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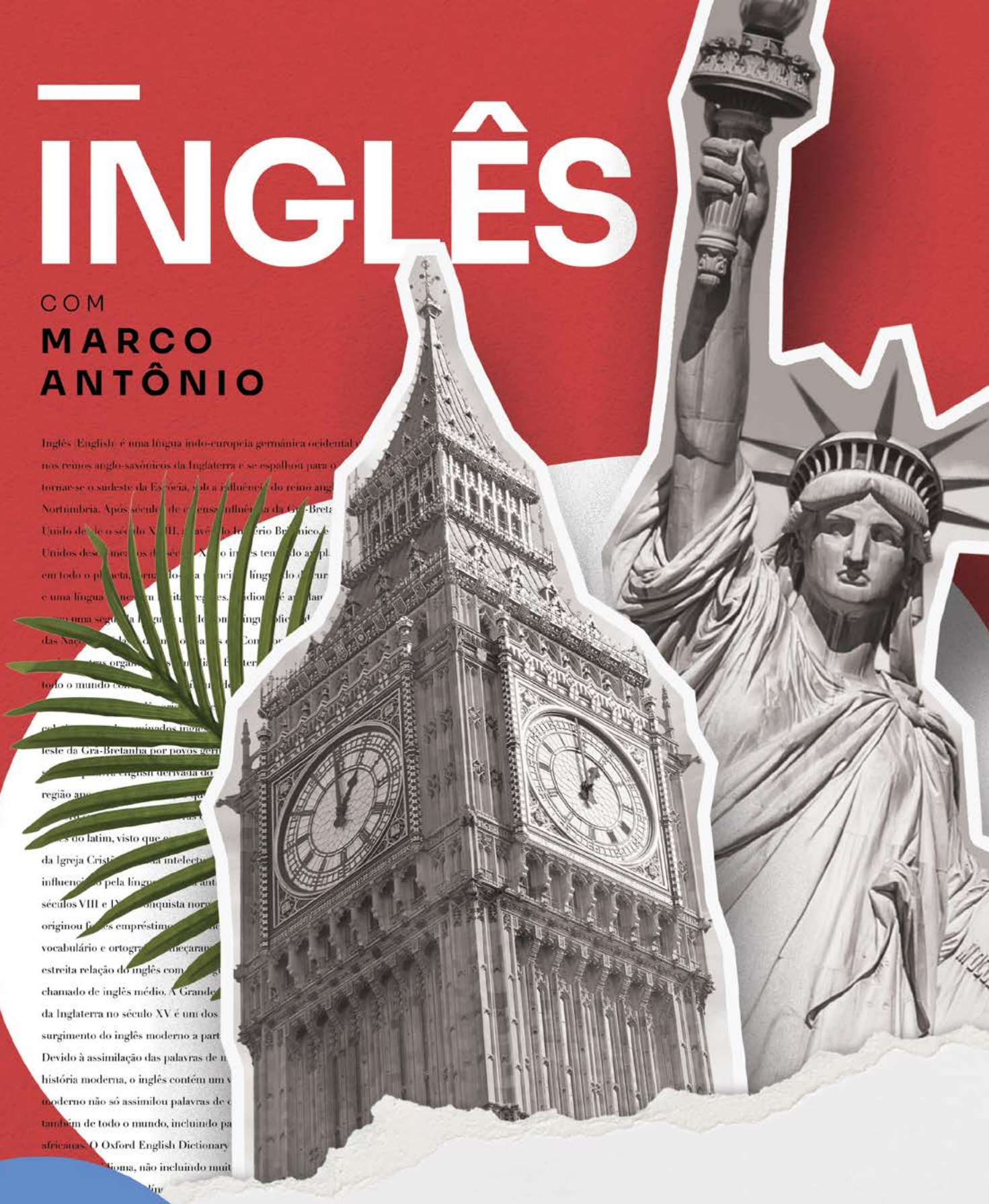

CURSO FERNANDA PESSOA ONLINE

ENEM E VESTIBULARES 06

"There Will Come Soft Rains" (Sara Teasdale)

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

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

01. (UNICAMP) O poema destacaa) existência de burnout em gerações passadas.

a) a fragilidade da natureza diante das ações nocivas dos seres humanos.

b) a desesperança do ser humano causada pelas frequentes guerras.

c) a ilusão da centralidade do ser humano em relação à natureza.

d) a destruição de todos os seres no ciclo natural que rege o mundo.

