

LÍNGUA

INGLESA

Hello!

# Sumário - Língua Inglesa

## Provas na Íntegra

Unicamp-SP-2018 .....	3
Unicamp-SP-2019 .....	6
Unicamp-SP-2020 .....	8
Unicamp-SP-2021 .....	11
Unicamp-SP-2022 .....	17
Unicamp-SP-2023 .....	20
Unesp-2018/2 .....	22
Unesp-2019/1 .....	23
Unesp-2020/1 .....	25
Unesp-2021 .....	27
Unesp-2023 .....	28
Gabarito .....	30

# LÍNGUA INGLESA

## Provas na Íntegra

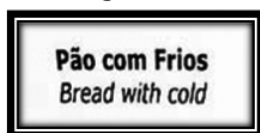
UNICAMP-SP-2018

01.

Figura 1



Figura 2



Entre as inadequações no uso do inglês observadas nas figuras 1 e 2, podemos citar

- A) erros no emprego dos tempos verbais em inglês.
- B) equívoco quanto à classe gramatical de certas palavras.
- C) desconhecimento das diferenças entre inglês oral e escrito.
- D) erros de tradução causados por falsos cognatos.

02.



Disponível em: [https://i0.wp.com/www.davescomputertips.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/gender-neutral\\_restroom.pgn](https://i0.wp.com/www.davescomputertips.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/gender-neutral_restroom.pgn).  
Acesso em: jul. 2017 (Adaptação).



Disponível em: <http://couganews.org/7469/student-life/time-for-change-gender-neutral-bathrooms/>.  
Acesso em: jul. 2017 (Adaptação).

Os panfletos anteriores foram distribuídos na entrada de uma assembleia de estudantes universitários, reunidos para discutir um pedido de reforma nos banheiros do *campus*. Assinale a opção correta.

- A) O panfleto (A) defende, de maneira irônica, a criação de mais banheiros públicos unissex.
- B) O panfleto (B) recomenda bater na porta ou avisar verbalmente antes de entrar em um banheiro unissex.
- C) O panfleto (A) critica pessoas que se preocupam excessivamente com questões de assédio sexual.
- D) O panfleto (B) argumenta a favor de banheiros unissex ao expor um dilema de pessoas transgênero.

03.

### Zombie Neuroscience

I don't know if cockroaches dream, but I imagine if they do, jewel wasps feature prominently in their nightmares. These small, solitary tropical wasps are of little concern to us humans; after all, they don't manipulate our minds so that they can serve us up as willing, living meals to their newborns, as they do to unsuspecting cockroaches. The story is simple, if grotesque: the female wasp controls the minds of the cockroaches she feeds to her offspring, taking away their sense of fear or will to escape their fate. What turns a once healthy cockroach into a mindless zombie it's venom. Not just any venom, either: a specific venom that acts like a drug, targeting the cockroach's brain.

WILCOX, Christie. *Zombie Neuroscience*. *Scientific American*, New York, v. 315, n. 2, p. 70-73, 2016 (Adaptação).

De acordo com o autor,

- A) certas baratas conseguem escapar de ataques de vespas comportando-se como zumbis.
- B) baratas são capazes de ações predatórias que mal podemos imaginar.
- C) vespas fêmeas de uma certa espécie podem controlar a mente das baratas.
- D) uma barata pode inocular um veneno que transforma uma outra barata em um zumbi.

04.

**Elderly flight passenger throws coins into engine for “luck”, delays take-off for hours**

China Southern Airlines Flight 380 was held up at the Shanghai Pudong International Airport after an elderly woman passenger caused a disruption, according to the airline’s official WeChat account. An investigation into the incident is under way.

Passengers boarding the flight reportedly saw an elderly woman throwing coins at the engine for “blessings” from the middle of the boarding staircase and alerted the crew. Ground staff said the woman, who appeared to be about 80 and had limited mobility, was accompanied by her husband, daughter and son-in-law.

The captain was quoted as saying the metal, if sucked up by the engine, could have caused serious damage, including failure. The flight was later given a green light and took off at 5.52 pm, more than five hours late. It is scheduled to arrive in Guangzhou at 8.14 pm.

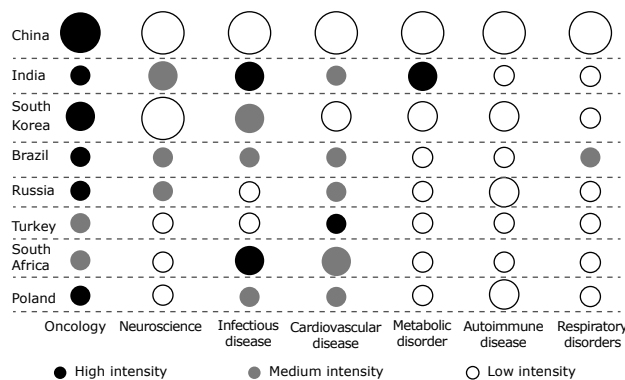
ZHENG, Sarah. Elderly flight passenger throws coins into engine for “luck”, delays take-off for hours. *South China Morning Post*, 27 jun. 2017. Disponível em: <http://www.scmp.com/news/china/society/article/2100242/elderlyflight-passenger-throws-coins-engine-luck-delays-take>. Acesso em: 10 jul. 2017 (Adaptação).

O que é correto afirmar sobre o incidente relatado na notícia anterior?

- A) Por causa do incidente, o avião chegou ao seu destino com cinco horas de atraso, às 17h52.
- B) Segundo o piloto, moedas atiradas na turbina do avião causaram sérios danos à aeronave.
- C) Uma idosa chinesa, seu marido, sua filha e seu genro quase provocaram um acidente aéreo.
- D) A ação de alguns passageiros evitou o risco de um grave acidente aéreo.

05.

**Therapeutic areas in emerging markets**



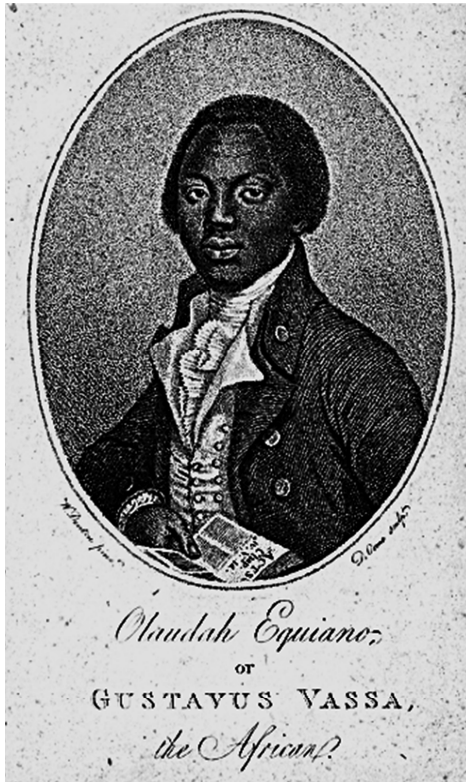
The colour of the dots represents the relative intensity of therapeutic area research within a specific country across each row. The size of the dots represents the relative proportions of research across different countries within a specific therapeutic area in each column.

GAUTAM, Ajay; LI, Lily; SRINIVASAN, Kumar. Market watch: therapeutic area “heat map” for emerging markets. *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery*, v. 14, p. 518, jul. 2015 (Adaptação).

De acordo com o gráfico apresentado,

- A) doença autoimune é um tema pesquisado intensamente em todos os países.
- B) a China é o país com o menor mercado potencial para tratamentos médicos, apesar de ser populosa.
- C) Índia e África do Sul dão importância semelhante às pesquisas sobre doenças infecciosas.
- D) no Brasil, na Rússia e na Índia, a quantidade de doentes de câncer é aproximadamente a mesma.

06. Olaudah Equiano (1745-1797) foi um escritor abolicionista africano do século XVIII que viveu na pele os horrores da escravidão nas Américas. Leia o trecho a seguir, retirado da sua autobiografia.



**Olaudah Equiano's biography**

Hitherto I had thought only slavery dreadful; but the state of a free negro appeared to me now equally so at least, and in some respects even worse, for they live in constant alarm for their liberty; and even this is but nominal, for they are universally insulted and plundered without the possibility of redress; for such is the equity of the West Indian laws, that no free negro's evidence will be admitted in their courts of justice. In this situation is it surprising that slaves, when fairly treated, should prefer even the misery of slavery to such a mockery of freedom?

EQUIANO, Olaudah. *The interesting narrative of the life of Olaudah Equiano or Gustavus Vassa, the African*. Peterborough, Canada: Broadview Press, 2001. p. 250 (Adaptação).

