acceptance on the emotional, behavioural, cognitive, social or on the physical field”. The assumption is that the <sup>6</sup>patient’s musical behaviour conforms to their general behaviour. The starting points are the features of the patient’s specific disorder or disease pattern. There is an analogy between psychological problems and musical behaviour, which means that emotions can be expressed musically. <sup>7</sup>For patients who have difficulties in expressing emotions, music therapy can be a useful medium. Music therapy might be a useful intervention for breast cancer patients in order to facilitate and enhance their emotional expressivity. <sup>8</sup>Besides analogy, there are further qualities of music that can be beneficial within therapeutic treatment. One of these qualities is symbolism: music can symbolize persons, objects, incidents, experiences or memories of daily life. <sup>9</sup>Therefore, music is a reality, which represents another reality. The symbolism of the musical reality enables the patient to deal safely with the other reality <sup>10</sup>for it evokes memories about persons, objects or incidents. These associations can be perceived as positive or negative, so they release emotions in the patient.

Music therapy both addresses physical and psychological needs of the patient. Numerous studies indicate that music therapy can be beneficial to both acute cancer patients and palliative cancer patients in the final stage of disease.

Most research with acute cancer patients receiving chemotherapy, surgery or stem cell transplantation examined the effectiveness of receptive music therapy. Listening to music during chemotherapy, either played live by the music therapist or from tape has a positive effect on pain perception, relaxation, anxiety and mood. There was also found a decrease in diastolic blood pressure or heart rate and an improvement in fatigue; insomnia and appetite loss could be significantly decreased in patients older than 45 years. Further improvements by receptive music therapy were found for physical comfort, vitality, dizziness and tolerability of the chemotherapy. A study with patients undergoing surgery found that receptive music therapy led to decreased anxiety, stress and relaxation levels before, during and after surgery. Music therapy can also be applied in palliative situations, for example to patients with terminal cancer who live in <sup>11</sup>hospices.

Studies indicate that music therapy may be beneficial for cancer patients in acute and palliative situations, but the benefits of music therapy for convalescing cancer patients remain unclear. Whereas music therapy interventions for acute and palliative patients often focus on physiological and psychosomatic

symptoms, such as pain perception and reducing medical side-effects,<sup>12</sup> music therapy with posthospital curative treatment could have its main focus on psychological aspects. A cancer patient is not free from cancer until five years after the tumour ablation. The patient fears that the cancer has not been defeated. In this stage of the disease, patients frequently feel insecure, depressive and are emotionally unstable. How to handle irksome and negative emotions is an important issue for many oncology patients. After the difficult period of the medical treatment, which they often have overcome in a prosaic way by masking emotions,<sup>13</sup> patients often express the wish to become aware of themselves again. They may wish to grapple with negative emotions due to their disease. Other patients wish to experience positive feelings, such as enjoyment and vitality. The results indicate that music therapy can also have positive influences on well-being of cancer patients in the post-hospital curative stage as well as they offer valuable information about patients' needs in this state of treatment and how effects can be dealt with properly.

(Adapted from [https://essay.utwente.nl/59115/1/scriptie\\_F\\_Teiwes.pdf](https://essay.utwente.nl/59115/1/scriptie_F_Teiwes.pdf) - Access on 25/02/19)

(Epcar (Afa) 2020) The second paragraph of the text states that

- a) social isolation happens as a result of physical effort and medical treatments.
- b) radiation and chemotherapy prove to be ineffective for cancer treatment.
- c) there may be a relation between kinds of disease as well as their symptoms.
- d) dizziness and bowel disturbances could be caused by different tunes.

### Exercício 89

(Unicamp 2019) Genetic Fortune-Telling



One day, babies will get DNA report cards at birth. These reports will offer predictions about their chances of suffering a heart attack or cancer, of getting hooked on tobacco, and of being smarter than average.

Though the new DNA tests offer probabilities, not diagnoses, they could greatly benefit medicine. For example, if women at high risk for breast cancer got more mammograms and those at low risk got fewer, those exams might catch more real cancers and set off fewer false alarms. The trouble is, the predictions are far from perfect. What if someone with a low risk score for cancer puts off being screened, and then develops cancer anyway? Polygenic scores are also controversial because they can predict any trait, not only diseases. For instance, they can now forecast

about 10 percent of a person's performance on IQ tests. But how will parents and educators use that information?

(Adaptado de Derek Brahney, Genetic Fortune-Telling. MIT Technology Review, Março/Abril 2018)

Segundo o texto, um dos riscos do prognóstico genético dos indivíduos desde o nascimento seria o de

- a) empresas usarem as informações para não contratar pessoas que teriam predisposição a certas doenças ou vícios.
- b) algumas mulheres descuidarem da prevenção de problemas de saúde para os quais pareciam não estar predispostas.
- c) governos usarem as informações genéticas para negar a certos cidadãos o acesso a serviços de saúde pública.
- d) pais e educadores passarem a desconsiderar dados sobre o coeficiente de inteligência de seus filhos ou alunos.

### Exercício 90

(Eear 2016) Mark the alternative that completes the sentence below in the third conditional.

If she hadn't read the news magazine, she \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) hadn't seen the ad
- b) would see the ad
- c) couldn't see the ad
- d) wouldn't have seen the ad

### Exercício 91

Would it be wrong to eradicate mosquitoes?

The mosquito is the most dangerous animal in the world, carrying diseases that kill one million people a year. Now the Zika virus, which is carried by mosquitoes, has been linked with thousands of babies born with brain defects in South America. There are **3,500** known species of mosquitoes, but only the females from just **6%** of species draw blood from humans – to help them develop their eggs. Of these, just half carry parasites that cause human diseases.

More than a million people, mostly from poorer nations, die each year from mosquito-borne diseases, including Malaria, Dengue Fever and Yellow Fever. Some mosquitoes also carry the Zika virus, which was first thought to cause only mild fever and rashes. However, scientists are now worried that it can damage babies in the womb. There's a constant effort to educate people to use nets and other tactics to avoid being bitten. But would it just be simpler to make an entire species of disease-carrying mosquito extinct?

In Britain, scientists at Oxford University and the biotech firm Oxitec have genetically modified (GM) the males of *Aedes aegypti* – a mosquito species that carries both the Zika and Dengue viruses. These GM males carry a gene that stops their offspring from developing properly. This second generation of mosquitoes then die before they can reproduce and become carriers of disease themselves.

So are there any downsides to removing mosquitoes? Mosquitoes, which mostly feed on plant nectar, are important pollinators. They are also a food source for birds and bats while

their young – as larvae – are consumed by fish and frogs. This could have an effect further ahead in the food chain. Mosquitoes also have limited the destructive impact of humanity on nature. Mosquitoes make tropical rainforests, for humans, virtually uninhabitable. Rainforests are home to a large share of our total plant and animal species, and nothing has done more to delay man-made destruction over the past **10,000** years than the mosquito.

Adaptado de <http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-35408835>

(Espcex (Aman) 2017) According to the text, choose the correct statement.

- a) Female mosquitoes from all the species cause the diseases mentioned.
- b) People from wealthy countries are the most bitten by mosquitoes.
- c) Mosquitoes are also important for food chain balance and pollination.
- d) A few species of male mosquitoes were genetically modified.
- e) Mosquitoes carry diseases, infect animals and destroy the rainforests.

### Exercício 92

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

Leia o texto a seguir para responder à(s) questão(ões) a seguir.

#### The true potential of technology to change behavior

Technology could successfully change behaviours where decades of campaigns and legislation have failed. With the quantified self already walking among us and the internet of things within easy reach, digital technology is creating unprecedented opportunities to encourage, enable and empower more sustainable behaviours. If we are to unlock the power of technology we must be more ambitious than simply digitising analogue strategies or creating another communications channel.

The true potential of technology lies in its ability to do things that nothing else can do. In behaviour change terms, the potential to succeed where decades of education programmes, awareness campaigns and product innovation have failed; to make a difference where government policy and legislation has had limited impact.

Using behavioural insights, it is possible to highlight the bottlenecks, drop out points and achilles heels of traditional behaviour change efforts — the reasons why we have failed in the past — and apply the unique possibilities of technology to these specific challenges.

#### Overcoming our limitations

Luckily, the history of the human race is almost defined by its ability to invent stuff that bolsters its feeble capabilities. That stuff is, of course, what we generically refer to as 'technology'. And in the same way that the internal combustion engine and the light bulb allow us to overcome our relatively feeble powers of motion and perception, so digital technology can be directed to

overcoming our relatively feeble powers of reasoning, self-control, motivation, self-awareness and agency—the factors that make behaviour change so difficult.

Herein lies the true potential of technology: not in the laboratory or the workshop, but in an understanding of the behavioural dynamics that define the human condition, both generally and within the context of a specific user-group, market segment or community.

Fonte: JOHNSON, Steven. *Recognising the true potential of technology to change behaviour*. Disponível em:

<<https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/behavioural-insights/true-potential-technology-change-behaviour>>. Acesso em: 23 ago. 2017. (Adaptado).

(Ueg 2018) Considering the ideas expressed in the text, technology

- a) is changing its technological characteristics according human beings have been changing theirs behavioural aspects.
- b) has been a powerful and potential tool to change things which society hasn't been able to overcome along the decades.
- c) is a historic element which has always been directing human beings, in order to help them find ways to make life easier.
- d) advances in every decade as a successfully result of the great amount of the campaigns and legislation dedicated to it.
- e) has a huge power to unlock distinguished communication channels between companies and consumer society.

### Exercício 93

(Enem PPL 2018) **Which skin colour are you? The human swatch chart that confronts racism**

In 1933, in a book called *The Masters and the Slaves*, the Brazilian anthropologist Gilberto Freyre wrote: "Every Brazilian, even the light-skinned, fair-haired one, carries about him on his soul, when not on soul and body alike, the shadow, or at least the birthmark, of the aborigine or the negro." This was forefront in the mind of the French artist Pierre David when he moved to Brazil in 2009. "When I was in the streets, I could see so many skin colours", he says. He decided to make a human colour chart, like one you would find in the paint section of B&Q shop, but showing the gradations and shades of our skin colour. The project, called Nuancier or "swatches", was first shown at the Museu de Arte Moderna in Salvador – Bahia, and is now on show in his native France. "Brazil has a better attitude to skin colour than other developed nations", he says. "There's no doubt, because the concept of skin colour difference was recognised very early in their history. Now, it even appears on identity documents."

Yet Nuancier, David says, is still a critique of racism, in Brazil and around the world. "This work may seem provocative – to classify men by colour, to industrially produce the colour of an individual so it can be store-bought. But this is a demonstration of the



commodification of bodies. It denounces racism anywhere it is found in the world."

SEYMOUR, T. Disponível em: [www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com). Acesso em: 21 out. 2015 (adaptado).

O artista francês Pierre David, ao evidenciar seu encantamento com a diversidade de cores de peles no Brasil, no projeto Nuancier, também

- a) desencadeia um estudo sobre a atitude dos brasileiros com base na análise de características raciais.
- b) denuncia a discriminação social gerada com a distinção de cores na população de Salvador.
- c) destaca a mistura racial como elemento-chave no impedimento para a ascensão social.
- d) provoca uma reflexão crítica em relação à classificação e à mercantilização das raças.
- e) elabora um produto com base na variedade de cores de pele para uso comercial.

#### Exercício 94

##### A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A NUCLEAR MATERIALS ENGINEER

My career \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ a planned one in any way. At school I was athletic; I ran and played badminton to a high standard when I was young and always thought my career would be a sporting one \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_. I suffered an injury during my teens. The rest of my family was academic; my father was an aerodynamic engineer and my mother a mathematician, \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ my sister studied geology.

At the age of 16, I attended a Women in Science and Engineering careers week with school, just to have a look at what was available. This helped me decide that \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ I really wanted to do was an engineering degree, so I chose to do a BEng in materials science and engineering at Liverpool University, and then went on to do a PhD.

My PhD looked at auxetic polymeric materials. No one \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ of them: they get fatter as you stretch them, \_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_ is very novel, and at the time there were only a handful of researchers in the world working on these. The PhD started my interest in polymeric materials. Towards the end of my PhD I \_\_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_\_ two research roles, and ended up taking a job with British Nuclear Fuels Limited at the Company Research Laboratory (CRL).

(...)

During my time at CRL I \_\_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_\_ on secondment to the Sellafield site in Cumbria, which then turned into a permanent position in the research and technology materials and inspection group. During this time I became a chartered engineer and a full professional member of the Institute of Materials Minerals and Mining. I now head up one of Sellafield's Centres of Expertise (CoE): I am the CoE lead and subject matter expert for polymeric materials. Recently I \_\_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_\_ as a fellow of the Institute of Materials.

I definitely don't have a "typical day". I sometimes have a plan, but \_\_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_\_ stick to it as much of my work is responsive to situations which are transient. The range of things I can get involved in is huge and includes specifying materials for use in challenging environments, new plant designs and decommissioning activities.

RATHBONE, Penny. Adapted from: The Guardian. A day in the life of a nuclear materials engineer. Disponível em:

<<https://www.theguardian.com/women-in-leadership/2016/jan/22/a-day-in-the-life-of-a-nuclear-materials-engineer>>. Acesso em: 22/06/2017.

(Ime 2018) Selecione a alternativa que completa corretamente a lacuna 9 do texto.

- a) have recognised
- b) have been recognised
- c) might have recognised
- d) had recognised
- e) was being recognised

#### Exercício 95

##### TRACING THE CIGARETTE'S PATH FROM SEXY TO DEADLY

By Howard Markel, MD

In contrast to the symbol of death and disease it is today, from the early 1900s to the 1960s the cigarette was a cultural icon of sophistication, glamour and sexual allure - a highly prized commodity for one out of two Americans.

Many advertising campaigns from the 1930s through the 1950s extolled the healthy virtues of cigarettes. Full-color magazine ads depicted kindly doctors clad in white coats proudly lighting up or puffing away, with slogans like "More doctors smoke Camels than any other cigarette."

Early in the 20th century, opposition to cigarettes took a moral rather than a health-conscious tone, especially for women who wanted to smoke, although even then many doctors were concerned that smoking was a health risk.

The 1930s were a period when many Americans began smoking and the most significant health effects had not yet developed. As a result, the scientific studies of the era often failed to find clear evidence of serious pathology and had the perverse effect of exonerating the cigarette.

The years after World War II, however, were a time of major breakthroughs in epidemiological thought. In 1947, Richard Doll and A. Bradford Hill of the British Medical Research Council created a sophisticated statistical technique to document the association between rising rates of lung cancer and increasing numbers of smokers. The prominent surgeon Evarts A. Graham and a medical student, Ernst L. Wynder, published a landmark article in 1950 comparing the incidence of lung cancer in their nonsmoking and smoking patients at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis. They concluded that "cigarette smoking, over a long period, is at least one important factor in the striking increase in bronchogenic cancer." Predictably, the tobacco companies derided these and other studies as mere statistical arguments or anecdotes rather than definitions of causality.

In the 1980s, scientists established the revolutionary concept that nicotine is extremely addictive. The tobacco companies publicly rejected such claims, even as they took advantage of

cigarettes' addictive potential by routinely spiking them with extra nicotine to make it harder to quit smoking. And their marketing memorandums document advertising campaigns aimed at youngsters to hook whole new generations of smokers.

[www.nytimes.com/2007/03/20/health](http://www.nytimes.com/2007/03/20/health) (Adaptado)

(Unifesp 2008) No trecho do sexto parágrafo - "*The tobacco companies publicly rejected such claims*"... - a expressão "such claims" refere-se a

- a) nicotine is extremely addictive.
- b) extra nicotine.
- c) tobacco companies.
- d) statistical arguments or anecdotes.
- e) quit smoking.

### Exercício 96

I am happy to join <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation.

In the process <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ gaining our rightful place we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred. We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. <sup>4</sup>The marvelous new militancy which has engulfed the <sup>15</sup>Negro community must not lead us to distrust of <sup>8</sup>all white people, for <sup>13</sup>many of our white brothers, as evidenced by <sup>5</sup>their presence here today, have come to realize that their destiny is tied up with our destiny and their freedom is <sup>17</sup>inextricably bound to our freedom. We cannot walk alone.

I have a <sup>9</sup>dream that one day <sup>11</sup>this nation will rise up and <sup>18</sup>live out the true <sup>16</sup>meaning of <sup>6</sup>its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal." I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

<sup>19</sup>This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the South with. When we allow <sup>10</sup>freedom to <sup>12</sup>ring, when we let <sup>7</sup>it ring from every state and every city, we will speed up that <sup>14</sup>day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will join hands and sing the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! free at last! thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"

Adaptado de: LUTHER KING JR., Martin. I have a dream. Disponível em: <<http://www.archives.gov/press/exhibits/dream-speech.pdf>>. Acesso em: 06 set. 2013.

(Ufrgs 2014) Considere o segmento a seguir:

*This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the South with* (ref. 19).

Marque a alternativa que apresenta a reescrita mais adequada do segmento acima, em discurso indireto.

- a) This was my hope. This was the faith that I would go back to the South with.
- b) That was their hope. That was the faith that he would go back to the South with.
- c) That has been their hope. That has been the faith that they have gone back to the South with.
- d) That was our hope. That was the faith with which we went back to the South.
- e) Those were their hopes. Those were the faiths with which they went back to the South.

### Exercício 97

Brazil at a Crossroads for LGBT Rights

<sup>7</sup>On March 19, 2011, President Barack Obama flew to Brazil to kick off a three-country tour of Latin America. His five-day visit to El Salvador, Brazil and Chile – countries in a region often called "America's backyard" – presented an opportunity to redefine America's historically thorny foreign policy towards Latin America.

Obama's trip to South America was widely considered a nod towards Latin America's growing power. <sup>5</sup>Brazil, in particular, now the world's sixth-largest economy, is frequently lauded for its dramatic economic progress. "More than half of this nation is now considered middle class," Obama noted in an address to the Brazilian people at Rio de Janeiro's Teatro Municipal on March 20. "<sup>4</sup>Millions have been lifted from poverty." In a speech delivered in Brasília the day before, <sup>6</sup>Obama extolled Brazil for its remarkable economic growth rate and its transition from dictatorship to open democracy. Thomas Shannon, the US ambassador to Brazil, echoed this view, stating, "Brazil is no longer an emerging country. It has emerged."

<sup>1</sup>However, as Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff noted while welcoming Obama to Brazil, "We still face enormous challenges." One such challenge is the alarming and infrequently discussed rise in attacks on and murders of LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender) Brazilians. According to the Association for Women's Rights in Development, Brazil suffers from the highest rate of transphobic violence in the world, and is cited as the "world's deadliest place to be transgender." Last year, at least 250 LGBT people were murdered in Brazil.

On March 2, 2011, a surveillance camera in the Brazilian city of Belo Horizonte captured the brutal murder of Priscila Brandão, a 22-year-old transvestite shot while walking down the street. Authorities, citing in the rise in violence against transgender people in Brazil, believed the murder to be a hate crime, as opposed to a random act of violence.

Human rights organizations globally condemned Brandão's murder, but <sup>8</sup>her case is just one of many homophobic and transphobic hate crimes that have been piling up <sup>2</sup>over the years in Brazil. According to the Brazilian gay rights group Grupo Gay da Bahia, between 1980 and 2009 <sup>3</sup>about 3,100 homosexuals were murdered in cold-blooded hate crimes in the country. Brazilian policymakers have not remained entirely silent on gay rights. On June 4, 2010, then-President Inácio Lula da Silva signed a decree that a National Day Against Homophobia be

commemorated annually on May 17 in Brazil, paying homage to the date in 1990 when the World Health Organization officially removed homosexuality from the International Classification of Diseases.

Adapted from <http://www.thenation.com/article/159703/brazil-crossroads-lgbt-rights#>.

Access on August 22nd, 2012.

(Ufsj 2013) About Priscila Brandão's murder, it is CORRECT to say that:

- somebody shot a 22-year-old transvestite in a street in Belo Horizonte, and this was recorded by a surveillance camera.
- human rights organizations around the world condemned Brandão's murder, but they think that nothing can be done about it.
- because the murder is an example of violence against transgender people, authorities opposed to a random act of violence.
- because of a surveillance camera, Brandão's brutal murderer was captured in the Brazilian city of Belo Horizonte.

### Exercício 98

(Unesp 2020) Analyse the following comic:



(<http://iniscommunication.com>)

The objective of the comic is to

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

### Exercício 99

Remember the good old days, when you could have a heated-yet-enjoyable debate with your friends about things that didn't matter that much — times when you could be a true fan of the Manchester United soccer team when you didn't come from the city of Manchester?

How things have changed.

Now disagreements feel deadly serious. Like when your colleague pronounces that wearing a face mask in public is a threat to his liberty. Or when you see that one of your friends has just tweeted that, actually, all lives matter. Before you know it, you're feeling angry and forming harsh new judgments about your colleagues and friends. Let's take a collective pause and breathe: there are some ways we can all try to have more civil disagreements in this febrile age of culture wars.

<https://www.biologiatotal.com.br/medio/ingles/exercicios/grammar-and-interpretation/ex.-12-science-and-tech>

### 1. 'Coupling' and 'decoupling'

The first is to consider how inclined people are to 'couple' or 'decouple' topics involving wider political and social factors. Swedish data analyst John Nerst has used the terms to describe the contrasting ways in which people approach contentious issues. Those of us more inclined to 'couple' see them as inextricably related to a broader matrix of factors, whereas those more predisposed to 'decouple' prefer to consider an issue in isolation. To take a crude example, a decoupler might consider in isolation the question of whether a vaccine provides a degree of immunity to a virus; a coupler, by contrast, would immediately see the issue as inextricably entangled in a mesh of factors, such as pharmaceutical industry power and parental choice.

### 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Most of us are deeply committed to our beliefs, especially concerning moral and social issues, such that when we're presented with facts that contradict our beliefs, we often choose to dismiss those facts, rather than update our beliefs.

A study at Arizona State University, U.S., analysed more than 100,000 comments on a forum where users post their views on an issue and invite others to persuade them to change their mind. The researchers found that regardless of the kind of topic, people were more likely to change their mind when confronted with more evidence-based arguments. "Our work may suggest that while attitude change is hard-won, providing facts, statistics and citations for one's arguments can convince people to change their minds," they concluded.

### 3. Just be nicer?

Finally, it's easier said than done, but let's all try to be more respectful of and attentive to each other's positions. We should do this not just for virtuous reasons, but because the more we create that kind of a climate, the more open-minded and intellectually flexible we will all be inclined to be. And then hopefully, collectively, we can start having more constructive disagreements — even in our present very difficult times.

(Christian Jarrett. [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com), 14.10.2020. Adapted.)

(Unifesp 2021) No trecho do quarto parágrafo "whereas those more predisposed to 'decouple' prefer to consider an issue in isolation", o termo sublinhado introduz

- uma explicação.
- um exemplo.
- um contraste.
- uma condição.
- uma consequência.

### Exercício 100

Triple killing in Coffee Shop Stirs Death Penalty Debate

By JOHN FILES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 - Federal prosecutors are pressing for the death penalty against a man charged with murdering three

employees at a Starbucks coffee shop here in July 1997, clearing the way for the city's first death penalty case in nearly 30 years. In an outline issued this week, the prosecutors said they wanted to press a capital charge because the defendant has a history of violent crime. They said he shows no remorse and poses a continuing threat.

Carl D. Cooper, 30, has been charged with the three killings in the affluent Georgetown section of the city. The bodies of Emory Allen Evans, 25; Mary Caitrin Mahoney, 24; and Aaron David Goodrich, 18, were found by another Starbucks employee.

The case gained national attention because it happened in one of the city's fashionable neighborhoods, a 34-square-block area northwest of downtown Washington known for bars, restaurants, boutiques and narrow residential streets of expensive town houses. Georgetown is home to members of Congress, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright and other major political figures, as well as Georgetown University, but not to a great deal of crime or violence. Attorney General Janet Reno decided to seek the death penalty for Mr. Cooper with advice from Wilma A. Lewis, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia. A death penalty review panel at the Justice Department concurred. Kenneth L. Wainstein, assistant United States attorney, in a 35-page document, cited Mr. Cooper's "continuing pattern of criminal conduct," including armed robberies dating to 1989 and possession of firearms and drugs dating to 1988; laundering of money obtained from robberies; and threats to murder witnesses and law enforcement officers.

The case moved to federal court in August with a 48-count indictment against Mr. Cooper, charging him with crimes from 1993 to 1997. His trial is to start on May 2 in United States District Court in Washington.

The last person executed in the city was Robert E. Carter, 28, an unemployed laborer electrocuted on April 27, 1957, for killing an unarmed, off-duty police officer. The last trial in a capital case was in 1972.

The city repealed the death penalty in 1980. Residents voted overwhelmingly in the 1992 election to reject a provision that would have reinstated the death sentence.

City officials, many of whom are opposed to the decision to make this a capital case, criticized Ms. Reno for ignoring the views of the city's residents and urged that the city be allowed to handle the situation with some autonomy. If Mr. Cooper were prosecuted under local jurisdiction, the maximum sentence he could receive would be life in prison without the possibility of parole.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, the city's delegate to Congress, wrote to Ms. Lewis: "The Cooper case is essentially a local homicide matter with federal charges tacked on. If the District had a local prosecutor, she could not ask for the death penalty. The application of the harshest and most controversial penalty in our law should not depend on whether the U. S. attorney or a locally chosen prosecutor litigates the case. Where the local jurisdiction of taxpaying citizens is deprived of a local prosecutor, the U.S. attorney has a special obligation to respect local law."

Ms. Norton said in an interview that "serious equal protection questions are raised" when a high-profile case is chosen for the death penalty. She said it is disturbing that, with about 300 homicides in the city in a year, most of them in poor neighborhoods, federal officials chose to elevate a case from the "most glamorous part of Washington".

Mayor Anthony A. Williams said he agreed with the attorney general on "the need for harsh penalties, including life in prison without parole." But, he added, "I do not support the death penalty."

Ms. Norton and Amnesty International USA have drawn comparisons to a 1995 triple murder at a McDonald's in Southeast Washington. Kennedy J. Marshall pleaded guilty and received 80 years to life in prison.

The New York Times, Sunday, February 20, 2000

(Fgv 2000) According to the information presented in the article, what is the significance of Robert E. Carter?

- He was executed for murder in 1972 in Washington.
- He electrocuted a Washington police officer in 1957.
- He was the last person tried for murder in Washington.
- He was the last person in Washington to die because of the death penalty.
- He is a symbol of the inability of capital punishment to deter crime.

### Exercício 101

#### SPAIN'S ECONOMY

In the midst of a currency crisis, steep credit downgrades, and a 100 billion euro bailout of its banking system, it's easy to be pessimistic about Spain. But there are some grounds for optimism.

Start with exports. While Spanish wages rose much faster than the euro zone average during the pre-crisis years, large exporters kept costs under control, allowing them to stay relatively competitive. Meanwhile Spanish employers with more than 250 workers stayed just as productive as their German, Italian, and French counterparts, according to BBVA, Spain's No. 2 bank.

Consequently, despite Asia's rise, Spain has managed to hang on to its global market share of exports. That puts it in a league with Germany and well ahead of most of the euro zone. Inditex, the clothing group best known for its Zara retail chain, is a poster child of Spanish competitiveness. It shrugged off the European financial crisis and even delivered a sharp rise in first-quarter profits.

The catch is that exports, which account for about 30 percent of Spain's GDP, can't compensate for the steep drop in demand at home. Yet some companies are doing well inside Spain. Mercadona, the largest purely domestic grocer, boosted sales by 8 percent last year, to 17.8 billion euros. Its unique business model is studied in the classrooms of top American business schools.

Another bright spot: Spain's current account deficit has fallen sharply from its peak of about 10 percent of GDP in 2007 to about 3 percent in the most recent quarter. The decline has been steeper than in other troubled countries such as Greece or Portugal, but investors would still like to see trade in balance. One way to get there is by cutting spending on imports. A better way, in the words of Mercadona chairman Juan Roig: everyone in Spain "needs to work harder" to boost productivity.



Spain's emblematic companies show that this can be done. But their success has been despite, not because of, the country's politicians and rigid employment laws. Spain has already implemented painful reforms, particularly in the labor market, but they will take time to feed into the economy. The bank bailout may eventually ease the ongoing credit crunch, but in the short term the country's increasing borrowing costs will make it harder for Spanish entrepreneurs to finance their businesses.

(Adapted from Newsweek, June 25, 2012)

(Fgvj 2013) Which of the following is most supported by the information in the article?

- It will take decades for Spain to find a way out of its current economic crisis.
- Various poorly planned European efforts to rescue Spain's economy have only made the situation worse.
- Spain's economic problems are in fact much less serious than those in the other European countries.
- Despite the problems that Spain is facing, some factors indicate that there is hope for the country's economic future.
- The pessimism surrounding Spain's economic situation is based on a certain prejudice rather than on a clear understanding of the factors involved.

#### Exercício 102

(Fatec 2019) Analise a charge:



**"I'm not lacking leadership skills.  
Everyone else is lacking followship skills!"**

<<https://tinyurl.com/yd6axzjp>> Acesso em: 15.10.2018.

As expressões "I'm not lacking leadership" e "Everyone else is lacking", para expressar o sarcasmo da charge, demonstram que o profissional em questão

- acredita ser um bom líder.
- sente falta de seus funcionários.
- se importa com seus funcionários.
- tem dificuldade de ser comandado.
- ignora a habilidade de liderança de seus funcionários.

#### Exercício 103

##### POLITICAL CORRUPTION

<https://www.biologiatotal.com.br/medio/ingles/exercicios/grammar-and-interpretation/ex.-12-science-and-tech>

In broad terms, POLITICAL CORRUPTION is the misuse of public (governmental) power for illegitimate, usually secret, private advantage.

All forms of government are susceptible to political corruption. Forms of corruption vary, but the most common are patronage, bribery, extortion, influence peddling, fraud, embezzlement, and nepotism. While corruption often facilitates criminal enterprise such as drug trafficking, money laundering, and criminal prostitution,<sup>2</sup> it is not restricted to these organized crime activities, and<sup>3</sup> it does not always support or shield other crimes. What constitutes corruption differs depending on the country or jurisdiction. Certain political funding practices that are legal in one place may be illegal in another. In some countries, police and prosecutors have broad discretion over who to arrest and charge, and the line between discretion and corruption can be difficult to draw, as in<sup>1</sup> racial profiling. In countries with strong interest group politics, practices that could easily constitute corruption elsewhere are sometimes sanctified as official group preferences. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political\\_corruption.Bribery:\\_Bribe-takers\\_and\\_bribe-givers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_corruption.Bribery:_Bribe-takers_and_bribe-givers) Access: Apr. 2006.(Adaptado)

(Ufmg 2007) According to the text, whenever public power is used for illegal purposes,

- crime activities are restricted.
- personal benefits are reached.
- political corruption is banned.
- public advantage is achieved.

#### Exercício 104

(Esc. Naval 2016) Which of the sentences below is INCORRECT?

- If the Earth dies, you die. If you die, the planet surely survives.
- If you don't want to wait 1,5 seconds, press Control-Power button.
- I will not go away if you promise to change and behave yourself.
- You could see it through my eyes if you would realize how special you are.
- My mother is going to kick me out tomorrow unless I stop all contact with my boyfriend.

#### Exercício 105

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 3 QUESTÕES:



Kirsty O'Connor/PA

Sometimes, it is the very ordinariness of a scene that makes it terrifying. So it was with a clip from a recent BBC documentary on facial recognition technology. A man tries to avoid the cameras, covering his face by pulling up his jacket. He is stopped by the police and forced to have his photo taken. He is then fined £90 for “disorderly behavior”. “What’s your suspicion?” someone asks the police. “The fact that he’s walked past clearly masking his face from recognition,” replies one of the officers. If you want to protect your privacy, it must be because you have something to hide.

There is considerable concern in the west about Chinese tech firms acting as Trojan horses for Beijing. But perhaps we should worry less about the tech companies than about the social use of technology. Because it’s not just in China that “algorithmic governance” is beginning to take hold. As the tech entrepreneur Maciej Ceglowski pointed out before the US Senate, “Until recently, even people living in a police state could count on the fact that the authorities didn’t have enough equipment or manpower to observe everyone, everywhere, and so enjoyed more freedom from monitoring than we do living in a free society today.”

Surveillance is at the heart, too, of “smart cities”. From Amsterdam to Dubai to Toronto, cities are embracing technology to collect data on citizens, ostensibly to make public services and urban spaces function better. But what smart cities also enable is a new form of policing. As the mayor of Rio de Janeiro said of the “integrated urban command centre” built for the 2016 Olympics, the system “allows us to have people looking into every corner of the city, 24 hours a day, seven days a week”.

Buses that run on time and rubbish that is efficiently cleared are good things (in most smart cities, and in Rio as well, neither actually happens). There is, however, more to the good life than an ordered city. Human flourishing requires the existence of a sphere of life outside public scrutiny; not only within the intimacy of the home but also in semi-private spaces such as the workplace or the church or the pub. It’s that kind of space shielded from scrutiny that increasingly is vanishing. As Ceglowski observed, one of the features of the “new world of ambient surveillance” is that “we cannot opt out of it, any more than we might opt out of automobile culture by refusing to drive”. And that is possibly the most disturbing thought of all.

(Kenan Malik. [www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com), 19.05.2019. Adaptado.)

(Fac. Albert Einstein - Medicin 2020) Rio de Janeiro is mentioned in the third and fourth paragraphs because it

a) was the first Olympic Games host city to have an integrated urban surveillance center.

b) is a smart city from South America placed side by side with smart cities from highly developed northern countries.

c) illustrates the argument that certain uses of technology to collect data about citizens are also a kind of policing.

d) has been seen as the perfect example of a smart city with very low efficiency levels.

e) contradicts the illusion that smart cities necessarily offer their population a safer life.

### Exercício 106

#### SPAIN'S ECONOMY

In the midst of a currency crisis, steep credit downgrades, and a 100 billion euro bailout of its banking system, it's easy to be pessimistic about Spain. But there are some grounds for optimism.

Start with exports. While Spanish wages rose much faster than the euro zone average during the pre-crisis years, large exporters kept costs under control, allowing them to stay relatively competitive. Meanwhile Spanish employers with more than 250 workers stayed just as productive as their German, Italian, and French counterparts, according to BBVA, Spain's No. 2 bank.

Consequently, despite Asia's rise, Spain has managed to hang on to its global market share of exports. That puts it in a league with Germany and well ahead of most of the euro zone. Inditex, the clothing group best known for its Zara retail chain, is a poster child of Spanish competitiveness. It shrugged off the European financial crisis and even delivered a sharp rise in first-quarter profits.

The catch is that exports, which account for about 30 percent of Spain's GDP, can't compensate for the steep drop in demand at home. Yet some companies are doing well inside Spain. Mercadona, the largest purely domestic grocer, boosted sales by 8 percent last year, to 17.8 billion euros. Its unique business model is studied in the classrooms of top American business schools.

Another bright spot: Spain's current account deficit has fallen sharply from its peak of about 10 percent of GDP in 2007 to about 3 percent in the most recent quarter. The decline has been steeper than in other troubled countries such as Greece or Portugal, but investors would still like to see trade in balance. One way to get there is by cutting spending on imports. A better way, in the words of Mercadona chairman Juan Roig: everyone in Spain “needs to work harder” to boost productivity.

Spain's emblematic companies show that this can be done. But their success has been despite, not because of, the country's politicians and rigid employment laws. Spain has already implemented painful reforms, particularly in the labor market, but

they will take time to feed into the economy. The bank bailout may eventually ease the ongoing credit crunch, but in the short term the country's increasing borrowing costs will make it harder for Spanish entrepreneurs to finance their businesses.

(Adapted from Newsweek, June 25, 2012)

(Fgvjr 2013) In paragraph 3, the phrase "That puts it in a league with Germany..." most likely refers to which of the following?

- a) Spain and Germany both export products to Asia.
- b) The economies of Asia, Spain, and Germany are all based strongly on exports.
- c) Spain's performance in the area of exports is similar to Germany's performance.
- d) Spain's economy is now more dependent on exports than is Germany's economy.
- e) By providing an ample market for Spanish products, Germany is helping to keep Spain's export industry robust.

### Exercício 107

Read the text below and answer the question(s).

A Region's Soccer Strongmen are facing a hard fall

After rising as a governor under Brazil's military dictatorship, José Maria Marin became such a towering figure in the world of Brazilian sports that the headquarters of the nation's soccer federation was recently named in his honor.

Now, the United States Justice Department's charging Mr. Marin, and other senior sports officials and executives across the Americas with taking part in a sweeping bribery and kickback scheme within FIFA, the governing body of global soccer.

Of the men named as defendants in the indictment, all but two of them are citizens of Latin American and Caribbean nations, a reflection of the investigation's focus on corruption in the hemisphere.

(Fonte: www.nytimes.com)

### GLOSSARY

but: exceto

bribery: suborno

headquarters: sede

(Eear 2016) According to the text, all the sentences bellow are correct, except

- a) José Maria Marin used to be a governor during military dictatorship.
- b) Mr. Marin was accused of participating in a corruption scheme within FIFA.
- c) of the men named as defendants in the accusation, only two are Latin American and Caribbean citizens.
- d) the United States Justice Department is accusing Mr. Marin, among other senior sports officials and executives of bribery.

### Exercício 108

BRASÍLIA — Brazil's highest court has long viewed itself as a bastion of manners and formality. Justices call one another "Your Excellency," dress in billowing robes and wrap each utterance in grandiloquence, as if little had changed from the era when marquises and dukes held sway from their vast plantations.

In one televised feud, Mr. Barbosa questioned another justice about whether he would even be on the court had he not been appointed by his cousin, a former president impeached in 1992.

With another justice, Mr. Barbosa rebuked him over what the chief justice considered his **condescending** tone, telling him he was not his "capanga," a term describing a hired thug.

In one of his most scathing comments, Mr. Barbosa, the high court's first and only black justice, took on the entire legal system of Brazil — where it is still remarkably rare for politicians to ever spend time in prison, even after being convicted of crimes — **contending** that the mentality of judges was "conservative, pro-status-quo and pro-impunity."

"I have a temperament that doesn't adapt well to politics," Mr. Barbosa, 58, said in a recent interview in his quarters here in the Supreme Federal Tribunal, a modernist landmark designed by the architect Oscar Niemeyer. "It's because I speak my mind so much." His acknowledged lack of tact notwithstanding, he is the driving force behind a series of socially liberal and establishment-shaking rulings, turning Brazil's highest court — and him in particular — into a newfound political power and the subject of popular fascination.

The court's recent rulings include a unanimous decision upholding the University of Brasília's admissions policies aimed at increasing the number of black and indigenous students, opening the way for one of the Western Hemisphere's most sweeping affirmative action laws for higher education.

In another move, Mr. Barbosa used his sway as chief justice and president of the panel overseeing Brazil's judiciary to effectively legalize same-sex marriage across the country. And in an anticorruption crusade, he is overseeing the precedent-setting trial of senior political figures in the governing Workers Party for their roles in a vast vote-buying scheme.

Ascending to Brazil's high court, much less pushing the institution to assert its independence, long seemed out of reach for Mr. Barbosa, the eldest of eight children raised in Paracatu, an impoverished city in Minas Gerais State, where his father worked as a bricklayer.

But his prominence — not just on the court, but in the streets as well — is so well established that masks with his face were sold for Carnival, amateur musicians have composed songs about his handling of the corruption trial and posted them on YouTube, and demonstrators during the huge street protests that shook the nation this year told pollsters that Mr. Barbosa was one of their top choices for president in next year's elections.

While the protests have subsided since their height in June, the political tumult they set off persists. The race for president, once considered a shoo-in for the incumbent, Dilma Rousseff, is now up in the air, with Mr. Barbosa — who is now so much in the public eye that gossip columnists are following his romance with a woman in her 20s — repeatedly saying he will not run. "I'm not a candidate for anything," he says.

But the same public glare that has turned him into a celebrity has singled him as well. While he has won widespread admiration for his guidance of the high court, Mr. Barbosa, like almost every

other prominent political figure in Brazil, has recently come under scrutiny. And for someone accustomed to criticizing the so-called supersalaries awarded to some members of Brazil's legal system, the revelations have put Mr. Barbosa on the defensive.

One report in the Brazilian news media described how he received about \$180,000 in payments for untaken leaves of absence during his 19 years as a public prosecutor. (Such payments are common in some areas of Brazil's large public bureaucracy.) Another noted that he bought an apartment in Miami through a limited liability company, suggesting an effort to pay less taxes on the property. In statements, Mr. Barbosa contends that he has done nothing wrong.

In a country where a majority of people now define themselves as black or of mixed race — but where blacks remain remarkably rare in the highest echelons of political institutions and corporations — Mr. Barbosa's trajectory and abrupt manner have elicited both widespread admiration and a fair amount of resistance.

As a teenager, Mr. Barbosa moved to the capital, Brasília, finding work as a janitor in a courtroom. Against the odds, he got into the University of Brasília, the only black student in its law program at the time. Wanting to see the world, he later won admission into Brazil's diplomatic service, which promptly sent him to Helsinki, the Finnish capital on the shore of the Baltic Sea.

Sensing that he would not advance much in the diplomatic service, which he has called "one of the most discriminatory institutions of Brazil," Mr. Barbosa opted for a career as a prosecutor. He alternated between legal investigations in Brazil and studies abroad, gaining fluency in English, French and German, and earning a doctorate in law at Pantheon-Assas University in Paris.

Fascinated by the legal systems of other countries, Mr. Barbosa wrote a book on affirmative action in the United States. He still voices his admiration for figures like Thurgood Marshall, the first black Supreme Court justice in the United States, and William J. Brennan Jr., who for years embodied the court's liberal vision, clearly drawing inspiration from them as he pushed Brazil's high court toward socially liberal rulings.

Still, no decision has thrust Mr. Barbosa into Brazil's public imagination as much as his handling of the trial of political operatives, legislators and bankers found guilty in a labyrinthine corruption scandal called the mensalão, or big monthly allowance, after the regular payments made to lawmakers in exchange for their votes.

Last November, at Mr. Barbosa's urging, the high court sentenced some of the most powerful figures in the governing Workers Party to years in prison for their crimes in the scheme, including bribery and unlawful conspiracy, jolting a political system in which impunity for politicians has been the norm.

Now the mensalão trial is entering what could be its final phases, and Mr. Barbosa has at times been visibly exasperated that defendants who have already been found guilty and sentenced have managed to avoid hard jail time. He has clashed with other justices over their consideration of a rare legal procedure in which appeals over close votes at the high court are examined.

Losing his patience with one prominent justice, Ricardo Lewandowski, who tried to absolve some defendants of certain crimes, Mr. Barbosa publicly accused him this month of "chicanery" by using legalese to prop up certain positions. An

outcry ensued among some who could not stomach Mr. Barbosa's talking to a fellow justice like that. "Who does Justice Joaquim Barbosa think he is?" asked Ricardo Noblat, a columnist for the newspaper O Globo, questioning whether Mr. Barbosa was qualified to preside over the court. "What powers does he think he has just because he's sitting in the chair of the chief justice of the Supreme Federal Tribunal?"

Mr. Barbosa did not apologize. In the interview, he said some tension was necessary for the court to function properly. "It was always like this," he said, contending that arguments are now just easier to see because the court's **proceedings** are televised. Linking the court's work to the recent wave of protests, he explained that he strongly disagreed with the violence of some demonstrators, but he also said he believed that the street movements were "a sign of democracy's exuberance."

"People don't want to passively stand by and observe these arrangements of the elite, which were always the Brazilian tradition," he said.

(Uece 2014) Talking with journalists recently, the Chief Justice explained the reason why

- justices must dress in billowing robes
- he is uncomfortable with the media attention.
- he couldn't fit into politics.
- impunity should no longer exist in the country.

### Exercício 109

#### Blurring the mandate

Is the Central Bank targeting growth?

Oct 29th 2011, Brasília

For much of the last century inflation was as prominent a feature of Brazilian life as football. It was finally tamed, first by the Real Plan of 1994 involving a new currency and fiscal measures, and then from 1999 by requiring the Central Bank, which was granted operational independence, to set interest rates to meet an inflation target. Since 2005 that target has been 4.5%, plus or minus two percentage points. So the Central Bank surprised everyone in August when it cut its benchmark rate by half a point (to 12%) even though inflation was then at 6.9%. On October 19th, the bank did the same again. So is the government of President Dilma Rousseff, in office since January, giving priority to other goals, such as sustaining growth and preventing the overvaluation of the currency, rather than keeping inflation low? And has the Central Bank lost its independence?

No, say officials, who cite two sets of reasons for the rate cuts.

First, having overheated last year, the economy stalled in the third quarter, partly as a result of earlier interest-rate rises and modest fiscal tightening. The consensus forecast is for GDP to expand by only 3.3% this year. Second, the bank argues that inflation was boosted by one-off factors, such as big rises in municipal bus fares and a shortage of ethanol. In the minutes of its August meeting, the bank's monetary-policy committee stated that the deteriorating outlook for the world economy and falling commodity prices would put downward pressure on prices in Brazil, allowing inflation to reach the 4.5% target in the course of next year.

There are indeed signs that inflation is starting to fall. But the government's critics argue that by starting to cut so early and so aggressively, while inflation is still almost three points above the

target, the bank has damaged its hard-won credibility. As a result, inflation expectations for the years ahead are rising. The minimum wage is due to rise by 14% or so in January and unemployment remains low. The biggest problem is that some prices and wages are indexed to last year's inflation, a hangover from the past.

The bank may yet be vindicated by outside events and turn out to have provided Brazil with a soft landing. As inflation falls, expectations will quickly follow, says Nelson Barbosa, the deputy finance minister. Certainly lower interest rates would help the country. Among the reasons why they are so high—including government borrowing, taxes on credit, and lack of competition in banking—the most powerful may be sheer inertia.

In a vicious circle, high rates depress investment, add to the government's borrowing costs (which total some 5% of GDP) and thus its fiscal deficit (of over 2% of GDP). They also attract hot money from abroad, which has helped to make the real uncomfortably strong, hurting exporters. "We are in a bad equilibrium," says Mr Barbosa. "We can live with this exchange rate with a lower interest rate, but not with this interest rate. One of them has to go."

The government wants the real interest rate to fall to 2%-3%, but Mr Barbosa insists this is not a formal target. If inflation rises, the bank will hike rates again, he says. Some other central banks, including America's Federal Reserve, have a mandate to pursue both growth and low inflation. But when it comes to inflation, Brazil is a recovering alcoholic. It needs its Central Bank to keep it on the straight and narrow.

[www.economist.com/node/21534796](http://www.economist.com/node/21534796). Adaptado.

(Fgv 2012) Segundo a opinião do secretário-executivo do Ministério da Fazenda, Nelson Barbosa, citada no último parágrafo,

- as expectativas comerciais do Brasil devem melhorar, com a queda da inflação.
- o Banco Central aumentará as taxas de juros se a inflação subir.
- as taxas de juros são consequência, entre outras, da falta de competição.
- o governo tem a meta específica de reduzir as taxas de juros.
- o Banco Central brasileiro deveria seguir o mesmo procedimento do Federal Reserve.

### Exercício 110

(Fac. Pequeno Príncipe - Medici 2020) What is this text below about?

Lost in translation: Researchers discover translator gene may play a role in disease

When researchers and clinicians investigate the genome's relation to disease, they have traditionally focused on mutations in the code for proteins. But now researchers at Western University have shown that the genes encoding tRNAs can also have mutations that cause the code to be misread, and in greater numbers than previously thought.

Think of it like a translator app on your phone -- if it has errors in its software, the output is going to be all wrong, even if the

original text is correct.

"This actually changes the way we think about the genetic code," said lead author Mathew Berg, a PhD Candidate at Western's Schulich School of Medicine & Dentistry. "We have shown that variation in tRNA has the potential to lead to a protein being made improperly, which can lead to misfolding and malfunction of the protein."

The research team, led by Schulich Medicine & Dentistry Professors Christopher Brandl, Robert Hegele and Patrick O'Donoghue, say this is significant because many human diseases like Alzheimer's disease and diseases of the heart muscle are linked to misfolded proteins.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/08/190813130422.htm>

- Environmental genome's mutations which make them translate proteins incorrectly.
- Translator apps which can contribute to the spread of mental illnesses.
- Protein diseases caused by fast folding.
- Disease researches on proteins mutations.
- Genes that read incorrectly the tRNAs, which can harm the function of proteins.

### Exercício 111

#### Forest fires: the good and the bad

Every year it seems like there's another disastrous wildfire in the American West. In 2018, nearly 9 million acres were burned in the US alone. Uncontrolled fires often started accidentally by people, rampage and decimate forests.

For most people, a forest fire is synonymous with disaster. But there are some kinds of forest fires that actually benefit the environment.

A controlled burn is a wildfire that people set intentionally for a specific purpose. Well-thought-out and well-managed controlled burns can be incredibly beneficial for forest management—in part because they can help stop an out-of-control wildfire. The technique is called backburning, and it involves setting a controlled fire in the path of the approaching wildfire. All the flammable material is burnt up and extinguished. When the wildfire approaches, there's no more fuel left for it to keep going, and it dies out.

Controlled burns are also used to prevent forest fires. Even before human involvement, natural, low-intensity wildfires occurred every few years to burn up fuel, plant debris, and dead trees, making way for young, healthy trees and vegetation to thrive. That new growth in turn supports forest wildlife. Forest managers are now replicating this natural strategy when appropriate, starting manageable, slow-burning fires to make room for new life that will help keep the forest healthy in the long term.

The same method is one of WWF's strategies for maintaining grassland habitats in the Northern Great Plains. Working with partners such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, WWF has intentionally burned hundreds of acres of prairie land to revitalize these key habitats. The fire burns off tall, aggressive vegetation that isn't as hospitable to wildlife, and makes room for new growth that attracts bison, birds, and prairie dogs.



This doesn't mean all intentional wildfires are good – far from it. Many of the fires intentionally set for agriculture and land clearing are at best ill-advised, and at worst devastating. Slash and burn fires are set every day to destroy large sections of forests. Of course, these forests don't just remove trees; they kill and displace wildlife, alter water cycles and soil fertility, and endanger the lives and livelihoods of local communities. They also can rage out of control. In 1997, fires set intentionally to clear forests in Indonesia escalated into one of the largest wildfires in recorded history. Hundreds of people died; millions of acres burned; already at-risk species like orangutans perished by the hundreds; and a smoke and ash haze hung over southeast Asia for months, reducing visibility and causing acute health conditions.

That's exactly why WWF helps governments around the world crack down on slash and burn deforestation. WWF also works with farmers and companies to stop unnecessary agricultural burns. And when our scientists think fire could be the best solution for revitalizing wild areas, we bring the right experts to the table to study the situation and come up with a plan. All fire is risky. To minimize that risk as much as possible, controlled burns must be well-considered, well-planned, and ignited and maintained by trained professionals. The bottom line? Fire can be a tool for conservation, but only when used the right way.

(Disponível em: <https://www.worldwildlife.org/stories/forest-fires-the-good-and-the-bad>. Acesso em: 08 out. 2019.)

(Ueg 2020) According to the ideas expressed in the text, we verify that

- a) WWF used controlled fires to revitalize prairie lands and aggressive vegetation forests which were inhospitable to wildlife and human beings.
- b) in 2018 US had a massive burning forest incident which accidentally was set by WWF to clear acres of forests and it went out of control on that year.
- c) controlled burns doesn't alter water cycles, soil fertility or grassland habits because it is a millennial technique to restore soil conditions for farming.
- d) beneficial fire burn, for forest management, is an important technique used along the years to support new wildlife growth and it can also revitalize habitats.
- e) controlled burns are used for forest management by American and Indonesian governments with WWF scientists supporting them to maintain grassland habitats.

### Exercício 112

#### Amazon tribes

The Amazon is the world's largest rainforest. It is also the ancestral home of one million Indians. They are divided into about 400 tribes, each with its own language, culture and territory.

<sup>1</sup>Many have had contact with outsiders for almost 500 years. Others – 'uncontacted' tribes – have had no contact at all.



How do they live?

Most Indians live in settled villages by the rivers, and grow vegetables and fruits like manioc, corn, beans and bananas. They also hunt and fish, using plant-based poisons to stun the fish. Some tribes use shotguns for hunting, others use bows and arrows, spears, or blowguns with darts tipped with curare. Only a few Amazonian tribes are nomadic; they tend to live deep in the forest away from the rivers. They grow some crops but rely more on hunting and gathering.

<sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ their problems?

Almost all the Indians' problems revolve around land: <sup>3</sup>outsiders either want their land, or something on or underneath it. The key threats are a massive boom in oil and gas exploration, rampant illegal logging and the rapid spread of ranching and farming.

(www.survivalinternational.org. Adapted.)

(Uea 2014) De acordo com o texto,

- a) a maior parte dos indígenas vive em aldeias perto de rios e não são nômades.
- b) a maioria das 400 tribos amazônicas é nômade.
- c) todos os indígenas já abandonaram o uso de armas de caça tradicionais.
- d) as tribos nômades plantam roças de mandioca e milho e quase não caçam mais.
- e) um milhão de indígenas de 400 tribos já foram aculturados pelo homem branco.

### Exercício 113

Tasmania's beautiful quarantine site  
by Dr Tiana Templeman

When World War One broke out in 1914, <sup>1</sup>the German crew of the SS Oberhausen were declared "enemy aliens" and were caught by a band of 11 Australian naval reservists. Captain Johann Meir and his sailors, who were getting timber in Port Huon in Tasmania at the time, could have topped up with fuel and got out of port. Instead, they stayed, as it was safer than returning to Germany to fight. After piercing their ship's liquor casks and sharing the booze with their captors, all of them arrived in the capital, Hobart, rolling drunk. The reservists had some explaining to do, while the Germans were eventually sent to an internment camp at Bruny Island Quarantine Station. <sup>2</sup>Conditions at the camp were reasonably good and Captain Meir was reported as saying, "What better place to spend the war?". He wasn't the first, nor would he be the last, to experience the freedom and isolation of Bruny Island.

The tiny island located off Tasmania's south-east coast has played a significant role in Australia's history as its isolation made

it the perfect location for quarantine. From 1884, passengers arriving in Tasmania had to be disease-free before they were allowed into the general community. Instead of being confined to a ship, they served out their isolation period and underwent health checks ashore at Bruny Island Quarantine Station.

Prior to this, Europeans passing by as early as 1777, as <sup>3</sup>vessels travelling around the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa often used Adventure Bay on Bruny Island as a safe anchorage for replenishing supplies such as water and wood. However, European occupation of the Quarantine Station site didn't occur until 1856, with the arrival of the Cox family.

Anthony Cox was transported from England to Hobart as a convict in 1833 for housebreaking. He was granted a conditional pardon in May 1849 and married convict Jane Daly soon after. As an ex-convict "of good conduct and disposition to industry", he received a 19-acre parcel of land from the government on the site that would become the Bruny Island Quarantine Station. Cox and his family cut firewood for a living on land that was <sup>4</sup>widely regarded as "very poor", <sup>5</sup>yet their home, Shellwood Cottage, was neatly fenced and surrounded by flowers. Compared to the <sup>6</sup>hardships of convict life, <sup>7</sup>the freedom and serenity of Bruny Island was akin to paradise.

The land was eventually sold, and the Bruny Island Quarantine Station was built in the mid-1800s <sup>8</sup>to avoid the spread of contagious diseases such as typhoid and smallpox that were prevalent at the time. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 saw an increase in international travel, and thousands of immigrants travelling to Australia on passenger ships to start a new life in the colonies were quarantined on Bruny Island.

Three of the original buildings from this time remain and can be seen today. The cleansing room provided pedestrian access to the isolation block and was enclosed by a 3m fence, which also surrounded the Health Officer's quarters and the hospital, observation wards, laundry and mortuary. The mortuary was divided into two sections, with one half used for disinfection and fumigation of passengers; and the other used as a morgue that fortunately saw little use over the years.

When Captain Johann Meir and his sailors arrived at the Quarantine Station in January 1915, it had been set up as a German internment camp. The crew were put to work with other Germans cutting wood and clearing land. There were around 70 internees in total and just 15 guards to patrol almost 2km of shoreline and a long fence. The task of stopping them from escaping would have been impossible – had the prisoners actually wanted to leave.

Perhaps it was because they proved to have such little interest in escaping that the prisoners were given so much freedom. They often worked outside the Quarantine Station boundaries and constructed their own buildings, including several camps well away from the main base. According to Kathy Duncombe, researcher and committee member of the Friends of Bruny Island Quarantine Station, one of their biggest challenges was <sup>9</sup>boredom. "They spent their time chopping down trees, which were sold, but also because it gave them something to do. Some of them made ships in bottles to pass the time."

After the Germans were moved to Holsworthy Internment Camp in Sydney in 1915, things were quiet at the Quarantine Station – but not for long. The end of World War One coincided with the

beginning of the Spanish influenza pandemic. <sup>10</sup>Instead of coming home to victory parades and being reunited with their families, Tasmanian soldiers returning from war spent seven days in quarantine at Bruny Island with hundreds of other men. While they were initially disappointed with the delay in their return home, many later realized it was the best thing that could have happened. They could get their land legs after many days at sea and talk to others who had experienced the horrors of war. This was good for the men psychologically as many didn't want <sup>11</sup>to burden their families. There was swimming, fishing, football, a movie tent, and a boxing ring, which helped the soldiers <sup>12</sup>release anger and frustration. <sup>13</sup>Spirits were lifted by care packages from the Red Cross Society containing luxuries such as cigarettes, books and fruit.

More about the Quarantine Station's history continues to be discovered, like the German internee's diary a 90-year-old man who speaks the same German dialect is translating. There are 578 pages filled with beautiful handwriting and photographs of things we had never seen before. History never stands still, there is always more to be told.

Disponível em: <http://www.bbc.com/travel/story/20200505-tasmanias-ruggedly-beautiful-quarantine-site>. Acesso em: 6 maio 2019.

(Ucs 2021) Marque a alternativa cujo elemento melhor substitui o termo sublinhado no segmento a seguir.

- vessels travelling around the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa often used Adventure Bay on Bruny Island as a safe anchorage for replenishing supplies such as water and wood. However, European occupation of the Quarantine Station site didn't occur until 1856, with the arrival of the Cox family (ref. 3)

- a) And
- b) Also
- c) Moreover
- d) Until
- e) Yet

#### Exercício 114

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

#### HOW TECHNOLOGY CAN EMPOWER THE ELDERLY

The elderly have often been neglected by technology developers as a focus market. The stereotype is that they are technophobes, or at least slow to pick up new innovations. However, <sup>1</sup>in reality not only are the elderly very capable of using a range of complex modern technologies, they are also very often in need of devices that can ease their lives and empower them in their range of abilities. Let's look over a few of the best examples out there.

*It seems that we are currently obsessed with reducing the size of new devices to make them more and more portable.*

However, according to researchers, most elderly people prefer to

spend their time without rushing and stressing and going from one place to the other, as many young people do. Many spend a great deal of time in their homes, which is often referred to as "ageing in place". Therefore, gadgets designed to support home living can be very useful, especially when they are designed appropriately for the elderly. Some simple examples include TV remote controllers, mobile phones and tablets designed as lightweight and featuring large illuminated buttons. TV audio amplifiers can also be very useful, as well as audiobooks downloaded as MP3s or played on tablets and similar devices directly from a browser or a playlist.

*The improvements in home alarms and mobile phone security apps for seniors have been noticeable.* There are sophisticated gadgets now available which can track activity patterns and create alerts for carers and family or friends when there is an unexpected interrupt in an elderly person's routine. There are also a good range of wireless alarm systems which can be placed around the home with ease.

*For those who wander due to conditions such as Alzheimer's or dementia, GPS Shoes and Smart soles are a great facility.* GPS Shoes update information periodically so caregivers can be informed about the location of the user with frequencies ranging up to every 10 minutes. GPS Smart soles allow online tracking of a user's location through any smartphone, tablet or browser with the login details.

A widening range of gadgets are now becoming more user friendly, interesting and empowering for the elderly. Also, a broad range of gadgets are now custom-made for this market group. After all, this is a segment of the population who should be respected and should never be neglected. They brought us into this world, and we will all arrive into this demographic in the end.

psychcentral.com

(Uerj simulado 2018) According to the last paragraph, the elderly is a new market segment to be considered.

In this sense, the main idea behind the technology developed for the elderly is:

- a) respect
- b) difficulty
- c) modernity
- d) negligence

### Exercício 115

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

Read the text below and answer the question(s) according to it.

## SOME OF THE INTERNET'S CRAZIEST CONSPIRACY THEORIES

### Michael Jackson Is Still Alive

<sup>1</sup>The advent of the internet hasn't just <sup>2</sup>cooked up new conspiracy theories, it's also accelerated existing ones. If you refuse to believe that it was the Iranians that killed him, perhaps you'll be convinced that MJ is actually still alive. Proof? <sup>3</sup>His own daughter Paris Jackson took a photo of him. Seriously. What do you mean you don't see him? <sup>4</sup>He's right there in the back seat, <sup>5</sup>stacked under that pile of clothes wearing his iconic hat. Believe, man. *Thriller Vol.2* to drop next year.

### The Moon Doesn't Exist

It's no good looking at it, night after night. The moon doesn't exist. It's a hologram, put there by persons unknown. Of course, serial conspiracy theorist David Icke has a theory. There are also countless YouTubers keeping an eye out, one of whom has gone as far as "looking at it regularly for a year".

### Jay Z Is A Time-Travelling Vampire

There are vast regions of the internet devoted to explaining why Jay Z is part of the Illuminati. <sup>6</sup>Hence when this photo, which was taken in New York in 1939, appeared last year, he was accused of being a time-traveller. And a vampire. This video lists other old-time celebrity <sup>7</sup>lookalikes, as well as suggesting that <sup>8</sup>Hollywood stars don't age because they're the immortal bloodsucking undead. Not because they're <sup>9</sup>stuffed with botox, then?

### The Earth Is Hollow

<sup>10</sup>Don't give up, readers. We're halfway through this list. We can make it to the end. <sup>11</sup>Dig deep. Well, not <sup>12</sup>too deep. You see, the Earth is <sup>13</sup>hollow and accessible via portals at the north and south poles. Luckily though, it's quite habitable down there, providing excellent living <sup>14</sup>quarters for the lost Viking colonies of Greenland and the Nazis, while "aliens" are in fact just visitors from the subterranean areas.

### Siri Can Predict The Apocalypse

Amazing as it may seem, given that <sup>15</sup>it can't do anything else you actually ask it to do, Siri can predict the apocalypse. When asked "What day is 27th July 2014?", Apple's assistant replied, "The opening of the gate of Hades", <sup>16</sup>aka The End Of The World. That date has now passed without <sup>17</sup>issue. Say what you like about the maligned MS Office paperclip, but at least he didn't <sup>18</sup>scaremonger that the end was near.

### <sup>19</sup>We All Live In The Matrix And Billionaires Want To Break Us Out Of It

The New Yorker's Tad Friend claims that many people in Silicon Valley are obsessed with the idea that we're all living in a Matrix-like simulation, and some are taking that obsession a stage <sup>20</sup>further: "Two tech billionaires have gone so far as to secretly engage scientists to work on breaking us out of the simulation." Here's hoping Mark Zuckerberg is 'The One', yeah?

### Hitler Is Still Alive

<sup>21</sup>"Hitler is still alive" rumours have circulated since the 1970s, fuelled by the fact that his crony Josef Mengele hid in South America. Stories like this one, however, speculate the 125-year-old Hitler has been responsible for various world disasters, including 9/11 and the 2010 Gulf oil spill, which happened on his

birthday. Other theories say he died in 1984 in Brazil, aged 94. Or in Argentina, aged 73.

Adapted from <http://www.shortlist.com/entertainment/20-of-the-internets-craziestconspiracy-theories/>.  
Acesso em: 14 de fev 2017.

Glossary:

2. cook up – to invent a story, a plan, etc.
5. stacked – covered with things
6. hence – the reason, the explanation for
7. lookalikes – similar in appearance
9. stuffed – filled with something
11. dig – to make a hole in the ground
13. hollow – a hole or empty space
14. quarter – a place to live
16. aka – abbreviation for also known as
17. issue – problem
18. scaremonger – a person that creates stories that cause public fear

(G1 - epca (Cpcar) 2018) We can deduce from the first paragraph that

- a) the new conspiracy theories were created to reinforce the advent of the internet.
- b) conspiracy theories are reliable speculations.
- c) technology spread the existence of conspiracy theories.
- d) the internet convinced people to be against conspiracy theories.

