



INGLÊS

com Marco Antônio

Enem e Vestibulares 01


Exercícios
ANTIPERSPIRANTS AND CANCER

A few studies in recent years have theorized that aluminum based antiperspirants may increase the risk for breast cancer.

According to the authors of these studies, most breast cancers develop in the upper outer part of the breast – the area closest to the armpit, which is where antiperspirants

are applied. The studies suggest that chemicals in antiperspirants, including aluminum, are absorbed into the skin, particularly when the skin is nicked during shaving.

These studies claim that those chemicals may then interact with DNA and lead to cancerous changes in cells, or interfere with the action of the female hormone estrogen, which is known to influence the growth of breast cancer cells.

Adaptado de: <<https://www.webmd.com/breastcancer/features/antiperspirant-facts-safety>>Acessado em: 18 de abril de 2022

1. (FPS ADAPTADA) De acordo com o texto, os antitranspirantes

- tiram a vida de qualquer mulher que os use.
- estão ligados ao surgimento do câncer de mama.
- são inofensivos se aplicados nas partes inferiores do corpo.
- são ineficazes em evitar que os usuários transpirem.
- apresentam ingredientes à base de alumínio livres de câncer.



In the 1950s, the world produced about 1.5 million tons of plastic annually. By 2017, that number exponentially increased to over 300 million tons. Plastic is often found in food packaging, cleaning products, vehicles, and

even construction because of its versatility and durability as a material. However, the way we use plastic is not sustainable for the planet and it has become a major source of pollution.

That's because plastics never fully decompose. The material just eventually breaks down into small pieces called microplastics. These plastic pieces are so small—less than 5 millimeters in size—that they can be transported by air, accumulate on the ocean floor, or end up in the food chain.

Because microplastics are everywhere, human exposure is pretty much a given. However, there is still much to know about its impacts on our health. We've known for a while that microplastics can be ingested and pass through the digestive system.

However, two 2022 studies, published in Environment International and Science of The Total Environment respectively, found microplastics in human blood and living lung tissues for the first time.

Adaptado de: <<https://www.popsi.com/environment/microplastic-human-health/>>Acessado em 21 de abril de 2022.

2. (FPS ADAPTADA) O plástico já existe há algum tempo e trouxe coisas boas e ruins. Um(a) dos(as) recentes

- descobertas relataram que os microplásticos são simplesmente incapazes de entrar nos tecidos humanos.
- estudos revelaram que os plásticos se decompõem totalmente, por isso não há nada com que se preocupar.
- resultados demonstraram que as vantagens dos plásticos superam todos os danos que causam.
- foi que a tendência é a substituição do plástico por materiais mais versáteis e duráveis na construção.
- foram que os problemas detectados são como os microplásticos podem chegar aos órgãos do nosso corpo.



"In return for an increase in my allowance, I can offer you free unlimited in-home computer tech support."

3. (UNICENTRO) The boy in this cartoon

- is offering to help his father in the office.
- is asking his father to give him a better computer.
- wants his father to help him with his homework.
- is not able to use the computer as well as his father.
- thinks that he has better computer skills than his father.

American scientists say that they've discovered why some men go bald. They blame

faulty cells which seem to produce hair that is so thin that it is invisible to the naked eye. They expect to find a cure for baldness.

For some men, bald is beautiful. The iconic look may work for a few — especially celebrities — like the rugged Die Hard star Bruce Willis and Star Trek's Patrick Stewart. For many, though, hair loss is no laughing matter. But now researchers in America say they've uncovered a cure.

An academic medical centre has found that hair follicles actually shrink, but don't disappear. Dr George Cotsarelis, dermatology professor at Pennsylvania University, found the discovery exciting. "What we found surprised us. The stem cells were present but they were not doing their job."

The discovery of invisible hair sounds too good to be true. But what does it mean? "It really gives us hope that because the stem cells are present it lowers the bar for developing treatments that could activate the stem cells and get them to form a new hair follicle," said Dr Cotsarelis. Treating these faulty stem cells means that, rather than just maintaining hair, we could soon regenerate hair.

LOBEL, Mark, www.bbc.co.uk

4. (UNICENTRO) The text says that some men, such as Bruce Willis and Patrick Stewart,

- a) hate being bald.
- b) would like to wear a wig.
- c) do not mind being bald.
- d) would rather have a little hair.
- e) would like to have shoulder-length hair.

5. (UNICENTRO) Fill in the parentheses with T (True) or F (False).

According to scientists from the Pennsylvania University, baldness

- () could be caused by imperfect cells.
- () doesn't stand a chance of being cured.
- () seems to result from dead hair follicles.
- () wouldn't be very difficult to be treated.

According to the text, the correct sequence, from top to bottom, is

- a) T F F T
- b) T F T F
- c) F T T F
- d) F T F T
- e) T T T T



GABARITO:

- 1: [B]
- 2: [E]
- 3: [E]
- 4: [C]
- 5: [A]

+ Write down



Estamos juntos nessa!



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