Segundo o testemunho de Olaudah Equiano,

- A) embora tivessem direitos assegurados no tribunal, os ex-escravos não podiam requerer indenizações pelo tempo passado no cativeiro.
- B) os ex-escravos eram, em princípio, protegidos pelas leis das Índias Ocidentais Britânicas, que previam tratamento igualitário aos cidadãos livres.

- C) os escravos libertos dispunham de uma falsa liberdade, pois não gozavam dos mesmos direitos nos tribunais que os cidadãos nascidos livres.
- D) muitos ex-escravos preferiam voltar à antiga condição, mesmo sob patrões severos, levando em conta a maneira como viviam depois de libertos.

07.

**Should Twitter entertain millions with public arguments?**

*Comedian Janey Godley's tweets of a couple's train-bound row raise questions of how to protect our privacy in public places.*

**Janey Godley** @JaneyGodley Follow

Couple on train before its even moved have fallen out over "her inability to accept the truth" this will be fun #traintales @Virgin Trains  
10:30 AM - 22 Jun 2012  
3 1

**Janey Godley** @JaneyGodley Follow

She just told him "I can accept the truth you are incapable of speaking it NOW WHO the HELL is TIA and why did she email you?" #traintales  
10:30 AM - 22 Jun 2012  
1 1

If the troubles of the two travellers had made it on to a newspaper first rather than a comedian's Twitter feed, would we be so relaxed about loss of privacy? I think perhaps not. Social media has done so much for freedom of expression, it would be cruel if it actually leads to less social freedom for fear of having our every misstep, angry word or misbehaviour broadcast there for all to see.

BANKS, David. Should Twitter entertain millions with public rows? *The Guardian*, 13 jul. 2012. Disponível em: <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2012/jul/13/twitter-millions-public-rows>. Acesso em: 10 jul. 2017 (Adaptação).

No artigo de opinião anterior, o autor

- A) critica a perda da liberdade de expressão provocada pelo abuso nas mídias sociais por certos usuários.
- B) aponta um dilema ético suscitado pelo uso das mídias sociais, envolvendo dois tipos de liberdade.
- C) diz que a invasão de privacidade por parte de jornais é mais aceita do que aquela praticada pelo Twitter.
- D) argumenta que a liberdade dos cidadãos é um valor mais importante do que o direito à privacidade.

# UNICAMP-SP-2019

01.

## BPA retention in the body



When people handle receipts printed on thermal paper containing the endocrine disruptor bisphenol A (BPA), the toxic chemical could linger in the body for a week or more. Jonathan W. Martin of Stockholm University and Jiaying Liu of the University of Alberta asked six male volunteers to handle paper containing isotopically labeled BPA for five minutes. The volunteers then put on nitrile gloves, wore them for two hours, removed them, and washed their hands with soap. Afterward, the researchers measured the labeled BPA and its metabolites in the volunteers' urine regularly for two days and then once again a week later. The study only traced the isotopically labeled (deuterated) BPA and its metabolites, so any additional BPA exposure from other sources was not monitored.

LOCKWOOD, Deirdre. Touching thermal-paper receipts could extend BPA retention in the body. *Chemical & Engineering News*, Sep. 4, 2017.

O texto discorre sobre uma pesquisa cujo objetivo foi

- determinar como o manuseio de papel térmico pode contaminar uma pessoa com bisfenol A, considerando que a concentração foi monitorada utilizando-se um BPA em que átomos de  $^1\text{H}$  foram substituídos por  $^2\text{H}$ .
- analisar de que forma o uso de luvas nitrílicas lavadas com sabão e contendo BPA deuterado pode contaminar receitas impressas em papel térmico que contém um disruptor endócrino.
- monitorar, durante uma semana ou mais, a cinética de eliminação de um disruptor endócrino, bisfenol A (BPA), do corpo humano que foi contaminado pelo uso de luvas nitrílicas.
- verificar como um papel térmico deteriorado por átomos de  $^2\text{H}$  poderia contaminar as mãos de uma pessoa, mesmo que ela estivesse usando luvas nitrílicas durante duas horas e depois as removeesse.

02.



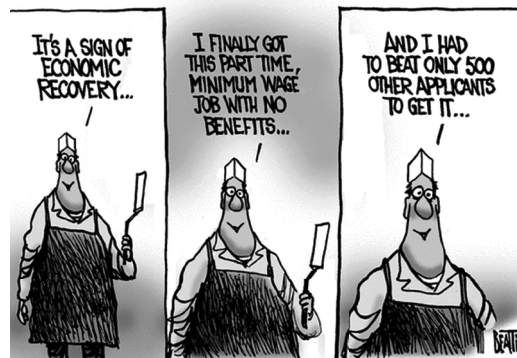
Your Car is **German**. Your Vodka is **Russian**. Your Pizza is **Italian**. Your Democracy is **Greek**. Your Coffee is **Brazilian**. Your Movies are **American**. Your Shirt is **Indian**. Your Oil is **Saudi Arabian**. Your Electronics are **Chinese**. Your Numbers **Arabic**, your Letters **Latin**. And **YOU** complain that **YOUR** Neighbor is an **Immigrant**?

Disponível em: <https://www.creators.com/read/bruce-beattie/01/11/70433>. Acesso em: 18 mar. 2018.

O post anterior aponta

- as vantagens da globalização para o consumidor e os problemas causados pela imigração.
- o impacto negativo dos processos migratórios no modo como as culturas vêm sendo globalizadas.
- os efeitos da globalização no nosso cotidiano e o preconceito contra imigrantes.
- o consumo excessivo de produtos estrangeiros no mundo capitalista contemporâneo.

03.



Disponível em: <https://www.creators.com/read/bruce-beattie/01/11/70433>. Acesso em: 18 mar. 2018.

Este cartum foi criado pelo norte-americano Bruce Beattie, em 2011. Nele, o cartunista faz uso da ironia para

- justificar a meritocracia como princípio de reconhecimento de igualdade de oportunidades.
- identificar a garantia do salário mínimo como condição suficiente para precarização do trabalho nas sociedades contemporâneas.
- abordar os efeitos da precarização do trabalho nas sociedades contemporâneas.
- propor que a empregabilidade leva à recuperação da economia e à justiça social.

04.



We raise girls to cater to the fragile egos of men. We teach girls to shrink themselves, to make themselves smaller. We tell girls “You can have ambition, but not too much”. “You should aim to be successful, but not too successful, otherwise you will threaten the man”. [...] We teach girls shame – “Close your legs, cover yourself!” We make them feel as though by being born female, they’re already guilty of something. And so, girls grow up to be women who cannot see they have desire. They grow up to be women who silence themselves. They grow up to be women who cannot say what they truly think. And they grow up – and this is the worst thing we do to girls – to be women who turn pretense into an art form.

ADICHIE, Chimamanda. *We should all be feminists*. 2009. (30m15s). Disponível em: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hg3umXU\\_qWc&t=797s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hg3umXU_qWc&t=797s). Acesso em: 14 maio 2018.

O texto anterior reproduz trechos de uma palestra proferida pela escritora nigeriana Chimamanda Adichie em 2009. Segundo a autora, o fato de serem criadas para agradar aos homens faz com que as mulheres

- A) valorizem sua sexualidade ao longo de suas vidas.
- B) cresçam vendo a dissimulação como algo normal.
- C) sejam ameaçadas, caso se tornem bem-sucedidas.
- D) tenham suas vozes silenciadas pelos homens.

05.



Disponível em: <https://www.teacherslounge.com>. Acesso em: 30 abr. 2018.

Os dizeres da camiseta

- A) brincam com palavras do inglês que têm grafias e pronúncias semelhantes.
- B) criam um efeito de humor explorando a ambiguidade de certas palavras do inglês.
- C) brincam com o fato de o inglês ser uma língua irracional e incompreensível.
- D) criam um efeito de humor a partir da complexidade do sistema ortográfico do inglês.

06.

**“Yes, I’m Italian – but I’m not loud, I don’t gesticulate and I’m not good with pizza”**

I love my country, but I have no patriotic spirit and no national pride. What’s more, I digest pizza poorly, I eat very little spaghetti, I don’t speak in a loud voice, I don’t gesticulate, I hate all mafias, I don’t exclaim “Mamma mia!” National characteristics are simplifications that should be contested. Being Italian, for me, begins and ends with the fact that I speak and write in the Italian Language.

Put that way it doesn’t seem like much, but really it’s a lot. A language is a compendium of the history, geography, material and spiritual life, the vices and virtues, not only of those who speak it, but also of those who have spoken it through the centuries. When I say that I’m Italian because I write in Italian, I mean that I’m fully Italian in the only way that I’m willing to attribute to myself a nationality. I don’t like the other ways, especially when they become nationalism, chauvinism, and imperialism.

FERRANTE, Elena. “Yes, I’m Italian – but I’m not loud, I don’t gesticulate and I’m not good with pizza”. *The Guardian*, 24 fev. 2018.