### Exercício 116

#### SELLING AND MARKETING

Management is fundamentally about direction and control. Selling is no different.

All salespeople, particularly those in large companies, present a basic problem: they enjoy spending their time doing what they know best, with the products that are the easiest to sell, and selling to those customers who are easiest to sell to. Direction, management and control are needed to ensure that selling time and cost is spent where it is most effective – on prime and hot prospects.

Successful sales managers and directors keep the pressure on their sales force by meeting regularly with them to review certain items, such as, performance and budget, key performance ratios, follow-up procedures, opportunities and competitor activity. Incentives do no figure high on this list. Many sales managers spend too much time inventing elaborate sales incentive schemes, which the sales-force can manipulate to their personal benefit. Incentives must be geared toward the overall objectives of the marketing plan in terms of turnover and cost. When used, they should be short, sharp and regular, enhancing the overall sales effort, not detracting from it.

Sales incentives schemes are often an excuse for poor management of the sales resource. There are many lasting benefits in creating an effective team relationship within a sales force: shared experience is a benefit that does not arise from a totally competitive environment.

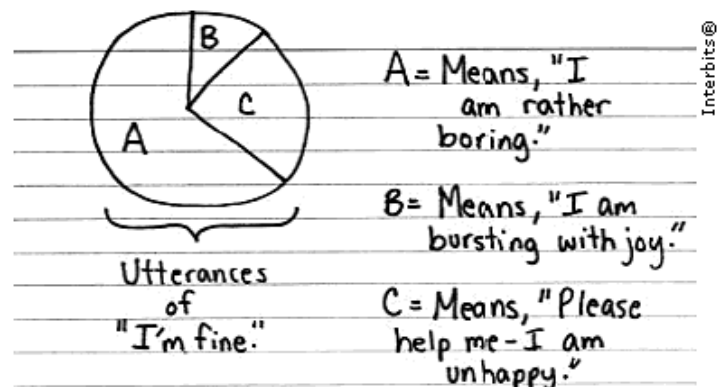
The other forgotten standard of performance is control of debt. A sale is not a sale until the debt has been paid. The sales force should chase up money owed to the company. It was responsible for the sale and should be responsible for assuring its payment – before team members are paid a bonus.

(lbmecrj 2010) In the sentence “Successful sales managers and directors keep the pressure on their sales force”, the author is saying, in effect, that

- a) they urge the sales force to a course of action insistently and forcefully.
- b) they punish the sales force for bad results in selling.
- c) they exert physical pressure on their sales personnel.
- d) they dismiss the sales force unless the members are efficient.
- e) they apply sanctions on the sales force when they fail.

### Exercício 117

(Ufg 2012) Read the comic graph.



Disponível em: <[http://www.google.com.br/search?q=comic+graphs&hl=pt-BR&sa=G&rlz=1R2ACAW\\_ptBRBR446&biw=819&bih=337&prmd=ivns&bm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&ei=qxNITuaVBanA0AGS3f2mCw&ved=0CC4QsAQ](http://www.google.com.br/search?q=comic+graphs&hl=pt-BR&sa=G&rlz=1R2ACAW_ptBRBR446&biw=819&bih=337&prmd=ivns&bm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&ei=qxNITuaVBanA0AGS3f2mCw&ved=0CC4QsAQ)>  
Acesso em: 5 set. 2011.

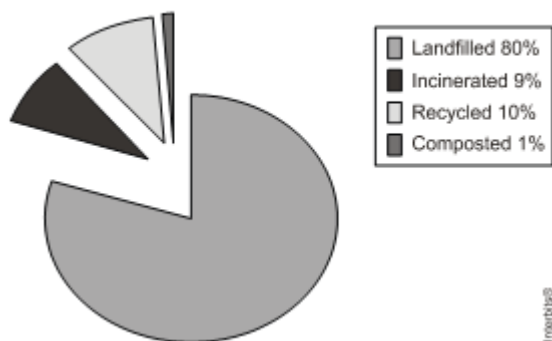
According to the graph, when people say "I'm fine",

- a) most of them mean what they say.
- b) very few of them feel really happy.
- c) more than 40% of them are thrilling.
- d) all of them must be very bored.
- e) half of them is asking for help.

### Exercício 118

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

Solid Waste Disposal in U.S. 1990



Solid Waste Disposal in U.S. 1990

This graphic shows that the vast majority of the waste in the United States is landfilled. Since 1990, the numbers of recycled and composted waste have increased significantly.

(Disponível em

<http://www.elmhurst.edu/~chm/vchembook/316solidwaste.html>.

Acesso em: 12.07.2011)

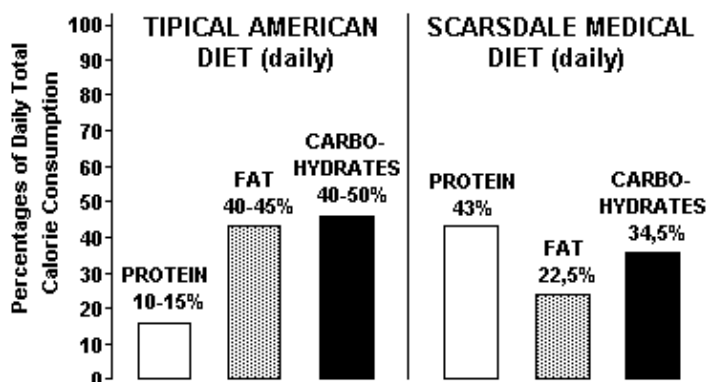
(G1 - ifba 2012) Segundo o texto, podemos afirmar que:

- a) A eliminação dos resíduos sólidos nos Estados Unidos começou em 1990.
- b) Apenas 10% do lixo reciclado foram eliminados nos Estados Unidos em 1990.
- c) A partir de 1990, o percentual de lixo reciclado começou a declinar nos Estados Unidos.
- d) 80% da eliminação dos resíduos sólidos aconteceram em aterros nos Estados Unidos em 1990.
- e) Nos Estados Unidos, em 1990, a maior parte dos resíduos sólidos foi eliminada pela reciclagem e pela incineração.

**Exercício 119**

(Ufg 2004) Observe a figura a seguir:

**Percentages of Calories Consumed in Protein - Fat - Carbohydrates**



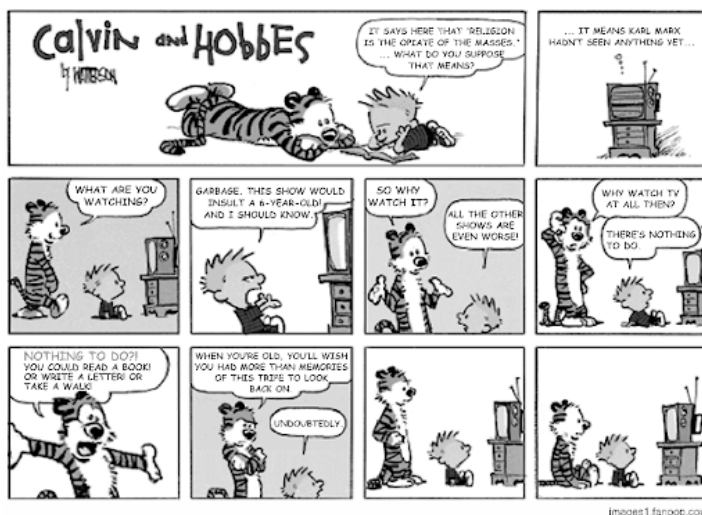
TARNOWER, H.; BAKER, S. S. "The complete Scarsdale Medical Diet". New York: Bantam Books, 1980. p. 18.

Em relação às diferenças entre o consumo diário de calorias em proteína, gordura e carboidratos nos dois tipos de dieta da figura, tem-se que:

- a) Fat is less consumed on the typical American diet.
- b) Carbohydrate consumption is cut in half on the Scarsdale Medical Diet.
- c) One of the three items is as much consumed on both diets.
- d) Calorie intake is doubled on the Scarsdale Medical Diet.
- e) Protein consumption is higher on the Scarsdale Medical Diet.

**Exercício 120**

(Uerj 2016)



Consider the visual representation of the tiger in the comic strip. The effect of closeness between the tiger and the viewer is obtained in the panel below:

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 7
- d) 8

**Exercício 121**

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

**BRAZILIAN AIR FORCE ACADEMY**



AFA (Air Force Academy), located at Pirassununga, State of São Paulo, is responsible for the training of Pilots, Administrative and Aeronautics Infantry Officers for the Brazilian Air Force.



The history of the Brazilian military pilots schools goes back to 1913, when the *Brazilian Aviation School* was founded, at *Campo dos Afonsos*, State of Rio de Janeiro. Its mission was to provide instruction at similar levels to those of the best European schools at the time; *Blériot* and *Farman* aircraft, made in France, were available for the instruction of the pupils. The Great War 1914-1918, however, forced its instructors to leave and the school was closed.

At that time, both the *Brazilian Army* and *Navy* had their own air arms, the *Military Aviation* and the *Naval Aviation*. The Navy bought *Curtiss F* seaplanes in May 1916 to equip the latter, and in August of the same year, the *Naval Aviation School* was created.

The *Military Aviation*,<sup>5</sup> however, only activated its *Military Aviation School* after the Great War, on 10 July 1919. Among the aircrafts used at the school, one could find the *Sopwith 1A2*, *Bréguet 14A2*, and *Spad 7*.

Until the beginning of the 1940s, both schools continued with their activities. <sup>1</sup>The Brazilian Government was concerned with the air war in Europe and decided to concentrate under a single command the military aviation activities. <sup>6</sup>Thus, on 20 January 1941, the Air Ministry was created and both the Army and Navy air arms were disbanded, their personnel and equipment forming the *Brazilian Air Force*. On 25 March 1941, the *Aeronautics School* was based at *Campo dos Afonsos*, and its students became known as *Aeronautics Cadets* from 1943 to the current days.

As early as 1942, it became clear that the *Aeronautics School* would need to be transferred to another place, offering better climate and little interference with the flight instruction of the future pilots. <sup>2</sup>The town of Pirassununga was chosen among others, and, in 1952, the first buildings construction was initiated. The transfer of the School activities to Pirassununga occurred from 1960 to 1971. <sup>3</sup>The School was redesigned as the *Air Force Academy* in 1969.

The motto of the Academy is the Latin expression "*Macte Animo! Generose Puer, sic itur ad astra*", extracted from the poem *Thebaida*, by the Roman poet Tatius. It is an exhortation to the cadets, which can be translated as *Courage! This is the way, oh noble youngster, to the stars*.

The instruction of the *Aeronautics Cadets*, during the four-year-long course, has its activities centred in the words *COURAGE – LOYALTY – HONOUR – DUTY – MOTHERLAND*. The future officers take courses on several subjects, including Calculus, Computer Science, Mechanics, Portuguese and English, given by civilian lecturers, Air Force instructors and supervisors. The military instruction itself is given on a daily basis, and <sup>4</sup>the Cadets are trained on different subjects, including parachuting, and sea and jungle survival.



Flight instruction at the Academy with T-27 Tucano aircraft

According to the chosen specialization, the Cadet will receive specific instruction:

**Pilots:** Instruction on precision maneuvering, aerobatics, formation flying and by instruments, with 75 flying hours on the primary/basic training aircraft T-25 Universal, beginning on the 2nd term of the 1st year and completed in the 3rd year. Advanced training is given on T-27 Tucano aircraft, with 125 flying hours.

**Administrative:** Training on the scientific and technological modern foundations of economics and financial management, and logistics training.

**Aeronautics Infantry:** Instruction on defense and security techniques of military Aeronautics installations, anti-aircraft measures, command of troops and firefighting teams, military laws and regulations, armament usage, military service and call-up procedures.

During their leisure time, the Cadets participate on the activities of seven different clubs: *Aeromodelling*, *Literature*, *Informatics*, *Firearms shooting*, *Gauchos Heritage* (for those coming from the South of Brazil), *Gerais Club* and *Sail Flying*. The clubs are directed by the Cadets themselves, under supervision of Air Force officers.

The Academy also houses the *Brazilian Air Force Air Demonstration Squadron – The Smoke Squadron*.

### *Flying as the eagles do!*

Adapted from <http://www.rudnei.cunha.nom.br/FAB/en/afa.html>

(Epcar (Afa) 2013) The connectives *however* (ref. 5) and *thus* (ref. 6) express, respectively, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) contrast – result
- b) addition – conclusion
- c) contrast – addition
- d) conclusion – result

### **Exercício 122**

#### **TRACING THE CIGARETTE'S PATH FROM SEXY TO DEADLY**

By Howard Markel, MD

In contrast to the symbol of death and disease it is today, from the early 1900s to the 1960s the cigarette was a cultural icon of sophistication, glamour and sexual allure - a highly prized commodity for one out of two Americans.

Many advertising campaigns from the 1930s through the 1950s extolled the healthy virtues of cigarettes. Full-color magazine ads depicted kindly doctors clad in white coats proudly lighting up or puffing away, with slogans like "More doctors smoke Camels than any other cigarette."

Early in the 20th century, opposition to cigarettes took a moral rather than a health-conscious tone, especially for women who wanted to smoke, although even then many doctors were concerned that smoking was a health risk.

The 1930s were a period when many Americans began smoking and the most significant health effects had not yet developed. As a result, the scientific studies of the era often failed to find clear evidence of serious pathology and had the perverse effect of exonerating the cigarette.

The years after World War II, however, were a time of major breakthroughs in epidemiological thought. In 1947, Richard Doll and A. Bradford Hill of the British Medical Research Council created a sophisticated statistical technique to document the association between rising rates of lung cancer and increasing numbers of smokers. The prominent surgeon Evarts A. Graham and a medical student, Ernst L. Wynder, published a landmark article in 1950 comparing the incidence of lung cancer in their nonsmoking and smoking patients at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis. They concluded that "cigarette smoking, over a long period, is at least one important factor in the striking increase in bronchogenic cancer." Predictably, the tobacco companies derided these and other studies as mere statistical arguments or anecdotes rather than definitions of causality.

In the 1980s, scientists established the revolutionary concept that nicotine is extremely addictive. The tobacco companies publicly rejected such claims, even as they took advantage of cigarettes' addictive potential by routinely spiking them with extra nicotine to make it harder to quit smoking. And their marketing memorandums document advertising campaigns aimed at youngsters to hook whole new generations of smokers.

[www.nytimes.com/2007/03/20/health](http://www.nytimes.com/2007/03/20/health) (Adaptado)

(Unifesp 2008) Richard Doll and Bradford Hill

- a) were the first scientists to develop epidemiological thought.
- b) created a scientific breakthrough in 194 when they applied statistics to explain daily life facts.
- c) proved, in the British Medical Research Council, that the number of smokers was constantly increasing.
- d) statistically related rising rates of both smokers and lung cancer.
- e) studied medical documents provided by The British Medical Research Council.

### Exercício 123

The iEconomy

**Apple's Retail Army, Long on Loyalty but Short on Pay**

by DAVID SEGAL

June, 2012

Last year, during his best three-month stretch, Jordan Golson sold about \$750,000 worth of computers and gadgets at the Apple Store in Salem, N.H. It was a performance that might have called for a bottle of Champagne — if that were a luxury Mr. Golson could have afforded. "I was earning \$11.25 an hour," he said. "Part of me was thinking, 'This is great. I'm an Apple fan, the store is doing really well.' But when you look at the amount of money the company is making and then you look at your paycheck, it's kind of tough."

America's love affair with the smartphone has helped create tens of thousands of jobs at places like Best Buy and Verizon Wireless and will this year pump billions into the economy. Within this world, the Apple Store is the undisputed king, a retail phenomenon renowned for impeccable design, deft service and spectacular revenues. Last year, the company's 327 global stores took in more money per square foot than any other United States

retailer — wireless or otherwise — and almost double that of Tiffany, which was No. 2 on the list.

Worldwide, its stores sold \$16 billion in merchandise.

But most of Apple's employees enjoyed little of that wealth.

While consumers tend to think of Apple's headquarters as the company's heart and soul, a majority of its workers in the United States are not engineers or executives with hefty salaries and bonuses but rather hourly wage earners selling iPhones and MacBooks.

About 30,000 of the 43,000 Apple employees in this country work in Apple Stores, as members of the service economy, and many of them earn about \$25,000 a year. They work inside the world's fastest growing industry, for the most valuable company, run by one of the country's most richly compensated chief executives, Tim Cook. Last year, he received stock grants, which vest over a 10-year period, that at today's share price would be worth more than \$570 million.

And though Apple is unparalleled as a retailer, when it comes to its lowliest workers, the company is a reflection of the technology industry as a whole.

The Internet and advances in computing have created untold millionaires, but most of the jobs created by technology giants are service sector representatives, repairmen and delivery drivers — that offer little of Silicon Valley's riches or glamour.

Much of the debate about American unemployment has focused on why companies have moved factories overseas, but only 8 percent of the American work force is in manufacturing, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Job growth has for decades been led by service-related work, and any recovery with real legs, labor experts say, will be powered and sustained by this segment of the economy.

And as the service sector has grown, the definition of a career has been reframed for millions of American workers.

By the standards of retailing, Apple offers above average pay — well above the minimum wage of \$7.25 and better than the Gap, though slightly less than Lululemon, the yoga and athletic apparel chain, where sales staff earn about \$12 an hour. The company also offers very good benefits for a retailer.

But Apple is not selling polo shirts or yoga pants. Divide revenue by total number of employees and you find that last year, each Apple store employee — that includes non-sales staff like technicians and people stocking shelves — brought in \$473,000.

Even Apple, it seems, has recently decided it needs to pay its workers more. Last week, four months after The New York Times first began inquiring about the wages of its store employees, the company started to inform some staff members that they would receive substantial raises. An Apple spokesman confirmed the raises but would not discuss their size, timing or impetus, nor who would earn them.

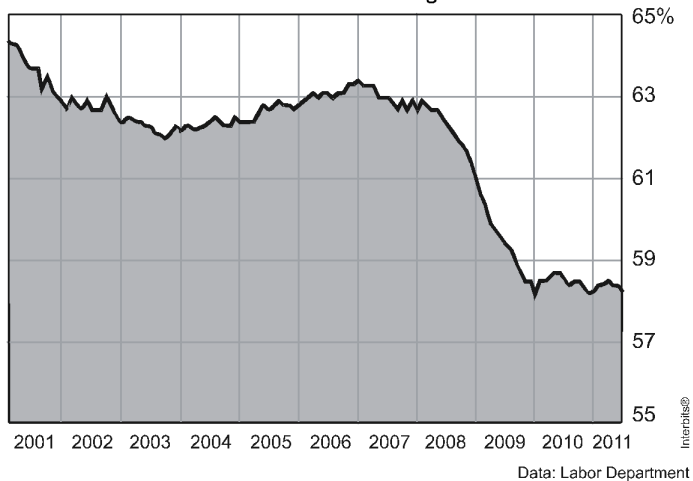
(lbmecrj 2013) Which of the following statements is NOT expressed or implied by the author in the passage?

- a) Most of Apple's workers are highly qualified and well paid professionals
- b) Apple is number one retail store and its revenues much further higher than any other
- c) There is a tendency within the technology industry in general not to pay good salaries to the most modest workers

- d) Most of the American factories are not located in the US  
 e) Apple acknowledges it should pay higher salaries to its employees

### Exercício 124

U.S. labor market in all its ugliness



There are many ways to look at the weak June jobs report and this is one of them that captures more broadly the lack of labor market activities. It's the ratio of 16-and-overs that are employed to the population of that group. In June, the employment-to-population ratio returned to 58.2%, matching an eight-month low (To get a number worse than 58.2%, one has to go back to 1983!). Of course, some of the younger group are students, and the older group retirees, but a chart of those between the ages of 25-to-54 looks pretty similar.

(<http://www.marketwatch.com/story>. July, 2011. Adaptado)

(G1 - ifsp 2012) De acordo com o texto, em 1983

- a) o número de empregos era maior que o atual.  
 b) o número de empregos era menor que o atual.  
 c) os trabalhadores eram mais qualificados que os de agora.  
 d) houve um recorde de empregabilidade.  
 e) a maioria dos desempregados tinha entre 25 e 54 anos.

### Exercício 125

(Unicamp 2020) **John Milton and Freedom of Speech on Campus**

By Daniel F. Sullivan

A few years ago, at a seminar meant to help college presidents think about the issues they face as campus leaders, I read John Milton's *Areopagitica*: A speech for the liberty of unlicensed printing to the parliament of England. Originally published in 1644, *Areopagitica* makes a powerful argument for freedom of speech and against censorship in publishing. After twenty years as a college president, having experienced and observed many calls to censor, I've come to believe that there is not much to know on the topic beyond what Milton wrote over 350 years ago. *Areopagitica* was published in response "to Parliament's ordinance for licensing the press of June 14, 1643." The effect of the ordinance against which Milton wrote "was to give Archbishop Laud, who was also Chancellor of the University of Oxford, control over every press in England, with power to stop publication of any book contrary to the Doctrine of the Church of

England." This was disturbing to Milton, who wrote, "as good almost kill a man as kill a good book: [he] who kills a man kills a reasonable creature; but he who destroys a good book, kills reason itself."

(Adapted from <https://www.questia.com/magazine/1P3-1048971311/milton-s-areopagitica-freedom-of-speech-on-campus>. Access in 15/05/2019.)

A relação entre o posicionamento do autor do texto e o de John Milton na publicação mencionada é de

- a) divergência, pois o autor julga que as ideias de Milton sobre liberdade de expressão parecem ultrapassadas em relação ao que ocorre hoje nas universidades.  
 b) divergência, pois diferentemente de Milton, o autor critica o fato de haver, nas universidades inglesas, apelos para que a censura seja exercida no campus.  
 c) concordância, pois o autor apoia a mesma linha de pensamento de Milton quanto às críticas ao controle da liberdade de imprensa.  
 d) concordância, pois o autor alinha-se a Milton quanto à ideia de que destruir um bom livro é o mesmo que destruir uma criatura racional.

### Exercício 126

Refugees in Germany



Cheering crowds greeted the new arrivals and handed out toys and chocolate as they filed off trains and into tents for basic medical checks.

They are then taken by bus to conference centres, school halls and other large spaces that have been pressed into service as temporary housing centres, part of a complex system for managing the influx set up almost overnight. Dieter Reiter said he was surprised at how effectively his city had responded to the crisis. The mayor said: "Of course there are some limits in response to the space we have in Munich but that is not the question I am asking myself"

"Every day I am asking myself how can we accommodate these people, these refugees, how can we give them a feeling that they are safe here in Munich, here in Germany. I am not really thinking about how many people can we afford and can we take here in Munich. That is not the question," he told journalists at a news conference.

On Saturday **6,780** people arrived in Munich on trains, many of them from the large group that had set off to walk from Budapest after days stranded at a train station in the Hungarian capital. After a long day's march, most were picked up by buses and taken to the border, but many arrived exhausted and ill. The city is expecting another **4,000** people to arrive on Sunday. The first **1,200** came in the early hours of the morning, but their trains were diverted straight away to other German cities, including Frankfurt, to ease the pressure on Munich.

There were so many well-wishers at Munich's station that police had to push back barricades to give those arriving more space, and volunteers were turning away people with clothes to donate away. Many of those at Munich station think maybe Germany should act as a role model for other nations and Robert Bogner, a Munich's citizen, says: "These people have left enough behind."

Disponível em:

<<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/sep/06/munich-mayor-i-dont-think-about-numbers-only-refugees-safety>>.

Acesso em: 04/10/2015, às 17h (adaptado).

(Usf 2016) According to Munich's Mayor:

- a) he was surprised at how his city overreacted to the world crisis.
- b) there isn't a space limit to host the refugees in Munich.
- c) he is concerned about the refugees' welfare.
- d) fewer than **10,000** refugees arrived over the weekend.
- e) these people left a lot behind.

### Exercício 127

BRASÍLIA — Brazil's highest court has long viewed itself as a bastion of manners and formality. Justices call one another "Your Excellency," dress in billowing robes and wrap each utterance in grandiloquence, as if little had changed from the era when marquises and dukes held sway from their vast plantations. In one televised feud, Mr. Barbosa questioned another justice about whether he would even be on the court had he not been appointed by his cousin, a former president impeached in 1992. With another justice, Mr. Barbosa rebuked him over what the chief justice considered his **condescending** tone, telling him he was not his "capanga," a term describing a hired thug. In one of his most scathing comments, Mr. Barbosa, the high court's first and only black justice, took on the entire legal system of Brazil — where it is still remarkably rare for politicians to ever spend time in prison, even after being convicted of crimes — **contending** that the mentality of judges was "conservative, pro-status-quo and pro-impunity."

"I have a temperament that doesn't adapt well to politics," Mr. Barbosa, 58, said in a recent interview in his quarters here in the Supreme Federal Tribunal, a modernist landmark designed by the architect Oscar Niemeyer. "It's because I speak my mind so much." His acknowledged lack of tact notwithstanding, he is the driving force behind a series of socially liberal and establishment-shaking rulings, turning Brazil's highest court — and him in particular — into a newfound political power and the subject of popular fascination.

The court's recent rulings include a unanimous decision upholding the University of Brasília's admissions policies aimed at increasing the number of black and indigenous students, opening the way for one of the Western Hemisphere's most sweeping affirmative action laws for higher education.

In another move, Mr. Barbosa used his sway as chief justice and president of the panel overseeing Brazil's judiciary to effectively legalize same-sex marriage across the country. And in an anticorruption crusade, he is overseeing the precedent-setting trial of senior political figures in the governing Workers Party for their roles in a vast vote-buying scheme.

Ascending to Brazil's high court, much less pushing the institution to assert its independence, long seemed out of reach for Mr. Barbosa, the eldest of eight children raised in Paracatu, an impoverished city in Minas Gerais State, where his father worked as a bricklayer.

But his prominence — not just on the court, but in the streets as well — is so well established that masks with his face were sold for Carnival, amateur musicians have composed songs about his handling of the corruption trial and posted them on YouTube, and demonstrators during the huge street protests that shook the nation this year told pollsters that Mr. Barbosa was one of their top choices for president in next year's elections.

While the protests have subsided since their height in June, the political tumult they set off persists. The race for president, once considered a shoo-in for the incumbent, Dilma Rousseff, is now up in the air, with Mr. Barbosa — who is now so much in the public eye that gossip columnists are following his romance with a woman in her 20s — repeatedly saying he will not run. "I'm not a candidate for anything," he says.

But the same public glare that has turned him into a celebrity has singled him as well. While he has won widespread admiration for his guidance of the high court, Mr. Barbosa, like almost every other prominent political figure in Brazil, has recently come under scrutiny. And for someone accustomed to criticizing the so-called supersalaries awarded to some members of Brazil's legal system, the revelations have put Mr. Barbosa on the defensive.

One report in the Brazilian news media described how he received about \$180,000 in payments for untaken leaves of absence during his 19 years as a public prosecutor. (Such payments are common in some areas of Brazil's large public bureaucracy.) Another noted that he bought an apartment in Miami through a limited liability company, suggesting an effort to pay less taxes on the property. In statements, Mr. Barbosa contends that he has done nothing wrong.

In a country where a majority of people now define themselves as black or of mixed race — but where blacks remain remarkably rare in the highest echelons of political institutions and corporations — Mr. Barbosa's trajectory and abrupt manner have elicited both widespread admiration and a fair amount of resistance.

As a teenager, Mr. Barbosa moved to the capital, Brasília, finding work as a janitor in a courtroom. Against the odds, he got into the University of Brasília, the only black student in its law program at the time. Wanting to see the world, he later won admission into Brazil's diplomatic service, which promptly sent him to Helsinki, the Finnish capital on the shore of the Baltic Sea.

Sensing that he would not advance much in the diplomatic service, which he has called "one of the most discriminatory



institutions of Brazil,” Mr. Barbosa opted for a career as a prosecutor. He alternated between legal investigations in Brazil and studies abroad, gaining fluency in English, French and German, and earning a doctorate in law at Pantheon-Assas University in Paris.

Fascinated by the legal systems of other countries, Mr. Barbosa wrote a book on affirmative action in the United States. He still voices his admiration for figures like Thurgood Marshall, the first black Supreme Court justice in the United States, and William J. Brennan Jr., who for years embodied the court’s liberal vision, clearly drawing inspiration from them as he pushed Brazil’s high court toward socially liberal rulings.

Still, no decision has thrust Mr. Barbosa into Brazil’s public imagination as much as his handling of the trial of political operatives, legislators and bankers found guilty in a labyrinthine corruption scandal called the mensalão, or big monthly allowance, after the regular payments made to lawmakers in exchange for their votes.

Last November, at Mr. Barbosa’s urging, the high court sentenced some of the most powerful figures in the governing Workers Party to years in prison for their crimes in the scheme, including bribery and unlawful conspiracy, jolting a political system in which impunity for politicians has been the norm.

Now the mensalão trial is entering what could be its final phases, and Mr. Barbosa has at times been visibly exasperated that defendants who have already been found guilty and sentenced have managed to avoid hard jail time. He has clashed with other justices over their consideration of a rare legal procedure in which appeals over close votes at the high court are examined.

Losing his patience with one prominent justice, Ricardo Lewandowski, who tried to absolve some defendants of certain crimes, Mr. Barbosa publicly accused him this month of “chicanery” by using legalese to prop up certain positions. An outcry ensued among some who could not stomach Mr. Barbosa’s talking to a fellow justice like that. “Who does Justice Joaquim Barbosa think he is?” asked Ricardo Noblat, a columnist for the newspaper O Globo, questioning whether Mr. Barbosa was qualified to preside over the court. “What powers does he think he has just because he’s sitting in the chair of the chief justice of the Supreme Federal Tribunal?”

Mr. Barbosa did not apologize. In the interview, he said some tension was necessary for the court to function properly. “It was always like this,” he said, contending that arguments are now just easier to see because the court’s **proceedings** are televised. Linking the court’s work to the recent wave of protests, he explained that he strongly disagreed with the violence of some demonstrators, but he also said he believed that the street movements were “a sign of democracy’s exuberance.” “People don’t want to passively stand by and observe these arrangements of the elite, which were always the Brazilian tradition,” he said.

(Uece 2014) Despite his rude manner, Mr. Barbosa is praised for some important rulings, like helping to

- increase the number of black and indigenous students in universities.
- oversee former trials of political figures in Democratic Party.
- establish strong rulings against child labor.
- organize street movements.

### Exercício 128

(Fac. Pequeno Príncipe - Medici 2020) The sentence “we’ll break even” may be understood, in this context, as:



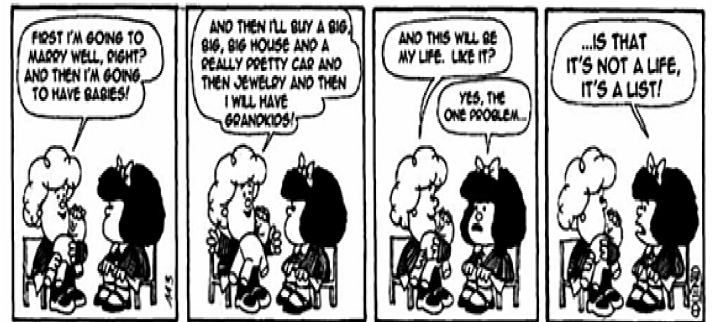
Copyright by Steve Kelley

<https://www.cartoonistgroup.com/subject/The-Mental+Health-Comics-and-Cartoons.php>

- to share the meal and, consequently, the calories.
- to avoid depression by having a nice time with a friend.
- to contradict someone’s opinion based on scientific experiment.
- to convince someone to change his/her mind.
- to reach a balance between pleasure and side effects of eating fast food.

### Exercício 129

(G1 - col. naval 2020) Read the comic strip below.



<https://www.peruforless.com/blog/cultural-vibes-mafalda-the-comic-strip-character-from-argentina/>

Mark the correct sentence that explains the comic strip:

- Mafalda has great plans for Susanita’s future.
- Susanita makes future plans for Mafalda as a to-do-list.
- Mafalda thinks that planning one’s future as a to-do-list is a great idea.
- Mafalda realizes that her future plans are exact the same as Susanita’s.
- Mafalda thinks that Susanita should not focus on trying to achieve social expectations.

### Exercício 130

#### POLITICAL CORRUPTION

In broad terms, POLITICAL CORRUPTION is the misuse of public (governmental) power for illegitimate, usually secret, private



advantage.

All forms of government are susceptible to political corruption. Forms of corruption vary, but the most common are patronage, bribery, extortion, influence peddling, fraud, embezzlement, and nepotism. While corruption often facilitates criminal enterprise such as drug trafficking, money laundering, and criminal prostitution,<sup>2</sup> it is not restricted to these organized crime activities, and<sup>3</sup> it does not always support or shield other crimes. What constitutes corruption differs depending on the country or jurisdiction. Certain political funding practices that are legal in one place may be illegal in another. In some countries, police and prosecutors have broad discretion over who to arrest and charge, and the line between discretion and corruption can be difficult to draw, as in<sup>1</sup> racial profiling. In countries with strong interest group politics, practices that could easily constitute corruption elsewhere are sometimes sanctified as official group preferences. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political\\_corruption](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_corruption). Bribery: \_Bribe-takers\_and\_bribe-givers Access: Apr. 2006. (Adapted)

(Ufmg 2007) "RACIAL PROFILING" (ref. 1) is mentioned in the text as a type of practice

- a) difficult to categorize.
- b) impossible to fight.
- c) resultant from arrest.
- d) seen as corruption.

### Exercício 131

The following poem presents a different version of the popular song "California Dreamin'" by The Mamas and The Papas (1965).

#### California Steamin'

By Clinton VanInman – Contributing Poet

All the tress are brown  
And the sky is gray  
I've been for a walk  
On a greenhouse day.

I should be safe and sound now  
If I was miles from L.A.  
California steamin'  
On such a sweltering day.

Stopped into a church  
I stumbled along the way  
Got down on my knees  
And prayed for a rainy day.

You know the preacher likes it cold  
Now that all his candles have melted away,  
California steamin'  
Please don't take my fan away.

Disponível em: <<http://cafe.cynicmag.com/>>. Acesso em: 20 set. 2012.

Glossário:

steamin': fumegante  
sweltering: abafado  
stumbled: cambaleei

(Ufg 2013) "I should be safe and sound now/ If I was miles from L.A." means that the poet

- a) isn't in Los Angeles (L.A.).
- b) feels free of danger in L.A.
- c) is likely to move to another city.
- d) wishes he was somewhere else.
- e) regrets a past situation.

### Exercício 132

\_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ September 11, 2001, at 8:46 A.M., a hijacked airliner crashed into the north tower of the World Trade Center in New York. At 9:03 A.M. a second plane crashed into the south tower. The resulting infernos caused the buildings to collapse,<sup>1</sup> the south tower after burning for an hour and two minutes, the north tower twenty-three minutes after that.<sup>2</sup> The attacks were masterminded by Osama bin Laden in an attempt to intimidate the United States and unite Muslims for a restoration of the caliphate.

9/11, as the happenings of that day are now called, has set off debates on a vast array of topics. But I would like to explore a lesserknown debate triggered by it. Exactly how many events took place in New York on that morning \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ September?

<sup>3</sup>It could be argued that the answer is one. The attacks on the two buildings were part of a single plan conceived by one man in service of a single agenda. They unfolded \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes and yards of each other, targeting the parts of a complex with a single name, design, and owner. And they launched a single chain of military and political events in their aftermath.

Or it could be argued that the answer is two. The towers were distinct collections of glass and steel separated by an expanse of space, and they were hit at different times and went out of existence at different times. The amateur video that showed the second plane<sup>4</sup> closing in on the south tower as the north tower billowed with smoke makes the twoness unmistakable: while one event was frozen in the past, the other loomed in the future.

The gravity of 9/11 would seem to make this discussion frivolous to the point of impudence, a matter of mere "semantics," as we say, with its implication of<sup>5</sup> splitting hairs. But the relation of language to our inner and outer worlds is a matter of intellectual fascination and real-world importance.

\_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ "importance" is often hard to quantify, \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ this case I can put an exact value on it: 3,5 billion dollars. That was the sum in a legal dispute for the insurance payout to Larry Silverstein, the leaseholder of the World Trade Center site.

Silverstein's insurance policies stipulated a maximum reimbursement for each destructive "event." If 9/11 comprised a single event, he stood to receive 3,5 billion dollars; if two, he stood to receive 7 billion. In the trials, the attorneys disputed the applicable meaning of the term event. The lawyers for the leaseholder defined it in physical terms (two collapses); those for the insurance companies defined it in mental terms (one plot). There is nothing "mere" about semantics!

Adapted from: PINKER, Steven. *The Stuff of Thought*. New York: Penguin, 2007. p. 1-2.

(Ufrgs 2018) Consider the following statements about the text:

- I. To take 9/11 as a single event ensues not only a smaller reimbursement from the insurance company, but also the acknowledgement of Osama bin Laden as the mastermind of the terrorist attacks.
- II. Larry Silverstein's attorneys' attempt to pin 9/11 as two events so as to collect twice as much the insurance reimbursement verges on impudence, since it gives way to frivolous discussions concerning a catastrophe.
- III. The text states that there is nothing simple about semantics because the meaning of the words we use to encompass reality are neither fixed nor unchanging, which allows several valid interpretations.

Which ones are correct according to the text?

- a) Only I.
- b) Only II.
- c) Only III.
- d) Only I and III.
- e) I, II and III.

### Exercício 133

#### TEXT

BRASÍLIA — Brazil's highest court has long viewed itself as a bastion of manners and formality. Justices call one another "Your Excellency," dress in billowing robes and wrap each utterance in grandiloquence, as if little had changed from the era when marquises and dukes held sway from their vast plantations. In one televised feud, Mr. Barbosa questioned another justice about whether he would even be on the court had he not been appointed by his cousin, a former president impeached in 1992. With another justice, Mr. Barbosa rebuked him over what the chief justice considered his condescending tone, telling him he was not his "capanga," a term describing a hired thug. In one of his most scathing comments, Mr. Barbosa, the high court's first and only black justice, took on the entire legal system of Brazil — where it is still remarkably rare for politicians to ever spend time in prison, even after being convicted of crimes — contending that the mentality of judges was "conservative, pro-status-quo and pro-impunity." "I have a temperament that doesn't adapt well to politics," Mr. Barbosa, 58, said in a recent interview in his quarters here in the Supreme Federal Tribunal, a modernist landmark designed by the architect Oscar Niemeyer. "It's because I speak my mind so much."

His acknowledged lack of tact notwithstanding, he is the driving force behind a series of socially liberal and establishment-shaking rulings, turning Brazil's highest court — and him in particular — into a newfound political power and the subject of popular fascination.

The court's recent rulings include a unanimous decision upholding the University of Brasília's admissions policies aimed at increasing the number of black and indigenous students, opening the way for one of the Western Hemisphere's most sweeping affirmative action laws for higher education.

In another move, Mr. Barbosa used his sway as chief justice and president of the panel overseeing Brazil's judiciary to effectively legalize same-sex marriage across the country. And in an anticorruption crusade, he is overseeing the precedent-setting trial of senior political figures in the governing Workers Party for their roles in a vast vote-buying scheme.

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the time. Wanting to see the world, he later won admission into Brazil's diplomatic service, which promptly sent him to Helsinki, the Finnish capital on the shore of the Baltic Sea.

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(Uece 2014) When Mr. Barbosa was a teenager, he was employed as a:

- legislator in Salvador.
- bricklayer in Brasília.
- public prosecutor.
- janitor in a courtroom.

### Exercício 134

#### JAPAN'S CHANCE FOR REAL GROWTH

1. JAPAN TURNED IN ITS BEST performance in 15 years in the final quarter of 2003, growing at an annualized 7% rate. Profits were up, exports soared, and even capital spending rose. This is great news for the world's second-largest economy and has raised hopes for a sustained recovery after many aborted liftoffs. But before investors and policymakers get carried away with the notion that Japan is about to become, once again, a global locomotive of growth, they should remember what's behind the country's surprising turnaround: China.

2. Japanese corporations are riding the Chinese boom, exporting steel for skyscrapers, machinery for new factories, and cars and electronics for China's rising middle class. It is classic Japanese economic policy - to export its way to growth. And that same strategy makes sustained Japanese growth highly vulnerable in the months ahead.

3. The truth is that Japan has not yet cleaned up the financial mess of the boom-and-bust 1980s. "Zombie" companies are still being kept alive by banks that continue to lend to them (rather than to startups) and then carry their bad loans on the books. Gigantic public debts, equivalent to 160% of gross domestic product, weigh heavily on an aging population.

4. Perhaps most worrisome is the continued Japanese reluctance to embrace market capitalism and transparency. The initial public offering of Shinsei Bank, the once-powerful Long-Term Credit Bank that collapsed and was sold to Ripplewood Holdings, is causing a furor in Tokyo. Members of the Diet, the press, and CEOs are denouncing Ripplewood as a foreigner exploiting Japan and making too much money on the deal. This attitude explains why needed structural reforms in government and banking have yet to be made.

5. If China's property boom pops, if its factory overcapacity leads to trouble, or if the impending revaluation of the causes financial problems, Japan's economy could flounder once again. It would be wise for Japan to take advantage of its momentary prosperity to finish building a strong domestic foundation for sustained growth.

(Business Week - March 1, 2004.)

(Fgv 2004) You can infer from the information in the article that the "'zombie' companies" mentioned in paragraph 3 are most likely

- Japanese companies that went bankrupt in the 1980s but that are still officially listed as active.
- the factor most responsible for Japan's enormous public as well as private debts.
- Japanese companies that avoid bankruptcy by continuously borrowing money from Japanese banks.
- Japanese companies that can survive only by exporting to China.

e) older Japanese companies that attempt to strangle any new competition.

### Exercício 135

(Esc. Naval 2016) Which option completes the paragraph below correctly?

#### Electric Bikes

The US is different from other countries when it comes to electric bikes. Nearly **32 m** e-bikes \_\_\_\_\_ in 2014, most of them in China, where they are primarily used for transportation. They are popular in much of Europe, too. They are common in the Netherland and Switzerland; German postal workers use them to get around and BMW offers one for about **\$ 3,000**.

Electric bikes are different from motorcycles or mopeds, which rely on motorized power; they are bicycles that \_\_\_\_\_ with – or without – help from an electric motor. Riding an e-bike feels like riding a normal bike with a strong wind behind you; the motor just helps you to go faster or climb hills. Unlike mopeds, e-bicycles \_\_\_\_\_ on bike paths and they cannot travel faster than **20 mph**.

(Abridged from www.theguardian.com).

- a) were sold – can be pedaled – are usually permitted
- b) were sold – can be pedal – usually permit
- c) are sold – can be pedaled – are usually permitted
- d) have been sold – can be pedal – usually permit
- e) have been sold – can be pedaled – are usually permitted

### Exercício 136

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

#### Human embryos edited to stop disease

By James Gallagher, health and science reporter, BBC News website, 2 August 2017.

**Scientists have, for the first time, successfully freed embryos of a piece of faulty DNA that causes deadly heart disease to run in families.**

It potentially opens the door to preventing 10,000 disorders that are passed down the generations. The US and South Korean team allowed the embryos to develop for five days before stopping the experiment.

The study hints at the future of medicine, but also provokes deep questions about what is morally right. Science is going through a golden age in editing DNA thanks to a new technology called Crispr, named **breakthrough** of the year in 2015. Its applications in medicine are vast and include the idea of wiping out genetic faults that cause diseases from cystic fibrosis to breast cancer. US teams at Oregon Health and Science University and the Salk Institute along with the Institute for Basic Science in South Korea focused on hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.

The disorder is common, affecting one in every 500 people, and can lead to the heart suddenly stopping beating. It is caused by

an error in a single gene (an instruction in the DNA), and anyone carrying it has a 50-50 chance of passing it on to their children. In the study, described in the journal Nature, the genetic repair happened during conception. Sperm from a man with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy was injected into healthy donated eggs alongside Crispr technology to correct the defect. It did not work all the time, but 72% of embryos were free from disease-causing mutations.

Dr Shoukhrat Mitalipov, a key figure in the research team, said: “Every generation on would carry this repair because we’ve removed the disease-causing gene variant from that family’s lineage.” By using this technique, it’s possible to reduce the burden of this heritable disease on the family and **eventually** the human population.”

There have been multiple attempts before, including, in 2015, teams in China using Crispr-technology to correct defects that lead to blood disorders. But they could not correct every cell, so the embryo was a “mosaic” of healthy and diseased cells.

Their approach also led to other parts of the genetic code becoming mutated. Those technical obstacles have been overcome in the latest research. However, this is not about to become routine practice. The biggest question is one of safety, and that can be answered only by far more extensive research. There are also questions about when it would be worth doing - embryos can already be screened for disease through pre-implantation genetic diagnosis. However, there are about 10,000 genetic disorders that are caused by a single mutation and could, in theory, be repaired with the same technology.

Prof Robin Lovell-Badge, from the Francis Crick Institute, told the BBC: “A method of being able to avoid having affected children passing on the affected gene could be really very important for those families.” In terms of when, definitely not yet. It’s going to be quite a while before we know that it’s going to be safe.”

Nicole Mowbray lives with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and has a defibrillator implanted in her chest in case her heart stops. But she is unsure whether she would ever consider gene editing: “I wouldn’t want to pass on something that caused my child to have a limited or painful life. That does come to the front of my mind when I think about having children. But I wouldn’t want to create the ‘perfect’ child, I feel like my condition makes me, me.”

Darren Griffin, a professor of genetics at the University of Kent, said: “Perhaps the biggest question, and probably the one that will be debated the most, is whether we should be physically altering the genes of an IVF embryo at all.

“This is not a straightforward question... equally, the debate on how morally acceptable it is not to act when we have the technology to prevent these life-threatening diseases must also come into play.”

The study has already been condemned by Dr David King, from the campaign group Human Genetics Alert, which described the

research as “irresponsible” and a “race for first genetically modified baby”.

Dr Yalda Jamshidi, a reader in genomic medicine at St George's University of London, said: “The study is the first to show successful and efficient correction of a disease-causing mutation in early stage human embryos with gene editing. **Whilst** we are just beginning to understand the complexity of genetic disease, gene-editing will likely become acceptable when its potential benefits, both to individuals and to the broader society, exceeds its risks.”

The method does not currently fuel concerns about the extreme end of “designer babies” engineered to have new advantageous traits.

The way Crispr is designed should lead to a new piece of engineered DNA being inserted into the genetic code. However, in a complete surprise to the researchers, this did not happen. Instead, Crispr damaged the mutated gene in the father's sperm, leading to a healthy version being copied over from the mother's egg. This means the technology, for now, works only when there is a healthy version from one of the parents. Prof Lovell-Badge added: “The possibility of producing designer babies, which is unjustified in any case, is now even **further** away.”

(Fcmmg 2018) We can NOT say, after reading the text above, that:

- a) this study has already been condemned.
- b) the technology, so far, works only when there is a healthy version from one of the parents.
- c) scientists have not successfully freed embryos of a piece of faulty DNA that causes deadly heart disease to run in families.
- d) the study is the first to show successful and efficient correction of a disease-causing mutation in early stage human embryos with gene editing.

### Exercício 137

#### Triple killing in Coffee Shop Stirs Death Penalty Debate

By JOHN FILES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 - Federal prosecutors are pressing for the death penalty against a man charged with murdering three employees at a Starbucks coffee shop here in July 1997, clearing the way for the city's first death penalty case in nearly 30 years. In an outline issued this week, the prosecutors said they wanted to press a capital charge because the defendant has a history of violent crime. They said he shows no remorse and poses a continuing threat.

Carl D. Cooper, 30, has been charged with the three killings in the affluent Georgetown section of the city. The bodies of Emory Allen Evans, 25; Mary Caitrin Mahoney, 24; and Aaron David Goodrich, 18, were found by another Starbucks employee.

The case gained national attention because it happened in one of the city's fashionable neighborhoods, a 34-square-block area northwest of downtown Washington known for bars, restaurants,

boutiques and narrow residential streets of expensive town houses. Georgetown is home to members of Congress, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright and other major political figures, as well as Georgetown University, but not to a great deal of crime or violence. Attorney General Janet Reno decided to seek the death penalty for Mr. Cooper with advice from Wilma A. Lewis, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia. A death penalty review panel at the Justice Department concurred. Kenneth L. Wainstein, assistant United States attorney, in a 35-page document, cited Mr. Cooper's "continuing pattern of criminal conduct," including armed robberies dating to 1989 and possession of firearms and drugs dating to 1988; laundering of money obtained from robberies; and threats to murder witnesses and law enforcement officers.

The case moved to federal court in August with a 48-count indictment against Mr. Cooper, charging him with crimes from 1993 to 1997. His trial is to start on May 2 in United States District Court in Washington.

The last person executed in the city was Robert E. Carter, 28, an unemployed laborer electrocuted on April 27, 1957, for killing an unarmed, off-duty police officer. The last trial in a capital case was in 1972.

The city repealed the death penalty in 1980. Residents voted overwhelmingly in the 1992 election to reject a provision that would have reinstated the death sentence.

City officials, many of whom are opposed to the decision to make this a capital case, criticized Ms. Reno for ignoring the views of the city's residents and urged that the city be allowed to handle the situation with some autonomy. If Mr. Cooper were prosecuted under local jurisdiction, the maximum sentence he could receive would be life in prison without the possibility of parole.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, the city's delegate to Congress, wrote to Ms. Lewis: "The Cooper case is essentially a local homicide matter with federal charges tacked on. If the District had a local prosecutor, she could not ask for the death penalty. The application of the harshest and most controversial penalty in our law should not depend on whether the U. S. attorney or a locally chosen prosecutor litigates the case. Where the local jurisdiction of taxpaying citizens is deprived of a local prosecutor, the U.S. attorney has a special obligation to respect local law."

Ms. Norton said in an interview that "serious equal protection questions are raised" when a high-profile case is chosen for the death penalty. She said it is disturbing that, with about 300 homicides in the city in a year, most of them in poor neighborhoods, federal officials chose to elevate a case from the "most glamorous part of Washington".

Mayor Anthony A. Williams said he agreed with the attorney general on "the need for harsh penalties, including life in prison without parole." But, he added, "I do not support the death penalty."

Ms. Norton and Amnesty International USA have drawn comparisons to a 1995 triple murder at a McDonald's in Southeast Washington. Kennedy J. Marshall pleaded guilty and received 80 years to life in prison.

The New York Times, Sunday, February 20, 2000.

(Fgv 2000) According to the information in the article, if Carl D. Cooper were tried under local Washington law instead of federal law:



- a) his case would probably attract little attention outside of Washington.
- b) he would have a better chance of being judged innocent.
- c) he would receive a light sentence.
- d) his chances of receiving a fair trial would be better.
- e) the worst sentence he could receive would be life in prison.

### Exercício 138

#### Triple killing in Coffee Shop Stirs Death Penalty Debate

By JOHN FILES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 - Federal prosecutors are pressing for the death penalty against a man charged with murdering three employees at a Starbucks coffee shop here in July 1997, clearing the way for the city's first death penalty case in nearly 30 years. In an outline issued this week, the prosecutors said they wanted to press a capital charge because the defendant has a history of violent crime. They said he shows no remorse and poses a continuing threat.

Carl D. Cooper, 30, has been charged with the three killings in the affluent Georgetown section of the city. The bodies of Emory Allen Evans, 25; Mary Caitrin Mahoney, 24; and Aaron David Goodrich, 18, were found by another Starbucks employee.

The case gained national attention because it happened in one of the city's fashionable neighborhoods, a 34-square-block area northwest of downtown Washington known for bars, restaurants, boutiques and narrow residential streets of expensive town houses. Georgetown is home to members of Congress, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright and other major political figures, as well as Georgetown University, but not to a great deal of crime or violence. Attorney General Janet Reno decided to seek the death penalty for Mr. Cooper with advice from Wilma A. Lewis, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia. A death penalty review panel at the Justice Department concurred. Kenneth L. Wainstein, assistant United States attorney, in a 35-page document, cited Mr. Cooper's "continuing pattern of criminal conduct," including armed robberies dating to 1989 and possession of firearms and drugs dating to 1988; laundering of money obtained from robberies; and threats to murder witnesses and law enforcement officers.

The case moved to federal court in August with a 48-count indictment against Mr. Cooper, charging him with crimes from 1993 to 1997. His trial is to start on May 2 in United States District Court in Washington.

The last person executed in the city was Robert E. Carter, 28, an unemployed laborer electrocuted on April 27, 1957, for killing an unarmed, off-duty police officer. The last trial in a capital case was in 1972.

The city repealed the death penalty in 1980. Residents voted overwhelmingly in the 1992 election to reject a provision that would have reinstated the death sentence.

City officials, many of whom are opposed to the decision to make this a capital case, criticized Ms. Reno for ignoring the views of the city's residents and urged that the city be allowed to handle the situation with some autonomy. If Mr. Cooper were prosecuted under local jurisdiction, the maximum sentence he could receive would be life in prison without the possibility of parole.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, the city's delegate to Congress, wrote to Ms. Lewis: "The Cooper case is essentially a local homicide matter with federal charges tacked on. If the District had a local prosecutor, she could not ask for the death penalty. The application of the harshest and most controversial penalty in our law should not depend on whether the U. S. attorney or a locally chosen prosecutor litigates the case. Where the local jurisdiction of taxpaying citizens is deprived of a local prosecutor, the U.S. attorney has a special obligation to respect local law."

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Ms. Norton and Amnesty International USA have drawn comparisons to a 1995 triple murder at a McDonald's in Southeast Washington. Kennedy J. Marshall pleaded guilty and received 80 years to life in prison.

The New York Times, Sunday, February 20, 2000

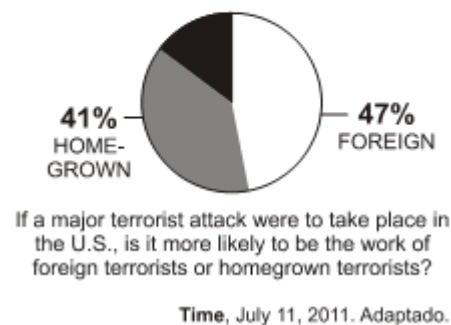
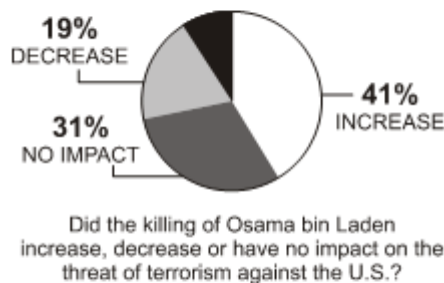
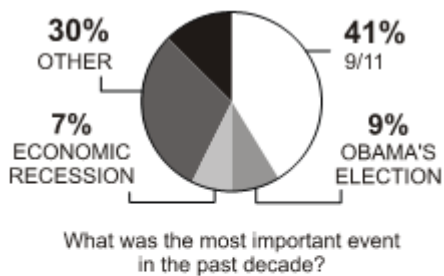
(Fgv 2000) According to the information in the article, in Washington city, which of the following is most likely true?

- a) City officials are rarely in agreement with federal officials.
- b) City officials know better than federal officials how to deal with violent crime.
- c) The federal government may not interfere in the operations of the city government.
- d) The federal government is introducing new legislation to reduce the power of the city government.
- e) Certain city laws do not agree with certain federal laws.

### Exercício 139

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

JUST 10 YEARS INTO A NEW CENTURY, MORE THAN TWO-thirds of the country sees the past decade as a period of decline for the U.S., according to a new TIME/Aspen Ideas Festival poll that probed Americans on the decade since the tragic events of Sept. 11, 2001. Osama bin Laden is dead and al-Qaeda seriously weakened, but the impact of the 9/11 attacks and the decisions that followed have, in the view of most Americans, put the U.S. in a tailspin that the country has been unable to shake during two administrations and almost 10 years of trying. ACCORDING TO THE POLL, ONLY 6% OF MORE THAN 2,000 Americans believe the country has completely recovered from the events of 9/11. Some of this pessimism can be tied to fears of more terrorist attacks. Despite the death of bin Laden, most Americans think another terrorist attack in the U.S. is likely.



(Fuvest 2012) Com base nos gráficos que acompanham o texto, é correto afirmar que, para os norte-americanos,

- o evento de 11 de setembro de 2001 é mais significativo que outros eventos ocorridos na última década.
- a morte de Osama Bin Laden reduz o receio de novos ataques terroristas contra os EUA.
- o governo de Obama é avaliado com pessimismo e descrédito, hoje.
- o risco de um ataque praticado por terroristas internos é maior que o de um ataque praticado por terroristas externos.
- a recessão econômica tem relação com os ataques e as ameaças sofridos pelos EUA.

#### Exercício 140

##### SPAIN'S ECONOMY

In the midst of a currency crisis, steep credit downgrades, and a 100 billion euro bailout of its banking system, it's easy to be pessimistic about Spain. But there are some grounds for optimism.

Start with exports. While Spanish wages rose much faster than the euro zone average during the pre-crisis years, large exporters kept costs under control, allowing them to stay relatively

competitive. Meanwhile Spanish employers with more than 250 workers stayed just as productive as their German, Italian, and French counterparts, according to BBVA, Spain's No. 2 bank.

Consequently, despite Asia's rise, Spain has managed to hang on to its global market share of exports. That puts it in a league with Germany and well ahead of most of the euro zone. Inditex, the clothing group best known for its Zara retail chain, is a poster child of Spanish competitiveness. It shrugged off the European financial crisis and even delivered a sharp rise in first-quarter profits.

The catch is that exports, which account for about 30 percent of Spain's GDP, can't compensate for the steep drop in demand at home. Yet some companies are doing well inside Spain. Mercadona, the largest purely domestic grocer, boosted sales by 8 percent last year, to 17.8 billion euros. Its unique business model is studied in the classrooms of top American business schools.

Another bright spot: Spain's current account deficit has fallen sharply from its peak of about 10 percent of GDP in 2007 to about 3 percent in the most recent quarter. The decline has been steeper than in other troubled countries such as Greece or Portugal, but investors would still like to see trade in balance. One way to get there is by cutting spending on imports. A better way, in the words of Mercadona chairman Juan Roig: everyone in Spain "needs to work harder" to boost productivity.

Spain's emblematic companies show that this can be done. But their success has been despite, not because of, the country's politicians and rigid employment laws. Spain has already implemented painful reforms, particularly in the labor market, but they will take time to feed into the economy. The bank bailout may eventually ease the ongoing credit crunch, but in the short term the country's increasing borrowing costs will make it harder for Spanish entrepreneurs to finance their businesses.

Adapted from Newsweek, June 25, 2012.

(Fgvjr 2013) In the last paragraph, "they" in the phrase "...but they will take time to feed into the economy" most likely refers to

- recently elected Spanish politicians.
- difficult but necessary changes in Spanish regulations.
- Spain's emblematic companies.
- Spain's traditionally rigid employment laws.
- the investment money now available to Spanish companies.

#### Exercício 141

##### Operation Desert Storm Was Not Won By Smart Weaponry Alone

Technology has long been a deciding factor on the battlefield, from powerful artillery to new weaponry to innovations in the seas and the skies. Twenty-five years ago, it was no different, as the United States and its allies proved overwhelmingly successful in the Persian Gulf War. A coalition of U.S. Army Apache attack helicopters, cruise missiles from naval vessels, and Lockheed F-

117 Nighthawk "stealth fighters" soundly broke through Saddam Hussein's army defenses in Kuwait during Operation Desert Storm, which became known as the "100-hour war". But for all the possibilities that this "Computer War" offered, Operation Desert Storm was not won by smart weaponry, alone. Despite the "science fiction"-like technology deployed, 90 percent of the pieces of ammunition used in Desert Storm were actually "dumb weapons". The bombs, which weren't guided by lasers or satellites, were lucky to get within half a kilometer of their targets after they were dumped from planes. While dumb bombs might not have been exciting enough to make the headlines during the attack, they were cheaper to produce and could be counted on to work. But frequency of use doesn't change why history will remember Desert Storm for its smart weapons, rather than its dumb ones.

Adapted from

<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/operation-desert-storm-was-not-won-smart-weaponry-alone-180957879/>

(Espcex (Aman) 2017) Select the alternative that has the sentence "Operation Desert Storm was not won by smart weaponry" (paragraph 2) correctly changed into active voice.

- a) Smart weaponry hasn't won operation desert storm.
- b) Smart weaponry didn't win operation desert storm.
- c) Smart weaponry doesn't win operation desert storm.
- d) Smart weaponry isn't winning operation desert storm.
- e) Smart weaponry won't win operation desert storm.

#### Exercício 142

Britain has met the heir who will certainly change the face of monarchy for ever. Kate and William's son enters this world as a Royal Highness, destined to be king of his country. Though his mother is a Duchess, the title <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ disguise the fact that there has never been a royal child quite like Kate's. For while William descends from a line of monarchs, this baby boy's maternal grandparents <sup>5</sup>once worked for British Airways and now run their own company.

This new prince will become the first British monarch with working-class blood running through his veins. Monarchy these days is a precarious business, and increasingly hard to justify – not only in terms of the funds taxpayers donate to the Crown, but in a wider world in which royal families seem ever more anachronistic. This baby has arrived at a time of profound social change and evolution – <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ is why I believe a royal child with middle-class antecedents can provide the social alchemy that will secure the future of the House of Windsor.

William and Kate, a modern couple, lived together quite openly for several years before their marriage, a <sup>6</sup>sensible decision <sup>7</sup>condoned by the Queen, which <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ been seen as unthinkable less than a decade earlier. This was after prince Charles had moved in with his divorced former mistress, Camilla Parker Bowles, a situation that would have been equally unacceptable a few years ago.

All this evidences a rapidly evolving monarchy. Who would have suspected that the Queen would have been seen <sup>8</sup>pretending to

parachute into the Olympic stadium with James Bond? And who <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ predict how far this process of evolution will have travelled by the time the new prince reaches the throne? From the pit to the Palace in three generations? Surely it is the perfect fairytale for a nation that grows more middle-class <sup>9</sup>by the year.

Adapted from: THORTON, Michael. A very middle class baby who will secure the future of the royal family. Daily Mail. 22 jul 2013. Disponível em: < <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2374279/Kate-Middleton-gives-birth-middle-class-Royal-baby-boy-securemonarchys-future.html>>. Acesso em: 06 set. 2013.

(Ufrgs 2014) Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas do segmento abaixo, na ordem em que aparecem.

If the present Queen \_\_\_\_\_ for another ten years, Charles \_\_\_\_\_ to the throne at 75.

- a) survives – comes
- b) survives – will come
- c) will survive – comes
- d) survived – can come
- e) survives – would come

#### Exercício 143

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

#### THE SURVIVAL OF THE WEAKEST; THE RETURN OF THE STRONG: THE DRIFT TO GLOBAL DISORDER

Don't be fooled by the title of Robert Harvey's sweeping analysis of post-Cold War chaos. He is not advocating some kind of right-wing philosopher's survival -of-the-fittest utopia, in which the toughest strongman will stop the rot of the New World Disorder. On the contrary, the Return of the Strong is about the lack of control over the "strong" - be they greedy corporations, money-market manipulators, rogue regimes or jackbooted nationalist leaders. On top of that, Harvey wants to put a stop to it by that most unfashionable of instruments: government. The bigger, the better. Preferably, groups of governments acting together. The title and his basic thesis are drawn from the 17th century English political philosopher Thomas Hobbes and his successors, both British and American, who saw the "state of nature" as one in which the strong lived at the expense of the weak. Hobbes argued, says Harvey, for a triangular relationship between the strong, the weak and the state. The state's job would be to keep the strong and the weak apart.

Hobbes was criticised for advocating absolutism by demanding huge powers for the state. But what he really wanted, Harvey argues, was a state which existed to serve the people and protect them from each other's selfishness. Rights were natural and inalienable - both those of the strong to make their advances and those of the weak not to be exploited.

If that were all he was trying to say, this would be a dull book indeed. Instead, Harvey examines a range of current issues from the wars and political **turmoil** bedeviling the post-Soviet world and the West's inability to deal with it; to the danger of East

Asian, especially Chinese, rearmament; the spurious nature of Japanese democracy (disguising an authoritarian regime), and the temptation for China and others to follow the Japanese model - with or without the democratic facade.

The flaws in the free market and the weaknesses and similarities to communist bureaucracy of international capitalist enterprise are further grist to his philosophical mill. Economically, he argues, global capitalism is not much different in its outlook and insensitivity to the nation - based capitalism of the end of the last century. It is complacent, uncaring, authoritarian and (as the international debt crisis of the 1980s showed) incompetent. It is out of control and could engender a reaction in the 21st century not unlike the communist reaction that grew out of the capitalism of the 19th.

