

► Texto para a questão 197.

HOW TO FEED A GROWING PLANET

Here's an uncomfortable math problem: by 2045 Earth's population will likely have swelled from seven to nine billion people. To fill all those stomachs – while accounting for shifting consumption patterns, climate change, and a finite amount of arable land and potable water – some experts say global food production will have to double. How can we make the numbers add up?

Julian Cribb, author of The Coming Famine, says higher yielding crop varieties and more efficient farming methods will be crucial. So will waste reduction. Cribb and other experts urge cities to reclaim nutrients and water from waste streams and preserve farmland. Poor countries, they say, can improve crop storage and packaging. And rich nations could cut back on resource-intensive foods like meat. In fact, wherever there is easy access to cheap food, people buy more than they consume. We could thus all start by shopping smarter – and cleaning our plates.

As Cribb notes, food security is increasingly a collective challenge. It's also a chance "to pull together on something we can all agree about, share and enjoy".

Amanda Pegg. National Geographic Magazine, July 2011. (Adapt.)

197 UEPG 2012 Com relação aos segmentos verbais *will likely have swelled* e *will have to double*, ambos presentes no primeiro parágrafo do texto, assinale o que for correto.

- 01 O primeiro está no futuro do presente composto e o segundo no futuro do presente.
- 02 O primeiro se refere a um evento já ocorrido e o segundo a um evento ainda por ocorrer.
- 04 Ambos são tempos verbais equivalentes.
- 08 O primeiro se refere a um fato que, em 2045, já poderá estar consumado e o segundo se refere a um acontecimento que deverá ocorrer no futuro.

► Instrução: As questões de **137** a **139** tomam por base dois trechos de um artigo de Alexandre Oliva sobre a importância do uso de *software* na educação.

Software Livre, isto é, software que respeita as liberdades dos usuários de executar o software para qualquer propósito, de estudar o código fonte do software e adaptá-lo para que faça o que o usuário deseje, de fazer e distribuir cópias do software, e de melhorá-lo e distribuir as melhorias, permite que pessoas usem computadores sem abrir mão de serem livres e independentes, sem aceitar condições que os impeçam de obter ou criar conhecimento desejado.

Software que priva o usuário de qualquer dessas liberdades não é Livre, é privativo, e mantém usuários divididos, dependentes e impotentes. Não é uma questão técnica, não tem nada a ver com preço nem com a tarefa prática desempenhada pelo software. Um mesmo programa de computador pode ser Livre para alguns usuários e não Livre para outros, e tanto os Livres quanto os privativos podem ser grátis ou não. Mas além do conhecimento que foram projetados para transmitir, um deles ensinará liberdade, enquanto o outro ensinará servidão.

[...]

Se o usuário depender de permissão do desenvolvedor do software para instalá-lo ou utilizá-lo num computador qualquer, o desenvolvedor que decida negá-la, ou exija contrapartida para permiti-la, efetivamente terá controle sobre o usuário. Pior ainda se o software armazenar informação do usuário de maneira secreta, que somente o fornecedor do software saiba decodificar: ou o usuário paga o resgate imposto pelo fornecedor, ou perde o próprio conhecimento que confiou ao seu controle. Seja qual for a escolha, restarão menos recursos para utilizar na educação.

Ter acesso negado ao código fonte do programa impede o educando de aprender como o software funciona. Pode parecer pouco, para alguém já acostumado com essa prática que pretende também controlar e, por vezes, enganar o usuário: de posse do código fonte, qualquer interessado poderia perceber e evitar comportamento indesejável, inadequado ou incorreto do software. Através dessa imposição de impotência, o fornecedor cria um monopólio sobre eventuais adaptações ao software: só poderão ser desenvolvidas sob seu controle. Pior ainda: cercela a curiosidade e a criatividade do educando. Crianças têm uma curiosidade natural para saber como as coisas funcionam. Assim como desmontam um brinquedo para ver suas entranhas, poderiam querer entender o software que utilizam na escola. Mas se uma criança pedir ao professor, mesmo o de Informática, que lhe ensine como funciona um determinado programa privativo, o professor só poderá confessar que é um segredo guardado pelo fornecedor do software, que a escola aceitou não poder ensinar ao aluno. Limites artificiais ao que os alunos poderão almejar descobrir ou aprender são a antítese da educação, e a escolha de modelos de negócio de software baseados numa suposta necessidade de privação e controle desse conhecimento não deve ser incentivada por ninguém, muito menos pelo setor educacional.

Alexandre Oliva. Software privativo é falta de educação. <<http://revista.espiritoivre.org>>.

137 Unesp 2013 De acordo com a argumentação do especialista Alexandre Oliva, a principal característica de um *software livre* consiste em:

- (a) não permitir que o usuário o copie para outro computador ou para terceiros.
- (b) apresentar grande facilidade de instalação e uso.
- (c) revelar qualidade superior e maior velocidade de desempenho.
- (d) ser sempre muitíssimo mais barato que o *software privativo*.
- (e) dar liberdade de acesso e manipulação do código-fonte ao usuário.

138 Unesp 2013 Conforme aponta o autor no terceiro parágrafo, um dos problemas dos programas privados é:

- (a) sofrerem rápida defasagem, necessitando de atualizações constantes.
- (b) exigirem contrapartida para instalações em outros computadores.
- (c) apresentarem preço extorsivo para o usuário em ambiente doméstico.
- (d) trazerem a marca registrada ou de fantasia da empresa.
- (e) não poderem ser devolvidos em caso de ineficácia.

139 Unesp 2013 Crianças têm uma curiosidade natural para saber como as coisas funcionam.

No contexto em que surge, no último parágrafo, esta frase aponta um fato que reforça o argumento de Alexandre Oliva, segundo o qual:

- (a) seria altamente educativo que as escolas utilizassem programas sem limitações de acesso ao seu funcionamento.
- (b) a educação brasileira necessita, urgentemente, de teorias que estimulem ainda mais a curiosidade infantil.
- (c) tanto faz usar um tipo de programa como outro, desde que as crianças sejam consultadas primeiro.
- (d) tanto faz usar software privado como livre, que as crianças sempre dão um jeito de desmontá-lo.
- (e) os programas privados, apesar dos problemas que apresentam, são mais indicados para a educação.

► Instrução: Leia o texto para responder à questão **140**.

O silêncio é a matéria significante por excelência, um continuum significante. O real da comunicação é o silêncio. E como o nosso objeto de reflexão é o discurso, chegamos a uma outra afirmação que sucede a essa: o silêncio é o real do discurso.

O homem está "condenado" a significar. Com ou sem palavras, diante do mundo, há uma injunção à "interpretação": tudo tem de fazer sentido (qualquer que ele seja). O homem está irremediavelmente constituído pela sua relação com o simbólico.

Numa certa perspectiva, a dominante nos estudos dos signos, se produz uma sobreposição entre linguagem (verbal e não verbal) e significação. Disso decorreu um recobrimento dessas duas noções, resultando uma redução pela qual qualquer matéria significante fala. Isto é, é remetida à linguagem (sobretudo verbal) para que lhe seja atribuído sentido.

Nessa mesma direção, coloca-se o "império do verbal" em nossas formas sociais: traduz-se o silêncio em palavras. Vê-se assim o silêncio como linguagem e perde-se sua especificidade, enquanto matéria significante distinta da linguagem.

Eni Orlandi. As formas do silêncio, 1997.

140 Unifesp 2013 A ideia comum entre o poema de Drummond e o texto de Eni Orlandi diz respeito ao fato de que o silêncio:

- (a) consiste em repressão ao diálogo.
- (b) é sinônimo de ausência de sentido.
- (c) é também uma forma de comunicação.
- (d) permite a interpretação mais objetiva.
- (e) reconstrói a comunicação verbal.

► Texto para as questões **141** e **142**.

CIÊNCIA CARA = BOM INVESTIMENTO

Um mundo sem ciência ambiciosa fica privado de conhecimento novo e das aplicações das descobertas.

Fazer pesquisa é caro, mas vale a pena. Vamos pensar apenas na ciência de base, ou seja, a ciência que não tem o objetivo imediato de ser "útil", via aplicações tecnológicas ou gerando riqueza, cuja meta é investigar a natureza. Quanto um país deve investir nesse tipo de pesquisa?

Quando se discute como equilibrar o orçamento da União, é crucial questionar como os fundos vindos do contribuinte devem ser usados. Afinal, existem necessidades críticas em educação, infraestrutura de transporte, modernização de hospitais, atendimento médico para milhões de necessitados etc.

Num ensaio recente na New York Review of Books, uma prestigiosa publicação americana, o prêmio Nobel Steven Weinberg afirma que a solução nunca deve ser tirar dinheiro de áreas necessitadas para financiar pesquisa de base (ou qualquer outra). Por outro lado, o investimento na pesquisa de base deveria ser uma opção óbvia para qualquer país que pretende ter uma posição de liderança internacional.

No início do século 20, físicos lidavam com um modo inteiramente novo de interpretar a natureza. Einstein forçou uma revisão dos conceitos de espaço, tempo e energia. Planck, Bohr, Schrödinger e Heisenberg nunca poderiam ter imaginado que suas ideias revolucionárias sobre a física do átomo efetivamente redefiniriam o mundo em que vivemos. Deles veio a revolução quântica, que gerou incontáveis aplicações tecnológicas, incluindo todos os equipamentos digitais, dos computadores aos raios laser, fibras ópticas e tecnologias nucleares.

Em seu ensaio, Weinberg mostra sua preocupação com o futuro da ciência de grande porte, projetos que alcançam bilhões de dólares. Recentemente, o sucessor do Telescópio Espacial Hubble, o Telescópio Espacial James Webb, teve seu orçamento cortado. Após muito drama, o financiamento foi restituído, mas ficou a insegurança. No mundo das partículas, a bola está com a Europa e seu mega-acelerador, o LHC. Cientistas americanos se juntaram ao projeto depois de perceberem a possibilidade de seu acelerador nacional desaparecer.

Na minha opinião, cortar o fomento à pesquisa de base, incluindo projetos bem definidos de alto custo, é inadmissível. Um mundo focado no imediato, no pragmático, pode ser eficiente, mas é extremamente monótono. Imagine um mundo sem as descobertas sensacionais que andam sendo feitas sobre o Cosmo e os mistérios da matéria; um mundo sem estrelas explodindo, sem galáxias colidindo e buracos negros.

Pior, imagine um mundo sem o que ainda não conhecemos e que nunca poderemos descobrir sem nossos instrumentos de exploração. Ademais, perderíamos todas as possíveis aplicações das descobertas.

Uma possibilidade é a de incluir cada vez mais países com fortes economias emergentes, como a China, a Índia e o Brasil, no fomento aos grandes projetos. Esse é um dos argumentos a favor da inclusão do Brasil como país-membro do ESO (Observatório Europeu do Sul), uma discussão que deixo para depois.

Quando vejo as enormes quantias sendo gastas na defesa nacional, eu me pergunto se nossas prioridades estão no lado criativo ou no destrutivo. Quando deixamos de investir no novo, ficamos condenados a só olhar para o velho.

Marcelo Glezer. *Jornal da Ciência*, 03 set. 2012. (Adapt.)

141 UFPE 2013 A tese defendida pelo autor – em torno do conceito de “ciência de base” – se apóia nos argumentos de que esse tipo de ciência:

- () tem como objetivo desenvolver possibilidades de aplicações tecnológicas e gerar riqueza.
- () procura investigar a natureza, levada pela pretensão de explorar o ainda não descoberto.
- () é focada na necessidade da eficiência, conforme as exigências pragmáticas do mundo atual.
- () inclui meios de se descobrir aplicações para descobertas já realizadas.
- () implica investimentos em projetos bem definidos de alto custo.

142 UFPE 2013 Uma análise de como as ideias e informações se distribuem pelos sucessivos parágrafos do texto nos faz perceber que:

- () o primeiro e o segundo parágrafos – sobretudo este último – são fundamentais, pois apresentam o núcleo da questão a ser tratada.
- () no quarto parágrafo o tema é visto sob perspectivas opostas, uma opção que é literalmente declarada pelo autor.
- () no quinto e no sexto parágrafos, predominaram dados históricos, que sustentam a relevância da tese defendida.
- () no sétimo e no oitavo parágrafos, ocorrem expressões que denotam, obviamente, pontos de vista do próprio autor.
- () no final do último parágrafo, a linguagem usada pelo autor é contundente, conclusiva e explicitamente objetiva.

► Leia o texto para responder à questão **134**.



Pegamos os nossos 24.253 km de fronteiras e os esticamos em uma linha reta. Assim, fica possível entender o que acontece em cada canto desse Brasilão: _____ invasões de terra, _____ de drogas e cenários de tirar o fôlego.

(<http://super.abril.com.br> Adaptado)

134 Unifesp 2014

Veja também em:

Interpretação do texto - Livro Único - Frente Única - Capítulo 1

De acordo com o texto, é correto afirmar que

- (a) belos cenários estimulam grandes problemas nas fronteiras do Brasil, cuja maior parte está em terra.
- (b) problemas contrastam com belos cenários nas fronteiras do Brasil, cuja maior parte está em terra.
- (c) belos cenários convivem com a gravidade dos problemas nas fronteiras do Brasil, cuja maior parte está em mar.
- (d) problemas se sobrepõem a cenários de grande beleza nas fronteiras do Brasil, cuja maior parte está em mar.
- (e) problemas e lugares exóticos se equilibram nas fronteiras do Brasil, as quais também estão em equilíbrio em extensão.

► Leia o texto para responder à questão **135**.

POETAS E TIPOGRAFOS

Vice-cônsul do Brasil em Barcelona em 1947, o poeta João Cabral de Melo Neto foi a um médico por causa de sua crônica dor de cabeça. Ele lhe receitou exercícios físicos, para “canalizar a tensão”. João Cabral seguiu o conselho. Comprou uma prensa manual e passou a produzir à mão, domesticamente, os próprios livros e os dos amigos. E, com tal “ginástica poética”, como a chamava, tomou-se essa ave rara e fascinante: um editor artesanal.

Um livro recém-lançado, “Editores Artesanais Brasileiros”, de Gisela Creni, conta a história de João Cabral e de outros sonhadores que, desde os anos 50, enriqueceram a cultura brasileira a partir de seu quarto dos fundos ou de um galpão no quintal.

O editor artesanal dispõe de uma minitipografia e faz tudo: escolhe a tipologia, compõe o texto, diagrama-o, produz as ilustrações, tira provas, revisa, compra o papel e imprime – em folhas soltas, não costuradas – 100 ou 200 lindos exemplares de um livrinho que, se não fosse por ele, nunca seria publicado. Daí, distribui-os aos subscritores (amigos que se comprometeram a comprar um exemplar). O resto, dá ao autor. Os leitores não querem nem saber.

Foi assim que nasceram, em pequenos livros, poemas de – acredite ou não – João Cabral, Manuel Bandeira, Drummond, Cecília Meireles, Joaquim Cardozo, Vinicius de Moraes, Lêdo Ivo, Paulo Mendes Campos, Jorge de Lima e até o conto “Com o Vaqueiro Mariano” (1952), de Guimarães Rosa. E de Donne, Baudelaire, Lautréamont, Rimbaud, Mallarmé, Keats, Rilke, Eliot, Lorca, Cummings e outros, traduzidos por amor.

João Cabral não se curou da dor de cabeça, mas vale.

(Ray Castro. *Riacho de São Paulo*, 17/08/2013. Adaptado)

135 Unifesp 2014

Veja também em:

Interpretação de texto - Livro Único - Frente Única - Capítulo 1

As informações do texto permitem afirmar que

- (a) a venda de uma edição artesanal se dá com um grande volume de livros, razão pela qual desperta grande interesse comercial e cultural dos editores no Brasil.
- (b) os livrelros normalmente têm pouco interesse por livros artesanais, como os de Manuel Bandeira e Cecília Meireles, por considerarem-nos uma forma menor de expressão artística.
- (c) as edições artesanais, como as de João Cabral de Melo Neto, raramente se destinam à produção de obras literárias para pessoas dos círculos íntimos de convivência dos autores.
- (d) a edição artesanal é uma realidade específica do Brasil, retratando a dificuldade que autores como Vinícius de Moraes e Guimarães Rosa tiveram para publicar suas obras.
- (e) a edição artesanal, como a praticada por João Cabral de Melo Neto, permitiu que a cultura nacional fosse enriquecida com obras de expressivos escritores.

136 Unifesp 2014 Leia os textos enviados a uma revista por dois de seus leitores.

Leitor 1: *O alto número de óbitos entre as mulheres fez com que os cuidados com a saúde feminina se tornassem mais necessários. Hoje sabemos que estamos expostas a muitos fatores; por isso, conhecer os sintomas do infarto é fundamental*

Leitor 2: *Os médicos devem se aprofundar nos estudos relacionados à saúde da mulher.*

A paciente, por sua vez, não pode deixar de se prevenir. Nesse processo, a informação, os recursos adequados e profissionais capacitados são determinantes para diminuir os infartos.

[Cartas. IstoÉ, 04.09.2013. Adaptado.]

A comparação dos textos enviados pelos leitores permite afirmar corretamente que

- (a) duas mulheres escrevem à revista para falar da prevenção dos infartos, mais incidentes no sexo feminino.
- (b) duas pessoas escrevem à revista para expressar sua indignação com a falta de recursos destinados à saúde da mulher.
- (c) dois profissionais da saúde escrevem à revista para reforçar a necessidade da medicina preventiva.
- (d) duas pessoas escrevem à revista para ressaltar a importância dos cuidados com a saúde da mulher.
- (e) dois leitores escrevem à revista para informar a falta de conhecimentos sobre o infarto feminino.

► Texto para as questões 130 e 131.

A BUSCA POR VIDA FORA DA TERRA

Um sinal eletrônico é emitido pelo Laboratório de Propulsão a Jato (JPL, sigla em inglês) da NASA, em Pasadena, Califórnia, e viaja até um robô fixado na parte inferior da camada de gelo de 30 centímetros de espessura em um lago do extremo norte do Alasca. O holofote do robô começa a brilhar. "Funcionou!", exclama John Leachy, um jovem engenheiro do JPL, que está em uma barraca perto do lago congelado. Embora não pareça uma grande façanha tecnológica, esse talvez seja o primeiro passo para a exploração de uma lua distante.

Mais de sete mil quilômetros ao sul do Alasca, no México, a geomicrobióloga Penelope Boston caminha por uma água turva que bate em seus tomazelos, em uma gruta, cerca de 15 metros abaixo da superfície. Como os outros cientistas que a acompanham, Penelope carrega um respirador pesado, além do tanque adicional de ar, de modo que possa sobreviver em meio ao sulfeto de hidrogênio, monóxido de carbono e outros gases venenosos da caverna. Aos seus pés, a água corrente contém ácido sulfúrico. A lanterna no capacete ilumina a gotícula de uma gosma espessa e semitranslúcida que escorre da parede. "Não é incrível?", exclama.