Transcrevem-se, a seguir, versos de canções brasileiras e de um poema de Vinícius de Moraes. Assinale a alternativa que melhor exemplifica as afirmações de Elena Ferrante.

- A) “Eu me sinto um estrangeiro.” (Engenheiros do Hawaii, “A revolta dos dândis”)
- B) “Pátria Amada, é pra você esta canção / Desesperada, canção de desilusão.” (Inocentes, “Pátria amada”)
- C) “Minha pátria é minha língua.” (Caetano Veloso, “Língua”)
- D) “Se me perguntarem o que é a minha pátria, direi: / Não sei. De fato, não sei [...]” (Vinícius de Moraes, “Pátria minha”)

07.

**Love is not all**

*By Edna St. Vincent Millay*

Love is not all: It is not meat nor drink  
Nor slumber nor a roof against the rain;  
Nor yet a floating spar to men that sink  
And rise and sink and rise and sink again;  
Love cannot fill the thickened lung with breath,  
Nor clean the blood, nor set the fractured bone;  
Yet many a man is making friends with death  
Even as I speak, for lack of love alone.  
It well may be that in a difficult hour,  
Pinned down by need and moaning for release,  
Or nagged by want past resolution’s power,  
I might be driven to sell your love for peace,  
Or trade the memory of this night for food.  
It may well be. I do not think I would.

Disponível em: <https://www.poemhunter.com/>. Acesso em: 28 maio 2018.

De acordo com o poema,

- A) por falta de amor, somos derrotados pelas dificuldades da vida.
- B) há quem busque a companhia da morte por falta de amor.
- C) a rotina diária a que somos submetidos é capaz de pôr fim ao amor.
- D) é melhor trocar as incertezas do amor por paz de espírito.

08.



**Genetic fortune-telling**

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

Though the new DNA tests offer probabilities, not diagnoses, they could greatly benefit medicine. For example, if women at high risk for breast cancer got more mammograms and those at low risk got fewer, those exams might catch more real cancers and set off fewer false alarms.

The trouble is, the predictions are far from perfect. What if someone with a low risk score for cancer puts off being screened, and then develops cancer anyway? Polygenic scores are also controversial because they can predict any trait, not only diseases. For instance, they can now forecast about 10 percent of a person's performance on IQ tests. But how will parents and educators use that information?

BRAHNEY, Derek. Genetic fortune-telling. *MIT Technology Review*, Mar. / Apr., 2018.

De acordo com o texto, um dos riscos do prognóstico genético dos indivíduos desde o nascimento seria o de

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

**UNICAMP-SP-2020**

01.



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

Disponível em: <https://www.humanesociety.org/resources/animal-cruelty-facts-and-stats>. Acesso em: 11 maio 2019 (Adaptação).

O objetivo do texto é destacar a relação entre

- A) aumento do número de animais domésticos e de casos de crueldade contra os animais.
- B) violência doméstica e famílias investigadas por crueldade contra os animais.
- C) condenações por abuso infantil e crueldade contra os animais.
- D) casos de violência doméstica e crueldade contra os animais.

02.



Disponível em: <https://licensing.andrewsmcmeel.com/features/ba?date=2004-08-03>. Acesso em: 22 maio 2019.



A tirinha apresentada

- A) ironiza uma ideia de liberdade de expressão.
- B) critica políticas de imigração do governo dos EUA.
- C) defende uma visão de inglês como língua mundial.
- D) desaprova o uso da língua materna de imigrantes nos EUA.

03.

## Doing the Brexit

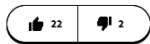


Making others **aware** you're going **to leave** a party and ending up staying a lot longer than expected. The opposite of a **french exit**.

A: Did Taylor **say goodbye** to you as well? I swear he was still around **3 hours** later.

B: Yeah. He was **doing the brexit**.

by J. Mentos March 29, 2019



Disponível em: <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Doing%20the%20Brexit>. Acesso em: 15 maio 2019.

O site Urban Dictionary apresenta definições de palavras e expressões que, apesar de serem usadas popularmente, ainda não foram oficialmente dicionarizadas. O exemplo anterior faz alusão ao Brexit, isto é, à saída do Reino Unido da União Europeia.

Com relação ao exemplo apresentado, entende-se que Taylor estava "fazendo o Brexit" porque

- A) se despediu, mas demorou a ir embora da festa.
- B) saiu "à francesa" da festa, isto é, saiu discretamente.
- C) se despediu, mas anunciou que demoraria a sair da festa.
- D) saiu "à francesa" da festa, isto é, saiu depois de muito tempo.

04.



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

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

Disponível em: <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2018/sep/17>. Acesso em: 19 abr. 2019 (Adaptação).

O texto anterior apresenta uma crítica

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

05. A Associação Canadense de Saúde Mental é uma organização sem fins lucrativos que combate o estigma sobre a saúde mental, promovendo ações em favor de pessoas que sofrem com doenças dessa natureza. O cartaz a seguir, direcionado à população em geral, foi publicado no site dessa associação.

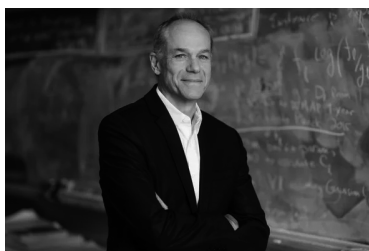


Disponível em: <https://ontario.cmha.ca/documents>. Acesso em: 22 ago. 2019.

O cartaz apresentado tem o intuito de

- A) motivar a população a parar de reconhecer os estereótipos negativos associados à saúde mental.
- B) encorajar empresários a oferecerem melhores condições de emprego a pessoas com doenças mentais.
- C) estimular o combate aos estereótipos que atingem pessoas com doenças mentais.
- D) incentivar um tratamento diferenciado a pessoas com doenças mentais.

06.



To me, science is one way of connecting with the mystery of existence. And if you think of it that way, the mystery of existence is something that we have wondered about ever since people began asking questions about who we are and where we come from. So while those questions are now part of scientific research, they are much, much older than science. I'm talking about science as part of a much grander and older sort of questioning about who we are in the big picture of the universe. To me, as a theoretical physicist and also someone who spends time out in the mountains, this sort of questioning offers a deeply spiritual connection with the world, through my mind and through my body. Einstein would have said the same thing, I think, with his cosmic religious feeling.

GLEISER, Marcelo. Mar. 20, 2019.

Disponível em: <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/atheism-is-inconsistent-with-the-scientific-method-prize-winning-physicist-says/?redirect=1>. Acesso em: 15 maio 2019 (Adaptação).

Qual das frases a seguir mais se aproxima das palavras de Gleiser reproduzidas anteriormente?

- A) "O bom da ciência é que ela é verdadeira, quer se acredite nela ou não." (Neil deGrasse Tyson)
- B) "Ciência é a única religião da humanidade." (Arthur Clarke)
- C) "Ciência é a chave do nosso futuro." (Bill Nye)
- D) "Ciência não é apenas compatível com espiritualidade; é uma profunda fonte de espiritualidade." (Carl Sagan)

07.

#### John Milton and freedom of speech on campus

By Daniel F. Sullivan

A few years ago, at a seminar meant to help college presidents think about the issues they face as *campus* leaders, I read John Milton's *Areopagitica: a speech for the liberty of unlicensed printing to the Parliament of England*. Originally published in 1644, *Areopagitica* makes a powerful argument for freedom of speech and against censorship in publishing. After twenty years as a college president, having experienced and observed many calls to censor, I've come to believe that there is not much to know on the topic beyond what Milton wrote over 350 years ago.

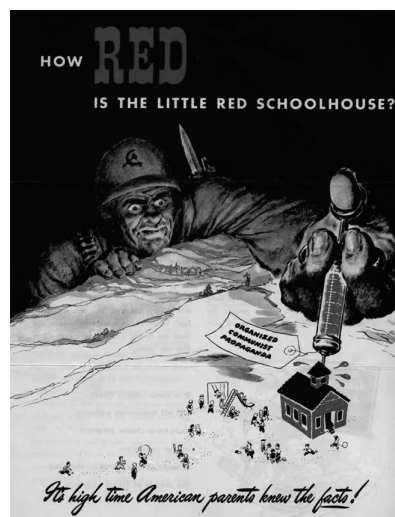
*Areopagitica* was published in response "to Parliament's ordinance for licensing the press of June 14, 1643". The effect of the ordinance against which Milton wrote "was to give Archbishop Laud, who was also Chancellor of the University of Oxford, control over every press in England, with power to stop publication of any book contrary to the Doctrine of the Church of England". This was disturbing to Milton, who wrote, "as good almost kill a man as kill a good book: [he] who kills a man kills a reasonable creature; but he who destroys a good book, kills reason itself".

Disponível em: <https://www.questia.com/magazine/1P3-1048971311/milton-s-areopagitica-freedom-of-speech-on-campus>. Acesso em: 15 maio 2019 (Adaptação).

