

Exercício 1
(Fuvest 2022)



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

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

Exercício 2
(Fuvest 2020)

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

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



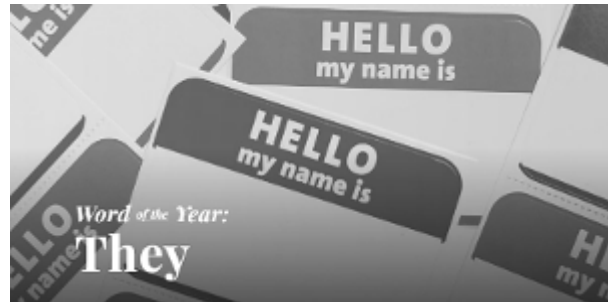
Disponível em <https://www.facebook.com/groups/eng-ist-memes>.

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

- a) repetição da palavra “never”.
- b) ambiguidade gerada pela expressão “buy her flowers”.
- c) asserção “your wife says”.

- d) contradição presente na frase “To be honest”.
- e) pergunta “is that true?”.

Exercício 3
(Unicamp 2021) OUR WORD OF THE YEAR FOR 2019 IS THEY



English lacks a gender-neutral singular pronoun to correspond with singular pronouns like *everyone* or *someone*, and as a consequence *they* has been used for this purpose for over 600 years. Recently though, *they* has also been used to refer to a person whose gender identity is nonbinary, a sense that is increasingly common in published text, social media, and in daily personal interactions between English speakers. There's no doubt that its use is established in the English language, which is why it was added to the Merriam-Webster dictionary in September of 2019.

Nonbinary *they* was also prominent in the news in 2019. Congresswoman Pramila Jayapal (WA) revealed in April that her child is gender-nonconforming and uses *they*. And the American Psychological Association's blog officially recommended that singular *they* be preferred in professional writing over “he or she” when the reference is to a person whose gender is unknown or to a person who prefers *they*.

(Adaptado de <https://www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/word-of-the-year/they>. Acessado em 29/04/2020.)

De acordo com o texto, o fato de uma palavra simples, como o pronome “they”, ter sido escolhida como a palavra do ano de 2019 se justifica pela necessidade de

- a) fazer justiça a uma palavra que já é usada há mais de 600 anos.
- b) legitimar os sentidos recentes dessa palavra que permeiam diversas instâncias da vida social.
- c) esclarecer dúvidas quanto ao emprego gramatical adequado dessa palavra em textos escritos.
- d) atender às recomendações de órgãos oficiais quanto ao uso dessa palavra em textos escritos.

Exercício 4
(Fuvest 2021)

Leia os provérbios:

1. *Don't count your chickens before they lay eggs.*
2. *Don't bite the hand that feeds you.*

3. Every cloud has a silver lining.

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

- a) Esperteza; desconfiança; foco.
- b) Precipitação; ingratidão; esperança.
- c) Observação; certeza; experiência.
- d) Exagero; harmonia; desaprovação.
- e) Orgulho; desprezo; teimosia.

Exercício 5

(Unicamp 2021)



Disponível em <https://toonhole.com/comic/what-would-you-like-for-christmas>. Acessado em 30/07/2020.

Ao reformular a sua pergunta, o Papai Noel

- a) confere maior formalidade à sua indagação.
- b) questiona a viabilidade do pedido feito por Sally.
- c) critica posicionamentos sexistas presentes no pedido de Sally.
- d) satiriza as problemáticas da dívida estudantil e do machismo.

Exercício 6

(Unicamp 2021) A página *Greengo Dictionary* apresenta, em inglês, interpretações bem-humoradas de expressões do português do Brasil.



Pode-se dizer que a expressão “little lecture”

- a) abrange os sentidos das palavras “mansplaining” e “maninterrupting”, contextualizando o uso da expressão no Brasil.
- b) contrasta com os sentidos das palavras “mansplaining” e “maninterrupting”, contemplando aspectos culturais específicos do Brasil.
- c) expande os sentidos das palavras “mansplaining” e “maninterrupting”, indicando um uso em contextos mais formais.
- d) modifica os sentidos das palavras “mansplaining” e “maninterrupting”, destacando diferenças culturais entre o inglês e o português.

Exercício 7

(Unicamp 2020)



There are approximately 70 million pet dogs and 74 million pet cats in the U.S., a country where 20 men and women are assaulted per minute. In one survey, 71 percent of domestic violence victims reported that their abuser also targeted pets. In one study of families under investigation for suspected child abuse, researchers found that pet abuse had occurred in 88 percent of these families.