He debunks the belief of right-wing economists and philosophers that letting the market decide will eventually put the international economy right, arguing that the forces unleashed by global capitalism are too big for individual governments.

Far from undermining national **sovereignty**, membership of big groups of countries with single currencies, such as the one proposed for the European Union, is the only hope left for governments too small individually to counter the **arbitrary** destruction wreaked by market forces. A world divided into a Euro-currency zone, a dollar zone and a yen zone would have the muscle to keep those forces in check. It would also have to cooperate economically as well as militarily. It could not avoid friction entirely - but the alternative would be economic instability and possibly war.

The peace dividend of the end of the Cold War is being squandered. The major powers at the end of this century, says Harvey, exude the same self-congratulation as at the end of the last. America is blindly and dangerously disengaging itself from Europe and the world; Germany and Japan are reverting to nationalism; China is rearming and throwing its weight about. Unless joint action is taken, we face the same global horrors as our great-grandfathers, but this time through a nuclear **haze**. Joint action would mean an alliance, through NATO, (but including, flexibly, the Russians and the Japanese where necessary), to consistently enforce the rule that territory cannot be taken by force. The world must no longer have one rule for Iraq and another for Serbia.

In the vast sweep of this global review, one is occasionally left wondering where the author is heading. There are also a few glaring inconsistencies and omissions. Having warned of the threat to global security of Chinese expansionism, for instance, he fails to deal with it in his chapter. That leaves a gaping hole in his strategic thinking. But, by the end, Harvey manages to deliver a coherent argument and a reasonably plausible set of solutions, although he recognises the chances of getting governments to work together so smoothly are slim indeed.

Harvey has drawn on his enormous experience as a **parliamentarian**, foreign affairs analyst and writer to produce a book that is readable, despite its complexity and vast subject matter. Whether he can get the world to heed his warning that "Without a New World Order, there will be no order" remains to be seen.

(Ibmecrj 2010) Connectives or linking words are very important discourse cohesive elements. Which of the alternatives below could properly substitute the underlined connective in "On top of that, Harvey wants to put a stop to it by that most unfashionable of instruments: government", retaining its original meaning?

- a) Nevertheless, Harvey wants to put a stop to it by that most unfashionable of instruments: government.
- b) Moreover, Harvey wants to put a stop to it by that most unfashionable of instruments: government.
- c) Still, Harvey wants to put a stop to it by that most unfashionable of instruments: government.
- d) Yet, Harvey wants to put a stop to it by that most unfashionable of instruments: government.
- e) Although Harvey wants to put a stop to it by that most unfashionable of instruments: government.

#### Exercício 144

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:



Kirsty O'Connor/PA

Sometimes, it is the very ordinariness of a scene that makes it terrifying. So it was with a clip from a recent BBC documentary on facial recognition technology. A man tries to avoid the cameras, covering his face by pulling up his jacket. He is stopped by the police and forced to have his photo taken. He is then fined £90 for "disorderly behavior". "What's your suspicion?" someone asks the police. "The fact that he's walked past clearly masking his face from recognition," replies one of the officers. If you want to protect your privacy, it must be because you have something to hide.

There is considerable concern in the west about Chinese tech firms acting as Trojan horses for Beijing. But perhaps we should worry less about the tech companies than about the social use of technology. Because it's not just in China that "algorithmic governance" is beginning to take hold. As the tech entrepreneur Maciej Ceglowski pointed out before the US Senate, "Until recently, even people living in a police state could count on the fact that the authorities didn't have enough equipment or manpower to observe everyone, everywhere, and so enjoyed more freedom from monitoring than we do living in a free society today."

Surveillance is at the heart, too, of "smart cities". From Amsterdam to Dubai to Toronto, cities are embracing technology to collect data on citizens, ostensibly to make public services and urban spaces function better. But what smart cities also enable is a new form of policing. As the mayor of Rio de Janeiro said of the "integrated urban command centre" built for the 2016 Olympics, the system "allows us to have people looking into every corner of the city, 24 hours a day, seven days a week".

Buses that run on time and rubbish that is efficiently cleared are good things (in most smart cities, and in Rio as well, neither actually happens). There is, however, more to the good life than an ordered city. Human flourishing requires the existence of a sphere of life outside public scrutiny; not only within the intimacy of the home but also in semi-private spaces such as the workplace or the church or the pub. It's that kind of space shielded from scrutiny that increasingly is vanishing. As Ceglowski observed, one of the features of the "new world of ambient surveillance" is that "we cannot opt out of it, any more than we might opt out of automobile culture by refusing to drive". And that is possibly the most disturbing thought of all.

(Kenan Malik. [www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com), 19.05.2019. Adaptado.) (Fac. Albert Einstein - Medicin 2020) The text discusses an issue of worldwide concern in the present days, namely,

- a) the main gains and losses brought about by the newest surveillance technologies.
- b) changes in people's everyday behavior due to the spread of face tracking cameras.
- c) the dispute over the legitimacy of facial recognition technology use.
- d) the unprecedented scale in which actions of citizens are being monitored.
- e) governments' outrageous policies to control their populations' every step.

#### Exercício 145

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

#### IRON MAN DESIGNERS TO BUILD BODY ARMOUR FOR US ARMY

##### Hollywood special effect team is working on a new Iron Man 'agile exoskeleton' for US soldiers

The Oscar-nominated special effects team behind the Iron Man suit has been contracted to design body armour for the US military.

Legacy Effects, a Hollywood design studio based in California, has previously worked on power suits for films such as RoboCop, Captain America, The Terminator and Iron Man. Now, the company is building body armour equipped with an "agile exoskeleton" that will allow soldiers to carry hundreds of pounds of equipment, the Wall Street Journal reports.

"We are trying to be revolutionary," said Mike Fieldson, who manages the US military project known as the Tactical Assault Light Operator Suit (Talos).

Three prototypes have been presented to the Pentagon by teams of bioengineers, technologists and a Canadian company that studies insect and animal exoskeletons. The prototypes will contribute to the creation of a new generation of body armour which the US Special Operations Command aims to complete within four years.

The suits are designed to protect soldiers from bullets, explosions and bayonet attacks.

Legacy Effects admits that bringing an Iron Man to life presents significant challenges. For one thing, a real-life version of the suit would add extra bulk to a soldier limiting his or her agility. Also, the company estimates that the Iron Man suit would probably weigh about 180kg, and would need to be supported by a mobile exoskeleton, <sup>1</sup>but "none of the exoskeletons in the industry are capable of moving that much weight", SlashGear reports.

Russ Angold of Ekso Bionics, a company that designs exoskeletons for medical use, says that power armour in films offer an unrealistic model, so engineers are presently trying to make the suits more practical. "Hollywood has definitely made the Iron Man suit impossibly thin, impossibly light, impossibly agile and impossibly energy efficient. So we're really trying to solve the problem and ask the question: What would Iron Man look like if it was real?"

The US military has so far spent about \$10 million on Talos, prompting the armed services committee to request a briefing on the project to ensure taxpayer money is not being wasted.

"Will you ever have an Iron Man? I don't know," said Brian Dowling, a former soldier involved in the project. "But you'll have some greatly improved technology along the way".

Fonte: <http://www.theweek.co.uk/world-news/59323/iron-man-designers-to-build-body-armour-for-us-army>  
Acesso: 13/ago/2014

(Ita 2015) A vestimenta idealizada no projeto Talos deverá satisfazer apenas uma das condições abaixo:

- a) não ultrapassar o orçamento de 10 milhões de dólares previsto pelo governo americano.
- b) ajustar-se ao corpo humano independentemente do peso e do tamanho do usuário.
- c) oferecer condições de realizar operações militares carregando muito peso.
- d) auxiliar o soldado em combate, aumentando o tempo em incursões militares não motorizadas.
- e) ser funcional e conter bateria duradoura e recarregável por energia solar.

#### Exercício 146

#### SPAIN'S ECONOMY

In the midst of a currency crisis, steep credit downgrades, and a 100 billion euro bailout of its banking system, it's easy to be pessimistic about Spain. But there are some grounds for optimism.

Start with exports. While Spanish wages rose much faster than the euro zone average during the pre-crisis years, large exporters kept costs under control, allowing them to stay relatively competitive. Meanwhile Spanish employers with more than 250



workers stayed just as productive as their German, Italian, and French counterparts, according to BBVA, Spain's No. 2 bank.

Consequently, despite Asia's rise, Spain has managed to hang on to its global market share of exports. That puts it in a league with Germany and well ahead of most of the euro zone. Inditex, the clothing group best known for its Zara retail chain, is a poster child of Spanish competitiveness. It shrugged off the European financial crisis and even delivered a sharp rise in first-quarter profits.

The catch is that exports, which account for about 30 percent of Spain's GDP, can't compensate for the steep drop in demand at home. Yet some companies are doing well inside Spain. Mercadona, the largest purely domestic grocer, boosted sales by 8 percent last year, to 17.8 billion euros. Its unique business model is studied in the classrooms of top American business schools.

Another bright spot: Spain's current account deficit has fallen sharply from its peak of about 10 percent of GDP in 2007 to about 3 percent in the most recent quarter. The decline has been steeper than in other troubled countries such as Greece or Portugal, but investors would still like to see trade in balance. One way to get there is by cutting spending on imports. A better way, in the words of Mercadona chairman Juan Roig: everyone in Spain "needs to work harder" to boost productivity.

Spain's emblematic companies show that this can be done. But their success has been despite, not because of, the country's politicians and rigid employment laws. Spain has already implemented painful reforms, particularly in the labor market, but they will take time to feed into the economy. The bank bailout may eventually ease the ongoing credit crunch, but in the short term the country's increasing borrowing costs will make it harder for Spanish entrepreneurs to finance their businesses.

(Adapted from Newsweek, June 25, 2012)

(Fgvjrj 2013) Which of the following is mentioned in the article as a way to help Spain's economy?

- The European Central Bank should provide more money to support Spain's banking system.
- Spanish companies with fewer than 250 employees should be subject to an exclusive set of employment laws.
- Spain should spend less money on foreign products.
- Spanish companies should make significant cuts in their number of employees.
- Spain should set up more businesses based on the American model.

### Exercício 147

Another Court Tangle in the Perelman-Duff

Custody Case

By DAVID ROHDE

1. The custody and child-support battle between Ronald O. Perelman and Patricia Duff that has raged in court for more than

15 months derailed again yesterday when one of the chief lawyers representing Ms. Duff abruptly asked to quit the case.

2. The lawyer, Julia Heit, said in court papers that she wanted to leave because Ms. Duff had accused her of secretly being in the employ of Mr. Perelman, the billionaire majority owner of Revlon.

3. The judge, Justice Franklin R. Weissberg of State Supreme Court in Manhattan, blocked her request, and she denied that she was being paid by Mr. Perelman.

4. The latest legal casualty in the case - Ms. Heit is the 20th lawyer to represent Ms. Duff, who was Mr. Perelman's third wife - incensed Justice Weissberg.

5. In a series of highly unusual moves, he refused to postpone the case yet again, accused Ms. Duff of intentionally delaying the proceedings and forced her to recite in open court the name of each lawyer who had represented her and why each one left.

6. Ms. Duff said during a break yesterday that she had spent \$3 million in legal fees in the case.

7. The judge also criticized the actions of Mr. Perelman, who was not in court, and accused both sides of callously harming the 4-year-old girl at the center of the legal dispute, their daughter, Caleigh. "We have two very rich, very willful people who are locked in a dispute which I am absolutely certain is causing severe damage to Caleigh," he said.

8. The case, which began in the spring of 1998, has involved two judges and frequent appeals to a higher court. Justice Weissberg bluntly told both sides that the overcrowded court system has little time left for them.

9. "This may come as a shock to you," Justice Weissberg snapped at Ms. Duff at one point. "But there are many, many people clamoring for this courtroom, needy people who aren't rich."

10. Justice Weissberg forced both sides to hold settlement negotiations all afternoon yesterday, but by 6 P.M. no agreement had been reached, and the two sides were ordered to return again this morning.

11. Both Mr. Perelman and Ms. Duff, an influential Democrat who has raised considerable sums for the party, want full custody of Caleigh. Mr. Perelman's representatives say he has given Ms. Duff \$30 million in real estate, jewelry and cash, plus alimony of \$1.2 million. Ms. Duff has said the value of all Mr. Perelman has given her is actually \$21 million. He is also paying her temporary child support of \$12,000 per month.

12. Ms. Duff would like him to provide a Manhattan apartment or house for her and Caleigh that will accommodate the 24-hour live-in security he has requested. Last week, an appeal court ruled that Ms. Duff could not be forced to provide the security Mr. Perelman demanded.

13. The sniping inside and outside the courtroom continued yesterday. Ms. Duff said during a break in the proceedings that she was being unfairly treated by a court system that she charged was being influenced by her powerful ex-husband.

14. "I have become a kicking bag for some of the most outrageous legal decisions that have come down the pike," she said. "Yes, I think something is going on."

15. But in court, Adria Hillman, a lawyer representing Mr. Perelman, painted him as the victim, saying Ms. Duff "has made allegations about my client that are absolutely ridiculous and absolutely false."

16. Justice Weissberg made it clear that he had little patience for either side and that he believed there was only one victim in the

dispute.

17. "In one way she is very blessed to have wealthy parents," he said of Caleigh. "But in another way she is unlucky, because no child should have to be put through this."

The New York Times, Thursday, August 12, 1999.

(Fgv 2000) You can infer from the information in the article that:

- a) Patricia Duff will probably win full custody of Caleigh.
- b) Ronald O. Perelman will probably win full custody of Caleigh.
- c) Caleigh will never recover from the harm being done to her.
- d) neither Ronald O. Perelman nor Patricia Duff can yet be considered the winner.
- e) Ronald O. Perelman cares more about Caleigh than Patricia Duff does.

### Exercício 148

#### SPAIN'S ECONOMY

In the midst of a currency crisis, steep credit downgrades, and a 100 billion euro bailout of its banking system, it's easy to be pessimistic about Spain. But there are some grounds for optimism.

Start with exports. While Spanish wages rose much faster than the euro zone average during the pre-crisis years, large exporters kept costs under control, allowing them to stay relatively competitive. Meanwhile Spanish employers with more than 250 workers stayed just as productive as their German, Italian, and French counterparts, according to BBVA, Spain's No. 2 bank.

Consequently, despite Asia's rise, Spain has managed to hang on to its global market share of exports. That puts it in a league with Germany and well ahead of most of the euro zone. Inditex, the clothing group best known for its Zara retail chain, is a poster child of Spanish competitiveness. It shrugged off the European financial crisis and even delivered a sharp rise in first-quarter profits.

The catch is that exports, which account for about 30 percent of Spain's GDP, can't compensate for the steep drop in demand at home. Yet some companies are doing well inside Spain. Mercadona, the largest purely domestic grocer, boosted sales by 8 percent last year, to 17.8 billion euros. Its unique business model is studied in the classrooms of top American business schools.

Another bright spot: Spain's current account deficit has fallen sharply from its peak of about 10 percent of GDP in 2007 to about 3 percent in the most recent quarter. The decline has been steeper than in other troubled countries such as Greece or Portugal, but investors would still like to see trade in balance. One way to get there is by cutting spending on imports. A better way, in the words of Mercadona chairman Juan Roig: everyone in Spain "needs to work harder" to boost productivity.

Spain's emblematic companies show that this can be done. But their success has been despite, not because of, the country's

politicians and rigid employment laws. Spain has already implemented painful reforms, particularly in the labor market, but they will take time to feed into the economy. The bank bailout may eventually ease the ongoing credit crunch, but in the short term the country's increasing borrowing costs will make it harder for Spanish entrepreneurs to finance their businesses.

(Adapted from Newsweek, June 25, 2012)

(Fgv 2013) According to the information in the article, which of the following is most likely a positive aspect of Spain's economy?

- a) Exporters have maintained their expenses at a reasonable level and so are still able to compete with other companies.
- b) Spanish workers still earn, on average, more than workers do in other European countries.
- c) More than 250 big Spanish companies have managed to achieve greater productivity than have similar companies in Germany, Italy, and France.
- d) Because they invested heavily in modernization and worker training in the pre-crisis years, Spanish companies have been able to maintain high levels of profitability.
- e) By drastically reducing their number of employees, Spanish exporters have been able to maintain high levels of profitability.

### Exercício 149

(Fac. Pequeno Príncipe - Medici 2020) What is this text about?

Lost in translation: Researchers discover translator gene may play a role in disease

When researchers and clinicians investigate the genome's relation to disease, they have traditionally focused on mutations in the code for proteins. But now researchers at Western University have shown that the genes encoding tRNAs can also have mutations that cause the code to be misread, and in greater numbers than previously thought.

Think of it like a translator app on your phone -- if it has errors in its software, the output is going to be all wrong, even if the original text is correct.

"This actually changes the way we think about the genetic code," said lead author Mathew Berg, a PhD Candidate at Western's Schulich School of Medicine & Dentistry. "We have shown that variation in tRNA has the potential to lead to a protein being made improperly, which can lead to misfolding and malfunction of the protein."

The research team, led by Schulich Medicine & Dentistry Professors Christopher Brandl, Robert Hegele and Patrick O'Donoghue, say this is significant because many human diseases like Alzheimer's disease and diseases of the heart muscle are linked to misfolded proteins.

(<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/08/190813130422.htm>)

- a) Environmental genome's mutations which make them translate proteins incorrectly.
- b) Translator apps which can contribute to the spread of mental illnesses.
- c) Protein diseases caused by fast folding.
- d) Disease researches on proteins mutations.

e) Genes that read incorrectly the tRNAs, which can harm the function of proteins.

### Exercício 150

#### Amazon tribes

The Amazon is the world's largest rainforest. It is also the ancestral home of one million Indians. They are divided into about 400 tribes, each with its own language, culture and territory.

<sup>1</sup>Many have had contact with outsiders for almost 500 years. Others – 'uncontacted' tribes – have had no contact at all.



How do they live?

Most Indians live in settled villages by the rivers, and grow vegetables and fruits like manioc, corn, beans and bananas. They also hunt and fish, using plant-based poisons to stun the fish. Some tribes use shotguns for hunting, others use bows and arrows, spears, or blowguns with darts tipped with curare. Only a few Amazonian tribes are nomadic; they tend to live deep in the forest away from the rivers. They grow some crops but rely more on hunting and gathering.

<sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ their problems?

Almost all the Indians' problems revolve around land: <sup>3</sup>outsiders either want their land, or something on or underneath it. The key threats are a massive boom in oil and gas exploration, rampant illegal logging and the rapid spread of ranching and farming.

(www.survivalinternational.org. Adapted.)

(Uea 2014) No trecho do primeiro parágrafo – *Many have had contact with outsiders for almost 500 years.* (ref. 1) – e no trecho do último parágrafo – *outsiders either want their land, or something on or underneath it.* (ref. 3) –, a palavra *outsiders* refere-se

- a) aos indígenas.
- b) aos colonizadores portugueses.
- c) aos não indígenas.
- d) a um milhão de indígenas.
- e) a cerca de 400 tribos.

### Exercício 151

#### RADIATION AND EVOLUTION

THE disaster last year at the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant, caused by an earthquake and tsunami, scored seven on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES). No worse rating exists. Radiation is harmful to living things, yet the long-term effects of persistently high levels of background

radiation on ecosystems are poorly understood. With this in mind, a team led by Timothy Mousseau of the University of South Carolina and Anders Moller of the University of Paris-Sud set out to compare bird species dwelling near the Fukushima plant with those living at the site of another nuclear incident that scored a seven on the INES: the Ukrainian town of Chernobyl, where disaster struck in 1986. Remarkably, they found that some species seem to develop a tolerance for radioactivity over time.

Fukushima and Chernobyl are more than 7.000km (4.350 miles) apart, but Dr. Mousseau and his colleagues soon realised that the two sites had much in common. Both are in areas that have a temperate climate with species that have similar habits and needs. And both are surrounded by a mixture of farmland and forest. Upon closer examination the researchers found that 14 species of bird lived in both regions, including the barn swallow, great tit, great reed warbler, buzzard and Eurasian jay. With so many similarities between the two places, a comparison of the biological responses to radiation in each (recent in Fukushima; long-term in Chernobyl) would surely be illuminating.

To do this, during July 2011, the researchers counted and identified birds at 300 locations near Fukushima that had radiation levels as low as 0.5 microsieverts per hour and as high as 35 (for comparison, dental X-rays rarely expose patients to more than 0.05 microsieverts). Then they compared these results to bird data collected in areas that had the same range of radiation levels near Chernobyl between 2006 and 2009.

Their results show that as radiation levels in an area rose to 35 microsieverts per hour, the average number of birds dropped by almost a third compared with the areas where radiation levels were only 0.5 microsieverts per hour. This makes sense: in those areas with a high level of radiation, living things would tend to die or sicken and fail to reproduce. However, when researchers looked at the 14 bird species that lived in both regions, they found that the same level of radiation was associated with twice as large a drop in bird numbers in Fukushima as in Chernobyl.

The reasons for this are not clear. It is possible that the composition of the radionuclides are proving more dangerous to the Fukushima birds than they are to the birds near Chernobyl. But Dr. Mousseau suggests a more likely explanation is that evolution has already been at work near Chernobyl, killing off individual birds that cannot cope with the background radiation and allowing the genes of those that have some tolerance to be passed on. The birds at Fukushima are only beginning to face the evolutionary challenge of living in a radioactive world.

Adapted from The Economist, March 3, 2012

(Fgvjr 2013) With respect to the information in the article, which of the following is most likely not true about Fukushima and Chernobyl?

- a) Both sites are located in regions that can be considered rural.
- b) Both sites are located within ecosystems that share enough similarities to justify scientific comparison.

- c) Exposure to natural and nuclear disasters quickly killed all life within a large radius of both sites.
- d) Within the ecosystems surrounding both sites, scientists found some birds that appeared to be relatively unaffected by high levels of radiation.
- e) Disasters at both sites were given the same score on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale.

### Exercício 152

#### SELLING AND MARKETING

Management is fundamentally about direction and control. Selling is no different.

All salespeople, particularly those in large companies, present a basic problem: they enjoy spending their time doing what they know best, with the products that are the easiest to sell, and selling to those customers who are easiest to sell to. Direction, management and control are needed to ensure that selling time and cost is spent where it is most effective – on prime and hot prospects.

Successful sales managers and directors keep the pressure on their sales force by meeting regularly with them to review certain items, such as, performance and budget, key performance ratios, follow-up procedures, opportunities and competitor activity.

Incentives do no figure high on this list. Many sales managers spend too much time inventing elaborate sales incentive schemes, which the sales-force can manipulate to their personal benefit. Incentives must be geared toward the overall objectives of the marketing plan in terms of turnover and cost. When used, they should be short, sharp and regular, enhancing the overall sales effort, not detracting from it.

Sales incentives schemes are often an excuse for poor management of the sales resource. There are many lasting benefits in creating an effective team relationship within a sales force: shared experience is a benefit that does not arise from a totally competitive environment.

The other forgotten standard of performance is control of debt. A sale is not a sale until the debt has been paid. The sales force should chase up money owed to the company. It was responsible for the sale and should be responsible for assuring its payment – before team members are paid a bonus.

(Ibmecrj 2010) Which of the statements below is implied in this passage?

- a) Selling is not the same as any other field of management.
- b) It is most effective to sell the easiest products to the easiest customers.
- c) Incentive systems are usually a good idea.
- d) Salespersons often do not help each other when incentive system is in operation.
- e) Chasing debts is not the responsibility of the sales force.

### Exercício 153

#### SPAIN'S ECONOMY

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Start with exports. While Spanish wages rose much faster than the euro zone average during the pre-crisis years, large exporters kept costs under control, allowing them to stay relatively competitive. Meanwhile Spanish employers with more than 250 workers stayed just as productive as their German, Italian, and French counterparts, according to BBVA, Spain's No. 2 bank.

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Spain's emblematic companies show that this can be done. But their success has been despite, not because of, the country's politicians and rigid employment laws. Spain has already implemented painful reforms, particularly in the labor market, but they will take time to feed into the economy. The bank bailout may eventually ease the ongoing credit crunch, but in the short term the country's increasing borrowing costs will make it harder for Spanish entrepreneurs to finance their businesses.

(Adapted from Newsweek, June 25, 2012)

(Fgvjrj 2013) According to the information in the article, which of the following is one of Spain's serious problems?

- a) Exports have fallen sharply and now represent only 30 percent of Spain's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- b) The European financial crisis has devastated Spain's export-based companies.
- c) Many Spanish multinational companies have moved their production facilities overseas.
- d) Consumers in Spain have drastically reduced spending.
- e) Spanish companies that concentrate on the domestic market are highly inefficient.

### Exercício 154

BRASÍLIA — Brazil's highest court has long viewed itself as a bastion of manners and formality. Justices call one another "Your

Excellency,” dress in billowing robes and wrap each utterance in grandiloquence, as if little had changed from the era when marquises and dukes held sway from their vast plantations. In one televised feud, Mr. Barbosa questioned another justice about whether he would even be on the court had he not been appointed by his cousin, a former president impeached in 1992. With another justice, Mr. Barbosa rebuked him over what the chief justice considered his **condescending** tone, telling him he was not his “capanga,” a term describing a hired thug.

In one of his most scathing comments, Mr. Barbosa, the high court’s first and only black justice, took on the entire legal system of Brazil — where it is still remarkably rare for politicians to ever spend time in prison, even after being convicted of crimes — **contending** that the mentality of judges was “conservative, pro-status-quo and pro-impunity.”

“I have a temperament that doesn’t adapt well to politics,” Mr. Barbosa, 58, said in a recent interview in his quarters here in the Supreme Federal Tribunal, a modernist landmark designed by the architect Oscar Niemeyer. “It’s because I speak my mind so much.” His acknowledged lack of tact notwithstanding, he is the driving force behind a series of socially liberal and establishment-shaking rulings, turning Brazil’s highest court — and him in particular — into a newfound political power and the subject of popular fascination.

The court’s recent rulings include a unanimous decision upholding the University of Brasília’s admissions policies aimed at increasing the number of black and indigenous students, opening the way for one of the Western Hemisphere’s most sweeping affirmative action laws for higher education.

In another move, Mr. Barbosa used his sway as chief justice and president of the panel overseeing Brazil’s judiciary to effectively legalize same-sex marriage across the country. And in an anticorruption crusade, he is overseeing the precedent-setting trial of senior political figures in the governing Workers Party for their roles in a vast vote-buying scheme.

Ascending to Brazil’s high court, much less pushing the institution to assert its independence, long seemed out of reach for Mr. Barbosa, the eldest of eight children raised in Paracatu, an impoverished city in Minas Gerais State, where his father worked as a bricklayer.

But his prominence — not just on the court, but in the streets as well — is so well established that masks with his face were sold for Carnival, amateur musicians have composed songs about his handling of the corruption trial and posted them on YouTube, and demonstrators during the huge street protests that shook the nation this year told pollsters that Mr. Barbosa was one of their top choices for president in next year’s elections.

While the protests have subsided since their height in June, the political tumult they set off persists. The race for president, once considered a shoo-in for the incumbent, Dilma Rousseff, is now up in the air, with Mr. Barbosa — who is now so much in the public eye that gossip columnists are following his romance with a woman in her 20s — repeatedly saying he will not run. “I’m not a candidate for anything,” he says.

But the same public glare that has turned him into a celebrity has singled him as well. While he has won widespread admiration for his guidance of the high court, Mr. Barbosa, like almost every other prominent political figure in Brazil, has recently come under scrutiny. And for someone accustomed to criticizing the so-called

supersalaries awarded to some members of Brazil’s legal system, the revelations have put Mr. Barbosa on the defensive.

One report in the Brazilian news media described how he received about \$180,000 in payments for untaken leaves of absence during his 19 years as a public prosecutor. (Such payments are common in some areas of Brazil’s large public bureaucracy.) Another noted that he bought an apartment in Miami through a limited liability company, suggesting an effort to pay less taxes on the property. In statements, Mr. Barbosa contends that he has done nothing wrong.

In a country where a majority of people now define themselves as black or of mixed race — but where blacks remain remarkably rare in the highest echelons of political institutions and corporations — Mr. Barbosa’s trajectory and abrupt manner have elicited both widespread admiration and a fair amount of resistance.

As a teenager, Mr. Barbosa moved to the capital, Brasília, finding work as a janitor in a courtroom. Against the odds, he got into the University of Brasília, the only black student in its law program at the time. Wanting to see the world, he later won admission into Brazil’s diplomatic service, which promptly sent him to Helsinki, the Finnish capital on the shore of the Baltic Sea.

Sensing that he would not advance much in the diplomatic service, which he has called “one of the most discriminatory institutions of Brazil,” Mr. Barbosa opted for a career as a prosecutor. He alternated between legal investigations in Brazil and studies abroad, gaining fluency in English, French and German, and earning a doctorate in law at Pantheon-Assas University in Paris.

Fascinated by the legal systems of other countries, Mr. Barbosa wrote a book on affirmative action in the United States. He still voices his admiration for figures like Thurgood Marshall, the first black Supreme Court justice in the United States, and William J. Brennan Jr., who for years embodied the court’s liberal vision, clearly drawing inspiration from them as he pushed Brazil’s high court toward socially liberal rulings.

Still, no decision has thrust Mr. Barbosa into Brazil’s public imagination as much as his handling of the trial of political operatives, legislators and bankers found guilty in a labyrinthine corruption scandal called the mensalão, or big monthly allowance, after the regular payments made to lawmakers in exchange for their votes.

Last November, at Mr. Barbosa’s urging, the high court sentenced some of the most powerful figures in the governing Workers Party to years in prison for their crimes in the scheme, including bribery and unlawful conspiracy, jolting a political system in which impunity for politicians has been the norm.

Now the mensalão trial is entering what could be its final phases, and Mr. Barbosa has at times been visibly exasperated that defendants who have already been found guilty and sentenced have managed to avoid hard jail time. He has clashed with other justices over their consideration of a rare legal procedure in which appeals over close votes at the high court are examined.

Losing his patience with one prominent justice, Ricardo Lewandowski, who tried to absolve some defendants of certain crimes, Mr. Barbosa publicly accused him this month of “chicanery” by using legalese to prop up certain positions. An outcry ensued among some who could not stomach Mr. Barbosa’s talking to a fellow justice like that. “Who does Justice Joaquim



Barbosa think he is?" asked Ricardo Noblat, a columnist for the newspaper O Globo, questioning whether Mr. Barbosa was qualified to preside over the court. "What powers does he think he has just because he's sitting in the chair of the chief justice of the Supreme Federal Tribunal?"

Mr. Barbosa did not apologize. In the interview, he said some tension was necessary for the court to function properly. "It was always like this," he said, contending that arguments are now just easier to see because the court's proceedings are televised.

Linking the court's work to the recent wave of protests, he explained that he strongly disagreed with the violence of some demonstrators, but he also said he believed that the street movements were "a sign of democracy's exuberance."

"People don't want to passively stand by and observe these arrangements of the elite, which were always the Brazilian tradition," he said.

(Uece 2014) The sentences: "he is the driving force behind a series of socially liberal and establishment-shaking rulings" and "Mr. Barbosa was one of their top choices for president in next year's elections" contain, respectively, a/an

- a) subject noun clause and a subject complement.
- b) object complement and an object complement.
- c) subject complement and a subject complement.
- d) subject complement and subject noun clause.

#### Exercício 155

2. (Unesp 2021) Analise o cartum.



(<https://twitter.com>)

A fala do personagem

- a) apresenta um questionamento sobre a relevância do desenvolvimento econômico para a população do planeta.
- b) coloca em dúvida o custo do desenvolvimento econômico para a preservação do meio ambiente.
- c) sugere uma alternativa viável para o desenvolvimento econômico sustentável.
- d) expõe uma constatação sobre a importância da preservação do meio ambiente em benefício do equilíbrio da economia.

e) revela um posicionamento a respeito do impacto do sistema capitalista no meio ambiente.

#### Exercício 156

##### The Internet of Things

The "Internet of Things" (IoT) is becoming an increasingly growing topic of conversation both in the workplace and outside of it. It's a concept that not only has the potential to impact how we live but also how we work. But what exactly is the "Internet of Things" and what impact is it going to have on you, if any? There are a lot of complexities around the "Internet of Things" but we want to stick to the basics. Lots of technical and policy-related conversations are being had but many people are still just trying to grasp the foundation of what the heck these conversations are about.

Let's start with understanding a few things.

Broadband Internet is becoming more widely available, the cost of connecting is decreasing, more devices are being created with Wi-Fi capabilities and sensors built into them, technology costs are going down, and smartphone penetration is sky-rocketing. All of these things are creating a "perfect storm" for the IoT.

So What Is The Internet of Things?

Simply put, this is the concept of basically connecting any device with an on and off switch to the Internet (and/or to each other).

This includes everything from cell phones, coffee makers, washing machines, headphones, lamps, wearable devices and almost anything else you can think of.

So what now?

The new rule for the future is going to be, "Anything that can be connected, will be connected."

Disponível em:

<<http://www.forbes.com/sites/jacobmorgan/2014/05/13/simple-explanation-internet-things-that-anyone-can-understand/#29a0a1cd6828>>. Acesso em: 12 set. 2016.

(Adaptado).

(Ueg 2017) Analisando-se os aspectos estruturais do texto, verifica-se que:

- a) a sentença *more devices are being created* encontra-se na voz passiva. Na voz ativa seria "They create many more devices".
- b) a sentença *technology costs are going down*, na forma negativa, seria "technology costs be not going down".
- c) na sentença *Let's start with understanding a few things*, o termo "Let's" é composto pela contração dos vocábulos "Let" e "is".
- d) na sentença *Anything that can be connected*, o modal "can" apresenta a ideia de possibilidade de ocorrência.
- e) na sentença *many people are still just trying*, o termo "many" pode ser substituído pelo vocábulo "much", sem alteração de sentido.

#### Exercício 157

##### A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A NUCLEAR MATERIALS ENGINEER

My career \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ a planned one in any way. At school I was athletic; I ran and played badminton to a high standard when I was young and always thought my career would be a sporting

one \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ I suffered an injury during my teens. The rest of my family was academic; my father was an aerodynamic engineer and my mother a mathematician, \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ my sister studied geology.

At the age of 16, I attended a Women in Science and Engineering careers week with school, just to have a look at what was available. This helped me decide that \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ I really wanted to do was an engineering degree, so I chose to do a BEng in materials science and engineering at Liverpool University, and then went on to do a PhD.

My PhD looked at auxetic polymeric materials. No one \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ of them: they get fatter as you stretch them, \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ is very novel, and at the time there were only a handful of researchers in the world working on these. The PhD started my interest in polymeric materials. Towards the end of my PhD I \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ two research roles, and ended up taking a job with British Nuclear Fuels Limited at the Company Research Laboratory (CRL).

(...)

During my time at CRL I \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ on secondment to the Sellafield site in Cumbria, which then turned into a permanent position in the research and technology materials and inspection group. During this time I became a chartered engineer and a full professional member of the Institute of Materials Minerals and Mining. I now head up one of Sellafield's Centres of Expertise (CoE): I am the CoE lead and subject matter expert for polymeric materials. Recently I \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ as a fellow of the Institute of Materials.

I definitely don't have a "typical day". I sometimes have a plan, but \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ stick to it as much of my work is responsive to situations which are transient. The range of things I can get involved in is huge and includes specifying materials for use in challenging environments, new plant designs and decommissioning activities.

RATHBONE, Penny. Adapted from: The Guardian. A day in the life of a nuclear materials engineer. Disponível em:

<<https://www.theguardian.com/women-in-leadership/2016/jan/22/a-day-in-the-life-of-a-nuclear-materials-engineer>>. Acesso em: 22/06/2017.

(Ime 2018) Seleccione a alternativa que completa corretamente a lacuna 8 do texto.

- a) sent
- b) was sent
- c) have sent
- d) have been sending
- e) am to be sent

### Exercício 158

#### Triple killing in Coffee Shop Stirs Death Penalty Debate

By JOHN FILES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 - Federal prosecutors are pressing for the death penalty against a man charged with murdering three employees at a Starbucks coffee shop here in July 1997, clearing the way for the city's first death penalty case in nearly 30 years.

In an outline issued this week, the prosecutors said they wanted to press a capital charge because the defendant has a history of violent crime. They said he shows no remorse and poses a continuing threat.

Carl D. Cooper, 30, has been charged with the three killings in the affluent Georgetown section of the city. The bodies of Emory Allen Evans, 25; Mary Caitrin Mahoney, 24; and Aaron David Goodrich, 18, were found by another Starbucks employee.

The case gained national attention because it happened in one of the city's fashionable neighborhoods, a 34-square-block area northwest of downtown Washington known for bars, restaurants, boutiques and narrow residential streets of expensive town houses. Georgetown is home to members of Congress, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright and other major political figures, as well as Georgetown University, but not to a great deal of crime or violence. Attorney General Janet Reno decided to seek the death penalty for Mr. Cooper with advice from Wilma A. Lewis, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia. A death penalty review panel at the Justice Department concurred. Kenneth L. Wainstein, assistant United States attorney, in a 35-page document, cited Mr. Cooper's "continuing pattern of criminal conduct," including armed robberies dating to 1989 and possession of firearms and drugs dating to 1988; laundering of money obtained from robberies; and threats to murder witnesses and law enforcement officers.

The case moved to federal court in August with a 48-count indictment against Mr. Cooper, charging him with crimes from 1993 to 1997. His trial is to start on May 2 in United States District Court in Washington.

The last person executed in the city was Robert E. Carter, 28, an unemployed laborer electrocuted on April 27, 1957, for killing an unarmed, off-duty police officer. The last trial in a capital case was in 1972.

The city repealed the death penalty in 1980. Residents voted overwhelmingly in the 1992 election to reject a provision that would have reinstated the death sentence.

City officials, many of whom are opposed to the decision to make this a capital case, criticized Ms. Reno for ignoring the views of the city's residents and urged that the city be allowed to handle the situation with some autonomy. If Mr. Cooper were prosecuted under local jurisdiction, the maximum sentence he could receive would be life in prison without the possibility of parole.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, the city's delegate to Congress, wrote to Ms. Lewis: "The Cooper case is essentially a local homicide matter with federal charges tacked on. If the District had a local prosecutor, she could not ask for the death penalty. The application of the harshest and most controversial penalty in our law should not depend on whether the U. S. attorney or a locally chosen prosecutor litigates the case. Where the local jurisdiction of taxpaying citizens is deprived of a local prosecutor, the U.S. attorney has a special obligation to respect local law."

Ms. Norton said in an interview that "serious equal protection questions are raised" when a high-profile case is chosen for the death penalty. She said it is disturbing that, with about 300 homicides in the city in a year, most of them in poor neighborhoods, federal officials chose to elevate a case from the "most glamorous part of Washington".

Mayor Anthony A. Williams said he agreed with the attorney general on "the need for harsh penalties, including life in prison

without parole." But, he added, "I do not support the death penalty."

Ms. Norton and Amnesty International USA have drawn comparisons to a 1995 triple murder at a McDonald's in Southeast Washington. Kennedy J. Marshall pleaded guilty and received 80 years to life in prison.

The New York Times, Sunday, February 20, 2000.

(Fgv 2000) Which of the following is NOT stated or implied in the article as a reason why federal prosecutors are seeking the death penalty for the Starbucks coffee-shop murders?

- a) Federal law allows murder to be punished by death.
- b) The accused has murdered before.
- c) The accused doesn't feel sorry for what he did.
- d) The accused is too dangerous to be allowed to live.
- e) The accused has been a dangerous criminal for many years.

### Exercício 159

#### MONEY

Money is perhaps the most basic building-block in economics. It helps states collect taxes to fund public goods. It allows producers to specialise and reap gains from trade. It is clear what it does, but its origins are a mystery. Some argue that money has its roots in the power of the state. Others claim the origin of money is a purely private matter: it would exist even if governments did not. This debate is long-running but it informs some of the most pressing monetary questions of today. Money fulfils three main functions. First, it must be a medium of exchange, easily traded for goods and services. Second, it must be a store of value, so that it can be saved and used for consumption in the future. Third, it must be a unit of account, a useful measuring-stick. Lots of things can do these jobs. Tea, salt and cattle have all been used as money. In Britain's prisons, inmates currently favour shower-gel capsules or rosary beads. The use of money stretches back millennia. Electrum, an alloy of gold and silver, was used to make coins in Lydia (now western Turkey) in around 650BC. The first paper money circulated in China in around 1000AD. The Aztecs used cocoa beans as cash until the 12th century. The puzzle is how people agreed what to use.

Karl Menger, an Austrian economist, set out one school of thought as long ago as 1892. In his version of events, the monetisation of an economy starts when agricultural communities move away from subsistence farming and start to specialise. This brings efficiency gains but means that trade with others becomes necessary. The problem is that operating markets on the basis of barter \* is a pain: you have to scout around looking for the rare person who wants what you have and has what you want.

Money evolves to reduce barter costs, with some things working better than others. The commodity used as money should not lose value when it is bought and sold. So clothing is a bad money, since no one places the same value on second-hand clothes as new ones. Instead, something that is portable, durable (fruit and vegetables are out) and divisible into smaller pieces is needed. Menger called this property "saleableness". Spices and shells are

highly saleable, explaining their use as money. Government plays no role here. The origin of money is a market-led response to barter costs, in which the best money is that which minimises the costs of trade. Menger's is a good description of how informal monies, such as those used by prisoners, originate.

But the story just doesn't match the facts in most monetary economies, according to a 1998 paper by Charles Goodhart of the London School of Economics. Take the widespread use of precious metals as money. A Mengerian would say that this happens because metals are durable, divisible and portable: that makes them an ideal medium of exchange. But it is incredibly hard to value raw metals, Goodhart argued, so the cost of using them in trade is high. It is much easier to assess the value of a bag of salt or a cow than a lump of metal. Raw metals fail Menger's own saleableness test.

\* The exchange of goods and services for other goods and services.

(Adapted from *The Economist*, August 18, 2012.)

(Fgv 2013) In paragraph 2, the sentence "Lots of things can do these jobs" most likely refers to the fact that

- a) tea, salt and cattle have historically proven inadequate in fulfilling the three main functions of money.
- b) the three main functions that money fulfills make it the basis of any viable economy.
- c) people only use substitutes for money when money itself is unavailable.
- d) all employment is based on the exchange of labor for money of one kind or another.
- e) if an item fulfills the three main functions of money, it can then be considered money.

### Exercício 160

#### Triple killing in Coffee Shop Stirs Death Penalty Debate

By JOHN FILES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 - Federal prosecutors are pressing for the death penalty against a man charged with murdering three employees at a Starbucks coffee shop here in July 1997, clearing the way for the city's first death penalty case in nearly 30 years. In an outline issued this week, the prosecutors said they wanted to press a capital charge because the defendant has a history of violent crime. They said he shows no remorse and poses a continuing threat.

Carl D. Cooper, 30, has been charged with the three killings in the affluent Georgetown section of the city. The bodies of Emory Allen Evans, 25; Mary Caitrin Mahoney, 24; and Aaron David Goodrich, 18, were found by another Starbucks employee.

The case gained national attention because it happened in one of the city's fashionable neighborhoods, a 34-square-block area northwest of downtown Washington known for bars, restaurants, boutiques and narrow residential streets of expensive town houses. Georgetown is home to members of Congress, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright and other major political figures, as well as Georgetown University, but not to a great deal of crime

or violence. Attorney General Janet Reno decided to seek the death penalty for Mr. Cooper with advice from Wilma A. Lewis, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia. A death penalty review panel at the Justice Department concurred. Kenneth L. Wainstein, assistant United States attorney, in a 35-page document, cited Mr. Cooper's "continuing pattern of criminal conduct," including armed robberies dating to 1989 and possession of firearms and drugs dating to 1988; laundering of money obtained from robberies; and threats to murder witnesses and law enforcement officers.

The case moved to federal court in August with a 48-count indictment against Mr. Cooper, charging him with crimes from 1993 to 1997. His trial is to start on May 2 in United States District Court in Washington.

The last person executed in the city was Robert E. Carter, 28, an unemployed laborer electrocuted on April 27, 1957, for killing an unarmed, off-duty police officer. The last trial in a capital case was in 1972.

The city repealed the death penalty in 1980. Residents voted overwhelmingly in the 1992 election to reject a provision that would have reinstated the death sentence.

City officials, many of whom are opposed to the decision to make this a capital case, criticized Ms. Reno for ignoring the views of the city's residents and urged that the city be allowed to handle the situation with some autonomy. If Mr. Cooper were prosecuted under local jurisdiction, the maximum sentence he could receive would be life in prison without the possibility of parole.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, the city's delegate to Congress, wrote to Ms. Lewis: "The Cooper case is essentially a local homicide matter with federal charges tacked on. If the District had a local prosecutor, she could not ask for the death penalty. The application of the harshest and most controversial penalty in our law should not depend on whether the U. S. attorney or a locally chosen prosecutor litigates the case. Where the local jurisdiction of taxpaying citizens is deprived of a local prosecutor, the U.S. attorney has a special obligation to respect local law."

Ms. Norton said in an interview that "serious equal protection questions are raised" when a high-profile case is chosen for the death penalty. She said it is disturbing that, with about 300 homicides in the city in a year, most of them in poor neighborhoods, federal officials chose to elevate a case from the "most glamorous part of Washington".

Mayor Anthony A. Williams said he agreed with the attorney general on "the need for harsh penalties, including life in prison without parole." But, he added, "I do not support the death penalty."

Ms. Norton and Amnesty International USA have drawn comparisons to a 1995 triple murder at a McDonald's in Southeast Washington. Kennedy J. Marshall pleaded guilty and received 80 years to life in prison.

The New York Times, Sunday, February 20, 2000.

(Fgv 2000) The person most responsible for attempting to impose the death penalty in the Starbucks coffee shop murders case is

- a) Kenneth L. Wainstein
- b) Madeleine K. Albright
- c) Wilma A. Lewis

- d) Janet Reno
- e) Eleanor Holmes Norton

### Exercício 161

#### ELIF BILGIN GOES BANANAS

Sep 25 2013 Bloggers, People

By Chiara Spagnoli Gabardi

Turkish teen Elif Bilgin has thrilled her teachers, parents and those who care about the planet by discovering a way to make bio-plastic from an item commonly found in our waste bins: banana peels. The 16 year old prodigy always showed promise academically. From the 4th grade, she was put into a school for gifted children, where she was encouraged to develop her already advanced skills and talents. Since then, the teen has excelled at her studies and learned more about climate change and the environment. Somewhat alarmed at what she was discovering, she was determined to find an alternative to petroleum produced plastics.

When Elif found that potatoes and mango peels are already used to make bio-plastic, that fact, combined with the knowledge that Thailand alone discards 200 tons of banana peels per day motivated Elif to work on extracting the starch and cellulose needed for bio-plastic production out of banana peels.

Elif's research took a couple of years, and her trials initially failed: the plastics created weren't strong enough and decayed too quickly. But her persistence paid off, since she obtained the result she was pursuing and this discovery made her win the 2013 Science in Action award, Google's third \$50,000 annual competition. Now she'll continue competing as a finalist in the Google Science Fair for the 15-16-year-old category, and will travel, along with 14 other contenders, to the company's Mountain View campus in California.

She is enthusiastic that her discovery will make a difference to the planet: "The reason why I chose this particular aspect of science is that the bio-plastic is such a new concept and its range of use has been widening ever since it has been discovered (especially in the 21st century)." The young inventor's dream is to attend medical school in the US and continue with projects concerning the environment, such as building a greenhouse made of waste materials. No doubt whatever Elif does, future generations will thank her.

Disponível em: <<http://eluxemagazine.com/people/elifbilgin/#sthash.kWg4Muw3.dpuf>>. Acesso em: 18 fev. 2014. (Adaptado).

#### Glossário

**has thrilled:** emocionou

**peels:** cascas

**environment:** meio ambiente

**starch:** amido

**decayed:** deterioraram

**paid off:** compensou

**range of use:** gama de uso

(Ufg 2014) The excerpt "The young inventor's dream is to attend medical school in the US and continue with projects concerning

the environment” in the last paragraph is written in direct speech as:

- a) “If only I had attended medical school in the US and continued with projects concerning the environment.”
- b) “I wish I had attended medical school in the US and continued with projects concerning the environment.”
- c) “I wished I attended medical school in the US and continued with projects concerning the environment.”
- d) “I hope I attend medical school in the US and continue with projects concerning the environment.”
- e) “I would like to have attended medical school in the US and continued with projects concerning the environment.”

### Exercício 162

#### SPAIN'S ECONOMY

In the midst of a currency crisis, steep credit downgrades, and a 100 billion euro bailout of its banking system, it's easy to be pessimistic about Spain. But there are some grounds for optimism.

Start with exports. While Spanish wages rose much faster than the euro zone average during the pre-crisis years, large exporters kept costs under control, allowing them to stay relatively competitive. Meanwhile Spanish employers with more than 250 workers stayed just as productive as their German, Italian, and French counterparts, according to BBVA, Spain's No. 2 bank.

Consequently, despite Asia's rise, Spain has managed to hang on to its global market share of exports. That puts it in a league with Germany and well ahead of most of the euro zone. Inditex, the clothing group best known for its Zara retail chain, is a poster child of Spanish competitiveness. It shrugged off the European financial crisis and even delivered a sharp rise in first-quarter profits.

The catch is that exports, which account for about 30 percent of Spain's GDP, can't compensate for the steep drop in demand at home. Yet some companies are doing well inside Spain. Mercadona, the largest purely domestic grocer, boosted sales by 8 percent last year, to 17.8 billion euros. Its unique business model is studied in the classrooms of top American business schools.

Another bright spot: Spain's current account deficit has fallen sharply from its peak of about 10 percent of GDP in 2007 to about 3 percent in the most recent quarter. The decline has been steeper than in other troubled countries such as Greece or Portugal, but investors would still like to see trade in balance. One way to get there is by cutting spending on imports. A better way, in the words of Mercadona chairman Juan Roig: everyone in Spain “needs to work harder” to boost productivity.

Spain's emblematic companies show that this can be done. But their success has been despite, not because of, the country's politicians and rigid employment laws. Spain has already implemented painful reforms, particularly in the labor market, but they will take time to feed into the economy. The bank bailout may eventually ease the ongoing credit crunch, but in the short

term the country's increasing borrowing costs will make it harder for Spanish entrepreneurs to finance their businesses.

(Adapted from Newsweek, June 25, 2012)

(Fgvrij 2013) According to the information in the article, during the economic crisis

- a) the Inditex clothing group has grown by concentrating on Spain's domestic market.
- b) the Mercadona supermarket chain has increased its sales to foreign markets by 8 percent.
- c) the economy of Spain has declined more than have the economies of Greece and Portugal.
- d) some Spanish companies have actually benefited from the relative economic weakness of Greece and Portugal.
- e) the current account deficits of Greece and Portugal have decreased more slowly than has the current account deficit of Spain.

### Exercício 163

#### SELLING AND MARKETING

Management is fundamentally about direction and control. Selling is no different.

All salespeople, particularly those in large companies, present a basic problem: they enjoy spending their time doing what they know best, with the products that are the easiest to sell, and selling to those customers who are easiest to sell to. Direction, management and control are needed to ensure that selling time and cost is spent where it is most effective – on prime and hot prospects.

Successful sales managers and directors keep the pressure on their sales force by meeting regularly with them to review certain items, such as, performance and budget, key performance ratios, follow-up procedures, opportunities and competitor activity. Incentives do not figure high on this list. Many sales managers spend too much time inventing elaborate sales incentive schemes, which the sales-force can manipulate to their personal benefit. Incentives must be geared toward the overall objectives of the marketing plan in terms of turnover and cost. When used, they should be short, sharp and regular, enhancing the overall sales effort, not detracting from it.

Sales incentives schemes are often an excuse for poor management of the sales resource. There are many lasting benefits in creating an effective team relationship within a sales force: shared experience is a benefit that does not arise from a totally competitive environment.

The other forgotten standard of performance is control of debt. A sale is not a sale until the debt has been paid. The sales force should chase up money owed to the company. It was responsible for the sale and should be responsible for assuring its payment – before team members are paid a bonus.

(lbmecrj 2010) How would you describe the author's attitude towards incentives schemes

- a) the author thinks they should be permanently developed.
- b) the author does not consider them an essential item for sales managers to take into account.



- c) he is in favour of letting market forces control the sales.
- d) the author overestimates their role within competitive sales contexts.
- e) he thinks they should be regarded as a powerful tool to exert pressure on the sales forces.

**Exercício 164**

**Triple killing in Coffee Shop Stirs Death Penalty Debate**

By JOHN FILES

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The New York Times, Sunday, February 20, 2000.

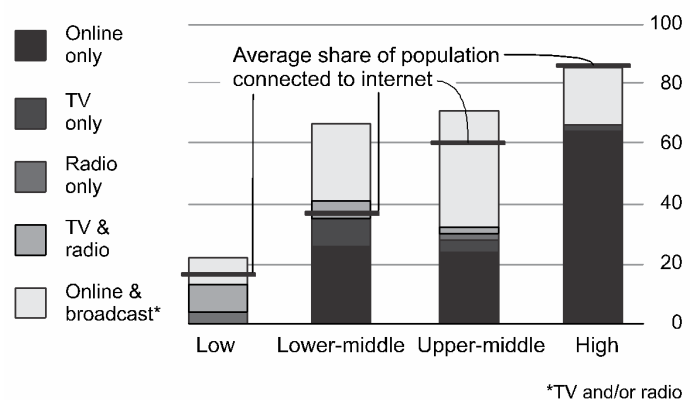
(Fgv 2000) According to the information in the article, Georgetown:

- a) has lately been experiencing an increase in violent crime.
- b) is the site of many important political institutions.
- c) is normally a safe place to live.
- d) is a rich neighborhood in an essentially poor city.
- e) was the scene of only one murder in 1997.

**Exercício 165**

**The cost of closed schools**

**Countries' response to school closures**  
By remote-learning type and income group, %



Three-quarters of the world's children live in countries where classrooms are closed. As lockdowns ease, schools should be among the first places to reopen. Children seem to be less likely than adults to catch covid-19. And the costs of closure are staggering: in the lost productivity of home schooling parents; and, far more important, in the damage done to children by lost learning. The costs fall most heavily on the youngest, who among other things miss out on picking up social and emotional skills; and on the less well-off, who are less likely to attend online lessons and who may be missing meals as well as classes. West

African children whose schools were closed during the Ebola epidemic in 2014 are still paying the price.

(www.economist.com, 01.05.2020. Adapted.)

(Unesp 2021) No trecho “As lockdowns ease, schools should be among the first places to reopen”, o termo sublinhado indica

- a) tempo.
- b) comparação.
- c) acréscimo.
- d) decorrência.
- e) condição.

### Exercício 166

(Unicamp 2019) Genetic Fortune-Telling



One day, babies will get DNA report cards at birth. These reports will offer predictions about their chances of suffering a heart attack or cancer, of getting hooked on tobacco, and of being smarter than average.

Though the new DNA tests offer probabilities, not diagnoses, they could greatly benefit medicine. For example, if women at high risk for breast cancer got more mammograms and those at low risk got fewer, those exams might catch more real cancers and set off fewer false alarms. The trouble is, the predictions are far from perfect. What if someone with a low risk score for cancer puts off being screened, and then develops cancer anyway? Polygenic scores are also controversial because they can predict any trait, not only diseases. For instance, they can now forecast about 10 percent of a person's performance on IQ tests. But how will parents and educators use that information?

(Adaptado de Derek Brahney, Genetic Fortune-Telling. MIT Technology Review, Março/Abril 2018)

De acordo com o texto, um dos riscos do prognóstico genético dos indivíduos desde o nascimento seria o de

- a) empresas usarem as informações para não contratar pessoas que teriam predisposição a certas doenças ou vícios.
- b) algumas mulheres descuidarem da prevenção de problemas de saúde para os quais pareciam não estar predispostas.
- c) governos usarem as informações genéticas para negar a certos cidadãos o acesso a serviços de saúde pública.

d) pais e educadores passarem a desconsiderar dados sobre o coeficiente de inteligência de seus filhos ou alunos.

### Exercício 167

New riot-control technology

#### THE SOUND AND THE FURY

Quelling unrest is a lucrative trade



Praetorian guard 2.0

MOBS are bad for businesses – unless you are selling riot-control gear, that is. Even before this week's riots in Britain governments were bracing themselves against protests stoked by the economic downturn. Firms such as Israel's Hagar Industries are doing a roaring trade in antiriot shields, batons and helmets. David Frenkel, the firm's production manager, says demand is growing from police and military services in Europe, South America and Africa, bolstered by “war, unrest and natural disasters”. Ochlocracy – mob rule – was a term coined in ancient times, when grain prices or a celebrity murder could spark a riot. The Roman emperors' Praetorian Guard used cavalry and swords against stone-throwers. Their latter-day counterparts (human and equine) are better protected, with goggles, shields and other kit made of lightweight, flameresistant, unshatterable and stab-proof materials.

They also have more ways of disrupting the rioters. Police in India spray unruly crowds with coloured water: stained and sodden agitators are easier to identify. America's forces have developed (but not used) a “heat ray” designed to clear crowds by painfully zapping the skin. The unfamiliar tones of classical music can disperse loiterers, while big sound-blasters, known as “long-range acoustic devices” (LRADS), have been deployed against protesters in some American states. At a cost of up to \$30,000 they can emit sound at 150-plus decibels (like a roaring jet engine at close range). Israel has a fancier version known as the “Scream” that affects the inner ear and induces nausea. When ochlophonics fail, authorities there have been known to douse Palestinian protesters with “skunk bombs” of smelly liquid.

Eyes are as vulnerable as ears and noses. A firm called Intelligent Optical Systems, based in California, is developing, with government backing, a strobe torch that makes targets dizzy and disoriented (at least within a range of 15 metres). Laser Energetics, in New Jersey, sells “Dazer Lasers” that emit a green beam capable of dazzling people up to 2.4 km away.

(Aug 13th 2011 | www.economist.com)

(Espm 2012) Another way of saying: "MOBS are bad for businesses – unless you are selling riot-control gear" would be

- a) Unless you are selling riot-control gear, mobs are not bad for business.
- b) If you are selling riot-control gear, mobs are not bad for business.
- c) Unless you are not selling riot-control gear, mobs are bad for business.
- d) If you are not selling riot-control gear, mobs are not bad for business.
- e) Provided you are not selling riot-control gear, mobs are not bad for business.

### Exercício 168

#### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FRIENDS AND TYPES OF FRIENDSHIP

Everyone has at least one best friend, some maybe even more. There are also those people who are just friends and also arch-enemies. People may think that just because they are your friends it means that they are your best friend. The thing is, even though they are your friend, the relationship between a best friend and a friend is different. Either way regardless of archenemies, friends or best friends, there are not many ways to compare any of these different types of friends, but you can easily contrast them from one another.

Arch-enemies often know more about each other than two friends. In a comparison of personal relationships, <sup>1</sup>friendship is considered to be closer than association, although a wide range of degrees of intimacy exists in friendships, arch-enemies, and associations. Friendship and association can be thought of as spanning across the same continuum. <sup>2</sup>The study of friendship is included in the fields of sociology, social psychology, anthropology, philosophy, and zoology. Even animals have familiars! Various academic theories of friendship have been proposed, among which are social exchange theory, equity theory, relational dialectics, and attachment styles. <sup>3</sup>In Russia, one typically bestows very few people the status of "friend". These friendships, however, make up in intensity what they lack in number. Friends are entitled to call each other by their first names alone, and to use diminutives. A customary example of polite behavior is addressing "acquaintances" by full first name plus their patronymic. These could include relationships which elsewhere would be qualified as real friendships, such as workplace relationships of long standing, or neighbors with whom one shares an occasional meal or a social drink with. Also in the Middle East and Central Asia, male friendships, while less restricted than in Russia, tend to be reserved and respectable in nature. They may use nicknames and diminutive forms of their first names. In countries like India, it is believed in some parts that friendship is a form of respect, not born out of fear or superiority. Friends are people who are equal in most standards, but still respect each other regardless of their attributes or shortcomings. Most of the countries previously mentioned (Russia, Asia, and even the Middle East) and even our own nation are suffering a decline in genuine friendships.

According to a study documented in the June 2006 issue of the Journal American Sociological Review, Americans are thought to

be suffering a loss in the quality and quantity of close friendships since at least 1985. The study's results state that twenty-five percent of <sup>4</sup>Americans have no close confidants, and the average total number of confidants per citizen has dropped from four to two. According to the study, <sup>5</sup>Americans' dependence on family as a safety net went up from fifty-seven percent to eighty percent; Americans dependence on a partner or spouse went up from five percent to nine percent.

Recent studies have found a link between fewer friendships, especially in quality, and psychological and physiological regression. In the sequence of the emotional development of the individual, friendships come after parental bonding and before the pair bonding engaged in at the approach of maturity. In the intervening period between the end of early childhood and the onset of full adulthood, friendships are often the most important relationships in the emotional life of the adolescent, and are often more intense than relationships experienced later in life.

<sup>6</sup>Unfortunately, making friends seems to trouble many of people. Having no friends can be emotionally damaging for all ages, from young children to full grown adults. A study performed by researchers from Purdue University found that post-secondary-education friendships, college and university last longer than the friendships before it. Children with Asperger syndrome and autism usually have some difficulty forming friendships. <sup>7</sup>Socially crippling conditions like these are just one way that the social world is so difficult to thrive in. <sup>8</sup>This does not mean that they are not able to form friendships, however. With time, moderation and proper instruction, they are able to form friendships after realizing their own strengths and weaknesses.

<sup>9</sup>There is a number of theories that attempt to explain the link, including that; Good friends encourage their friends to lead more healthy lifestyles; <sup>10</sup>Good friends encourage their friends to seek help and access services, when needed; <sup>11</sup>Good friends enhance their friend's <sup>12</sup> coping skills in dealing with illness and other health problems; and/or Good friends actually affect physiological pathways that are protective of health. Regardless of what we think, we can clearly see that there are some ways that friends, best friends and archenemies are the same, but in the end they are clearly more different. <sup>13</sup>Nonetheless we all have every single type in our lives.

(Adapted from:

<http://www.ukessays.com/essays/philosophy/therelationship-between-friends-and-types-of-friendship-philosophyessay.php>)

(Epcar (Afa) 2016) Select the option that shows the sentence "good friends encourage their friends to seek help and access services" (reference 10) in the indirect speech form.

- a) The text told good friends encourage their friends to seek help and access services.
- b) The text said us that good friends encourage their friends to seek help and access services.
- c) The text told that good friends encourage their friends to seek help and access services.
- d) The text said that good friends encouraged their friends to seek help and access services.

### Exercício 169

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

"Scientists have been talking about producing better foods \_\_\_(l)\_\_\_ genetic engineering ever since the technology first became available more than 20 years ago. Now, after decades of biotech setbacks and controversy, American consumers finally have something they can sink their teeth into. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) last week endorsed as safe the first genetically altered food to be sold to consumers - a tomato called the Flavr Savr and billed as offering 'summer taste' all year long. The biotech industry immediately hailed the government decision as the breakthrough it had been waiting for. 'This is a real shot in the arm', says Roger Salquist, Calgene's chief executive officer. 'It validates the company's science.'

But the new tomato is also a fat target for critics of biotechnology. (...) 'The middle class is moving in the direction of organic, healthy foods.', says Rifkin, 'The last thing they want to hear about is gene-spliced tomatoes.'"

(Adapted from *TIME*, May 30, 1994)

(Ita 1995) O que Roger Salquist quis dizer com a frase "This is a real shot in the arm"?

- a) que a comercialização de um tomate produzido através da utilização da engenharia genética é um tiro no escuro.
- b) que a produção de Flavr Savr pode trazer riscos à indústria da biotecnologia.
- c) que a comercialização do Flavr Savr pode representar um grande impulso à indústria genética.
- d) que a produção de Flavr Savr compromete a utilização da tecnologia aplicada à indústria alimentícia.
- e) que a produção de Flavr Savr pode provocar alterações genéticas no corpo humano.

### Exercício 170

The iEconomy

**Apple's Retail Army, Long on Loyalty but Short on Pay**

by DAVID SEGAL

June, 2012

Last year, during his best three-month stretch, Jordan Golson sold about \$750,000 worth of computers and gadgets at the Apple Store in Salem, N.H. It was a performance that might have called for a bottle of Champagne — if that were a luxury Mr. Golson could have afforded. "I was earning \$11.25 an hour," he said. "Part of me was thinking, 'This is great. I'm an Apple fan, the store is doing really well.' But when you look at the amount of money the company is making and then you look at your paycheck, it's kind of tough."