A relação entre o posicionamento do autor do texto e o de John Milton na publicação mencionada é de

- A) divergência, pois o autor julga que as ideias de Milton sobre liberdade de expressão parecem ultrapassadas em relação ao que ocorre hoje nas universidades.
- B) divergência, pois, diferentemente de Milton, o autor critica o fato de haver, nas universidades inglesas, apelos para que a censura seja exercida no *campus*.
- C) concordância, pois o autor apoia a mesma linha de pensamento de Milton quanto às críticas ao controle da liberdade de imprensa.
- D) concordância, pois o autor alinha-se a Milton quanto à ideia de que destruir um bom livro é o mesmo que destruir uma criatura racional.

08.



Disponível em: <https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/internacional-46502709>. Acesso em: 30 set. 2019.

A peça publicitária

- A) questiona se aquele seria o melhor momento para os pais estarem cientes das ameaças fascistas combatidas pelo Macarthismo. Essa política alterou a vida em instituições de ensino norte-americanas, proibindo a divulgação de temas ligados à Guerra Fria e às ameaças nucleares, de acordo com as diretrizes do Comitê de Atividades Antiamericanas.

- B) defende a "injeção" vermelha e comunista nas escolas durante o Macarthismo. Essa política, implementada nos Estados Unidos de 1950 a 1957, e inserida no contexto da Guerra Fria, é caracterizada por uma acentuada repressão ao comunismo, com a participação direta do FBI.
- C) denuncia a ameaça da "injeção" vermelha e comunista nas escolas na Era McCarthy. Essa política foi marcada pela instauração de investigações pelo governo e por indústrias privadas norte-americanas contra funcionários públicos e da indústria do entretenimento acusados de serem liberais.
- D) defende que já passou da hora de os pais estarem cientes da ameaça comunista combatida pelo Macarthismo. Essa política, instaurada no contexto da Guerra Fria, foi marcada por violações dos direitos individuais e instauração de inquéritos por parte do Comitê de Atividades Antiamericanas.

09. Nuclear fusion is a reaction in which atomic nuclei merge to form the nucleus of a new atom. The mass of the new atom's nucleus is lower than the sum of the merging nuclei's masses, a difference that is released as energy. This is, for instance, the reaction that occurs in the Sun. The energy released during fusion can be calculated by the equation  $E = \Delta mc^2$ , where  $\Delta m$  is the difference between the initial and final masses in the reaction, and  $c$  is the speed of light. When calculating the aforementioned energy, nucleus mass can be conveniently quantified using the atomic mass unit (u), which is roughly equivalent to 900 MeV ( $1 \text{ u} \rightarrow 900 \text{ MeV}$ ). Consider the hypothetical nuclear fusion reaction  $^{222}\text{X} + ^4\text{Y} \rightarrow ^{221}\text{Z}$ . Note that the masses of  $^{222}\text{X}$ ,  $^4\text{Y}$ , and  $^{221}\text{Z}$  are 222 u, 4 u, and 221 u, respectively. The amount of energy released in this reaction is
- A) 5 MeV.
  - B) 450 MeV.
  - C) 900 MeV.
  - D) 4 500 MeV.

10. Antibiotic resistance is possible because bacteria are able to exchange genetic material through a process known as bacterial conjugation. In one experiment, resistance to tetracycline (a commonly used antibiotic) was studied in *Escherichia coli* by introducing a tetracycline-resistant bacterium to a tetracycline-sensitive strain. The resistant bacterium's genome contained a protein called an "efflux pump", a polypeptide that localizes to the cell membrane and expels certain small molecules from the cell.

Using fluorescent marking, researchers observed the DNA encoding one specific efflux pump in between a resistant bacterium and a sensitive bacterium. With live-cell microscopy, they tracked the fluorescence to see how the DNA migrated from one cell to another and how it was incorporated and expressed in the recipient bacterium.

NOLIVOS, Sophie *et al.* *Science*, Washington, v. 364, n. 6442, p. 778-782, maio 2019.

Com base no texto e em seus conhecimentos, assinale a alternativa correta.

- A) A fusão transmembrana do genoma que confere resistência antibiótica é facilitada pela presença da tetraciclina.

- B) A proteína envolvida na resistência antibiótica à tetraciclina é transferida diretamente por conjugação bacteriana.
- C) O gene da proteína de resistência antibiótica é transferido através da fusão transmembrana na presença de tetraciclina.
- D) O DNA codificador da proteína que confere resistência antibiótica à tetraciclina é transferido por conjugação bacteriana.

## UNICAMP-SP-2021

01.



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

Ao reformular a sua pergunta, o Papai Noel

- A) confere maior formalidade à sua indagação.
  - B) questiona a viabilidade do pedido feito por Sally.
  - C) critica posicionamentos sexistas presentes no pedido de Sally.
  - D) satiriza as problemáticas da dívida estudantil e do machismo.
02. A página Greengo Dictionary apresenta, em inglês, interpretações bem-humoradas de expressões do português do Brasil.



Disponível em: <https://www.instagram.com/greengodictionary>. Acesso em: 26 maio 2020.

Pode-se dizer que a expressão “*little lecture*”

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

03. Em uma entrevista, a escritora nigeriana Ayobami Adebayo refletiu sobre os personagens principais (Yejide e Akin) e o contexto sociopolítico de seu romance *Stay with me*.



While writing, I also started thinking about the middle class in Nigeria. When Yejide visits her mother-in-law, there’s a very low fence in front of their house. It’s barely a fence. When Yejide and Akin build their own house in the early nineties, they erect a fence that’s higher than the house. You can’t see inside. That was something I observed about architecture in Nigeria – that at some point, probably in the eighties and nineties, when things became quite turbulent and there was all of this insecurity, one of the ways the people who could afford to insulate themselves against what was going on did was to build higher fences, to use money as a shield in a sense. I wanted that political turbulence to play in the background.

Disponível em: <https://www.theparisreview.org/blog/2017/08/08/great-expectations-interview-ayobami-adebayo/>. Acesso em: 21 jul. 2020 (Adaptação).

Segundo a autora, as casas e as cercas na Nigéria representam

- A) o poder aquisitivo da classe média e sua tentativa de se distanciar da realidade política.
- B) a desigualdade social e seus impactos para a turbulência política enfatizada no romance.
- C) a tentativa da classe média de exercer um impacto na realidade política nos anos 1980 e 1990.
- D) a violência e a corrupção dos anos 1980 e 1990 e seus impactos nos personagens do romance.

04. Apresenta-se, a seguir, um artigo de opinião, seguido da resposta de uma leitora.

**Is burnout real?**

Last week, the World Health Organization upgraded burnout from a “state” of exhaustion to “a syndrome” resulting from “chronic workplace stress” in its International Disease Classification. That is such a broad definition that it could well apply to most people at some point in their working lives. When a disorder is reportedly so widespread, it makes me wonder whether we are at risk of medicalizing everyday distress. If almost everyone suffers from burnout, then no one does, and the concept loses all credibility.

By Richard A. Friedman

I’m sure the author’s generation also experienced workplace stress. However, his generation also experienced real economic stability and socioeconomic gains. There was a light at the end of the tunnel. Currently, we are working tirelessly towards what ends? There doesn’t seem to be a light at the end of the tunnel. The burnout is psychological and existential as much as it is physical.

Anna B. New York, June 4, 2019

Disponível em: <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/03/opinion/burnout-stress.html>. Acesso em: 16 set. 2020 (Adaptação).

Em seu comentário, a leitora Anna B. discorda do autor do texto quanto à

- A) gravidade de *burnout* nas condições atuais.
- B) existência de *burnout* em gerações passadas.
- C) influência da economia no avanço de *burnout*.
- D) prevalência de *burnout* no ambiente de trabalho.

- 05.

**All aboard the flat Earth cruise – just don’t tell them about nautical navigation**

A group of people who believe the Earth is flat have announced their “boldest adventure yet”: a Flat Earth cruise scheduled for 2020. Flat earthers will enjoy swimming pools and perhaps even an artificial surf wave. There’s just one problem for those celebrating the flatness of the Earth. The navigational systems cruise ships, and other vessels, use rely on the fact that the Earth is not flat. “Nautical charts are designed with that in mind: that the Earth is round. GPS relies on 24 main satellites which orbit the Earth to provide positional and navigational information. The reason why 24 satellites were used is because of the curvature of the Earth,” said Henk Keijer, a former cruise ship captain who sailed all over the globe during a 23-year career. “At least three satellites are required to determine a position.

But someone located on the other side of the Earth would also like to know their position, so they also require a certain number of satellites. Had the Earth been flat, a total of three satellites would have been enough to provide this information to everyone on Earth. But it is not enough, because the Earth is round.”