Esses dois locais (um lago congelado no ártico e uma gruta nos trópicos) talvez possam fornecer pistas para um dos mistérios mais antigos e instigantes: existe vida fora do nosso planeta? Criaturas em outros mundos, seja em nosso sistema solar, seja em órbita ao redor de estrelas distantes, poderiam muito bem ter se sobrevivido em oceanos recobertos de gelo, como os que existem em um dos satélites de Júpiter, ou em grutas fechadas e repletas de gás, que talvez sejam comuns em Marte. Portanto, se for possível determinar um procedimento para isolar e identificar formas de vida em ambientes igualmente extremos aqui na Terra, então estaremos mais preparados para empreender a busca pela vida em outras partes do Universo.

Adaptado de Michael D. Lemonick, A busca por vida fora da Terra. National Geographic, jul. 2014, p. 38-40.

130 Unicamp 2015 A partir da leitura do texto, pode-se afirmar que:

- (a) O robô está presente tanto no lago congelado no ártico como na gruta nos trópicos.
- (b) O jovem engenheiro do JPL e a geomicrobióloga carregam respiradores para ajudá-los a respirar.
- (c) O jovem engenheiro do JPL e a geomicrobióloga estão executando suas pesquisas sozinhos.
- (d) O holofote do robô é ligado a partir de um sinal emitido pelo laboratório JPL.

131 Unicamp 2015 Assinale a alternativa que resume adequadamente o texto.

- (a) Estudos sobre formas de vida em ambientes extremos podem preparar os cientistas para enfrentar a questão da busca pela vida fora da Terra.
- (b) A partir de uma caverna no Alasca, um robô revela pistas sobre outras formas de vida no nosso sistema solar.
- (c) os trabalhos científicos desenvolvidos em qualquer lugar da Terra permitem compreender formas de vida em outros planetas.
- (d) Cientistas, trabalhando em ambientes extremos, desenvolveram procedimentos capazes de detectar vida fora da terra.

► A questão 132 focaliza uma passagem de um artigo de Cláudia Vassallo.

ALIADAS OU CONCORRENTES

Alguns números: nos Estados Unidos, 60% dos formados em universidades são mulheres. Metade das europeias que estão no mercado de trabalho passou por universidades. No Japão, as mulheres têm níveis semelhantes de educação, mas deixam o mercado assim que se casam e têm filhos. A tradição joga contra a economia. O governo acredita parte da estagnação dos últimos anos à ausência de participação feminina no mercado de trabalho. As brasileiras avançam mais rápido na educação. Atualmente, 12% das mulheres têm diploma universitário – ante 10% dos homens. Metade das garotas de 15 entrevistadas numa pesquisa da OCDE¹ disse pretender fazer carreira em engenharia e ciências – áreas especialmente promissoras.

[...]

Agora, a condição de minoria vai caindo por terra e os padrões de comportamento começam a mudar. Cada vez menos mulheres estão dispostas a abdicar de sua natureza em nome da carreira. Não se trata de mudar a essência do trabalho e das obrigações que homens e mulheres têm de encarar. Não se trata de trabalhar menos ou ter menos ambição. É só uma questão de forma. É muito provável que legisladores e empresas tenham de ser mais flexíveis para abrigar mulheres de talento que não desistiram do papel de mãe. Porque, de fato, essa é a grande e única questão de gênero que importa.

Mais fortalecidas e mais preparadas, as mulheres terão um lugar ao sol nas empresas do jeito que são ou desistiram delas, porque serão capazes de ganhar dinheiro de outra forma. Há 8,3 milhões de empresas lideradas por mulheres nos Estados Unidos – é o tipo de empreendedorismo que mais cresce no país. De acordo com um estudo da EY², o Brasil tem 10,4 milhões de empreendedoras, o maior índice entre as 20 maiores economias. Um número crescente delas tem migrado das grandes empresas para o próprio negócio. Os fatos mostram: as empresas em todo o mundo terão, mais cedo ou mais tarde, de decidir se querem ter metade da população como aliada ou como concorrente.

(Ziare, outubro de 2013.)

¹ OCDE: Organização para a Cooperação e Desenvolvimento Econômico.

² EY: Organização global com o objetivo de auxiliar seus clientes a fortalecerem seus negócios ao redor do mundo.

132 Unesp 2015 Em sua argumentação, a autora revela que a importância da presença das mulheres em atividades empresariais se deve, entre outros, a um motivo de ordem estatística:

- (a) elas revelam maior sensibilidade e uma intuição aguçada para os negócios.
- (b) elas representam um contingente considerável de metade da população do mundo.
- (c) elas são capazes, em comparação com os homens, de acumular inúmeras tarefas.
- (d) elas se formam em média com rendimento maior que os homens nas universidades.
- (e) elas aumentam significativamente a produção das empresas em que atuam.

► Leia o texto para responder à questão 133.

A palavra falada é um fenômeno natural; a palavra escrita é um fenômeno cultural. O homem natural pode viver perfeitamente sem ler nem escrever. Não o pode o homem a que chamamos civilizado: por isso, como disse, a palavra escrita é um fenômeno cultural, não da natureza mas da civilização, da qual a cultura é a essência e o estelo.

Pertencendo, pois, a mundos (mentais) essencialmente diferentes, os dois tipos de palavra obedecem forçosamente a leis ou regras essencialmente diferentes. A palavra falada é um caso, por assim dizer, democrático. Ao falar, temos que obedecer à lei do maior número, sob pena de ou não sermos compreendidos ou sermos inutilmente ridículos. Se a maioria pronuncia mal uma palavra, temos que a pronunciar mal. Se a maioria usa de uma construção gramatical errada, da mesma construção teremos que usar. Se a maioria caiu em usar estranhezas ou outras irregularidades verbais, assim temos que fazer. Os termos ou expressões que na linguagem escrita são justos, e até obrigatórios, tornam-se em estupidez e pedantaria, se deles fazemos uso no trato verbal. Tornam-se até em má-criação, pois o preceito fundamental da civilidade é que nos conformemos o mais possível com as maneihas, os hábitos, e a educação da pessoa com quem falamos, ainda que nisso falem às boas maneihas ou à etiqueta, que são a cultura exterior.

(Fernando Pessoa. *A língua portuguesa*, 1999. Adaptado.)

133 Unifesp 2015 Em sua argumentação, o autor estabelece que

- (a) o fenômeno cultural está contido no natural. Dessa forma, a boa comunicação diz respeito ao uso que cada pessoa faz, de acordo com as necessidades cotidianas.
- (b) a palavra escrita se espelha na palavra falada. Dessa forma, a boa comunicação implica reconhecer que fala e escrita são de mesma natureza.
- (c) os fenômenos naturais precedem os culturais. Dessa forma, a boa comunicação depende de ajustar aqueles às especificidades destes.
- (d) fala e escrita são domínios distintos. Dessa forma, a boa comunicação implica conhecer e empregar os recursos específicos de cada um deles.
- (e) as diferenças entre fala e escrita são muitas. Dessa forma, a boa comunicação está relacionada ao valor cultural da linguagem.

► Examine este cartum para responder às questões 126 e 127.



Robert Mankoff, *New Yorker/Veja*.

126 Fuvest 2016 Para obter o efeito de humor presente no cartum, o autor se vale, entre outros, do seguinte recurso:

- (a) utilização paródica de um provérbio de uso corrente.
- (b) emprego de linguagem formal em circunstâncias informais.
- (c) representação inverossímil de um convívio pacífico de cães e gatos.
- (d) uso do grotesco na caracterização de seres humanos e de animais.
- (e) inversão do sentido de um pensamento bastante repetido.

127 Fuvest 2016 No contexto do cartum, a presença de numerosos animais de estimação permite que o juízo emitido pela personagem seja considerado

- (a) incoerente.
- (b) parcial.
- (c) anacrônico.
- (d) hipotético.
- (e) enigmático.

► Texto para a questão **128**.

A ARMA DA PROPAGANDA

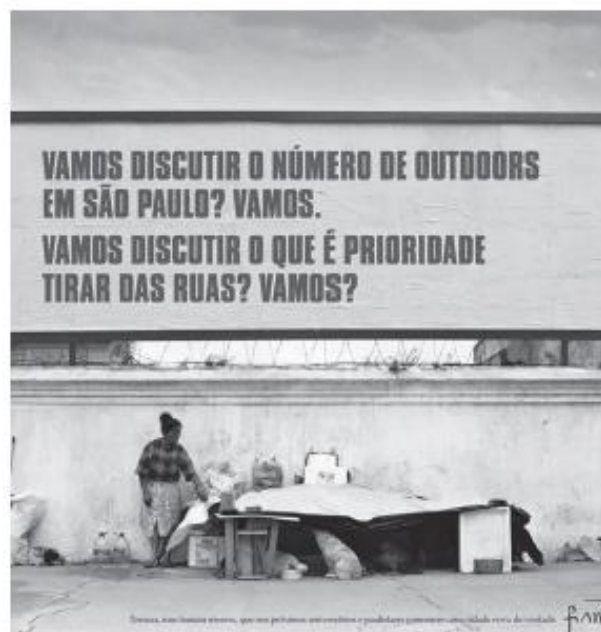
O governo Médici não se limitou à repressão. Distinguiu claramente entre um setor significativo mas minoritário da sociedade, adversário do regime, e a massa da população que vivia um dia a dia de alguma esperança nesses anos de prosperidade econômica. A repressão acabou com o primeiro setor, enquanto a propaganda encarregou-se de, pelo menos, neutralizar gradualmente o segundo. Para alcançar este último objetivo, o governo contou com o grande avanço das telecomunicações no país, após 1964. As facilidades de crédito pessoal permitiram a expansão do número de residências que possuíam televisão: em 1960, apenas 9,5% das residências urbanas tinham televisão; em 1970, a porcentagem chegava a 40%. Por essa época, beneficiada pelo apoio do governo, de quem se transformou em porta-voz, a TV Globo expandiu-se até se tornar rede nacional e alcançar praticamente o controle do setor. A propaganda governamental passou a ter um canal de expressão como nunca existira na história do país. A promoção do "Brasil grande potência" foi realizada a partir da Assessoria Especial de Relações Públicas (AERP), criada no governo Costa e Silva, mas que não chegou a ter importância nesse governo. Foi a época do "Ninguém segura este país", da marchinha Prá Frente, Brasil, que embalou a grande vitória brasileira na Copa do Mundo de 1970.

Boris Fausto, *História do Brasil*. Adaptado

128 Fuvest 2016 A estratégia de dominação empregada pelo governo Médici, tal como descrita no texto, assemelha-se, sobretudo, à seguinte recomendação feita ao príncipe – ou ao governante – por um célebre pensador da política:

- (a) "Deve o príncipe fazer-se temer, de maneira que, se não se fizer amado, pelo menos evite o ódio, pois é fácil ser ao mesmo tempo temido e não odiado".
- (b) "O mal que se tiver que fazer, deve o príncipe fazê-lo de uma só vez; o bem, deve fazê-lo aos poucos (...)"
- (c) "Não se pode deixar ao tempo o encargo de resolver todas as coisas, pois o tempo tudo leva adiante e pode transformar o bem em mal e o mal em bem".
- (d) "Engana-se quem acredita que novos benefícios podem fazer as grandes personagens esquecerem as antigas injúrias (...)"
- (e) "Deve o príncipe, sobretudo, não tocar na propriedade alheia, porque os homens esquecem mais depressa a morte do pai que a perda do patrimônio".

129 Unicamp 2016



A publicidade acima foi divulgada no site da agência FAMÍGLIA no dia 24 de Janeiro de 2007, véspera do aniversário de São Paulo, no período em que foi proposta a campanha "Cidade Limpa". Na base da foto, em letras bem pequenas, está escrito: *Tomara, mas tomara mesmo, que nos próximos aniversários o paulistano comemore uma cidade nova de verdade.*

Considerando os sentidos produzidos por esse anúncio, é correto afirmar:

- (a) As duas perguntas e as duas respostas que configuram o texto do outdoor na publicidade acima pressupõem que os paulistanos estão discutindo o número de outdoors e também o abandono de muitos dos moradores da cidade.
- (b) O texto escrito em letras pequenas tem a função de exortar os paulistanos a refletir sobre as próximas eleições e sobre como fazer para que seja estabelecido um conjunto de prioridades socialmente relevantes para toda a sociedade.
- (c) A publicidade pretende levar os leitores a perceber que as prioridades estabelecidas pela gestão municipal da cidade não permitem que os paulistanos enxerguem os verdadeiros problemas que estão nas ruas de São Paulo.
- (d) A publicidade, composta de texto verbal e imagem, tem como objetivo principal encampar o projeto "Cidade Limpa" elaborado pela gestão municipal e também propor a discussão de outras prioridades para a cidade.

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS**Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 7****2012**

197. 09

2013

- 137. E
- 138. B
- 139. A
- 140. D
- 141. D
- 142. B

2014

- 134. C
- 135. D
- 136. E

2015

- 130. E
- 131. B
- 132. D
- 133. A

2015

- 126. T-F-T-T-F-T-F-T-F-T
- 127. 16
- 128. 14
- 129. C

LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS**Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 8****206 Ufac 2011** *They can't put up with this any longer* means:

- (a) Eles não podem ir mais longe.
- (b) Eles não irão colocar isto lá.
- (c) Eles não podem ir adiante.
- (d) Eles não aguentam mais isto.
- (e) Eles não conseguem levá-lo.

► Texto para a questão 207.

DROUGHT BRINGS AMAZON TRIBUTARY TO LOWEST LEVEL IN A CENTURY

One of the most important tributaries of the Amazon river has fallen to its lowest level in over a century, following a fierce drought that has isolated tens of thousands of rainforest inhabitants and raised concerns about the possible impact of climate change on the region.

The drought currently affecting areas of Amazonia has been described as the one of the worst in the last 40 years, with the rio Negro or Black river, which flows into the world-famous rio Amazonas, reportedly hitting its lowest levels since records began in 1902 on Sunday. In 24 hours the level of the rio Negro near Manaus in Brazil dropped 6cm to 13.63 metres, a historic low. The Solimoes and Amazonas rivers have also seen their waters plunge since early August, isolating village dwellers who rely on the Amazon's waterways for transport and food and marooning wooden boats on brown sand banks.

Authorities say around 62,000 families have been affected by this year's receding rivers. The problem has been particularly intense up river from state capital Manaus towards the border with Peru and Colombia. But the area around the city has also been badly hit. In Iranduba, 15 miles from Manaus, authorities are reportedly planning to build a small road through the rainforest in order to reconnect their community with the outside world.

Colonel Leite, from Manaus' Regional Air Force Command, said two Hercules cargo planes had ferried around 830 tons of food aid to isolated regions near the Amazon towns of Tefe and Tabatinga. "Medium and large boats have not been able to reach various places across the Amazon," he said. "Our planes take the supplies to the airport and from there the transport has to be done in small boats or on foot – these are the only ways of reaching some communities."

Meteorologists and activists are divided on the drought's causes – some point to hurricanes in the Atlantic which may have drained humidity from the Amazon while others blame forest fires for reducing rainfall or speculate that early effects of global warming may already be reshaping the region's climate patterns. Rafael Cruz, a Greenpeace activist in Manaus who has been monitoring the drought, said that while the rise and fall of the Amazon's rivers was a normal process, recent years had seen both extreme droughts and flooding become worryingly frequent. "If this situation continues the state of Amazonas will live in a permanent state of emergency. The changes in people's lives would be horrific."

26 October 2010. <guardian.co.uk>. (Adapt.).

207 Ueam 2011 No fragmento do último parágrafo – [...] *early effects of global warming may already be reshaping the region's climate patterns.*– o vocábulo *may* indica a ideia de:

- (a) possibilidade.
- (b) permissão.
- (c) habilidade.
- (d) condição.
- (e) solicitação.

► Instrução: Leia o texto para responder à questão 202.

HOW COMPUTERS WILL SOON GET UNDER OUR SKIN

By Steve Connor, Science Editor 12 August 2011

It may soon be possible to wear your computer or mobile phone under your sleeve, with the invention of an ultra-thin and flexible electronic circuit that can be stuck to the skin like a temporary tattoo. The device, which is almost invisible, can perform just as well as more conventional electronic machines but without the need for wires or bulky power supplies, scientists said. The development could mark a new era in consumer electronics. The technology could be used for applications ranging from medical diagnosis to covert military operations.

The "epidermal electronic system" relies on a highly flexible electrical circuit composed of snake-like conducting channels that can bend and stretch without affecting performance. The circuit is about the size of a postage stamp, is thinner than a human hair and sticks to the skin by natural electrostatic forces rather than glue. "We think this could be an important conceptual advance in wearable electronics, to achieve something that is almost unnoticeable to the wearer. The technology can connect you to the physical world and the cyberworld in a very natural way that feels comfortable," said Professor Todd Coleman of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, who led the research team.

A simple stick-on circuit can monitor a person's heart rate and muscle movements as well as conventional medical monitors, but with the benefit of being weightless and almost completely undetectable. Scientists said it may also be possible to build a circuit for detecting throat movements around the larynx in order to transmit the information wirelessly as a way of recording a person's speech, even if they are not making any discernible sounds.

Tests have already shown that such a system can be used to control a voice-activated computer game, and one suggestion is that a stick-on voicebox circuit could be used in covert police operations where it might be too dangerous to speak into a radio transmitter. "The blurring of electronics and biology is really the key point here," said Yonggang Huang, professor of engineering at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. "All established forms of electronics are hard, rigid. Biology is soft, elastic. It's two different worlds. This is a way to truly integrate them."

Engineers have built test circuits mounted on a thin, rubbery substrate that adheres to the skin. The circuits have included sensors, light-emitting diodes, transistors, radio frequency capacitors, wireless antennas, conductive coils and solar cells. "We threw everything in our bag of tricks on to that platform, and then added a few other new ideas on top of those, to show that we could make it work," said John Rogers, professor of engineering at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, a lead author of the study, published in the journal *Science*.

<www.independent.co.uk>. (Adapt).

203 UFRN 2012

FAKE PLASTIC TREES

*A green plastic watering can
For a fake Chinese rubber plant
In the fake plastic earth
That she bought from a rubber man
In a town full of rubber plans
To get rid of itself. It wears her out,
it wears her out. It wears her out, it wears her out
She lives with a broken man
A cracked polystyrene man
Who just crumbles and burns
He used to do surgery
For girls in the eighties
But gravity always wins
And it wears him out, it wears him out
It wears him out, it wears him out
She looks like the real thing
She tastes like the real thing
My fake plastic love
But I can't help the feeling
I could blow through the ceiling
If I just turn and run
And it wears me out, it wears me out
It wears me out, it wears me out
And if I could be who you wanted
If I could be who you wanted
All the time, all the time*

Radiohead

A impossibilidade de realizar o desejo do outro é expressa no texto pelo verso:

- (a) *If I just turn and run.*
- (b) *I could blow through the ceiling.*
- (c) *If I could be who you wanted.*
- (d) *But I can't help the feeling.*

202 Unifesp 2012 In the excerpt of the fourth paragraph – *where it might be too dangerous to speak into a radio transmitter.* – the word *might* conveys an idea of:

- (a) possibility. (c) request. (e) demand.
- (b) ability. (d) certainty.

204 UFT 2012

Hi Adriana,

How are things back in Rome? Are you glad to be home again? Sorry I haven't written lately. I've been a bit depressed. My grades aren't as good as they used to be. Classes didn't use to be so difficult!