(Adaptado de <https://www.humanesociety.org/resources/animal-cruelty-facts-and-stats>. Acessado em 11/05/2019.)

O objetivo do texto é destacar a relação entre

- a) aumento do número de animais domésticos e de casos de crueldade contra os animais.
- b) violência doméstica e famílias investigadas por crueldade contra os animais.
- c) condenações por abuso infantil e crueldade contra os animais.
- d) casos de violência doméstica e crueldade contra os animais.

Exercício 8

(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.

Segundo o texto, uma das soluções encontradas pelos donos de restaurante para amenizar os problemas com os serviços de entrega é

- a) o contato telefônico com clientes para ouvir comentários e reclamações.
- b) a verificação constante das páginas dos aplicativos para evitar erros e imprecisões.
- c) o oferecimento de vantagens para clientes que usam os serviços de entrega do próprio restaurante.
- d) a listagem de seus restaurantes em diversos aplicativos para encorajar a competição entre eles.
- e) a disseminação, junto aos clientes, de uma imagem relativa aos serviços de aplicativos como incompetentes.

Exercício 9

(Fuvest 2021) *"I knew TikTok existed, but I didn't fully understand what it was until a few months ago. I also realized that something radical, yet largely invisible, is happening on the internet – with implications we still don't understand.*

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

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

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

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

Fame can suddenly appear – and then just as suddenly be taken away again, because the audience gets bored, the platform's

algorithms change or the cultural trend that a breakout video has tapped into goes out of fashion.

For a teenager, social media can seem like a summer garden at dusk filled with fireflies: spots of lights suddenly flare up and then die down, moving in an unpredictable, capricious display. Is this a bad thing? We will not know for several years."

Financial Times. 5 February 2020. Adaptado.

No texto, a referência a um jardim de verão ao entardecer, repleto de vagalumes, sugere que, para os adolescentes, as mídias sociais

- a) são fonte de pressão e tensão na família.
- b) favorecem a comunicação dos mais tímidos.
- c) são pautadas por certa imprevisibilidade.
- d) garantem a funcionalidade de grupos.
- e) promovem igualdade de expressão.

Exercício 10

(Fuvest 2021) *I knew TikTok existed, but I didn't fully understand what it was until a few months ago. I also realized that something radical, yet largely invisible, is happening on the internet – with implications we still don't understand.*

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Financial Times. 5 February 2020. Adaptado.

Conforme o texto, um aspecto associado ao caráter efêmero da popularidade de um usuário da internet, relativo ao uso de plataformas como TikTok, é

- a) a falta de conhecimento técnico dos adolescentes para o manejo de hardware.
- b) a perda de interesse do público pelas publicações até então atrativas.
- c) a competição entre usuários com atitudes pouco éticas.

- d) a variedade limitada dos vídeos postados, em razão do tratamento precário das imagens.
- e) a alta capacidade dos vídeos para viralizar entre grupos com interesses conflitantes.

Exercício 11

(Fuvest 2020) *Harlem*

What happens to a dream deferred?

*Does it dry up
like a raisin in the sun?
Or fester like a sore—
And then run?
Does it stink like rotten meat?
Or crust and sugar over—
like a syrupy sweet?*

*Maybe it just sags
like a heavy load.*

Or does it explode?

Langston Hughes, *Selected Poems of Langston Hughes* (1990).
Disponível em <http://www.poetryfoundation.org/>.

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

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

Exercício 12

(Fuvest 2022)

Lying, thinking

Last night

How to find my soul a home

Where water is not thirsty

And bread loaf is not stone

I came up with one thing

And I don't believe I'm wrong

That nobody,

But nobody

Can make it out here alone

Alone - Maya Angelou

Os versos do poema

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

Exercício 13

(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 1a special compassionate mission exemption form.

2– 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

A fairy tale consists of both narrative and descriptive sequences. The lines of the story that present predominantly descriptive sequences are:

a) *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.

b) 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:

c) – 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!

d) 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.

Exercício 14

(Unesp 2020) Examine o cartum de Pia Guerra, publicado no Instagram da revista *The New Yorker* em 13.11.2018.



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

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

- a) desertificação.
- b) extinção de espécies.
- c) desmatamento.
- d) assoreamento.
- e) aquecimento global.