Disponível em: <https://www.theguardian.com/science/2019/jan/09/flat-earth-cruise-nautical-navigation>.  
Acesso em: 20 ago. 2020 (Adaptação).

A respeito do fato noticiado, o autor do texto ressalta

- A) uma contradição.
- B) uma confirmação.
- C) um equívoco da ciência.
- D) uma inversão de valores.

06.

### Governments can help protect women and their children from violence during COVID-19

Disponível em: <https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/covid-19-vaw-infographics/en/>.

O cartaz anterior, divulgado pela Organização Mundial da Saúde no contexto da atual pandemia, destaca o papel dos governos em

- A) oferecer medidas de proteção e prevenção a mulheres e crianças, mais vulneráveis aos sintomas da doença.
- B) dar apoio a mulheres e crianças vítimas de situações domésticas inseguras agravadas pela doença.
- C) incluir mulheres e crianças entre aqueles que merecem prioridade em tratamentos de emergência da doença.
- D) preparar serviços de suporte para atender mulheres e crianças diretamente afetadas pela doença.

07. Reproduz-se a seguir uma carta do poeta inglês John Keats a sua amada Fanny Brawne.

Sweetest Fanny,

When you passed my window home yesterday, I was filled with as much admiration as if I had then seen you for the first time. You uttered a half complaint once that I only loved your Beauty. Have I nothing else then to love in you but that? Do not I see your heart?

Nothing has been able to turn your thoughts a moment from me. Even if you did not love me I could not help an entire devotion to you: how much more deeply then must I feel for you knowing you love me. My Mind has been the most discontented and restless one that ever was put into a body too small for it. I never felt my Mind repose upon anything with complete and undistracted enjoyment – upon no person but you. When you are in the room, my thoughts never fly out of window: you always concentrate my whole senses.

Your affectionate,

J. Keats

Disponível em: <http://www.john-keats.com/briefe/>.  
Acesso em: 25 ago. 2020 (Adaptação).

O autor da carta

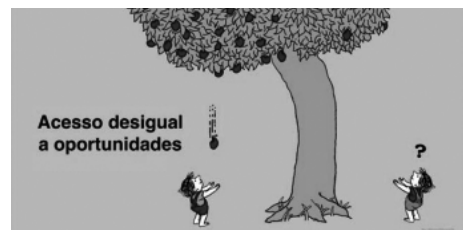
- A) lamenta o fato de que a mulher que ele adora não o ama da mesma forma.
- B) revela que o amor por essa mulher lhe trouxe intranquilidade e pensamentos negativos.
- C) mostra sua admiração por uma mulher que, para ele, encarna a beleza em sua essência.
- D) afirma que seus sentimentos pela mulher não mudariam mesmo se não fosse correspondido.

08. **Equity** is about giving people what they need, in order to make things fair. This is not the same as equality, social justice, nor is it the same as inequality. It is giving more to those who need it, which is proportionate to their own circumstances, in order to ensure that everyone has the same opportunities; for example providing more support to a disadvantaged student so they can reach their full potential.

Disponível em: <https://social-change.co.uk/blog/2019-03-29-equality-and-equity>. Acesso em: 22 jul. 2020 (Adaptação).

Sabemos que esses conceitos são complexos. Diante disso, o *designer* Tony Ruth os representou graficamente, como ilustram as figuras a seguir. Assinale a alternativa que mais se aproxima do conceito destacado no trecho anterior.

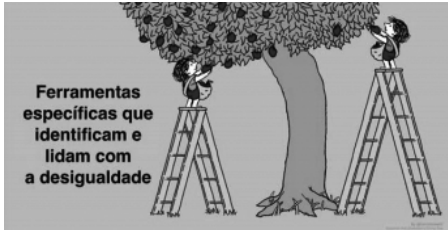
A)



B)



C)



D)



09. A situação a seguir ocorreu em uma entrevista com a atriz Scarlett Johansson e o ator Robert Downey Junior, que atuaram juntos em um filme.



Disponível em: <https://www.cracked.com/blog/14-epic-comebacks-stars-gave-to-stupid-interview-questions/>. Acesso em: 25 jun. 2020.

Em sua resposta, a atriz

- A) evidencia o seu descontentamento por meio de uma mudança de assunto.
- B) rechaça a pergunta e sugere que Robert Downey Jr. a responda.
- C) desaprova a pergunta com um comentário sarcástico dirigido a Robert Downey Jr.
- D) critica o teor da pergunta e sugere uma mudança de assunto.

10. A curious item was found among Beethoven's effects, locked away in a drawer, at the time of his death: three letters, written but apparently never sent (they may have been sent but returned to him), to the "Immortal Beloved."

The content, which varies from high-flown poetic sentiments to banal complaints about his health and discomfort, makes it clear that this is no literary exercise but was intended for a real person. The month and day of the week are given, but not the year. The periods 1801-02, 1806-07, and 1811-12 have been proposed, but the last is the most probable. The most cogent arguments regarding the identity of the person addressed, those by Maynard Solomon, point to Antonie Brentano, a native Viennese, who was the wife of a Frankfurt merchant and sister-in-law to Beethoven's familiar Bettina Brentano.

Disponível em: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ludwig-van-Beethoven>. Acesso em: 29 jul. 2020 (Adaptação).

A partir do conteúdo do texto, pode-se afirmar que

- A) as cartas mencionadas foram enviadas por Beethoven, mas devolvidas a ele.
- B) a destinatária das cartas de Beethoven seria uma cunhada do próprio compositor.
- C) as cartas foram enviadas no período de 1801 a 1812.
- D) a hipótese mais sólida é a de que a destinatária das cartas seria uma vienense.

11. Os tweets a seguir remetem ao contexto do trabalho domiciliar durante o período de isolamento social.



Julieanne Smolinski

During social distancing, it's important to remember good conference call etiquette:

- awkward silence
- can you hear me
- [weird small talk because someone is 10 min late]
- BEEP BOOP
- strange crunch
- heavy breath
- oops sorry you go ahead
- sorry no, you
- BOOP beep
- bye?

6:11 PM · Mar 10, 2020 · Twitter Web App



Andrea DeWerd @ajdewerd

Replying to @JulieanneSmolinski

You forgot

- who just joined?
- ope we lost Karen
- oh Karen are you back?
- Karen, we were just discussing some topic for which your knowledge is essential and which we will now repeat for 10 minutes now that you're back on
- Karen?

6:48 PM · Mar 10, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

Disponível em: <https://twitter.com/ajdewerd/status/1237495536036581379>. Acesso em: 30 jul. 2020.

A resposta de Andrea ao *tweet* de Julieanne

- A) questiona a eficácia de reuniões *online* no período de isolamento social.
- B) complementa a crítica a comportamentos que devem ser evitados em reuniões *online*.
- C) ilustra uma experiência que elas vivenciaram juntas em uma reunião *online*.
- D) acrescenta outro tipo de dificuldade vivenciado em reuniões *online*.

12.

**Catherine Fletcher, Tue 4 Feb 2020**

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

**Roger Brown, Mon 10 Feb 2020**

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

Disponível em: [www.theguardian.com/education/2020/feb/10/humanities-are-not-the-right-courses-to-cut](http://www.theguardian.com/education/2020/feb/10/humanities-are-not-the-right-courses-to-cut).

Acesso em: 22 maio 2019

(Adaptação).

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

- A) à função do ensino universitário nos dias de hoje.
- B) ao momento em que esse problema se originou.
- C) ao objetivo principal do ensino das Humanidades.
- D) à solução proposta para o problema.

13.

**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”.

Disponível em: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/word-of-the-year/they>.

Acesso em: 29 abr. 2020

(Adaptação).

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.

14. O cartaz reproduzido a seguir faz parte de uma campanha da Organização Pan-Americana da Saúde.



Disponível em: <https://www.paho.org/en/topics/violence-against-women>. Acesso em: 24 ago. 2020.

Qual das medidas a seguir é recomendada no cartaz?

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

15.

**“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>. Acesso em: 24 ago. 2020.

O poema destaca

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

16.

***The complete stories, by Clarice Lispector***

By Terrence Rafferty  
July 27, 2015

There’s a whiff of madness in the fiction of Clarice Lispector. *The complete stories* of the Brazilian writer, edited by Benjamin Moser and sensitively translated by Katrina Dodson, is a dangerous book to read quickly or casually because it’s so consistently delirious. Sentence by sentence, page by page, Lispector is exhilaratingly, arrestingly strange, but her perceptions come so fast, veer so wildly between the mundane and the metaphysical, that after a while you don’t know where you are, either in the book or in the world. So it’s best to approach her with some caution. For the ordinary reader – that is to say, for most of us – immersion in the teeming mind of Clarice Lispector can be an exhausting, even a deranging, experience, not to be undertaken lightly. (Pack food, water, a first aid kit and plenty of sunblock.)