America's love affair with the smartphone has helped create tens of thousands of jobs at places like Best Buy and Verizon Wireless and will this year pump billions into the economy. Within this world, the Apple Store is the undisputed king, a retail phenomenon renowned for impeccable design, deft service and spectacular revenues. Last year, the company's 327 global stores

took in more money per square foot than any other United States retailer — wireless or otherwise — and almost double that of Tiffany, which was No. 2 on the list.

Worldwide, its stores sold \$16 billion in merchandise.

But most of Apple's employees enjoyed little of that wealth.

While consumers tend to think of Apple's headquarters as the company's heart and soul, a majority of its workers in the United States are not engineers or executives with hefty salaries and bonuses but rather hourly wage earners selling iPhones and MacBooks.

About 30,000 of the 43,000 Apple employees in this country work in Apple Stores, as members of the service economy, and many of them earn about \$25,000 a year. They work inside the world's fastest growing industry, for the most valuable company, run by one of the country's most richly compensated chief executives, Tim Cook. Last year, he received stock grants, which vest over a 10-year period, that at today's share price would be worth more than \$570 million.

And though Apple is unparalleled as a retailer, when it comes to its lowliest workers, the company is a reflection of the technology industry as a whole.

The Internet and advances in computing have created untold millionaires, but most of the jobs created by technology giants are service sector representatives, repairmen and delivery drivers — that offer little of Silicon Valley's riches or glamour.

Much of the debate about American unemployment has focused on why companies have moved factories overseas, but only 8 percent of the American work force is in manufacturing, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Job growth has for decades been led by service-related work, and any recovery with real legs, labor experts say, will be powered and sustained by this segment of the economy.

And as the service sector has grown, the definition of a career has been reframed for millions of American workers.

By the standards of retailing, Apple offers above average pay — well above the minimum wage of \$7.25 and better than the Gap, though slightly less than Lululemon, the yoga and athletic apparel chain, where sales staff earn about \$12 an hour. The company also offers very good benefits for a retailer.

But Apple is not selling polo shirts or yoga pants. Divide revenue by total number of employees and you find that last year, each Apple store employee — that includes non-sales staff like technicians and people stocking shelves — brought in \$473,000. Even Apple, it seems, has recently decided it needs to pay its workers more. Last week, four months after The New York Times first began inquiring about the wages of its store employees, the company started to inform some staff members that they would receive substantial raises. An Apple spokesman confirmed the raises but would not discuss their size, timing or impetus, nor who would earn them.

(lbmecrj 2013) All the following sentences extracted from the text are used to point out Apple's flaws, EXCEPT:

- a) "But when you look at the amount of money the company is making and then you look at your paycheck, it's kind of tough."
- b) "Last year, the company's 327 global stores took in more money per square foot than any other United States retailer..."
- c) "...most of Apple's employees enjoyed little of that wealth..."

d) "...but rather hourly wage earners selling iPhones and MacBooks."

e) "...that offer little of Silicon Valley's riches or glamour."

### Exercício 171

#### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FRIENDS AND TYPES OF FRIENDSHIP

Everyone has at least one best friend, some maybe even more. There are also those people who are just friends and also arch-enemies. People may think that just because they are your friends it means that they are your best friend. The thing is, even though they are your friend, the relationship between a best friend and a friend is different. Either way regardless of archenemies, friends or best friends, there are not many ways to compare any of these different types of friends, but you can easily contrast them from one another.

Arch-enemies often know more about each other than two friends. In a comparison of personal relationships, <sup>1</sup>friendship is considered to be closer than association, although a wide range of degrees of intimacy exists in friendships, arch-enemies, and associations. Friendship and association can be thought of as spanning across the same continuum. <sup>2</sup>The study of friendship is included in the fields of sociology, social psychology, anthropology, philosophy, and zoology. Even animals have familiars! Various academic theories of friendship have been proposed, among which are social exchange theory, equity theory, relational dialectics, and attachment styles. <sup>3</sup>In Russia, one typically bestows very few people the status of "friend". These friendships, however, make up in intensity what they lack in number. Friends are entitled to call each other by their first names alone, and to use diminutives. A customary example of polite behavior is addressing "acquaintances" by full first name plus their patronymic. These could include relationships which elsewhere would be qualified as real friendships, such as workplace relationships of long standing, or neighbors with whom one shares an occasional meal or a social drink with. Also in the Middle East and Central Asia, male friendships, while less restricted than in Russia, tend to be reserved and respectable in nature. They may use nicknames and diminutive forms of their first names. In countries like India, it is believed in some parts that friendship is a form of respect, not born out of fear or superiority. Friends are people who are equal in most standards, but still respect each other regardless of their attributes or shortcomings. Most of the countries previously mentioned (Russia, Asia, and even the Middle East) and even our own nation are suffering a decline in genuine friendships.

According to a study documented in the June 2006 issue of the Journal American Sociological Review, Americans are thought to be suffering a loss in the quality and quantity of close friendships since at least 1985. The study's results state that twenty-five percent of <sup>4</sup>Americans have no close confidants, and the average total number of confidants per citizen has dropped from four to two. According to the study, <sup>5</sup>Americans' dependence on family as a safety net went up from fifty-seven percent to eighty percent; Americans dependence on a partner or spouse went up from five percent to nine percent.

Recent studies have found a link between fewer friendships, especially in quality, and psychological and physiological

regression. In the sequence of the emotional development of the individual, friendships come after parental bonding and before the pair bonding engaged in at the approach of maturity. In the intervening period between the end of early childhood and the onset of full adulthood, friendships are often the most important relationships in the emotional life of the adolescent, and are often more intense than relationships experienced later in life.

<sup>6</sup>Unfortunately, making friends seems to trouble many of people. Having no friends can be emotionally damaging for all ages, from young children to full grown adults. A study performed by researchers from Purdue University found that post-secondary-education friendships, college and university last longer than the friendships before it. Children with Asperger syndrome and autism usually have some difficulty forming friendships. <sup>7</sup>Socially crippling conditions like these are just one way that the social world is so difficult to thrive in. <sup>8</sup>This does not mean that they are not able to form friendships, however. With time, moderation and proper instruction, they are able to form friendships after realizing their own strengths and weaknesses.

<sup>9</sup>There is a number of theories that attempt to explain the link, including that; Good friends encourage their friends to lead more healthy lifestyles; <sup>10</sup>Good friends encourage their friends to seek help and access services, when needed; <sup>11</sup>Good friends enhance their friend's <sup>12</sup>coping skills in dealing with illness and other health problems; and/or Good friends actually affect physiological pathways that are protective of health. Regardless of what we think, we can clearly see that there are some ways that friends, best friends and archenemies are the same, but in the end they are clearly more different. <sup>13</sup>Nonetheless we all have every single type in our lives.

(Adapted from:

<http://www.ukessays.com/essays/philosophy/therelationship-between-friends-and-types-of-friendship-philosophyessay.php>)

(Epcar (Afa) 2016) Select the best option to complete the active form of the sentence: "The study of friendship is included in the fields of sociology, social psychology, anthropology, philosophy, and zoology" (reference 2).

The fields of sociology, social psychology, anthropology, philosophy, and zoology \_\_\_\_\_ the study of friendship.

- a) Include
- b) have included
- c) are including
- d) have been including

### Exercício 172

#### Triple killing in Coffee Shop Stirs Death Penalty Debate

By JOHN FILES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 - Federal prosecutors are pressing for the death penalty against a man charged with murdering three employees at a Starbucks coffee shop here in July 1997, clearing the way for the city's first death penalty case in nearly 30 years. In an outline issued this week, the prosecutors said they wanted to press a capital charge because the defendant has a history of



violent crime. They said he shows no remorse and poses a continuing threat.

Carl D. Cooper, 30, has been charged with the three killings in the affluent Georgetown section of the city. The bodies of Emory Allen Evans, 25; Mary Caitrin Mahoney, 24; and Aaron David Goodrich, 18, were found by another Starbucks employee.

The case gained national attention because it happened in one of the city's fashionable neighborhoods, a 34-square-block area northwest of downtown Washington known for bars, restaurants, boutiques and narrow residential streets of expensive town houses. Georgetown is home to members of Congress, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright and other major political figures, as well as Georgetown University, but not to a great deal of crime or violence. Attorney General Janet Reno decided to seek the death penalty for Mr. Cooper with advice from Wilma A. Lewis, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia. A death penalty review panel at the Justice Department concurred. Kenneth L. Wainstein, assistant United States attorney, in a 35-page document, cited Mr. Cooper's "continuing pattern of criminal conduct," including armed robberies dating to 1989 and possession of firearms and drugs dating to 1988; laundering of money obtained from robberies; and threats to murder witnesses and law enforcement officers.

The case moved to federal court in August with a 48-count indictment against Mr. Cooper, charging him with crimes from 1993 to 1997. His trial is to start on May 2 in United States District Court in Washington.

The last person executed in the city was Robert E. Carter, 28, an unemployed laborer electrocuted on April 27, 1957, for killing an unarmed, off-duty police officer. The last trial in a capital case was in 1972.

The city repealed the death penalty in 1980. Residents voted overwhelmingly in the 1992 election to reject a provision that would have reinstated the death sentence.

City officials, many of whom are opposed to the decision to make this a capital case, criticized Ms. Reno for ignoring the views of the city's residents and urged that the city be allowed to handle the situation with some autonomy. If Mr. Cooper were prosecuted under local jurisdiction, the maximum sentence he could receive would be life in prison without the possibility of parole.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, the city's delegate to Congress, wrote to Ms. Lewis: "The Cooper case is essentially a local homicide matter with federal charges tacked on. If the District had a local prosecutor, she could not ask for the death penalty. The application of the harshest and most controversial penalty in our law should not depend on whether the U. S. attorney or a locally chosen prosecutor litigates the case. Where the local jurisdiction of taxpaying citizens is deprived of a local prosecutor, the U.S. attorney has a special obligation to respect local law."

Ms. Norton said in an interview that "serious equal protection questions are raised" when a high-profile case is chosen for the death penalty. She said it is disturbing that, with about 300 homicides in the city in a year, most of them in poor neighborhoods, federal officials chose to elevate a case from the "most glamorous part of Washington".

Mayor Anthony A. Williams said he agreed with the attorney general on "the need for harsh penalties, including life in prison without parole." But, he added, "I do not support the death penalty."

Ms. Norton and Amnesty International USA have drawn comparisons to a 1995 triple murder at a McDonald's in Southeast Washington. Kennedy J. Marshall pleaded guilty and received 80 years to life in prison.

The New York Times, Sunday, February 20, 2000.

(Fgy 2000) You can infer, from the information in Paragraph 11, that Eleanor Holmes Norton thinks that the federal prosecutors in the Starbucks coffee-shop murders case

- a) are wrong in seeking the death penalty.
- b) have no respect for poor people.
- c) should work in partnership with local Washington prosecutors instead of acting alone.
- d) are seeking the death penalty because they are ignorant of local law.
- e) would not seek the death penalty if the victims of the crime had been poor.

### Exercício 173

How can consumers find out if a corporation is "greenwashing" environmentally unsavory practices?



In essence, greenwashing involves falsely conveying to consumers that a given product, service, company or institution factors environmental responsibility into its offerings and/or operations. CorpWatch, a non-profit organization dedicated to keeping tabs on the social responsibility (or lack thereof) of U.S.-based companies, characterizes greenwashing as "the phenomena of socially and environmentally destructive corporations, attempting to preserve and expand their markets or power by posing as friends of the environment."

One of the groups leading the charge against greenwashing is Greenpeace. "Corporations are falling all over themselves," reports the group, "to demonstrate that they are environmentally conscious. The average citizen is finding it more and more difficult to tell the difference between those companies genuinely dedicated to making a difference and those that are using a green curtain to conceal dark motives."

Greenpeace launched its Stop Greenwash campaign in 2009 to call out bad actors and help consumers make better choices. The most common greenwashing strategy, the group says, is when a company touts an environmental program or product while its core business is inherently polluting or unsustainable.

Another involves what Greenpeace calls "ad bluster": using targeted advertising or public relations to exaggerate a green achievement so as to divert attention from actual environmental problems – or spending more money bragging about green behavior than on actual deeds. In some cases, companies may

boast about corporate green commitments while lobbying behind the scenes against environmental laws.

Greenpeace also urges vigilance about green claims that brag about something the law already requires: "For example, if an industry or company has been forced to change a product, clean up its pollution or protect an endangered species, then uses Public Relations campaigns to make such action look proactive or voluntary."

For consumers, the best way to avoid getting "greenwashed" is to be educated about who is truly green and who is just trying to look that way to make more money. Look beyond advertising claims, read ingredient lists or ask employees about the real information on their company's environmental commitment. Also, look for labels that show if a given offering has been inspected by a reliable third-party. For example, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Certified Organic label can only go on products that meet the federal government's organic standard. Just because a label says "made with organic ingredients" or "all-natural" does not mean the product qualifies as Certified Organic, so be sure to look beyond the hype.

(www.scientificamerican.com. Adaptado.)

(Unesp 2014) O objetivo do texto é

- denunciar as empresas que não utilizam matérias-primas naturais.
- esclarecer os leitores sobre o que é e como ocorre o greenwashing.
- defender as organizações Greenpeace e CorpWatch de ataques à sua idoneidade.
- promover campanhas de educação ambiental e de consumo sustentável.
- criar o hábito de consumo de alimentos orgânicos e verdadeiramente naturais.

#### Exercício 174

##### Blurring the mandate

Is the Central Bank targeting growth?

Oct 29th 2011, Brasília

For much of the last century inflation was as prominent a feature of Brazilian life as football. It was finally tamed, first by the Real Plan of 1994 involving a new currency and fiscal measures, and then from 1999 by requiring the Central Bank, which was granted operational independence, to set interest rates to meet an inflation target. Since 2005 that target has been 4.5%, plus or minus two percentage points. So the Central Bank surprised everyone in August when it cut its benchmark rate by half a point (to 12%) even though inflation was then at 6.9%. On October 19th, the bank did the same again. So is the government of President Dilma Rousseff, in office since January, giving priority to other goals, such as sustaining growth and preventing the overvaluation of the currency, rather than keeping inflation low? And has the Central Bank lost its independence?

No, say officials, who cite two sets of reasons for the rate cuts. First, having overheated last year, the economy stalled in the third quarter, partly as a result of earlier interest-rate rises and modest fiscal tightening. The consensus forecast is for GDP to

expand by only 3.3% this year. Second, the bank argues that inflation was boosted by one-off factors, such as big rises in municipal bus fares and a shortage of ethanol. In the minutes of its August meeting, the bank's monetary-policy committee stated that the deteriorating outlook for the world economy and falling commodity prices would put downward pressure on prices in Brazil, allowing inflation to reach the 4.5% target in the course of next year.

There are indeed signs that inflation is starting to fall. But the government's critics argue that by starting to cut so early and so aggressively, while inflation is still almost three points above the target, the bank has damaged its hard-won credibility. As a result, inflation expectations for the years ahead are rising. The minimum wage is due to rise by 14% or so in January and unemployment remains low. The biggest problem is that some prices and wages are indexed to last year's inflation, a hangover from the past.

The bank may yet be vindicated by outside events and turn out to have provided Brazil with a soft landing. As inflation falls, expectations will quickly follow, says Nelson Barbosa, the deputy finance minister. Certainly lower interest rates would help the country. Among the reasons why they are so high—including government borrowing, taxes on credit, and lack of competition in banking—the most powerful may be sheer inertia.

In a vicious circle, high rates depress investment, add to the government's borrowing costs (which total some 5% of GDP) and thus its fiscal deficit (of over 2% of GDP). They also attract hot money from abroad, which has helped to make the real uncomfortably strong, hurting exporters. "We are in a bad equilibrium," says Mr Barbosa. "We can live with this exchange rate with a lower interest rate, but not with this interest rate. One of them has to go."

The government wants the real interest rate to fall to 2%-3%, but Mr Barbosa insists this is not a formal target. If inflation rises, the bank will hike rates again, he says. Some other central banks, including America's Federal Reserve, have a mandate to pursue both growth and low inflation. But when it comes to inflation, Brazil is a recovering alcoholic. It needs its Central Bank to keep it on the straight and narrow.

www.economist.com/node/21534796. Adaptado.

(Fgv 2012) Segundo os dois parágrafos iniciais do texto,

- o Brasil conviveu com o problema da inflação ao longo de quase todo o século XX.
- as medidas fiscais implantadas pelo Plano Real acabaram sendo bastante modestas.
- o governo de Dilma Rousseff estabeleceu a meta inflacionária de 4,5%, aceitando pequenas variações.
- as perspectivas da economia mundial estão sendo analisadas pelo COPOM desde agosto passado, a pedido do governo de Dilma Rousseff.
- há um consenso de que o PIB de 2011 não aumentará mais de 3,3% neste ano devido ao aumento da inflação.

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There are indeed signs that inflation is starting to fall. But the government's critics argue that by starting to cut so early and so aggressively, while inflation is still almost three points above the target, the bank has damaged its hard-won credibility. As a result, inflation expectations for the years ahead are rising. The minimum wage is due to rise by 14% or so in January and unemployment remains low. The biggest problem is that some prices and wages are indexed to last year's inflation, a hangover from the past.

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In a vicious circle, high rates depress investment, add to the government's borrowing costs (which total some 5% of GDP) and thus its fiscal deficit (of over 2% of GDP). They also attract hot money from abroad, which has helped to make the real uncomfortably strong, hurting exporters. "We are in a bad equilibrium," says Mr Barbosa. "We can live with this exchange rate with a lower interest rate, but not with this interest rate. One of them has to go."

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[www.economist.com/node/21534796](http://www.economist.com/node/21534796). Adaptado.

(Fgv 2012) A comparação indicada pelo fragmento do terceiro parágrafo – and wages are indexed to last year's inflation, a hangover from the past – está relacionada à comparação utilizada em

- For much of the last century inflation was as prominent a feature of Brazilian life as football.
- On October 19th, the bank did the same again.
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- In a vicious circle, high rates depress investment...
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[www.economist.com/node/21534796](http://www.economist.com/node/21534796). Adaptado.

(Fgv 2012) Na frase do quinto parágrafo – One of them has to go. – a palavra *them* refere-se a

- a) empréstimos públicos e impostos sobre o crédito.
- b) queda da inflação e do desemprego.
- c) indexação de salários e de preços.
- d) taxa de câmbio e taxa de juros atuais.
- e) alta do Real e prejuízo dos exportadores.

#### Exercício 177

(Unicamp 2021) Apresenta-se, a seguir, um artigo de opinião, seguido da resposta de uma leitora.

#### IS BURNOUT REAL?

Last week, the World Health Organization upgraded burnout from a "state" of exhaustion to "a syndrome" resulting from "chronic workplace stress" in its International Disease Classification. That is such a broad definition that it could well apply to most people at some point in their working lives. When a disorder is reportedly so widespread, it makes me wonder whether we are at risk of medicalizing everyday distress. If almost everyone suffers from burnout, then no one does, and the concept loses all credibility.

By Richard A. Friedman

I'm sure the author's generation also experienced workplace stress. However, his generation also experienced real economic stability and socioeconomic gains. There was a light at the end of the tunnel. Currently, we are working tirelessly towards what ends? There doesn't seem to be a light at the end of the tunnel. The burnout is psychological and existential as much as it is physical.

Anna B. – New York, June 4, 2019

(Adaptado de

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/03/opinion/burnout-stress.html>. Acessado em 16/09/2020)

Em seu comentário, a leitora Anna B. discorda do autor do texto quanto à

- a) gravidade de *burnout* nas condições atuais.
- b) existência de *burnout* em gerações passadas.
- c) influência da economia no avanço de *burnout*.
- d) prevalência de *burnout* no ambiente de trabalho.

#### Exercício 178

#### SOME OF THE INTERNET'S CRAZIEST CONSPIRACY THEORIES

Michael Jackson Is Still Alive

<sup>1</sup>The advent of the internet hasn't just <sup>2</sup>cooked up new conspiracy theories, it's also accelerated existing ones. If you refuse to believe that it was the Iranians that killed him, perhaps you'll be convinced that MJ is actually still alive. Proof? <sup>3</sup>His own daughter Paris Jackson took a photo of him. Seriously. What do you mean you don't see him? <sup>4</sup>He's right there in the back seat, <sup>5</sup>stacked under that pile of clothes wearing his iconic hat. Believe, man. Thriller Vol.2 to drop next year.

#### The Moon Doesn't Exist

It's no good looking at it, night after night. The moon doesn't exist. It's a hologram, put there by persons unknown. Of course, serial conspiracy theorist David Icke has a theory. There are also countless YouTubers keeping an eye out, one of whom has gone as far as "looking at it regularly for a year".

#### Jay Z Is A Time-Travelling Vampire

There are vast regions of the internet devoted to explaining why Jay Z is part of the Illuminati. <sup>6</sup>Hence when this photo, which was taken in New York in 1939, appeared last year, he was accused of being a time-traveller. And a vampire. This video lists other old-time celebrity <sup>7</sup>lookalikes, as well as suggesting that <sup>8</sup>Hollywood stars don't age because they're the immortal bloodsucking undead. Not because they're <sup>9</sup>stuffed with botox, then?

#### The Earth Is Hollow

<sup>10</sup>Don't give up, readers. We're halfway through this list. We can make it to the end. <sup>11</sup>Dig deep. Well, not <sup>12</sup>too deep. You see, the Earth is <sup>13</sup>hollow and accessible via portals at the north and south poles. Luckily though, it's quite habitable down there, providing excellent living <sup>14</sup>quarters for the lost Viking colonies of Greenland and the Nazis, while "aliens" are in fact just visitors from the subterranean areas.

#### Siri Can Predict The Apocalypse

Amazing as it may seem, given that <sup>15</sup>it can't do anything else you actually ask it to do, Siri can predict the apocalypse. When asked "What day is 27th July 2014?", Apple's assistant replied, "The opening of the gate of Hades", <sup>16</sup>aka The End Of The World. That date has now passed without <sup>17</sup>issue. Say what you like about the maligned MS Office paperclip, but at least he didn't <sup>18</sup>scaremonger that the end was near.

<sup>19</sup>We All Live In The Matrix And Billionaires Want To Break Us Out Of It

The New Yorker's Tad Friend claims that many people in Silicon Valley are obsessed with the idea that we're all living in a Matrix-like simulation, and some are taking that obsession a stage <sup>20</sup>further: "Two tech billionaires have gone so far as to secretly engage scientists to work on breaking us out of the simulation." Here's hoping Mark Zuckerberg is 'The One', yeah?

### Hitler Is Still Alive

"<sup>21</sup>Hitler is still alive" rumours have circulated since the 1970s, fuelled by the fact that his crony Josef Mengele hid in South America. Stories like this one, however, speculate the 125-year-old Hitler has been responsible for various world disasters, including 9/11 and the 2010 Gulf oil spill, which happened on his birthday. Other theories say he died in 1984 in Brazil, aged 94. Or in Argentina, aged 73.

Adapted from <http://www.shortlist.com/entertainment/20-of-the-internets-craziestconspiracy-theories/>.

Acesso em: 14 de fev 2017.

### Glossary

2. cook up – to invent a story, a plan, etc.
5. stacked – covered with things
6. hence – the reason, the explanation for
7. lookalikes – similar in appearance
9. stuffed – filled with something
11. dig – to make a hole in the ground
13. hollow – a hole or empty space
14. quarter – a place to live
16. aka – abbreviation for also known as
17. issue – problem
18. scaremonger – a person that creates stories that cause public fear

(G1 - epcar (Cpcar) 2018) Complete the fragment below with the grammatically correct verb tense.

According to paragraph four, if the earth is hollow, you \_\_\_\_\_ it via portals at the north and south poles.

- a) accessed
- b) have entered
- c) will reach
- d) stays

### Exercício 179

#### FOOD SHORTAGE CAUSES, EFFECTS AND SOLUTIONS

Food shortage is a serious problem facing the world and is prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa. The scarcity of food is caused by economic, environmental and social factors such as crop failure, overpopulation and poor government policies are the main cause of food scarcity in most countries. Environmental factors determine the kind of crops to be produced in a given place, economic factors determine the buying and production capacity and socio-political factors determine distribution of food to the masses. Food shortage has far reaching long and short term

negative impacts which include starvation, malnutrition, increased mortality and political <sup>1</sup>unrest. There is need to collectively address the issue of food insecurity using both emergency and long term measures.

### Causes of food shortages

There are a number of social factors causing food shortages. The rate of population increase is higher than increase in food production. The world is consuming more than it is producing, leading to decline in food stock and storage level and increased food prices due to <sup>2</sup>soaring demand. Increased population has led to clearing of agricultural land for human settlement reducing agricultural production (Kamdor, 2007). <sup>3</sup>Overcrowding of population in a given place results in urbanization of previously rich agricultural fields. Destruction of forests for human settlement, particularly tropical rain forest has led to climatic changes, such as prolonged droughts and desertification. Population increase means more pollution as people use more fuel in cars, industry, domestic cooking. The resultant effect is increased air and water pollution which affect the climate and food production.

Environmental factors have greatly contributed to food shortage. Climatic change has reduced agricultural production. <sup>4</sup>The change in climate is majorly caused by human activities and to some small extent natural activities. Increased combustion of fossil fuels due to increasing population through power plant, motor transport and mining of coal and oil emits green house gases which have continued to affect world climate.

<sup>5</sup>Deforestation of tropical forest due to human pressure has changed climatic patterns and rainfall seasons, and led to desertification which cannot support a crop production. <sup>6</sup>Land degradation due to increased human activities has impacted negatively on agricultural production (Kamdor, 2007). Natural disasters such as floods, tropical storms and prolonged droughts are on the increase and have devastating impacts on food security particularly in developing countries. There are several economic factors that contribute to food shortage. Economic factors affect the ability of farmers to engage in agricultural production.

<sup>7</sup>Poverty situation in developing nations have reduced their capacity to produce food, as most farmers cannot afford seed and fertilizers. They use poor farming methods that cannot <sup>8</sup>yield enough, even substantial use. Investments in agricultural research and developing are very low in developing nations. <sup>9</sup>Recent global financial crisis have led to increase in food prices and reduced investments in agriculture by individuals and governments in developed nations resulting in reduced food production.

### Effects of food shortage

There are a number of short term effects of food shortage. The impact on children, mothers and elderly are very evident as seen in malnutrition and hunger related deaths. Children succumb to hunger within short period as they cannot stand long period of starvation and they die even before the arrival of emergency assistance.

There are also long term effects of food shortage. These include increase in the price of food as a result demand and supply forces. Increasing cost of food production due to the increase in fuel



prices coupled with persistent drought in grain producing regions has contributed to the increase in the price of food in the world. Increase in oil price led to increase in the price of fertilizers, transportation of food and also industrial agriculture. Increasing food prices culminated in political instability and social unrest in several nations across the globe in 2007, in countries of Mexico, Cameroon, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Pakistan, Egypt and Bangladesh among other nations (Kamdor, 2007).

#### Solution to problem of food shortage

There are some solutions to the problem of food shortage. There is need to reduce production of carbon emissions and pollution to reduce the resultant climatic change through concerted and individual efforts. There is need to invest in clean energy such as solar, nuclear, and geothermal power in homes and industries, because <sup>10</sup>they don't have adverse effects on the environment (Kamdor, 2007). Rich nations should help poor nations to develop and use clean and renewable energy in order to stabilize green house emissions into the atmosphere (Watson, nd). Government need to work in consultation with climatic bodies, World Bank and the UN to engage in projects aimed at promoting green environment.

#### Conclusion

Causes of food shortage are well known and can be solved if appropriate measures to solve the problem are taken and effectively implemented. Environmental causes of food shortages are changes in climatic and pollution due to human activities such <sup>11</sup>overgrazing and deforestation which can be controlled through legislation.

Adapted from <http://www.paypervids.com/food-shortage-causes-effects-solutions/>.  
Acesso em: 14 fev 2017.

#### Glossary:

1. unrest – disagreement or fighting between different groups of people
2. soaring – something that increases rapidly above the usual level
8. yield – to supply or produce something such as profit or an amount of food
11. overgrazing – excessive use of land where animals feed on grass

(Epcar (Afa) 2018) Some environmental factors that have contributed to food shortage are:

- a) land degradation, deforestation and fuel prices.
- b) climatic change, combustion of fossil fuels and floods.
- c) agriculture, fertilizers and cost of food production.
- d) droughts, tropical storms and reduced investments in agriculture.

#### Exercício 180

##### Your Brain on Shopping

*It's a hunt. It's therapy. It's a way of life. But has it gotten out of control?*

AIMEE LEE BALL investigates why we spend the way we do.

Alas, our romance with shopping seems to be coming to an end – or at least it's up for careful reevaluation. According to research from Stanford University, more than one in 20 adults are compulsive shoppers, purchasing things they don't need, use, or even want. That's because shopping, once devoted to procuring necessities, has come to fill multiple emotional needs – it's entertainment, a bonding activity, a sport, a form of self-expression, and, quite often, a means of solace. "These days what you buy is a way to connect to others and showcase your personality and values", says Kit Yarrow, PhD, professor of psychology and marketing at Golden Gate University in San Francisco. So what happens now when more than five million people have lost their jobs since December 2007, and many of us are trying to curb our enthusiasm? Ironically, "when people feel economically insecure, they tend to reassure themselves by shopping," says George Loewenstein, PhD, professor of economics and psychology at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh. The thinking is: If I were economically secure, I would go shopping, so if I'm shopping, I must be economically secure. And that's just one thing to be aware of as you head for the mall. Here are a few others.

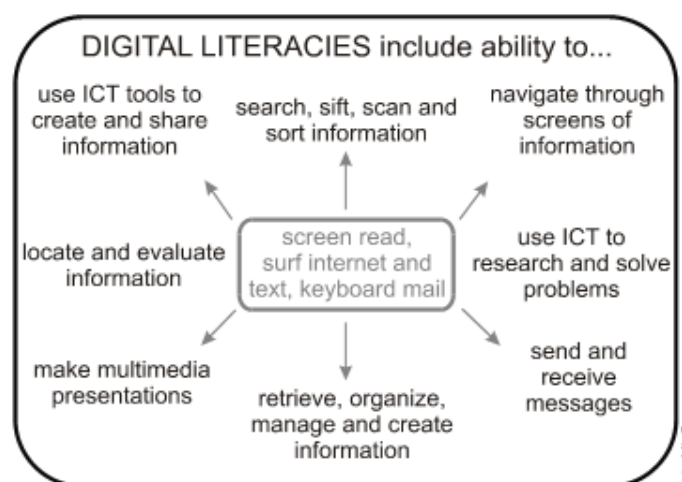
The Oprah Magazine, July 2009, page 96

(Ufal 2010) Researchers contend that

- a) shopping brings no personal satisfaction.
- b) most adults are compulsive shoppers.
- c) shopping helps people socialize with others.
- d) due to the recession, shoppers have quit buying.
- e) what you buy cannot reflect your personality.

#### Exercício 181

(Ueg 2012) Leia o texto abaixo.



Disponível em: <[http://1.bp.blogspot.com/\\_duQx7gT08y0/TKH5JewoPsi/AAAAAAAAAhs/sucACM3p91Y/s400/EsquemaUNESCO.bmp](http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_duQx7gT08y0/TKH5JewoPsi/AAAAAAAAAhs/sucACM3p91Y/s400/EsquemaUNESCO.bmp)>. Acesso em: 19 ago. 2011.

Conforme o conteúdo do texto, letramento digital pressupõe a habilidade de

a) apply technological tools to express ideas and discuss different points of view.

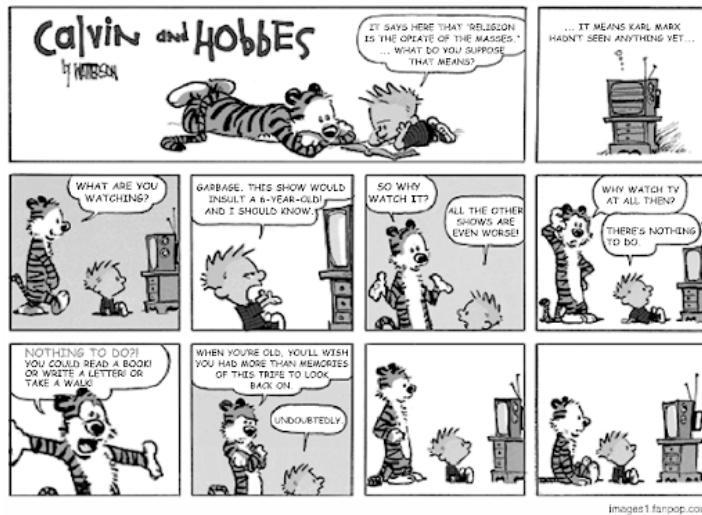
b) interpret correctly the content of hypertexts and be able to reproduce their ideas.

c) select information and exchange messages through the use of digital sources.

d) use multimedia with the purpose of disseminating knowledge and beliefs.

### Exercício 182

(Uerj 2016)



By establishing links between different parts of a text, one might guess the meaning of an unknown word.

Based on Calvin's evaluation of the show he is watching, the meaning of the word *tripe*, in panel 8, is:

- a) fun
- b) trash
- c) pastime
- d) program

### Exercício 183

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

Read the article below and answer the question(s) that follow.

#### Virtual people, real friends

by Anna Pickard (The Guardian)

The benefits of forming friendships with those we meet online are obvious, so why is the idea still treated with such disdain? Another week, another survey claiming to reveal great truths about ourselves. This one says that people are increasingly turning "online friends" into people they'd think worthy of calling real-life friends. Well, that's stating the obvious, I would have thought! If there's a more perfect place for making friends, I have yet to find it. However, when surveys like this are reported in the media, it's always with a slight air of "it's a crazy, crazy world!" And whenever the subject crops up in the conversation, it's clear that people look down on friends like these. In fact some members of my family still refer to my partner of six years as my "Internet Boyfriend."

It's the shocked reaction that surprises me as if people on the internet were not "real" at all. Certainly, people play a character

online quite often – they may be a more confident or more argumentative version of their real selves – but what's the alternative? Is meeting people at work so much better than making friends in a virtual world? Perhaps, but for some a professional distance between their "work" selves and their "social" selves is necessary, especially, if they tend to let their guard down and might say or do something they will later regret. Those people disapproving of online friendships argue that the concept of "friendship" is used loosely in a world driven by technology, in which you might have a thousand online friends. They make a distinction between "social connections" – <sup>1</sup>acquaintances who are only one click away – and meaningful human interaction, which they say requires time and effort. They note that for many Facebook "friends," conversation is a way of exchanging information quickly and efficiently rather than being a social activity.

However, I've found that far from being the home of oddballs and potential serial killers, the internet is full of like-minded people. For the first time in history, we're lucky to enough to choose friends not by location or luck, but by those who have similar interests and senses of humour, or passionate feelings about the same things. The friends I've made online might be spread wide geographically, but I'm closer to them than anyone I went to school with, by millions of miles. They are the best friends I have. Obviously, there will be concerns about the dangers of online friendship. There are always stories buzzing around such as "man runs off with the woman he met on Second Life" or people who meet their "soulmate" online and are never seen again. But people are people, whether online or not. As for "real" friendship dying out, surely, is social networking simply redefining our notion of what this is in the twenty-first century? The figures – half a billion Facebook users worldwide – speak for themselves. And technology has allowed countless numbers of these people to keep in close contact with their loved ones, however far away they are. Without it, many disabled or household people might go without social contact at all. Call me naive, call me a social misfit, I don't care. Virtual people make the best real friends.

Adapted from

<http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2009/jan/02/internet-relationships>

(Uemg 2015) Which alternative contains the **correct conditional** to complete the gap below?

He would have chatted with his Facebook friends last night if he \_\_\_\_\_ so busy.

- a) hadn't been
- b) wasn't
- c) weren't
- d) hasn't been

### Exercício 184

Blurring the mandate

Is the Central Bank targeting growth?

Oct 29th 2011, Brasília

For much of the last century inflation was as prominent a feature of Brazilian life as football. It was finally tamed, first by the Real Plan of 1994 involving a new currency and fiscal measures, and then from 1999 by requiring the Central Bank, which was granted operational independence, to set interest rates to meet an inflation target. Since 2005 that target has been 4.5%, plus or minus two percentage points. So the Central Bank surprised everyone in August when it cut its benchmark rate by half a point (to 12%) even though inflation was then at 6.9%. On October 19th, the bank did the same again. So is the government of President Dilma Rousseff, in office since January, giving priority to other goals, such as sustaining growth and preventing the overvaluation of the currency, rather than keeping inflation low? And has the Central Bank lost its independence?

No, say officials, who cite two sets of reasons for the rate cuts. First, having overheated last year, the economy stalled in the third quarter, partly as a result of earlier interest-rate rises and modest fiscal tightening. The consensus forecast is for GDP to expand by only 3.3% this year. Second, the bank argues that inflation was boosted by one-off factors, such as big rises in municipal bus fares and a shortage of ethanol. In the minutes of its August meeting, the bank's monetary-policy committee stated that the deteriorating outlook for the world economy and falling commodity prices would put downward pressure on prices in Brazil, allowing inflation to reach the 4.5% target in the course of next year.

There are indeed signs that inflation is starting to fall. But the government's critics argue that by starting to cut so early and so aggressively, while inflation is still almost three points above the target, the bank has damaged its hard-won credibility. As a result, inflation expectations for the years ahead are rising. The minimum wage is due to rise by 14% or so in January and unemployment remains low. The biggest problem is that some prices and wages are indexed to last year's inflation, a hangover from the past.

The bank may yet be vindicated by outside events and turn out to have provided Brazil with a soft landing. As inflation falls, expectations will quickly follow, says Nelson Barbosa, the deputy finance minister. Certainly lower interest rates would help the country. Among the reasons why they are so high—including government borrowing, taxes on credit, and lack of competition in banking—the most powerful may be sheer inertia.

In a vicious circle, high rates depress investment, add to the government's borrowing costs (which total some 5% of GDP) and thus its fiscal deficit (of over 2% of GDP). They also attract hot money from abroad, which has helped to make the real uncomfortably strong, hurting exporters. "We are in a bad equilibrium," says Mr Barbosa. "We can live with this exchange rate with a lower interest rate, but not with this interest rate. One of them has to go."

The government wants the real interest rate to fall to 2%-3%, but Mr Barbosa insists this is not a formal target. If inflation rises, the bank will hike rates again, he says. Some other central banks, including America's Federal Reserve, have a mandate to pursue both growth and low inflation. But when it comes to inflation, Brazil is a recovering alcoholic. It needs its Central Bank to keep it on the straight and narrow.

[www.economist.com/node/21534796](http://www.economist.com/node/21534796). Adaptado.

(Fgv 2012) O autor do artigo acredita que a principal razão por que as taxas de juros brasileiras são tão altas talvez esteja

- no preço das commodities, que caiu muito recentemente.
- na pouca autonomia do Banco Central.
- na imobilidade dos bancos comerciais.
- na prática da indexação dos preços e salários.
- na falta de iniciativa para solucionar a questão.

### Exercício 185

#### Triple killing in Coffee Shop Stirs Death Penalty Debate

By JOHN FILES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 - Federal prosecutors are pressing for the death penalty against a man charged with murdering three employees at a Starbucks coffee shop here in July 1997, clearing the way for the city's first death penalty case in nearly 30 years. In an outline issued this week, the prosecutors said they wanted to press a capital charge because the defendant has a history of violent crime. They said he shows no remorse and poses a continuing threat.

Carl D. Cooper, 30, has been charged with the three killings in the affluent Georgetown section of the city. The bodies of Emory Allen Evans, 25; Mary Caitrin Mahoney, 24; and Aaron David Goodrich, 18, were found by another Starbucks employee.

The case gained national attention because it happened in one of the city's fashionable neighborhoods, a 34-square-block area northwest of downtown Washington known for bars, restaurants, boutiques and narrow residential streets of expensive town houses. Georgetown is home to members of Congress, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright and other major political figures, as well as Georgetown University, but not to a great deal of crime or violence. Attorney General Janet Reno decided to seek the death penalty for Mr. Cooper with advice from Wilma A. Lewis, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia. A death penalty review panel at the Justice Department concurred. Kenneth L. Wainstein, assistant United States attorney, in a 35-page document, cited Mr. Cooper's "continuing pattern of criminal conduct," including armed robberies dating to 1989 and possession of firearms and drugs dating to 1988; laundering of money obtained from robberies; and threats to murder witnesses and law enforcement officers.

The case moved to federal court in August with a 48-count indictment against Mr. Cooper, charging him with crimes from 1993 to 1997. His trial is to start on May 2 in United States District Court in Washington.

The last person executed in the city was Robert E. Carter, 28, an unemployed laborer electrocuted on April 27, 1957, for killing an unarmed, off-duty police officer. The last trial in a capital case was in 1972.

The city repealed the death penalty in 1980. Residents voted overwhelmingly in the 1992 election to reject a provision that would have reinstated the death sentence.

City officials, many of whom are opposed to the decision to make this a capital case, criticized Ms. Reno for ignoring the views of the city's residents and urged that the city be allowed to handle

the situation with some autonomy. If Mr. Cooper were prosecuted under local jurisdiction, the maximum sentence he could receive would be life in prison without the possibility of parole.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, the city's delegate to Congress, wrote to Ms. Lewis: "The Cooper case is essentially a local homicide matter with federal charges tacked on. If the District had a local prosecutor, she could not ask for the death penalty. The application of the harshest and most controversial penalty in our law should not depend on whether the U. S. attorney or a locally chosen prosecutor litigates the case. Where the local jurisdiction of taxpaying citizens is deprived of a local prosecutor, the U.S. attorney has a special obligation to respect local law."

Ms. Norton said in an interview that "serious equal protection questions are raised" when a high-profile case is chosen for the death penalty. She said it is disturbing that, with about 300 homicides in the city in a year, most of them in poor neighborhoods, federal officials chose to elevate a case from the "most glamorous part of Washington".

Mayor Anthony A. Williams said he agreed with the attorney general on "the need for harsh penalties, including life in prison without parole." But, he added, "I do not support the death penalty."

Ms. Norton and Amnesty International USA have drawn comparisons to a 1995 triple murder at a McDonald's in Southeast Washington. Kennedy J. Marshall pleaded guilty and received 80 years to life in prison.

The New York Times, Sunday, February 20, 2000

(Fgv 2000) In Paragraph 10, "the situation" in the sentence: "City officials ... urged that the city be allowed to handle the situation with some "autonomy" most likely refers to

- the unpopularity of the death penalty in Washington.
- Carl D. Cooper's murders trial and controversy surrounding it.
- the legalization of the death penalty in Washington.
- the hiring of a Washington prosecutor who is independent of federal jurisdiction.
- the possibility of putting Carl D. Cooper on trial in a city outside of Washington.

### Exercício 186

Catching the Corrupt

Clen Shui-bian reopens a political murder case

By MAHLON MEYER AND WILLIAM IDE

1. The gold silk blouse and earrings are signs that Li Mei-kuei is finally coming out of mourning. Seven years ago her husband's bloated corpse washed ashore in the northern Taiwanese fishing port of Suao. Capt. Yin Ching-feng had been the chief naval officer overseeing Taiwan's purchases of foreign weapons, including six French Lafayette frigates that cost \$2.7 billion. At first the Navy insisted he had drowned. But an outside autopsy showed he was bludgeoned to death. Li, his 49 year-old widow, insists he was murdered for uncovering a corruption ring within the military. But the Kuomintang regime, which was closely tied to the military, never cracked the case. Earlier this month Clen Shui-bian, the first opposition president in Taiwan's history,

vowed to reopen the investigation. "I had given up all hope," says Li, "but now a ray of light has been shown in."

2. Chen wants to illuminate a half century of darkness. Despite emerging as one of Asia's few true democracies, Taiwan has been unable to rid itself of a legacy of corruption. Vote-buying, insider trading, bribes and kickbacks in the private sector and the government became part of the fabric of society under the Kuomintang, which ruled Taiwan for 50 years. Fed up with "black-money politics," the Taiwanese voted in March for Chen, who promised to clean up society. Chen has launched a major campaign against political corruption, the first in Taiwan, with indictments of two legislators, investigations of several public officials and the highprofile Yin case. Symbolically, he is taking on the Kuomintang's entire legacy. "Even if this case shakes the nation to its very foundations," Chen said in mid-August, "it must still be solved, no matter how high it may go."

3. The blame could reach right to the top. Former president Lee Teng-hui, the first native-born president, fought for greater democracy. But as he consolidated his power against mainland-born hardliners, he cultivated close ties with local factions and shady businessmen. During his tenure the local media uncovered hundreds of corruption cases. Finance committees in the legislature became dominated by men with criminal records. Some crusaders want to include the entire party, of which Lee was chairman, in a witch hunt. Chen Ding-nan, Chen's new Justice minister, seems ready to purge everyone. "The Kuomintang government," he says, "was just a group of [criminal] accomplices that included government officials, large enterprises and gangsters."

4. Taiwan's boisterous press is re-examining clues in Captain Yin's murder. Li is convinced that her husband's death was related to the purchase of the French frigates. She says that shortly before his murder, Yin returned from a trip to France and told her he had learned of some defects with the ships' design. One of his co-workers in the military's procurement department was later convicted for taking bribes; other suspects fled overseas. Military officers warn direly of "chaos" if Chen proceeds with the case. "if all those involved were prosecuted, Taiwan's national-security forces would be thrown into confusion," one source close to the naval procurement process told NEWSWEEK.

5. Corrupt lawmakers can no longer hide behind legislative immunity. Taking advantage of a legal loophole, prosecutors searched an office used by Liao Hwu-peng, a Kuomintang legislator. Liao is suspected of obtaining false stocks. Last week prosecutors searched another office used by Gary Wang, a Kuomintang legislator suspected of involvement in a \$32 million land-fraud deal. Prosecutors indicted the mayor of southern Tainan, a member of Chen's Democratic Progressive Party, for alleged corruption involving the construction of a canal. All three insist they are innocent.

6. Chen may feel a sense of personal mission to solve the case of Captain Yin. As a leader of the opposition under the Kuomintang, he was repeatedly exposed to the violence inflicted on its opponents. He has pledged to reopen the case of the mother and daughters of Lin Yi-hsiung, a fellow opposition leader, who were

murdered in their sleep in 1980. Chen's own wife was run down and paralyzed in 1985 - another unsolved case. For Chen, solving the murder of Yin has symbolic importance. "Perhaps it was the spirit of Captain Yin Ching-feng in heaven that helped me get into the presidential office," he says. Widow Li may see justice yet.

Newsweek September 4, 2000

(Fgv 2001) In the article above, Li Mei-kuei cites which of the following in support of her thesis about why her husband was murdered?

- Her husband was a victim of the corruption and violence that have long been a part of Taiwanese society.
- An independent autopsy showed that her husband's drowning was intentional rather than accidental, as had been claimed by the government.
- Just before her husband died, he said that he had discovered flaws in the design of the ships that the Taiwanese Navy intended to buy.
- The fact the Taiwan's Kuomintang regime was closely allied with the military made a cover-up of her husband's death almost inevitable.
- Her husband had obviously been killed by the "criminal accomplices" of the Kuomintang regime.

### Exercício 187

#### Blurring the mandate

Is the Central Bank targeting growth?

Oct 29th 2011, Brasília

For much of the last century inflation was as prominent a feature of Brazilian life as football. It was finally tamed, first by the Real Plan of 1994 involving a new currency and fiscal measures, and then from 1999 by requiring the Central Bank, which was granted operational independence, to set interest rates to meet an inflation target. Since 2005 that target has been 4.5%, plus or minus two percentage points. So the Central Bank surprised everyone in August when it cut its benchmark rate by half a point (to 12%) even though inflation was then at 6.9%. On October 19th, the bank did the same again. So is the government of President Dilma Rousseff, in office since January, giving priority to other goals, such as sustaining growth and preventing the overvaluation of the currency, rather than keeping inflation low? And has the Central Bank lost its independence?

No, say officials, who cite two sets of reasons for the rate cuts. First, having overheated last year, the economy stalled in the third quarter, partly as a result of earlier interest-rate rises and modest fiscal tightening. The consensus forecast is for GDP to expand by only 3.3% this year. Second, the bank argues that inflation was boosted by one-off factors, such as big rises in municipal bus fares and a shortage of ethanol. In the minutes of its August meeting, the bank's monetary-policy committee stated that the deteriorating outlook for the world economy and falling commodity prices would put downward pressure on prices in Brazil, allowing inflation to reach the 4.5% target in the course of next year.

There are indeed signs that inflation is starting to fall. But the government's critics argue that by starting to cut so early and so aggressively, while inflation is still almost three points above the target, the bank has damaged its hard-won credibility. As a result, inflation expectations for the years ahead are rising. The minimum wage is due to rise by 14% or so in January and unemployment remains low. The biggest problem is that some prices and wages are indexed to last year's inflation, a hangover from the past.

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In a vicious circle, high rates depress investment, add to the government's borrowing costs (which total some 5% of GDP) and thus its fiscal deficit (of over 2% of GDP). They also attract hot money from abroad, which has helped to make the real uncomfortably strong, hurting exporters. "We are in a bad equilibrium," says Mr Barbosa. "We can live with this exchange rate with a lower interest rate, but not with this interest rate. One of them has to go."

The government wants the real interest rate to fall to 2%-3%, but Mr Barbosa insists this is not a formal target. If inflation rises, the bank will hike rates again, he says. Some other central banks, including America's Federal Reserve, have a mandate to pursue both growth and low inflation. But when it comes to inflation, Brazil is a recovering alcoholic. It needs its Central Bank to keep it on the straight and narrow.

[www.economist.com/node/21534796](http://www.economist.com/node/21534796). Adaptado.

(Fgv 2012) De acordo com o texto, o Banco Central do Brasil

- afirma que o aumento do álcool combustível elevou a tarifa dos ônibus municipais.
- cortou as taxas de juros para tentar melhorar as previsões do crescimento do PIB para 2011, que é de 3,3%.
- prevê que a inflação em 2012 estará dentro da meta estabelecida em 2005.
- ordenou ao COPOM (Comitê de Política Monetária) que reduzisse a pressão dos preços na economia.
- tenta controlar o preço das commodities brasileiras por meio das taxas de juros estabelecidas pelo COPOM.

### Exercício 188

#### SELLING AND MARKETING

Management is fundamentally about direction and control. Selling is no different.

All salespeople, particularly those in large companies, present a basic problem: they enjoy spending their time doing what they know best, with the products that are the easiest to sell, and selling to those customers who are easiest to sell to. Direction, management and control are needed to ensure that selling time and cost is spent where it is most effective – on prime and hot prospects.



Successful sales managers and directors keep the pressure on their sales force by meeting regularly with them to review certain items, such as, performance and budget, key performance ratios, follow-up procedures, opportunities and competitor activity. Incentives do not figure high on this list. Many sales managers spend too much time inventing elaborate sales incentive schemes, which the sales-force can manipulate to their personal benefit. Incentives must be geared toward the overall objectives of the marketing plan in terms of turnover and cost. When used, they should be short, sharp and regular, enhancing the overall sales effort, not detracting from it.

Sales incentives schemes are often an excuse for poor management of the sales resource. There are many lasting benefits in creating an effective team relationship within a sales force: shared experience is a benefit that does not arise from a totally competitive environment.

The other forgotten standard of performance is control of debt. A sale is not a sale until the debt has been paid. The sales force should chase up money owed to the company. It was responsible for the sale and should be responsible for assuring its payment – before team members are paid a bonus.

(lbmecrij 2010) Which of the statements below could be said to substantiate the above text?

- I) The author criticizes salespeople's attitude, particularly those in big companies.
- II) Incentives should be brought into precise adjustment so as to conform with general marketing goals
- III) Incentives are advised to be constantly utilized by sales managers within the companies

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) I and II only
- d) I and III only
- e) I, II and III

### Exercício 189

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

#### Lucy caiu da árvore

Conta a lenda que, na noite de 24 de novembro de 1974, as estrelas brilhavam na beira do rio Awash, no interior da Etiópia. Um gravador K7 repetia a música dos Beatles "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds". Inspirados, os paleontólogos decidiram que a fêmea AL 288-1, cujo esqueleto havia sido escavado naquela tarde, seria apelidada carinhosamente de Lucy.

Lucy tinha 1,10 m e pesava 30 kg. Altura e peso de um chimpanzé. <sup>1</sup>Mas não se iluda, Lucy não pertence à linhagem que deu origem aos macacos modernos. Ela já andava ereta sobre os membros inferiores. Lucy pertence à linhagem que deu origem ao animal que escreve esta crônica e ao animal que a está lendo, eu e você.

Os ossos foram datados. Lucy morreu 3,2 milhões de anos atrás. Ela viveu 2 milhões de anos antes do aparecimento dos primeiros animais do nosso gênero, o *Homo habilis*. A enormidade de 3 milhões de anos separa Lucy dos mais antigos esqueletos de nossa espécie, o *Homo sapiens*, que surgiu no planeta faz meros 200 mil anos. Lucy, da espécie *Australopithecus afarensis*, é uma representante das muitas espécies que existiram na época em

que a linhagem que deu origem aos homens modernos se separou da que deu origem aos macacos modernos. <sup>2</sup>Lucy já foi chamada de elo perdido, o ponto de bifurcação que nos separou dos nossos parentes mais próximos.

Uma das principais dúvidas sobre a vida de Lucy é a seguinte: ela já era um animal terrestre, como nós, ou ainda subia em árvores?

<sup>3</sup>Muitos ossos de Lucy foram encontrados quebrados, seus fragmentos espalhados pelo chão. Até agora, se acreditava que isso se devia ao processo de fossilização e às diversas forças às quais esses ossos haviam sido submetidos. Mas os cientistas resolveram estudar em detalhes as fraturas.

As fraturas, principalmente no braço, são de compressão, aquela que ocorre quando caímos de um local alto e apoiamos os membros para amortecer a queda. Nesse caso, a força é exercida ao longo do eixo maior do osso, causando um tipo de fratura que é exatamente o encontrado em Lucy. Usando raciocínios como esse, os cientistas foram capazes de explicar todas as fraturas a partir da hipótese de que Lucy caiu do alto de uma árvore de pé, se inclinou para frente e amortizou a queda com o braço.

<sup>4</sup>Uma queda de 20 a 30 metros e Lucy atingiria o solo a 60 km/h, o suficiente para matar uma pessoa e causar esse tipo de fratura. Como existiam árvores dessa altura onde Lucy vivia e muitos chimpanzés sobem até 150 metros para comer, uma queda como essa é fácil de imaginar.

A conclusão é que Lucy morreu ao cair da árvore. E se caiu era porque estava lá em cima. E se estava lá em cima era porque sabia subir. Enfim, sugere que Lucy habitava árvores.

Mas na minha mente ficou uma dúvida. Quando criança, eu subia em árvores. E era por não sermos grandes escaladores de árvores que eu e meus amigos vivíamos caindo, alguns quebrando braços e pernas. Será que Lucy morreu exatamente por tentar fazer algo que já não era natural para sua espécie?

Fernando Reinach

adaptado de *O Estado de S. Paulo*, 24/09/2016.

(Uerj 2018) Recent Human Adaptations

Human populations live in an extraordinary variety of different habitats: hot and cold, wet and dry; in forests, grasslands and tundra. Different human groups feed on a wide variety of food sources. For many populations, diets shifted further with the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years. To what extent have these and other factors led to genetic adaptation?

<sup>1</sup>Human populations differ in various phenotypes – observable characteristics that result from interactions between genes and the environment –, <sup>2</sup>but scientific studies have shown that phenotypic differences have a genetic basis and are adaptive. For example, mammals that live in cold climates tend to have larger, rounder bodies and shorter limbs than members of the same or closely related species in warm climates. <sup>3</sup>These patterns do appear to also hold in humans, implying that population movements into colder climates were accompanied by adaptation to larger, stockier body shape, presumably to improve thermal efficiency. At the other end of the spectrum is the pygmy phenotype that has evolved in rainforest populations in Africa, South-East Asia and South America. Research has suggested

that <sup>4</sup>this phenotype may be an adaptation to food limitations, high humidity or dense forest undergrowth. Another impressive example of adaptation is provided by human populations living at high altitude, especially in the Himalayas and the Andes. Compared to related lowland populations, <sup>5</sup>these high-elevation populations show a group of physiological adaptations to low oxygen. These adaptations include markedly increased blood flow and oxygen delivery to the uterus during pregnancy, substantially reducing the risk of babies with low birthweight. <sup>6</sup>Current evidence suggests that these differences are not simply the result of recent acclimation, but are at least partly genetic. If this is the case, then <sup>7</sup>the adaptation must have occurred rapidly, because <sup>8</sup>these high altitude regions were settled within the last 10,000 years. <sup>9</sup>Skin pigmentation is perhaps the phenotype that varies most obviously among human populations. <sup>10</sup>Dark pigmentation is strongly associated with tropical climates, and the spread of prehistoric humans into northern latitudes was accompanied by a shift to lighter skin color. We now know of at least half a dozen different genes that affect skin, hair or eye pigmentation. In particular, the evolution of light skin color occurred largely in parallel in western Eurasia and east Asia, but we still know few of the relevant genes in east Asia. Adaptation to lighter pigmentation may have been motivated by a need to increase UV absorption for vitamin D synthesis at high latitudes or by sexual selection. These are only a few cases of genetic adaptation. There are surely some – perhaps many – other <sup>11</sup>factors yet to be found.

sciencedirect.com

The text “Lucy caiu da árvore” is about an ancestral African female. Her characteristics can be related to the studies on phenotypes presented in the text “Recent human adaptations”.

Among her characteristics, the ones that best illustrate one of these studies are:

- a) weight and pigmentation
- b) pigmentation and agility
- c) agility and height
- d) height and weight

### Exercício 190

The iEconomy

**Apple's Retail Army, Long on Loyalty but Short on Pay**

by DAVID SEGAL

June, 2012

Last year, during his best three-month stretch, Jordan Golson sold about \$750,000 worth of computers and gadgets at the Apple Store in Salem, N.H. It was a performance that might have called for a bottle of Champagne — if that were a luxury Mr. Golson could have afforded. “I was earning \$11.25 an hour,” he said. “Part of me was thinking, ‘This is great. I’m an Apple fan, the

store is doing really well.’ But when you look at the amount of money the company is making and then you look at your paycheck, it’s kind of tough.”

America’s love affair with the smartphone has helped create tens of thousands of jobs at places like Best Buy and Verizon Wireless and will this year pump billions into the economy. Within this world, the Apple Store is the undisputed king, a retail phenomenon renowned for impeccable design, deft service and spectacular revenues. Last year, the company’s 327 global stores took in more money per square foot than any other United States retailer — wireless or otherwise — and almost double that of Tiffany, which was No. 2 on the list.

Worldwide, its stores sold \$16 billion in merchandise.

But most of Apple’s employees enjoyed little of that wealth.

While consumers tend to think of Apple’s headquarters as the company’s heart and soul, a majority of its workers in the United States are not engineers or executives with hefty salaries and bonuses but rather hourly wage earners selling iPhones and MacBooks.

About 30,000 of the 43,000 Apple employees in this country work in Apple Stores, as members of the service economy, and many of them earn about \$25,000 a year. They work inside the world’s fastest growing industry, for the most valuable company, run by one of the country’s most richly compensated chief executives, Tim Cook. Last year, he received stock grants, which vest over a 10-year period, that at today’s share price would be worth more than \$570 million.

And though Apple is unparalleled as a retailer, when it comes to its lowliest workers, the company is a reflection of the technology industry as a whole.

The Internet and advances in computing have created untold millionaires, but most of the jobs created by technology giants are service sector representatives, repairmen and delivery drivers — that offer little of Silicon Valley’s riches or glamour.

Much of the debate about American unemployment has focused on why companies have moved factories overseas, but only 8 percent of the American work force is in manufacturing, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Job growth has for decades been led by service-related work, and any recovery with real legs, labor experts say, will be powered and sustained by this segment of the economy.

And as the service sector has grown, the definition of a career has been reframed for millions of American workers.

By the standards of retailing, Apple offers above average pay — well above the minimum wage of \$7.25 and better than the Gap, though slightly less than Lululemon, the yoga and athletic apparel chain, where sales staff earn about \$12 an hour. The company also offers very good benefits for a retailer.

But Apple is not selling polo shirts or yoga pants. Divide revenue by total number of employees and you find that last year, each Apple store employee — that includes non-sales staff like technicians and people stocking shelves — brought in \$473,000. Even Apple, it seems, has recently decided it needs to pay its workers more. Last week, four months after The New York Times first began inquiring about the wages of its store employees, the company started to inform some staff members that they would receive substantial raises. An Apple spokesman confirmed the raises but would not discuss their size, timing or impetus, nor who would earn them.

(lbmecrj 2013) Which of the following alternatives were mentioned in the text as causes for the Apple's great success?

I. Faultless design

II. Striking amount of income before deductions are made

III. It created tens of thousands of jobs

- a) II only
- b) I only
- c) II and III only
- d) I and II only
- e) I, II, and III

### Exercício 191

Brazil at a Crossroads for LGBT Rights

<sup>7</sup>On March 19, 2011, President Barack Obama flew to Brazil to kick off a three-country tour of Latin America. His five-day visit to El Salvador, Brazil and Chile – countries in a region often called “America's backyard” – presented an opportunity to redefine America's historically thorny foreign policy towards Latin America.

Obama's trip to South America was widely considered a nod towards Latin America's growing power. <sup>5</sup>Brazil, in particular, now the world's sixth-largest economy, is frequently lauded for its dramatic economic progress. “More than half of this nation is now considered middle class,” Obama noted in an address to the Brazilian people at Rio de Janeiro's Teatro Municipal on March 20. “<sup>4</sup>Millions have been lifted from poverty.” In a speech delivered in Brasília the day before, <sup>6</sup>Obama extolled Brazil for its remarkable economic growth rate and its transition from dictatorship to open democracy. Thomas Shannon, the US ambassador to Brazil, echoed this view, stating, “Brazil is no longer an emerging country. It has emerged.”

<sup>1</sup>However, as Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff noted while welcoming Obama to Brazil, “We still face enormous challenges.” One such challenge is the alarming and infrequently discussed rise in attacks on and murders of LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender) Brazilians. According to the Association for Women's Rights in Development, Brazil suffers from the highest rate of transphobic violence in the world, and is cited as the “world's deadliest place to be transgender.” Last year, at least 250 LGBT people were murdered in Brazil.

On March 2, 2011, a surveillance camera in the Brazilian city of Belo Horizonte captured the brutal murder of Priscila Brandão, a 22-year-old transvestite shot while walking down the street. Authorities, citing in the rise in violence against transgender people in Brazil, believed the murder to be a hate crime, as opposed to a random act of violence.

Human rights organizations globally condemned Brandão's murder, but <sup>8</sup>her case is just one of many homophobic and transphobic hate crimes that have been piling up <sup>2</sup>over the years in Brazil. According to the Brazilian gay rights group Grupo Gay da Bahia, between 1980 and 2009 <sup>3</sup>about 3,100 homosexuals were murdered in cold-blooded hate crimes in the country. Brazilian policymakers have not remained entirely silent on gay rights. On June 4, 2010, then-President Inácio Lula da Silva signed a decree that a National Day Against Homophobia be

commemorated annually on May 17 in Brazil, paying homage to the date in 1990 when the World Health Organization officially removed homosexuality from the International Classification of Diseases.

Adapted from <http://www.thenation.com/article/159703/brazil-crossroads-lgbt-rights#>.

Access on August 22nd, 2012.

(Ufsj 2013) According to the text, it is CORRECT to say that:

- a) during Obama's visit to Brazil, he recognized Brazil's economic growth rate, but he criticized America's policy towards Latin America.
- b) despite Brazil's important progress with policies on LGBT people, the country still has serious problems concerning poverty.
- c) in spite of Brazil's dramatic economic progress, the country still has to deal with the problem of violence against LGBT people.
- d) during Obama's visit to Brazil, he recognized Brazil's economic growth rate, but he criticized Brazilian policies on LGBT people.

### Exercício 192

Brazil at a Crossroads for LGBT Rights

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Adapted from <http://www.thenation.com/article/159703/brazil-crossroads-lgbt-rights#>.

Access on August 22nd, 2012.