Exercício 15

(Unicamp 2021) Catherine Fletcher, Tue 4 Feb 2020

The decision by a UK University to close history, modern languages and politics degrees in favour of more "career-focused" courses has been widely criticised. The problem lies in reducing university education to what sells to employers. A society – and a world – urgently needs people who have the education to think about big issues, which aren't only scientific or technological: they're also about the ways that people have made, and continue to make, decisions. The humanities matter. And it matters that students from all backgrounds have the opportunity to join in these world-changing discussions.

Roger Brown, Mon 10 Feb 2020

Catherine Fletcher is completely correct to warn about the damage that current policies are doing to the humanities. But her warning comes much too late. As I and other scholars have shown, the problem started with a government green paper which declared that the fundamental purpose of higher education was to serve the economy. Until we recover the idea that higher education is as much about the public good as anything else, we will never be able to sustain the humanities as an essential component of a balanced curriculum. Unfortunately, there is very little sign that this has been grasped by any of our current policymakers.

(Adaptado de

www.theguardian.com/education/2020/feb/10/humanities-are-not-the-right-courses-to-cut. Acessado em 22/05/2019.)

Os textos acima concordam quanto à identificação de um problema nos cursos universitários no Reino Unido, mas divergem quanto

- a) à função do ensino universitário nos dias de hoje.
- b) ao momento em que esse problema se originou.
- c) ao objetivo principal do ensino das Humanidades.
- d) à solução proposta para o problema.

Exercício 16

(Unicamp 2021) "There Will Come Soft Rains" (Sara Teasdale)

There will come soft rains and the smell of the ground,
And swallows circling with their shimmering sound;
And frogs in the pools singing at night,
And wild plum trees in tremulous white;
Robins will wear their feathery fire,
Whistling their whims on a low fence-wire;
And not one will know of the war, not one
Will care at last when it is done.
Not one would mind, neither bird nor tree,
If mankind perished utterly;
And Spring herself, when she woke at dawn
Would scarcely know that we were gone.

(Disponível em <https://poets.org/poem/there-will-come-soft-rains>.
Acessado em 24/08/2020.)

O poema destaca

- a) a ilusão da centralidade do ser humano diante da natureza.
- b) a fragilidade da natureza diante das ações nocivas dos seres humanos.
- c) a desesperança nos seres humanos provocada pelas guerras frequentes.
- d) a destruição de todos os seres no ciclo natural que governa o mundo.

Exercício 17

(Unicamp 2021) O cartaz reproduzido a seguir faz parte de uma campanha da Organização Pan-Americana da Saúde.



(Disponível em <https://www.paho.org/en/topics/violence-against-women>. Acessado em 24/08/2020.)

Qual das medidas abaixo é recomendada no cartaz?

- Comunicar à polícia os casos de violência contra as mulheres.
- Contratar advogados que atuem em defesa das mulheres agredidas.
- Estabelecer programas de prevenção aos casos de agressão contra mulheres.
- Criar unidades de saúde especializadas em atender mulheres vítimas de agressão.

GABARITO

Exercício 1

e) expressão sarcástica em protesto pela ausência de interlocução.

Exercício 2

b) ambiguidade gerada pela expressão “buy her flowers”.

Exercício 3

b) legitimar os sentidos recentes dessa palavra que permeiam diversas instâncias da vida social.

Exercício 4

b) Precipitação; ingratidão; esperança.

Exercício 5

b) questiona a viabilidade do pedido feito por Sally.

Exercício 6

a) abrange os sentidos das palavras “mansplaining” e “maninterrupting”, contextualizando o uso da expressão no Brasil.

Exercício 7

d) casos de violência doméstica e crueldade contra os animais.

Exercício 8

c) o oferecimento de vantagens para clientes que usam os serviços de entrega do próprio restaurante.

Exercício 9

c) são pautadas por certa imprevisibilidade.

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b) a perda de interesse do público pelas publicações até então atrativas.

Exercício 11

c) deterioração e destruição.

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c) expressam o resultado das reflexões feitas.

Exercício 13

c) – *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!*

Exercício 14

e) aquecimento global.

Exercício 15

b) ao momento em que esse problema se originou.

Exercício 16

a) a ilusão da centralidade do ser humano diante da natureza.

Exercício 17

c) Estabelecer programas de prevenção aos casos de agressão contra mulheres.