Her stories are full of strange words, in strange combinations, and her *Complete stories* is a remarkable book, proof that she was – in the company of Jorge Luis Borges, Juan Rulfo and her 19th-century countryman Machado de Assis – one of the true originals of Latin American literature.



***The complete stories***

By Clarice Lispector  
Edited by Benjamin Moser  
Translated by Katrina Dodson 645 pp.  
New Directions. \$28.95.

Disponível em: <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/08/02/books/review/the-complete-stories-by-clarice-lispector.html>. Acesso em: 21 jul. 2020 (Adaptação).



No texto anterior, o livro de Clarice Lispector recebe uma crítica

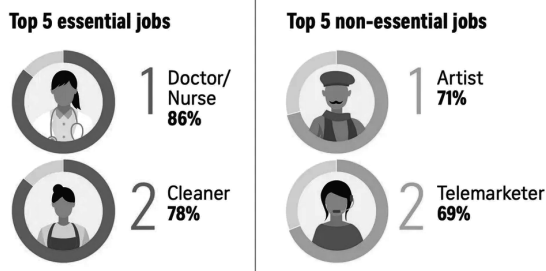
- A) positiva, apesar das ressalvas quanto aos cuidados que a leitura da obra exige.
- B) negativa, apesar dos elogios à originalidade da autora e à tradução para o inglês.
- C) positiva, apesar dos alertas quanto às temáticas perigosas da obra.
- D) negativa, apesar da comparação com grandes nomes da literatura latino-americana.

Pode-se dizer que Budhrani

- A) critica a baixa representatividade da amostra, e apresenta uma série de recomendações que podem valorizar a profissão de artistas.
- B) questiona a ausência de muitos pontos que poderiam ter sido discutidos na pesquisa, e sugere várias medidas para aumentar o debate em torno da arte.
- C) levanta uma série de dúvidas quanto à validade da pesquisa, e indica medidas que podem contribuir para uma depreciação da arte.
- D) problematiza os dados revelados pela pesquisa, e recomenda algumas ações cujos resultados ratificam a relevância da profissão de artistas.

## UNICAMP-SP-2022

**01.** Em artigo publicado em 14 de junho de 2020, o jornal *The Straits Times*, de Singapura, apresentou os resultados de uma pesquisa sobre a percepção dos respondentes a respeito das profissões mais essenciais durante a pandemia. A imagem a seguir revela algumas estatísticas obtidas com base nessas respostas.



Em um *post* em sua rede social, o comediante Rishi Budhrani comentou esses resultados:



There are MANY talking points in this survey compilation; but let's just address ONE!

If, assuming this survey is done with a truly "representative sample across gender and income groups in SG", and 70% of the nationally representative respondents feel that the No. 1 non-essential job is that of an artist, then I would challenge the nation to do the following;

1. Delete Netflix
2. Cancel Spotify
3. Sell all your TV's
4. Stop showing your kids the ipad to occupy them
5. Stop listening to music during your workouts/ break times
6. Stop watching any movies/music videos on YouTube

Disponível em: <https://creativefolk.co.uk/artists-topping-poll-as-non-essential-sparks-outrage/>. Acesso em: 9 jun. 2021.

**02.** Em 2020, Joaquin Phoenix ganhou o Oscar de melhor ator por sua interpretação no filme *Coringa*, de 2019. Apresenta-se, a seguir, um trecho de seu discurso na ocasião.



I think whether we're talking about gender inequality or racism or queer rights or indigenous rights or animal rights, we're talking about the fight against injustice. We're talking about the fight against the belief that one nation, one people, one race, one gender, or one species has the right to dominate, control, and use and exploit another with impunity. I think that we've become very disconnected from the natural world, and many of us, what we're guilty of, is an egocentric worldview: the belief that we're the center of the universe. We go into the natural world, and we plunder it for its resources. We feel entitled to artificially inseminate a cow, and when she gives birth, we steal her baby even though her cries of anguish are unmistakable. Then we take her milk that's intended for her calf, and we put it in our coffee and our cereal.

Disponível em: <https://www.rev.com/blog/transcripts/joaquin-phoenix-oscar-acceptance-speech-transcript-phoenix-wins-for-joker>. Acesso em: 2 jul. 2021 (Adaptação).

Em seu discurso, o ator

- A) inicia pela crítica à destruição da natureza para, então, defender a luta contra as desigualdades sociais.
- B) destaca a arrogância do ser humano ao mencionar a exploração cruel dos animais.
- C) usa exemplos práticos para ilustrar a opressão sofrida pelos trabalhadores rurais a partir da industrialização.
- D) centraliza seus argumentos na necessidade de lutarmos contra o racismo e a desigualdade de gênero.

03.



On a summer night in 1969, police raided the Stonewall Inn, a bar in New York City that served as a haven for the city's gay, lesbian, and transgender community. Back then, homosexual acts were illegal in every state in the USA except Illinois, and bars and restaurants could get shut down for having gay employees or serving gay patrons. Most gay bars in New York at the time (including the Stonewall) were operated by the Mafia, who paid corruptible police officers to look the other way and blackmailed wealthy gay patrons by threatening to "out" them. Police raids on gay bars were common, but on that particular night, members of the city's LGBTQIA+ community decided to fight back, sparking an uprising that would launch a new era of resistance and revolution. Though the gay rights movement didn't begin at Stonewall, the uprising did mark a turning point, as earlier "homophile" organizations like the Mattachine Society gave way to more radical groups like the Gay Liberation Front and the Gay Activists Alliance.

Disponível em: <https://www.history.com/news/stonewall-riots-timeline>. Acesso em: 4 jun. 2021 (Adaptação).

De acordo com o texto, os protestos de Stonewall representaram

- A) o início da luta da comunidade LGBTQIA+ pela igualdade de direitos, impulsionando o surgimento de grupos defensores dessa comunidade.
- B) um novo rumo na luta pelos direitos LGBTQIA+, especialmente pela recusa dos clientes do bar em acatar as ações da polícia naquela noite.
- C) a consolidação da busca da comunidade LGBTQIA+ por igualdade de direitos, apesar de ter levado à formação de alguns grupos radicais homofóbicos.
- D) um ato de resistência da população LGBTQIA+, apesar de muitos bares *gays* de Nova York serem financiados por policiais corruptos da cidade.

04.

**There is no evidence that hydroxychloroquine helps covid-19 patients. So why is Congress still discussing it?**

By Ashish Jha  
Dean of the Brown University School of Public Health  
Nov 24, 2020

Last week, in the United States Senate, the conversation was all about the drug hydroxychloroquine. There has been no evidence that hydroxychloroquine improves outcomes for covid-19 patients; some studies have found that it causes more harm than good. The hearing and the theater around it reflect the disinformation campaigns that have undermined belief in science. Neither Ron Johnson, the Wisconsin senator who is the chairman of the committee, nor his chosen witnesses showed more than a passing interest in evidence.

Intuition and the personal experiences of individual doctors were the guiding principles. Early in the pandemic, President Trump referred to hydroxychloroquine as a "game changer"; "I feel good about it", he said.

That's not how we practice medicine. We have to protect lives through public health measures while we await widespread vaccinations. By endorsing unfounded therapies, we risk jeopardizing a century's work of medical progress. Do we really want to go back to not using the best evidence to decide which treatments work? Do we want to let politicians prescribe our medications? Science and evidence are the tools we use to know what is true. They are the foundation of modern medicine and public health.

Disponível em: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/24/opinion/hydroxychloroquine-covid.html>. Acesso em: 6 jun. 2021 (Adaptação).

Com base no texto, assinale a alternativa que responde à pergunta apresentada no título do artigo.

- A) Porque a propagação de notícias falsas confunde os especialistas e fomenta discussões prejudiciais ao avanço da medicina moderna.
- B) Porque a grande mídia se sobrepõe às evidências da ciência, o que leva a tomada de decisões para um âmbito político.
- C) Porque faltam estudos que comprovem a ineficácia da hidroxicloroquina como tratamento para covid-19, o que demanda novas pesquisas.
- D) Porque algumas discussões no âmbito político e administrativo são pautadas por aspectos subjetivos e não por dados empíricos.

05. O trecho a seguir pertence ao romance *The bell jar* (*A redoma de vidro*), da escritora estadunidense Sylvia Plath.

From the tip of every branch, like a fat purple fig, a wonderful future beckoned and winked. One fig was a husband and a happy home and children, and another fig was a famous poet and another fig was a brilliant professor, [...] and beyond and above these figs were many more figs I couldn't quite make out. [...] I wanted each and every one of them, but choosing one meant losing all the rest, and, as I sat there, unable to decide, the figs began to wrinkle and go black, and, one by one, they plopped to the ground at my feet.