(Ufsj 2013) Choose the alternative which contains a CORRECT substitute for the word(s) in dark type in each of the following sentences:

a) Brazil, in particular, now the world's sixth-largest economy, is frequently **lauded** for its dramatic economic progress. (ref. 5)

**lauded:** criticized

b) ... Obama **extolled** Brazil for its remarkable economic growth rate and its transition from dictatorship to open democracy. (ref. 6)

**extolled:** praised

c) On March 19, 2011, President Barack Obama flew to Brazil to **kick off** a three-country tour of Latin America. (ref. 7)

**kick off:** plan

d) ... her case is just one of many homophobic and transphobic hate crimes that have been **piling up** over the years in Brazil. (ref. 8)

8)

**piling up:** committing

### Exercício 193

(Mackenzie 2014)



[www.pinterest.com](http://www.pinterest.com)

Which sentence is grammatically correct about the picture above?

a) If the two lions had been taller, they wouldn't have to had helped each other.

b) If one lion was bigger, the other wouldn't be help him.

c) Had one lion taller, the other would have helped him.

d) Should a lion be bigger, the other have helped him.

e) If one lion were taller, the other one wouldn't have had to help him.

### Exercício 194

#### RADIATION AND EVOLUTION

THE disaster last year at the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant, caused by an earthquake and tsunami, scored seven on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES). No worse rating exists. Radiation is harmful to living things, yet the long-term effects of persistently high levels of background radiation on ecosystems are poorly understood. With this in mind, a team led by Timothy Mousseau of the University of South Carolina and Anders Moller of the University of Paris-Sud set out to compare bird species dwelling near the Fukushima plant with those living at the site of another nuclear incident that scored a seven on the INES: the Ukrainian town of Chernobyl, where disaster struck in 1986. Remarkably, they found that some species seem to develop a tolerance for radioactivity over time.

Fukushima and Chernobyl are more than 7.000km (4.350 miles) apart, but Dr. Mousseau and his colleagues soon realised that the two sites had much in common. Both are in areas that have a temperate climate with species that have similar habits and needs. And both are surrounded by a mixture of farmland and forest. Upon closer examination the researchers found that 14 species of bird lived in both regions, including the barn swallow,

great tit, great reed warbler, buzzard and Eurasian jay. With so many similarities between the two places, a comparison of the biological responses to radiation in each (recent in Fukushima; long-term in Chernobyl) would surely be illuminating.

To do this, during July 2011, the researchers counted and identified birds at 300 locations near Fukushima that had radiation levels as low as 0.5 microsieverts per hour and as high as 35 (for comparison, dental X-rays rarely expose patients to more than 0.05 microsieverts). Then they compared these results to bird data collected in areas that had the same range of radiation levels near Chernobyl between 2006 and 2009.

Their results show that as radiation levels in an area rose to 35 microsieverts per hour, the average number of birds dropped by almost a third compared with the areas where radiation levels were only 0.5 microsieverts per hour. This makes sense: in those areas with a high level of radiation, living things would tend to die or sicken and fail to reproduce. However, when researchers looked at the 14 bird species that lived in both regions, they found that the same level of radiation was associated with twice as large a drop in bird numbers in Fukushima as in Chernobyl.

The reasons for this are not clear. It is possible that the composition of the radionuclides are proving more dangerous to the Fukushima birds than they are to the birds near Chernobyl. But Dr. Mousseau suggests a more likely explanation is that evolution has already been at work near Chernobyl, killing off individual birds that cannot cope with the background radiation and allowing the genes of those that have some tolerance to be passed on. The birds at Fukushima are only beginning to face the evolutionary challenge of living in a radioactive world.

Adapted from The Economist, March 3, 2012

(Fgvrj 2013) With respect to birds and radiation, which of the following is most supported by the information in the article?

- For birds, exposure to a radiation level of even 0.05 microsieverts per hour is lethal.
- Exposure to the same level of radiation can affect birds of the same species in different ways.
- A rural area with a temperate climate is the ideal place to study how birds respond to the negative effects of high levels of radiation.
- The composition of radio-nuclides is not a factor that determines whether or not a certain level of radiation can be dangerous to birds.
- It is clear that certain species of birds in the Fukushima and Chernobyl regions have died out because of evolutionary factors and not because of exposure to radiation.

### Exercício 195

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 2 QUESTÕES:



Kirsty O'Connor/PA

Sometimes, it is the very ordinariness of a scene that makes it terrifying. So it was with a clip from a recent BBC documentary on facial recognition technology. A man tries to avoid the cameras, covering his face by pulling up his jacket. He is stopped by the police and forced to have his photo taken. He is then fined £90 for “disorderly behavior”. “What’s your suspicion?” someone asks the police. “The fact that he’s walked past clearly masking his face from recognition,” replies one of the officers. If you want to protect your privacy, it must be because you have something to hide.

There is considerable concern in the west about Chinese tech firms acting as Trojan horses for Beijing. But perhaps we should worry less about the tech companies than about the social use of technology. Because it’s not just in China that “algorithmic governance” is beginning to take hold. As the tech entrepreneur Maciej Ceglowski pointed out before the US Senate, “Until recently, even people living in a police state could count on the fact that the authorities didn’t have enough equipment or manpower to observe everyone, everywhere, and so enjoyed more freedom from monitoring than we do living in a free society today.”

Surveillance is at the heart, too, of “smart cities”. From Amsterdam to Dubai to Toronto, cities are embracing technology to collect data on citizens, ostensibly to make public services and urban spaces function better. But what smart cities also enable is a new form of policing. As the mayor of Rio de Janeiro said of the “integrated urban command centre” built for the 2016 Olympics, the system “allows us to have people looking into every corner of the city, 24 hours a day, seven days a week”.

Buses that run on time and rubbish that is efficiently cleared are good things (in most smart cities, and in Rio as well, neither actually happens). There is, however, more to the good life than an ordered city. Human flourishing requires the existence of a sphere of life outside public scrutiny; not only within the intimacy of the home but also in semi-private spaces such as the workplace or the church or the pub. It’s that kind of space shielded from scrutiny that increasingly is vanishing. As Ceglowski observed, one of the features of the “new world of ambient surveillance” is that “we cannot opt out of it, any more than we might opt out of automobile culture by refusing to drive”. And that is possibly the most disturbing thought of all.

(Kenan Malik. [www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com), 19.05.2019. Adaptado.)  
(Fac. Albert Einstein - Medicina 2020) The second paragraph mentions a contradiction, which is the fact that



a) a Chinese tech company is the one responsible for most of the surveillance services in western countries.

b) considerably greater fear about exaggerated surveillance is felt in the west than in countries like China nowadays.

c) the social use of technology is far more worrying and potentially dangerous than the technology itself.

d) surveillance measures taken to protect peoples and countries are in fact harming them.

e) people in older enforced regimens were less subject to monitoring than are the people in the open societies of today.

### Exercício 196

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

#### ENGLISH WON'T DOMINATE AS WORLD LANGUAGE

More bilingual people expected in future, expert says

1 The world faces a future of people speaking more than one language, with English no longer seen as likely to become dominant, a British language expert says in a new analysis.

2 "English is likely to remain one of the world's most important languages for the foreseeable future, but its future is more problematic - and complex - than most people appreciate," said language researcher David Graddol.

3 He sees English as likely to become the "first among equals" rather than having the global field to itself.

4 "Monolingual speakers of any variety of English - American or British - will experience increasing difficulty in employment and political life, and are likely to become bewildered by many aspects of society and culture around them," Graddol said.

5 The share of the world's population that speaks English as a native language is falling, Graddol reports in a paper in Friday's issue of the journal Science.

6 The idea of English becoming the world language to the exclusion of others "is past its sell-by date," Graddol says. Instead, its major contribution will be in creating new generations of bilingual and multilingual speakers, he reports.

#### MULTI-LINGUAL HOMES

7 A multi-lingual population is already the case in much of the world and is becoming more common in the United States. Indeed, the Census Bureau reported last year that nearly one American in five speaks a language other than English at home, with Spanish leading, and Chinese growing fast.

8 And that linguistic diversity, in turn, has helped spark calls to make English the nation's official language.

9 Linguist Stephen Anderson noted that multilingualism is "more or less the natural state. In most of the world multilingualism is the normal condition of people."

10 "The notion that English shouldn't, needn't and probably won't displace local languages seems natural to me," he said in a telephone interview.

11 While it is important to learn English, he added, politicians and educators need to realize that doesn't mean abandoning the

native language.

12 Graddol anticipates a world where the share of people who are native English speakers slips from 9 percent in the mid-twentieth century to 5 percent in 2050.

#### CHINESE IN THE LEAD

13 As of 1995, he reports, English was the second most-common native tongue in the world, trailing only Chinese.

14 By 2050, he says, Chinese will continue its predominance, with Hindi-Urdu of India and Arabic climbing past English, and Spanish nearly equal to it.

15 Linguist K. David Harrison noted, however, that "the global share of English is much larger if you count second-language speakers, and will continue to rise, even as the proportion of native speakers declines."

16 Harrison disputed listing Arabic in the top three languages, "because varieties of Arabic spoken in say, Egypt and Morocco are mutually incomprehensible."

17 Even as it grows as a second language, English may still not ever be the most widely spoken language in the world, according to Graddol, since so many people are native Chinese speakers and many more are learning it as a second language.

18 English has become the dominant language of science, with an estimated 80 percent to 90 percent of papers in scientific journals written in English, notes Scott Montgomery in a separate paper in the same issue of Science. That's up from about 60 percent in the 1980s, he observes.

19 "There is a distinct consciousness in many countries, both developed and developing, about this dominance of English. There is some evidence of resistance to it, a desire to change it," Montgomery said in a telephone interview.

#### MORE LANGUAGES ON THE WEB

20 For example, he said, in the early years of the Internet it was dominated by sites in English, but in recent years there has been a proliferation of non-English sites, especially Spanish, German, French, Japanese and others.

21 Nonetheless, English is strong as a second language, and teaching it has become a growth industry, said Montgomery, a Seattle-based geologist and energy consultant. Graddol noted, though that employers in parts of Asia are already looking beyond English. "In the next decade the new 'must learn' language is likely to be Mandarin."

22 "The world's language system, having evolved over centuries, has reached a point of crisis and is rapidly restructuring," Graddol says. In this process as many as 90 percent of the 6,000 or so languages spoken around the world may be doomed to extinction, he estimated.

23 Graddol does have words of consolation for those who struggle to master the intricacies of other languages.

24 "The expectation that someone should always aspire to native speaker competence when learning a foreign language is under challenge," he comments.

From: <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/4387421/>

(lbmecrj 2009) Connectives or Linking words are used to provide different semantic ideas. The following connectives appear in the text. Choose the alternative below in which there is a **wrong** correspondence between the meaning expressed by the capital words and the idea in parentheses.

- a) "WHILE it is important to learn English..." Par. 11 - (contrast).
- b) "... SINCE so many people are native Chinese speakers and many more are learning it as a second language." Par. 17 - (cause).
- c) "Graddol noted, THOUGH that employers in parts of Asia are already looking beyond English." Par. 21 - (contrast).
- d) "INSTEAD, its major contribution will be in creating" Par. 6 - (alternative).
- e) "NONETHELESS, English is strong as a second language, and teaching it has become a growth industry." Par. 21 - (negation).

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by DAVID SEGAL

June, 2012

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Much of the debate about American unemployment has focused on why companies have moved factories overseas, but only 8 percent of the American work force is in manufacturing, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Job growth has for decades been led by service-related work, and any recovery with real legs, labor experts say, will be powered and sustained by this segment of the economy.

And as the service sector has grown, the definition of a career has been reframed for millions of American workers.

By the standards of retailing, Apple offers above average pay — well above the minimum wage of \$7.25 and better than the Gap, though slightly less than Lululemon, the yoga and athletic apparel chain, where sales staff earn about \$12 an hour. The company also offers very good benefits for a retailer.

But Apple is not selling polo shirts or yoga pants. Divide revenue by total number of employees and you find that last year, each Apple store employee — that includes non-sales staff like technicians and people stocking shelves — brought in \$473,000. Even Apple, it seems, has recently decided it needs to pay its workers more. Last week, four months after The New York Times first began inquiring about the wages of its store employees, the company started to inform some staff members that they would receive substantial raises. An Apple spokesman confirmed the raises but would not discuss their size, timing or impetus, nor who would earn them.

(lbmecrj 2013) The following phrases/expressions were extracted from the text and presented below with their corresponding closest meanings, EXCEPT in:

- a) deft service – skillful service
- b) retailer – a merchant who sells goods at retail
- c) the company's heart and soul – the most vital part of the company
- d) hefty salaries and bonuses – salaries and additional payments of respectable size
- e) untold millionaires – secret millionaires

### Exercício 198

(Eform 2018) Which option is NOT correct?

- a) If your mother will fill in this form, I'll prepare her ticket.
- b) If Ann won't be here on Monday, we'd better cancel the meeting.
- c) If you should run into Peter, tell him he owes me a letter.
- d) Hadn't we missed the plane, we would all have been killed in the crash.
- e) If it hadn't been for your help, I don't know what I'd have done.

### Exercício 199

**Figuring out whether the weather has any effect on human emotions**

Why do you smile at the bright sunshine or feel bogged down on a dark, rainy day?

"Sunshine is delicious, rain is refreshing, wind braces us up, snow is exhilarating; there is really no such thing as bad weather, only different kinds of good weather."

Not many of us will agree with John Ruskin over the above lines. Sunshine is delicious of course, but rain is hardly refreshing <sup>1</sup>when it pours incessantly through the gray sky. A ferocious wind may induce <sup>2</sup>fear, and a snowy day rarely makes you feel good about anything. Weather, in fact, is the biggest metaphor of human emotions. It has <sup>3</sup>such a great impact on our lives that most of <sup>4</sup>our plans are influenced by local weather forecast. It is amazing how we can associate different human emotions with the <sup>5</sup>myriad moods of nature. Incidentally, this is not just a psychological phenomenon, but it has been proven that weather indeed affects us at physiological level.

#### What are the Effects of Weather on Human Emotions?

<sup>6</sup>Although it is impossible for the weather to create or induce emotions in human beings, it certainly enhances or triggers your existing frame of mind. For example, if you have been dumped by your partner, then a dark, dreary day would only make you feel worse and gloomy. A sunny day won't take away your pain, but it can certainly lift your spirits, so that you feel a lot less <sup>7</sup>miserable. Here is how the different moods of nature affect your own emotions.

#### Sunny

According to a study <sup>8</sup>conducted by E. Howarth and M.S. Hoffman, sunny weather induces the feeling of happiness, well-being and good health. <sup>9</sup>Rise in temperature was found to be in proportion with <sup>10</sup>lift in spirits. Sunny weather <sup>11</sup>reduced the feeling of <sup>12</sup>anxiety and skepticism. The positive effects of sun on human emotions can be attributed to a neuro-chemical named serotonin. Serotonin controls emotions related to memory, depression and sleep. The levels of serotonin <sup>13</sup>increase in sunny weather, which has a positive impact on your mind.

#### Humidity

Humidity has adverse effects on human emotions <sup>14</sup>such as affection and vigor. Humidity makes your mind and body sluggish and impedes your desire to do anything. Besides, it also affects your concentration and makes you feel <sup>15</sup>sleepy.

#### Darkness

Ever wondered why you feel sleepy when you switch off the lights or pull curtains? A chemical named melatonin is responsible for this. Melatonin is synthesized from serotonin in the absence of sunlight. Melatonin induces sleep at night.

#### Winter

Winter days are characterized by less sunlight and extreme coldness. The dull, dreary winter has the same effect on the human mind as a dark night. <sup>16</sup>The levels of serotonin fall and you start feeling <sup>17</sup>gloomy. The production of serotonin in winter is only half of that in summer. For some people, winter brings

about annual mood shift identified as Seasonal Affective Disorder or SAD. The symptoms of SAD surface <sup>18</sup>by the end of fall and remain throughout the winter months.

#### Rain

People react in different ways to rain. While some people may immensely enjoy rain, a few others may totally <sup>19</sup>get depressed and annoyed by it. However, nobody likes dull, rainy days <sup>20</sup>marked by persistent downpour.

Weather also triggers certain health conditions, which invariably has effects on human psyche. For instance, winter months make conditions such as arthritis worse, causing a lot of pain and discomfort to individuals. Similarly, rain is associated with various common infections, which may affect the quality of life of people. Although different people react to the same weather in a different way, there are certainly some seasons that are able to induce a feeling of happiness more than others. To quote John Ruskin again, "there is no such thing as bad weather, only different kinds of good weather."

(Texto adaptado, disponível em:

<<http://psychologenie.com/effects-of-weather-on-human-emotions>>. Acesso 6 set. 2017.)

(Uem 2018) About the extract "Although it is impossible for the weather to create or induce emotions in human beings, it certainly enhances or triggers your existing frame of mind." (reference 6), it is correct to say that

01) the conjunction "Although" can be replaced by "In spite of the fact that" with no change in the meaning of the clause.

02) the word "being(s)" is a noun. It means "a living thing, especially a person".

04) people find it difficult to be creative depending on what the weather is like.

08) the verb "enhance" can be translated into Portuguese as "acentuar".

16) good weather can make your mind stronger.

#### Exercício 200

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

#### ENGLISH - THE WORLD'S LANGUAGE

1 The Prime Minister has announced a boost to English language learning, teaching and training facilities for people throughout the world.

2 The English language, like football and other sports, began here and has spread to every corner of the globe. Today more than a billion people speak English. It is becoming the world's language: the language of the internet, of business, of international flight - the pathway of global communication and global access to knowledge. And it has become the vehicle for hundreds of millions of people of all countries to connect with each other, in countless ways. Indeed, English is much more than a language: it is a bridge across borders and cultures, a source of unity in a rapidly changing world.

3 English does not make us all the same - nor should it, for we honour who we distinctly are. But it makes it possible for us to speak to each other, to better understand each other. And so it is a powerful force not just for economics, business and trade, but for mutual respect and progress. I don't know how many times I've been told by people in every continent I have visited of the power of the English language to break down barriers to understanding.

4 For Britain, this is not a matter of narrow national pride. It is in part an accident of history - a wave of knowledge and commerce, which gathered even greater global force in the post-war era, that gave the world the English language.

5 And government after government around the world is recognising the role of English - ensuring it is taught at primary level as a core skill. In total, 2 billion people worldwide will be learning or teaching English by 2020. Today 350 million people speak English in India and another 300 million in China, with more children learning English in Chinese schools than in British schools. And in continents and countries where there are varied languages and dialects, often the people speak with each other in English - their shared language.

6 But there are millions of people in every continent who are still denied this chance to learn English - prevented from enjoying many of the benefits of the internet, commerce and culture. And I believe that no one - <sup>1</sup>however poor, however distant - should be denied the opportunity that the English language provides. So I want Britain to make a new gift to the world - pledging to help and support anyone, whatever their circumstances, to have access to the tools they need to learn or to teach English. And my plan is that in the next 10 years at least 1 billion more people in the villages, towns and cities of every continent will have access to resources, materials and qualifications from the UK.

7 This week, during my visit to China and India, we will start to make our new commitment a reality. I want this to be a world wide endeavour of private and public sectors working together - with broadcasters, telecom companies, publishers, universities, colleges and schools playing their part in opening up English language opportunities to millions.

8 First, we will announce that the British Council, working with partners from both public and private sectors, will set up a new website offering learners and teachers of English around the world ready access to the materials, resources and qualifications they need to develop their skills in English. Having - with the BBC and the Open University - pioneered the use of the internet to reach many more people on-line, the British Council is perfectly placed to lead this path breaking project.

9 The new site will enable one to one tuition to take place through VOIP (Voice Over Internet Protocol), harnessing new technology to share the power of English. It will provide links to a wide range of sites with a wealth of knowledge and creativity in education, industry, culture, and science. And over the next few years, we hope to see the site being used by people in the schools, cities and even remote places on every continent.

10 Most critically of all, it will put English teachers and learners in touch with their counterparts in Britain and other countries. With an initial focus on China, our starting ambition is to encourage 1 million hits on the website a month. And this will play an even bigger part in the rapid transformation of English speaking in China, supporting the decision of China's government

that English language lessons should be a requirement in Chinese schools from age six with 20 million more children a year starting lessons. In Beijing alone 200,000 adults also take English lessons outside the school system. And I believe that, with the right help, we will have a situation by 2025 where the number of English speakers in China exceeds the number of speakers of English as a first language in all of the rest of the world.

11 Second, to transform English language teaching we will need to dramatically increase the numbers and quality of those teaching and training English. So we will expand the existing framework of qualifications for English teachers to strengthen the development pathway for teachers at every stage of their career. We will encourage the development of new short distance learning courses, building on the success of current qualifications such as Certificate and Diploma in English Language Teaching. And we will work with the BBC, other broadcasters and providers of English language training to raise the number of programmes on the English curriculum accessible via the web - and encourage commercial companies to make available the books, CD's and DVD material that flow from this.

12 English is our heritage, but it is also becoming the common future of human commerce and communication. This is a great opportunity for Britain - and a measure of the greatness that lies not in empire or territory but through a language that has the power to bring this world of over 200 countries and billions of people closer together, with the versatility to evolve and adapt. We will take up with vigour the bold task of making our language the world's common language of choice. The language that helps the world talk, laugh and communicate together.

From:<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page14289.asp>  
January 2008

(lbmecrj 2009) Connectives or Linking words are used to provide different semantic ideas. The following linking words/expressions (conjunctions and prepositions) are each presented with their corresponding meaning, as used in the text, on the right column, EXCEPT:

- a) Indeed (par. 2) - emphasis.
- b) so (par. 3) - consequence.
- c) for (par. 3) - purpose.
- d) such as (par. 11) - example.
- e) but (par. 3) - contrast.

### Exercício 201

#### Blurring the mandate

Is the Central Bank targeting growth?

Oct 29th 2011, Brasília

For much of the last century inflation was as prominent a feature of Brazilian life as football. It was finally tamed, first by the Real Plan of 1994 involving a new currency and fiscal measures, and then from 1999 by requiring the Central Bank, which was granted operational independence, to set interest rates to meet an inflation target. Since 2005 that target has been 4.5%, plus or minus two percentage points. So the Central Bank surprised everyone in August when it cut its benchmark rate by half a point

(to 12%) even though inflation was then at 6.9%. On October 19th, the bank did the same again. So is the government of President Dilma Rousseff, in office since January, giving priority to other goals, such as sustaining growth and preventing the overvaluation of the currency, rather than keeping inflation low? And has the Central Bank lost its independence?

No, say officials, who cite two sets of reasons for the rate cuts. First, having overheated last year, the economy stalled in the third quarter, partly as a result of earlier interest-rate rises and modest fiscal tightening. The consensus forecast is for GDP to expand by only 3.3% this year. Second, the bank argues that inflation was boosted by one-off factors, such as big rises in municipal bus fares and a shortage of ethanol. In the minutes of its August meeting, the bank's monetary-policy committee stated that the deteriorating outlook for the world economy and falling commodity prices would put downward pressure on prices in Brazil, allowing inflation to reach the 4.5% target in the course of next year.

There are indeed signs that inflation is starting to fall. But the government's critics argue that by starting to cut so early and so aggressively, while inflation is still almost three points above the target, the bank has damaged its hard-won credibility. As a result, inflation expectations for the years ahead are rising. The minimum wage is due to rise by 14% or so in January and unemployment remains low. The biggest problem is that some prices and wages are indexed to last year's inflation, a hangover from the past.

The bank may yet be vindicated by outside events and turn out to have provided Brazil with a soft landing. As inflation falls, expectations will quickly follow, says Nelson Barbosa, the deputy finance minister. Certainly lower interest rates would help the country. Among the reasons why they are so high—including government borrowing, taxes on credit, and lack of competition in banking—the most powerful may be sheer inertia.

In a vicious circle, high rates depress investment, add to the government's borrowing costs (which total some 5% of GDP) and thus its fiscal deficit (of over 2% of GDP). They also attract hot money from abroad, which has helped to make the real uncomfortably strong, hurting exporters. "We are in a bad equilibrium," says Mr Barbosa. "We can live with this exchange rate with a lower interest rate, but not with this interest rate. One of them has to go."

The government wants the real interest rate to fall to 2%-3%, but Mr Barbosa insists this is not a formal target. If inflation rises, the bank will hike rates again, he says. Some other central banks, including America's Federal Reserve, have a mandate to pursue both growth and low inflation. But when it comes to inflation, Brazil is a recovering alcoholic. It needs its Central Bank to keep it on the straight and narrow.

[www.economist.com/node/21534796](http://www.economist.com/node/21534796). Adaptado.

(Fgv 2012) The fourth paragraph shows that the author of the article believes that

- a) the Central Bank may eventually prove to be right.
- b) interest rates will drop due to government borrowing.
- c) inflation will fall quickly after next year is over.
- d) the finance minister must be right in the measures taken.

e) the Central Bank will take a revenge on other countries.

## Exercício 202

### TEXT

BRASÍLIA — Brazil's highest court has long viewed itself as a bastion of manners and formality. Justices call one another "Your Excellency," dress in billowing robes and wrap each utterance in grandiloquence, as if little had changed from the era when marquises and dukes held sway from their vast plantations. In one televised feud, Mr. Barbosa questioned another justice about whether he would even be on the court had he not been appointed by his cousin, a former president impeached in 1992. With another justice, Mr. Barbosa rebuked him over what the chief justice considered his condescending tone, telling him he was not his "capanga," a term describing a hired thug.

In one of his most scathing comments, Mr. Barbosa, the high court's first and only black justice, took on the entire legal system of Brazil — where it is still remarkably rare for politicians to ever spend time in prison, even after being convicted of crimes — contending that the mentality of judges was "conservative, pro-status-quo and pro-impunity."

"I have a temperament that doesn't adapt well to politics," Mr. Barbosa, 58, said in a recent interview in his quarters here in the Supreme Federal Tribunal, a modernist landmark designed by the architect Oscar Niemeyer. "It's because I speak my mind so much." His acknowledged lack of tact notwithstanding, he is the driving force behind a series of socially liberal and establishment-shaking rulings, turning Brazil's highest court — and him in particular — into a newfound political power and the subject of popular fascination.

The court's recent rulings include a unanimous decision upholding the University of Brasília's admissions policies aimed at increasing the number of black and indigenous students, opening the way for one of the Western Hemisphere's most sweeping affirmative action laws for higher education.

In another move, Mr. Barbosa used his sway as chief justice and president of the panel overseeing Brazil's judiciary to effectively legalize same-sex marriage across the country. And in an anticorruption crusade, he is overseeing the precedent-setting trial of senior political figures in the governing Workers Party for their roles in a vast vote-buying scheme.

Ascending to Brazil's high court, much less pushing the institution to assert its independence, long seemed out of reach for Mr. Barbosa, the eldest of eight children raised in Paracatu, an impoverished city in Minas Gerais State, where his father worked as a bricklayer.

But his prominence — not just on the court, but in the streets as well — is so well established that masks with his face were sold for Carnival, amateur musicians have composed songs about his handling of the corruption trial and posted them on YouTube, and demonstrators during the huge street protests that shook the nation this year told pollsters that Mr. Barbosa was one of their top choices for president in next year's elections.

While the protests have subsided since their height in June, the political tumult they set off persists. The race for president, once considered a shoo-in for the incumbent, Dilma Rousseff, is now up in the air, with Mr. Barbosa — who is now so much in the public eye that gossip columnists are following his romance with



a woman in her 20s — repeatedly saying he will not run. “I’m not a candidate for anything,” he says.

But the same public glare that has turned him into a celebrity has singled him as well. While he has won widespread admiration for his guidance of the high court, Mr. Barbosa, like almost every other prominent political figure in Brazil, has recently come under scrutiny. And for someone accustomed to criticizing the so-called supersalaries awarded to some members of Brazil’s legal system, the revelations have put Mr. Barbosa on the defensive.

One report in the Brazilian news media described how he received about \$180,000 in payments for untaken leaves of absence during his 19 years as a public prosecutor. (Such payments are common in some areas of Brazil’s large public bureaucracy.) Another noted that he bought an apartment in Miami through a limited liability company, suggesting an effort to pay less taxes on the property. In statements, Mr. Barbosa contends that he has done nothing wrong.

In a country where a majority of people now define themselves as black or of mixed race — but where blacks remain remarkably rare in the highest echelons of political institutions and corporations — Mr. Barbosa’s trajectory and abrupt manner have elicited both widespread admiration and a fair amount of resistance.

As a teenager, Mr. Barbosa moved to the capital, Brasília, finding work as a janitor in a courtroom. Against the odds, he got into the University of Brasília, the only black student in its law program at the time. Wanting to see the world, he later won admission into Brazil’s diplomatic service, which promptly sent him to Helsinki, the Finnish capital on the shore of the Baltic Sea.

Sensing that he would not advance much in the diplomatic service, which he has called “one of the most discriminatory institutions of Brazil,” Mr. Barbosa opted for a career as a prosecutor. He alternated between legal investigations in Brazil and studies abroad, gaining fluency in English, French and German, and earning a doctorate in law at Pantheon-Assas University in Paris.

Fascinated by the legal systems of other countries, Mr. Barbosa wrote a book on affirmative action in the United States. He still voices his admiration for figures like Thurgood Marshall, the first black Supreme Court justice in the United States, and William J. Brennan Jr., who for years embodied the court’s liberal vision, clearly drawing inspiration from them as he pushed Brazil’s high court toward socially liberal rulings.

Still, no decision has thrust Mr. Barbosa into Brazil’s public imagination as much as his handling of the trial of political operatives, legislators and bankers found guilty in a labyrinthine corruption scandal called the mensalão, or big monthly allowance, after the regular payments made to lawmakers in exchange for their votes.

Last November, at Mr. Barbosa’s urging, the high court sentenced some of the most powerful figures in the governing Workers Party to years in prison for their crimes in the scheme, including bribery and unlawful conspiracy, jolting a political system in which impunity for politicians has been the norm.

Now the mensalão trial is entering what could be its final phases, and Mr. Barbosa has at times been visibly exasperated that defendants who have already been found guilty and sentenced have managed to avoid hard jail time. He has clashed with other

justices over their consideration of a rare legal procedure in which appeals over close votes at the high court are examined.

Losing his patience with one prominent justice, Ricardo Lewandowski, who tried to absolve some defendants of certain crimes, Mr. Barbosa publicly accused him this month of “chicanery” by using legalese to prop up certain positions. An outcry ensued among some who could not stomach Mr. Barbosa’s talking to a fellow justice like that. “Who does Justice Joaquim Barbosa think he is?” asked Ricardo Noblat, a columnist for the newspaper O Globo, questioning whether Mr. Barbosa was qualified to preside over the court. “What powers does he think he has just because he’s sitting in the chair of the chief justice of the Supreme Federal Tribunal?”

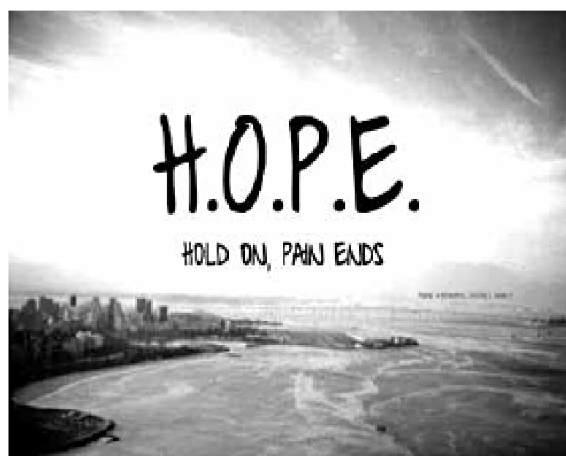
Mr. Barbosa did not apologize. In the interview, he said some tension was necessary for the court to function properly. “It was always like this,” he said, contending that arguments are now just easier to see because the court’s proceedings are televised. Linking the court’s work to the recent wave of protests, he explained that he strongly disagreed with the violence of some demonstrators, but he also said he believed that the street movements were “a sign of democracy’s exuberance.” “People don’t want to passively stand by and observe these arrangements of the elite, which were always the Brazilian tradition,” he said.

(Uece 2014) One of the reasons Mr. Barbosa got very irritated was the fact that some of the "mensalão" defendants

- accused him of chicanery.
- have never paid taxes.
- still receive their huge salaries.
- were able to shun long time in prison

### Exercício 203

(Mackenzie 2014)



www.pinterest.com

About the picture above, which sentence is grammatically correct?

- If you didn’t hold on, you would end the pain.
- Should you wait, you won’t be painful.
- Had hope been practiced, we wouldn’t have had to wait.
- People wish hope had been held on.
- There is nothing hope doesn’t bring to ordinary people.

### Exercício 204

American Genius Steve Jobs – How He Changed Our World

If ever there was a showman who knew how to end on a high note - leaving his awed and adoring audience begging for more - it is the man in the trademark black mock turtleneck. Even as an ailing Steve Jobs announced to the world last week that “unfortunately, that day has come” for him to step down as chief executive officer of Apple, his timing was - yet again - \_\_\_\_\_(I)\_\_\_\_\_. In the 14 years since Jobs regained control of his company in the summer of 1997 after a long, \_\_\_\_\_(II)\_\_\_\_\_ exile, Apple shares have increased a \_\_\_\_\_(III)\_\_\_\_\_ 57-fold. Having surpassed rival Microsoft a year ago, Apple’s \$350 billion in market capitalization places it behind only ExxonMobil as the most \_\_\_\_\_(IV)\_\_\_\_\_ company in the world. Apple has made money so quickly and so prodigiously that it holds a \_\_\_\_\_(V)\_\_\_\_\_ \$76 billion in cash and investments - an \_\_\_\_\_(VI)\_\_\_\_\_ sum thought to be parked in an obscure subsidiary, Braeburn Capital, located across the California border in Reno because the state of Nevada doesn’t have corporate or capital-gains taxes.

In his second time around at Apple, Jobs ultimately achieved what had eluded him in his early years there, from 1976 to 1985, when he was acclaimed as a visionary and a brilliant promoter but wasn’t respected as a businessman - not even by his board of directors, who pushed him aside for a more experienced executive. Now Jobs, 56, retires, having closely rivaled (or some might say eclipsed) Bill Gates as the most highly regarded business figure of our times. He proved himself the ultimate willful leader, forging his singular vision through a combination of inspiration, unilateralism, and gut instinct. Jobs didn’t just create products that instilled lust in consumers and enriched his company. He upended entire industries. Personal computing. The music business. Publishing. Hollywood. All have been radically transformed because of Steve Jobs.

[www.newsweek.com](http://www.newsweek.com).

(Mackenzie 2012) According to the text, Steve Jobs

- a) has become a respected visionary with impeccable ideas concerning unilateralism geared to his entire industries.
- b) has made Apple’s turnover skyrocket.
- c) has invested in market capitalization, generating enough profit to dedicate to the music and movie industry in Hollywood.
- d) has always applied his business instinct to create products that have rivaled Microsoft and pushed him aside.
- e) has surpassed ExxonMobil in the marketing rank of the most profitable IT company (Apple) in the world.

### Exercício 205

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Mr. Barbosa did not apologize. In the interview, he said some tension was necessary for the court to function properly. "It was always like this," he said, contending that arguments are now just easier to see because the court's proceedings are televised. Linking the court's work to the recent wave of protests, he explained that he strongly disagreed with the violence of some demonstrators, but he also said he believed that the street movements were "a sign of democracy's exuberance." "People don't want to passively stand by and observe these arrangements of the elite, which were always the Brazilian tradition," he said.

(Uece 2014) In the sentences "He still voices his admiration for figures like Thurgood Marshall, the first black Supreme Court justice in the United States, and William J. Brennan Jr., who for years embodied the court's liberal vision", "he later won admission into Brazil's diplomatic service, which promptly sent him to Helsinki" and "But the same public glare that has turned him into a celebrity has singled him as well" the relative clauses in each one are, respectively, classified as

- defining, non-defining, and defining.
- non-defining, defining, and non-defining.
- defining, non-defining, and non-defining.
- non-defining, non-defining, and defining.

### Exercício 206

BRASÍLIA — Brazil's highest court has long viewed itself as a bastion of manners and formality. Justices call one another "Your Excellency," dress in billowing robes and wrap each utterance in grandiloquence, as if little had changed from the era when marquises and dukes held sway from their vast plantations. In one televised feud, Mr. Barbosa questioned another justice about whether he would even be on the court had he not been appointed by his cousin, a former president impeached in 1992. With another justice, Mr. Barbosa rebuked him over what the chief justice considered his **condescending** tone, telling him he was not his "capanga," a term describing a hired thug. In one of his most scathing comments, Mr. Barbosa, the high court's first and only black justice, took on the entire legal system of Brazil — where it is still remarkably rare for politicians to ever spend time in prison, even after being convicted of crimes — **contending** that the mentality of judges was "conservative, pro-status-quo and pro-impunity."

"I have a temperament that doesn't adapt well to politics," Mr. Barbosa, 58, said in a recent interview in his quarters here in the Supreme Federal Tribunal, a modernist landmark designed by the architect Oscar Niemeyer. "It's because I speak my mind so much." His acknowledged lack of tact notwithstanding, he is the driving force behind a series of socially liberal and establishment-shaking rulings, turning Brazil's highest court — and him in particular — into a newfound political power and the subject of popular fascination.

The court's recent rulings include a unanimous decision upholding the University of Brasília's admissions policies aimed at increasing the number of black and indigenous students, opening the way for one of the Western Hemisphere's most sweeping affirmative action laws for higher education.

In another move, Mr. Barbosa used his sway as chief justice and president of the panel overseeing Brazil's judiciary to effectively legalize same-sex marriage across the country. And in an

anticorruption crusade, he is overseeing the precedent-setting trial of senior political figures in the governing Workers Party for their roles in a vast vote-buying scheme.

Ascending to Brazil's high court, much less pushing the institution to assert its independence, long seemed out of reach for Mr. Barbosa, the eldest of eight children raised in Paracatu, an impoverished city in Minas Gerais State, where his father worked as a bricklayer.

But his prominence — not just on the court, but in the streets as well — is so well established that masks with his face were sold for Carnival, amateur musicians have composed songs about his handling of the corruption trial and posted them on YouTube, and demonstrators during the huge street protests that shook the nation this year told pollsters that Mr. Barbosa was one of their top choices for president in next year's elections.

While the protests have subsided since their height in June, the political tumult they set off persists. The race for president, once considered a shoo-in for the incumbent, Dilma Rousseff, is now up in the air, with Mr. Barbosa — who is now so much in the public eye that gossip columnists are following his romance with a woman in her 20s — repeatedly saying he will not run. "I'm not a candidate for anything," he says.

But the same public glare that has turned him into a celebrity has singled him as well. While he has won widespread admiration for his guidance of the high court, Mr. Barbosa, like almost every other prominent political figure in Brazil, has recently come under scrutiny. And for someone accustomed to criticizing the so-called supersalaries awarded to some members of Brazil's legal system, the revelations have put Mr. Barbosa on the defensive.

One report in the Brazilian news media described how he received about \$180,000 in payments for untaken leaves of absence during his 19 years as a public prosecutor. (Such payments are common in some areas of Brazil's large public bureaucracy.) Another noted that he bought an apartment in Miami through a limited liability company, suggesting an effort to pay less taxes on the property. In statements, Mr. Barbosa contends that he has done nothing wrong.

In a country where a majority of people now define themselves as black or of mixed race — but where blacks remain remarkably rare in the highest echelons of political institutions and corporations — Mr. Barbosa's trajectory and abrupt manner have elicited both widespread admiration and a fair amount of resistance.

As a teenager, Mr. Barbosa moved to the capital, Brasília, finding work as a janitor in a courtroom. Against the odds, he got into the University of Brasília, the only black student in its law program at the time. Wanting to see the world, he later won admission into Brazil's diplomatic service, which promptly sent him to Helsinki, the Finnish capital on the shore of the Baltic Sea.

Sensing that he would not advance much in the diplomatic service, which he has called "one of the most discriminatory institutions of Brazil," Mr. Barbosa opted for a career as a prosecutor. He alternated between legal investigations in Brazil and studies abroad, gaining fluency in English, French and German, and earning a doctorate in law at Pantheon-Assas University in Paris.

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black Supreme Court justice in the United States, and William J. Brennan Jr., who for years embodied the court's liberal vision, clearly drawing inspiration from them as he pushed Brazil's high court toward socially liberal rulings.

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- a) noun clause, a noun clause, and an adjective clause.
- b) adjective clause, a noun clause, and an adverb clause.
- c) adverb clause, an adjective clause, and a noun clause.
- d) noun clause, a noun clause, and a noun clause.

### Exercício 207

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

A(s) questão(ões) a seguir está(ão) relacionada(s) ao texto abaixo.

So here I am, upside down in a woman. Arms patiently crossed, waiting, waiting and wondering who I'm in, <sup>1</sup>what I'm in for. My eyes close nostalgically when I remember how I once drifted in my translucent body bag, floated dreamily in the bubble of my thoughts through my <sup>2</sup>private ocean in slowmotion somersaults, colliding gently against the <sup>3</sup>transparent bounds of my confinement, the confiding membrane that vibrated with, even as it muffled, the voices of conspirators in a <sup>4</sup>vile enterprise. That was in my careless youth. Now, fully inverted, not an inch of space to myself, knees crammed against belly, my thoughts as well as my head are fully engaged. I've no choice, my ear is pressed all day and night against the <sup>5</sup>bloody walls. I listen, make mental notes, and I'm troubled. I'm hearing pillow talk of deadly intent and I'm terrified by what awaits me, by what might <sup>6</sup>draw me in.

I'm immersed in abstractions, and only the proliferating relations between them create the illusion of a known world. When I hear "blue," which I've never seen, I imagine some kind of mental event that's fairly close to "green"—which I've never seen. I count myself an innocent, <sup>7</sup>unburdened by allegiances and obligations, a free spirit, despite my <sup>8</sup>meagre living room. No one to contradict or reprimand me, no name or previous address, no religion, no debts, no enemies. My appointment diary, if it existed, notes only my forthcoming birthday. I am, or I was, despite what the geneticists are now saying, a blank slate. <sup>9</sup>But a slippery, porous slate no school-room or cottage roof could find use for, a slate that writes upon itself as it grows by the day and becomes less blank. I count myself an innocent, but it seems I'm party to a plot. My mother, bless her <sup>10</sup>unceasing, loudly squelching heart, seems to be involved.

In: McEWAN, Ian. *Nutshell: a novel*. New York: Nan A. Talese / Doubleday, 2016. p. 1-2.

(Ufrgs 2018) Considere as seguintes expressões do texto.

- I. *private ocean* (ref. 2)
- II. *transparent bounds* (ref. 3)
- III. *meagre living room* (ref. 8)

Quais fazem referência a algum elemento do corpo humano?

- a) Apenas I.
- b) Apenas II.
- c) Apenas III.
- d) Apenas I e II.
- e) I, II e III.

#### Exercício 208

When will the Amazon hit a tipping point?



João Laet/AFP via Getty

Deforestation in Altamira, Pará state, Brazil.

Scientists say climate change, deforestation and fires could cause the world's largest rainforest to dry out. The big question is how soon that might happen. Seen from a monitoring tower above the treetops near Manaus, in the Brazilian Amazon, the rainforest canopy stretches to the horizon as an endless sea of green. It looks like a rich and healthy ecosystem, but appearances are deceiving. This rainforest – which holds 16,000 separate tree species – is slowly drying out.

Over the past century, the average temperature in the forest has risen by 1-1.5°C. In some parts, the dry season has expanded during the past 50 years, from four months to almost five. Severe droughts have hit three times since 2005. That's all driving a shift in vegetation. In 2018, a study reported that trees that do best in moist conditions, such as tropical legumes from the genus *Inga*, are dying. Those adapted to drier climates, such as the Brazil nut tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*), are thriving.

At the same time, large parts of the Amazon, the world's largest rainforest, are being cut down and burnt. Tree clearing has already shrunk the forest by around 15% from its 1970s extent of more than 6 million square kilometres; in Brazil, which contains more than half the forest, more than 19% has disappeared. Last year, deforestation in Brazil spiked by around 30% to almost 10,000 km<sup>2</sup>, the largest loss in a decade. And in August 2019, videos of wildfires in the Amazon made international headlines. The number of fires that month was the highest for any August since an extreme drought in 2010.

(www.nature.com, 25.02.2020. Adapted.)

(Unesp 2021) According to the second paragraph, a change in vegetation can be noticed by

- a) the expansion of trees adapted to drier climate conditions.
- b) the reduction of nut tree population hit by three severe droughts.
- c) adaptation of vegetable species to longer months of dry season.
- d) alteration of tree locations, like growing closer to rivers.
- e) substantial decrease of *Inga* and Brazil nut trees.

#### Exercício 209

Slovakia

The arrest of Vladimir Meciar

BRATISLAVA



1. It was either a blow for justice and an important signal, to be noted across postcommunist Central Europe, that nobody is above the law. Or it was a crude act of vengeance that could polarise and destabilize Slovakian politics. In any event, the arrest on April 20th of independent Slovakia's longest-serving prime minister, Vladimir Meciar, was one of the most momentous events to have occurred since the country split from the Czech Republic seven years ago.

2. In a dawn swoop, masked commandos from a special unit that is supposed to stamp out organised crime dynamited Mr Meciar's back door and took him away at gunpoint. Mr Meciar's enemies, who say he turned the Slovak state into a crime racket, applauded. Yet the former boxer, who ran the country from 1993 until he was ousted in a general election in 1998, still had his old swagger. "Don't be afraid," he shouted out to supporters. "I'm not afraid."

3. The day after his arrest, several thousand of his disciples, noting that it was appropriately Good Friday, descended on Bratislava, Slovakia's capital, to hurl abuse at the country's reform-minded prime minister, Mikulas Dzurinda. He was variously castigated as "the Pharisee", "Judas", "Pontius Pilate" and, less biblically, "you dirty little gypsy". Mr Dzurinda will not mind the names if the judges can fulfil the promise, which helped bond his four-party coalition when it fought the election 18 months ago, to bring Mr Meciar to justice.

4. The architect of Slovakia's independence was freed on bail after being charged with paying illegal bonuses worth \$350,000 to his cabinet ministers during his time in office. If found guilty, he could get ten years behind bars. He may also be forced to give evidence in a case to do with the kidnapping in 1995 of the son of Slovakia's then president, Michal Kovac. Government supporters say that Mr Kovac's son was kidnapped by the Slovak secret service on Mr Meciar's orders.

5. Could Mr Meciar's arrest increase his popularity? Probably not - even though opinion polls have already been giving him more support than any other Slovak politician: a quarter still say they would like him to be prime minister again. Last year he won 43% of the vote in the presidential election, against a lacklustre ex-Communist, Rudolf Schuster, the current head of state.

6. But Mr Meciar is also, ironically, Slovakia's most disliked public figure. Two-thirds, according to the opinion polls, cheered his arrest. Even if his populist Movement for a Democratic Slovakia does quite well in the general election due in 2002, it is unlikely to find coalition partners to let him form a government. Only the far-right xenophobes of the Slovak Nationalist Party might consider backing him.

7. Still, whatever Mr Meciar's fate, Mr Dzurinda has been worried. His coalition is dogged by infighting. He has failed to merge the five groups that make up his own bit of the coalition. Jozef Migas, parliament's speaker, hitherto a dose ally who heads one of the coalition's four parties, recently shook the government by casting a no-confidence vote against Mr Dzurinda in parliament.

8. The continuing exodus of the country's Gypsies is also darkening the mood. Improving their lot is a prerequisite for Slovakia's desired entry into the European Union. Belgium recently followed the example of several other EU countries by imposing visas on Slovak visitors, including even those who come regularly to Brussels to negotiate for Slovakia to join the club.

9. Still, despite the fragility of the government and the tensions heightened by Mr Meciar's arrest, Slovakia is moving ahead. Austerity measures have made the government unpopular, but they are working. Unemployment, still 20%, is coming down. The economy is set to grow by around 3% this year. Foreign investment is up, with US Steel recently agreeing to shell out more than \$400m to revamp the country's biggest mill.

10. "The country is in better shape than Greece was when it joined the EU," says Grigorij Meseznikov, who runs a leading thinktank in Bratislava. While a growing number of Central Europeans outside Slovakia are having doubts about joining the EU, some 70% of

Slovaks now say they want to get in. And for the first time a slender majority, against Mr Meciar's fierce opposition, say that Slovakia should join NATO too.

The Economist April 29th, 2000.

(Fgv 2001) According to the information in the article, Slovakia owes, in large part, which of the following to Vladimir Meciar?

- a) Its high crime rate
- b) Its high unemployment rate
- c) Its instability
- d) Its independence
- e) Its attractiveness to foreign investors

### Exercício 210

(Uel 2020) Leia o texto a seguir.

We do a great disservice to boys in how we raise them. We stifle the humanity of boys. We define masculinity in a very narrow way. Masculinity is a hard, small cage, and we put boys inside this cage.

We teach boys to be afraid of fear, of weakness, of vulnerability. We teach them to mask their true selves, because they have to be, in Nigerian-speak—a *hard man*. In secondary school, a boy and a girl go out, both of them teenagers with meager pocket money. Yet the boy is expected to pay the bills, always, to prove his masculinity. (And we wonder why boys are more likely to steal money from their parents.) What if both boys and girls were raised not to link masculinity and money? What if their attitude was not "the boy has to pay," but rather, "whoever has more should pay." Of course, because of their historical advantage, it is mostly men who will have more today. But if we start raising children differently, then in fifty years, in a hundred years, boys will no longer have the pressure of proving their masculinity by material means. But by far the worst thing we do to males — by making them feel they have to be hard — is that we leave them

with very fragile egos. The *harder* a man feels compelled to be, the weaker his ego is.

And then we do a much greater disservice to girls, because we raise them to cater to the fragile egos of males.

We teach girls to shrink themselves, to make themselves smaller.

We say to girls: You can have ambition, but not too much. You should aim to be successful but not too successful, otherwise you will threaten the man. If you are the breadwinner in your relationship with a man, pretend that you are not, especially in public, otherwise you will emasculate him.

CHIMAMANDA, Ngozi Adichie. *New York*, 2014.  
jackiewhiting.net

O texto é parte de um discurso feito em 2012 por Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, uma escritora nigeriana reconhecida como uma das mais importantes jovens autoras anglófonas. Em 2014, esse discurso foi transformado em livro. Com base no texto, elabore uma resposta, em português, para cada um dos itens a seguir.

- Compare as características que, segundo a autora, marcam a criação de meninos e meninas. Justifique sua resposta com trechos do texto.
- Identifique a opinião da autora, apontando qual é o principal argumento que a sustenta.

### Exercício 211

(Uel 2020) Leia o texto a seguir.

#### E-sports on the Olympic Games

Ever since the 2024 Summer Olympics in Paris first expressed interest of possibly adding electronic sports to the Olympic Games program, we've seen a growing interest by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in e-sports — traditionally defined as any “organized video game competitions.”

Recognizing the growing interest in e-sports, the organizing committee of the 2024 Summer Olympics in Paris said: “The youth are interested, let's meet them.”

As an Olympian and former world class high jumper, I struggle with the notion of e-sports becoming an Olympic sport. I am not alone. Conversations I've had with other Olympians reveal concerns about comparing the physical skill and demands of traditional athletic competition with e-sports. Given the IOC's advocacy role for physical activity, e-sports seems to be a conflict with its push for an active society.

Given the growth in popularity, it's understandable why the IOC would want to partner with e-sports. The IOC generates more than 90 per cent of its revenue from broadcast and sponsorship. Partnering with e-sports, where revenue is generated mostly through sponsorship but where more money is coming from broadcasting, could be complementary and attractive.

The marketing firm Newzoo estimated last year that with brand investment growing by 48 per cent, the global e-sports economy will reach almost \$1 billion in 2018.

Still, the question remains, is e-sports — “organized video game competitions” — actually a sport?

To answer this question, perhaps we need to revisit the academic definition of sport. While differences may exist in their granular descriptions of sport, researchers appear to converge on three central attributes: The sport involves a physical component, it is competitive, and it is institutionalized, meaning a governing body establishes the rules of performance.

While e-sports can be argued to be competitive and institutionalized, the first criteria of physicality is where it falls short.

Central to the Olympic Movement and nestled within the criteria of accepting a new sport is gender equality.

Interestingly, this has been an area in which e-sports has been heavily criticized.

A study that reviewed gender and gaming determined that even though there are approximately equal numbers of males and females who play video games, most professional gamers are male. Moreover, female players who achieve some level of success are marginalized. Researchers concluded the “video game culture is actively hostile towards women in the private as well as the professional spheres.”

Adaptado de: theconversation.com

Com base no texto, responda, em português, aos itens a seguir.

- Identifique as motivações para a inserção de e-sports nos Jogos Olímpicos. Justifique sua resposta com trechos do texto.
- Relacione a posição social do autor com o seu ponto de vista sobre a inserção dos e-sports nos Jogos Olímpicos, explicando as razões que justificam esse posicionamento.

### Exercício 212

(Ufu 2018)



Illustration Paul Ryding

A Kiss for Every Taste

A guide to the greeting that's better than a handshake

If there's one thing that can be disconcerting when you're traveling around Latin America, it's the custom of greeting people with a kiss. Really, is there anything more uncomfortable than kissing a total stranger?

That's what a lot of Argentines do, finding it perfectly acceptable to plant one or even two kisses on the cheek of someone who they've just met. Going cheek to cheek is increasingly common between Argentine men, even if they've never laid eyes on each other before.

On the other side of the Andes, in Chile, a kiss on the cheek is also customary – but beware, only one, and only between women. Chilean men shake hands, but if they are already friends, first comes the handshake and then a hug. Nice.

The social mores of other cultures are a minefield of possible embarrassments. But they are also a constant source of fascination.

Disponível em: <<https://americanwaymagazine.com/kiss-every-taste>>. Acesso em: 15 abr. 2018.

Responda em português.

Based on the text, answer the following questions.

- Why is the author's view on different cultural conventions somewhat contradictory?
- What is the difference between the way Argentine and Chilean males greet other men?

### Exercício 213

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In one televised feud, Mr. Barbosa questioned another justice about whether he would even be on the court had he not been appointed by his cousin, a former president impeached in 1992. With another justice, Mr. Barbosa rebuked him over what the chief justice considered his **condescending** tone, telling him he was not his “capanga,” a term describing a hired thug.

In one of his most scathing comments, Mr. Barbosa, the high court's first and only black justice, took on the entire legal system of Brazil — where it is still remarkably rare for politicians to ever spend time in prison, even after being convicted of crimes — **contending** that the mentality of judges was “conservative, pro-status-quo and pro-impunity.”

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Losing his patience with one prominent justice, Ricardo Lewandowski, who tried to absolve some defendants of certain crimes, Mr. Barbosa publicly accused him this month of "chicanery" by using legalese to prop up certain positions. An outcry ensued among some who could not stomach Mr. Barbosa's talking to a fellow justice like that. "Who does Justice Joaquim Barbosa think he is?" asked Ricardo Noblat, a columnist for the newspaper O Globo, questioning whether Mr. Barbosa was qualified to preside over the court. "What powers does he think he has just because he's sitting in the chair of the chief justice of the Supreme Federal Tribunal?"

Mr. Barbosa did not apologize. In the interview, he said some tension was necessary for the court to function properly. "It was always like this," he said, contending that arguments are now just easier to see because the court's proceedings are televised.

Linking the court's work to the recent wave of protests, he explained that he strongly disagreed with the violence of some demonstrators, but he also said he believed that the street movements were "a sign of democracy's exuberance."

"People don't want to passively stand by and observe these arrangements of the elite, which were always the Brazilian tradition," he said.

(Uece 2014) The sentences "I have a temperament that doesn't adapt well to politics", and "I'm not a candidate for anything" are, respectively

- a) simple and compound.
- b) compound and simple.
- c) complex and simple.
- d) simple and simple.

#### Exercício 214

##### Triple killing in Coffee Shop Stirs Death Penalty Debate

<https://www.biologiatotal.com.br/medio/ingles/exercicios/grammar-and-interpretation/ex.-12-science-and-tech>

By JOHN FILES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 - Federal prosecutors are pressing for the death penalty against a man charged with murdering three employees at a Starbucks coffee shop here in July 1997, clearing the way for the city's first death penalty case in nearly 30 years. In an outline issued this week, the prosecutors said they wanted to press a capital charge because the defendant has a history of violent crime. They said he shows no remorse and poses a continuing threat.

Carl D. Cooper, 30, has been charged with the three killings in the affluent Georgetown section of the city. The bodies of Emory Allen Evans, 25; Mary Caitrin Mahoney, 24; and Aaron David Goodrich, 18, were found by another Starbucks employee.

The case gained national attention because it happened in one of the city's fashionable neighborhoods, a 34-square-block area northwest of downtown Washington known for bars, restaurants, boutiques and narrow residential streets of expensive town houses. Georgetown is home to members of Congress, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright and other major political figures, as well as Georgetown University, but not to a great deal of crime or violence. Attorney General Janet Reno decided to seek the death penalty for Mr. Cooper with advice from Wilma A. Lewis, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia. A death penalty review panel at the Justice Department concurred.

Kenneth L. Wainstein, assistant United States attorney, in a 35-page document, cited Mr. Cooper's "continuing pattern of criminal conduct," including armed robberies dating to 1989 and possession of firearms and drugs dating to 1988; laundering of money obtained from robberies; and threats to murder witnesses and law enforcement officers.

The case moved to federal court in August with a 48-count indictment against Mr. Cooper, charging him with crimes from 1993 to 1997. His trial is to start on May 2 in United States District Court in Washington.

The last person executed in the city was Robert E. Carter, 28, an unemployed laborer electrocuted on April 27, 1957, for killing an unarmed, off-duty police officer. The last trial in a capital case was in 1972.

The city repealed the death penalty in 1980. Residents voted overwhelmingly in the 1992 election to reject a provision that would have reinstated the death sentence.

City officials, many of whom are opposed to the decision to make this a capital case, criticized Ms. Reno for ignoring the views of the city's residents and urged that the city be allowed to handle the situation with some autonomy. If Mr. Cooper were prosecuted under local jurisdiction, the maximum sentence he could receive would be life in prison without the possibility of parole.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, the city's delegate to Congress, wrote to Ms. Lewis: "The Cooper case is essentially a local homicide matter with federal charges tacked on. If the District had a local prosecutor, she could not ask for the death penalty. The application of the harshest and most controversial penalty in our law should not depend on whether the U. S. attorney or a locally chosen prosecutor litigates the case. Where the local jurisdiction of taxpaying citizens is deprived of a local prosecutor, the U.S. attorney has a special obligation to respect local law."



Ms. Norton said in an interview that "serious equal protection questions are raised" when a high-profile case is chosen for the death penalty. She said it is disturbing that, with about 300 homicides in the city in a year, most of them in poor neighborhoods, federal officials chose to elevate a case from the "most glamorous part of Washington".

Mayor Anthony A. Williams said he agreed with the attorney general on "the need for harsh penalties, including life in prison without parole." But, he added, "I do not support the death penalty."

Ms. Norton and Amnesty International USA have drawn comparisons to a 1995 triple murder at a McDonald's in Southeast Washington. Kennedy J. Marshall pleaded guilty and received 80 years to life in prison.

The New York Times, Sunday, February 20, 2000.

(Fgv 2000) Which of the following does the article mention as a conflict associated with the Starbucks coffee shop murders?

- Though most inhabitants of Washington are against the death penalty federal prosecutors are in favor of it.
- Though the U.S. Attorney General is in favor of the death penalty, the U. S. Secretary of State is against it.
- If the murder had occurred in another city, it would not have caused such a scandal.
- If the victims of the killings had been black instead of white, the crime would not have been so important.
- Though the local Washington prosecutor is in favor of the death penalty, the federal prosecutor is against it.

### Exercício 215

(Unicamp 2012)

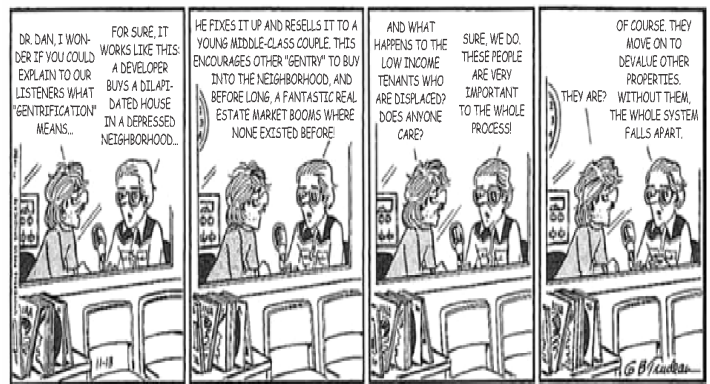


(Adaptado de <http://politicalhumor.about.com/od/politicalcartoons/ig/Political-Cartoons/Federal-Spending-Waste.htm>. Acessado em 30/09/2011.)

- Aponte dois tipos de gastos específicos do governo federal norte-americano explicitados no cartum.
- Qual é a crítica feita pelo cartum ao americano médio?

### Exercício 216

(Unesp 2020) Observe a tira para responder, em português, aos itens a e b.



(Garry Trudeau. [www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com))

- De acordo com o Dr. Dan, como um incorporador imobiliário gentrifica uma área?
- A resposta do Dr. Dan no quarto quadrinho revela que ele se preocupa com o bem-estar dos moradores de baixa renda? Justifique sua resposta.

### Exercício 217

What is Gentrification?



(<https://fee.org>)

Gentrification is a general term for the arrival of higher-income people in an existing working-class urban district, causing a related increase in rents and property values, and changes in the district's character and culture. The term is often used negatively, suggesting the displacement of low-income communities by affluent outsiders. But the effects of gentrification are complex and contradictory, and its real impact varies.

Many aspects of the gentrification process are desirable. Who wouldn't want to see reduced crime, new investment in buildings and infrastructure, and increased economic activity in their neighborhoods? Unfortunately, the benefits of these changes are often enjoyed disproportionately by the new arrivals, while the established residents find themselves economically and socially marginalized.

Although there is not a clear-cut technical definition of gentrification, it is characterized by several changes:

- Demographics: An increase in median income, a decline in the proportion of ethnic minorities, and a reduction in household size, as low-income families are replaced by young singles and couples.
- Real estate markets: Large increases in rents and home prices, increases in the number of evictions, conversion of rental units to ownership (condos) and new development of luxury housing.



- Land use: A decline in industrial uses, an increase in office or multimedia uses, the development of live-work “lofts” and high-end housing, retail, and restaurants.
- Culture and character: New ideas about what is desirable and attractive, including standards (either informal or legal) for architecture, landscaping, public behavior, noise, and nuisance.

(<http://archive.pov.org>. Adapted.)

(Unesp 2020) Examine a tira e releia o texto What is Gentrification? para responder, em português, aos itens a e b.



(Jen Sorensen. <https://truthout.org>, 14.08.2018.)

- a) Os quadrinhos numerados de 1 a 4 ilustram qual item apresentado no terceiro parágrafo do texto What is Gentrification? Justifique sua resposta.
- b) Qual item apresentado no terceiro parágrafo do texto pode ser associado ao último quadrinho? Justifique sua resposta.

### Exercício 218



BARRY DEUTSCH  
Adaptado de leftycartoons.com.

- Texto quadrinho 1: "Alamar came to the United States to find work. Alamar is a brick mason. He works hard and is very productive."
- Texto quadrinho 2: "Because Alamar is so productive, people in related jobs, like brickmakers, site supervisors and truckers have more work to do."
- Texto quadrinho 3: "All those people, including Alamar, spend money in the local economy, on things like groceries and movies and diners and gas and clothes. All that spending creates more jobs."
- Texto quadrinho 4: "Which is why Americans welcome Alamar with friendship and open arms."  
"Go home you job stealer!"

O fragmento de texto a seguir faz parte do romance *Americanah*, de Chimamanda N. Adichie. Nele, a protagonista, Ifemelu, uma imigrante nigeriana, narra dois episódios de sua vida nos Estados Unidos.

Ifemelu decided to stop faking an American accent on a sunlit day in July. It was convincing, the accent. She had perfected, from careful watching of friends and newscasters, but the accent creaked with consciousness, it was an act of will. It took an effort, the twisting of lip, the curling of tongue, the sentences starting with “So”. <sup>1</sup>If she were in a panic, or terrified, she would not remember how to produce those American sounds. And so she resolved to stop, on that summer day.

On that July morning, her weekend bag already packed for Massachusetts, she was making scrambled eggs when the phone rang. It was a telemarketer, a young, male American who was offering better long-distance and international phone rates. She always hung up on telemarketers, but there was something about his voice that made her turn down the stove and hold on to the receiver, something poignantly untried, untested, the slightest of tremors, an aggressive customer-service friendliness that was not

aggressive at all. She asked whether he had rates better than fifty cents a minute to Nigeria.