I have to say, I miss you. You used to be such a good influence on me! These days, I oversleep. I often miss my classes! That never used to happen because I knew I had to meet you at the café in the morning. I remember how you would complain about the coffee here in Canada. You used to call it – brown water!

I'm spending too much money too. Every time I go to the mall, I see something I want to buy. That's another reason I miss you! I would see some great jacket, but you wouldn't let me buy it. You would always tell me I didn't need it and drag me away!

Also, I have a noisy new roommate, Cindy. All she ever does is gab on her cell! Remember the way we would sit around talking? You always used to make me laugh. I bet that's a big reason I never used to feel stressed like I do now!

Anyway, exams will be over on Friday, so I'm sure I'll feel better then. Write soon!

Annie.

J. C. Richards; C. Sandy. Passages. Cambridge: CUP, 2008. p. 74. (Adapt.).

According to the text it is correct to state that:

- (a) The expression "used to" in *You used to be such a good influence on me!* can be replaced by the word "would" without changes in the meaning.
- (b) Considering the sentence *Classes didn't use to be so difficult*, we can infer that Annie's classes now are easier than they used to be in the past.
- (c) In the sentence *I remember how you would complain about the coffee here in Canada*, the word "would" indicates a hypothetical situation that has never happened.
- (d) The word "would" in *Remember the way we would sit around talking?* can be replaced by the expression "used to" without changing the main idea of the sentence.
- (e) In the sentences *I would see some great jacket, but you wouldn't let me buy it*, the words "would" and "wouldn't" are used to express repeated events in Cindy's life.

205 Mackenzie 2012



"You have to motivate yourself with challenges. That's how you know you're still alive. Once you start doing only what you (I) you can do, you (II) on the road to death."

Jerry Seinfeld

The verb forms that correctly complete the blanks I and II in the quotation are:

- (a) should have proved, will be
- (b) had proven, would be
- (c) have proven, are
- (d) may have proven, can be
- (e) will be proving, will have been

► Instrução: Leia o texto para responder às questões 200 e 201.

WORK AFTER EIGHT MONTHS OF PREGNANCY IS AS HARMFUL AS SMOKING, STUDY FINDS

Conal Urquhart and agencies

July 28, 2012

Working after eight months of pregnancy is as harmful for babies as smoking, according to a new study. Women who worked after they were eight months pregnant had babies on average around 230g lighter than those who stopped work between six and eight months.

The University of Essex research – which drew on data from three major studies, two in the UK and one in the US – found the effect of continuing to work during the late stages of pregnancy was equal to that of smoking while pregnant. Babies whose mothers worked or smoked throughout pregnancy grew more slowly in the womb.

Past research has shown babies with low birth weights are at higher risk of poor health and slow development, and may suffer from a variety of problems later in life. Stopping work early in pregnancy was particularly beneficial for women with lower levels of education, the study found – suggesting that the effect of working during pregnancy was possibly more marked for those doing physically demanding work. The birth weight of babies born to mothers under the age of 24 was not affected by them continuing to work, but in older mothers the effect was more significant.

The researchers identified 1,339 children whose mothers were part of the British Household Panel Survey, which was conducted between 1991 and 2005, and for whom data was available. A further sample of 17,483 women who gave birth in 2000 or 2001 and who took part in the Millennium Cohort Study was also examined and showed similar results, along with 12,166 from the National Survey of Family Growth, relating to births in the US between the early 1970s and 1995.

One of the authors of the study, Prof. Marco Francesconi, said the government should consider incentives 1 employers to offer more flexible maternity leave to women who might need a break before, 2 after, their babies were born. He said: "We know low birth weight is a predictor of many things that happen later, including lower chances of completing school successfully, lower wages and higher mortality. We need to think seriously about parental leave, because – as this study suggests – the possible benefits of taking leave flexibly before the birth 3 quite high."

The study also suggests British women may be working for 4 now during pregnancy. While 16% of mothers questioned by the British Household Panel Study, which went as far back as 1991, worked up to one month before the birth, the figure was 30% in the Millennium Cohort Study, whose subjects were born in 2000 and 2001.

<www.guardian.co.uk>.

200 Unifesp 2013 In the excerpt from the third paragraph – *may suffer from a variety of problems later in life* –, the word *may* carries the idea of:

- (a) obligation. (c) inevitability. (e) possibility.
- (b) habit. (d) request.

► Instrução: Assinale a alternativa que completa, corretamente, a lacuna de número 3 no texto.

201 Unifesp 2013

- (a) simply aren't (c) can't be (e) will do
- (b) could be (d) are not

► Leia o texto para responder à questão 199.

Will we ever... understand why music makes us feel good?
19 April 2013
Philip Ball



No one knows why music has such a potent effect on our emotions. But thanks to some recent studies we have a few intriguing clues. Why do we like music? Like most good questions, this one works on many levels. We have answers on some levels, but not all.

We like music because it makes us feel good. Why does it make us feel good? In 2001, neuroscientists Anne Blood and Robert Zatorre at McGill University in Montreal provided an answer. Using magnetic resonance imaging they showed that people listening to pleasurable music had activated brain regions called the limbic and paralimbic areas, which are connected to euphoric reward responses, like those we experience from sex, good food and addictive drugs. Those rewards come from a gush of a neurotransmitter called dopamine. As DJ Lee Haslam told us, music is the drug.

But why? It's easy enough to understand why sex and food are rewarded with a dopamine rush: this makes us want more, and so contributes to our survival and propagation. (Some drugs subvert that survival instinct by stimulating dopamine release on false pretences.) But why would a sequence of sounds with no obvious survival value do the same thing?

The truth is no one knows. However, we now have many clues to why music provokes intense emotions. The current favourite theory among scientists who study the cognition of music — how we process it mentally — dates back to 1956, when the philosopher and composer Leonard Meyer suggested that emotion in music is all about what we expect, and whether or not we get it. Meyer drew on earlier psychological theories of emotion, which proposed that it arises when we're unable to satisfy some desire. That, as you might imagine, creates frustration or anger — but if we then find what we're looking for, be it love or a cigarette, the payoff is all the sweeter.

This, Meyer argued, is what music does too. It sets up sonic patterns and regularities that tempt us to make unconscious predictions about what's coming next. If we're right, the brain gives itself a little reward — as we'd now see it, a surge of dopamine. The constant dance between expectation and outcome thus enlivens the brain with a pleasurable play of emotions.

(www.bbc.com. Adaptado.)

199 Unifesp 2014 No trecho do último parágrafo – *as we'd now see it* –, 'd pode ser reescrito, mantendo-se a correção e o sentido, como

- (a) used to. (d) did.
(b) had. (e) need to.
(c) would.

► Examine o quadrinho para responder à questão 198.



(www.gocomics.com)

198 Unesp 2015 No contexto do quadrinho, o termo "can" indica uma ideia de

- (a) habilidade. (c) pedido. (e) certeza.
(b) conhecimento. (d) obrigação.

► Leia o texto para responder à questão 177.

Nobel winner Malala opens school for Syrian refugees

Sylvia Westall

July 13, 2015

Bekaa Valley, Lebanon



Nobel Peace Prize laureate Malala Yousafzai gestures inside a classroom at a school for Syrian refugee girls, July 12, 2015. (Reuters/Jamal Said)

Malala Yousafzai, the youngest winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, celebrated her 18th birthday in Lebanon on Sunday by opening a school for Syrian refugee girls and called on world leaders to invest in "books not bullets". Malala became a symbol of defiance after she was shot on a school bus in Pakistan in 2012 by the Taliban for advocating girls' rights to education. She continued campaigning and won the Nobel in 2014.

"I decided to be in Lebanon because I believe that the voices of the Syrian refugees need to be heard and they have been ignored for so long," Malala told Reuters in a schoolroom decorated with drawings of butterflies. The Malala Fund, a non-profit organization that supports local education projects, provided most of the funding for the school, set up by Lebanon's Kayany Foundation in the Bekaa Valley, close to the Syrian border. The Kayany Foundation, established by Syrian Nora Joumlatt in response to Syria's refugee crisis, has already completed three other new schools to give free education to Syrian children in Lebanon. The Malala school can welcome up to 200 girls aged 14 to 18.

"Today on my first day as an adult, on behalf of the world's children, I demand of leaders we must invest in books instead of bullets," Malala said in a speech. Lebanon is home to at least 1.2 million of the 4 million refugees that have fled Syria's war to neighboring countries. There are about 500,000 Syrian school-age children in Lebanon, but only a fifth are in formal education. "We are in danger of losing generations of young Syrian girls due to the lack of education," Joumlatt said in a speech at the opening of the school. "Desperate and displaced Syrians are increasingly seeing early marriage as a way to secure the social and financial future of their daughters. We need to provide an alternative: Keep young girls in school instead of being pressured into wedlock."

Lebanon, which allows informal settlements on land rented by refugees, says it can no longer cope with the influx from Syria's four-year conflict. More than one in four people living in Lebanon is a refugee. The United Nations says the number of Syrian refugees in neighboring countries is expected to reach 4.27 million by the end of the year. "In Lebanon as well as in Jordan, an increasing number of refugees are being turned back at the border," Malala said. "This is inhuman and this is shameful."

Her father Ziauddin said he was proud she was carrying on her activism into adulthood. "This is the mission we have taken for the last 8-9 years. A small moment for the education of girls in Swat Valley: it is spreading now all over the world," he said.

(www.reuters.com. Adaptado.)

Analisar o trecho do terceiro parágrafo "I demand of leaders we must invest in books instead of bullets" para responder à questão 177.

177 Unifesp 2016 O termo "must" pode ser substituído, sem alteração de sentido, por

- (a) has to.
- (b) can.
- (c) might.
- (d) used to.
- (e) ought to.

► Leia o texto para responder à questão 177.

QUESTION: IS THERE ANYTHING I CAN DO TO TRAIN MY BODY TO NEED LESS SLEEP?

Karen Weintraub

June 17, 2016



Credit iStock

Many people think they can teach themselves to need less sleep, but they're wrong, said Dr. Sigrid Veasey, a professor at the Center for Sleep and Circadian Neurobiology at the University of Pennsylvania's Perelman School of Medicine. We might feel that we're getting by fine on less sleep, but we're deluding ourselves, Dr. Veasey said, largely because lack of sleep skews our self-awareness. "The more you deprive yourself of sleep over long periods of time, the less accurate you are of judging your own sleep perception," she said.

Multiple studies have shown that people don't functionally adapt to less sleep than their bodies need. There is a range of normal sleep times, with most healthy adults naturally needing seven to nine hours of sleep per night, according to the National Sleep Foundation. Those over 65 need about seven to eight hours, on average, while teenagers need eight to 10 hours, and school-age children nine to 11 hours. People's performance continues to be poor while they are sleep deprived, Dr. Veasey said.

Health issues like pain, sleep apnea or autoimmune disease can increase people's need for sleep, said Andrea Meredith, a neuroscientist at the University of Maryland School of Medicine. A misalignment of the clock that governs our sleep-wake cycle can also drive up the need for sleep, Dr. Meredith said. The brain's clock can get misaligned by being stimulated at the wrong time of day, she said, such as from caffeine in the afternoon or evening, digital screen use too close to bedtime, or even exercise at a time of day when the body wants to be winding down.

(http://well.blogs.nytimes.com. Adaptado.)

177 Unesp 2017 No trecho do primeiro parágrafo "We might feel that we're getting by fine on less sleep", o termo em destaque pode ser substituído, sem alteração de sentido, por

- (a) could.
- (b) ought to.
- (c) will.
- (d) should.
- (e) has to.

► Observe o quadrinho para responder à questão 178.



178 Unifesp 2017 Na fala da espiga de milho à esquerda "I couldn't reach the fridge...", o termo em destaque pode ser substituído, sem alteração de sentido, por

- (a) cannot.
- (b) won't.
- (c) was unable to.
- (d) shouldn't.
- (e) might not.

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS
Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 8

2011

- 206. D
- 207. A

2012

- 202. A
- 203. C
- 204. A
- 205. C
- 206. D

2013

- 200. E
- 201. B

2014

- 199. C

2015

- 198. C

2016

- 177. S/A

2017

- 177. A
- 178. C

LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS
Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 10

► Para as questões 188 e 189, leia o texto abaixo.

WE'VE MODIFIED OUR BEHAVIOR SO WE CAN TEXT AND WALK

Texting – or checking social media or reading/responding to mail or reading the news or checking the weather or watching a video – while walking is a pretty common phenomenon. It's so common that most people who own a mobile device have become texting walkers. Research suggests that these texters adopt protective measures to minimize the risk of accidents when walking. They're less likely to trip because they shorten their step length, reduce step frequency, lengthen the time during which both feet are in contact with the ground, and increase obstacle clearance height. Taken together this creates an exaggerated image of walking, but it apparently slows the walker enough so that he registers some of what is happening around him and can compensate for it.

(Adaptado de <http://blogs.scientificamerican.com/anthropology-in-practice/we-we-modified-our-behavior-so-we-can-text-and-walk/>.)

- 188 Unicamp 2016** Segundo o texto, "Texting walkers" são pessoas que
- (a) caminham longas distâncias e usam o celular para registrar essas distâncias.
 - (b) escrevem ou leem mensagens, ou veem vídeos no celular enquanto caminham.
 - (c) testam o celular como dispositivo para caminhadas longas.
 - (d) tropeçam e caem quando usam o celular enquanto caminham.

- 189 Unicamp 2016** Que mudanças no comportamento dessas pessoas são decorrentes da adaptação à tecnologia apresentada no texto?
- (a) Elas diminuem a extensão e a frequência dos passos, aumentando o tempo em que os dois pés ficam em contato com o chão; calculam melhor a altura dos obstáculos no percurso.
 - (b) Elas aumentam a extensão dos passos e diminuem sua frequência, para que os dois pés fiquem mais tempo em contato com o chão.
 - (c) Antes de iniciar a caminhada, elas registram, no celular, a extensão do trajeto, a frequência dos passos e o tempo em que os dois pés ficam em contato com o chão.
 - (d) Antes de iniciar a caminhada, elas registram, no celular, a extensão e a altura dos obstáculos do percurso, a frequência dos passos e o tempo em que os dois pés ficam em contato com o chão.

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS
Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 10

2016

- 188. B
- 189. A

LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS**Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 11**

► Para a questão 192, leia o texto abaixo.

ADVICE FOR NEW STUDENTS FROM THOSE WHO KNOW (OLD STUDENTS)

The first day of college I was a ball of nerves. I remember walking into my first class and running to the first seat I found, thinking everyone would be staring at me. But nobody seemed to notice and then it hit me: The fact that nobody knew me meant nobody would judge, which, upon reflection, was what I was scared of the most. I told myself to let go. All along the year, I forced myself into situations that were uncomfortable for me – for example, auditioning for a dance piece. Believe it or not, that performance was a highlight of my freshman year. My advice: challenge yourself to try something new, something you couldn't have done in high school. – Ria Jagasia, Vanderbilt University, '18.

(Adaptado de <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/08/02/education/edlife/advice-for-new-students-from-those-who-know-old-students.html?ref=edlife>.)

192 Unicamp 2016 Para lidar com a situação, a estratégia adotada foi deixar de se preocupar e

- (a) fazer coisas que nunca fez antes.
- (b) fazer novos amigos.
- (c) fazer um curso de dança como ouvinte.
- (d) abandonar o curso

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS**Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 11**

2016

192. A

LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS**Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 12**

► Instrução: Leia o texto para responder à questão 221.

**BRAZIL: THE NATURAL KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY KIRSTEN BOUND –
THE ATLAS OF IDEAS**

If you grew up in Europe or North America you will no doubt have been taught in school that the Wright Brothers from Ohio invented and flew the first aeroplane – the Kitty Hawk – in 1903. But if you grew up in Brazil you will have been taught that the real inventor was in fact a Brazilian from Minas Gerais called Alberto Santos Dumont, whose 14-bis aeroplane took to the skies in 1906. This fierce historical debate, which turns on definitions of 'practical airplanes', the ability to launch unaided, length of time spent in the air and the credibility of witnesses, will not be resolved here. Yet it is a striking example of the lack of global recognition for Brazil's achievements in innovation.

Almost a century later, in 2005, Santos Dumont's intellectual heirs, the company Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica (EMBRAER), made aviation history of a different kind when they unveiled the Ipanema, the world's first commercially produced aircraft to run solely on biofuels. This time, the world was watching. Scientific American credited it as one of the most important inventions of the year. The attention paid to the Ipanema reflects the growing interest in biofuels as a potential solution to climate change and rising energy demand. To their advocates, biofuels – most commonly bioethanol or biodiesel – offer a more secure, sustainable energy supply that can reduce carbon emissions by 50–60 per cent compared to fossil fuels.

From learning to fly to learning to cope with the environmental costs of flight, biofuel innovations like the Ipanema reflect some of the tensions of modern science, in which expanding the frontiers of human ingenuity goes hand in hand with managing the consequences. The recent backlash against biofuels, which has seen them blamed for global food shortages as land is reportedly diverted from food crops, points to a growing interdependence between the science and innovation systems of different countries, and between innovation, economics and environmental sustainability.

The debates now raging over biofuels reflect some of the wider dynamics in Brazil's innovation system. They remind us that Brazil's current strengths and achievements have deeper historical roots than is sometimes imagined. They reflect the fact that Brazil's natural resources and assets are a key area of opportunity for science and innovation – a focus that leads us to characterise Brazil as a 'natural knowledge economy'. Most importantly, they highlight the propitious timing of Brazil's growing strength in these areas at a time when climate change, the environment, food scarcity and rising worldwide energy demand are at the forefront of global consciousness. What changed between the maiden flight of the 14-bis and the maiden flight of the Ipanema is not just Brazil's capacity for technological and scientific innovation, but the rest of the world's appreciation of the potential of that innovation to address some of the pressing challenges that confront us all.

<www.demos.co.uk>. (Adapt).

221 Unifesp 2011 No trecho do terceiro parágrafo – *which has seen them blamed for global food shortages as land is reportedly diverted from food crops* – a palavra *as* introduz:

- (a) um contraste.
- (b) uma condição.
- (c) uma comparação.
- (d) uma consequência.
- (e) uma causa.

► Instrução: Leia o texto para responder à questão 222.

TO SCIENTISTS, LAUGHTER IS NO JOKE - IT'S SERIOUS

March 31, 2010.

So a scientist walks into a shopping mall to watch people laugh. There's no punchline. Laughter is a serious scientific subject, one that researchers are still trying to figure out. Laughing is primal, our first way of communicating. Apes laugh. So do dogs and rats. Babies laugh long before they speak. No one teaches you how to laugh. You just do. And often you laugh involuntarily, in a specific rhythm and in certain spots in conversation.

You may laugh at a prank on April Fools' Day. But surprisingly, only 10 to 15 percent of laughter is the result of someone making a joke, said Baltimore neuroscientist Robert Provine, who has studied laughter for decades. Laughter is mostly about social responses rather than reaction to a joke. "Laughter above all else is a social thing," Provine said. "The requirement for laughter is another person."