Disponível em: [https://www.ted.com/talks/iseult\\_gillespie\\_why\\_should\\_you\\_read\\_sylvia\\_plath](https://www.ted.com/talks/iseult_gillespie_why_should_you_read_sylvia_plath). Acesso em: 20 jul. 2021.

Qual das imagens representa melhor a reflexão principal do excerto?

A)



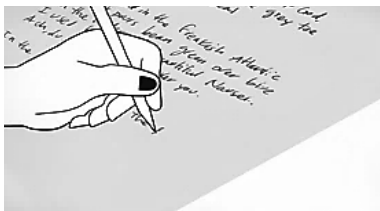
B)



C)



D)



**06.** Gaslighting is a form of psychological abuse where a person or group makes someone question their sanity, perception of reality, or memories. People experiencing gaslighting often feel confused, anxious, and unable to trust themselves. The term gaslighting derives from the 1938 play and 1944 film *Gaslight*, in which a husband manipulates his wife into thinking she has a mental illness by dimming their gas-fueled lights and telling her she is hallucinating. While anyone can experience gaslighting, it is especially common in intimate relationships and in social interactions where there is an imbalance of power. A person who is on the receiving end of this behavior is experiencing abuse.

Disponível em: <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/signs-of-gaslighting>. Acesso em: 2 jun. 2021.

Assinale o depoimento feminino que ilustra a prática discutida no texto.

- A) "Ele discutia sobre tudo, até coisas que não têm discussão, como meu estado de espírito ou meus sentimentos. Tudo era um exagero meu, uma invenção. Tudo estava na minha cabeça."
- B) "Os homens explicam coisas para mim, e para outras mulheres, quer saibam ou não do que estão falando. Um desconhecido na farmácia já quis me explicar o que era um AVC. Eu sou médica".
- C) "Um amigo me perguntou qual era a diferença entre feminismo radical e liberal. Eu tentei explicar e toda vez que eu avançava um pouco, ele me interrompia pra falar que já sabia ou para complementar alguma coisa".

D) "É algo que acontece muito em reuniões, quando um homem expressa uma opinião anteriormente dada por uma mulher e, ao contrário da primeira, é ouvido e aplaudido".

Disponível em: [https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2017/09/15/internacional/1505472042\\_655999.html](https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2017/09/15/internacional/1505472042_655999.html); <https://revistamarieclaire.globo.com/Comportamento/noticia/2019/03>; [https://emails.estadao.com.br/noticias/comportamento,vocabulario-feminista-conheca-dez-terminos-importantes-para-o-movimento,70\\_002805322](https://emails.estadao.com.br/noticias/comportamento,vocabulario-feminista-conheca-dez-terminos-importantes-para-o-movimento,70_002805322); <https://www.justificando.com/2017/11/16/meu-cerebro-minhas-ideias/> (Adaptação).

**07.** A poeta e ativista palestina Rafeef Ziadah estava participando da cobertura jornalística do massacre em Gaza quando um jornalista não palestino perguntou-lhe se as coisas não seriam melhores se os palestinos parassem de ensinar o ódio às suas crianças. Em resposta a essa pergunta, Ziadah compôs o poema "We teach life, sir", transcrito a seguir:

Today, my body was a TV'd massacre  
that had to fit into sound-bites and word limits.  
And I perfected my English and I learned my UN resolutions.  
But still, he asked me, Ms. Ziadah, don't you think that everything would be resolved if you would just stop teaching so much hatred to your children?  
Pause.  
I look inside of me for strength to be patient  
but patience is not at the tip of my tongue as the bombs drop over Gaza.  
Today, my body was a TV'd massacre made to fit into soundbites and word limits  
and move those that are desensitized to terrorist blood.  
And these are not two equal sides: occupier and occupied.  
And a hundred dead, two hundred dead, and a thousand dead.  
And between that, war crime, and massacre,  
I vent out words and smile "not exotic", "not terrorist".  
No sound-bite will fix this.  
We teach life, sir.

Disponível em: <https://blissonature.wordpress.com/2011/11/17/rafeef-ziadahwe-teach-life-sir-text-transcription-lyrics-words-of-poem/>. Acesso em: 1 jul. 2021 (Adaptação).

- A partir da leitura do texto, depreende-se que
- A) a violência contra palestinos chega ao mundo reduzida a pequenas frases e a um certo limite de palavras.
  - B) os bombardeamentos em Gaza são motivados por imagens estereotipadas da população na televisão.
  - C) o ensino dos conflitos históricos em Gaza é baseado em sentimentos como o ódio e a insensibilidade.
  - D) o aprendizado de inglês e das resoluções da ONU está associado ao fim da violência na Palestina.

## UNICAMP-SP-2023

01. Os textos A e B são postagens no perfil do *The New York Times* na rede social Instagram.

**Texto A**



**Texto B**



Disponível em: <https://www.instagram.com/p/Cd9JuKEurwl/>;  
<https://www.instagram.com/p/CeOIX8UOaZI/>.  
 Acesso em: 15 jun. 2022 (Adaptação).

Qual a relação que se estabelece entre os textos A e B?

- A) A serve de exemplo e justificativa para o que B noticia.
- B) B serve de exemplo e justificativa para o que A noticia.
- C) A e B são, ambos, notícias sobre mudanças na política de porte de armas.
- D) A e B são, ambos, notícias sobre a ausência de leis para porte de armas.

02. Leia um trecho de um romance publicado em 1985.

But if you happen to be a man sometime in the future, and you've made it this far, please remember you will never be subject to the temptation or feeling you must forgive, a man, as a woman. But remember that forgiveness too is a power. To beg for it is a power, and to withhold or bestow it is a power, perhaps the greatest.

Maybe none of this is about control. Maybe it isn't really about who can own whom, who can do what to whom and get away with it, even as far as death. Maybe it isn't about who can sit and who has to kneel or stand or lie down [...]. Maybe it's about who can do what to whom and be forgiven for it. Never tell me it amounts to the same thing.

ATWOOD, Margaret. *The Handmaid's Tale*. New York: HMH, 1985. p. 134 (Adaptação).

No depoimento, a personagem explicita a relação entre

- A) poder e tentação.
- B) feminismo e violência.
- C) poder e perdão.
- D) perdão e feminismo.

03. O texto a seguir focaliza o termo "audism", que pode ser traduzido para o português como "ouvintismo".

Audism is an attitude based on thinking that results in a negative stigma toward anyone who does not hear. Like racism or sexism, audism judges, labels, and limits individuals based on whether a person hears and speaks. Audism reflects the medical view of deafness as a disability that must be fixed. It is rooted in the historical belief that deaf people were savages without language. Because many deaf people grew up in hearing families who did not learn to sign, audism may be ingrained.

Audism occurs when one:

- Asks a deaf person to read your lips or write when s/he has indicated this isn't preferred.
- Asks a deaf person to "tone down" their facial expressions because they make others uncomfortable.
- Devotes a significant amount of instructional time for a deaf child to lipreading and speech therapy, rather than educational subjects.

Disponível em: <https://vawnet.org/sc/audism-oppression-livesdeaf-individuals>. Acesso em: 21 jun. 2022 (Adaptação).

É correto afirmar que o texto

- A) argumenta que o ouvintismo é um conceito médico e lista modos de ser menos ouvintista.
- B) apresenta o conceito de ouvintismo e traz exemplos de atitudes consideradas ouvintistas.
- C) compara o ouvintismo a outros preconceitos e lista ações a serem tomadas ao lidar com pessoas surdas.
- D) explica o que é ouvintismo e exalta a capacidade das crianças surdas de ler os lábios.

**Instrução:** Textos para as questões 04 e 05.

**Texto I**

In history, the rise of street art around the world has mirrored multiple waves of political unrest. The use of this avant-garde art style for political activism has spread to the Bay Area, California. As an influx of white upper-class residents displaced low-income households,

the anger of local people fueled a movement to take back the streets via spray paint, video projections, stenciling – any street art medium. Bay Area activists are weaponizing street art to unite the masses and reclaim their communities’ stolen narratives, re-imagining better futures alongside comrades across the nation. Their freeing and colorful art combats the virulent systems of oppression that white supremacy has entrenched in our society, those same systems which mark their craft as illegal under the guise of vandalism. Street art democratizes public spaces and takes back the streets as effectively as physical protests. As a street artist, Nancypili Hernandez says that her art transforms “locations that feel like a parking lot or private property, to feeling like a collective community commons”.

Disponível em: <https://harvardpolitics.com/street-artactivism/>. Acesso em: 20 jun. 2022 (Adaptação).

**Texto II**



Disponível em: <https://banksy.co.uk/out.html>. Acesso em: 7 jul. 2022.