He came back and said his rates were the same.

"May I ask who I'm talking to?"

"My name is Ifemelu."

He repeated her name with exaggerated care. "Is it a French name?"

"No. Nigerian."

"Oh, really? How long have you been in the U.S.?"

"Three years."

"Wow. Cool. You sound totally American."

"Thank you."

<sup>2</sup>Only after she hung up did she begin to feel the stain of a burgeoning shame spreading all over her, for thanking him, for crafting his words "You sound American" into a garland that she hung around her own neck. <sup>3</sup>Why was it a compliment, an accomplishment, to sound American? And so she finished eating her eggs and resolved to stop faking the American accent. She first spoke without the American accent that afternoon at Thirtieth Street Station, leaning towards the woman behind the Amtrak counter.

"Could I have a round-trip to Haverhill, please? Returning Sunday afternoon", she said, and felt a rush of pleasure from giving the t its full due in "advantage", from not rolling her r in "Haverhill."

This was truly her; this was the voice with which she would speak if she were woken up from a deep sleep during an earthquake. Still, she resolved that if the Amtrak woman responded to her accent by speaking too slowly as though to an idiot, then she would put on her Mr. Agbo voice, the mannered, overcareful pronunciations she had learned during debate meetings in secondary school when the bearded Mr. Agbo played BBC recordings on his cassette player and then made all the students pronounce words over and over until he beamed and cried "Correct"! But there was no need to do any of these because the Amtrak woman spoke normally. "Can I see an ID\*, miss?"

Adaptado de ADICHIE, Chimamanda Ngozi. Americanah. Londres: Fourth Estate, 2014

(Uerj 2020) Observe os termos sublinhados na frase citada (1) e em sua reescritura (2):

(1) If she were in a panic, or terrified, she would not remember how to produce those American sounds. (ref. 1)

(2) If she is in a panic, or terrified, she will not remember how to produce those American sounds.

Apresente a diferença de sentido entre os dois enunciados, com base nas alterações realizadas nos verbos.

### Exercício 219



A toxic masculinity specifically occurring within Islamic cultures has reached Europe. It can no longer be accepted as a cultural difference or someone else's problem

### Rape is a tool of war used by migrants across Europe. So why is it downplayed?

The New Year's Eve of 2016 Will be remembered as a national tragedy for Germany, where sexual assaults were committed en masse. Despite the attempts at cover ups, it eventually came to light that 12 German towns and various other European cities were set upon in both pre-planned and spontaneous sex attacks. Sadly, the attacks from New Year's Eve have only served as a warning of what was to come. Across Europe there are countless reports of women being sexually assaulted, molested in public pools, girl's bodies slashed for "not covering up", and more cases of "Taharrush" – a kind of mob sex attack that originated in Egypt. These events are no longer outliers, but are now daily occurrences according to both media reports and police records. Rape is a very real tool of war and yet too often the perpetrators – of all backgrounds – are given a free pass. In fact, of the estimated 2000 sex attackers in Cologne, there have been just 4 convictions reported in July this year. Less concerned about women's safety, authorities instead feared mostly for Islamophobia.

The Left seeks to welcome migrants regardless of how extreme their religio-political views, and yet refuses to hold frank dialogue on how exactly Western society will sustain egalitarianism in the face of swelling Islamic-fuelled misogyny. Something has to give.

Adapted from: McNALLY, Laura. <www.dailytelegraph.com.au>. Published: Aug. 15, 2016

conviction: sentença

downplay: minimizar

mob: multidão; turba

regardless: independentemente

swelling: que infla

outlier: caso isolado

set upon: atacar

yet: no entanto

(Fempar (Fepar) 2018) Analyse the following sentences according to grammar.

( ) "It will be remembered as a national tragedy". The negative form of this sentence is "It won't be remembered as a national tragedy".

( ) “There were attacks in 12 German towns and various other European cities”. It is also correct to say “**Last year, there have been attacks** in 12 German towns and several other European cities”.

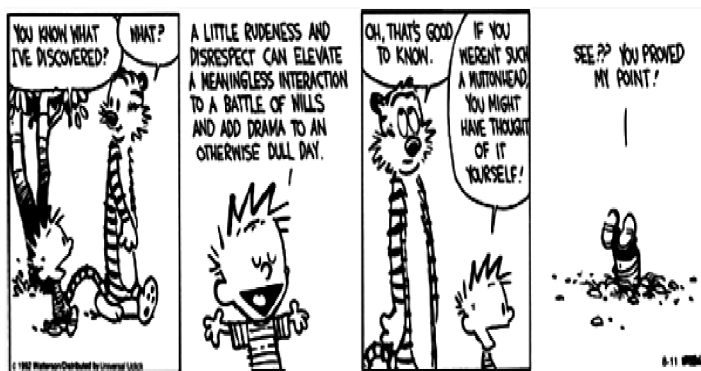
( ) “The Left seeks to welcome migrants regardless of how extreme **their** religio-political views”. The word **their** refers to **migrants**.

( ) “If European women are sexually assaulted, they Will react”. The second conditional of this sentence is "If European women were sexually assaulted, they would react".

( ) “Why is it downplayed?, she asked”. The reported speech of this sentence is “She asked because it has been downplayed”.

### Exercício 220

#### TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO



© 1992 Watterson Distributed by Universal Uclick

(Espm 2013) Calvin’s words in the third frame could be replaced, without changing their meaning, by

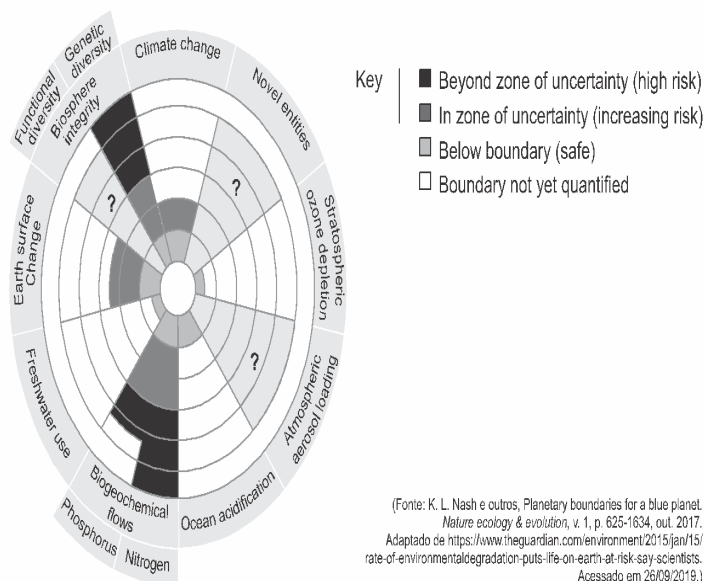
- If you weren’t such a muttonhead, you mightn’t think of it yourself.
- If you hadn’t been such a muttonhead, you might have thought of it yourself.
- Unless you had been such a muttonhead, you might have thought of it yourself.
- Unless you were such a muttonhead, you could have thought of it yourself.
- Weren’t you such a muttonhead, you could have thought of it yourself.

### Exercício 221

(Unicamp 2020) An international group proposed a framework of nine planetary boundaries that underpin the stability of the global ecosystem. Since the mid-1950s, many elements that ensure the habitability of the planet are degrading at an accelerating pace. The latest research indicates that, as a result of human activity, we have now exceeded the “safe” levels for four planetary boundaries.

Considering these changes, some people believe that human beings can adapt with the help of technology, but that’s not based on fact. “There is no convincing evidence that a large mammal, with a core body temperature of  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ , will be able to evolve that quickly,” said Prof. Will Steffen of the Australian National University and the Stockholm Resilience Centre.

### Planetary boundaries



Key

- Beyond zone of uncertainty (high risk)
- In zone of uncertainty (increasing risk)
- Below boundary (safe)
- Boundary not yet quantified

(Fonte: K. L. Nash e outros, Planetary boundaries for a blue planet. *Nature ecology & evolution*, v. 1, p. 625-1634, out. 2017. Adaptado de <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/jan/15/rate-of-environmental-degradation-puts-life-on-earth-at-risk-say-scientists>. Acessado em 26/09/2019.)

As respostas devem ser apresentadas em português.

- Considerando as informações da figura, cite um dos limites planetários que apresenta alto risco. Explique como podemos associá-lo à atividade humana no planeta.
- A afirmação do Prof. Will Steffen se refere a um processo biológico para manter a homeostase corporal nos seres humanos. Que processo é esse e qual a sua importância para os seres humanos?

### Exercício 222

Analise o mapa:



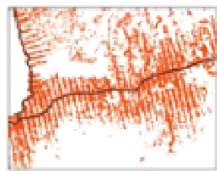
## Map key

● Deforestation (since 1988)

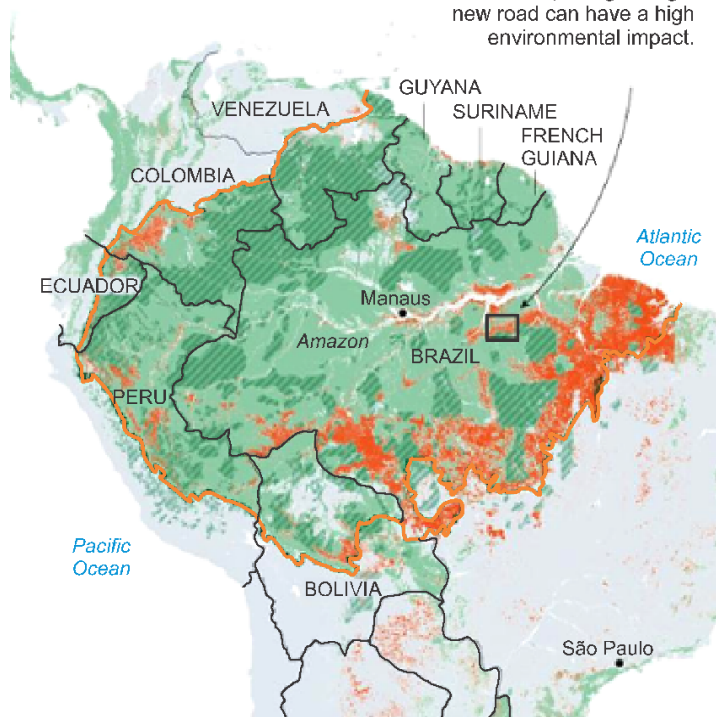
■ Forest cover

□ Amazon rainforest biome

■ Indigenous territories



Deforestation often follows a fishbone pattern, as loggers clear trees perpendicular to main roads. Opening a single new road can have a high environmental impact.



Texto da imagem: Deforestation often follows a fishbone pattern, as loggers clear trees perpendicular to main roads. Opening a single new road can have a high environmental impact.

(Unesp 2021) O retângulo destacado no mapa e seu texto informam que, muitas vezes, o desmatamento

- precede a abertura de estradas para o escoamento de madeira ilegal.
- ocorre em entradas perpendiculares após a construção de estradas.
- provoca a morte de peixes em rios e igarapés próximos.
- provoca desertificação nas regiões que margeiam as estradas.
- toma forma de espinha de peixe ao longo das margens de rios.

### Exercício 223

**Copenhagen has taken bicycle commuting to a whole new level**

by Erik Kirschbaum

August 8, 2019

Copenhagen

Soren Jensen sold his car six years ago and joined the rivers of rolling humanity who bicycle through Copenhagen every day. He quickly lost about 20 kilos on his hour-a-day bike commutes, while saving time and a small fortune. "I had a Mercedes but it sat in the garage all the time because it was so much easier to get everywhere by bike," said Jensen, a 51-year-old who works in a downtown investment bank.

Cycling has been a part of life in Copenhagen for decades despite <sup>1</sup>windy and rainy conditions for much of the year. In recent years,

cycling has enjoyed yet another surge in <sup>2</sup>popularity – the result of <sup>3</sup>constantly improving bike lanes coupled with fears of climate change.

Copenhagen's City Council reported in early July that 62% of its residents are now commuting to work or school by bike.

According to local reports, there are more bikes than people in Copenhagen, and five times as many bicycles as cars.

To make commuting by bike even easier, <sup>4</sup>faster and more comfortable, there has been a spate of activity in recent years to improve the already impressive biking infrastructure. Copenhagen has built 17 new bridges over the city's canals for bicycles. Also, more than a dozen cycle superhighways have been set up to create higher-speed, traffic-light-free bike paths.

Klaus Mygind, a member of Copenhagen's City Council, believes that many more Danes are switching to cycling because they feel a responsibility to future generations. "I do think the climate change problem is what has been motivating even more people to take the bike," he said.

All walks of life can be seen pedaling against the wind during the morning and evening rush hours. It's not unusual to see lawyers and business professionals in suits or <sup>5</sup>dresses standing on their bikes at red lights next to butchers, <sup>6</sup>bakers and clerks.

Taken together, the efforts to bolster the cycling infrastructure while making driving and parking into the city prohibitively expensive and difficult send strong signals to commuters about where the priorities lie in the city that has pledged to become the world's first carbon-neutral capital by 2025.

Source: <https://www.latimes.com/world-nation/story/2019-08-07/copenhagen-has-taken-bicycle-commuting-to-a-new-level>. [Adapted].

Accessed on: August 16th, 2019.

(Ufsc 2020) Select the correct proposition(s) according to the text:

- 01) In Copenhagen, all social classes can be seen on a bike.
- 02) Cycling is the most popular means of commuting in Copenhagen.
- 04) Cycling is so popular in Copenhagen because the weather conditions are optimal year around.
- 08) Residents of Copenhagen are not worried about the environment.
- 16) Riding bikes was introduced to Copenhagen in the last decade.
- 32) The city's cycling structure was designed so well that it hasn't been altered recently.
- 64) Soren Jensen obtained only health benefits when he switched his car to a bike.

### Exercício 224

(Fvest 2015)



In 1998 Fernando Henrique Cardoso, then Brazil's president, said he would triple the area of the Amazonian forest set aside for posterity. At the time the ambition seemed vain: Brazil was losing 20,000 square kilometers of forest a year. Over the next 15 years loggers, ranchers, environmentalists and indigenous tribes battled it out – often bloodily – in the world's largest tropical forest. Yet all the while presidents were patiently patching together a jigsaw of national parks and other protected patches of forest to create the Amazon Region Protected Areas (ARPA), a protected area 20 times the size of Belgium. Now, less than 6,000 sq km of Brazil's Amazonian forest is cleared each year. In May the government and a group of donors agreed to finance ARPA for 25 years. It is the largest tropical-forest conservation project in history.

This matters because of Brazil's size: with 5m sq km of jungle, it has almost as much as the next three countries (Congo, China and Australia) put together. But it also matters for what it may signal: that the world could be near a turning point in the sorry story of tropical deforestation.

The Economist, August 23, 2014. Adapted.

Redigindo em português, atenda ao que se pede.

- Com base no texto, compare a situação da floresta amazônica em 1998 com a de 2014.
- Segundo o texto, o que é o projeto ARPA e qual a importância que ele pode vir a ter para a floresta amazônica?

### Exercício 225

#### RADIATION AND EVOLUTION

THE disaster last year at the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant, caused by an earthquake and tsunami, scored seven on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES). No worse rating exists. Radiation is harmful to living things, yet the long-term effects of persistently high levels of background radiation on ecosystems are poorly understood. With this in mind, a team led by Timothy Mousseau of the University of South Carolina and Anders Moller of the University of Paris-Sud set out to compare bird species dwelling near the Fukushima plant with those living at the site of another nuclear incident that scored a seven on the INES: the Ukrainian town of Chernobyl, where disaster struck in 1986. Remarkably, they found that some species seem to develop a tolerance for radioactivity over time.

Fukushima and Chernobyl are more than 7,000km (4,350 miles) apart, but Dr. Mousseau and his colleagues soon realised that the two sites had much in common. Both are in areas that have a temperate climate with species that have similar habits and needs. And both are surrounded by a mixture of farmland and forest. Upon closer examination the researchers found that 14 species of bird lived in both regions, including the barn swallow, great tit, great reed warbler, buzzard and Eurasian jay. With so many similarities between the two places, a comparison of the biological responses to radiation in each (recent in Fukushima; long-term in Chernobyl) would surely be illuminating.

To do this, during July 2011, the researchers counted and identified birds at 300 locations near Fukushima that had radiation levels as low as 0.5 microsieverts per hour and as high as 35 (for comparison, dental X-rays rarely expose patients to more than 0.05 microsieverts). Then they compared these results to bird data collected in areas that had the same range of radiation levels near Chernobyl between 2006 and 2009.

Their results show that as radiation levels in an area rose to 35 microsieverts per hour, the average number of birds dropped by almost a third compared with the areas where radiation levels were only 0.5 microsieverts per hour. This makes sense: in those areas with a high level of radiation, living things would tend to die or sicken and fail to reproduce. However, when researchers looked at the 14 bird species that lived in both regions, they found that the same level of radiation was associated with twice as large a drop in bird numbers in Fukushima as in Chernobyl.

The reasons for this are not clear. It is possible that the composition of the radionuclides are proving more dangerous to the Fukushima birds than they are to the birds near Chernobyl. But Dr. Mousseau suggests a more likely explanation is that evolution has already been at work near Chernobyl, killing off individual birds that cannot cope with the background radiation and allowing the genes of those that have some tolerance to be passed on. The birds at Fukushima are only beginning to face the evolutionary challenge of living in a radioactive world.

Adapted from The Economist, March 3, 2012

(Fgvrij 2013) According to the information in the article, the disaster at the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant

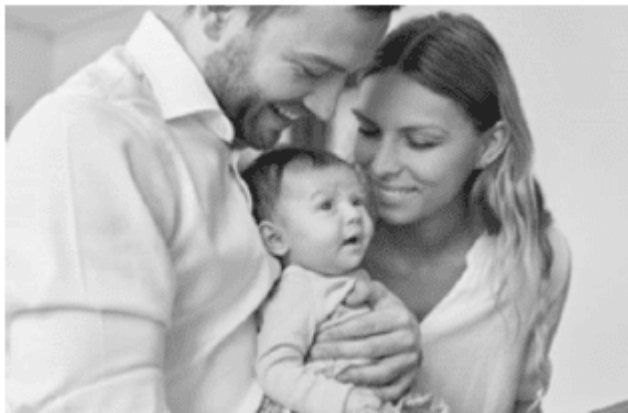
- was the worst of its kind ever recorded.
- was more harmful to animals than to humans.
- was made worse by a subsequent earthquake and tsunami.
- was, according to one international ranking system, as bad as possible.
- will have easily predictable consequences in the following decades.

### Exercício 226

France changes “mother” and “father” to “parent 1” and “parent 2” under new law

By Emma R., 17 February 2019





The new naming convention is aimed at ending discrimination against same sex parents, but critics argue that it “dehumanises” parenthood and may lead to rows over who gets classified as “Parent 1”. “We have families who find themselves faced with tick boxes stuck in rather old-fashioned social and family models” said Valérie Petit, MP for the REM party of President Emmanuel Macron.

“When I hear people say this is an old-fashioned model, I would remind people that today, among unions celebrated, civil or marital, some 95 per cent are man-woman couples,” Conservative MP Xavier Breton said of the latest amendment, while fellow Conservative Fabien Di Filippo denounced the move as a “frightening ideology”.

However, it is not just conservatives who question the effectiveness of the new legislation. Alexandre Urwicz, president of the AFDH, the French association for same sex parents, worries that the legislation could create a “parental hierarchy”. “Who is ‘parent number 1’ and who is ‘parent number 2?’” he asks, adding that perhaps the less controversial “father, mother and legal representative” be used instead.

The amendment may yet be rejected by the majority-Senate, but would then return to France’s National Assembly for further consideration.

(Adaptado de: <<https://voiceofeurope.com>>)

amendment: emenda

MP: Member of Parliament

REM: (La) République en Marche

row: contenda; briga; discussão

stuck: ligado a; preso

tick boxes: quadrinhos de assinalamento em formulários

(Fempar (Fepar) 2020) Check the sentences below according to grammar or meaning.

( ) “France changes ‘mother’ and ‘father’ to ‘parent 1’ and ‘parent 2’ under new law”. We could also say: “Under new law, France changes ‘mother’ and ‘father’ to ‘parent 1’ and ‘parent 2’”.

( ) “The new naming convention is aimed at ending discrimination against same sex parents”. The words in bold can be replaced by **intends to end**.

( ) “**But** critics argue that it ‘dehumanises’ parenthood”. We could also say: “**However**, critics argue that it ‘dehumanises’ parenthood”.

( ) The sentences “It is **not just** conservatives who question the new legislation” and “It is **just** conservatives who **do not** question the new legislation” have the same meaning.

( ) “If I hear people say this is an old-fashioned model, I remind them that 95 per cent are man-woman couples”. The second conditional of this sentence is: “If I heard people say this will be an old-fashioned model, I will remind them that 95 per cent are man-woman couples”.

### Exercício 227

(Ufu 2018)



If you want to hear the end of this track, keep sweating - Vasily Pindyurin/Getty

### Radio powered by your own sweat hints at future of wearables

By Timothy Revell

Battery flat on your radio? Don't sweat it. Or maybe that's exactly what you should do. Sweat alone has been used to power a radio for two days, demonstrating the capability of a new skin patch. The patch is a flexible square just a couple of centimetres across that sticks to skin. It contains enzymes that replace the precious metals normally used in batteries and feed off sweat to provide power. Getting enough power out of a biofuel cell to make it useful has proved tricky, but the latest version can extract 10 times more than before.

“We're now getting really impressive power levels. If you were out for a run, you would be able to power a mobile device,” says Joseph Wang at the University of California, San Diego, who was in the team that worked on the technology.

Disponível em: <<https://www.newscientist.com>>. Acesso em: 8 abr. 2018.

Responda em inglês.

Based on the text, answer the following questions.

- According to the text, how could one charge batteries in the future?
- How efficient is this new technology being described?

### Exercício 228

(Ufmg 2013) Read the text below and MATCH the topics of each paragraph to the subtitles given.

SUBTITLES:

- Redecorate with recycled products
- Make your toilet more efficient

3. Don't shop, freecycle
4. Use less gas by driving more efficiently
5. Switch to cloth diapers
6. Don't be fooled by fake green products
7. Make your own cleaning supplies
8. Use disposable bags
9. Put your home on an energy diet
10. Cut down on lotions and the like
11. Cook at home, be creative, and try less meat
12. Cancel catalog and mail offers

The first one is done for you. **One subtitle cannot be used.**

Eleven ways to save money while going green

- a) 5. If you can't, or do not like the idea, at least do a combination with disposables. Even one cloth diaper per day means 365 fewer disposables in the landfill each year.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_. Make sure your home is properly insulated so you can use less heat and air conditioning. Closing doors to unused rooms, like a guest room, helps, too. Also, be sure to unplug appliances, turn off lights, and shut down computers at night. A lot of energy gets wasted on technology that we're not even using most of the time.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_. Instead of lathering up with soap, shaving cream, shower gel, and body scrub, Diane MacEachern, author of *Big Green Purse*, suggests cutting back to just a handful of products. "Put everything you use in one day on the counter and it will blow your mind. Pick a day when you just brush your teeth and your hair and forget about the rest," she says.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_. A bowl of vinegar or simmering lemon rinds can absorb smells just as well as manufactured air freshener. Scrubs made out of baking soda and water make kitchens sparkle just like chemical-laden cleaners. The Internet contains hundreds of do-it-yourself recipes.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_. Lighten up your car (and your gas bill) by emptying the trunk of anything heavy. Removing the roof rack can also improve fuel economy. Drive smoothly without a lot of acceleration and deceleration to let your engine work more efficiently. Also, consider carpooling with neighbors and visit the mechanic regularly to replace clogged air filters.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_. Buying in bulk costs less and also lets you avoid unnecessary packaging. Rediscovering eggs and beans can also substitute for pricier meat-based meals. To avoid waste, try reinventing leftovers and using up what's in the fridge. Also consider the way that you cook: if you're making small portions, consider using your toaster oven instead of the oven – you'll use less energy.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_. Use the net to find free furniture and goods, and swap the stuff you no longer need. You can also host a swap party with friends, where each person brings something from their closet that they no longer want – but someone else might.
- h) \_\_\_\_\_. The Direct Marketing Association will let its members know when people tell it they don't want to receive any more direct-mail marketing offers. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that we receive four million tons of junk mail each year, almost half of which is never even opened.
- i) \_\_\_\_\_. It turns out that many of the so-called "green" products in our homes might not be so green after all. Look for

third-party approvals, such as the Green Seal, to help you separate legitimate environmental-friendliness from the fakers. E-mailing the company directly when answers prove elusive is another option. Websites such as <http://www.thesmartmama.com> also do a lot of that research for you.

j) \_\_\_\_\_. You can buy a low-flow toilet, which uses up less water each time you flush, or you can make your own. Just drop a brick or a soda bottle filled with sand or water into the back of your toilet, and it will use up less water.

k) \_\_\_\_\_. The idea of installing someone else's used kitchen cabinets might sound extreme, and even a little dirty, but with a few of those do-it-yourself cleaning products you just learned to make, along with a new coat of VOC-free paint, used cabinets can actually result in a beautiful new kitchen.

(SOURCE: <<http://money.usnews.com/money/blogs/alpha-consumer/2011/04/21/earth-day-5-ways-to-go-green-and-save>>. accessed on May 18th, 2012. adapted.)

### Exercício 229

#### Personal Marketing: Selling yourself

Before you begin a job search campaign you must have a personal marketing strategy. A personal marketing strategy provides you with a game plan for your job search campaign. You should look at the job search as a marketing campaign, with you, the job seeker, as the product. Every product, even the best ones, won't succeed without a strong marketing strategy. This begins with a comprehensive, yet flexible plan. First you must know to whom you are marketing. You must identify the types of employers who would be looking for an employee with your qualifications. Are they all within a certain industry? Are there many industries that hire employees with your background? You already know that personal marketing skills are important to your career and perhaps to find a better job, but the only problem is that the art of self marketing is difficult for a lot of people. Selling yourself well doesn't mean talking just about yourself or arrogantly telling others how great you are. By selling yourself, in an interview or an informal networking meeting, I mean thinking first about the employer's needs and expectations and figuring out how you can create value for their organization. What does the potential employer really need from a new employee? What specific technical skills, workplace competencies and personal qualities is the employer looking for? Now if you can ask those questions dispassionately, you should be able to identify your own strengths that match and gently weave them into every conversation you have in the world of good jobs and prospective careers.

(Adaptado de <http://careerplanning.about.com> e [www.your-career-change.com](http://www.your-career-change.com)).

(Unesp 2012) Liste quatro aspectos importantes a serem considerados, segundo o texto, para se realizar uma propaganda de si mesmo com a finalidade de conseguir um emprego.

### Exercício 230

#### Personal Marketing: Selling yourself

Before you begin a job search campaign you must have a personal marketing strategy. A personal marketing strategy provides you with a game plan for your job search campaign. You should look at the job search as a marketing campaign, with you, the job seeker, as the product. Every product, even the best ones, won't succeed without a strong marketing strategy. This begins with a comprehensive, yet flexible plan. First you must know to whom you are marketing. You must identify the types of employers who would be looking for an employee with your qualifications. Are they all within a certain industry? Are there many industries that hire employees with your background? You already know that personal marketing skills are important to your career and perhaps to find a better job, but the only problem is that the art of self marketing is difficult for a lot of people. Selling yourself well doesn't mean talking just about yourself or arrogantly telling others how great you are. By selling yourself, in an interview or an informal networking meeting, I mean thinking first about the employer's needs and expectations and figuring out how you can create value for their organization. What does the potential employer really need from a new employee? What specific technical skills, workplace competencies and personal qualities is the employer looking for? Now if you can ask those questions dispassionately, you should be able to identify your own strengths that match and gently weave them into every conversation you have in the world of good jobs and prospective careers.

(Adaptado de <http://careerplanning.about.com> e [www.your-career-change.com](http://www.your-career-change.com)).

(Unesp 2012) Qual o significado da oração "if you can ask those questions dispassionately" no texto? A quais perguntas se faz referência nessa oração?

### Exercício 231

#### Your Brain on Shopping

*It's a hunt. It's therapy. It's a way of life. But has it gotten out of control?*

AIMEE LEE BALL investigates why we spend the way we do.

Alas, our romance with shopping seems to be coming to an end – or at least it's up for careful reevaluation. According to research from Stanford University, more than one in 20 adults are compulsive shoppers, purchasing things they don't need, use, or even want. That's because shopping, once devoted to procuring necessities, has come to fill multiple emotional needs – it's entertainment, a bonding activity, a sport, a form of self-expression, and, quite often, a means of solace. "These days what you buy is a way to connect to others and showcase your personality and values", says Kit Yarrow, PhD, professor of psychology and marketing at Golden Gate University in San Francisco. So what happens now when more than five million people have lost their jobs since December 2007, and many of us are trying to curb our enthusiasm? Ironically, "when people feel economically insecure, they tend to reassure themselves by

shopping," says George Loewenstein, PhD, professor of economics and psychology at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh. The thinking is: If I were economically secure, I would go shopping, so if I'm shopping, I must be economically secure. And that's just one thing to be aware of as you head for the mall. Here are a few others.

The Oprah Magazine, July 2009, page 96

(Ufal 2010) It is argued that

- shopping seems to avoid the end of romances.
- compulsive buyers will buy exclusively what they need.
- shopping these days is just what it was once devoted to be.
- it is high time we assessed our infatuation for shopping.
- buying makes people feel economically insecure.

### Exercício 232

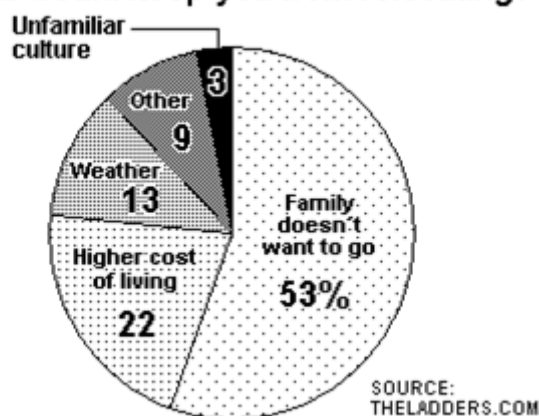
TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

TO STAY OR TO GO?

In a survey of U.S. executives, two thirds identified a transfer to a foreign country as a key steppingstone for their careers. But what would keep them from making the move?

(Ufg 2006)

### What would keep you from relocating?



NEWSWEEK, U.S., Aug. 8, 2005, p.3. [Adaptado].

O título do texto expressa uma dúvida de executivos que

- pretendem instalar filiais de suas empresas em outros países.
- procuram ascensão profissional por meio de experiência no exterior.
- querem emigrar para outros países em busca de fortuna.
- visam obter estágio profissionalizante em empresas norte-americanas.
- escolhem um país estrangeiro para começar uma nova carreira.

### Exercício 233

(Fuvest 2020)



Bill Waterson, Calvin and Hobbes. Disponível em <https://www.gocomics.com/>.

As possíveis soluções, em polegadas (*inches*, em inglês), para o problema matemático proposto no quadrinho, no caso em que os pontos A, B e C estão em uma mesma reta, são

- 10/3 e 10.
- 10/3, 5 e 10.
- 5/3, 10/3 e 10.
- 5/3 e 10.
- 10/3 e 5.

### Exercício 234

(Fuvest 2022)



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 hardiest 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*, 14 March, 2019. Adaptado.

O texto informa que, na opinião do jornalista Tim Adams, os fatbergs

- integram a paisagem londrina, causando impacto em razão de suas dimensões.
- constituem representação real dos hábitos humanos atuais.
- simbolizam aspectos culturais submetidos a análises racionais.
- desafiam o repertório tecnológico da engenharia de águas.
- demonstram incentivo para que moradores consolidem seus costumes.

### Exercício 235

(Fuvest 2022)

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*. 02 December, 2020. Adaptado.

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.

d) garantem que suas listas de restaurantes e menus sejam atualizadas de modo criterioso.

e) possuem uma estrutura de marketing que possibilita expansão do círculo de clientes.

### Exercício 236

(Fuvest 2022) 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.

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*The Guardian*. 02 December, 2020. Adaptado.

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:

- a) harming.
- b) deceiving.
- c) challenging.
- d) losing.
- e) disturbing.

### Exercício 237

(Fuvest 2021) As astronomers gaze into the depths of space, they do so with unease: They don't know precisely what the universe is made of.

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.

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.

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.

1 "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."

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.

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*. 1 July 2020. Adaptado.

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

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

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*Scientific American*. 1 July 2020. Adaptado.

Segundo o texto, conhecer a composição de elementos químicos que constituem as estrelas é fundamental, pois ela, entre outros aspectos,



- a) fornece evidências da ligação entre as idades das estrelas.
- b) sugere a existência de planetas rochosos formados por elementos pesados.
- c) influencia na possibilidade de presença de vida em outros locais do universo.
- d) determina condições cosmológicas da evolução de aglomerados estelares.
- e) possibilita a síntese de moléculas em nuvens de gás e poeira cósmica.

### Exercício 239

(Fuvest 2020) 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. Adaptado.

Segundo o texto, o título do relatório publicado pela Unesco – “I'd Blush if I Could” –, no que diz respeito aos assistentes digitais, indica

- a) resposta padrão para comandos que incluem impróprios.
- b) capacidade tecnológica para selecionar temas sensíveis ao grande público.
- c) preocupação dos fabricantes de dispositivos eletrônicos com usuários conservadores.
- d) perda de controle das formas de interação entre seres humanos e máquinas.
- e) necessidade de elaboração de sistemas integrados de reconhecimento de voz.

### Exercício 240

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*The Guardian*, May, 2019. Adaptado.

Conforme o texto, em relação às mulheres, um efeito decorrente do fato de assistentes digitais reforçarem estereótipos de gênero é

- a) a inclusão de uma única voz nos dispositivos.
- b) a normalização de formas de assédio sexista.
- c) o poder de influência positiva sobre as pessoas.
- d) o incremento de vendas e customização de robôs.
- e) a busca por formas que reflitam problemas sociais.

### Exercício 241

(Fuvest 2020) 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.

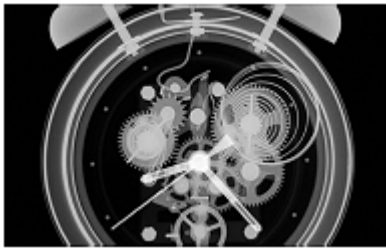
Adaptado.

Conforme o texto, cientistas preveem que, em pouco mais de 20 anos,

- a) a geração de dados pela humanidade chegará à marca de 160 zettabytes.
- b) a armazenagem de todos os dados produzidos esgotará o estoque mundial de microchips de silício.
- c) a densidade das moléculas de DNA terá aumentado exponencialmente.
- d) o custo para gravação de dados digitais será maior que hoje.
- e) as novas tecnologias de informação serão bem mais duradouras que as atuais.

### Exercício 242

(Fuvest 2019)



<sup>1</sup>What time is it? That simple question probably is asked more often today than ever. <sup>2</sup>In our clock-studded, cell-phone society, the answer is <sup>3</sup>never more than a glance away, and so we can blissfully partition our days into ever smaller increments for ever more tightly scheduled tasks, <sup>4</sup>confident that we will always know it is 7:03 P.M.

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. <sup>5</sup>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. Even in principle, perfect synchronicity escapes us. Relativity dictates that, <sup>6</sup>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 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*, October 24, 2014. Adaptado.

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.

### Exercício 243

(Fuvest 2019)



<sup>1</sup>What time is it? That simple question probably is asked more often today than ever. <sup>2</sup>In our clock-studded, cell-phone society, the answer is <sup>3</sup>never more than a glance away, and so we can blissfully partition our days into ever smaller increments for ever more tightly scheduled tasks, <sup>4</sup>confident that we will always know it is 7:03 P.M.

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No texto, a pergunta “What time is it?” (ref. 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.

### Exercício 244

(Fuvest 2019)



<sup>1</sup>What time is it? That simple question probably is asked more often today than ever. <sup>2</sup>In our clock-studded, cell-phone society, the answer is <sup>3</sup>never more than a glance away, and so we can blissfully partition our days into ever smaller increments for ever more tightly scheduled tasks, <sup>4</sup>confident that we will always know it is 7:03 P.M.

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. 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 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*, October 24, 2014. Adaptado.

No texto, a expressão que melhor representa o caráter supostamente exato do tempo é:

- a) “In our clock-studded, cell-phone society” (ref. 2).
- b) “never more than a glance away” (ref. 3).
- c) “confident that we will always know it is 7:03 P.M.” (ref. 4).
- d) “Bound by the speed of light” (ref. 5).
- e) “like a strange syrup” (ref. 6).

#### Exercício 245

(Fuvest 2019)



For most, The Gateway International Bridge functions as it should, allowing people to get between the U.S. 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*, August 23, 2018. Adaptado.

Com base no texto e nos fatos que envolveram a política imigratória dos EUA em junho de 2018, é correto afirmar:

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) 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.
- d) 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.
- e) 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.

#### Exercício 246

(Fuvest 2019)



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*TIME*, August 23, 2018. Adaptado.

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

- a) dificultado para alguns migrantes.
- b) negado para casos de reincidentes.
- c) adiado para os migrantes que seguem as regras.
- d) condicionado à nacionalidade do solicitante.
- e) liberado para os migrantes com documentação válida.

### Exercício 247

(Fuvest 2019)



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*TIME*, August 23, 2018. Adaptado.

Segundo o texto, após ingresso nos Estados Unidos, os migrantes que requerem asilo

- a) têm seu processo julgado com mais rapidez.
- b) precisam comprovar sua idoneidade.
- c) aguardam na fronteira, onde sua petição é avaliada.
- d) são mais determinados a permanecer no país.
- e) têm seu pedido negado com frequência.

### Exercício 248

(Fuvest 2019)



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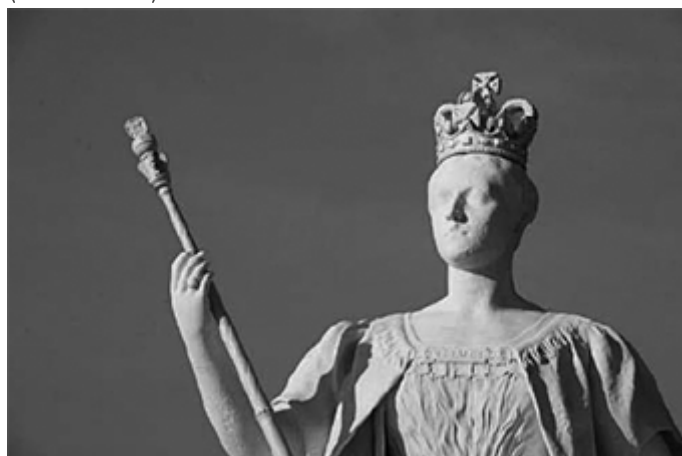
*TIME*, August 23, 2018. Adaptado.

A frase nominal "this kind of barrier" (ref. 1) refere-se

- a) ao muro de Trump na fronteira com o México.
- b) à ponte The Gateway International Bridge.
- c) protestos de migrantes na fronteira.
- d) ao muro invisível criado por práticas do governo Trump.
- e) a medidas adotadas nos tribunais de imigrantes.

### Exercício 249

(Fuvest 2018)



It's a perilous time to be a statue. Not that it has ever been a particularly secure occupation, exposed as statues are to the elements, bird droppings and political winds.

Just ask Queen Victoria, whose rounded frame perches atop hundreds of plinths across the Commonwealth, with an air of solemn, severe solidity. But in 1963 in Quebec, members of a

separatist paramilitary group stuck dynamite under the dress of her local statue. It exploded with a force so great that her head was found 100 yards away.

Today, the head is on display in a museum, with her body preserved in a room some miles away. The art historian Vincent Giguère said that “the fact it’s damaged is what makes it so important.”

There’s another reason to conserve the beheaded Victoria. Statues of women, standing alone and demanding attention in a public space, are extremely rare.

To be made a statue, a woman had to be a naked muse, royalty or the mother of God. Or occasionally, an icon of war, justice or virtue: Boadicea in her chariot in London, the Statue of Liberty in New York.

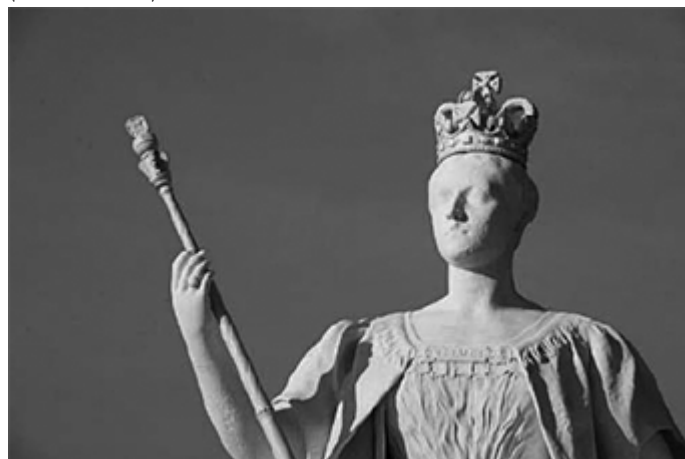
Still, of 925 public statues in Britain, only 158 are women standing on their own. Of those, 110 are allegorical or mythical, and 29 are of Queen Victoria.

Julia Baird, *The New York Times*. September 4, 2017. Adaptado. Conforme o texto, o grau de importância atribuído à estátua da rainha Vitória, em Québec, reside no fato de a escultura

- a) estar em processo de restauração.
- b) ter sobrevivido às intempéries ao longo dos anos.
- c) pertencer a um grupo de réplicas idênticas.
- d) ser a primeira a retratar uma autoridade feminina.
- e) ter sofrido danos em sua estrutura.

### Exercício 250

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Julia Baird, *The New York Times*. September 4, 2017. Adaptado. No texto, a referência ao número de estátuas expostas em espaços públicos na Grã-Bretanha indica

- a) ênfase em personalidades alegóricas.
- b) escassez de monumentos do gênero feminino.
- c) despreço por esculturas de corpo inteiro.
- d) falta de espaço em museus para peças de grande porte.
- e) preferência por figuras de destaque em batalhas.

### Exercício 251

(Fuvest 2018)



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Julia Baird, *The New York Times*. September 4, 2017. Adaptado. No texto, a figura da rainha Vitória é associada ao conceito de

- a) firmeza.
- b) eloquência.
- c) longevidade.
- d) beleza.
- e) maternidade.



### Exercício 252

(Fuvest 2018) Algorithms are everywhere. They play the stockmarket, decide whether you can have a mortgage and may one day drive your car for you. They search the internet when commanded, stick carefully chosen advertisements into the sites you visit and decide what prices to show you in online shops. (...) But what exactly are algorithms, and what makes them so powerful?

An algorithm is, essentially, a brainless way of doing clever things. It is a set of precise steps that need no great mental effort to follow but which, if obeyed exactly and mechanically, will lead to some desirable outcome. Long division and column addition are examples that everyone is familiar with—if you follow the procedure, you are guaranteed to get the right answer. So is the strategy, rediscovered thousands of times every year by schoolchildren bored with learning mathematical algorithms, for playing a perfect game of noughts and crosses. The brainlessness is key: each step should be as simple and as free from ambiguity as possible. Cooking recipes and driving directions are algorithms of a sort. But instructions like “stew the meat until tender” or “it’s a few miles down the road” are too vague to follow without at least some interpretation. (...)

*The Economist*, August 30, 2017.

Segundo o texto, a execução de um algoritmo consiste em um processo que

- a) prevê a memorização de tabelas e fórmulas.
- b) envolve mecanismos de seleção e detecção de erros.
- c) se apoia em um número infinito de etapas.
- d) é incompatível com análises subjetivas e imprecisas.
- e) alterna níveis altos e baixos de esforço intelectual.

### Exercício 253

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*The Economist*, August 30, 2017.

No texto, um exemplo associado ao fato de algoritmos estarem por toda parte é

- a) o cartão de crédito.
- b) o livre mercado.

- c) a dieta.
- d) o jogo de xadrez.
- e) o comércio eletrônico.

### Exercício 254

(Fuvest 2017)



Plants not only remember when you touch them, but they can also make risky decisions that are as sophisticated as those made by humans, all without brains or complex nervous systems. Researchers showed that when faced with the choice between a pot containing constant levels of nutrients or one with unpredictable levels, a plant will pick the mystery pot when conditions are sufficiently poor.

In a set of experiments, Dr. Shemesh, from Tel-Hai College in Israel, and Alex Kacelnik, from Oxford University, grew pea plants and split their roots between two pots. Both pots had the same amount of nutrients on average, but in one, the levels were constant; in the other, they varied over time. Then the researchers switched the conditions so that the average nutrients in both pots would be equally high or low, and asked: Which pot would a plant prefer?

When nutrient levels were low, the plants laid more roots in the unpredictable pot. But when nutrients were abundant, they chose the one that always had the same amount.

*The New York Times*, June 30, 2016. Adaptado.

Segundo uma das conclusões dos experimentos relatados no texto, as plantas de ervilha demonstraram

- a) sensibilidade aos gestos humanos agressivos.
- b) ter sistemas nervosos complexos.
- c) graus distintos de tolerância à umidade do solo.
- d) capacidade de escolhas adaptativas conforme o meio.
- e) comportamento previsível no processo de florescimento.

### Exercício 255

(Fuvest 2017)



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*The New York Times*, June 30, 2016. Adaptado.

De acordo com os experimentos relatados no texto, em condições adversas, as plantas de ervilha priorizaram o crescimento de raízes nos vasos que apresentaram níveis de nutrientes

- a) abundantes.
- b) estáveis.
- c) básicos.
- d) ideais.
- e) variáveis.

#### Exercício 256

(Fuvest 2017)



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*The New York Times*, June 30, 2016. Adaptado.

Conforme o texto, um dos elementos da metodologia empregada nos experimentos foi

- a) o número de mudas plantadas.
- b) a técnica de divisão de raízes.
- c) a localização dos vasos na estufa.
- d) a escolha da variedade de ervilha.
- e) o espaçamento das sementes nos vasos.

#### Exercício 257

(Fuvest 2017) A study carried out by Lauren Sherman of the University of California and her colleagues investigated how use of the “like” button in social media affects the brains of teenagers lying in body scanners.

Thirty-two teens who had Instagram accounts were asked to lie down in a functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scanner. This let Dr. Sherman monitor their brain activity while they were perusing both their own Instagram photos and photos that they were told had been added by other teenagers in the experiment. In reality, Dr. Sherman had collected all the other photos, which included neutral images of food and friends as well as many depicting risky behaviours like drinking, smoking and drug use, from other peoples’ Instagram accounts. The researchers told participants they were viewing photographs that 50 other teenagers had already seen and endorsed with a “like” in the laboratory.

The participants were more likely themselves to “like” photos already depicted as having been “liked” a lot than they were photos depicted with fewer previous “likes”. When she looked at the fMRI results, Dr. Sherman found that activity in the nucleus accumbens, a hub of reward circuitry in the brain, increased with the number of “likes” that a photo had.

*The Economist*, June 13, 2016. Adaptado.

Conforme o texto, a região do cérebro que se mostrou mais ativa, quando da análise dos resultados da ressonância, corresponde a um sistema de

- a) memória recente.
- b) defesa.
- c) recompensa.
- d) repetição.
- e) inibição.

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*The Economist*, June 13, 2016. Adaptado.

Segundo o texto, como resultado parcial da pesquisa, observou-se que

- a) fotos com imagens neutras provocaram menor impacto do que as que retratavam comportamento perigoso.
- b) os participantes mostraram tendência a “curtir” uma imagem que já havia recebido número considerável de “curtidas”.
- c) os adolescentes demonstraram certo desconforto, quando solicitados a avaliar fotos produzidas por eles próprios.
- d) as tarefas propostas aos participantes apresentaram limitações, por terem foco exclusivo na rede Instagram.
- e) a metodologia adotada no experimento confirmou conclusões de estudos anteriores sobre redes sociais.

### Exercício 259

(Fuvest 2016)



About half of the world’s population is at risk of contracting dengue, according to the World Health Organization. The mosquito is found in tropical and subtropical climates around the world; however, dengue does not naturally occur in these creatures: the mosquitoes get dengue from us.

The mechanism of dengue infection is simple. Female mosquitoes bite humans because they need the protein found in our blood to produce eggs. (Male mosquitoes do not bite.) If the mosquito bites someone with dengue – and then, after the virus’s roughly eight - to 12 - day replication period, bites someone else – it passes dengue into its next victim’s bloodstream.

There is no vaccine against dengue, but infecting mosquitoes with a natural bacterium called Wolbachia blocks the insects’ ability to pass the disease to humans. The microbe spreads among both male and female mosquitoes: infected females lay eggs that

harbor the bacterium, and when Wolbachia-free females mate with infected males, their eggs simply do not hatch. Researchers are now releasing Wolbachia-infected females into the wild in Australia, Vietnam, Indonesia and Brazil.

*Scientific American*, June 2015. Adaptado.

De acordo com o texto, a infecção por dengue

- a) propaga-se quando mosquitos fêmeas picam seres humanos infectados e retransmitem a doença a outras pessoas.
- b) é provocada por mosquitos infectados depois do acasalamento.
- c) desenvolve-se por meio das fêmeas, que transmitem o vírus para os machos, num círculo vicioso que se repete periodicamente.
- d) desenvolve-se no corpo humano após doze dias da picada, período de incubação do vírus.
- e) altera a proteína presente no sangue humano que é procurada pelos mosquitos fêmeas.

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*Scientific American*, June 2015. Adaptado.

Segundo o texto, a bactéria Wolbachia, se inoculada nos mosquitos, bloqueia a transmissão da dengue porque

- a) torna os machos estéreis.
- b) interfere no período de acasalamento dos mosquitos.
- c) impede a multiplicação do vírus nas fêmeas.
- d) impede a eclosão dos ovos que contêm o vírus.
- e) diminui a quantidade de ovos depositados pelas fêmeas.

### Exercício 261

(Fuvest 2016) 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 1.300 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 full-time 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, 2015. Adaptado. Segundo o texto, empresas do tipo “on-demand”

- têm pouco contato com seus prestadores de serviços, o que dificulta o estabelecimento de planos de carreira.
- são intermediárias entre usuários e prestadores de serviços acionados por meio de aplicativos.
- remuneram abaixo do mercado seus prestadores de serviços.
- exigem dos prestadores de serviços um número mínimo de horas trabalhadas por dia.
- estão crescendo em número, mas são criticadas pela qualidade de seus serviços.

### Exercício 262

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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 full-time 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, 2015. Adaptado. Outro resultado da mesma pesquisa indica que

- grande parte dos trabalhadores em empresas “on-demand” não pensa em ter um registro formal de trabalho.
- nem todos os trabalhadores em empresas “on-demand” estão preparados para arcar com o custo de sua flexibilidade no trabalho.
- muitos dos entrevistados que prestam serviços nas empresas “on-demand” também têm um trabalho formal.
- vários dos entrevistados buscam o trabalho “on-demand” por conta do status que ele proporciona.

### Exercício 263

### Exercício 264

(Fuvest 2016) 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.

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SFChronicle.com and SFGate.com, May 20, 2015. Adaptado.

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.

### Exercício 265

(Uerj 2018)

#### Our (Im)perfect bodies

Since I write a lot about positive body image, you'd think that I am well over the idea that weight should be something that I allow to define my life. Yet, the vestiges of my past life as a woman obsessed with weight still linger. A good example is vacation pictures. If I show you pictures of all the places I have been in my life, I can give you minute details about the place itself, the food, the sights and the weather. I can also tell you something else simply by looking at those pictures: 1the exact number on the scale I was at that particular time in my life.

Sometimes my past catches up with me. I like to think of myself as a recovering weight-a-holic.

The fear of being overweight is a constant one of despair at not being personally successful in controlling your own body. What good is being in control of finances, major companies and businesses if you're not in control of your body?! Silly idea, right? And yet that is exactly the unconscious thought many intelligent women have.

Feeling satisfied with your appearance makes a tremendous amount of difference in how you present yourself to the world. Some women live their entire lives on their perception of their physical selves. 2But I've been there, done that. The hell with that idea! Personally, I became tired of living my life this way. My friend is an art historian who specializes in the Renaissance period. Talking with him recently gave me a perspective on body image. As we walked through the permanent exhibit of Renaissance Art in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, he pointed out the paintings done of women.

The women came in all sizes, all shapes. Some were curvier than others, but all were beautiful. Some had what we refer to as love handles; some had soft, fuller stomachs that had never suffered through crunches in a gym. 3Though I had seen them many times, it was actually refreshing to view them in a new light.

We are led to believe our self-worth must be a reflection of our looks. So, in essence, if we don't believe we look good, we assume we have no worth! Yet, self-worth should have nothing to

do with looks and everything to do with an innate feeling that you really are worth it. You are worth going after your dreams, you are worth being in a good relationship, you are worth living a life that fulfills and nourishes you, and you are certainly worthy of being a successful woman.

There is a quote attributed to Michelangelo that I've always admired. When a friend complimented him on the glorious Sistine Chapel, the great artist, referring to his art in the feminine form, was said to have replied: “She is worthy of admiration simply because she exists; perfection and imperfection together”.

BRISTEN HOUGHTON. Adaptado de twitter.com.

In the last two paragraphs, the author establishes a relationship between the ideas of self-worth and one's looks. This relationship is best expressed in:

- a) self-regard and fairness should be linked
- b) self-respect and prettiness should be combined
- c) self-concern and charm should not be connected
- d) self-esteem and appearance should not be associated

### Exercício 266

(Uerj 2018)

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*BRISTEN HOUGHTON. Adaptado de twitter.com.*

*"the exact number on the scale I was at that particular time in my life." (ref. 1)*

Concerning the author's feelings, the statement above illustrates the following fact:

- a) she is still weight-conscious
- b) she is well over weight issues
- c) she is never troubled by weight
- d) she is more obsessed with weight

### Exercício 267

(Uerj 2018)

#### Our (Im)perfect bodies

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*BRISTEN HOUGHTON. Adaptado de twitter.com.*

*"But I've been there, done that." (ref. 2)*

The underlined expression refers to the author's experiencing the situation described below:

- a) travelling to her hometown
- b) being happy with her condition
- c) worrying about her appearance
- d) feeling comfortable about her past

### Exercício 268

(Uerj 2018)

#### Recent Human Adaptations

Human populations live in an extraordinary variety of different habitats: hot and cold, wet and dry; in forests, grasslands and tundra. Different human groups feed on a wide variety of food sources. For many populations, diets shifted further with the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years. To what extent have these and other factors led to genetic adaptation? 1Human populations differ in various phenotypes – observable characteristics that result from interactions between genes and the environment –, 2but scientific studies have shown that phenotypic differences have a genetic basis and are adaptive. For example, mammals that live in cold climates tend to have larger, rounder bodies and shorter limbs than members of the same or closely related species in warm climates. 3These patterns do appear to also hold in humans, implying that population movements into colder climates were accompanied by adaptation to larger, stockier body shape, presumably to improve thermal efficiency. At the other end of the spectrum is the pygmy phenotype that has evolved in rainforest populations in Africa, South-East Asia and South America. Research has suggested that 4this phenotype may be an adaptation to food limitations, high humidity or dense forest undergrowth.

Another impressive example of adaptation is provided by human populations living at high altitude, especially in the Himalayas and the Andes. Compared to related lowland populations, 5these high-elevation populations show a group of physiological adaptations to low oxygen. These adaptations include markedly increased blood flow and oxygen delivery to the uterus during pregnancy, substantially reducing the risk of babies with low birthweight. 6Current evidence suggests that these differences are not simply the result of recent acclimation, but are at least partly genetic. If this is the case, then 7the adaptation must have occurred rapidly, because 8these high altitude regions were settled within the last 10,000 years.

9Skin pigmentation is perhaps the phenotype that varies most obviously among human populations.

10 Dark pigmentation is strongly associated with tropical climates, and the spread of prehistoric humans into northern latitudes was accompanied by a shift to lighter skin color. We now know of at least half a dozen different genes that affect skin, hair or eye pigmentation. In particular, the evolution of light skin color occurred largely in parallel in western Eurasia and east Asia, but we still know few of the relevant genes in east Asia.

Adaptation to lighter pigmentation may have been motivated by a need to increase UV absorption for vitamin D synthesis at high latitudes or by sexual selection.

These are only a few cases of genetic adaptation. There are surely some – perhaps many – other 11 factors yet to be found.

sciencedirect.com

"Human populations differ in various phenotypes" (ref. 1)

In relation to these phenotypes, scientists have reached the following conclusion:

- a) physical composition is rarely genetic
- b) skin pigmentation is subject to eating habits
- c) body shapes depend on climate and food availability
- d) pygmyism is a question of temperature and level of oxygen

### Exercício 269

(Uerj 2018)

#### Recent Human Adaptations

Human populations live in an extraordinary variety of different habitats: hot and cold, wet and dry; in forests, grasslands and tundra. Different human groups feed on a wide variety of food sources. For many populations, diets shifted further with the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years. To what extent have these and other factors led to genetic adaptation?

1 Human populations differ in various phenotypes – observable characteristics that result from interactions between genes and the environment –, 2 but scientific studies have shown that phenotypic differences have a genetic basis and are adaptive. For example, mammals that live in cold climates tend to have larger, rounder bodies and shorter limbs than members of the same or closely related species in warm climates. 3 These patterns do appear to also hold in humans, implying that population movements into colder climates were accompanied by adaptation to larger, stockier body shape, presumably to improve thermal efficiency. At the other end of the spectrum is the pygmy phenotype that has evolved in rainforest populations in Africa, South-East Asia and South America. Research has suggested that 4 this phenotype may be an adaptation to food limitations, high humidity or dense forest undergrowth.

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sciencedirect.com

Emphasis can be signalled by different linguistic elements.

The underlined element that expresses emphasis is:

- a) scientific studies have shown that phenotypic differences have a genetic basis (ref. 2)
- b) These patterns do appear to also hold in humans, (ref. 3)
- c) this phenotype may be an adaptation to food limitations, (ref. 4)
- d) the adaptation must have occurred rapidly, (ref. 7)

### Exercício 270

(Uerj 2018)

#### Recent Human Adaptations

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sciencedirect.com

"factors yet to be found." (ref. 11)

The expression yet to be found is used to represent an action which:

- a) will happen
- b) is occurring
- c) has finished

### Exercício 271

(Uerj 2018)

#### Recent Human Adaptations

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sciencedirect.com

"Current evidence suggests that these differences are not simply the result of recent acclimation" (ref. 6)

The underlined word above indicates that the author is cautious when he states that fact. The sentence from the text that shows the same attitude on the author's part is:

- a) these high-elevation populations show a group of physiological adaptations to low oxygen. (ref. 5)
- b) these high altitude regions were settled within the last 10,000 years. (ref. 8)
- c) Skin pigmentation is perhaps the phenotype that varies most obviously among human populations. (ref. 9)
- d) Dark pigmentation is strongly associated with tropical climates, (ref. 10)

### Exercício 272

(Uerj 2017)

#### Little Red Riding Hood

There once was a young person named Little Red Riding Hood who lived on the edge of a large forest full of endangered fauna and rare plants. One day her mother asked her to take a basket of organically grown fruit and mineral water to her grandmother's house.

– But mother, won't this be stealing work from the people who have struggled for years to earn the right to carry all packages between various people in the woods?

Red Riding Hood's mother assured her that she had called the union secretary and had been given a special compassionate mission exemption form.

– But mother, aren't you oppressing me by ordering me to do this? Red Riding Hood's mother pointed out that it was impossible for women to oppress each other, since all women were equally oppressed until all women were free.

On her way to grandma's house, Red Riding Hood passed a woodchopper and wandered off the path in order to examine some flowers. She was startled to find herself standing before a wolf, who asked her what was in her basket.

– I am taking my grandmother some healthy snacks in a gesture of solidarity. Now, if you'll excuse me, I would prefer to be on my way.

Red Riding Hood returned to the main path and proceeded towards her grandmother's house. But the wolf knew of a quicker

route to grandma's house. He burst into the house and ate grandma, a course of action affirmative of his nature as a predator. He put on grandma's nightclothes and awaited. Red Riding Hood entered the cottage and said:

- Goodness! grandma, what big eyes you have!
- You forget that I am optically challenged.
- And grandma, what an enormous nose you have!
- Naturally, I could have had it surgically fixed, but I didn't give in to such societal pressures, my child.
- And grandma, what very big, sharp teeth you have!

The wolf could not take any more of this, grabbed Little Red Riding Hood and opened his jaws so wide that she could see her poor grandmother in his belly.

At the same time, the woodchopper burst into the cottage, brandishing an axe.

- Hands off!, cried the woodchopper.
- And what do you think you're doing?, cried Little Red Riding Hood. If I let you help me now, I would be expressing a lack of confidence in my own abilities.
- Get your hands off that endangered species! This is a police raid!, screamed the woodchopper.
- Thank goodness you got here in time, said the Wolf. I thought I was a goner.

guy-sports.com

"– *But mother, aren't you oppressing me by ordering me to do this?*" (ref. 2)

In the sentence above, the word *but* fulfills the function of:

- a) calling attention
- b) signalling exception
- c) suggesting expectation
- d) introducing objection

**Exercício 273**  
(Uerj 2017)

**Little Red Riding Hood**

There once was a young person named Little Red Riding Hood who lived on the edge of a large forest full of endangered fauna and rare plants. One day her mother asked her to take a basket of organically grown fruit and mineral water to her grandmother's house.

– But mother, won't this be stealing work from the people who have struggled for years to earn the right to carry all packages between various people in the woods?

Red Riding Hood's mother assured her that she had called the union secretary and had been given <sup>1</sup>a special compassionate mission exemption form.

<sup>2</sup>– But mother, aren't you oppressing me by ordering me to do this? Red Riding Hood's mother pointed out that it was impossible for women to oppress each other, since all women were equally oppressed until all women were free.

On her way to grandma's house, Red Riding Hood passed a woodchopper and wandered off the path in order to examine some flowers. She was startled to find herself standing before a wolf, who asked her what was in her basket.

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guy-sports.com

The classic fairy tale finishes by the woodchopper killing another character. However, this does not happen in this modern version. In the end of this version, the woodchopper carries out the act of:

- a) saving the wolf
- b) arresting the girl
- c) calling the police
- d) hiding the grandmother

**Exercício 274**  
(Uerj 2017)

**Little Red Riding Hood**

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[guy-sports.com](http://guy-sports.com)

This modern version of the fairy tale Little Red Riding Hood addresses different social issues. One of these issues is:

- a) religious tolerance
- b) animal protection
- c) linguistic prejudice
- d) racial discrimination

### Exercício 275

(Uerj 2017)

#### THE COST OF BEING HAWAIIAN: DEFENDING OUR IDENTITY

A beautiful Polynesian woman moves her hips from side to side, a flower adorning her ear as her hands glide across her body in harmony with the music. She looks like a photograph come to life. Beside her is a dark and handsome man smiling and playing the <sup>1</sup>ukulele. He sings through his gigantic smile a beautiful love song to the dancing girl. After a time, the man stops playing and the woman stops dancing. The two stare lovingly into each other's eyes and jump into their canoe, disappearing into the sunset.

This misconception about the Hawaiian culture has always been around, and although I do not profess to be an expert in Hawaiian studies by any means, I know that these ideas are only cheap imitations and generic stereotypes created more to appeal to tourists than to perpetuate and preserve the Hawaiian way of life. The more people are exposed to these misconceptions, the less they understand the true beauty of the Hawaiian people and the richness of their culture steeped in politics, agriculture, aquaculture, dance, storytelling and an oral tradition that include both extensive genealogies and mythology.

Imagine the reaction of our Hawaiian forefathers if they were to view one of the many dinner/cocktail shows that litter the pages of our tourist guides. What would they think? <sup>2</sup>Would they proudly applaud our efforts to preserve their contributions to history? Or would they laugh at its absurdity? Is the need to be an economically viable state causing us to compromise our true identity as Hawaiians in exchange for the luxuries that come with being a tourist destination?

As a boy, I took trips to the Big Island. Visiting there reminded me that Hawaiians had their own place in history and a proper culture complete with its own form of government, its own form of religion and its own legal system. These discoveries about my heritage filled me with equal portions of pride and wonderment. The most concerning thing to me as a Hawaiian is the growing commercialization of our culture and its possible consequences.