Over the years, Provine, a professor with the University of Maryland Baltimore County, has boiled laughter down to its basics. "All language groups laugh 'ha-ha-ha' basically the same way," he said. "Whether you speak Mandarin, French or English, everyone will understand laughter. ... There's a pattern generator in our brain that produces this sound."

Each "ha" is about one-15th of a second, repeated every fifth of a second, he said. Laugh faster or slower than that and it sounds more like panting or something else. Deaf people laugh without hearing, and people on cell phones laugh without seeing, illustrating that laughter isn't dependent on a single sense but on social interactions, said Provine, author of the book "Laughter: A Scientific Investigation."

"It's joy, it's positive engagement with life," said Jaak Panksepp, a Bowling Green University psychology professor. "It's deeply social." And it's not just a people thing either. Chimps tickle each other and even laugh when another chimp pretends to tickle them. By studying rats, Panksepp and other scientists can figure out what's going on in the brain during laughter. And it holds promise for human ills.

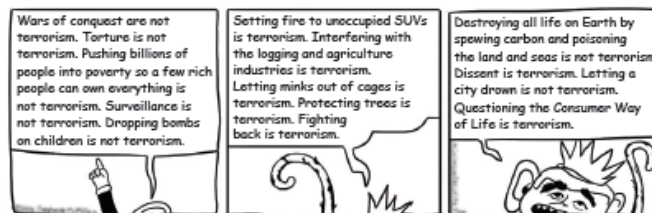
Northwestern biomedical engineering professor Jeffrey Burgdorf has found that laughter in rats produces an insulin-like growth factor chemical that acts as an antidepressant and anxiety-reducer. He thinks the same thing probably happens in humans, too. This would give doctors a new chemical target in the brain in their effort to develop drugs that fight depression and anxiety in people. Even so, laughter itself hasn't been proven to be the best medicine, experts said.

<www.nytimes.com>. (Adapt.).

222 Unifesp 2011 No trecho do terceiro parágrafo – *Whether you speak Mandarin, French or English, everyone will understand laughter.* – a palavra *whether* pode ser substituída, sem alteração de sentido, por:

- (a) Whatsoever. (c) Nevertheless. (e) Furthermore.
(b) In due time. (d) No matter if.

223 UFT 2011 Read the comics below:



Available at: <www.greeristhenewred.com/blog/wp-content/images/mcmillan_not_terrorism.jpg>.

Glossary:

Dissent: have or express opinions which are opposed to official views, religious teaching etc.

Mink: (1) small stoat-like animal of the weasel family. (2) the mink valuable thick brown fur or the coat made from this fur.

SUV: it is an acronym that means Sport Utility Vehicle.

Mark T (true) or F (false), according to the opinion expressed in the comics:

- I. The statements try to alert to the fact that many attitudes adopted by governments and industries have effects similar to terrorist actions.
- II. The character's speech defends that the word terrorism should have a much broader meaning than we are used to.
- III. It is possible that society and governments support actions that are sometimes as harmful as terrorist actions.
- IV. Are considered terrorist actions to the character only those listed in the second balloon.
- V. Sometimes terrorist actions are indeed trying to protect society.
- VI. The character admits that all actions taken against the law should be considered terrorist attitudes.

Mark the CORRECT answer:

- (a) T, T, T, F, T, F. (d) T, T, T, F, F, F.
(b) F, F, F, F, T, F. (e) T, T, T, T, T, F.
(c) F, F, F, T, T, T.

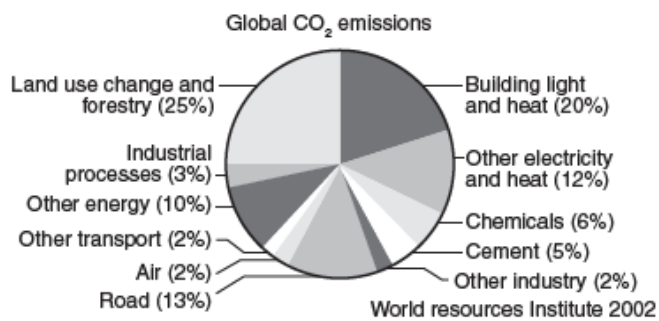
► Instrução: Leia o texto e analise o gráfico para responder à questão 219.

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 (CO₂). This is around 2% of the total man-made CO₂ 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 CO₂. 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.



Beginner's Guide to Aviation Biofuels, May 2009. (Adapt.).

219 Unesp 2012 A partícula *but*, na última oração do primeiro parágrafo, estabelece um contraste entre:

- os benefícios do desenvolvimento da indústria aeronáutica e o alto custo do progresso, que afeta a economia global.
- as barreiras culturais estabelecidas pela economia global e o desenvolvimento da indústria aeronáutica.
- as barreiras culturais estabelecidas pela economia global e o alto custo do desenvolvimento da aviação no mundo.
- o desenvolvimento da aviação e seus benefícios para a sociedade, e uma consequência negativa do crescimento do setor aéreo.
- o desenvolvimento da indústria aeronáutica e o seu alto custo, como o estabelecimento de barreiras culturais.

► Instrução: Leia o texto para responder à questão **220**.

LONGEVITY: HABITS MAY EXTEND LIFE ONLY SO MUCH

By Nicholas Bakalar
August 8, 2011

The eating, drinking and exercise habits of extremely old but healthy people differ little from those of the rest of us, a new study has found. Gerontologists at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine recruited 477 Ashkenazi Jews ages 95 to 112 who were living independently. The researchers took blood samples, did physical examinations and obtained detailed personal and medical histories from each participant. Then they compared them with 1,374 non-Hispanic white adults, ages 65 to 74, from the general population. For both men and women, consumption of alcohol, amount of physical activity and the percentage of people on low-calorie or low-salt diets were almost identical in the two groups.

Long-lived men were less likely to be obese than their younger counterparts, although no less likely to be overweight. The oldest women were more likely to be overweight and less likely to be obese. More men among the oldest were nonsmokers, but smoking habits were not significantly different among the women.

106 that it all depends on genes, and we might as well eat, drink and be merry? No, according to the senior author, Dr. Nir Barzilai, director of the Institute for Aging Research at Albert Einstein College of Medicine. "For most of us who **107** genes for longevity," he said, "if you follow the healthy lifestyle the medical community has put forth, you are **108** to live past 80."

The study was published online last week in *The Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*.

<www.nytimes.com>. (Adapt.).

220 Unifesp 2012 No trecho do segundo parágrafo – *Long-lived men were less likely to be obese than their younger counterparts, although no less likely to be overweight.* – a palavra *although* pode ser substituída, sem alteração de sentido, por:

- but.
- so.
- or.
- since.
- thus.

► Instrução: Leia o texto para responder à questão **217**.

LIFE OF A NANTUCKET SURGEON

By Tara Parker-Pope
July 27, 2012

In her new book, "Island Practice," the *New York Times* reporter Pam Belluck tells the story of Dr. Timothy Lepore, a quirky 67-year-old physician who for the past 30 years has been the only surgeon working on the island of Nantucket. But Dr. Lepore is no ordinary surgeon. Life on an island, even one that has become a summer playground to the rich and famous, requires a certain amount of resourcefulness and flexibility. Over the years Dr. Lepore has taken it upon himself to deliver whatever type of medical care his island inhabitants need, often challenging conventional notions of medicine and redefining what it means to be a healer. While his surgical skills have been used for minor repairs and lifesaving procedures, he often works as a general practitioner, treating everyday ailments. Distraught island residents also call on him for counseling and comfort, and he even steps into the role of veterinarian when needed.

I recently spoke with Ms. Belluck about the time she spent with Dr. Lepore. Here's part of our conversation.

• I think of Nantucket as a posh summer tourist destination. Were you surprised to find such a quirky character there?

I thought of it as this rich summer haven, but there is this whole year-round population that is really interesting and diverse and has to scuffle for a living. Even the hardship was surprising. You think any place is accessible, but there are a lot of times where you cannot get on or off the island, and you can't get what you need. Even though they have fast ferries and airplanes now, you're still at the mercy of the elements, and that creates a lot of drama.

• What kinds of challenges has Dr. Lepore faced?

Part of it is the fact that as the only surgeon, you kind of need to do everything, and you may not know how to do something. There was a guy who came home and had forgotten to pick up potatoes, and his wife stabbed him in the heart. It's the kind of stab wound that only 10 percent of patients make it to the hospital alive, and 1 percent will survive. Dr. Lepore had never seen anything like this before, but there was no time to get the guy off the island. So he had to reach in and get the heart started. There wasn't the right equipment to sew him up, and they had only six units of blood, which is not that much. But he's an encyclopedia of arcane facts, and he remembered that in the 1800s they used black silk thread for this kind of injury. They found some black silk thread, and he managed to close this guy's heart and get it beating again. The guy survived and became a marathon runner. There is a field hospital-type feeling to it. You're not under fire, but there is making do with what you have and flying by the seat of your pants. Often the weather is bad, and he has never done it before, but he just has to do it.

• Does he make a good living? Does he take insurance?

He takes insurance, but he also takes people who can't pay at all. He will even allow people to pay him in kind. One of the undercurrents of the book is that his hospital on Nantucket is now run by Partners Health Care, the big health care corporation that runs Massachusetts General and Brigham and Women's Hospital. They have instituted some new systems, but he flouts many of them. He says, "Nobody is going to manage my time. Nobody is going to tell me what to do." They can't really complain because they need him.

<www.nytimes.com>. (Adapt.).

217 Unifesp 2013 No trecho da resposta à primeira pergunta – *Even though they have fast ferries and airplanes now* –, é possível substituir corretamente *Even though*, sem alterar o sentido da frase, por:

- (a) however. (d) nevertheless.
(b) whether. (e) in spite of the fact that.
(c) as if.

► Texto para a questão 218.

WORK AFTER EIGHT MONTHS OF PREGNANCY IS A HARMFUL AS SMOKING, STUDY FINDS

Conal Urquhart and agencies
July 28, 2012

Working after eight months of pregnancy is as harmful for babies as smoking, according to a new study. Women who worked after they were eight months pregnant had babies on average around 230g lighter than those who stopped work between six and eight months.

The University of Essex research – which drew on data from three major studies, two in the UK and one in the US – found the effect of continuing to work during the late stages of pregnancy was equal to that of smoking while pregnant. Babies whose mothers worked or smoked throughout pregnancy grew more slowly in the womb.

Past research has shown babies with low birth weights are at higher risk of poor health and slow development, and may suffer from a variety of problems later in life. Stopping work early in pregnancy was particularly beneficial for women with lower levels of education, the study found – suggesting that the effect of working during pregnancy was possibly more marked for those doing physically demanding work. The birth weight of babies born to mothers under the age of 24 was not affected by them continuing to work, but in older mothers the effect was more significant.

The researchers identified 1,339 children whose mothers were part of the British Household Panel Survey, which was conducted between 1991 and 2005, and for whom data was available. A further sample of 17,483 women who gave birth in 2000 or 2001 and who took part in the Millennium Cohort Study was also examined and showed similar results, along with 12,166 from the National Survey of Family Growth, relating to births in the US between the early 1970s and 1995.

One of the authors of the study, Prof. Marco Francesconi, said the government should consider incentives 1 employers to offer more flexible maternity leave to women who might need a break before, 2 after, their babies were born. He said: "We know low birth weight is a predictor of many things that happen later, including lower chances of completing school successfully, lower wages and higher mortality. We need to think seriously about parental leave, because – as this study suggests – the possible benefits of taking leave flexibly before the birth 3 quite high."

The study also suggests British women may be working for 4 now during pregnancy. While 16% of mothers questioned by the British Household Panel Study, which went as far back as 1991, worked up to one month before the birth, the figure was 30% in the Millennium Cohort Study, whose subjects were born in 2000 and 2001.

<www.guardian.co.uk>.

► Instrução: Assinale a alternativa que completa, corretamente, a lacuna 2 no texto.

218 Unifesp 2013

- (a) rather than (d) but
(b) no (e) instead
(c) less likely

► Leia o texto para responder às questões 212 e 213.

How can consumers find out if a corporation is "greenwashing" environmentally unsavory practices?

June 29, 2013



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.)

212 Unesp 2014 No trecho do quarto parágrafo – *to exaggerate a green achievement so as to divert attention* –, a expressão *so as* equivale, em português, a

- (a) tanto quanto.
- (b) assim como.
- (c) mesmo que.
- (d) de modo a.
- (e) por causa de.

213 Unesp 2014 No trecho final do último parágrafo – *"all-natural" does not mean the product qualifies as Certified Organic, so be sure to look beyond the hype.* –, a conjunção *so* pode ser substituída, sem alteração de sentido, por

- (a) however.
- (b) furthermore.
- (c) because.
- (d) although.
- (e) therefore.

▶ Leia o texto para responder às questões de **214 a 216**.

Will we ever... understand why music makes us feel good?

19 April 2013

Philip Ball



No one knows why music has such a potent effect on our emotions. But thanks to some recent studies we have a few intriguing clues. Why do we like music? Like most good questions, this one works on many levels. We have answers on some levels, but not all.

We like music because it makes us feel good. Why does it make us feel good? In 2001, neuroscientists Anne Blood and Robert Zatorre at McGill University in Montreal provided an answer. Using magnetic resonance imaging they showed that people listening to pleasurable music had activated brain regions called the limbic and paralimbic areas, which are connected to euphoric reward responses, like those we experience from sex, good food and addictive drugs. Those rewards come from a gush of a neurotransmitter called dopamine. As DJ Lee Haslam told us, music is the drug.

But why? It's easy enough to understand why sex and food are rewarded with a dopamine rush: this makes us want more, and so contributes to our survival and propagation. (Some drugs subvert that survival instinct by stimulating dopamine release on false pretences.) But why would a sequence of sounds with no obvious survival value do the same thing?

The truth is no one knows. However, we now have many clues to why music provokes intense emotions. The current favourite theory among scientists who study the cognition of music — how we process it mentally — dates back to 1956, when the philosopher and composer Leonard Meyer suggested that emotion in music is all about what we expect, and whether or not we get it. Meyer drew on earlier psychological theories of emotion, which proposed that it arises when we're unable to satisfy some desire. That, as you might imagine, creates frustration or anger — but if we then find what we're looking for, be it love or a cigarette, the payoff is all the sweeter.

This, Meyer argued, is what music does too. It sets up sonic patterns and regularities that tempt us to make unconscious predictions about what's coming next. If we're right, the brain gives itself a little reward — as we'd now see it, a surge of dopamine. The constant dance between expectation and outcome thus enlivens the brain with a pleasurable play of emotions.

(www.bbc.com. Adaptado.)

214 Unifesp 2014 No trecho final do segundo parágrafo – *As DJ Lee Haslam told us, music is the drug.* –, é possível substituir a palavra *as*, sem alteração de sentido, por

- (a) like
- (b) since.
- (c) for.
- (d) so.
- (e) then.

215 Unifesp 2014 No trecho do quarto parágrafo – *However, we now have many clues to why music provokes intense emotions.* –, a palavra *however* indica uma ideia de

- (a) consequência.
- (b) finalidade.
- (c) avaliação.
- (d) contraste.
- (e) explicação.

216 Unifesp 2014 No trecho do último parágrafo – *The constant dance between expectation and outcome thus enlivens the brain with a pleasurable play of emotions.* –, a palavra *thus* pode ser corretamente substituída, mantendo-se o sentido, por

- (a) whereas.
- (b) although.
- (c) notwithstanding.
- (d) moreover.
- (e) thereby.

► Examine o quadrinho para responder à questão 210.



210 Unesp 2015 A expressão "instead of" equivale, em português, a

- (a) ainda que.
- (b) ao mesmo tempo em que.
- (c) depois de.
- (d) logo que.
- (e) em vez de.

► Leia o texto para responder à questão 211.

PEDIATRIC GROUP ADVISES PARENTS TO READ TO KIDS

June 26, 2014

By Amy Graff



Reading Go Dog Go to your 6 month old might seem like wasted time because she's more likely to eat the book than help you turn the pages, but a statement released by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) this week says reading in the early years is essential. Reading out loud gets parents talking to their babies and the sound of an adult's voice stimulates that tiny yet rapidly growing brain. In the statement, the academy advises pediatricians to tell parents to read books to their children from birth.

Reading regularly with young children stimulates optimal patterns of brain development and strengthens parent-child relationships at a critical time in child development, which, in turn, builds language, literacy, and social-emotional skills that last a lifetime. Research shows that a child's brain develops faster between 0 and 3 than at any other time in life, making the early years a critical time for babies to hear

rich oral language. The more words children hear directed at them by parents and caregivers, the more they learn.

While many babies are read Goodnight Moon and The Very Hungry Caterpillar every night before bed, others never get a chance to "pat the bunny." Studies reveal that children from low-income, less-educated families have significantly fewer books than their more affluent peers. By age 4, children in poverty hear 30 million fewer words than those in higher-income households. These dramatic gaps result in significant learning disadvantages that persist into adulthood. The AAP hopes the new guidelines will encourage all parents to start reading from day one.

Research shows that when pediatricians talk with parents about reading, moms and dads are more likely to fill their home with books and read. Also, to help get more parents reading, the AAP is partnering with organizations such as Scholastic and Too Small to Fail to help get reading materials to new families who need books the most.

This is the first time the AAP has made a recommendation on children's literary education and it seems the timing might be just right as more and more parents are leaning on screens and electronic gadget to occupy their babies. "The reality of today's world is that we're competing with portable digital media," Dr. Alanna Levine, a pediatrician in Orangeburg, N.Y., told The New York Times. "So you really want to arm parents with tools and rationale behind it about why it's important to stick to the basics of things like books."

(<http://blog.seattlepi.com>. Adaptado.)

211 Unesp 2015 No trecho do primeiro parágrafo "that tiny **yet** rapidly growing brain", o termo em destaque indica

- (a) contraste.
- (b) tempo.
- (c) explicação.
- (d) condição.
- (e) resultado.

► Leia o texto para responder às questões de 193 a 200.

Poverty may hinder kids' brain development, study says
Reduced gray matter, lower test scores reported for poor children

July 20, 2015



Poverty appears to affect the brain development of children, hampering the growth of gray matter and impairing their academic performance, researchers report. Poor children tend to have as much as 10 percent less gray matter in several areas of the brain associated with academic skills, according to a study published July 20 in *JAMA Pediatrics*. "We used to think of poverty as a 'social' issue, but what we are learning now is that it is a biomedical issue that is affecting brain growth," said senior study author Seth Pollak, a professor of psychology, pediatrics, anthropology and neuroscience at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

The results could have profound implications for the United States, where low-income students now represent the majority of kids in public schools, the study authors said in background information. Fifty-one percent of public school students came from low-income families in 2013.

Previous studies have shown that children living in poverty tend to perform poorly in school, the authors say. They have markedly lower test scores, and do not go as far in school as their well-off peers.

To see whether this is due to some physical effect that poverty might have on a child's brain, Pollak and his colleagues analyzed MRI scans of 389 typically developing kids aged 4 to 22, assessing the amount of gray matter in the whole brain as well as the frontal lobe, temporal lobe and hippocampus. "Gray matter contains most of the brain's neuronal cells," Pollak said. "In other words, other parts of the brain – like white matter – carry information from one section of the brain to another. But the gray matter is where seeing and hearing, memory, emotions, speech, decision making and self-control occur."