02. (UNICAMP) A página Greengo Dictionary apresenta, em inglês, interpretações bem-humoradas de expressões do português do Brasil. Pode-se dizer que a expressão "little lecture"

a) contrasta com os sentidos das palavras "mansplaining" e "manterrupting", contemplando aspectos culturais específicos do Brasil.

b) expande os sentidos das palavras "mansplaining" e "manterrupting", indicando um uso em contextos mais formais.

c) modifica os sentidos das palavras "mansplaining" e "manterrupting", destacando diferenças culturais entre o inglês e o português.

d) abrange os sentidos das palavras "mansplaining" e "manterrupting", contextualizando o uso da expressão no Brasil.

OUR WORD OF THE YEAR FOR 2019 IS THEY

English lacks a gender-neutral singular pronoun to correspond with singular pronouns like everyone or someone, and as a consequence they has been used for this purpose for over 600 years. Recently though, they has also been used to refer to a person whose gender identity is nonbinary, a sense that is increasingly common in published text, social media, and in daily personal interactions between English speakers. There's no doubt that its use is established in the English language, which is why it was added to the Merriam-Webster dictionary in September of 2019. Nonbinary they was also prominent in the news in 2019. Congresswoman Pramila Jayapal (WA) revealed in April that her child is gender-nonconforming and uses they. And the American Psychological Association's blog officially recommended that singular they be preferred in professional writing over "he or she" when the reference is to a person whose gender is unknown or to a person who prefers they.

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

03. (UNICAMP) De acordo com o texto, o fato de uma palavra simples, como o pronome "they", ter sido escolhida como a palavra do ano de 2019 se justifica pela necessidade de

a) fazer justiça a uma palavra que já é usada há mais de 600 anos.

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

c) esclarecer dúvidas quanto ao emprego gramatical adequado dessa palavra em textos escritos.

d) atender às recomendações de órgãos oficiais quanto ao uso dessa palavra em textos escritos.

A new study published in Current Biology is investigating why you get poor sleep in unfamiliar places. It suggests that when people sleep in an unfamiliar place, one hemisphere of the brain stays more awake as a way to keep watch for potential danger possibly a remnant of the days when Homo sapiens had to guard their territory every night.
This phenomenon is known as unihemispheric slow-wave sleep, and it's seen in marine animals and some birds. This is the first study to suggest that the human brain may also be hard-wired to function in a similar way, although on a smaller scale. Humans, unlike sparrows, don't usually sleep with one eye open. However, when in new surroundings, one hemisphere of the brain may stay at least a little bit awake – great for waking quickly if an intruder shows up, but with a resulting groggy feeling the next morning.
The group of researchers recruited sleep study participants, and conducted neuroimaging along with polysomnography, a standard test used in sleep labs to monitor brain waves, oxygen level in blood, heart rate, breathing, and eye and leg movements. They discovered that only the brain's right hemisphere was consistently engaged in slow-wave, or deep, sleep. The left hemisphere – the side responsible for logical thinking and reasoning – had what the researchers called "enhanced vigilance", which also made the entire brain more responsive to sound.
The researchers tried a test where they targeted sounds to the left and right ear. They found that on the first night, 80 percent of the arousals from deep sleep occurred when sound was made to target the right ear (the brain's left hemisphere). On day two, that number dropped to about 50 percent.

FIRGER, Jessica. Disponível em: <http://www.newsweek.com/authors/jessica-figer>. Acesso em: set. 2018. Adaptado.

04. (EBMSP) In order to monitor the participants' brains, the researchersa) not bringing changes to the teaching and learning process.

a) watched them sleep at home and in the lab.

b) used a special and unusual lab test.

c) used outdated brain monitoring equipment.

d) played beeps by each ear of the sleeper.

e) recruited people who had trouble falling asleep.

05. (EBMSP) The scientists found out that

a) the right hemisphere of the brain showed a greater response than the left to the sounds.

b) on the first night, the two hemispheres of the brain displayed different patterns of activity.

c) the difference in vigilance between the brain's hemispheres remained the same on the second night.

d) the participants couldn't sleep at all on the first night because of the noise.

e) most of the participants couldn't get back to sleep on the second night.

Anotações