<sup>3</sup>Simplifying the culture merely for financial gain may actually cost Hawaiians more than they think. <sup>4</sup>I do not dispute the fact that the tourism industry brings in much needed revenue to the state, but how long can we tolerate the integrity of our culture being violated simply to earn money? How much longer can we sell these fabricated ideas of the islands before they imbue themselves upon the cultural consciousness of all Hawaiians?

I am not suggesting that we shut down every hula show that makes a profit off of reinforcing stereotypes, but that Hawaiians as a people with a rich heritage and a long cultural history need to be more active in understanding our cultural identity. As western influence grows, we need to take steps to preserve our culture so that our children don't grow up believing the stereotypes that are so readily conditioned into the mind of every tourist. Tourism will not go away, but we need to take steps as Hawaiians to ensure our traditions are not swallowed up by these superficial shadows.

<sup>1</sup>ukulele – Hawaiian musical instrument

[pupuaowa.org](http://pupuaowa.org)

*Would they proudly applaud our efforts to preserve their contributions to history? (ref. 2)*

Considering how the author believes the Hawaiian ancestors would react, the question above could be answered in the following way:

- a) perhaps
- b) of course
- c) probably not
- d) unfortunately yes

### Exercício 276

(Uerj 2017)

#### THE COST OF BEING HAWAIIAN: DEFENDING OUR IDENTITY

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<sup>1</sup>ukulele – Hawaiian musical instrument

pupuaewa.org

The first paragraph describes a scene related to Hawaiian culture, but the purpose of this description is presented in the second paragraph. According to the author's point of view, the aim of this scene is:

- a) create a false image
- b) preserve old customs
- c) reinforce true identities
- d) show a present lifestyle

### Exercício 277

(Uerj 2017)

#### THE COST OF BEING HAWAIIAN: DEFENDING OUR IDENTITY

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In the last paragraph, the author refers to the hula show to reinforce the following idea:

- a) the dancers should focus less on their heritage
- b) the people should be more concerned about their culture
- c) the government should prohibit this kind of entertainment
- d) the performance should be used to stress native stereotypes

### Exercício 278

(Uerj 2017)

#### THE COST OF BEING HAWAIIAN: DEFENDING OUR IDENTITY

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pupuaowa.org

*I do not dispute the fact that the tourism industry brings in much needed revenue to the state* (ref. 4)

In the sentence above, the word that can replace dispute, without significant change of meaning, is:

- a) accept
- b) believe
- c) question
- d) compete

### Exercício 279

(Uerj 2017)

### THE COST OF BEING HAWAIIAN: DEFENDING OUR IDENTITY

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*Simplifying the culture merely for financial gain may actually cost Hawaiians more than they think* (ref. 3)

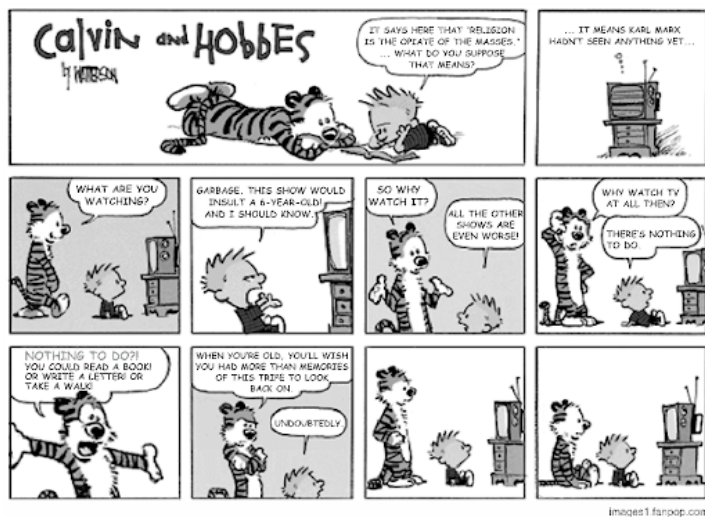
The underlined word is used to express the notion of:

- a) time

- b) doubt
- c) manner
- d) certainty

### Exercício 280

(Uerj 2016)



Besides being funny, comics often expresses criticism. The comic strip criticizes men's incapacity to take the following action:

- a) fight what baffles them
- b) confront what fools them
- c) resist what alienates them
- d) avoid what confuses them

### Exercício 281

(Uerj 2016)

#### Maya Angelou: the ache for home lives in all of us

Maya Angelou, whose <sup>1</sup>passing at age 86 leaves us a bit orphans, said often that although she gave birth to one son, she had thousands of daughters. "I have daughters who are black and white, Asian and Spanish-speaking and native American. I have daughters who are fat and thin, pretty and plain", she said. "I have all sorts of daughters who I just claim. And they claim me."

I wonder if Angelou ever knew really how many girls were told about her, named after her or like me, growing up in a suburban corner of England, clinging fiercely to her books and even when not reading them, inhaling the <sup>2</sup>spirit of her struggle from the titles alone: A song flung up to <sup>3</sup>heaven, I know why the caged bird sings and Gather together in my name.

<sup>4</sup>I loved and admired Angelou, but it was the content of her writing that had most power over me, her novels and poems all languishing playfully somewhere on her rich <sup>5</sup>spectrum between poetry and prose.

Here was a woman who had been raised in the America of racial segregation. As the structural injustice of race had become more subtle and sophisticated during her <sup>6</sup>lifetime, she called it <sup>7</sup>by its right name. Therefore, her comment on 9/11: "Living in a state of terror was new to many white people in America, but black people have been living in a state of terror in this country for more than 400 years."

Here was a woman who was not a historical <sup>8</sup>relic, but a living, breathing one-woman phenomenon. She gave me a language of identity that radiated as much from her very <sup>9</sup>existence as it did from her work. The book that had the most impact on my life was All God's children need travelling shoes – the fifth instalment in

her series of autobiographies – about the time she spent in Africa during the civil rights movement.

Here was a woman who gave voice to the struggle of black people. In Ghana, she was part of a community of African Americans, but her travels stand out as an act of defiance against the view perpetrated by many then that Africans and people of African descent in countries like the US have nothing in common. She didn't just live it, she wrote about it, warts and all. "If the heart of Africa remained elusive, my search for it had brought me closer to understanding myself and other human beings", she wrote. "The ache for home lives in all of us, the safe place where we can go as we are and not be questioned."

With her <sup>10</sup>departure, America has not just lost a talented woman and gifted raconteur. It has lost a connection to its recent past which helped it make sense of its present.

Afva Hirsch. theguardian.com

Maya Angelou was a writer of both poetry and prose. According to the text, she wrote the following types of prose:

- a) essays and memoirs
- b) short stories and novellas
- c) biographies and travelogues
- d) novels and autobiographies

### Exercício 282

(Uerj 2016)

#### Maya Angelou: the ache for home lives in all of us

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Titles of books might help readers create images in their minds. The title of Angelou's book which contains an image that relates directly to confinement is:

- a) A song flung up to heaven
- b) Gather together in my name
- c) I know why the caged bird sings
- d) All God's children need travelling shoes

### Exercício 283

(Uerj 2016)

**Maya Angelou: the ache for home lives in all of us**

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*Maya Angelou's strategy to deal with racial injustice in America was to call it by its right name* (ref. 7). The action that best shows her adoption of such strategy is:

- a) denouncing the horror felt by black people
- b) revealing the fear experienced by human beings
- c) disclosing the anxiety caused by terrorist attacks
- d) unveiling the prejudice suffered by outspoken women

### Exercício 284

(Uerj 2016)

**Maya Angelou: the ache for home lives in all of us**

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### *I loved and admired Angelou, (ref. 4)*

The fragment above hints at the purpose of the text, which is an exemplar of genre known as eulogy. The purpose of this genre can be described as:

- a) exalting a deed
- b) praising a person
- c) describing a woman
- d) appreciating an action

### **Exercício 285**

(Uerj 2016)

#### **Maya Angelou: the ache for home lives in all of us**

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<https://www.biologiatotal.com.br/medio/ingles/exercicios/grammar-and-interpretation/ex.-12-science-and-tech>

Afva Hirsch. theguardian.com

In the text, there are euphemisms to refer to Maya Angelou's death. The words used by the author that represent euphemisms are:

- a) passing (ref. 1) – departure (ref. 10)
- b) spirit (ref. 2) – spectrum (ref. 5)
- c) heaven (ref. 3) – relic (ref. 8)
- d) lifetime (l. 13) – existence (l. 18)

### **Exercício 286**

(Ufpr 2021)

**There have been 18 opioid-related deaths in Nova Scotia so far this year**

Paramedics in Nova Scotia used naloxone to save 165 people from opioid overdoses in 2018 and 188 people in 2019. In 2020, 102 people were saved as of July 31.

Eight years ago, Matthew Bonn watched his friend turn blue and become deathly quiet as fentanyl flooded his body. Bonn jumped in, performing rescue breathing until paramedics arrived. That was the first time Bonn fought to keep someone alive during an overdose.

But it wouldn't be his last. Over the years, he tried more dangerous ways to snap people out of an overdose.

"I remember doing crazy things like throwing people in bathtubs, or, you know, giving them cocaine. As we know now, that doesn't help," said Bonn, a harm-reduction advocate in Halifax. "But ... in those panic modes, you try to do whatever you can to keep that person alive."

This was before naloxone – a drug that can reverse an opioid overdose – became widely available to the public. In 2017, the Nova Scotia government made kits with the drug available for free at pharmacies.

Whether used by community members or emergency crews, naloxone has helped save hundreds of lives in the province. Matthew Bonn is a program co-ordinator with the Canadian Association of People Who Use Drugs, and a current drug user himself.

Almost every other day in Nova Scotia, paramedics and medical first responders in the province use the drug to reverse an opioid overdose, according to Emergency Health Services (EHS).

(Available in: <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/nova-scotia/ehs-naloxone-opioids-drug-use-emergency-care-1.5745907>.)

In the text, the word "whether" underlined and in bold type can be replaced without losing its meaning by:

- a) in addition.
- b) besides.
- c) either.
- d) nevertheless.
- e) otherwise.

### **Exercício 287**

(Ufpr 2021)

**There have been 18 opioid-related deaths in Nova Scotia so far this year**

Paramedics in Nova Scotia used naloxone to save 165 people from opioid overdoses in 2018 and 188 people in 2019. In 2020, 102 people were saved as of July 31.

Eight years ago, Matthew Bonn watched his friend turn blue and become deathly quiet as fentanyl flooded his body. Bonn jumped



in, performing rescue breathing until paramedics arrived. That was the first time Bonn fought to keep someone alive during an overdose.

But it wouldn't be his last. Over the years, he tried more dangerous ways to snap people out of an overdose.

"I remember doing crazy things like throwing people in bathtubs, or, you know, giving them cocaine. As we know now, that doesn't help," said Bonn, a harm-reduction advocate in Halifax. "But ... in those panic modes, you try to do whatever you can to keep that person alive."

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Based on the text, it is correct to say that Matthew Bonn:

- a) has been saved from an overdose eight years ago.
- b) did all sorts of things to recover several people from overdoses.
- c) supports the idea that everyone should be away from all types of drugs.
- d) became involved in a fight to save a friend who was dying.
- e) decided to become a paramedic in order to save lives in Halifax.

### Exercício 288

(Ufpr 2021)

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According to the text, it is correct to say that in the province of Nova Scotia:

- a) more people were rescued from opioid overdoses in 2018 than in the following year.
- b) paramedics have been administering naloxone to make people who use drugs get rid of their addiction.
- c) Emergency Health Services (EHS) have to attend everyday occurrences to help people during a cocaine overdose.
- d) the number of people who has been saved from opioid overdoses has been recorded until the middle of 2020.
- e) drugstores are encouraged by medical services to sell naloxone for people who are drug addicts.

### Exercício 289

(Ufpr 2021)

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In the text, the underlined and in bold type word "this" refers, among other things, to the act of:

- a) throwing people in bathtubs.
- b) helping drug users in court.

- c) looking for the nearest health service available.
- d) watching a man turn blue and die.
- e) hiding cocaine from drug users.

### Exercício 290

(Ufpr 2020)

#### More Than Just Children's Books

Krumulus, a small bookstore in Germany, has everything a kid could want: parties, readings, concerts, plays, puppet shows, workshops and book clubs.

"I knew it was going to be very difficult to open a bookstore, everyone tells you you're crazy, there will be no future," says Anna Morlinghaus, Krumulus's founder. Still, she wanted to try. A month before her third son was born, she opened the store in Berlin's Kreuzberg district.

BERLIN — On a recent Saturday afternoon, a hush fell in the bright, airy "reading-aloud" room at Krumulus, a small children's bookstore in Berlin, as Sven Wallrodt, one of the store's employees, stood up to speak. Brandishing a newly published illustrated children's book about the life of Johannes Gutenberg, the inventor of the printing press, he looked at the crowd of eager, mostly school-aged children and their parents. "Welcome to this book presentation", he said. "If you fall asleep, snore quietly". Everyone laughed, but no one fell asleep. An hour later, the children followed Wallrodt down to the bookstore's basement workshop, where he showed them how Gutenberg fit leaden block letters into a metal plate. Then the children printed their own bookmark using a technique similar to Gutenberg's, everyone was thrilled.

(Disponível em:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/20/books/berlin-germany-krumulus.html>)

In relation to the owner of the bookshop, it is correct to say that:

- a) in spite of knowing the problems she would have to deal with, she decided to open her bookstore.
- b) after being aware of the difficulties people had told her, she postponed the idea of refurbishing her bookstore.
- c) as she was conscious of the idea that bookstores are important, she started thinking about buying a second store in Berlin.
- d) shortly after she became pregnant, her bookstore was sold back to its original founder.
- e) as a result of her frustrated marriage, she planned to start a business on her own.

### Exercício 291

(Ufpr 2020)

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(Disponível em:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/20/books/berlin-germany-krumulus.html>)

Taking into consideration the last sentence of the text, it is correct to say that after the workshop everybody was:

- a) bored.
- b) very pleased and excited.
- c) well-behaved.
- d) ill-tempered.
- e) thoughtful.

### Exercício 292

(Ufpr 2020)

#### More Than Just Children's Books

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(Disponível em:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/20/books/berlin-germany-krumulus.html>)

Based on the text, consider the following items:

1. The name of the person who established a small bookstore in Germany.
2. The procedures a person has to undergo in order to open a bookstore in Germany.
3. Some of the activities Krumulus can make available for children.
4. The neighborhood where the entrepreneur decided to open her bookstore.

The item(s) that can be found in the text is/are:

- a) 2 only.
- b) 1 and 4 only.
- c) 2 and 3 only.
- d) 1, 3 and 4 only.
- e) 1, 2, 3 and 4.

### Exercício 293

(Ufpr 2020)

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(Disponível em:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/20/books/berlin-germany-krumulus.html>)

Taking into consideration the expression "Brandishing a newly published illustrated children's book", it is correct to say that Sven Wallrodt was:

- a) talking about the children's book so that the audience would know what it was about.
- b) making it difficult for everybody to see the children's book that was displayed on the corner of the bookstore.
- c) waving a children's book in the air so that everybody could see it.
- d) giving the audience an illustrated children's book so that they could start reading it.
- e) offering an illustrated children's book so that the people who were in the store could buy it.

### Exercício 294

(Ufpr 2020)

#### How the American Dream has changed

The phrase 'American Dream' was officially coined just under 90 years ago in a book called The Epic of America by James Truslow Adams. He argued it was "that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement."

#### Today: No single American Dream?

<https://www.biologiatotal.com.br/medio/ingles/exercicios/grammar-and-interpretation/ex.-12-science-and-tech>

For some today the American Dream means a chance for fame and celebrity, while for others it means succeeding through the old adage of family values and hard work. Still others believe that the American Dream just represents a world closed to all but the elite with their wealth and contacts [...]. Meanwhile, surveys have found that almost half of all millennials believe the American Dream is dead. In an ever-changing country, the idea of what the American Dream means to different people is changing too.

(Disponível em: <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/other/what-the-american-dream-looked-like-the-decade-you-were-born/ss-AABbxjy>)

One meaning described in the paragraph related to the American Dream today is that:

- a) for the 1990's generation the American Dream never dies.
- b) hard work is close to the idea of wealth.
- c) no matter how many family values people have, the American Dream is not for them.
- d) the world is benevolent for those who enjoy high social and economic status.
- e) a general truth is that the American Dream comes with fame and celebrity.

### Exercício 295

(Ufpr 2020)

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(Disponível em: <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/other/what-the-american-dream-looked-like-the-decade-you-were-born/ss-AABbxjy>)

In the first sentence of the text, the underlined words mean that 'American Dream' was:

- a) officially related to money.
- b) particularly relevant.
- c) conclusively translated.
- d) last written.
- e) formally created.

### Exercício 296

(Ufpr 2020)

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(Disponível em: <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/other/what-the-american-dream-looked-like-the-decade-you-were-born/ss-AABbxjy>)

According to the part of the text that starts with "For some today the American Dream...", how many different meanings can be related to the American Dream today?

- a) 5.
- b) 4.
- c) 3.
- d) 2.
- e) 1.

### Exercício 297

(Ufpr 2020)

#### How the American Dream has changed

The phrase 'American Dream' was officially coined just under 90 years ago in a book called *The Epic of America* by James Truslow Adams. He argued it was "that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement."

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According to the text, it is correct to say that James Truslow Adams:

- a) supported the idea that the American Dream was to be associated with an abundant life determined by the level of skill someone had in a particular job or activity.
- b) mentioned that the American Dream played a subordinate role in a person's life, depending on the opportunities the land would provide him with.
- c) recommended that everyone should pursue his/her American Dream no matter if the reward was good or bad.
- d) thought that the American Dream was to give people equal opportunities in life and in accordance to the place he/she lived.
- e) promoted the idea of the American Dream for the those who had inherited properties in America.

### Exercício 298

<https://www.biologiatotal.com.br/medio/ingles/exercicios/grammar-and-interpretation/ex.-12-science-and-tech>

(Ufpr 2017)

### Six things I learned from riding in a Google self-driving car

#### 1 - Human beings are terrible drivers.

We drink. We doze. We text. In the US, 30.000 people die from automobile accidents every year. Traffic crashes are the primary cause of death worldwide for people aged 15-24, and during a crash, 40% of drivers never even hit the brakes. We're flawed organisms, barreling around at high speeds in vessels covered in glass, metal, distraction, and death. This is one of Google's "moonshots" – to remove human error from a job which, for the past hundred years, has been entirely human.

#### 2 - Google self-driving cars are timid.

The car we rode in did not strike me as dangerous. It drove slowly and deliberately, and I got the impression that it's more likely to annoy other drivers than to harm them.

In the early versions they tested on closed courses, the vehicles were programmed to be highly aggressive. Apparently during these tests, which involved obstacle courses full of traffic cones and inflatable crash-test objects, there were a lot of screeching brakes, roaring engines and terrified interns.

#### 3 - They're cute.

Google's new fleet was intentionally designed to look adorable. Our brains are hardwired to treat inanimate (or animate) objects with greater care, caution, and reverence when they resemble a living thing. By turning self-driving cars into an adorable Skynet Marshmallow Bumper Bots, Google hopes to spiritually disarm other drivers. I also suspect the cuteness is used to quell some of the road rage that might emerge from being stuck behind one of these things. They're intended as moderate-distance couriers, not open-road warriors, so their max speed is 25 miles per hour.

#### 4 - It's not done and it's not perfect.

Some of the scenarios autonomous vehicles have the most trouble with are the same human beings have the most trouble with, such as traversing four-way stops or handling a yellow light.

The cars use a mixture of 3D laser-mapping, GPS, and radar to analyze and interpret their surroundings, and the latest versions are fully electric with a range of about 100 miles.

Despite the advantages over a human being in certain scenarios, however, these cars still aren't ready for the real world. They can't drive in the snow or heavy rain, and there's a variety of complex situations they do not process well, such as passing through a construction zone. Google is hoping that, eventually, the cars will be able to handle all of this as well (or better) than a human could.

#### 5 - I want this technology to succeed, like... yesterday.

I'm biased. Earlier this year my mom had a stroke. It damaged the visual cortex of her brain, and her vision was impaired to the point that she'll probably never drive again. This reduced her from a fully-functional, independent human being with a career and a buzzing social life into someone who is homebound, disabled, and powerless.

When discussing self-driving cars, people tend to ask many superficial questions. They ignore that 45% of disabled people in the US still work. They ignore that 95% of a car's lifetime is spent

parked. They ignore how this technology could transform the lives of the elderly, or eradicate the need for parking lots or garages or gas stations. They dismiss the entire concept because they don't think a computer could ever be as good at merging on the freeway as they are. They ignore the great, big, beautiful picture: that this technology could make our lives so much better.

#### 6 - It wasn't an exhilarating ride, and that's a good thing.

Riding in a self-driving car is not the cybernetic thrill ride one might expect. The car drives like a person, and after a few minutes you forget that you're being driven autonomously. You forget that a robot is differentiating cars from pedestrians from mopeds from raccoons. You forget that millions of photons are being fired from a laser and interpreting, processing, and reacting to the hand signals of a cyclist. You forget that instead of an organic brain, which has had millions of years to evolve the cognitive ability to fumble its way through a four-way stop, you're being piloted by an artificial one, which was birthed in less than a decade.

The unfortunate part of something this transformative is the inevitable, ardent stupidity which is going to erupt from the general public. Even if in a few years self-driving cars are proven to be ten times safer than human-operated cars, all it's going to take is one tragic accident and the public is going to lose their minds. There will be outrage. There will be politicizing. There will be hashtags.

I say look at the bigger picture. All the self-driving cars currently on the road learn from one another, and possess 40 years of driving experience. And this technology is still in its infancy.

(Adapted from:

[http://theoatmeal.com/blog/google\\_self\\_driving\\_car](http://theoatmeal.com/blog/google_self_driving_car).  
21/08/2016.)

Consider the following:

1. Drinking before driving.
2. Sending a written message while driving.
3. Sleeping for a short period of time.
4. Hitting the brakes.
5. Speeding up.

According to the text, some human mistakes that happen before or during a car accident are:

- a) 1 and 3 only.
- b) 1, 2 and 4 only.
- c) 2, 4 and 5 only.
- d) 3, 4 and 5 only.
- e) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only.

#### Exercício 299

(Ufpr 2017)

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**1 - Human beings are terrible drivers.**

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When discussing self-driving cars, people tend to ask many superficial questions. They ignore that 45% of disabled people in the US still work. They ignore that 95% of a car's lifetime is spent parked. They ignore how this technology could transform the lives of the elderly, or eradicate the need for parking lots or garages or gas stations. They dismiss the entire concept because they don't think a computer could ever be as good at merging on the freeway as they are. They ignore the great, big, beautiful picture: that this technology could make our lives so much better.

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(Adapted from:

<[http://theoatmeal.com/blog/google\\_self\\_driving\\_car](http://theoatmeal.com/blog/google_self_driving_car)>. 21/08/2016.)

According to the author:

- a) elderly human beings tend to drive better than autonomous vehicles.
- b) during early tests, many animals and cyclists were hit and hurt by autonomous cars.
- c) radar, GPS and 3D laser-mapping are used in Google's self-driving vehicles.
- d) self-driving cars were responsible for 30.000 deaths in the US last year.
- e) the new technology proposed by Google for cars has been tested for more than 40 years.

### Exercício 300

(Ufpr 2017)

Six things I learned from riding in a Google self-driving car

#### 1 - Human beings are terrible drivers.

We drink. We doze. We text. In the US, 30.000 people die from automobile accidents every year. Traffic crashes are the primary cause of death worldwide for people aged 15-24, and during a crash, 40% of drivers never even hit the brakes. We're flawed organisms, barreling around at high speeds in vessels covered in glass, metal, distraction, and death. This is one of Google's "moonshots" – to remove human error from a job which, for the past hundred years, has been entirely human.

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#### 4 - It's not done and it's not perfect.

Some of the scenarios autonomous vehicles have the most trouble with are the same human beings have the most trouble with, such as traversing four-way stops or handling a yellow light.

The cars use a mixture of 3D laser-mapping, GPS, and radar to analyze and interpret their surroundings, and the latest versions are fully electric with a range of about 100 miles.

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I'm biased. Earlier this year my mom had a stroke. It damaged the visual cortex of her brain, and her vision was impaired to the point that she'll probably never drive again. This reduced her from a fully-functional, independent human being with a career and a buzzing social life into someone who is homebound, disabled, and powerless.

When discussing self-driving cars, people tend to ask many superficial questions. They ignore that 45% of disabled people in the US still work. They ignore that 95% of a car's lifetime is spent parked. They ignore how this technology could transform the lives of the elderly, or eradicate the need for parking lots or garages or gas stations. They dismiss the entire concept because they don't think a computer could ever be as good at merging on the freeway as they are. They ignore the great, big, beautiful picture: that this technology could make our lives so much better.

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minds. There will be outrage. There will be politicizing. There will be hashtags.

I say look at the bigger picture. All the self-driving cars currently on the road learn from one another, and possess 40 years of driving experience. And this technology is still in its infancy.

(Adapted from:  
<[http://theoatmeal.com/blog/google\\_self\\_driving\\_car](http://theoatmeal.com/blog/google_self_driving_car)>.  
21/08/2016.)

Consider the following characteristics of the new Google self-driving car:

1. It runs on batteries and petrol.
2. It can be used in extreme weather conditions.
3. It has a design which requires further modifications.
4. It can reach the speed of 25 miles per hour.

Mark the correct alternative.

- a) Only 1 is correct.
- b) Only 1 and 4 are correct.
- c) Only 3 and 4 are correct.
- d) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
- e) Only 2, 3 and 4 are correct.

### Exercício 301

(Ufpr 2017)

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The text points out that the design of the self-driving car is deliberately attractive because:

- a) Google expects to neutralize their possible competitors.

- b) people tend to behave positively towards things that look like alive things.
- c) young people enjoy driving attractive brand new models.
- d) other drivers might not surpass these autonomous cars on the road.
- e) their appearance may help people who suffered accidents overcome their fears.

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Based on the text, it is correct to affirm that the author:

- a) denies the advantages of self-driving vehicles.
- b) admits the new type of car will receive severe criticism.
- c) wants to buy his mother an autonomous vehicle in the future.
- d) was an intern working in Google's new self-driving vehicle project.
- e) believes the new self-driving cars need human support on highways.

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Based on the reading, mark the correct alternative.

- a) the author's mother suffered an accident while on a self-driving car.
- b) self-driving vehicles have caused more tragic traffic accidents than cars driven by men.
- c) traffic accidents are the main cause of young people's death around the world.
- d) the new Google autonomous car is still too aggressive to be used on open roads.
- e) more than 50% of the people who are still at work were impaired in car accidents and are unable to drive.

## Exercício 304

(Ufpr 2017)

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**1 - Human beings are terrible drivers.**

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The word "they", in boldface and underlined, in section 3, refers to:

- a) Google's new self-driving cars.
- b) inanimate or animate objects.
- c) objects resembling living things.
- d) other car drivers.
- e) open-road warriors.

### Exercício 305

(Ufpr 2017)

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In the sentence "They dismiss the entire concept because they don't think a computer...", the underlined word can be substituted, without losing its meaning, by:

- a) refuse to accept.
- b) affirm once again.
- c) compliment.
- d) improve the quality of.

e) incorporate.

#### Exercício 306

(Ufpr 2016)



Drivers no longer use their smartphones just for calling and texting when they are on the road.

#### Forget Texting While Driving: AT&T Survey reveals drivers do a lot more with their smartphones

By Menchie Mendoza, Tech Times | May 20, 10:10 AM

Drivers who continue to use their smartphones while driving are not only distracted when they call and text. Apart from calling and texting, drivers are also browsing the Internet, tweeting, video chatting, taking selfies and sending email with their devices, according to a study by AT&T.

The research was conducted as part of the carrier's "It Can Wait" campaign launched in 2010. It hopes to increase awareness of the dangers posed by using smartphones while one is behind the wheel. The study polled 2.067 U.S. residents ages 16-65 who use their smartphone and drive once or more per day.

Seventy percent of those surveyed admit they use their smartphones for a number of activities while they are driving: 61 percent say they text and 33 percent send email while they are behind the wheel. Posting or interacting on social media is also one of the most common activities that drivers engage in. Using Facebook ranks first on the list, with 27 percent of drivers logging in while driving. Other social media channels that keep drivers "multitasking" include Instagram and Twitter (14 percent) and Snapchat (11 percent).

The results also show that there is a deeper problem involved when people use social media while driving. Among those surveyed, 22 percent blame their addiction to social media.

Other revelations show 62 percent keep their smartphones within easy reach, and that 30 percent of those who post to Twitter while driving do it "all the time". Drivers also don't seem to run out of other activities using their smartphones since most apps are now easily accessed with just a simple tap. Because of this, 28 percent of drivers browse the web; 17 percent take selfies (or groupies); and 10 percent video chat.

"One in 10 say *they* do video chat while driving", said Lori Lee, AT&T's senior VP for global marketing. "I don't even have words for that". AT&T plans to expand the "It Can Wait" campaign in order to add more focus on the topic of texting while driving by including other driving distractions that result from using the smartphones. "When we launched 'It Can Wait' five years ago, we pleaded with people to realize that no text is worth a life", said Lee. "The same applies to other smartphone activities that people are doing while driving. For the sake of you and those around you, please keep your eyes on the road, not on your phone". AT&T will also launch a nationwide virtual reality tour in summer in order to spread the word that driving and using a smartphone don't and will never mix.

Adapted from <<http://www.techtimes.com/>>.

Identify the statements below as true (T) or false (F). According to the text, the results of the AT&T survey show that while driving, people use their smartphones to:

- ( ) take pictures.
- ( ) chat by using video.
- ( ) interact in social media.
- ( ) send text messages.
- ( ) watch video clips.

Mark the alternative which presents the correct sequence, from top to bottom.

- a) F – T – F – T – F.
- b) T – F – T – F – T.
- c) F – T – T – F – F.
- d) T – T – T – T – F.
- e) F – F – F – T – T.

### Exercício 307

(Ufpr 2016)



Drivers no longer use their smartphones just for calling and texting when they are on the road.

### Forget Texting While Driving: AT&T Survey reveals drivers do a lot more with their smartphones

By Menchie Mendoza, Tech Times | May 20, 10:10 AM

Drivers who continue to use their smartphones while driving are not only distracted when they call and text. Apart from calling and texting, drivers are also browsing the Internet, tweeting, video chatting, taking selfies and sending email with their devices, according to a study by AT&T.

The research was conducted as part of the carrier's "It Can Wait" campaign launched in 2010. It hopes to increase awareness of the dangers posed by using smartphones while one is behind the wheel. The study polled 2.067 U.S. residents ages 16-65 who use their smartphone and drive once or more per day.

Seventy percent of those surveyed admit they use their smartphones for a number of activities while they are driving: 61 percent say they text and 33 percent send email while they are behind the wheel. Posting or interacting on social media is also one of the most common activities that drivers engage in. Using Facebook ranks first on the list, with 27 percent of drivers logging in while driving. Other social media channels that keep drivers "multitasking" include Instagram and Twitter (14 percent) and Snapchat (11 percent).

The results also show that there is a deeper problem involved when people use social media while driving. Among those surveyed, 22 percent blame their addiction to social media. Other revelations show 62 percent keep their smartphones within easy reach, and that 30 percent of those who post to Twitter while driving do it "all the time". Drivers also don't seem to run out of other activities using their smartphones since most apps are now easily accessed with just a simple tap. Because of this, 28 percent of drivers browse the web; 17 percent take selfies (or groupies); and 10 percent video chat.

"One in 10 say *they* do video chat while driving", said Lori Lee, AT&T's senior VP for global marketing. "I don't even have words for that". AT&T plans to expand the "It Can Wait" campaign in order to add more focus on the topic of texting while driving by including other driving distractions that result from using the smartphones. "When we launched 'It Can Wait' five years ago, we pleaded with people to realize that no text is worth a life", said Lee. "The same applies to other smartphone activities that people are doing while driving. For the sake of you and those around you, please keep your eyes on the road, not on your phone". AT&T will also launch a nationwide virtual reality tour in summer in order to spread the word that driving and using a smartphone don't and will never mix.

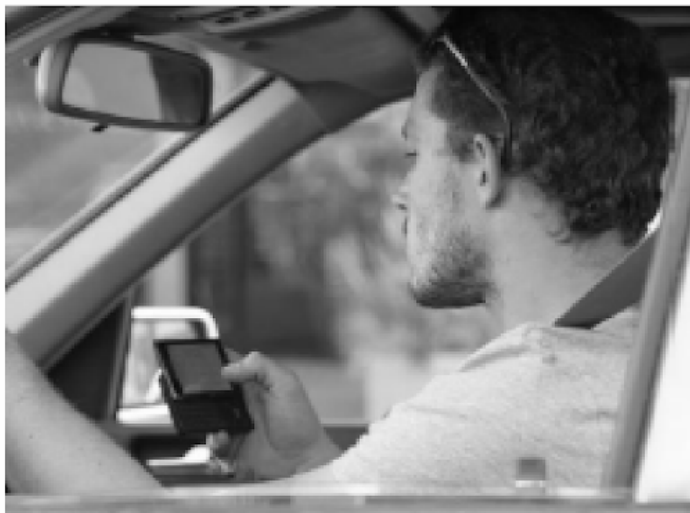
Adapted from <<http://www.techtimes.com/>>.

The word "they", in boldface and italics, last paragraph, refers to:

- a) AT&T workers.
- b) the people surveyed.
- c) senior marketing managers.
- d) app developers.
- e) young drivers.

**Exercício 308**

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Adapted from <<http://www.techtimes.com/>>.

Consider the following statements about the AT&T study about the use of smartphones while driving:

1. More than two thousand residents in the United States were interviewed.
2. 70% of the people surveyed said they use smartphones to perform several activities.
3. Less than one tenth of the polled people said they use Snapchat.
4. About one third of the polled people said they send e-mails.
5. People said it is all right to use smartphones provided that they are able to multitask.

Which of the statements above are TRUE, according to the text?

- a) Only 1 and 2.
- b) Only 3 and 5.
- c) Only 1, 2 and 4.
- d) Only 1, 3 and 5.
- e) Only 2, 3 and 4.

**Exercício 309**

(Ufpr 2016)



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Adapted from <<http://www.techtimes.com/>>.

Because of the results of its survey, AT&T is planning:

1. to expand its campaign and include other smartphone distractions.
2. to expand its campaign to other parts of the world.
3. to improve smartphone use with new apps.
4. to invest in a virtual reality tour as part of their awareness efforts.

According to the text, the correct items are:

- a) only 1 and 2.
- b) only 1 and 4.
- c) only 2 and 3.
- d) only 3 and 4.
- e) only 1, 2 and 3.

### Exercício 310

(Ufpr 2016)



Pope Francis calls for 'revolution of tenderness' in Cuba

Voices: The Pope's powerful message to Cubans

Rick Jervis, September 24, 2015

SANTIAGO DE CUBA – I've always been fairly skeptical about how much power one man can exercise, even if that man commands the attention of 1.2 billion Roman Catholics.

I understand that Pope John Paul II visited Poland in the 1970s and '80s and gave speeches so stirring that they helped launch the Solidarity opposition movement and lead to the collapse of communism in the country. And I know that popes throughout history have had influential moments.

But, really, how much can one man and one microphone do? How literally do people take his message? These were the questions that kept my mind busy when I left for Cuba last week to cover Pope Francis' four-day trip. I was curious to see how much impact the words of this 78-year-old man can have on a population of 11 million.

I'm becoming fairly familiar with Cuba. I've been to the island three times this year, five times overall, and grew up in southern Florida. My parents are Cubans who left the country in 1962. Cuba today continues to fascinate and dismay. It's a place of beauty and jolting contradictions. The re-establishment of relations between the U.S. and Cuban governments, begun last December, continue to stir excitement and hope in Cubans, and changes are trickling in.

I followed Pope Francis from Havana to Santiago and heard him talk of reconciliation, love for mankind and the importance of family. I interviewed Cubans who glowed with the fervor of the faithful as they pledged their love for the Pope and promised to follow his message. But my question remained: What does all of this mean? How does it translate to actual change on the island? To help me sort through this, I visited Father Jorge Catusus, a popular parish priest here who helped welcome the Pope to the city. We sat in the cool, cavernous back room of his 18th-century church, safe from the 37-degree heat outside. Catusus said "don't focus on any grand political or social changes stemming from the papal visit". The most important changes, he said, come from within. That's what Pope Francis offered as a first step, and that's what Cubans across the island, in chants, cheers and tearful acceptance, agreed to abide by.

"The lives of men are decided in their hearts", Catusus told me.

"That's where we'll see the change". This may not be 1980s Poland, and Solidarity may still not be anywhere in sight. But first things first. A change of heart can often lead to a world of good.

According to the text, in the beginning the writer was skeptical about the results of the Pope's visit to Cuba because:

- a) he wondered about the power of the words to cause social changes.
- b) Cuba does not have as many Catholics as Poland had in the 1970s.
- c) this Pope is not as powerful as John Paul II.
- d) Cubans are not so easily convinced compared to other nationalities.
- e) Popes have not been influential in different historical moments.

**Exercício 311**

(Ufpr 2016)



Pope Francis calls for 'revolution of tenderness' in Cuba

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"The lives of men are decided in their hearts", Catusus told me. "That's where we'll see the change". This may not be 1980s Poland, and Solidarity may still not be anywhere in sight. But first things first. A change of heart can often lead to a world of good.

Adapted from <<http://www.usatoday.com/>>.

Concerning the author of the text, identify the statements below as true (T) or false (F):

- ( ) He was raised in the south of Florida, USA.
- ( ) His parents are Cubans who left the country and moved to the USA.
- ( ) He feels fascinated by the beauty and contradictions of Cuba.
- ( ) He considers that Cubans are not interested about the re-establishment of relations with the USA.
- ( ) He was born in 1962 when his parents left Cuba.

Mark the alternative which presents the correct sequence, from top to bottom.

- a) F – F – F – T – F.
- b) T – T – T – F – F.
- c) F – T – F – T – F.
- d) T – T – F – F – T.
- e) T – F – T – T – T.

**Exercício 312**

(Ufpr 2016)



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Adapted from <<http://www.usatoday.com/>>.

According to the text, Jorge Catusus is:

- a) the writer's father.
- b) a political figure.
- c) a close friend he met in Cuba.
- d) a parish journalist.
- e) a priest in Cuba.

### Exercício 313

(Ufpr 2016)



Pope Francis calls for 'revolution of tenderness' in Cuba

Voices: The Pope's powerful message to Cubans

Rick Jervis, September 24, 2015

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Consider the following statements about what the author of the text did in the island during the Pope's visit:

1. He visited a priest who also gave speeches during the Pope's stay in Cuba.
2. He talked to the Cuban people and observed their faith.
3. In order to escape from the warm weather, he decided to go to an old church.
4. He followed Pope Francis and heard his speeches.

Which of the statements above are TRUE, according to the text?

- a) Only 1 and 2.
- b) Only 2 and 4.
- c) Only 3 and 4.
- d) Only 1, 2 and 3.
- e) Only 1, 3 and 4.

### Exercício 314

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 4 QUESTÕES:

THE FLAT EARTH CRUISE: SERIOUSLY, PEOPLE?

1Organizers of an annual conference that brings together 2people who believe that our planet is not round are planning a cruise to the supposed edge of the Earth. They're looking for the ice wall that holds back the oceans.

The journey will take place in 2020, the Flat Earth International Conference (FEIC) recently announced on its website. The goal? To test so-called flat-Earthers' assertion that the Earth is a flattened disk surrounded at its edge by a towering wall of ice.

Details about the event, including the dates, are forthcoming, according to the FEIC, which calls the cruise "3the biggest, boldest adventure yet". However, it's worth noting that nautical maps and navigation technologies such as global positioning systems (GPS) work as they do because the Earth is ... a globe.

Believers in a flat Earth argue that images showing a curved horizon are fake and that photos of a round Earth from space are part of a vast conspiracy perpetrated by NASA and other space agencies to hide Earth's flatness. "4This likely began during the cold war", the Flat Earth Society (FES) says. "The U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. were obsessed with beating each other into space to the point that each faked their accomplishments in an attempt to keep pace with the other's supposed achievements." 5These and other flat-Earth assertions appear on the website of the FES, allegedly the world's oldest official flat Earth organization, dating to the early 1800s.

However, 6the ancient Greeks demonstrated that Earth was a sphere more than 2.000 years ago, and the gravity that keeps everything on the planet from flying off into space could exist only on a spherical world.

But in diagrams shared on the FES website, the planet appears as a pancake-like disk with the North Pole smacked in the center and an edge "7surrounded on all sides by an ice wall

that holds the oceans back". This ice wall – thought by some 8flat-Earthers to be Antarctica – is the destination of the promised FEIC cruise.

There's just one catch: navigational charts and systems that guide cruise ships and other vessels around the Earth's oceans are all based on the principle of a round Earth, says Henk Keijer, a former cruise ship captain with 23 years of experience.

GPS relies on a network of dozens of satellites orbiting thousands of miles above Earth; signals from the satellites beam down to the receiver inside of a GPS device, and at least three satellites are required to pinpoint a precise position because of Earth's curvature, Keijer explained. "9Had the Earth been flat, a total of three satellites would have been enough to provide this information to 10everyone on Earth". He adds: "11But it is not enough, because the Earth is round".

Whether or not, the FEIC cruise will rely on GPS or deploy an entirely new flat-Earth-based navigation system for finding the end of the world remains to be seen.

Adaptado de livescience.com, 30/05/2017.

(Uerj 2020) people who believe that our planet is not round (ref. 2)

The expression from the text which refers to this same group of people is:

- a) organizers of an annual conference (ref. 1)
- b) the ancient Greeks (ref. 6)
- c) flat-Earthers (ref. 8)
- d) everyone on Earth (ref. 10)

### Exercício 315

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 4 QUESTÕES:

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Adaptado de [livescience.com](https://www.livescience.com), 30/05/2017.

(Uerj 2020) In order to support his point of view, the writer of the text quotes an authoritative source in the fragment below:

- a) "the biggest, boldest adventure yet". (ref. 3)
- b) "This likely began during the cold war", (ref. 4)
- c) "surrounded on all sides by an ice wall that holds the oceans back". (ref. 7)
- d) "But it is not enough, because the Earth is round". (ref. 11)

### Exercício 316

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end of the world remains to be seen.

Adaptado de [livescience.com](https://www.livescience.com), 30/05/2017.

(Uerj 2020) These and other flat-Earth assertions appear on the website of the FES, allegedly the world's oldest official flat Earth organization, dating to the early 1800s. (ref. 5)

In relation to the fragment above, the pieces of information introduced in the fifth paragraph serve the following purpose:

- a) express doubt
- b) sign agreement
- c) provide an explanation
- d) present a counter-argument

### Exercício 317

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 4 QUESTÕES:  
THE FLAT EARTH CRUISE: SERIOUSLY, PEOPLE?

1 Organizers of an annual conference that brings together 2 people who believe that our planet is not round are planning a cruise to the supposed edge of the Earth. They're looking for the ice wall that holds back the oceans.

The journey will take place in 2020, the Flat Earth International Conference (FEIC) recently announced on its website. The goal? To test so-called flat-Earthers' assertion that the Earth is a flattened disk surrounded at its edge by a towering wall of ice.

Details about the event, including the dates, are forthcoming, according to the FEIC, which calls the cruise "3 the biggest, boldest adventure yet". However, it's worth noting that nautical maps and navigation technologies such as global positioning systems (GPS) work as they do because the Earth is ... a globe.

Believers in a flat Earth argue that images showing a curved horizon are fake and that photos of a round Earth from space are part of a vast conspiracy perpetrated by NASA and other space agencies to hide Earth's flatness. "4 This likely began during the cold war", the Flat Earth Society (FES) says. "The U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. were obsessed with beating each other into space to the point that each faked their accomplishments in an attempt to keep pace with the other's supposed achievements." 5 These and other flat-Earth assertions appear on the website of the FES, allegedly the world's oldest official flat Earth organization, dating to the early 1800s.

However, 6 the ancient Greeks demonstrated that Earth was a sphere more than 2.000 years ago, and the gravity that keeps everything on the planet from flying off into space could exist only on a spherical world.

But in diagrams shared on the FES website, the planet appears as a pancake-like disk with the North Pole smacked in the center and an edge "7 surrounded on all sides by an ice wall

that holds the oceans back". This ice wall – thought by some 8 flat-Earthers to be Antarctica – is the destination of the promised FEIC cruise.

There's just one catch: navigational charts and systems that guide cruise ships and other vessels around the Earth's oceans are all based on the principle of a round Earth, says Henk Keijer, a former cruise ship captain with 23 years of experience.

GPS relies on a network of dozens of satellites orbiting thousands of miles above Earth; signals from the satellites beam down to the receiver inside of a GPS device, and at least three satellites are required to pinpoint a precise position because of Earth's curvature, Keijer explained. "9 Had the Earth been flat, a total of three satellites would have been enough to provide this information to 10 everyone on Earth". He adds: "11 But it is not enough, because the Earth is round".

Whether or not, the FEIC cruise will rely on GPS or deploy an entirely new flat-Earth-based navigation system for finding the end of the world remains to be seen.

Adaptado de [livescience.com](https://www.livescience.com), 30/05/2017.

(Uerj 2020) SOBREVIVEREMOS NA TERRA?

Tenho interesse pessoal no tempo. Primeiro, meu best-seller chama-se Uma breve história do tempo. Segundo, por ser alguém que, aos 21 anos, foi informado pelos médicos de que teria apenas mais cinco anos de vida e que completou 76 anos em 2018. Tenho uma aguda e desconfortável consciência da passagem do tempo. Durante a maior parte da minha vida, convivi com a sensação de que estava fazendo hora extra.

Parece que nosso mundo enfrenta uma instabilidade política maior do que em qualquer outro momento. Uma grande quantidade de pessoas sente ter ficado para trás. Como resultado, temos nos voltado para políticos populistas, com experiência de governo limitada e cuja capacidade para tomar decisões ponderadas em uma crise ainda está para ser testada. A Terra sofre ameaças em tantas frentes que é difícil permanecer otimista. Os perigos são grandes e numerosos demais. O planeta está ficando pequeno para nós. Nossos recursos físicos estão se esgotando a uma velocidade alarmante. A mudança climática foi uma trágica dádiva humana ao planeta. Temperaturas cada vez mais elevadas, redução da calota polar, desmatamento, superpopulação, doenças, guerras, fome, escassez de água e extermínio de espécies; todos esses problemas poderiam ser resolvidos, mas até hoje não foram. O aquecimento global está sendo causado por todos nós. Queremos andar de carro, viajar e desfrutar um padrão de vida melhor. Mas quando as pessoas se derem conta do que está acontecendo, pode ser tarde demais.

Estamos no limiar de um período de mudança climática sem precedentes. No entanto, muitos políticos negam a mudança climática provocada pelo homem, ou a capacidade do homem

de revertê-la. O derretimento das calotas polares ártica e antártica reduz a fração de energia solar refletida de volta no espaço e aumenta ainda mais a temperatura. A mudança climática pode destruir a Amazônia e outras florestas tropicais, eliminando uma das principais ferramentas para a remoção do dióxido de carbono da atmosfera. A elevação da temperatura dos oceanos pode provocar a liberação de grandes quantidades de dióxido de carbono. Ambos os fenômenos aumentariam o efeito estufa e exacerbariam o aquecimento global, tornando o clima em nosso planeta parecido com o de Vênus: atmosfera escaldante e chuva ácida a uma temperatura de 250 °C. A vida humana seria impossível. Precisamos ir além do Protocolo de Kyoto – o acordo internacional adotado em 1997 – e cortar imediatamente as emissões de carbono. Temos a tecnologia. Só precisamos de vontade política.

Quando enfrentamos crises parecidas no passado, havia algum outro lugar para colonizar. Estamos ficando sem espaço, e o único lugar para ir são outros mundos. Tenho esperança e fé de que nossa engenhosa raça encontrará uma maneira de escapar dos sombrios grilhões do planeta e, deste modo, sobreviver ao desastre. A mesma providência talvez não seja possível para os milhões de outras espécies que vivem na Terra, e isso pesará em nossa consciência.

Mas somos, por natureza, exploradores. Somos motivados pela curiosidade, essa qualidade humana única. Foi a curiosidade obstinada que levou os exploradores a provar que a Terra não era plana, e é esse mesmo impulso que nos leva a viajar para as estrelas na velocidade do pensamento, instigando-nos a realmente chegar lá. E sempre que realizamos um grande salto, como nos pousos lunares, exaltamos a humanidade, unimos povos e nações, introduzimos novas descobertas e novas tecnologias. Deixar a Terra exige uma abordagem global combinada – todos devem participar.

STEPHEN HAWKING (1942-2018) Adaptado de Breves respostas para grandes questões. Rio de Janeiro: Intrínseca, 2018.

The texts *Sobreviveremos na Terra?* and *The flat Earth cruise: seriously, people?* share one issue.

The issue mentioned in both texts is the following one:

- a) the use of satellites
- b) the shape of the planet
- c) the planning of the trip
- d) the exploration of space

### Exercício 318

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 3 QUESTÕES:  
THE POWER OF METAPHORS

Imagine your city isn't as safe as it used to be. Robberies are on the rise, home invasions are increasing and murder rates have nearly doubled in the past three years. What should city officials do about it? Hire more cops to round up the thugs and

lock them away in a growing network of prisons? Or design programs that promise more peace by addressing issues like a faltering economy and underperforming schools?

Your answer – and the reasoning behind it – can hinge on the metaphor being used to describe the problem, according to new research by Stanford psychologists. Your thinking can even be swayed with just one word, they say.

Psychology Assistant Professor Lera Boroditsky and doctoral candidate Paul Thibodeau were curious about how subtle cues and common figures of speech can frame approaches to difficult problems. "Some estimates suggest that one out of every 25 words we encounter is a metaphor", said Thibodeau, the study's lead author. "But we didn't know the extent to which these metaphors influence people".

In five experiments, 2 test subjects were asked to read short paragraphs about rising crime rates in the fictional city of Addison and answer questions about the city. The researchers gauged how people answered these questions in light of how crime was described – as a beast or a virus.

They found the test subjects' proposed solutions differed a great deal depending on the metaphor they were exposed to. The results have shown that people will likely support an increase in police forces and jailing of offenders if crime is described as a "beast" preying on a community. But if people are told crime is a "virus" infecting a city, they are more inclined to treat the problem with social reform. According to Boroditsky: "People like to think they're objective. They want to believe they're logical. But they're really being swayed by metaphors".

To get a sense of how much the metaphor really mattered, the researchers also examined what role political persuasions play in people's approach to reducing crime. They suspected that Republicans would be more inclined to catch and incarcerate criminals than Democrats, who would prefer enacting social reforms. They found Republicans were about 10 percent more likely to suggest an enforcement-based solution.

"We can't talk about any complex situation – like crime – without using metaphors", said Boroditsky. 3 "Metaphors aren't just used for flowery speech. They shape the conversation for things we're trying to explain and figure out. And they have consequences for determining what we decide is the right approach to solving problems".

While their research focused on attitudes about crime, their findings can be used to understand the implications of how a casual or calculated turn of phrase can influence debates and change minds.

Adaptado de news.stanford.edu.

(Uerj 2020) O QUE NOSSAS METÁFORAS DIZEM DE NÓS

Para o poeta Robert Frost, a vida era um caminho que passa por encruzilhadas inevitáveis; para Fernando Pessoa, uma sombra que passa sobre um rio. Shakespeare via o mundo como um palco e Scott Fitzgerald percebia os seres humanos como barcos contra a corrente. Metáforas como essas nos rodeiam, mas não só quando seguramos um livro nas mãos. Em nosso uso cotidiano da língua, elas são tão presentes que nem



sequer percebemos. São exemplos “teto de vidro impede a carreira das mulheres”, “a bolha do aluguel”, “cortar o mal pela raiz”. Considerada a forma por excelência da linguagem figurada, a metáfora às vezes é tida como mero embelezamento do discurso.

Entretanto, desde 1980, com a publicação do livro *Metáforas da vida cotidiana*, essa figura retórica recuperou seu protagonismo. Os autores George Lakoff e Mark Johnson mostraram que as alegorias desenham o mapa conceitual a partir do qual observamos, pensamos e agimos. Com frequência são nossa bússola invisível, orientando tanto os gestos instintivos que fazemos como as decisões mais importantes que tomamos. É muito provável que aqueles que concebem a vida como uma cruz e os que a entendem como uma viagem não reajam da mesma forma ante um mesmo dilema. As metáforas são ferramentas eficazes e de múltiplas utilidades. Ao partir de elementos já conhecidos, nos ajudam a examinar realidades, conceitos e teorias novas de uma maneira prática. Também nos servem para abordar experiências traumáticas nas quais a linguagem literal se revela impotente. São vigorosos atalhos que a mente usa para assimilar situações complexas em que a literalidade acaba sendo tediosa, limitada e confusa. É mais fácil para nós entender que a depressão é uma espécie de buraco negro e que o DNA é o manual de instruções de cada ser vivo.

As figurações dão coesão às identidades coletivas, pois circulam sem cessar até se incorporarem à linguagem cotidiana. Há alguns anos, os psicólogos Paul Thibodeau e Lera Boroditsky, da Universidade Stanford (E.U.A.), analisaram os resultados de um debate sobre políticas contra a criminalidade que recorria a duas metáforas. Quando o problema era ilustrado como se houvesse predadores devorando a comunidade, a resposta era endurecer a vigilância policial e aplicar leis mais severas. No entanto, quando o problema era exposto como um vírus infectando a cidade, a opção era a de adotar medidas para erradicar a desigualdade e melhorar a educação. Comparações ruins levam a políticas ruins, escreveu o Nobel de Economia Paul Krugman.

No campo da medicina, tem havido mudanças de paradigma no que diz respeito ao impacto emocional das metáforas. Num recente seminário organizado pela Universidade de Navarra (Espanha), a linguista Elena Semino dissertou sobre os efeitos de abordar o câncer como se fosse uma guerra, provocando sensações negativas quando o paciente acredita estar “perdendo a batalha”, mesmo que isso possa ser estimulante para outros. O erro, segundo a especialista, reside em misturar os campos semânticos da guerra e da saúde. Para corrigir essa questão, a linguista elabora o que chama de “cardápio de metáforas”, para que médicos e pacientes enfrentem a doença de forma mais construtiva.

As boas metáforas nos trazem outras perspectivas, fronteiras menos rígidas e novas categorizações que substituem aquelas já desgastadas.

MARTA REBÓN

Adaptado de [brasil.elpais.com](http://brasil.elpais.com), 11/04/2018.

The power of metaphors discusses the use of metaphors in daily life, as well as the text *O que nossas metáforas dizem de nós*.

The following metaphor is present in both texts:

- a) cancer is a virus
- b) life is a journey
- c) crime is a beast
- d) depression is a black hole

### Exercício 319

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 3 QUESTÕES:  
THE POWER OF METAPHORS

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In five experiments, 200 test subjects were asked to read short paragraphs about rising crime rates in the fictional city of Addison and answer questions about the city. The researchers gauged how people answered these questions in light of how crime was described – as a beast or a virus.

They found the test subjects' proposed solutions differed a great deal depending on the metaphor they were exposed to. The results have shown that people will likely support an increase in police forces and jailing of offenders if crime is described as a “beast” preying on a community. But if people are told crime is a “virus” infecting a city, they are more inclined to treat the problem with social reform. According to Boroditsky: “People like to think they're objective. They want to believe they're logical. But they're really being swayed by metaphors”.

To get a sense of how much the metaphor really mattered, the researchers also examined what role political persuasions play in people's approach to reducing crime. They suspected that Republicans would be more inclined to catch and incarcerate criminals than Democrats, who would prefer enacting social reforms. They found Republicans were about 10 percent more likely to suggest an enforcement-based solution.

“We can't talk about any complex situation – like crime – without using metaphors”, said Boroditsky. “Metaphors aren't just used for flowery speech. They shape the conversation for things we're trying to explain and figure out. And they have

consequences for determining what we decide is the right approach to solving problems”.

While their research focused on attitudes about crime, their findings can be used to understand the implications of how a casual or calculated turn of phrase can influence debates and change minds.

Adaptado de news.stanford.edu.

(Uerj 2020) test subjects were asked to read short paragraphs (ref. 2)

The reason for the omission of the agent in the sentence above is:

- a) it is unknown to the reader
- b) it is already present in the text
- c) it creates ambiguity in the context
- d) it becomes a surprise for the reader

### Exercício 320

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Adaptado de news.stanford.edu.

(Uerj 2020) The author of the text introduces the topic by making use of the following strategy:

- a) reporting a tragic event
- b) raising a simple subject
- c) addressing a basic issue
- d) creating a hypothetical situation

### Exercício 321

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 3 QUESTÕES:



BARRY DEUTSCH  
Adaptado de leftycartoons.com.

(Uerj 2020) A história em quadrinhos retrata uma situação contraditória na sociedade estadunidense. Explícite essa contradição.

### Exercício 322



BARRY DEUTSCH  
Adaptado de leftycartoons.com.

(Uerj 2020) Em histórias em quadrinhos, recursos tipográficos e de linguagem não verbal acrescentam significados às falas dos personagens.

Cite dois desses recursos visuais presentes no último quadrinho e aponte o significado que expressam.

### Exercício 323



BARRY DEUTSCH  
Adaptado de leftycartoons.com.

(Uerj 2020) All those people, including Alamar, spend money in the local economy, (3º quadrinho)

Identifique o referente da expressão sublinhada. Aponte, ainda, a consequência da ação descrita no trecho citado.

### Exercício 324

(Uerj 2019) O romance O retrato de Dorian Gray é apresentado em dois fragmentos. No fragmento I, o

personagem Dorian vê pela primeira vez sua imagem retratada em uma pintura.

Twenty minutes later Hallward stopped painting. He stood back and looked at the portrait for a few moments. Then he bent down and signed his name in red paint on the bottom left-hand corner.

"It is finished", he cried.

Lord Henry came over and examined the picture. It was certainly a wonderful work of art.

"My dear man", he said, "It is the best portrait of our time. Mr. Gray, come over and look at yourself".

Dorian walked across to look at the painting. When he saw it, his cheeks went red with pleasure. He felt that he recognized his own beauty for the first time. But then he remembered what Lord Henry had said. His beauty would only be there for a few years. One day he would be old and ugly.

"Don't you like it?", cried Hallward, not understanding why the young man was silent.

"Of course he likes it", said Lord Henry. "It is one of the greatest paintings in modern art".

(...)

"How sad it is!", said Dorian Gray, who was still staring at his own portrait. "I will grow old and horrible. But this painting will always stay young. It will never be older than this day in June... If only it were the other way!"

"What do you mean?", asked Hallward.

"If I could stay young and the picture grow old! For that – for that – I would give everything! Yes, there is nothing in the whole world I would not give! I would give my soul for that!"

"I don't think you would like that, Basil", cried Lord Henry, laughing.

"I certainly would not, Harry", said Hallward.

Dorian Gray turned and looked at him. "You like your art better than your friends."

The painter stared in surprise. Why was Dorian speaking like that? What had happened? His face was red, and he seemed quite angry.

"You will always like this painting. But how long will you like me? Until I start getting old. Lord Henry Wotton is perfectly right. When I lose my beauty, I will lose everything. I shall kill myself before I get old."

(...)

Many years passed. Yet the wonderful beauty that had so fascinated Basil Hallward stayed with Dorian Gray. Even those who had heard terrible rumours against him could not believe them when they met him. He always had the look of someone who had kept himself pure.

Many people suspected that there was something very wrong with Dorian's life, but only he knew about the portrait. Some nights he would secretly enter the locked room. Holding a mirror in his hand, he would stand in front of the picture Basil Hallward had painted. He would look first at the horrible, old face in the picture, and then at the handsome young face that laughed back at him from the mirror. He fell more and more in love with his own beauty. And more and more interested in the corruption of his own soul.

O fragmento II, a seguir, apresenta os momentos finais da história, após o personagem Dorian, durante muitos anos, ter levado uma vida libertina e de experiências amorais.

2What worried Dorian was the death of his own soul. Basil had painted the portrait that had destroyed his life. He could not forgive him that. It was the portrait that had done everything.

(...)

A new life! That was what he wanted. That was what he was waiting for. Perhaps it had begun already. He would never again spoil innocence. He would be good.

(...)

He looked around and saw the knife that had killed Basil Hallward. He had cleaned it many times until there was no mark left on it. It was bright, and it shone. It had killed the painter. Now it would kill the painter's work, and all that it meant. It would kill the past. When that was dead he would be free. He picked up the knife and pushed it into the picture. There was a cry, and a crash. The cry was so horrible that frightened servants woke and came out of their rooms. Two gentlemen, who were passing in the Square below, stopped, and looked up at the great house. They hurried on until they met a policeman, and brought him back. The policeman rang the bell several times, but there was no answer. Except for a light in one of the top windows, the house was all dark. After a time, he went away and stood in the garden of the next house and watched.

(...)

Inside the house the servants were talking in low whispers to each other. Old Mrs Leaf was crying. Francis was as white as death.

After about a quarter of an hour, they went fearfully upstairs.

(...)

When they entered the room they found a portrait hanging on the wall. It showed Mr Dorian Gray as they had last seen him, young and beautiful. Lying on the floor was a dead man in evening dress. He had a knife in his heart. He was old and horribly ugly. It was not until they saw his rings that they recognized who the man was.

Adaptado de WILDE, Oscar. *The Picture of Dorian Gray*. Harlow: Pearson, 1994.

He fell more and more in love with his own beauty. And more and more interested in the corruption of his own soul.

(Fragmento I, ref. 1)

What worried Dorian was the death of his own soul. Basil had painted the portrait that had destroyed his life. He could not forgive him that. (Fragmento II, ref. 2)

Os trechos acima fazem menção à alma de Dorian Gray, indicando uma mudança no personagem. Explícite essa mudança.

## Exercício 325

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 3 QUESTÕES:

The effect of climate change on epidemic risk

1The potential impacts of climate change have returned to headlines in recent weeks 2as scientists, activists and policy makers try to understand the possible implications of a warming planet. 3While rising temperatures and sea levels are important to be considered, 4changing climate patterns can have vast implications for epidemic risk as well.

Changes in global climate patterns have been 5widely discussed; however, rising temperatures also have implications for risk reduction and management, including impacts on infectious disease epidemics. With 2016 the hottest year ever recorded and 2017 following suit, we anticipate a continued growth in the distribution of disease agents, like mosquitoes and ticks. 6These can spread illnesses such as zika, yellow fever and dengue to areas where they previously could not be 7effectively transmitted.

As predicted by climate scientists, 8increases in extreme weather events may also lead to increases in infectious disease outbreaks. 9Epidemics have previously been seen as a consequence of natural disasters, 10which can lead to displaced and crowded populations, the ideal situation for infection transmission. Severe rainfall or flooding is 11particularly effective at creating environments suitable for the transmission and propagation of infectious diseases, such as measles or cholera.

Even without rising to the level of a natural catastrophe, significant variation in weather patterns can result in changes in human and animal interactions, increasing the potential for pathogens to move from animals into human populations. 12For example, unusually heavy rains may predispose regions to ebola outbreaks by creating more favorable environments for bats hosting the virus. 13Similarly, food scarcity brought about by drought, political instability or animal disease may lead to more animal hunting, therefore raising the risk for ebola virus epidemic.

It is important to take note of the impact of climate change on epidemic risk, but it is equally important to prepare for its impact on global health. 14The global health community has largely come to realize that public health preparedness is crucial to responding efficiently to infectious disease outbreaks. For this reason, our work is, then, centered around helping governments manage and quantify infectious disease risk. Besides, regardless of weather patterns, insights into epidemics and into mechanisms for ensuring adequate support are critical for managing this risk.

Since the public health community agrees that 15the question is not if another outbreak will happen, but when, the steps we take in the coming years to prepare for and reduce the increasing frequency of outbreaks will determine the broader implications these diseases have on our world.

(Uerj 2019) The global health community has largely come to realize that public health preparedness is crucial (ref. 14)

Another word from the text that may replace the underlined one above without significant change in meaning is:

- a) widely (ref. 5)
- b) effectively (ref. 7)
- c) particularly (ref. 11)
- d) similarly (ref. 13)

### Exercício 326

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contagionlive.com

19. (Uerj 2019) the question is not if another outbreak will happen, but when, (ref. 15)

The underlined words present the health community's opinion concerning new outbreaks of epidemics.