Children living below 150 percent of the federal poverty level – US\$ 36,375 for a family of four – had 3 percent to 4 percent less gray matter in important regions of their brain, compared to the norm, the authors found. Those in families living below the federal poverty level fared even worse, with 8 percent to 10 percent less gray matter in those same brain regions. The federal poverty level in 2015 is US\$ 24,250 for a family of four. These same kids scored an average of four to seven points lower on standardized tests, the researchers said.

The team estimated that as much as 20 percent of the gap in test scores could be explained by reduced brain development. A host of poverty-related issues likely contribute to developmental lags in children's brains, Pollak said. Low-income kids are less likely to get the type of stimulation from their parents and environment that helps the brain grow, he said. For example, they hear fewer new words, and have fewer opportunities to read or play games. Their brain development also can be affected by factors related to impoverishment, such as high stress levels, poor sleep, crowding and poor nutrition, Pollak said.

This study serves as a call to action, given what's already known about the effects of poverty on child development, said Dr. Joan Luby, a professor of child psychiatry at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis. "The thing that's really important about this study in the context of the broader literature is that there really is enough scientific evidence to take public health action at this point," said Luby, who wrote an editorial accompanying the study. "Poverty negatively affects brain development, and we also know that early interventions are powerfully effective," Luby said. "They are more effective than interventions later in life, and they also are cost-effective."

(www.nlm.nih.gov. Adaptado.)

193 Unifesp 2016 Segundo o texto, a pesquisa publicada no periódico *JAMA Pediatrics* aponta que a pobreza

- (a) causa deficiências nutricionais que, por sua vez, diminuem a quantidade de massa branca no cérebro.
- (b) desequilibra a relação entre a massa cinzenta e a massa branca no cérebro das crianças.
- (c) é uma questão biomédica que afeta o desenvolvimento cerebral infantil.
- (d) impele os alunos de escolas particulares para as escolas públicas.
- (e) é um problema eminentemente social que afeta sobremaneira as crianças.

194 Unifesp 2016 Os estudos anteriores à pesquisa liderada pelo Dr. Seth Pollak evidenciam que

- (a) os estudantes de famílias de baixa renda passam menos tempo no sistema educacional que os de famílias de renda superior.
- (b) a maioria dos estudantes do sistema educacional público é oriunda de famílias de baixa renda.
- (c) as escolas públicas dos Estados Unidos tentaram minimizar o impacto da pobreza sobre a educação.
- (d) as escolas com grande número de alunos de famílias de baixa renda são mal avaliadas.
- (e) o sistema educacional dos Estados Unidos deve atender melhor as crianças mais pobres.

195 Unifesp 2016 The objective of the study led by Dr. Seth Pollak was to

- (a) compare the gray and the white matter in the brain in low-income children.
- (b) identify the role gray matter plays in cognitive development in school settings.
- (c) define the amount of gray matter a child should present to perform well in school.
- (d) research if the lower school performance could be attributed to poverty effects on children's brains.
- (e) assess the distribution and quantity of gray matter in the whole brain.

196 Unifesp 2016 No trecho do quarto parágrafo "To see whether this is **due** to some physical effect that poverty might have on a child's brain", a expressão em destaque introduz uma

- (a) finalidade.
- (b) causa.
- (c) condição.
- (d) reiteração.
- (e) estimativa.

197 Unifesp 2016 Nos Estados Unidos, o valor de US\$ 36.375 refere-se

- (a) ao salário mínimo anual em 2015.
- (b) à renda familiar anual da maioria dos estudantes de baixa renda em escolas públicas.
- (c) ao valor considerado necessário para a sobrevivência de uma família de quatro pessoas.
- (d) ao valor do nível federal de pobreza anterior, que em 2015 foi reduzido para US\$ 24.250.
- (e) a uma vez e meia o valor do nível federal de pobreza para uma família de quatro pessoas.

198 Unifesp 2016 According to the information presented in the fifth and sixth paragraphs, one can say that

- (a) children living below the federal poverty level shall display 3 to 4 percent less gray matter in their brain.
- (b) standardized test scores should not be a measure to reflect brain development.
- (c) the poorer the family, the lower a child is likely to score in standardized tests due to gray matter deficit.
- (d) about 20 percent of school children display a low performance in test scores.
- (e) the federal poverty level continued to go downward and more poor students have left school in 2015.

199 Unifesp 2016 According to the information presented in the sixth paragraph, brain growth is likely to occur due to

- (a) poor sleep.
- (b) playing games.
- (c) hearing fewer new words.
- (d) crowding.
- (e) high stress levels.

200 Unifesp 2016 A Dra. Joan Luby afirma que

- (a) há medidas de baixo custo que podem ser tomadas, mesmo na idade adulta, para minimizar o problema.
- (b) o estudo deve continuar para aprofundar os dados científicos e sugerir quais ações devem ser implementadas em curto prazo.
- (c) escreverá um editorial na próxima edição do periódico *JAMA Pediatrics* para avaliar o estudo e sua contribuição para a literatura médica.
- (d) o tratamento do déficit de massa cinzenta no cérebro da criança deve ser iniciado logo que constatado.
- (e) o estudo oferece bases científicas suficientes para que sejam tomadas medidas no âmbito da saúde pública.

► Leia o texto para responder à questão 194.



In developing countries there are high levels of what is known as "food loss", which is unintentional wastage, often due to poor equipment, transportation and infrastructure. In wealthy countries, there are low levels of unintentional losses but high levels of "food waste", which involves food being thrown away by consumers because they have purchased too much, or by retailers who reject food because of exacting aesthetic standards.

Disponível em: <www.theguardian.com>.

194 Unifesp 2017 No trecho "who reject food **because of** exacting aesthetic standards", os termos em destaque podem ser substituídos, sem alteração de sentido, por

- (a) in order to.
- (b) due to.
- (c) so that.
- (d) in spite of.
- (e) such as.

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS
Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 12

2011

- 221. E
- 222. D
- 223. A

2012

- 219. D
- 220. A

2013

- 217. E
- 218. A

2014

- 212. D
- 213. E
- 214. A
- 215. D
- 216. E

2015

- 210. E
- 211. A

2016

- 193. C
- 194. A
- 195. D
- 196. B
- 197. E
- 198. C
- 199. B
- 200. E

2017

- 194. B

LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS
Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 14

► Texto para a questão 226.

DIGITAL NATIVE

A digital native is a young person who was born during or after the general introduction of digital technology, and through interacting with digital technology from an early age, has a greater understanding of its concepts. Alternatively, this term can describe people born in the latter 1970s or later, as the Digital Age began at that time; but in most cases the term focuses on people who grew up with 21st century modern technology. A digital immigrant is an individual who was born before the existence of digital technology and adopted it to some extent later in their life. [...]

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. <http://en.wikipedia.org/Digital_native>. Acesso em: 28 abr. 2011. (Adapt.)

226 Cefet-MG 2011 In the text (line 4), the word *alternatively* can be replaced without changes in meaning by:

- (a) also. (d) despite.
- (b) hence. (e) however.
- (c) though.

216 Unicamp 2016 "If you believe in freedom of speech, you believe in freedom of speech for views you don't like. Goebbels was in favor of freedom of speech for views he liked. So was Stalin. If you're in favor of freedom of speech, that means you're in favor of freedom of speech precisely for views you despise."

(Noam Chomsky)

(Fonte: <http://noam-chomsky.tumblr.com/post/7223808896/if-you-believe-in-freedom-of-speech-you-believe>.)

O autor do texto

- (a) despreza os que restringem a liberdade de expressão.
- (b) critica os excessos da liberdade de expressão.
- (c) critica a falta de liberdade de expressão.
- (d) defende a liberdade de expressão sem restrições.

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS
Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 14

2011

- 226. A

2016

- 216. D

LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS
Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 16

227 UEG 2011



Disponível em: <<http://politicalhumor.about.com/od/middleeast/ig/Middle-East-Cartoons/Mideast-Lesson.-.JLe.htm>>. Acesso em: 7 fev. 2011.

Concerning the linguistic structure of the text, it is correct to affirm that:

- (a) the sentence in the first picture can be an answer to the question: "In the Mideast, what do you believe in?"
- (b) the sentence in the third picture, in the plural, would be: "If they take a teeth, we take a teeth".
- (c) the sentence in the fourth picture, in the past, would be: "If they continued, we'd continued".
- (d) the sentence "They have already learned their lesson", in the negative form, is: "They haven't already learned their lesson".

► Texto para a questão 228.

NEW RESEARCH ON THE POWER OF SMILING

1 *There are any number of sayings about the power of the smile. "Peace begins with a smile." "A smile is the universal welcome." "Life is short but a smile only takes a second." All good advice. But it may not be as simple as that. According to new research, if you want to*
5 *make a good impression when you meet people, it's not just that you smile. It's how you smile.*

The study was carried out by the Go Group, a business support organisation based in Scotland. They looked at people's reactions to different grins. They found that responses varied considerably.

10 *Through this they say they have found three types of smile to avoid: The first is "The Enthusiast", very wide, all teeth showing, possible evidence that you can have too much of a good thing. Then there is the "Big Freeze", a fixed grin that looks practised and fake. Finally comes "The Robot", a small, thin smile, lacking in warmth. The*
15 *best smile, they say, is slower and floods naturally across the whole face.*

Jonny Hogg, BBC News. Disponível em: <www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/language/wordsinthetext/2010/06/100602_witn_smile.shtml>.

228 Unioeste 2011 Nas linhas 4 e 5, onde se lê "if you want to make a good impression when you meet people", é correto afirmar sobre o uso de "if":

- (a) seu uso aponta para uma consequência.
- (b) seu uso aponta para uma finalidade.
- (c) seu uso implica numa condição.
- (d) sua posição na frase está incorreta e deveria estar no final dela.
- (e) nenhuma das anteriores.

► Examine o quadrinho para responder à questão **218**.

Close to Home By John McPherson



(www.inspirationgreen.com. Adaptado.)

218 Unesp 2016 Assinale a alternativa que completa corretamente a lacuna.

- (a) will buy.
- (b) can think of.
- (c) did create.
- (d) is going to eat.
- (e) would have imagined.

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS

Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 16

2011

227. A
228. C

2016

218. E

LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS

Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 17

► Instrução: Leia o texto para responder à questão **235**.

To SCIENTISTS, LAUGHTER IS NO JOKE - IT'S SERIOUS

March 31, 2010.

So a scientist walks into a shopping mall to watch people laugh. There's no punchline. Laughter is a serious scientific subject, one that researchers are still trying to figure out. Laughing is primal, our first way of communicating. Apes laugh. So do dogs and rats. Babies laugh long before they speak. No one teaches you how to laugh. You just do. And often you laugh involuntarily, in a specific rhythm and in certain spots in conversation.

You may laugh at a prank on April Fools' Day. But surprisingly, only 10 to 15 percent of laughter is the result of someone making a joke, said Baltimore neuroscientist Robert Provine, who has studied laughter for decades. Laughter is mostly about social responses rather than reaction to a joke. "Laughter above all else is a social thing," Provine said. "The requirement for laughter is another person."

Over the years, Provine, a professor with the University of Maryland Baltimore County, has boiled laughter down to its basics. "All language groups laugh 'ha-ha-ha' basically the same way," he said. "Whether you speak Mandarin, French or English, everyone will understand laughter. ... There's a pattern generator in our brain that produces this sound."

Each "ha" is about one-15th of a second, repeated every fifth of a second, he said. Laugh faster or slower than that and it sounds more like panting or something else. Deaf people laugh without hearing, and people on cell phones laugh without seeing, illustrating that laughter isn't dependent on a single sense but on social interactions, said Provine, author of the book "Laughter: A Scientific Investigation."

"It's joy, it's positive engagement with life," said Jaak Panksepp, a Bowling Green University psychology professor. "It's deeply social." And it's not just a people thing either. Chimps tickle each other and even laugh when another chimp pretends to tickle them. By studying rats, Panksepp and other scientists can figure out what's going on in the brain during laughter. And it holds promise for human ills.

Northwestern biomedical engineering professor Jeffrey Burgdorf has found that laughter in rats produces an insulin-like growth factor chemical that acts as an antidepressant and anxiety-reducer. He thinks the same thing probably happens in humans, too. This would give doctors a new chemical target in the brain in their effort to develop drugs that fight depression and anxiety in people. Even so, laughter itself hasn't been proven to be the best medicine, experts said.

<www.nytimes.com>. (Adapt.).

235 Unifesp 2011 No trecho do quarto parágrafo – *Laugh faster or slower than that and it sounds more like panting or something else.* – a palavra *like* indica:

- (a) Preferência.
- (b) Probabilidade.
- (c) Semelhança.
- (d) Condição.
- (e) Ênfase.

236 Ifsp 2011 (Adapt.) Das frases abaixo, indique a que apresenta um exemplo de grau de comparação:

- (a) ...whereas the other participants have put it back on.
- (b) ...but they have little rigorous science to back them up.
- (c) Moreover, the effect seems to be long-lasting.
- (d) A report on a 12-week trial, published earlier this year...
- (e) And unlike so much dietary advice, it seems to be enjoyable too.

► Instrução: Leia o texto para responder às questões **231** e **232**.

HOW COMPUTERS WILL SOON GET UNDER OUR SKIN

By Steve Connor, Science Editor 12 August 2011

It may soon be possible to wear your computer or mobile phone under your sleeve, with the invention of an ultra-thin and flexible electronic circuit that can be stuck to the skin like a temporary tattoo. The device, which is almost invisible, can perform just as well as more conventional electronic machines but without the need for wires or bulky power supplies, scientists said. The development could mark a new era in consumer electronics. The technology could be used for applications ranging from medical diagnosis to covert military operations.

The "epidermal electronic system" relies on a highly flexible electrical circuit composed of snake-like conducting channels that can bend and stretch without affecting performance. The circuit is about the size of a postage stamp, is thinner than a human hair and sticks to the skin by natural electrostatic forces rather than glue. "We think this could be an important conceptual advance in wearable electronics, to achieve something that is almost unnoticeable to the wearer. The technology can connect you to the physical world and the cyberworld in a very natural way that feels comfortable," said Professor Todd Coleman of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, who led the research team.

A simple stick-on circuit can monitor a person's heart rate and muscle movements as well as conventional medical monitors, but with the benefit of being weightless and almost completely undetectable. Scientists said it may also be possible to build a circuit for detecting throat movements around the larynx in order to transmit the information wirelessly as a way of recording a person's speech, even if they are not making any discernible sounds.

Tests have already shown that such a system can be used to control a voice-activated computer game, and one suggestion is that a stick-on voicebox circuit could be used in covert police operations where it might be too dangerous to speak into a radio transmitter. "The blurring of electronics and biology is really the key point here," said Yonggang Huang, professor of engineering at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. "All established forms of electronics are hard, rigid. Biology is soft, elastic. It's two different worlds. This is a way to truly integrate them."

Engineers have built test circuits mounted on a thin, rubbery substrate that adheres to the skin. The circuits have included sensors, light-emitting diodes, transistors, radio frequency capacitors, wireless antennas, conductive coils and solar cells. "We threw everything in our bag of tricks on to that platform, and then added a few other new ideas on top of those, to show that we could make it work," said John Rogers, professor of engineering at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, a lead author of the study, published in the journal Science.

<www.independent.co.uk>. (Adapt.).

231 Unifesp 2012 The sentence based on the second paragraph – *The circuit sticks to the skin by natural electrostatic forces rather than glue.* – means that:

- (a) the skin produces natural glue that attracts the circuit like electrostatic forces.
- (b) while electrostatic glue may be used, the skin's natural glue holds the circuit.
- (c) electrostatic forces produced by the circuit in contact with the skin create a sticky circuit.
- (d) the circuit is glued to the skin through a natural sticky secretion.
- (e) natural electrostatic forces, instead of glue, stick the circuit to the skin.

232 Unifesp 2012 No trecho do terceiro parágrafo – *A simple stick-on circuit can monitor a person's heart rate and muscle movements as well as conventional medical monitors, but with the benefit of being weightless and almost completely undetectable.* – a expressão *as well as* equivale, em português, a:

- (a) De modo adequado.
- (b) Tão bem como.
- (c) Bem como.
- (d) Também.
- (e) De modo melhor que.

233 UEA 2012 (Adapt.) Leia o texto para responder à questão.

ANCIENT TOWNS IN AMAZON FOREST

The dense forests of the western Amazon basin hide extensive archaeological evidence of ancient urban settlements. Anthropologists from Brazil and the US reported in the journal Science that the Amazonian settlements, now obscured by tropical forest, were once large and complex enough to be considered "urban".

The scale of the settlements means that what many scientists ___(I)___ virgin tropical forests are in fact heavily influenced by human activity. They ___(II)___ inspire future solutions for supporting the indigenous population of the Amazon.

The ___(III)___ settlements date from about 1250 to 1650, when European colonists and the diseases they brought killed most of the inhabitants. ___(IV)___ consist of networks of walled towns and smaller villages, each organized around a central plaza.

Disponível em: <www.ft.com>. (Adapt.).

Assinale a alternativa que completa correta e respectivamente as lacunas numeradas no texto.

- (a) (I) have considered; (II) can; (III) largest; (IV) they.
- (b) (I) has considered; (II) have; (III) largest; (IV) their.
- (c) (I) considering; (II) can; (III) as big as; (IV) them.
- (d) (I) considers; (II) have; (III) bigger than; (IV) there.
- (e) (I) have considered; (II) can; (III) much; (IV) they.

► Texto para a questão 234.

PHONETIC CLUES HINT LANGUAGE IS AFRICA-BORN

A researcher analyzing the sounds in languages spoken around the world has detected an ancient signal that points to southern Africa as the place where modern human language originated.

The finding fits well with the evidence from fossil skulls and DNA that modern humans originated in Africa. It also implies, though does not prove, that modern language originated only once, an issue of considerable controversy among linguists.

The detection of such an ancient signal in language is surprising. Because words change so rapidly, many linguists think that languages cannot be traced very far back in time. The oldest language tree so far reconstructed, that of the Indo-European family, which includes English, goes back 9,000 years at most.

Quentin D. Atkinson, a biologist at the University of Auckland in New Zealand, has shattered this time barrier, if his claim is correct, by looking not at words but at phonemes - the consonants, vowels and tones that are the simplest elements of language. Dr. Atkinson has found a simple but striking pattern in some 500 languages spoken throughout the world: a language area uses fewer phonemes the farther that early humans had to travel from Africa to reach it.

Disponível em: <www.nytimes.com/2011/04/15/science/15language.html>. Acesso em: 1 ago. 2011. (Adapt.)

234 UEL 2012 Assinale a alternativa que apresenta a tradução correta para *at most* (3º parágrafo).

- (a) no máximo.
- (b) ao menos.
- (c) no mínimo.
- (d) na maior parte.
- (e) de idade.

► Texto para a questão 230.

WORK AFTER EIGHT MONTHS OF PREGNANCY IS A HARMFUL AS SMOKING, STUDY FINDS

Conal Urquhart and agencies
July 28, 2012

Working after eight months of pregnancy is as harmful for babies as smoking, according to a new study. Women who worked after they were eight months pregnant had babies on average around 230g lighter than those who stopped work between six and eight months.

The University of Essex research - which drew on data from three major studies, two in the UK and one in the US - found the effect of continuing to work during the late stages of pregnancy was equal to that of smoking while pregnant. Babies whose mothers worked or smoked throughout pregnancy grew more slowly in the womb.

Past research has shown babies with low birth weights are at higher risk of poor health and slow development, and may suffer from a variety of problems later in life. Stopping work early in pregnancy was particularly beneficial for women with lower levels of education, the study found - suggesting that the effect of working during pregnancy was possibly more marked for those doing physically demanding work. The birth weight of babies born to mothers under the age of 24 was not affected by them continuing to work, but in older mothers the effect was more significant.

The researchers identified 1,339 children whose mothers were part of the British Household Panel Survey, which was conducted between 1991 and 2005, and for whom data was available. A further sample of 17,483 women who gave birth in 2000 or 2001 and who took part in the Millennium Cohort Study was also examined and showed similar results, along with 12,166 from the National Survey of Family Growth, relating to births in the US between the early 1970s and 1995.

One of the authors of the study, Prof. Marco Francesconi, said the government should consider incentives 1 employers to offer more flexible maternity leave to women who might need a break before, 2 after, their babies were born. He said: "We know low birth weight is a predictor of many things that happen later, including lower chances of completing school successfully, lower wages and higher mortality. We need to think seriously about parental leave, because - as this study suggests - the possible benefits of taking leave flexibly before the birth 3 quite high."

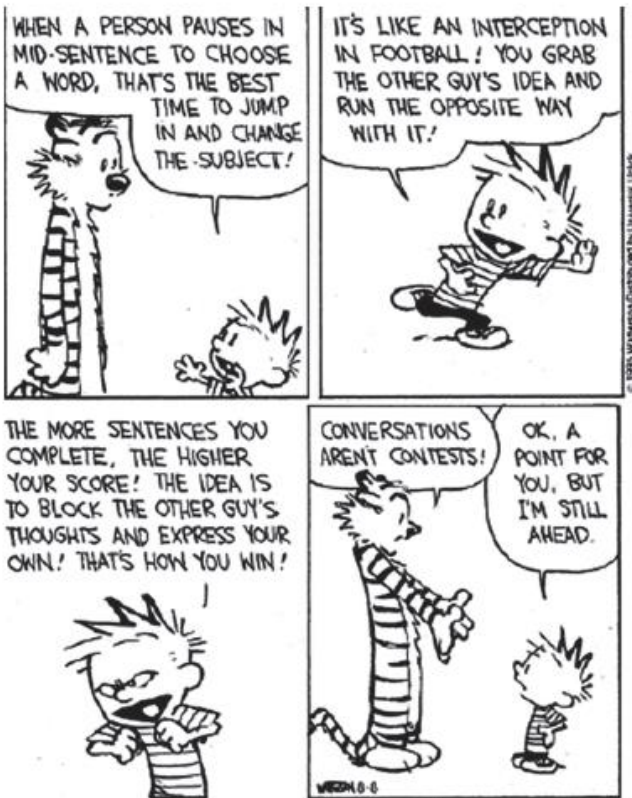
The study also suggests British women may be working for 4 now during pregnancy. While 16% of mothers questioned by the British Household Panel Study, which went as far back as 1991, worked up to one month before the birth, the figure was 30% in the Millennium Cohort Study, whose subjects were born in 2000 and 2001.

<www.guardian.co.uk>.

► Instrução: Assinale a alternativa que completa, corretamente, a lacuna de número 4 no texto.

230 Unifesp 2013

- (a) longer
- (b) far
- (c) more
- (d) less
- (e) fewer



(Fonte: <http://www.gocomics.com/calvinandhobbes/2015/08/08/>)

Na tirinha, Calvin dá dicas sobre como

- (a) derrotar o adversário em um jogo de futebol.
- (b) vencer o interlocutor em uma discussão.
- (c) derrotar o adversário na olimpíada de inglês.
- (d) ser um bom comunicador.

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS
Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 17

2011

- 235. C
- 236. D

2012

- 231. E
- 232. B
- 233. A
- 234. A

2013

- 230. A

2016

- 1
- 222. B

LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS
Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 18

► Texto para a questão 238.

GOOGLE TV: BOOM OR BURST

The industry has been trying to bring IPTV to your TV since 1997. What makes Google and its partners think they'll be successful? I have a question for you. Do you want to view the Internet on your TV? With all of the activity in IPTV these days, this is one of the key questions that is at the heart of whether IPTV eventually succeeds or fails. Since TVs were invented, we have been trained to sit in front of them and consume not interact with them. And only recently have we had to multitask with our TV. Even though we've had picture in picture for years, it took news scrolls at the bottom of our TV screens to train our brains. So, how will consumers integrate the new and even more complex IPTV features into their TV viewing experience?

*One of the traits of consumers that has emboldened the IPTV crowd to **push** forward is the fact that many people sit on their couch and use their laptops or tablets while watching TV. They reason that if they multi-task in this fashion, they may be willing do it on the bigger screen. While I accept the fact that people may want Internet content, such as movies, TV shows, YouTube, etc. on their TV screens, it is quite a leap to assume that people also want to read their newspapers and magazines or view Web sites on a big-screen TV.*

Tim Bajarin (10.18.2010). Disponível em: <www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2370894,00.asp>. Acesso em: 4 nov. 2010.

238 IFTM 2011 *Push* is a false cognate. In which of the sentences isn't there another one?

- (a) My parents have been living abroad for many years.
- (b) Actually he's not been a great professor yet.
- (c) Now I realize a lot of different things happening here.
- (d) Avoid diseases eating healthier food every day.
- (e) She's attended several interesting lectures since she graduated.

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS
Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 18

2011

- 238. D

232 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.

(Adaptado de <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.

2016

232. C

► Texto para a questão 245.

DROUGHT BRINGS AMAZON TRIBUTARY TO LOWEST LEVEL IN A CENTURY

One of the most important tributaries of the Amazon river has fallen to its lowest level in over a century, following a fierce drought that has isolated tens of thousands of rainforest inhabitants and raised concerns about the possible impact of climate change on the region.

The drought currently affecting areas of Amazonia has been described as the one of the worst in the last 40 years, with the rio Negro or Black river, which flows into the world-famous rio Amazonas, reportedly hitting its lowest levels since records began in 1902 on Sunday. In 24 hours the level of the rio Negro near Manaus in Brazil dropped 6cm to 13.63 metres, a historic low. The Solimoes and Amazonas rivers have also seen their waters plunge since early August, isolating village dwellers who rely on the Amazon's waterways for transport and food and marooning wooden boats on brown sand banks.

Authorities say around 62,000 families have been affected by this year's receding rivers. The problem has been particularly intense up river from state capital Manaus towards the border with Peru and Colombia. But the area around the city has also been badly hit. In Iranduba, 15 miles from Manaus, authorities are reportedly planning to build a small road through the rainforest in order to reconnect their community with the outside world.

Colonel Leite, from Manaus' Regional Air Force Command, said two Hercules cargo planes had ferried around 830 tons of food aid to isolated regions near the Amazon towns of Tefe and Tabatinga. "Medium and large boats have not been able to reach various places across the Amazon," he said. "Our planes take the supplies to the airport and from there the transport has to be done in small boats or on foot – these are the only ways of reaching some communities."

Meteorologists and activists are divided on the drought's causes – some point to hurricanes in the Atlantic which may have drained humidity from the Amazon while others blame forest fires for reducing rainfall or speculate that early effects of global warming may already be reshaping the region's climate patterns. Rafael Cruz, a Greenpeace activist in Manaus who has been monitoring the drought, said that while the rise and fall of the Amazon's rivers was a normal process, recent years had seen both extreme droughts and flooding become worryingly frequent. "If this situation continues the state of Amazonas will live in a permanent state of emergency. The changes in people's lives would be horrific."

26 October 2010. <guardian.co.uk>. (Adapt).

245 Ueam 2011 No fragmento do último parágrafo – some point to hurricanes in the Atlantic which may have drained humidity from the Amazon [...] – a palavra which refere-se a:

- (a) meteorologists and activists.
- (b) forest fires.
- (c) hurricanes.
- (d) Atlantic.
- (e) global warming.

► Texto para a questão 246.

THE LIVING LIBRARY



- 1 From the mid 40's to the 70's, many big cities in Brazil expanded because of internal migrations. During those years, with the intensification of social problems, many non-governmental organizations were created and many existing Community Centers increased their activities to provide non-formal education for children and adolescents after school hours.
- 2 The "Living Library" is a two-year project that aims at making the act of reading and writing as an everyday activity for poor children and their teachers. This would mean fewer failures in elementary school and more children learning about their reality and how to change it. These "libraries" are being implanted in Community Centers in charge of children and adolescents living in the poor districts of the peripheral area of the big cities, where huge slums and acute social problems are concentrated. To achieve its objective the Project team provides personal development for the community teachers by preparing them to work with books and reading activities in the context of poverty and deprivation of their institutions. Each library is unique, taking into account the needs and the culture of the community where it is located.
- 3 Forty-four institutions took part in the selective process. Among those, 10 were chosen to receive the library: two in Brasília and eight in São Paulo. Fourteen community teachers went through a 44 hour training program. The first 10 libraries received 4,000 books directly benefiting 2,500 children and adolescents.
- 4 The first 10 libraries were implanted and are open to the community. They attend institutions that look after street children from slums in the suburbs, children living in poor houses downtown, children living in shelters, who have no parents or are temporarily separated from them.

Disponível em: <www.unesco.org/most/southam7.htm> Acesso em: 18 ago. 2010. (Adapt.).

246 Ufsc 2011 Select the proposition(s) which contains (contain) CORRECT references to the following words, underlined in text:

- 01 those (paragraph 1) → migrations
- 02 their (paragraph 1) → non-governmental organizations
- 04 it (paragraph 2) → reality
- 08 its (paragraph 2) → personal development
- 16 them (paragraph 2) → community teachers
- 32 they (paragraph 4) → institutions

► Instrução: Leia o texto para responder à questão 243.

HOW COMPUTERS WILL SOON GET UNDER OUR SKIN

By Steve Connor, Science Editor 12 August 2011

It may soon be possible to wear your computer or mobile phone under your sleeve, with the invention of an ultra-thin and flexible electronic circuit that can be stuck to the skin like a temporary tattoo. The device, which is almost invisible, can perform just as well as more conventional electronic machines but without the need for wires or bulky power supplies, scientists said. The development could mark a new era in consumer electronics. The technology could be used for applications ranging from medical diagnosis to covert military operations.

The "epidermal electronic system" relies on a highly flexible electrical circuit composed of snake-like conducting channels that can bend and stretch without affecting performance. The circuit is about the size of a postage stamp, is thinner than a human hair and sticks to the skin by natural electrostatic forces rather than glue. "We think this could be an important conceptual advance in wearable electronics, to achieve something that is almost unnoticeable to the wearer. The technology can connect you to the physical world and the cyberworld in a very natural way that feels comfortable," said Professor Todd Coleman of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, who led the research team.

A simple stick-on circuit can monitor a person's heart rate and muscle movements as well as conventional medical monitors, but with the benefit of being weightless and almost completely undetectable. Scientists said it may also be possible to build a circuit for detecting throat movements around the larynx in order to transmit the information wirelessly as a way of recording a person's speech, even if they are not making any discernible sounds.

Tests have already shown that such a system can be used to control a voice-activated computer game, and one suggestion is that a stick-on voicebox circuit could be used in covert police operations where it might be too dangerous to speak into a radio transmitter. "The blurring of electronics and biology is really the key point here," said Yonggang Huang, professor of engineering at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. "All established forms of electronics are hard, rigid. Biology is soft, elastic. It's two different worlds. This is a way to truly integrate them."

Engineers have built test circuits mounted on a thin, rubbery substrate that adheres to the skin. The circuits have included sensors, light-emitting diodes, transistors, radio frequency capacitors, wireless antennas, conductive coils and solar cells. "We threw everything in our bag of tricks on to that platform, and then added a few other new ideas on top of those, to show that we could make it work," said John Rogers, professor of engineering at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, a lead author of the study, published in the journal *Science*.

<www.independent.co.uk>. (Adapt.).

243 Unifesp 2012 In the excerpt of the fourth paragraph – *This is a way to truly integrate them.* – the word *this* refers to:

- (a) two different worlds.
- (b) electronics.
- (c) biology.
- (d) control a voice activated device.
- (e) blurring of electronics and biology.

244 UPE 2012 (Adapt.) Shopaholics are people who buy things compulsively without really needing them. They cannot go into a shop just to look around. They have to buy something.

Shopaholics often buy clothes without trying them on and often make themselves unhappy by buying more than they can use or pay for. The shopaholic who runs out of money will sometimes resort to shoplifting (stealing small items from shops). Compulsive shopping is a type of addiction similar to the ones to alcohol or cigarettes.

Marcelo Baccarin Costa. Globetrekker. São Paulo: Macmillan, 2008.

The pronoun *who*, underlined in the text, can be substituted by:

- (a) that.
- (b) whose.
- (c) which.
- (d) what.
- (e) those.

► Instrução: Leia o texto para responder à questão 241.

ANALYZE AN ADVERTISEMENT

Peter Sells
Sierra Gonzalez

Not all advertisements make perfect sense. Not all of them promote or imply acceptance of social values that everyone would agree are what we should hope for, in an enlightened and civilized society. Some advertisements appear to degrade our images of ourselves, our language, and appear to move the emphasis of interaction in our society to (even more) consumerism. There may even be a dark, seamy, or seedy side to advertising. This is hardly surprising, as our society is indeed a consumer society, and it is highly capitalistic in the simplest sense. There is no doubt that advertising promotes a consumer culture, and helps create and perpetuate the ideology that creates the apparent need for the products it markets.

For our purposes here, none of this matters. Our task is to analyze advertisements, and to see if we can understand how they do what they do. We will leave the task of how we interpret our findings in the larger social, moral and cultural contexts for another occasion.

It is often said that advertising is irrational, and, again, that may well be true. But this is where the crossover between information and persuasion becomes important; an advertisement does not have to be factually informative (but it cannot be factually misleading).

In a discussion of what kind of benefit an advertisement might offer to a consumer, Jim Aitchison (1999) provides the following quote from Gary Goldsmith of Lowe & Partners, New York. It sums up perfectly what it is that one should look for in an advertisement. The question posed is "Is advertising more powerful if it offers a rational benefit?" Here is Goldsmith's answer: "I don't think you need to offer a rational benefit. I think you need to offer a benefit that a rational person can understand."

<www.stanford.edu>. (Adapt).

241 Unesp 2013 O pronome *it*, utilizado na última linha do primeiro parágrafo, na frase *for the products it markets*, refere-se:

- (a) à necessidade da propaganda.
- (b) à área de publicidade.
- (c) à ideologia da propaganda.
- (d) aos mercados consumidores.
- (e) à cultura do consumismo.

WORK AFTER EIGHT MONTHS OF PREGNANCY IS AS HARMFUL AS SMOKING, STUDY FINDS

Conal Urquhart and agencies
July 28, 2012

Working after eight months of pregnancy is as harmful for babies as smoking, according to a new study. Women who worked after they were eight months pregnant had babies on average around 230g lighter than those who stopped work between six and eight months.

The University of Essex research – which drew on data from three major studies, two in the UK and one in the US – found the effect of continuing to work during the late stages of pregnancy was equal to that of smoking while pregnant. Babies whose mothers worked or smoked throughout pregnancy grew more slowly in the womb.

Past research has shown babies with low birth weights are at higher risk of poor health and slow development, and may suffer from a variety of problems later in life. Stopping work early in pregnancy was particularly beneficial for women with lower levels of education, the study found – suggesting that the effect of working during pregnancy was possibly more marked for those doing physically demanding work. The birth weight of babies born to mothers under the age of 24 was not affected by them continuing to work, but in older mothers the effect was more significant.

The researchers identified 1,339 children whose mothers were part of the British Household Panel Survey, which was conducted between 1991 and 2005, and for whom data was available. A further sample of 17,483 women who gave birth in 2000 or 2001 and who took part in the Millennium Cohort Study was also examined and showed similar results, along with 12,166 from the National Survey of Family Growth, relating to births in the US between the early 1970s and 1995.

One of the authors of the study, Prof. Marco Francesconi, said the government should consider incentives 1 employers to offer more flexible maternity leave to women who might need a break before, 2 after, their babies were born. He said: "We know low birth weight is a predictor of many things that happen later, including lower chances of completing school successfully, lower wages and higher mortality. We need to think seriously about parental leave, because – as this study suggests – the possible benefits of taking leave flexibly before the birth 3 quite high."

The study also suggests British women may be working for 4 now during pregnancy. While 16% of mothers questioned by the British Household Panel Study, which went as far back as 1991, worked up to one month before the birth, the figure was 30% in the Millennium Cohort Study, whose subjects were born in 2000 and 2001.

<www.guardian.co.uk>.

242 Unifesp 2013 In the excerpt from the first paragraph – *than those who stopped work between six and eight months* –, the word *those* refers to:

- (a) smoking.
- (b) babies.
- (c) months.
- (d) women.
- (e) pregnancy.

► Leia o texto para responder à questão **240**.

Will we ever... understand why music makes us feel good?
19 April 2013
Philip Ball



No one knows why music has such a potent effect on our emotions. But thanks to some recent studies we have a few intriguing clues. Why do we like music? Like most good questions, this one works on many levels. We have answers on some levels, but not all.

We like music because it makes us feel good. Why does it make us feel good? In 2001, neuroscientists Anne Blood and Robert Zatorre at McGill University in Montreal provided an answer. Using magnetic resonance imaging they showed that people listening to pleasurable music had activated brain regions called the limbic and paralimbic areas, which are connected to euphoric reward responses, like those we experience from sex, good food and addictive drugs. Those rewards come from a gush of a neurotransmitter called dopamine. As DJ Lee Haslam told us, music is the drug.

But why? It's easy enough to understand why sex and food are rewarded with a dopamine rush: this makes us want more, and so contributes to our survival and propagation. (Some drugs subvert that survival instinct by stimulating dopamine release on false pretences.) But why would a sequence of sounds with no obvious survival value do the same thing?

The truth is no one knows. However, we now have many clues to why music provokes intense emotions. The current favourite theory among scientists who study the cognition of music — how we process it mentally — dates back to 1956, when the philosopher and composer Leonard Meyer suggested that emotion in music is all about what we expect, and whether or not we get it. Meyer drew on earlier psychological theories of emotion, which proposed that it arises when we're unable to satisfy some desire. That, as you might imagine, creates frustration or anger — but if we then find what we're looking for, be it love or a cigarette, the payoff is all the sweeter.

This, Meyer argued, is what music does too. It sets up sonic patterns and regularities that tempt us to make unconscious predictions about what's coming next. If we're right, the brain gives itself a little reward — as we'd now see it, a surge of dopamine. The constant dance between expectation and outcome thus enlivens the brain with a pleasurable play of emotions.