According to their opinion, future outbreaks are seen as:

- a) unlikely
- b) certain
- c) probable
- d) impossible

### Exercício 327

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 3 QUESTÕES:

The effect of climate change on epidemic risk

1The potential impacts of climate change have returned to headlines in recent weeks 2as scientists, activists and policy makers try to understand the possible implications of a warming planet. 3While rising temperatures and sea levels are important to be considered, 4changing climate patterns can have vast implications for epidemic risk as well.

Changes in global climate patterns have been 5widely discussed; however, rising temperatures also have implications for risk reduction and management, including impacts on infectious disease epidemics. With 2016 the hottest year ever recorded and 2017 following suit, we anticipate a continued growth in the distribution of disease agents, like mosquitoes and ticks. 6These can spread illnesses such as zika, yellow fever and dengue to areas where they previously could not be 7effectively transmitted.

As predicted by climate scientists, 8increases in extreme weather events may also lead to increases in infectious disease outbreaks. 9Epidemics have previously been seen as a consequence of natural disasters, 10which can lead to displaced and crowded populations, the ideal situation for infection transmission. Severe rainfall or flooding is 11particularly effective at creating environments suitable for the transmission and propagation of infectious diseases, such as measles or cholera.



Even without rising to the level of a natural catastrophe, significant variation in weather patterns can result in changes in human and animal interactions, increasing the potential for pathogens to move from animals into human populations.

12For example, unusually heavy rains may predispose regions to ebola outbreaks by creating more favorable environments for bats hosting the virus. 13Similarly, food scarcity brought about by drought, political instability or animal disease may lead to more animal hunting, therefore raising the risk for ebola virus epidemic.

It is important to take note of the impact of climate change on epidemic risk, but it is equally important to prepare for its impact on global health. 14The global health community has largely come to realize that public health preparedness is crucial to responding efficiently to infectious disease outbreaks. For this reason, our work is, then, centered around helping governments manage and quantify infectious disease risk. Besides, regardless of weather patterns, insights into epidemics and into mechanisms for ensuring adequate support are critical for managing this risk.

Since the public health community agrees that 15the question is not if another outbreak will happen, but when, the steps we take in the coming years to prepare for and reduce the increasing frequency of outbreaks will determine the broader implications these diseases have on our world.

contagionlive.com

(Uerj 2019) For example, unusually heavy rains may predispose regions to ebola outbreaks (ref. 12)

The fragment that contains an expression with the same function as the one underlined above is:

- a) as scientists, activists and policy makers try to understand the possible implications (ref. 2)
- b) While rising temperatures and sea levels are important to be considered, (ref. 3)
- c) changing climate patterns can have vast implications for epidemic risk as well. (ref. 4)
- d) These can spread illnesses such as zika, yellow fever and dengue (ref. 6)

### Exercício 328

#### TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 6 QUESTÕES:

No fragmento I, do romance *O retrato de Dorian Gray*, o personagem Dorian vê pela primeira vez sua imagem retratada em uma pintura.

1Twenty minutes later Hallward stopped painting. He stood back and looked at the portrait for a few moments. Then he bent down and signed his name in red paint on the bottom left-hand corner.

"It is finished", he cried.

Lord Henry came over and examined the picture. It was certainly a wonderful work of art.

"My dear man", he said, "It is the best portrait of our time. Mr. Gray, come over and look at yourself".

Dorian walked across to look at the painting. When he saw it, his cheeks went red with pleasure. He felt that he recognized his own beauty for the first time. But then he remembered what Lord Henry had said. His beauty would only be there for a few years. One day he would be old and ugly.

"Don't you like it?", cried Hallward, not understanding why the young man was silent.

"Of course he likes it", said Lord Henry. "It is one of the greatest paintings in modern art".

(...)

"How sad it is!", said Dorian Gray, who was still staring at his own portrait. "I will grow old and horrible. But this painting will always stay young. It will never be older than this day in June... If only it were the other way!"

"What do you mean?", asked Hallward.

"If I could stay young and the picture grow old! For that – for that – I would give everything! Yes, there is nothing in the whole world I would not give! I would give my soul for that!" "I don't think you would like that, Basil", cried Lord Henry, laughing.

"I certainly would not, Harry", said Hallward.

2Dorian Gray turned and looked at him. "You like your art better than your friends."

3The painter stared in surprise. Why was Dorian speaking like that? What had happened? His face was red, and he seemed quite angry.

"You will always like this painting. But how long will you like me? 4Until I start getting old. Lord Henry Wotton is perfectly right. When I lose my beauty, I will lose everything. I shall kill myself before I get old."

(...)

Many years passed. Yet the wonderful beauty that had so fascinated Basil Hallward stayed with Dorian Gray. Even those who had heard terrible rumours against him could not believe them when they met him. He always had the look of someone who had kept himself pure.

Many people suspected that there was something very wrong with Dorian's life, but only he knew about the portrait. Some nights he would secretly enter the locked room. Holding a mirror in his hand, he would stand in front of the picture Basil Hallward had painted. He would look first at the horrible, old face in the picture, and then at the handsome young face that laughed back at him from the mirror. He fell more and more in love with his own beauty. And more and more interested in the corruption of his own soul.

Adaptado de WILDE, Oscar. *The Picture of Dorian Gray*. Harlow: Pearson, 1994.

(Uerj 2019) Until I start getting old. (ref. 4)

A frase destacada faz parte de uma fala maior, mas não há indicação explícita de qual personagem a proferiu. Nessa mesma frase, também se observa o fenômeno da elipse, ou seja, a omissão de um ou mais termos que podem ser subentendidos.

Identifique quem proferiu a frase e com quem estava dialogando. Em seguida, reescreva a frase, em inglês, recuperando os termos omitidos.

### Exercício 329

No fragmento I, do romance O retrato de Dorian Gray, o personagem Dorian vê pela primeira vez sua imagem retratada em uma pintura.

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"How sad it is!", said Dorian Gray, who was still staring at his own portrait. "I will grow old and horrible. But this painting will always stay young. It will never be older than this day in June... If only it were the other way!"

"What do you mean?", asked Hallward.

"If I could stay young and the picture grow old! For that – for that – I would give everything! Yes, there is nothing in the whole world I would not give! I would give my soul for that!"

"I don't think you would like that, Basil", cried Lord Henry, laughing.

"I certainly would not, Harry", said Hallward.

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"You will always like this painting. But how long will you like me? 4Until I start getting old. Lord Henry Wotton is perfectly right. When I lose my beauty, I will lose everything. I shall kill myself before I get old."

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Hallward had painted. He would look first at the horrible, old face in the picture, and then at the handsome young face that laughed back at him from the mirror. He fell more and more in love with his own beauty. And more and more interested in the corruption of his own soul.

Adaptado de WILDE, Oscar. The Picture of Dorian Gray. Harlow: Pearson, 1994.

(Uerj 2019) Ao longo da narrativa, o personagem Dorian Gray revela um desejo, que pode ser associado a um elemento fantástico.

Identifique esse desejo. Em seguida, retire do texto uma frase, em inglês, que comprove sua realização.

### Exercício 330

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Adaptado de WILDE, Oscar. *The Picture of Dorian Gray*. Harlow: Pearson, 1994.

(Uerj 2019) Ao ver a pintura pela primeira vez, Dorian manifesta dois sentimentos contrastantes.

Indique esses sentimentos, explicitando o que motivou cada um deles.

### Exercício 331

No fragmento I, do romance *O retrato de Dorian Gray*, o personagem Dorian vê pela primeira vez sua imagem retratada em uma pintura.

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Adaptado de WILDE, Oscar. *The Picture of Dorian Gray*. Harlow: Pearson, 1994.

(Uerj 2019) No último parágrafo do texto, a forma verbal *would* é usada em três frases com a mesma função.

Aponte essa função. Justifique, ainda, esse uso de *would*, considerando o sentimento de Dorian pelo quadro.

### Exercício 332

No fragmento I, do romance *O retrato de Dorian Gray*, o personagem Dorian vê pela primeira vez sua imagem retratada em uma pintura.

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what Lord Henry had said. His beauty would only be there for a few years. One day he would be old and ugly.

“Don’t you like it?”, cried Hallward, not understanding why the young man was silent.

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Adaptado de WILDE, Oscar. *The Picture of Dorian Gray*. Harlow: Pearson, 1994.

(Uerj 2019) (1) Dorian Gray turned and looked at him. “You like your art better than your friends.” (ref. 2)

(2) The painter stared in surprise. Why was Dorian speaking like that? What had happened? His face was red, and he seemed quite angry. (ref. 3)

Os trechos acima apresentam tipos diferentes de discurso relatado.

Identifique os dois tipos de relato.

### Exercício 333

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(Uerj 2019) Twenty minutes later Hallward stopped painting. (ref. 1)

Considere a substituição do fragmento sublinhado por “stopped to paint”. Nesse caso, haveria uma alteração no sentido do enunciado.

Explicita essa alteração de sentido, comparando as duas construções.

### Exercício 334

#### TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 2 QUESTÕES:

O fragmento II, do romance de Dorian Gray apresentado a seguir, apresenta os momentos finais da história, após o personagem Dorian, durante muitos anos, ter levado uma vida libertina e de experiências amorais.

What worried Dorian was the death of his own soul. Basil had painted the portrait that had destroyed his life. He could not forgive him that. 1It was the portrait that had done everything.

(...)

A new life! That was what he wanted. That was what he was waiting for. Perhaps it had begun already. He would never again spoil innocence. He would be good.

(...)

He looked around and saw the knife that had killed Basil Hallward. He had cleaned it many times until there was no mark left on it. It was bright, and it shone. 2It had killed the painter. Now it would kill the painter's work, and all that it meant. It would kill the past. When that was dead he would be free. He picked up the knife and pushed it into the picture. 3There was a cry, and a crash. The cry was so horrible that frightened servants woke and came out of their rooms. Two gentlemen, who were passing in the Square below, stopped, and looked up at the great house. They hurried on until they met a policeman, and brought him back. The policeman rang the bell several times, but there was no answer. Except for a light in one of the top windows, the house was all dark. After a time, he went away and stood in the garden of the next house and watched.

(...)

Inside the house the servants were talking in low whispers to each other. 4Old Mrs Leaf was crying. Francis was as white as death.

After about a quarter of an hour, they went fearfully upstairs.

(...)

When they entered the room they found a portrait hanging on the wall. It showed Mr Dorian Gray as they had last seen him, young and beautiful. Lying on the floor was a dead man in evening dress. He had a knife in his heart. He was old and horribly ugly. It was not until they saw his rings that they recognized who the man was.

27. (Uerj 2019) O acontecimento relatado no último parágrafo do texto retoma o elemento fantástico presente no enredo da história.

Descreva a aparência do homem encontrado sem vida e a imagem pintada no quadro.

Explicita, ainda, a importância dos anéis mencionados na última frase.

### Exercício 335

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Adaptado de WILDE, Oscar. The Picture of Dorian Gray. Harlow: Pearson, 1994.

(Uerj 2019) (1) There was a cry, and a crash. The cry was so horrible (ref. 3)

(2) Old Mrs Leaf was crying. (ref. 4)

Nos trechos acima, a palavra cry assume diferentes significados.

Indique o significado de cry no trecho (1) e traduza todo o trecho (2).

### Exercício 336

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 3 QUESTÕES:

Copenhagen has taken bicycle commuting to a whole new level by Erik Kirschbaum  
August 8, 2019  
Copenhagen

Soren Jensen sold his car six years ago and joined the rivers of rolling humanity who bicycle through Copenhagen every day. He quickly lost about 20 kilos on his hour-a-day bike commutes, while saving time and a small fortune. "I had a Mercedes but it sat in the garage all the time because it was so much easier to get everywhere by bike," said Jensen, a 51-year-old who works in a downtown investment bank.

Cycling has been a part of life in Copenhagen for decades despite 1windy and rainy conditions for much of the year. In recent years, cycling has enjoyed yet another surge in 2popularity – the result of 3constantly improving bike lanes coupled with fears of climate change.

Copenhagen's City Council reported in early July that 62% of its residents are now commuting to work or school by bike. According to local reports, there are more bikes than people in Copenhagen, and five times as many bicycles as cars.

To make commuting by bike even easier, 4faster and more comfortable, there has been a spate of activity in recent years to improve the already impressive biking infrastructure. Copenhagen has built 17 new bridges over the city's canals for bicycles. Also, more than a dozen cycle superhighways have been set up to create higher-speed, traffic-light-free bike paths.

Klaus Mygind, a member of Copenhagen's City Council, believes that many more Danes are switching to cycling because they feel a responsibility to future generations. "I do think the climate change problem is what has been motivating even more people to take the bike," he said.

All walks of life can be seen pedaling against the wind during the morning and evening rush hours. It's not unusual to see lawyers and business professionals in suits or 5dresses standing on their bikes at red lights next to butchers, 6bakers and clerks.

Taken together, the efforts to bolster the cycling infrastructure while making driving and parking into the city prohibitively expensive and difficult send strong signals to commuters about where the priorities lie in the city that has pledged to become the world's first carbon-neutral capital by 2025.

Source: <https://www.latimes.com/world-nation/story/2019-08-07/copenhagen-has-taken-bicycle-commuting-to-a-new-level>. [Adapted].

Accessed on: August 16th, 2019.

(Ufsc 2020) Select the proposition(s) which contains (contain) the correct translation for the underlined words as they are used in the text.

01) bicycle: bicicleta

02) climate change: mudança climática

04) walks of life: pedestres

08) coupled with: comparado com

16) butchers: contadores

32) Danes: burgueses

64) rush hours: horários de pico

### Exercício 337

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August 8, 2019  
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Accessed on: August 16th, 2019.

(Ufsc 2020) Select the proposition(s) which contains (contain) correct definitions or synonyms for the words in bold as they are used in the text.

- 01) commutes: regular trips to school or work
- 02) despite: as a consequence of
- 04) surge: a sudden increase
- 08) spate: decrease
- 16) fears: scary
- 32) pledged: promised

### Exercício 338

by Erik Kirschbaum

August 8, 2019

Copenhagen

Soren Jensen sold his car six years ago and joined the rivers of rolling humanity who bicycle through Copenhagen every day. He quickly lost about 20 kilos on his hour-a-day bike commutes, while saving time and a small fortune. "I had a Mercedes but it sat in the garage all the time because it was so much easier to get everywhere by bike," said Jensen, a 51-year-old who works in a downtown investment bank.

Cycling has been a part of life in Copenhagen for decades despite 1windy and rainy conditions for much of the year. In recent years, cycling has enjoyed yet another surge in 2popularity – the result of 3constantly improving bike lanes coupled with fears of climate change.

Copenhagen's City Council reported in early July that 62% of its residents are now commuting to work or school by bike. According to local reports, there are more bikes than people in Copenhagen, and five times as many bicycles as cars.

To make commuting by bike even easier, 4faster and more comfortable, there has been a spate of activity in recent years to improve the already impressive biking infrastructure.

Copenhagen has built 17 new bridges over the city's canals for bicycles. Also, more than a dozen cycle superhighways have been set up to create higher-speed, traffic-light-free bike paths.

Klaus Mygind, a member of Copenhagen's City Council, believes that many more Danes are switching to cycling because they feel a responsibility to future generations. "I do think the climate change problem is what has been motivating even more people to take the bike," he said.

All walks of life can be seen pedaling against the wind during the morning and evening rush hours. It's not unusual to see lawyers and business professionals in suits or 5dresses standing on their bikes at red lights next to butchers, 6bakers and clerks.

Taken together, the efforts to bolster the cycling infrastructure while making driving and parking into the city prohibitively expensive and difficult send strong signals to commuters about where the priorities lie in the city that has pledged to become the world's first carbon-neutral capital by 2025.

Source: <https://www.latimes.com/world-nation/story/2019-08-07/copenhagen-has-taken-bicycle-commuting-to-a-new-level>. [Adapted].

Accessed on: August 16th, 2019.

(Ufsc 2020) Select the proposition(s) which correctly indicates (indicate) the grammatical meaning of the suffixes as they are used in the text.

- 01) Reference 1: -y in "windy" – adjective
- 02) Reference 2: -ity in "popularity" – noun
- 04) Reference 3: -ly in "constantly" – adjective
- 08) Reference 4: -er in "faster" – comparative
- 16) Reference 5: -es in "dresses" – verb
- 32) Reference 6: -er in "bakers" – superlative

### Exercício 339

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

Future skills: understanding fake news

Imagine this: two news articles are shared simultaneously online. The first is a deeply reported and thoroughly fact-checked story from a credible news-gathering organisation – perhaps Le Monde or The Wall Street Journal. The second is a false or misleading story. But the article is designed to mimic content from a credible newsroom, from 1its headline to the way in which it has been shared.

The first article – designed to inform – receives limited attention. The second article – designed for virality – accumulates shares. It exploits the way 2your brain processes new information, and the way social media decides what to show you.

Most people are getting at least some of 3their news from social media now. In order to maximise profits from displaying ads, news feeds and timelines show the content 4that attracts the most attention. This ends up favouring headlines that scream for reactions (expressed as shares, "likes" and comments). Add to this the ability to boost the visibility of any message by buying an ad and targeting the people most likely to react to 5it (based on interests, behaviours and relationships), and people can produce disinformation at unbelievable rates and then track 6their success.

Source: <https://www.britishcouncil.org/anyone-anywhere/explore/dark-side-web/fake-news>. [Adapted]  
Accessed on: August 1st, 2019.

(Ufsc 2020) Select the correct proposition(s) according to the text.

- 01) Fake news articles can go viral if they are designed to look like an article from a respected newspaper.

02) An article must be published in respected newspapers and magazines to receive a lot of attention on social media.

04) Fake news articles rely on how the brain processes information to catch the readers' attention.

08) Advertising fake news is a crime in some countries.

16) Advertising has contributed to the growth of fake news.

32) To call people's attention, news reports have to present real facts.

#### Exercício 340

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 2 QUESTÕES:

On social media

[Pet Shop Boys]

When you care about the issues of the day  
And check your facts on Wikipedia  
You can and get into an argument right away  
If you're on social media

The world is changing everywhere  
With a speed that couldn't be speedier  
But you feel so ahead of the curve  
When you're on social media

When you're on social media (4x)

You're part of the conversation  
You're there in every debate  
From football to religion to contemporary art  
You're ready to pontificate

While democracy is losing its way  
And greed is getting greedier  
Console yourself with a selfie or two  
And post them on social media

When you're on social media (4x)

My likes are in the thousands  
My tweets are being retweeted  
My family pics or holiday snaps  
With total love are greeted

It's so nice when people like you  
You're feeling hashtag blessed  
You're part of the conversation  
It's like you passed the test

When you're on social media (4x)

And sometimes you can fuel the debate  
By biting the hand that feeds you  
Expressing pure anonymous hate  
When you're on social media

When you're on social media (4x)

I feel so empowered

(Ufsc 2020) According to the text, it is correct to affirm that:

01) Wikipedia is used as a source of information.

02) sharing family information on social media is inappropriate.

04) democracy has become stronger with the help of social media.

08) people may use social media to express their hate.

16) posting selfies is the best way to make new friends on social media.

32) social media make people feel they have power.

#### Exercício 341

On social media

[Pet Shop Boys]

When you care about the issues of the day  
And check your facts on Wikipedia  
You can and get into an argument right away  
If you're on social media

The world is changing everywhere  
With a speed that couldn't be speedier  
But you feel so ahead of the curve  
When you're on social media

When you're on social media (4x)

You're part of the conversation  
You're there in every debate  
From football to religion to contemporary art  
You're ready to pontificate

While democracy is losing its way  
And greed is getting greedier  
Console yourself with a selfie or two  
And post them on social media

When you're on social media (4x)

My likes are in the thousands  
My tweets are being retweeted  
My family pics or holiday snaps  
With total love are greeted

It's so nice when people like you  
You're feeling hashtag blessed  
You're part of the conversation  
It's like you passed the test

When you're on social media (4x)

And sometimes you can fuel the debate  
By biting the hand that feeds you  
Expressing pure anonymous hate  
When you're on social media

When you're on social media (4x)

I feel so empowered

(Ufsc 2020) Select the proposition(s) that contains (contain) a possible translation for the underlined expressions as they are used in the text.

- 01) care about: ignorar
- 02) get into an argument: construir um argumento
- 04) right away: imediatamente
- 08) console yourself: aconselhar-se
- 16) fuel the debate: evitar o debate
- 32) biting the hand that feeds you: sendo ingrato

#### Exercício 342

(Ufsc 2018) Bob Dylan receives Nobel Prize in literature in Sweden



Singer-songwriter Bob Dylan finally received his Nobel Prize in literature Saturday at a private ceremony in Stockholm, according to a statement posted online by the head of the Swedish Academy. Here is an extract of his lecture:

“That’s what songs are too. Our songs are alive in the land of the living. But songs are unlike literature. They’re meant to be sung, not read. The words in Shakespeare’s plays were meant to be acted on the stage. Just as lyrics in songs are meant to be sung, not read on a page. And I hope some of you get the chance to listen to these lyrics the way they were intended to be heard: in concert or on record or however people are listening to songs these days”.

Available:

<<http://edition.cnn.com/2017/04/01/entertainment/bob-dylan-nobel-prize/index.html>> and

<[www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/literature/laureates/2016/dylan-lecture.html](http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/2016/dylan-lecture.html)>. [Adapted]. Accessed on: June 25th, 2017.

According to text, it is correct to affirm that:

- 01) Dylan received the Nobel Prize during a public ceremony.
- 02) Dylan was invited to become a member of the Swedish Academy.
- 04) songs are different from literature.
- 08) according to Dylan, the best way to listen to songs is by going to a concert.
- 16) Dylan’s lecture occurred in a private event.

#### Exercício 343

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 3 QUESTÕES:

Council of Europe language education policy

The Council of Europe promotes policies which strengthen linguistic diversity and language rights, deepen mutual understanding, consolidate democratic citizenship and sustain social cohesion.

Council of Europe language education policies aim to promote:

- PLURILINGUALISM: all are entitled to develop a degree of communicative ability in a number of languages over their lifetime in accordance with their needs;
- LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY: Europe is multilingual and all its languages are equally valuable modes of communication and expressions of identity; the right to use and to learn one’s language(s) is protected in Council of Europe Conventions;
- MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING: the opportunity to learn other languages is an essential condition for intercultural communication and acceptance of cultural differences;
- DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP: participation in democratic and social processes in multilingual societies is facilitated by the plurilingual competence of individuals;
- SOCIAL COHESION: equality of opportunity for personal development, education, employment, mobility, access to information and cultural enrichment depends on access to language learning throughout life.

A plurilingual person has:

- a repertoire of languages and language varieties;
- competences of different kinds and levels within the repertoire.

Plurilingual education promotes:

- an awareness of why and how one learns the languages one has chosen;
- an awareness of and the ability to use transferable skills in language learning;
- a respect for the plurilingualism of others and the value of languages and varieties irrespective of their perceived status in society;
- a respect for the cultures embodied in languages and the cultural identities of others;
- an ability to perceive and mediate the relationships which exist among languages and cultures;
- a global integrated approach to language education in the curriculum.

Available:

<[http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/linguistic/Division\\_EN.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/linguistic/Division_EN.asp)>.

[Adapted]. Accessed on: June 15th, 2017.

(Ufsc 2018) Select the proposition(s) that could be the main topic of text.

- 01) Language schools in Europe.
- 02) Multilingualism around the world.
- 04) The differences between multilingualism and plurilingualism.
- 08) The goals of language education in Europe.
- 16) The promotion of citizenship.

### Exercício 344

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 3 QUESTÕES:

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- **MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING:** the opportunity to learn other languages is an essential condition for intercultural communication and acceptance of cultural differences;
- **DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP:** participation in democratic and social processes in multilingual societies is facilitated by the plurilingual competence of individuals;
- **SOCIAL COHESION:** equality of opportunity for personal development, education, employment, mobility, access to information and cultural enrichment depends on access to language learning throughout life.

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[Adapted]. Accessed on: June 15th, 2017.

(Ufsc 2018) Select the correct proposition(s) according to the information in text.

01) The European education policy promotes the teaching of the most important languages.

02) Plurilingual individuals become more tolerant of cultural differences.

04) Plurilingualism helps people to participate in democratic processes.

08) In Europe, the government decides which languages should be learned at school.

16) People who know more than one language show more respect for language varieties.

32) A true plurilingual person can speak perfectly some languages.

### Exercício 345

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 3 QUESTÕES:

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- **PLURILINGUALISM:** all are entitled to develop a degree of communicative ability in a number of languages over their lifetime in accordance with their needs;
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Available:

<[http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/linguistic/Division\\_EN.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/linguistic/Division_EN.asp)>.

[Adapted]. Accessed on: June 15th, 2017.

(Ufsc 2018) Select the proposition(s) which contains (contain) correct translations for the underlined words as they are used in text.

01) understanding: compreensão

02) needs: precisa

04) citizenship: cidadania

08) individuals: individuais

16) irrespective of: depende de

32) perceive: perceptível

#### Exercício 346

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 4 QUESTÕES:

Bob Dylan was born on May 24th, 1941 in Duluth, Minnesota. He grew up in a Jewish middle-class family in the city of Hibbing. As a teenager he played in various bands and with time his interest in music deepened, with a particular passion for American folk music and blues. He was influenced by the early authors of the Beat Generation, as well as by modernist poets.

Dylan moved to New York City in 1961 and began to perform in clubs and cafés in Greenwich Village. He met the record producer John Hammond with whom he signed a contract for his debut album, Bob Dylan (1962). In the following years he recorded a number of albums which have had a tremendous impact on popular music.

Dylan has recorded a large number of albums revolving around topics such as: the social conditions of man, religion, politics and love. The lyrics have continuously been published in new editions, under the title Lyrics. As an artist, he is strikingly versatile; he has been active as painter, actor and scriptwriter. Besides his large production of albums, Dylan has published experimental work like Tarantula (1971) and the collection Writings and Drawings (1973). He has written an autobiography, Chronicles (2004), which depicts memories from the early years in New York and which provides glimpses of his life at the center of popular culture.

Available:

<[https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/literature/laureates/2016/bib.html](https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/2016/bib.html)>. [Adapted]. Accessed on: June 22nd, 2017

(Ufsc 2018) Which question(s) can be answered according to text?

01) What is the name of the city where the musician was born?

02) What is Dylan's most famous song?

04) Who was Dylan's first producer?

08) Where does Dylan live now?

16) When did Dylan release his first album?

#### Exercício 347

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 4 QUESTÕES:

<https://www.biologiatotal.com.br/medio/ingles/exercicios/grammar-and-interpretation/ex.-12-science-and-tech>

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Available:

<[https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/literature/laureates/2016/bib.html](https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/2016/bib.html)>. [Adapted]. Accessed on: June 22nd, 2017

(Ufsc 2018) Select the correct proposition(s) according to the information in text.

01) Bob Dylan is also a writer.

02) Dylan's interest in music began in New York City.

04) Dylan's first album was very successful.

08) All of Dylan's albums are about political issues.

16) Dylan's song lyrics have been published in books.

32) Dylan is planning to write an autobiography.

#### Exercício 348

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 4 QUESTÕES:

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Besides his large production of albums, Dylan has published experimental work like *Tarantula* (1971) and the collection *Writings and Drawings* (1973). He has written an autobiography, *Chronicles* (2004), which depicts memories from the early years in New York and which provides glimpses of his life at the center of popular culture.

Available:

<[https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/literature/laureates/2016/dylan/bibl.html](https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/2016/dylan/bibl.html)>. [Adapted]. Accessed on: June 22nd, 2017

(Ufsc 2018) According to text, which proposition(s) can be considered correct?

- 01) Dylan lived in a city called Hibbing.
- 02) Dylan's albums influenced other musicians.
- 04) Dylan played with a band, for the first time, when he moved to New York.
- 08) Dylan was not interested in other forms of art.
- 16) Dylan's music was influenced by poetry.

### Exercício 349

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 4 QUESTÕES:

Bob Dylan was born on May 24th, 1941 in Duluth, Minnesota. He grew up in a Jewish middle-class family in the city of Hibbing. As a teenager he played in various bands and with time his interest in music deepened, with a particular passion for American folk music and blues. He was influenced by the early authors of the Beat Generation, as well as by modernist poets.

Dylan moved to New York City in 1961 and began to perform in clubs and cafés in Greenwich Village. He met the record producer John Hammond with whom he signed a contract for his debut album, *Bob Dylan* (1962). In the following years he recorded a number of albums which have had a tremendous impact on popular music.

Dylan has recorded a large number of albums revolving around topics such as: the social conditions of man, religion, politics and love. The lyrics have continuously been published in new editions, under the title *Lyrics*. As an artist, he is strikingly versatile; he has been active as painter, actor and scriptwriter. Besides his large production of albums, Dylan has published experimental work like *Tarantula* (1971) and the collection *Writings and Drawings* (1973). He has written an autobiography, *Chronicles* (2004), which depicts memories from the early years in New York and which provides glimpses of his life at the center of popular culture.

Available:

<[https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/literature/laureates/2016/dylan/bibl.html](https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/2016/dylan/bibl.html)>. [Adapted]. Accessed on: June 22nd, 2017

(Ufsc 2018) Select the proposition(s) which contains (contain) correct definitions or synonyms for the underlined words as they are used in text.

- 01) as well as: correctly
- 02) in the following: in the next
- 04) which: that
- 08) such as: like
- 16) besides: next to

## GABARITO

### Exercício 1

e) poderá ser a solução para o problema de espaço de armazenamento de informação digital.

### Exercício 2

c) contribuir para a redução da fome.

### Exercício 3

d) expectativa de vida de um fumante.

### Exercício 4

a) culpa.

### Exercício 5

c) irá causar grande impacto ambiental, climático e ecossistêmico.

### Exercício 6

c) Os bonobos se alimentam de frutas com sementes. Seu sistema digestivo prepara as sementes para a germinação. Como andam grandes distâncias, suas fezes ajudam a espalhar as sementes pela floresta.

### Exercício 7

b) tribes.

### Exercício 8

e) medidas de emergência a serem tomadas em catástrofes.

**Exercício 9**

a) contraste.

**Exercício 10**

b) referring back to the quotation

**Exercício 11**

d) admitiu que a mãe estava certa.

**Exercício 12**

b) Segregação socioespacial urbana, migração rural-urbana, impacto socioambiental.

**Exercício 13**

a) a energia eólica, as hidrelétricas e a energia solar.

**Exercício 14**

d) aos jovens.

**Exercício 15**

c) is curious to know the origin of the babies

**Exercício 16**

d) Distrito Federal.

**Exercício 17**

c) contraste.

**Exercício 18**

d) os desmatadores não ouvem os argumentos dos ambientalistas.

**Exercício 19**

e) Rain forest.

**Exercício 20**

b) instead of

**Exercício 21**

a) also

**Exercício 22**

d) one of the major causes of people's death.

**Exercício 23**

b) chegou tarde em casa, descumprindo o horário que havia combinado com a mãe.

**Exercício 24**

a) oposição.

**Exercício 25**

b) sente-se responsável por um fenômeno climático.

**Exercício 26**

d) "Cuidado com o que você deseja, pois poderá ser atendido".

**Exercício 27**

d) personificação.

**Exercício 28**

a) ironiza uma ideia de liberdade de expressão.

**Exercício 29**

d) apesar de.

**Exercício 30**

d) ative a produção de anticorpos para combater a nicotina.

**Exercício 31**

a) "I will give the tower contract to the person with the highest offer".

**Exercício 32**

c) Brazil ratifies Paris agreement with pledge to sharply reduce emissions.

**Exercício 33**

c) está em crise.

**Exercício 34**

b) ao Instagram, por propiciar postagens que veiculam uma autoimagem irreal das pessoas.

**Exercício 35**

a) a large number of Africans continue to live under bad condition.

**Exercício 36**

d) hypothesis.

**Exercício 37**

d) "what we do today can have implications on the lives of people and the planet in future".

**Exercício 38**

c) according to President Lula's decree of June 4, 2010, a national day was established so as to celebrate the struggle against homophobia.

**Exercício 39**

c) a reasonable idea to reduce the adverse effects on the environment.

**Exercício 40**

e) would

**Exercício 41**

a) might eventually dry out due to climate change, deforestation and fires.

#### Exercício 42

e) requerem avaliação ampla, quanto à possível presença de elementos tendenciosos em sua concepção.

#### Exercício 43

a) formulating a hypothesis

#### Exercício 44

b) inserir uma vírgula após "Help" (1º quadrinho), apenas.

#### Exercício 45

a) said that those distinctions were consequential.

#### Exercício 46

a) refreshed

#### Exercício 47

c) use

#### Exercício 48

d) indica a necessidade de mais pesquisas sobre o assunto.

#### Exercício 49

d) environmental changes

#### Exercício 50

c) however

#### Exercício 51

a) changes from place to place.

#### Exercício 52

e) faltam atividades no mercado de trabalho.

#### Exercício 53

c) A critical tone

#### Exercício 54

c) to avoid the spread of contagious diseases such as typhoid and smallpox (ref. 8) – tradução: varíola.

#### Exercício 55

d) worldwide phenomenon.

#### Exercício 56

b) her that he had bought some flowers

#### Exercício 57

b) convencer sobre os benefícios da adoção de animais de estimação para a saúde

#### Exercício 58

c) Humans have been captivated by stories of heroes facing off against superhuman foes. (ref. 14)

#### Exercício 59

d) French Guiana.

#### Exercício 60

d) people stood by in a passive way and watched the elite's arrangements.

#### Exercício 61

b) Can you answer my question in a simpler way?

#### Exercício 62

c) carry the basket

#### Exercício 63

a) I, II, III, IV, and V.

#### Exercício 64

b) are not poor anymore.

#### Exercício 65

a) ageing

#### Exercício 66

c) Epidemics have previously been seen as a consequence of natural disasters, (ref. 9)

#### Exercício 67

a) difficult to categorize.

#### Exercício 68

c) branqueamento dos pólipos de cnidários pela expulsão de suas algas simbiotes; acidificação marinha em virtude dos maiores níveis de  $\text{CO}_2$  no ar; e menor taxa fotossintética em razão dos níveis oceânicos elevados.

#### Exercício 69

c) teve uma redução de cerca de 15% da extensão que tinha nos anos 1970.

#### Exercício 70

a) ironical

#### Exercício 71

c) Carole Walter makes great recipes.

#### Exercício 72

d) asked if people's fascination with fantastic fiends was healthy.

#### Exercício 73

d) physical fitness condition is related to the students' performance at school, which also can be related with them having higher or lower grades.

#### Exercício 74

b) presents herself in an unreal way on the internet.

#### Exercício 75

b) morrer de rir.

#### Exercício 76

e) If Science Without Borders had been suspended, another federal education program would have been significantly expanded

#### Exercício 77

b) represents

#### Exercício 78

c) sentia-se em situação de risco, depois das ações de um agente do DEA.

#### Exercício 79

a) a proporção de desempregados na faixa dos 25 a 54 anos é parecida com a de mais jovens.

#### Exercício 80

a) She said: "I was driving home from work last night, and I found myself behind a man in a convertible".

#### Exercício 81

d) environmental changes

#### Exercício 82

c) Simple solutions such as trapping female mosquitoes can have a big impact on reducing the diseases.

#### Exercício 83

e) said that he had seen Jane the day before

#### Exercício 84

b) difficult but necessary changes in Spanish regulations.

#### Exercício 85

b) helping to legalize same-sex marriage all over Brazil.

#### Exercício 86

d) Would you like to have a look at Bert Krages' book?

#### Exercício 87

b) questions whether the Brazilian Central Bank is being directly controlled by the Rousseff administration.

#### Exercício 88

c) there may be a relation between kinds of disease as well as their symptoms.

#### Exercício 89

b) algumas mulheres descuidarem da prevenção de problemas de saúde para os quais pareciam não estar predispostas.

#### Exercício 90

d) wouldn't have seen the ad

#### Exercício 91

c) Mosquitoes are also important for food chain balance and pollination.

#### Exercício 92

b) has been a powerful and potential tool to change things which society hasn't been able to overcome along the decades.

#### Exercício 93

d) provoca uma reflexão crítica em relação à classificação e à mercantilização das raças.

#### Exercício 94

b) have been recognised

#### Exercício 95

a) nicotine is extremely addictive.

#### Exercício 96

b) That was their hope. That was the faith that he would go back to the South with.

#### Exercício 97

a) somebody shot a 22-year-old transvestite in a street in Belo Horizonte, and this was recorded by a surveillance camera.

#### Exercício 98

b) prevent the proliferation of malaria vector mosquitoes.

#### Exercício 99

c) um contraste.

#### Exercício 100

d) He was the last person in Washington to die because of the death penalty.

#### Exercício 101

d) Despite the problems that Spain is facing, some factors indicate that there is hope for the country's economic future.

#### Exercício 102

a) acredita ser um bom líder.

#### Exercício 103

b) personal benefits are reached.

#### Exercício 104



d) You could see it through my eyes if you would realize how special you are.

#### Exercício 105

c) illustrates the argument that certain uses of technology to collect data about citizens are also a kind of policing.

#### Exercício 106

c) Spain's performance in the area of exports is similar to Germany's performance.

#### Exercício 107

c) of the men named as defendants in the accusation, only two are Latin American and Caribbean citizens.

#### Exercício 108

c) he couldn't fit into politics.

#### Exercício 109

b) o Banco Central aumentará as taxas de juros se a inflação subir.

#### Exercício 110

e) Genes that read incorrectly the tRNAs, which can harm the function of proteins.

#### Exercício 111

d) beneficial fire burn, for forest management, is an important technique used along the years to support new wildlife growth and it can also revitalize habitats.

#### Exercício 112

a) a maior parte dos indígenas vive em aldeias perto de rios e não são nômades.

#### Exercício 113

e) Yet

#### Exercício 114

a) respect

#### Exercício 115

c) technology spread the existence of conspiracy theories.

#### Exercício 116

a) they urge the sales force to a course of action insistently and forcefully.

#### Exercício 117

b) very few of them feel really happy.

#### Exercício 118

d) 80% da eliminação dos resíduos sólidos aconteceram em aterros nos Estados Unidos em 1990.

#### Exercício 119

e) Protein consumption is higher on the Scarsdale Medical Diet.

#### Exercício 120

c) 7

#### Exercício 121

a) contrast – result

#### Exercício 122

d) statistically related rising rates of both smokers and lung cancer.

#### Exercício 123

a) Most of Apple's workers are highly qualified and well paid professionals

#### Exercício 124

b) o número de empregos era menor que o atual.

#### Exercício 125

c) concordância, pois o autor apoia a mesma linha de pensamento de Milton quanto às críticas ao controle da liberdade de imprensa.

#### Exercício 126

c) he is concerned about the refugees' welfare.

#### Exercício 127

a) increase the number of black and indigenous students in universities.

#### Exercício 128

e) to reach a balance between pleasure and side effects of eating fast food.

#### Exercício 129

e) Mafalda thinks that Susanita should not focus on trying to achieve social expectations.

#### Exercício 130

a) difficult to categorize.

#### Exercício 131

d) wishes he was somewhere else.

#### Exercício 132

d) Only I and III.

#### Exercício 133

d) janitor in a courtroom.

**Exercício 134**

c) Japanese companies that avoid bankruptcy by continuously borrowing money from Japanese banks.

**Exercício 135**

a) were sold – can be pedaled – are usually permitted

**Exercício 136**

c) scientists have not successfully freed embryos of a piece of faulty DNA that causes deadly heart disease to run in families.

**Exercício 137**

e) the worst sentence he could receive would be life in prison.

**Exercício 138**

e) Certain city laws do not agree with certain federal laws.

**Exercício 139**

a) o evento de 11 de setembro de 2001 é mais significativo que outros eventos ocorridos na última década.

**Exercício 140**

b) difficult but necessary changes in Spanish regulations.

**Exercício 141**

b) Smart weaponry didn't win operation desert storm.

**Exercício 142**

b) survives – will come

**Exercício 143**

b) Moreover, Harvey wants to put a stop to it by that most unfashionable of instruments: government.

**Exercício 144**

d) the unprecedented scale in which actions of citizens are being monitored.

**Exercício 145**

c) oferecer condições de realizar operações militares carregando muito peso.

**Exercício 146**

c) Spain should spend less money on foreign products.

**Exercício 147**

d) neither Ronald O. Perelman nor Patricia Duff can yet be considered the winner.

**Exercício 148**

a) Exporters have maintained their expenses at a reasonable level and so are still able to compete with other companies.

**Exercício 149**

e) Genes that read incorrectly the tRNAs, which can harm the function of proteins.

**Exercício 150**

c) aos não indígenas.

**Exercício 151**

c) Exposure to natural and nuclear disasters quickly killed all life within a large radius of both sites.

**Exercício 152**

d) Salespersons often do not help each other when incentive system is in operation.

**Exercício 153**

d) Consumers in Spain have drastically reduced spending.

**Exercício 154**

c) subject complement and a subject complement.

**Exercício 155**

e) revela um posicionamento a respeito do impacto do sistema capitalista no meio ambiente.

**Exercício 156**

d) na sentença *Anything that can be connected*, o modal "can" apresenta a ideia de possibilidade de ocorrência.

**Exercício 157**

b) was sent

**Exercício 158**

b) The accused has murdered before.

**Exercício 159**

e) if an item fulfills the three main functions of money, it can then be considered money.

**Exercício 160**

d) Janet Reno

**Exercício 161**

d) "I hope I attend medical school in the US and continue with projects concerning the environment."

**Exercício 162**

e) the current account deficits of Greece and Portugal have decreased more slowly than has the current account deficit of Spain.

**Exercício 163**

b) the author does not consider them an essential item for sales managers to take into account.

**Exercício 164**

c) is normally a safe place to live.

**Exercício 165**

a) tempo.

**Exercício 166**

b) algumas mulheres descuidarem da prevenção de problemas de saúde para os quais pareciam não estar predispostas.

**Exercício 167**

b) If you are selling riot-control gear, mobs are not bad for business.

**Exercício 168**

d) The text said that good friends encouraged their friends to seek help and access services.

**Exercício 169**

c) que a comercialização do Flavr Savr pode representar um grande impulso à indústria genética.

**Exercício 170**

b) "Last year, the company's 327 global stores took in more money per square foot than any other United States retailer..."

**Exercício 171**

a) Include

**Exercício 172**

a) are wrong in seeking the death penalty.

**Exercício 173**

b) esclarecer os leitores sobre o que é e como ocorre o greenwashing.

**Exercício 174**

a) o Brasil conviveu com o problema da inflação ao longo de quase todo o século XX.

**Exercício 175**

c) But when it comes to inflation, Brazil is a recovering alcoholic.

**Exercício 176**

d) taxa de câmbio e taxa de juros atuais.

**Exercício 177**

a) gravidade de *burnout* nas condições atuais.

**Exercício 178**

c) will reach

**Exercício 179**

b) climatic change, combustion of fossil fuels and floods.

**Exercício 180**

c) shopping helps people socialize with others.

**Exercício 181**

c) select information and exchange messages through the use of digital sources.

**Exercício 182**

b) trash

**Exercício 183**

a) hadn't been

**Exercício 184**

e) na falta de iniciativa para solucionar a questão.

**Exercício 185**

b) Carl D. Cooper's murders trial and controversy surrounding it.

**Exercício 186**

c) Just before her husband died, he said that he had discovered flaws in the design of the ships that the Taiwanese Navy intended to buy.

**Exercício 187**

c) prevê que a inflação em 2012 estará dentro da meta estabelecida em 2005.

**Exercício 188**

c) I and II only

**Exercício 189**

d) height and weight

**Exercício 190**

d) I and II only

**Exercício 191**

c) in spite of Brazil's dramatic economic progress, the country still has to deal with the problem of violence against LGBT people.

**Exercício 192**

b) ... Obama *extolled* Brazil for its remarkable economic growth rate and its transition from dictatorship to open democracy. (ref. 6)  
*extolled: praised*

**Exercício 193**

e) If one lion were taller, the other one wouldn't have had to help him.

**Exercício 194**

b) Exposure to the same level of radiation can affect birds of the same species in different ways.

### Exercício 195

e) people in older enforced regimens were less subject to monitoring than are the people in the open societies of today.

### Exercício 196

e) "NONETHELESS, English is strong as a second language, and teaching it has become a growth industry." Par. 21 - (negation).

### Exercício 197

e) untold millionaires – secret millionaires

### Exercício 198

d) Hadn't we missed the plane, we would all have been killed in the crash.

### Exercício 199

01) the conjunction "Although" can be replaced by "In spite of the fact that" with no change in the meaning of the clause.

02) the word "being(s)" is a noun. It means "a living thing, especially a person".

08) the verb "enhance" can be translated into Portuguese as "acentuar".

### Exercício 200

c) for (par. 3) - purpose.

### Exercício 201

a) the Central Bank may eventually prove to be right.

### Exercício 202

d) were able to shun long time in prison

### Exercício 203

b) Should you wait, you won't be painful.

### Exercício 204

b) has made Apple's turnover skyrocket.

### Exercício 205

d) non-defining, non-defining, and defining.

### Exercício 206

d) noun clause, a noun clause, and a noun clause.

### Exercício 207

e) I, II e III.

### Exercício 208

a) the expansion of trees adapted to drier climate conditions.

### Exercício 209

d) Its independence

### Exercício 210

a) Os meninos são criados para temerem o medo, a fraqueza e a vulnerabilidade. Além disso, são ensinados a mascararem suas verdadeiras identidades. No caso das meninas, elas aprendem a se encolherem a fim de agradar os egos frágeis dos homens. Ademais, elas não podem ter tanta ambição para que não ofusquem o homem.

Trechos importantes: "We teach them to mask their true selves, because they have to be, in Nigerian-speak-a *hard man*" (Ensinamos a eles como mascara suas próprias identidades, porque eles têm que ser, como se fala na Nigéria, *homens duros*) e "You can have ambition, but not too much" (Você pode ter ambição, mas não muita).

b) A autora acredita que o modo com os garotos e garotas se sentem pode mudar. A solução para tal problema é mudarmos o modo como as crianças são educadas, a fim de que daqui 50 ou 100 anos os meninos não sintam mais a pressão de provar sua masculinidade por meios materiais.

### Exercício 211

a) Segundo o texto, o comitê organizador dos jogos olímpicos de 2024 reconhece o interesse cada vez maior pelos e-sports. Segundo ele, a juventude está interessada, e é por isso que eles devem ser considerados. O texto coloca: "Recognizing the growing interest in e-sports, the organizing committee of the 2024 Summer Olympics in Paris said: 'The youth are interested, let's meet them'". Além disso, o comitê gera mais de 90 por cento de sua renda a partir de transmissão e patrocínio. Com isso, a inclusão seria vantajosa. O texto coloca: "The IOC generates more than 90 per cent of its revenue from broadcast and sponsorship."

b) Pelo fato de o autor ter sido um atleta olímpico do salto em altura, ele tem dificuldade em aceitar os e-sports nos Jogos Olímpicos. O ponto em questão é a comparação do esforço físico exigido pelos esportes tradicionais e pelos e-sports.

### Exercício 212

a) Ainda que o(a) autor(a) considere diferentes convenções culturais possivelmente constrangedoras, ele(a) também as considera fascinantes.

b) Os argentinos se cumprimentam com um ou dois beijos no rosto, mesmo sendo desconhecidos. Os chilenos, por sua vez, se cumprimentam com um aperto de mãos, mas, se já forem amigos, em seguida, eles também se abraçam.

### Exercício 213

c) complex and simple.

### Exercício 214

a) Though most inhabitants of Washington are against the death penalty federal prosecutors are in favor of it.

### Exercício 215

a) Bem-estar/desemprego, previdência social, assistência médica, defesa e outros serviços. A resposta correta deveria

conter dois dos gastos mencionados anteriormente.

b) Que o americano médio se preocupa apenas com aquilo que o beneficia pessoalmente. Todos os outros gastos não passam de desperdício.

### Exercício 216

a) Segundo o texto, ele compra uma casa em ruínas em uma vizinhança deprimida. Ele a conserta e a revende para um casal jovem de classe média. Isso encoraja outra “gentrificação” para se instaurar na vizinhança. Assim, em pouco tempo, um mercado imobiliário real e fantástico cresce onde nada existia antes.

b) Na verdade, ele diz que “eles se mudam para desvalorizar outras propriedades. Sem eles, o sistema como um todo desmorona”.

### Exercício 217

a) O item ilustrado é cultura e personalidade, pois o texto afirma que tal característica refere-se a “novas ideias sobre aquilo que é desejável e atraente, incluindo padrões (informais ou legais) para arquitetura, paisagismo, comportamento público, barulho e ameaças.

b) O item ilustrado é o mercado imobiliário, pois o texto menciona grandes aumentos em aluguéis e preços de casas, aumentos no número de despejos, conversões de unidades de locação para propriedade (condomínios) e novo desenvolvimento de moradias de luxo.

### Exercício 218

Diferença: a primeira construção indica uma situação hipotética/não verdadeira (segunda condicional), enquanto a segunda expressa uma situação que poderá efetivamente ocorrer (primeira condicional).

### Exercício 219

V – F – V – V – F.

[I] Verdadeira. A forma negativa de *will not* é *won't*.

[II] Falsa. Não se pode usar o *present perfect simple* com expressões temporais com a palavra *last*.

[III] Verdadeira. O *possessive adjective their* (deles) refere-se a *migrants* (imigrantes).

[IV] Verdadeira. O *second conditional* é formado pelo *simple past* da oração subordinada e o *conditional future* (*would*, *could* ou *might*) na oração principal.

[V] Falsa. O *reported speech* (discurso indireto) do *simple present* é feito com o *simple past*.

### Exercício 220

e) *Weren't you such a muttonhead, you could have thought of it yourself.*

### Exercício 221

[Resposta do ponto de vista da disciplina de Biologia]

a) Um dos limites planetários que apresenta alto risco é a integridade da biosfera, especificamente a diversidade

genética, pois a atividade antrópica destrutiva, com desmatamentos e queimadas, altera os nichos ecológicos, desequilibrando as teias alimentares e os ecossistemas, o que reduz a variabilidade genética das populações, afetando a adaptação dos organismos ao meio.

b) O processo biológico citado é a endotermia, ou seja, a capacidade de o organismo utilizar o próprio metabolismo para manter a temperatura corporal em equilíbrio; esse processo é importante pois, mesmo que a temperatura externa do ambiente varie, a temperatura corporal mantém-se constante, sem causar prejuízos fisiológicos aos indivíduos.

[Resposta do ponto de vista da disciplina de Inglês]

a) O candidato poderia escolher a diversidade genética e os fluxos biogeoquímicos.

b) O professor afirma que não há provas convincentes de que um mamífero grande com temperatura interna de  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  seja capaz de evoluir tão rapidamente.

### Exercício 222

b) ocorre em entradas perpendiculares após a construção de estradas.

### Exercício 223

01) In Copenhagen, all social classes can be seen on a bike.

02) Cycling is the most popular means of commuting in Copenhagen.

### Exercício 224

a) Em 1998, o Brasil perdia 20.000 quilômetros quadrados de floresta amazônica por ano. Em 2014, a taxa de destruição da floresta amazônica é de 6.000 quilômetros quadrados por ano.

b) O projeto ARPA (Áreas Protegidas da Região Amazônica) consiste em um complexo de parques nacionais e outras áreas protegidas; é o maior projeto de preservação de floresta tropical na história. O projeto pode ser importante por aquilo que ele sinaliza: que o mundo pode estar em um momento crítico em relação à triste história do desmatamento tropical.

### Exercício 225

d) *was*, according to one international ranking system, as bad as possible.

### Exercício 226

V - V - V - F - F.

Primeira afirmação – Verdadeira.

A mudança na ordem de “under new law” (sob nova lei) não muda o sentido da frase.

Segunda afirmação – Verdadeira.

As expressões em destaque são sinônimas: *aimed at ending* (focado em terminar) e *intend to end* (pretende terminar).

Terça afirmação – Verdadeira.

As conjunções “but” (mas) e “however” (no entanto) são sinônimas.

Quarta afirmação – Falsa.

A primeira frase significa “Não são apenas os conservadores que questionam a legislação” e a segunda “São apenas os conservadores que não questionam a nova legislação”.

Quinta afirmação – Falsa.

A segunda condicional está errada, pois would deveria ser usado no lugar de will.

#### Exercício 227

a) One could charge batteries in the future by wearing a skin patch which contains enzymes that replace battery metals and feed off sweat to provide power.

b) It has proved to be tricky, but they are now getting impressive power levels with the patch's latest version.

#### Exercício 228

a) 5 (Mude para fraldas de pano). O trecho fala sobre a economia ligada ao uso de fraldas de pano ao invés das descartáveis (disposable).

b) 9 (Coloque sua casa em uma dieta energética). O trecho fala sobre a redução nos gastos de energia.

c) 10 (Diminua o consumo de loções e similares). O trecho fala sobre o consumo excessivo de produtos ligados à beleza.

d) 7 (Crie seus próprios produtos de limpeza). O trecho fala sobre o uso de vinagre e limão como alternativas para a limpeza.

e) 4 (Use menos combustível dirigindo de modo mais eficiente). O trecho fala que a remoção de objetos no porta-malas reduz o consumo de combustível.

f) 11 (Cozinhe em casa, seja mais criativo e tente comer menos carne). O trecho fala sobre a importância de usar mais ovos e feijões ao invés de refeições mais caras à base de carne.

g) 3 (Não faça compras, troque de graça). O trecho fala sobre como o uso da Internet pode ajudar as pessoas a trocarem objetos que não usam mais.

h) 12 (Cancele propagandas por correio – mala direta). O trecho fala sobre a quantidade de lixo oriundo de mala direta.

i) 6 (Não seja enganado por produtos “verdes” falsos). O trecho fala sobre produtos que não são verdadeiramente “verdes”, ou seja, ambientalmente corretos.

j) 2 (Torne sua privada mais eficiente). O trecho fala sobre a importância de privadas que usam menos água a cada descarga.

k) 1 (Decore novamente com produtos reciclados). O trecho fala sobre a escolha de fazer uma nova decoração domiciliar usando objetos de cozinha de outras pessoas.

#### Exercício 229

– Colocar-se no mercado de trabalho como um produto e encarar o mercado de trabalho como se fosse uma campanha de marketing.

– Você deve identificar os tipos de empregadores que estão procurando alguém com suas qualificações, informar-se sobre

as habilidades, competências e qualidades que o empregador procura e, sutilmente, mencionar isso em suas conversas.

– Não falar de você mesmo de maneira arrogante.

– Antes de uma entrevista pense sobre as necessidades e expectativas do empregador e imagine como você poderá agregar valor para a empresa.

#### Exercício 230

Significa: “...se você é capaz de fazer aquelas perguntas sem envolver suas emoções...”.

Faz-se referência às seguintes questões: “O que o empregador em potencial realmente precisa de um empregado?” e “Quais são as habilidades técnicas, competências necessárias ao local de trabalho e qualidades pessoais que o empregador está procurando?”.

#### Exercício 231

d) it is high time we assessed our infatuation for shopping.

#### Exercício 232

b) procuram ascensão profissional por meio de experiência no exterior.

#### Exercício 233

a) 10/3 e 10.

#### Exercício 234

b) constituem representação real dos hábitos humanos atuais.

#### Exercício 235

e) possuem uma estrutura de marketing que possibilita expansão do círculo de clientes.

#### Exercício 236

d) losing.

#### Exercício 237

a) verificar se sua composição se assemelha à do Sol.

#### Exercício 238

c) influencia na possibilidade de presença de vida em outros locais do universo.

#### Exercício 239

a) resposta padrão para comandos que incluem imperativos.

#### Exercício 240

b) a normalização de formas de assédio sexista.

#### Exercício 241

b) a armazenagem de todos os dados produzidos esgotará o estoque mundial de microchips de silício.

#### Exercício 242

a) seu poder de cura e destruição.



**Exercício 243**

e) mostra o descompasso e a imprecisão relativos à percepção do presente e do passado.

**Exercício 244**

c) "confident that we will always know it is 7:03 P.M." (ref. 4).

**Exercício 245**

e) 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.

**Exercício 246**

a) dificultado para alguns migrantes.

**Exercício 247**

e) têm seu pedido negado com frequência.

**Exercício 248**

d) ao muro invisível criado por práticas do governo Trump.

**Exercício 249**

e) ter sofrido danos em sua estrutura.

**Exercício 250**

b) escassez de monumentos do gênero feminino.

**Exercício 251**

a) firmeza.

**Exercício 252**

d) é incompatível com análises subjetivas e imprecisas.

**Exercício 253**

e) o comércio eletrônico.

**Exercício 254**

d) capacidade de escolhas adaptativas conforme o meio.

**Exercício 255**

e) variáveis.

**Exercício 256**

b) a técnica de divisão de raízes.

**Exercício 257**

c) recompensa.

**Exercício 258**

b) os participantes mostraram tendência a "curtir" uma imagem que já havia recebido número considerável de "curtidas".

**Exercício 259**

a) propaga-se quando mosquitos fêmeas picam seres humanos infectados e retransmitem a doença a outras pessoas.

**Exercício 260**

d) impede a eclosão dos ovos que contêm o vírus.

**Exercício 261**

b) são intermediárias entre usuários e prestadores de serviços acionados por meio de aplicativos.

**Exercício 262**

b) nem todos os trabalhadores em empresas "on-demand" estão preparados para arcar com o custo de sua flexibilidade no trabalho.

**Exercício 263****Exercício 264**

e) desejam ter os mesmos benefícios sociais que trabalhadores assalariados.

**Exercício 265**

d) self-esteem and appearance should not be associated

**Exercício 266**

a) she is still weight-conscious

**Exercício 267**

c) worrying about her appearance

**Exercício 268**

c) body shapes depend on climate and food availability

**Exercício 269**

b) These patterns do appear to also hold in humans, (ref. 3)

**Exercício 270**

a) will happen

**Exercício 271**

c) Skin pigmentation is perhaps the phenotype that varies most obviously among human populations. (ref. 9)

**Exercício 272**

d) introducing objection

**Exercício 273**

a) saving the wolf

**Exercício 274**

b) animal protection

**Exercício 275**

c) probably not

**Exercício 276**

a) create a false image

#### Exercício 277

b) the people should be more concerned about their culture

#### Exercício 278

c) question

#### Exercício 279

d) certainty

#### Exercício 280

c) resist what alienates them

#### Exercício 281

d) novels and autobiographies

#### Exercício 282

c) I know why the caged bird sings

#### Exercício 283

a) denouncing the horror felt by black people

#### Exercício 284

b) praising a person

#### Exercício 285

a) passing (ref. 1) – departure (ref. 10)

#### Exercício 286

c) either.

#### Exercício 287

b) did all sorts of things to recover several people from overdoses.

#### Exercício 288

d) the number of people who has been saved from opioid overdoses has been recorded until the middle of 2020.

#### Exercício 289

a) throwing people in bathtubs.

#### Exercício 290

a) in spite of knowing the problems she would have to deal with, she decided to open her bookstore.

#### Exercício 291

b) very pleased and excited.

#### Exercício 292

d) 1, 3 and 4 only.

#### Exercício 293

c) waving a children's book in the air so that everybody could see it.

#### Exercício 294

d) the world is benevolent for those who enjoy high social and economic status.

#### Exercício 295

e) formally created.

#### Exercício 296

b) 4.

#### Exercício 297

a) supported the idea that the American Dream was to be associated with an abundant life determined by the level of skill someone had in a particular job or activity.

#### Exercício 298

e) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only.

#### Exercício 299

c) radar, GPS and 3D laser-mapping are used in Google's self-driving vehicles.

#### Exercício 300

c) Only 3 and 4 are correct.

#### Exercício 301

b) people tend to behave positively towards things that look like alive things.

#### Exercício 302

b) admits the new type of car will receive severe criticism.

#### Exercício 303

c) traffic accidents are the main cause of young people's death around the world.

#### Exercício 304

a) Google's new self-driving cars.

#### Exercício 305

a) refuse to accept.

#### Exercício 306

d) T – T – T – T – F.

#### Exercício 307

b) the people surveyed.

#### Exercício 308

c) Only 1, 2 and 4.

#### Exercício 309

b) only 1 and 4.

#### Exercício 310

a) he wondered about the power of the words to cause social changes.

**Exercício 311**

b) T – T – T – F – F.

**Exercício 312**

e) a priest in Cuba.

**Exercício 313**

b) Only 2 and 4.

**Exercício 314**

c) flat-Earthers (ref. 8)

**Exercício 315**

d) "But it is not enough, because the Earth is round". (ref. 11)

**Exercício 316**

d) present a counter-argument

**Exercício 317**

b) the shape of the planet

**Exercício 318**

c) crime is a beast

**Exercício 319**

b) it is already present in the text

**Exercício 320**

d) creating a hypothetical situation

**Exercício 321**

Contradição: os americanos lucram com o trabalho dos imigrantes, mas os tratam com hostilidade / os consideram ladrões do seu trabalho.

**Exercício 322**

Dois dos recursos:

- uso de negrito;
- expressão facial;
- uso de fontes maiores;
- símbolos representando palavras;
- braços do americano em movimento.

Significado: raiva / hostilidade.

**Exercício 323**

Referente: pessoas relacionadas ao trabalho de Alamar, como os produtores de tijolos, mestres de obras e caminhoneiros / trabalhadores.

Consequência: geração de mais empregos.

**Exercício 324**

Inicialmente, o personagem estava interessado na corrupção da sua alma. Ao longo da história, passou a ficar preocupado com a morte dela.

**Exercício 325**

a) widely (ref. 5)

**Exercício 326**

b) certain

**Exercício 327**

d) These can spread illnesses such as zika, yellow fever and dengue (ref. 6)

**Exercício 328**

Foi Dorian Gray quem proferiu a frase.

Ele estava dialogando com o pintor Hallward Basil.

Reescritura: you will like me until I start getting old.

**Exercício 329**

Desejo: permanecer jovem e belo enquanto seu retrato envelhece.

He would look first at the horrible, old face in the picture, and then at the handsome young face that laughed back at him from the mirror.

**Exercício 330**

Ele sentiu prazer, por reconhecer sua beleza, e tristeza, por lembrar que ela não duraria para sempre.

**Exercício 331**

Função: expressar uma ação recorrente no passado.

Justificativa: Dorian repetia as ações por estar obcecado pelo quadro

**Exercício 332**

(1) Discurso direto.

(2) Discurso indireto livre.

**Exercício 333**

A primeira construção indica que Hallward concluiu a ação de pintar, enquanto a segunda indica que ele interrompeu uma atividade para iniciar a ação de pintar.

**Exercício 334**

Homem: velho e terrivelmente feio.

Quadro: homem jovem e bonito.

Os anéis foram fundamentais para que o homem morto fosse identificado.

**Exercício 335**

Significado: grito.

Tradução: a senhora Leaf estava chorando.

**Exercício 336**

- 02) climate change: mudança climática
- 64) rush hours: horários de pico

#### Exercício 337

- 01) commutes: regular trips to school or work
- 04) surge: a sudden increase
- 32) pledged: promised

#### Exercício 338

- 01) Reference 1: -y in “windy” – adjective
- 02) Reference 2: -ity in “popularity” – noun
- 08) Reference 4: -er in “faster” – comparative

#### Exercício 339

- 01) Fake news articles can go viral if they are designed to look like an article from a respected newspaper.
- 04) Fake news articles rely on how the brain processes information to catch the readers’ attention.
- 16) Advertising has contributed to the growth of fake news.

#### Exercício 340

- 01) Wikipedia is used as a source of information.
- 08) people may use social media to express their hate.
- 32) social media make people feel they have power.

#### Exercício 341

- 04) right away: imediatamente
- 32) biting the hand that feeds you: sendo ingrato

#### Exercício 342

- 04) songs are different from literature.
- 16) Dylan’s lecture occurred in a private event.

#### Exercício 343

- 08) The goals of language education in Europe.

#### Exercício 344

- 02) Plurilingual individuals become more tolerant of cultural differences.
- 04) Plurilingualism helps people to participate in democratic processes.
- 16) People who know more than one language show more respect for language varieties.

#### Exercício 345

- 01) understanding: compreensão
- 04) citizenship: cidadania

#### Exercício 346

- 01) What is the name of the city where the musician was born?
- 04) Who was Dylan’s first producer?
- 16) When did Dylan release his first album?

#### Exercício 347

- 01) Bob Dylan is also a writer.
- 16) Dylan’s song lyrics have been published in books.

#### Exercício 348

- 01) Dylan lived in a city called Hibbing.
- 02) Dylan’s albums influenced other musicians.
- 16) Dylan’s music was influenced by poetry.

#### Exercício 349

- 02) in the following: in the next
- 04) which: that
- 08) such as: like