(www.bbc.com. Adaptado.)

240 Unifesp 2014 No trecho do segundo parágrafo – *which are connected to euphoric reward responses* –, a palavra *which* refere-se a

- (a) magnetic resonance imaging.
- (b) pleasurable music.
- (c) euphoric reward responses.
- (d) sex, good food and addictive drugs.
- (e) limbic and paralimbic areas.

► Para a questão **233**, leia o texto abaixo.

ADVICE FOR NEW STUDENTS FROM THOSE WHO KNOW (OLD STUDENTS)

The first day of college I was a ball of nerves. I remember walking into my first class and running to the first seat I found, thinking everyone would be staring at me. But nobody seemed to notice and then it hit me: The fact that nobody knew me meant nobody would judge, which, upon reflection, was what I was scared of the most. I told myself to let go. All along the year, I forced myself into situations that were uncomfortable for me – for example, auditioning for a dance piece. Believe it or not, that performance was a highlight of my freshman year. My advice: challenge yourself to try something new, something you couldn't have done in high school. – Ria Jagasia, Vanderbilt University, '18.

(Adaptado de <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/08/02/education/edlife/advice-for-new-students-from-those-who-know-old-students.html?ref=edlife>.)

233 Unicamp 2016 No primeiro dia de faculdade, Ria ficou muito nervosa

- (a) por não conhecer ninguém.
- (b) por achar que seria julgada pelos colegas.
- (c) porque ninguém olhou para ela.
- (d) porque não sabia dançar.

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS
Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 20

2011

245. C
246. 20

2012

243. E
244. A

2013

241. B
242. D

2014

240. E

2016

233. B

LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS

Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 21

► Leia o texto para responder à questão **247**.

CLIMATE CHANGE: WARM WORDS AND COOL WATERS

There is a serious debate about why observed temperatures have not kept pace with computer-modelled predictions

September 1, 2013
Editorial *The Guardian*

Last week's report that the current "pause" in global warming could be linked to cyclic cooling in the Pacific will be interpreted by climate sceptics as evidence that global warming isn't happening, and by politicians as a reason to forget about climate change and carry on with business as usual. Both responses would be dangerously wrong.

There is no serious argument within climate science about the link between carbon dioxide levels and temperature.

Between 1970 and 1998 the planet warmed at an average of 0.17C per decade, and from 1998 to 2012 at 0.04C per decade. Carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere, however, continued to rise and are now higher than at any time in the last 800,000 years. Twelve of the 14 warmest years on record have occurred since 2000; the last two years have been marked by catastrophic floods in Australia and recordbreaking temperatures in the US; and the loss of north polar ice has accelerated at such a rate that climate modellers expect the Arctic Ocean to be routinely ice-free in September after 2040.

There is, however, a serious debate about why the observed temperatures have not kept pace with computer-modelled predictions and where the heat that should have registered on the global thermometer has hidden itself. One guess – supported by some sustained but still incomplete research – is that the deep oceans are warming: that is, the extra heat that should be measurable in the atmosphere has been absorbed by the sea. This is hardly good news: atmosphere and ocean play on each other, and any stored heat is 1 to be returned to the atmosphere sooner or later, in unpredictable ways. The real lesson from the latest finding is that there is a lot yet to be understood about how the planet works, and precisely how ocean and atmosphere distribute 2 from the equator to the poles.

(www.theguardian.com. Adaptado.)

► Instrução: Assinale a alternativa que completa, corretamente, a lacuna **2**.

247 Unifesp 2014

- (a) warm
- (b) warmed
- (c) warmth
- (d) warmer
- (e) warmfu

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS

Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 21

2014

247. C

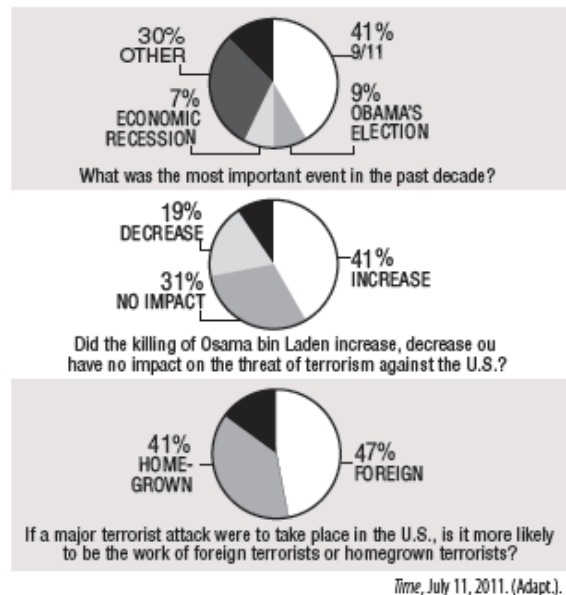
LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS

Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 22

► Texto para a questão **248**.

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.



248 Fuvest 2012 A sequência "most Americans think another terrorist attack in the U.S. is likely" significa que, para a maioria dos norte-americanos, outro ataque terrorista nos EUA é:

- (a) iminente.
- (b) muito temido.
- (c) impensável.
- (d) provável.
- (e) uma incógnita.

2012

248. D

249 UEG 2012 Leia o texto que segue.

DIGITAL LITERACY

The concept of digital literacy, as the term is now generally used, was introduced by Paul Gilster, in his 1997 book of the same name. The term itself had been used during the previous decade, though with a more restricted meaning – the ability to deal with hypertextual information. Gilster’s idea was much broader, and did not involve the enumeration of lists of particular skills, competences or attitudes defining what it is to be digitally literate. Rather, he explained the concept quite generally, as an ability to understand and to use information from a variety of digital sources, and regarded it simply as literacy in the digital age. It is therefore the current form of the traditional idea of literacy per se; the ability to read, write and otherwise deal with information using the technologies and formats of the time. In an “information society” and a “knowledge economy”, it is plainly an essential life skill. This generic expression of the idea, although it has irritated some commentators, is one of the strengths of Gilster’s concept, allowing it to be applied without concern for the sometimes restrictive “competence lists” which have afflicted some other descriptions of the literacies of information.

Disponível em: <www.sctopics.com/Digital_Literacy.html>. Acesso em: 19 ago. 2011. (Adapt.).

Considerando-se os aspectos estruturais do texto:

- (a) a sentença “The term itself had been used during the previous decade”, na voz ativa, seria: “They have been using the term itself during the previous decade”.
- (b) na sentença “he explained the concept quite generally”, o termo “quite” é empregado com o sentido equivalente ao termo “quase”.
- (c) na sequência “although it has irritated some commentators”, o termo em destaque expressa concordância com a ideia que será expressa posteriormente.
- (d) o oposto da afirmação presente na sentença “Gilster’s idea was much broader” seria: “Gilster’s idea was much narrower”.

► Leia o texto para responder às questões de 243 a 245.

GM WHEAT NO MORE
PEST-RESISTANT THAN ORDINARY CROPS, TRIAL SHOWS

GM wheat designed to repel aphids is no more effective at repelling the bugs than standard varieties a major field trial has revealed



Ian Sample
June 25, 2015

A major field trial of GM wheat that is designed to repel aphids (small insects) has found the crop is no better protected against the pests than conventional wheat. The results come from two years of trials that compared aphid attacks on standard wheat plants with those suffered by a GM version modified to release a natural aphid repellent.

Scientists created the GM wheat strain in the hope that it would deter aphids, which devour the crops and can leave them with infections. They modified the wheat to produce a natural pheromone which aphids release when under attack from predators. The “aphid alarm” makes the bugs flee to safety. Aphids are not the only organisms that release the odour though. More than 400 plants have evolved to secrete the same substance, called E-beta-farnesene, or EBF, including peppermint. The chemical doubles up as an attractant for some insects that kill aphids, such as parasitic wasps.

Prior to the field trial, lab tests at Rothamsted found that the pheromone worked as a highly-effective aphid repellent. The work bolstered researchers’ hopes that the trial would demonstrate the crop’s resilience against aphids in the wild. An aphid-resistant wheat crop could have huge benefits for farmers and the environment because the plants would no longer need to be sprayed with insecticides.

“The disappointing thing is that when we tested it in the field, we didn’t find any significant reduction in aphid settlement in the test plots,” said Toby Bruce, who worked on the trial. Details of the trial are published in the journal *Scientific Reports*.

(www.theguardian.com. Adaptado.)

243 Unesp 2016 O objetivo do experimento com trigo geneticamente modificado foi

- (a) reproduzir em laboratório as condições análogas às encontradas em campo.
- (b) corrigir, em condições naturais, as falhas encontradas em testes de laboratório.
- (c) fazer com que o trigo GM evitasse a infestação por afídeos.
- (d) comparar o desempenho de plantações de trigo GM ao de plantações borrifadas com inseticidas.
- (e) criar um repelente de insetos que poderia ser usado em outras plantações.

244 Unesp 2016 The field tests with the GM wheat proved ineffective because

- (a) the crop was environmentally unsafe.
- (b) the wheat was infected by EBF.
- (c) they did not display the expected outcome.
- (d) insecticides could be replaced by pheromones.
- (e) the EBF pheromone acted as an actual aphid repellent.

245 Unesp 2016 O trecho do terceiro parágrafo "An aphid-resistant wheat crop could have huge benefits for farmers and the environment because the plants would no longer need to be sprayed with insecticides."

- (a) apresenta as vantagens esperadas do trigo GM resistente aos afídeos.
- (b) insinua que o trigo GM interfere no meio ambiente, apesar de ser mais econômico.
- (c) mostra que as pesquisas devem prosseguir.
- (d) destaca os fazendeiros como os únicos beneficiados com o projeto.
- (e) infere que os inseticidas foram os responsáveis pelo fracasso do experimento.

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS
Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 24

2012

249. D

2016

243. C

244. C

245. A

LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS
Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 25

► Texto para a questão 253.

STREET HAUNTING: A LONDON ADVENTURE

No one perhaps has ever felt passionately towards a lead pencil. But there are circumstances in which it can become supremely desirable to possess one; moments when we are set upon having an object, an excuse for walking half across London between tea and dinner. As the foxhunter hunts in order to preserve the breed of foxes, and the golfer plays in order that open spaces may be preserved from the builders, so when the desire comes upon us to go street rambling the pencil does for a pretext, and getting up we say: "Really I must buy a pencil," as if under cover of this excuse we could indulge safely in the greatest pleasure of town life in winter—rambling the streets of London.

Virginia Woolf. Disponível em: <<http://grammarabout.com/od/classessays/a/strtwoodfessay.htm>>.

253 UFRR 2011 The underlined word in "No one perhaps has ever felt passionately" is a(n):

- (a) noun.
- (b) adverb.
- (c) preposition.
- (d) article.
- (e) adjective.

► Texto para a questão 251.

PHONETIC CLUES HINT LANGUAGE IS AFRICA-BORN

A researcher analyzing the sounds in languages spoken around the world has detected an ancient signal that points to southern Africa as the place where modern human language originated.

The finding fits well with the evidence from fossil skulls and DNA that modern humans originated in Africa. It also implies, though does not prove, that modern language originated only once, an issue of considerable controversy among linguists.

The detection of such an ancient signal in language is surprising. Because words change so rapidly, many linguists think that languages cannot be traced very far back in time. The oldest language tree so far reconstructed, that of the Indo-European family, which includes English, goes back 9,000 years at most.

Quentin D. Atkinson, a biologist at the University of Auckland in New Zealand, has shattered this time barrier, if his claim is correct, by looking not at words but at phonemes - the consonants, vowels and tones that are the simplest elements of language. Dr. Atkinson has found a simple but striking pattern in some 500 languages spoken throughout the world: a language area uses fewer phonemes the farther that early humans had to travel from Africa to reach it.

Disponível em: <www.nytimes.com/2011/04/15/science/15language.html>. Acesso em: 1 ago. 2011. (Adapt.)

251 UEL 2012 Na frase: *It also implies, though does not prove, that modern language originated only once, an issue of considerable controversy among linguists.* (2º parágrafo), *though* indica:

- (a) ênfase.
- (b) explicação.
- (c) adição.
- (d) oposição.
- (e) causa.

252 UFT 2012

OUR CONQUERING SWORDS

1 *Our conquering swords shall marshall us the way
We use to march upon the slaughter'd foe,
Trampling their bowels with our horses' hoofs,
Brave horses bred on the white Tartarian hills.*

5 *My camp is like to Julius Caesar's host,
That never fought but had the victory;
Nor in Pharsalia was there such hot war
As these, my followers, willingly would have.
Legions of spirits, fleeting in the air,*

10 *Direct our bullets and our weapons' points,
And make your strokes to wound the senseless light;
And when she sees our bloody colours spread,
Then Victory begins to take her flight,
Resting herself upon my milk-white tent—*

15 *But come, my lords, to weapons let us fall;
The field is ours, the Turk, his wife, and all.*

Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593). Available at: <www.poetry-archve.com/mv/marlowe_christopher.html>.

Vocabulary:

Fleeting - passing quickly; lasting only a short time.

Shall - modal verb indicating future predictions.

Slaughter - kill (animals or people) in large numbers.

Sword - weapon with a long thin metal blade and a protected handle.

Trample - tread heavily on sth/sb so as to cause damage or destruction.

Wound - give a wound to (sb). Wound (n): injury caused deliberately to part of the body by cutting, shooting, etc, esp. as the result of an attack.

Mark the correct answer according to the poem:

- (a) The words "conquering" (line 1) and "trampling" (line 3) are in the same grammatical category because they are both adverbs.
- (b) "Our" (line 1) is a possessive pronoun, while "us" (line 1) is a possessive adjective.
- (c) The pronoun "their" (line 3) refers to the word "swords".
- (d) The suffix "less" represents lack of, so the word "senseless" (line 11) means without sense.
- (e) The construction "milk-white" (line 14) is an adverb.

► Instrução: Examine os anúncios para responder à questão 250.

ANÚNCIO 1



(www.hongkiat.com. Adaptado.)

ANÚNCIO 2



(www.crookedbrains.net. Adaptado.)

250 Unesp 2013 Nos anúncios, as palavras *use, you, need, electricity* e *wisely* são exemplos, respectivamente, de:

- (a) substantivo, pronome, verbo, substantivo e advérbio.
- (b) verbo, pronome, verbo, substantivo e advérbio.
- (c) substantivo, adjetivo, verbo, substantivo e adjetivo.
- (d) verbo, pronome, verbo, adjetivo e adjetivo.
- (e) substantivo, pronome, substantivo, adjetivo e advérbio.

► Texto para as questões de 248 a 250

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 1,330 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.

248 Fuvest 2016 Segundo o texto, empresas do tipo "on-demand"

- (a) têm pouco contato com seus prestadores de serviços, o que dificulta o estabelecimento de planos de carreira.
- (b) são intermediárias entre usuários e prestadores de serviços acionados por meio de aplicativos.
- (c) remuneram abaixo do mercado seus prestadores de serviços.
- (d) exigem dos prestadores de serviços um número mínimo de horas trabalhadas por dia.
- (e) estão crescendo em número, mas são criticadas pela qualidade de seus serviços.

249 Fuvest 2016 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.

- 250 Fuvest 2016** Outro resultado da mesma pesquisa indica que
- (a) grande parte dos trabalhadores em empresas "on-demand" não pensa em ter um registro formal de trabalho.
 - (b) nem todos os trabalhadores em empresas "on-demand" estão preparados para arcar com o custo de sua flexibilidade no trabalho.
 - (c) muitos dos entrevistados que prestam serviços nas empresas "on-demand" também têm um trabalho formal.
 - (d) vários dos entrevistados buscam o trabalho "on-demand" por conta do status que ele proporciona.
 - (e) as vantagens de um emprego formal são menores se comparadas com as vantagens envolvidas no trabalho "on-demand".

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS
Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 25

2011

253. B

2012

251. D
252. D

2013

250. B

2016

248. B
249. E
250. B

LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS
Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 26

► Texto para a questão 255.

Gender politics in Mexico City

PINK CABS REV UP
Mexico City

A blow for feminism – or against it?

Since electing its first left-wing mayor in 1997, Mexico City has been a selfconsciously liberal oasis in a conservative country. The current mayor, Marcelo Ebrard, has legalised abortion on demand, gay marriage and gay adoption in his first four years in office. His latest move, cheered by environmentalists, was a ban on free plastic shopping bags, implemented on August 19th. Eye-catching reforms such as these are enhancing Mr Ebrard's profile ahead of a likely presidential bid in two years' time.

The latest controversy concerns women-only public transport. During rush hour, men have long been barred from a third of the carriages of metro trains. Some see that as offering a blessed sanctuary from wandering macho hands; for others it is a backward step on the march to equality. But whereas Puebla, a nearby city of more conservative bent, runs a women-only "pinktaxi" service (pictured above), Mexico City had resisted. Susana Sánchez, a Mexico City taxista, first requested permission to run such a service in 1998. She was told it would be discriminatory.

City officials have now come round to thinking that cabs for women would be safer for both passengers and drivers (Ms Sánchez began her crusade after being stabbed by a male client). From next month, a fleet of pink taxis driven by and for women will roam the streets of the capital, charging the same fares as ordinary cabs. The city government is training a first batch of approved drivers in security and women's rights.

The suburban railway and buses have followed the metro in providing women-only services. Victor Ramírez, a transport official, says he is now fielding requests to segregate the pesero minibuses which rattle around town.

(Pink cabs rev up – The Economist August 28th – 3rd September 2010).

255 Ifsp 2011 Das frases abaixo, retiradas do texto, indique a que apresenta sua construção na voz passiva.

- (a) The latest controversy concerns women-only public...
- (b) During rush hour, men have long been barred from a third...
- (c) His latest move, cheered by environmentalists, was a ban...
- (d) The city government is training a first batch of approved...
- (e) City officials have now come round to thinking that cabs...



Disponível em: <www.creativityatwork.com/images-media/Diagrams-logos/digitalImage001.png>.
Acesso em: 22 ago. 2011.

Em relação à fala da mulher, observa-se que:

- (a) as orações encontram-se respectivamente na voz passiva negativa e afirmativa.
- (b) o contrário da afirmação seria: "Yes, you were downloaded. You were born".
- (c) se refere a uma ação iniciada no passado e que se estende até o presente.
- (d) se trata de uma resposta à pergunta do garoto: "How are people downloaded?"

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS
Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 26

2011

255. B

2012

254. A

LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS

Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 27

► Texto para as questões 258 e 259

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.

258 Fuvest 2016 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.

259 Fuvest 2016 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.

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS

Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 27

2016

258. A

259. D

259 Ufac 2011



Disponível em: <www.cartoonistgroup.com/properties/wpwg.php?id=104&today=2010-09-10>.

"Wanna" in the second square is used in informal language, during conversation. It is the short form of:

- (a) want for.
- (b) want up.
- (c) want of.
- (d) want to.
- (e) want off.

► Texto para a questão 260.

GLOBAL WARMING



- 1 *Global warming has become perhaps the most complicated issue facing world leaders. On the one hand, warnings from the scientific community are becoming louder, as an increasing body of science points to rising dangers from the ongoing buildup of*
- 5 *human-related greenhouse gases – produced mainly by the burning of fossil fuels and forests. On the other, the technological, economic and political issues that have to be resolved before a concerted worldwide effort to reduce emissions can begin have gotten no simpler, particularly in the face of a global economic slowdown.*
- 10 *World leaders gathered in Copenhagen in December 2009 for a session that had been years in the making but that fell short of even the lowered expectations with which it opened. The 192 nations in attendance at the end merely agreed to try to reach a binding accord before at a follow up meeting in Cancun, Mexico, in*

15 *December 2010. By the summer, Ban-Ki Moon, the United Nations Secretary General, was saying that no sweeping accord was likely, and recommending that a better approach might consist of small steps in separate fields that built toward wider consensus.*

At the heart of the international debate is a momentous tussle

20 *between rich and poor countries over who steps up first and who pays most for changed energy menus.*

In the United States, Democratic leaders in the Senate in July 2010 gave up on reaching even a scaled-down climate bill, in the face of opposition from Republicans and some energy-state

25 *Democrats. The House had passed a broad cap-and-trade bill in 2009.*

In the meantime, recent fluctuations in temperature have intensified the public debate over how urgently to respond. A string of large snowstorms in the Washington area and freezing weather

30 *in Florida in the winter of 2009-2010 were seized on by climate change skeptics. But the combination of flooding, heat waves and droughts in the summer were taken by most researchers trained in climate analysis as evidence to show that weather extremes are getting worse.*

35 *The long-term warming trend over the last century has been well-established, and scientists immersed in studying the climate are projecting substantial disruption in water supplies, agriculture, ecosystems and coastal communities. Passionate activists at both ends of the discourse are pushing ever harder for or against rapid*

40 *action, while polls show the public locked durably in three camps – with roughly a fifth of American voters eager for action, a similar proportion aggressively rejecting projections of catastrophe and most people tuned out or confused.*

Subhankar Banerjee/Associated Press. Updated Aug. 16, 2010. Subhankar Banerjee. Global Warming. Disponível em: <<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/news/science/topics/globalwarming/index.html?scp=1-spot&sq=global%20warming&st=cse>>. Acesso em: 16 set. 2010.

260 IFMT 2011 No que se refere aos aspectos gramaticais do texto, pode-se afirmar que:

- (a) "fossil fuels" (linha 6), "making but" (linha 11) e "global warming" (linha 1) são grupos nominais.
- (b) "community" (linha 3), "mainly" (linha 5) e "likely" (linha 16) são advérbios de tempo.
- (c) "simpler" (linha 9), "weather" (linha 29) e "harder" (linha 39) estão no grau comparativo de superioridade.
- (d) "follow up" (linha 14), "gave up" (linha 23) e "steps up" (linha 20) são phrasal verbs.
- (e) "was saying" (linha 16), "have gotten" (linha 8) e "had passed" (linha 25) estão no pretérito perfeito.

► Texto para a questão 258.

FAKE PLASTIC TREES

*A green plastic watering can
For a fake Chinese rubber plant
In the fake plastic earth
That she bought from a rubber man
In a town full of rubber plans
To get rid of itself. It wears her out,
it wears her out. It wears her out, it wears her out
She lives with a broken man
A cracked polystyrene man
Who just crumbles and burns
He used to do surgery
For girls in the eighties
But gravity always wins
And it wears him out, it wears him out
It wears him out, it wears him out
She looks like the real thing
She tastes like the real thing
My fake plastic love
But I can't help the feeling
I could blow through the ceiling
If I just turn and run
And it wears me out, it wears me out
It wears me out, it wears me out
And if I could be who you wanted
If I could be who you wanted
All the time, all the time*

Radiohead

258 UFRN 2012 O verbo frasal *wear out* é utilizado na letra da música para expressar:

- (a) indiferença.
- (b) tolerância.
- (c) desequilíbrio.
- (d) cansaço.

► Leia o texto para responder à questão 257.

HEALTHY CHOICES

*How do we reduce waistlines in a country where
we traditionally do not like telling individuals what to do?*

*By Telegraph View
22 Aug 2014*



Duncan Selbie, the Chief Executive of Public Health England, suggests that parents feed their children from smaller plates. Photo: Alamy

Every new piece of information about Britain's weight problem makes for ever more depressing reading. Duncan Selbie, the Chief Executive of Public Health England, today tells us that by 2034 some six million Britons will suffer from diabetes. Of course, many people develop diabetes through no fault of their own. But Mr Selbie's research concludes that if the levels of obesity returned to their 1994 levels, 1.7 million fewer people would suffer from the condition.

Given that fighting diabetes already drains the National Health Service (NHS) by more than £1.5 million, or 10 per cent of its budget for England, the impact upon the Treasury in 20 years' time from unhealthy lifestyles could be catastrophic. Bad health not only impacts on the individual but also on the rest of the community.

Diagnosis of the challenge is straightforward. The tougher question is what to do about reducing waistlines in a country where we traditionally do not like telling individuals what to do.

It is interesting to note that Mr Selbie does not ascribe to the Big Brother approach of ceaseless legislation and nannying. Rather, he is keen to promote choices – making the case passionately that people should be encouraged to embrace good health. One of his suggestions is that parents feed their children from smaller plates. That way the child can clear his or her plate, as ordered, without actually consuming too much. Like all good ideas, this is rooted in common sense.

(www.telegraph.co.uk. Adaptado.)

257 Unifesp 2015 No trecho inicial do segundo parágrafo "Given that fighting diabetes already drains the National Health Service", a expressão em destaque introduz

- (a) um exemplo.
- (b) uma consequência.
- (c) uma generalização.
- (d) uma finalidade.
- (e) um pressuposto.

259 Unicamp 2017



Disponível em: <<http://www.collegehumor.com/post/6833315/the-small-talk-thermometer>>. Acesso em: 21 ago. 2016.

Considerando o nome da figura - "The Small Talk Thermometer" -, pode-se depreender que a expressão "small talk" se refere a

- (a) conversas casuais ou amenas, para estabelecer contato ou quebrar o gelo.
- (b) conversas entre cientistas sobre mudanças climáticas.
- (c) conversas entre meteorologistas sobre o tempo.
- (d) conversas entre pessoas que não conseguem chegar a um consenso.

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS

Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 28

2011

- 259. D
- 260. D

2012

- 258. D

2015

- 257. E

2017

- 259. A

LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS

Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 29

263 UEG 2011



US ARMS SALES TO MIDDLE EAST SEND SIGNAL TO IRAN

By Gidon Belmaker

Dating back to the Cold War, American military aid to its Middle Eastern allies(1) has been one of the key factors affecting the power balance in the conflict-filled area.

The U.S. foreign aid policy in the Middle East "evolved over the years from a focus on preventing Soviet influence from gaining a foothold(2) in the region, and from maintaining a neutral stance(3) in the Arab-Israeli conflict, to strengthening Israel's military and economy, and using foreign aid as an incentive to foster(4) peace agreements between countries in the region," according to a congressional research service paper on aid to the Middle East.

The United States is committed to keeping Israel's strategic advantage over its neighbors. American aid in the Middle East is distributed to a wide variety of countries, some of which are in conflict with one another. The Saudi ruling(5) family is known for its extreme religious views and was accused in the past of supporting the Palestinian terrorist group Hamas.

Disponível em: <www.thepochitimes.com/n2/content/view/45545/>. Acesso em: 7 fev. 2011. (Adapt).

Glossary:

Allies (1) - countries that have agreed to help and support another country, especially in case of a war.

Foothold (2) - a strong position from which somebody can make progress and achieve success.

Stance (3) - position.

Foster (4) - to encourage something to develop.

Ruling (5) - having control over a particular group or country.

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. 6. ed. Oxford University Press, 2000.

Com relação aos elementos estruturais do texto, pode-se afirmar que:

- (a) os verbos *preventing*, *gaining*, *maintaining* e *strengthening* (segundo parágrafo) encontram-se no gerúndio por estarem precedidos de preposições.
- (b) outra forma de expressar o que diz a sentença *American aid in the Middle East is distributed to a wide variety of countries* seria: "The Middle East distributes American aid to a wide variety of countries".
- (c) no contexto em que aparece a sentença *It should be honoured*, o verbo modal expressa possibilidade remota e incerteza.
- (d) na sentença *American military aid to its Middle Eastern allies*, o termo sublinhado refere-se a *American military*.

► Texto para a questão 264.

OBAMA'S VISIT TO BRAZIL AIMS TO REPAIR RELATIONS



Shortly after taking office, President Obama declared Brazil's charismatic president Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva "the most popular politician on Earth." And Lula said he was "a fan" of Obama.

The relationship held the promise of a closer alliance between Washington and Brasilia. But it soon soured, with Lula saying at the end of his term that the United States behaved as an "empire" and that "nothing had changed" under Obama.

Now, Obama and Brazil's new president, Dilma Rousseff, will try to repair at times strained relations between the two countries as the American president arrives for a two-day state visit before flying to Chile, a close U.S. ally, and El Salvador, where drug-related violence is rising.

"There's positive interest on both sides in starting over," said Julia Sweig, a scholar at the Council on Foreign Relations who recently met with officials in the new government in Brazil. "Now they have to translate that optimism and goodwill to figure out what they can do together that's in both of their interests, and how to mitigate the tensions that will naturally arise."

The trip will be Obama's first to South America as president. Even as the crisis in Japan and unrest in the Middle East dominate Obama's national security briefings, administration officials decided not to cancel the president's trip but instead cast it as a way to renew relations with a region that is an emerging market for U.S.-made goods.

The trip is in part a kind of box-checking exercise, as the Obama administration wanted to make a major trip to this region of the world in Obama's first term. White House officials said they would use Obama's visit to the three countries, but particularly Brazil, to emphasize economic issues, in a nod to an American electorate concerned about high unemployment.

"This trip fundamentally is about the U.S. recovery, U.S. exports and the critical relationship that Latin America plays in our economic future and jobs here in the United States," said Michael Froman, deputy national security adviser for international economic affairs.

Brazil is the most influential country in this region, and American officials, while playing down any tensions with Lula, have expressed optimism about establishing close ties with Rousseff.

Juan Forero and Perry Bacon Jr. WASHINGTON POST NEWS SERVICE.

264 Unemat 2011 Assinale a alternativa correta.

- (a) *Charismatic, relationship, alliances, fan, visit* são classificados como substantivos em inglês.
- (b) *Shortly, under, forinstead, with* correspondem à classe das preposições.
- (c) *Brazil's new president e There's positive interest* são exemplos do caso genitivo em inglês.
- (d) *Briefings, establishing, starting, emerging* estão exercendo a função de gerúndio.
- (e) *positive, major, white, critical, high* pertencem à classe de adjetivos em inglês.

262 UPE 2012 Read the paragraph and fill in the blanks using a preposition.

Freddie Mercury was born _____ September 5th, 1946. He was the vocalist _____ the band rock "Queen" and composed many hits _____ the band. As the lead _____ "Queen", he travelled all _____ the world. Freddie Mercury died _____ 1991.

- (a) for; of; of; of; under; in.
- (b) on; of; for; of; around; in.
- (c) in; of; of; all; over; on.
- (d) at; at; in; in; of; at.
- (e) to; at; on; at; around; at.

► Texto para a questão 261.

WORK AFTER EIGHT MONTHS OF PREGNANCY IS A HARMFUL AS SMOKING, STUDY FINDS

Conal Unquhart and agencies
July 28, 2012

Working after eight months of pregnancy is as harmful for babies as smoking, according to a new study. Women who worked after they were eight months pregnant had babies on average around 230g lighter than those who stopped work between six and eight months.

The University of Essex research – which drew on data from three major studies, two in the UK and one in the US – found the effect of continuing to work during the late stages of pregnancy was equal to that of smoking while pregnant. Babies whose mothers worked or smoked throughout pregnancy grew more slowly in the womb.

Past research has shown babies with low birth weights are at higher risk of poor health and slow development, and may suffer from a variety of problems later in life. Stopping work early in pregnancy was particularly beneficial for women with lower levels of education, the study found – suggesting that the effect of working during pregnancy was possibly more marked for those doing physically demanding work. The birth weight of babies born to mothers under the age of 24 was not affected by them continuing to work, but in older mothers the effect was more significant.

The researchers identified 1,339 children whose mothers were part of the British Household Panel Survey, which was conducted between 1991 and 2005, and for whom data was available. A further sample of 17,483 women who gave birth in 2000 or 2001 and who took part in the Millennium Cohort Study was also examined and showed similar results, along with 12,166 from the National Survey of Family Growth, relating to births in the US between the early 1970s and 1995.

One of the authors of the study, Prof. Marco Francesconi, said the government should consider incentives 1 employers to offer more flexible maternity leave to women who might need a break before, 2 after, their babies were born. He said: "We know low birth weight is a predictor of many things that happen later, including lower chances of completing school successfully, lower wages and higher mortality. We need to think seriously about parental leave, because – as this study suggests – the possible benefits of taking leave flexibly before the birth 3 quite high."

The study also suggests British women may be working for 4 now during pregnancy. While 16% of mothers questioned by the British Household Panel Study, which went as far back as 1991, worked up to one month before the birth, the figure was 30% in the Millennium Cohort Study, whose subjects were born in 2000 and 2001.

<www.guardian.co.uk>

► Instrução: Assinale a alternativa que completa, corretamente, a lacuna 1 no texto.

261 Unifesp 2013

- (a) through
- (b) about
- (c) by
- (d) for
- (e) with

► Leia o texto para responder às questões de 264 a 267.

GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOODS

Genetically modified (GM) foods are foods derived from organisms whose genetic material (DNA) has been modified in a way that does not occur naturally, e.g. through the introduction of a gene from a different organism. Currently available GM foods stem mostly from plants, but in the future foods derived from GM microorganisms or GM animals are likely to be introduced on the market. Most existing genetically modified crops have been developed to improve yield, through the introduction of resistance to plant diseases or of increased tolerance of herbicides.

In the future, genetic modification could be aimed at altering the nutrient content of food, reducing its allergenic potential, or improving the efficiency of food production systems. All GM foods should be assessed before being allowed on the market. FAO/WHO Codex guidelines exist for risk analysis of GM food.

(www.who.int)

- 264 Unesp 2016** According to the text, genetically modified foods
- (a) have their natural DNA altered by a gene of a diferente organism.
 - (b) are so widespread that they may be considered naturally occurring.
 - (c) are healthier although they don't taste as good as non-GM foods.
 - (d) comprise mostly vegetables because GM animal products are banned.
 - (e) are mostly rejected after the FAO/WHO assessment.

- 265 Unesp 2016** De acordo com o texto, uma das vantagens dos produtos agrícolas geneticamente modificados existentes é que esses produtos
- (a) se caracterizam por uma aparência padronizada.
 - (b) alteram o DNA de pragas resistentes a herbicidas.
 - (c) aumentam a tolerância a alergias.
 - (d) possibilitam variação ilimitada das espécies.
 - (e) oferecem maior produtividade.

- 266 Unesp 2016** No trecho final do primeiro parágrafo "through the introduction of resistance to plant diseases", o termo em destaque equivale, em português, a
- (a) embora.
 - (b) por meio de.
 - (c) durante.
 - (d) dentre.
 - (e) também.

- 267 Unesp 2016** No trecho do segundo parágrafo "All GM foods **should** be assessed before being allowed on the market.", o termo em destaque pode ser corretamente substituído, sem alteração de sentido, por
- (a) could.
 - (b) has to.
 - (c) might.
 - (d) ought to.
 - (e) used to.

► Leia o texto para responder às questões de 268 a 270.

Nobel winner Malala opens school for Syrian refugees

Sylvia Westall

July 13, 2015

Bekaa Valley, Lebanon



Nobel Peace Prize laureate Malala Yousafzai gestures inside a classroom at a school for Syrian refugee girls, July 12, 2015. (Reuters/Jamal Said)

Malala Yousafzai, the youngest winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, celebrated her 18th birthday in Lebanon on Sunday by opening a school for Syrian refugee girls and called on world leaders to invest in "books not bullets". Malala became a symbol of defiance after she was shot on a school bus in Pakistan in 2012 by the Taliban for advocating girls' rights to education. She continued campaigning and won the Nobel in 2014.

"I decided to be in Lebanon because I believe that the voices of the Syrian refugees need to be heard and they have been ignored for so long," Malala told Reuters in a schoolroom decorated with drawings of butterflies. The Malala Fund, a non-profit organization that supports local education projects, provided most of the funding for the school, set up by Lebanon's Kayany Foundation in the Bekaa Valley, close to the Syrian border. The Kayany Foundation, established by Syrian Nora Joumblatt in response to Syria's refugee crisis, has already completed three other new schools to give free education to Syrian children in Lebanon. The Malala school can welcome up to 200 girls aged 14 to 18.

"Today on my first day as an adult, on behalf of the world's children, I demand of leaders we must invest in books instead of bullets," Malala said in a speech. Lebanon is home to at least 1.2 million of the 4 million refugees that have fled Syria's war to neighboring countries. There are about 500,000 Syrian school-age children in Lebanon, but only a fifth are in formal education. "We are in danger of losing generations of young Syrian girls due to the lack of education," Joumblatt said in a speech at the opening of the school. "Desperate and displaced Syrians are increasingly seeing early marriage as a way to secure the social and financial future of their daughters. We need to provide an alternative: Keep young girls in school instead of being pressured into wedlock."

Lebanon, which allows informal settlements on land rented by refugees, says it can no longer cope with the influx from Syria's four-year conflict. More than one in four people living in Lebanon is a refugee. The United Nations says the number of Syrian refugees in neighboring countries is expected to reach 4.27 million by the end of the year. "In Lebanon as well as in Jordan, an increasing number of refugees are being turned back at the border," Malala said. "This is inhuman and this is shameful."

Her father Ziauddin said he was proud she was carrying on her activism into adulthood. "This is the mission we have taken for the last 8-9 years. A small moment for the education of girls in Swat Valley: it is spreading now all over the world," he said.

(www.reuters.com. Adaptado.)

269. E

270. B

268 Unifesp 2016 According to the text, Malala Yousafzai was shot because she

- (a) defends girls' rights to education.
- (b) was campaigning in a school bus.
- (c) is a Nobel Peace Prize laureate.
- (d) rejected Taliban books.
- (e) left Pakistan and went to Lebanon.

269 Unifesp 2016 On her 18th birthday, Malala

- (a) decided to live in Lebanon to help refugees establish schools.
- (b) talked to 200 welcoming girls aged 14 to 18.
- (c) celebrated in a school drawing butterflies with other girls.
- (d) visited three schools for refugees in Syria.
- (e) urged world leaders to invest in education and not in weapons.

270 Unifesp 2016 Segundo o texto,

- (a) há mais refugiados sírios no Líbano do que os quatro milhões na Jordânia.
- (b) mais de 25% dos moradores do Líbano são refugiados.
- (c) as fronteiras libanesas estão abertas aos sírios.
- (d) há 4,27 milhões de refugiados sírios no Líbano.
- (e) os refugiados podem se estabelecer no Líbano somente por quatro anos.

GABARITO: LIVRO 1 – QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS

Inglês – Frente Única – Capítulo 29

2011

263. A
264. E

2012

262. B

2013

261. D

2016

265. E
266. B
267. D
268. A