- 04.** Segundo o texto I, é correto afirmar que a arte de rua é
- uma representação vanguardista de arte, originada na Califórnia, que busca combater o preconceito que associa essa manifestação artística ao vandalismo.
  - um movimento político no qual os artistas buscam difundir a diversidade através da união entre diferentes classes da sociedade.
  - uma manifestação artística, com motivações políticas, que busca defender os direitos de pessoas em situação de rua.
  - um estilo artístico que materializa a luta de alguns grupos contra mecanismos sociais que buscam apagar suas vozes.
- 05.** Considerando os textos I e II, assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas do trecho a seguir.
- A construção de sentidos na fotografia (Texto II) se dá, entre outras coisas, por meio da (i) \_\_\_\_\_ da palavra pintada no muro. Além disso, a fotografia retrata (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ citada no texto apresentado anteriormente (Texto I).
- (i) composição imagética; (ii) a desigualdade social.
  - (i) exploração da polissemia; (ii) uma prática.
  - (i) supressão dos afixos; (ii) a supremacia branca.
  - (i) mudança de tempo verbal; (ii) uma localidade.

**06.**

**Covid and smell loss: some answers emerge**

Researchers are making headway in understanding how coronavirus causes loss of smell. Several potential treatments to tackle the condition are undergoing clinical trials, including steroids and blood plasma. Recently, a study surveyed 616,318 people in the United States who have had Covid-19. It found that, compared with those who had been infected with the original virus, people who had contracted the Alpha variant were 50% as likely to have chemosensory disruption. This probability fell to 44% for the Delta variant, and to 17% for Omicron. However, a significant portion of people infected early in the pandemic still experience chemosensory effects. A 2021 study followed 100 people who had had mild cases of Covid-19 and 100 people who repeatedly tested negative. More than a year after their infections, 46% of those who had had Covid-19 still had smell problems; by contrast, just 10% of the control group had developed some smell loss, but for other reasons. Furthermore, 7% of those who had been infected still had total smell loss, or “anosmia”, at the end of the year. Given that more than 500 million cases of Covid-19 have been confirmed worldwide, tens of millions of people probably have lingering smell problems.

Disponível em: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-01589-z>. Acesso em: 22 jun. 2022 (Adaptação).

Segundo o texto,

- o percentual de pessoas infectadas pelo coronavírus a apresentarem problemas de olfato vem aumentando à medida que o vírus evolui.
  - esteroides e plasma sanguíneo são tipos de tratamentos eficazes contra a perda de olfato após infecção por coronavírus.
  - a perda total de olfato, chamada de “anosmia”, ainda estava presente, em 2021, em 7% das pessoas infectadas por coronavírus no começo da pandemia.
  - problemas olfativos provavelmente persistem em 500 milhões de pessoas que foram infectadas pelo coronavírus.
- 07.** Leia, a seguir, parte de um discurso da abolicionista estadunidense Sojourner Truth, feito em 1851.

*I think that 'twixt the negroes of the South and the women at the North, all talking about rights, the white men will be in a fix pretty soon. But what's all this here talking about? That man over there says that women need to be helped into carriages, and lifted over ditches, and to have the best place everywhere. Nobody ever helps me into carriages, or over mud-puddles, or gives me any best place! And ain't I a woman? Look at me! Look at my arm! I have ploughed and planted, and gathered into barns, and no man could head me! And ain't I a woman?*

*I could work as much and eat as much as a man – when I could get it – and bear the lash as well! And ain't I a woman? I have borne thirteen children, and seen most all sold off to slavery, and when I cried out with my mother's grief, none but Jesus heard me! And ain't I a woman? [...]*

Disponível em: <https://www.nps.gov/articles/sojourner-truth.htm>. Acesso em: 24 maio 2022.

Ao longo do discurso, Sojourner Truth repete a mesma pergunta com a finalidade de

- A) ilustrar atitudes sexistas vivenciadas por mulheres negras e brancas.
- B) problematizar a diferença de tratamento dispensado a mulheres negras e brancas.
- C) advogar pela igualdade de direitos entre homens e mulheres.
- D) criticar a separação entre brancos e negros de diferentes classes sociais.

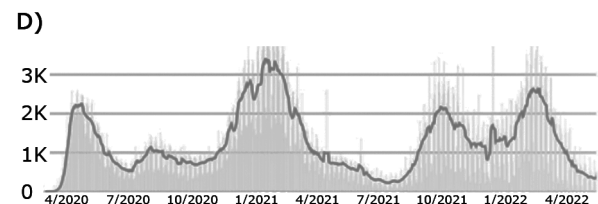
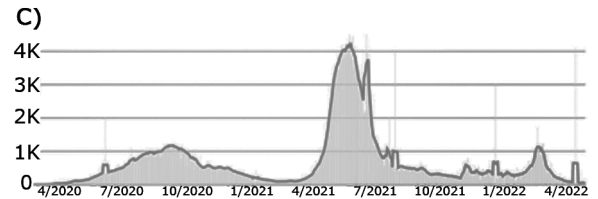
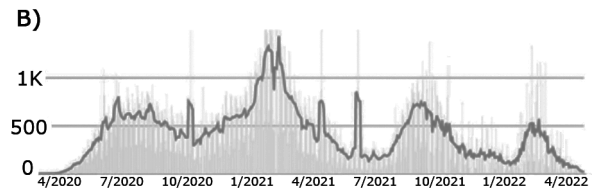
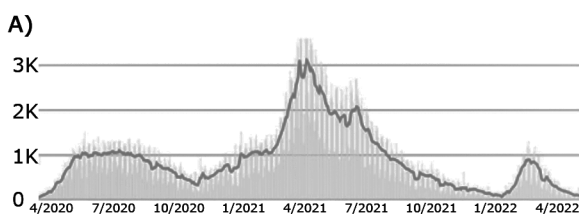
**08.** O Coronavirus Resource Center (CRC) da Johns Hopkins University é uma importante plataforma de dados sobre a covid-19, com atualizações frequentes sobre a evolução da pandemia. Os gráficos apresentados nas alternativas que respondem a esta questão foram retirados dessa plataforma. Considere, agora, o contexto fictício de uma palestra ministrada em uma universidade estrangeira por um pesquisador brasileiro. Na ocasião, o cientista fez comentários sobre a situação da pandemia no Brasil, valendo-se de dados da plataforma do CRC:

*As I speak now, in June of 2022, I can say we've had a tough time during these past two years in our country. This chart, indicating the number of daily deaths over time, shows how we've had a couple of months during the pandemic in which the number of daily deaths was over two thousand. Despite having the number of deaths spike to 3 thousand last year – our highest peak to date – levels had been steadily decreasing ever since. This year, though, there was a slight increase in the number of daily deaths, which nearly reached levels attained towards the beginning of the pandemic.*

Fonte dos gráficos:

Disponível em: <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu>. Acesso em: 11 jun. 2022.

Qual dos gráficos a seguir ilustraria corretamente a fala do pesquisador?

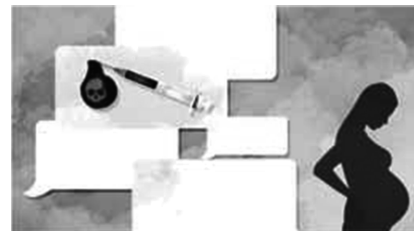


## UNESP–2018/2

**Instrução:** Leia o texto para responder às questões de **01** a **06**.

### When it comes to politics and “fake news”, facts aren’t enough

*The myth that vaccines cause autism has persisted, even though the facts paint an entirely different story.*



In today’s political climate, it sometimes feels like we can’t even agree on basic facts. We bombard each other with statistics and figures, hoping that more data will make a difference. A progressive person might show you the same climate change graphs over and over while a conservative person might point to the trillions of dollars of growing national debt. We’re left wondering, “Why can’t they just see? It’s so obvious!”

Certain myths are so pervasive that no matter how many experts disprove them, they only seem to grow in popularity. There’s no shortage of serious studies showing no link between autism and vaccines, for example, but these are no match for an emotional appeal to parents worried for their young children.

Tali Sharot, a cognitive neuroscientist at University College London, studies how our minds work and how we process new information. In her upcoming book, *The influential mind*, she explores why we ignore facts and how we can get people to actually listen to the truth. Tali shows that we're open to new information – but only if it confirms our existing beliefs. We find ways to ignore facts that challenge our ideals. And as neuroscientist Bahador Bahrami and colleagues have found, we weigh all opinions as equally valid, regardless of expertise.

So, having the data on your side is not always enough. For better or for worse, Sharot says, emotions may be the key to changing minds.

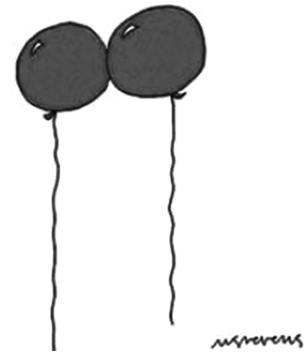
VEDANTAM, Shankar.  
Disponível em: [www.npr.org](http://www.npr.org)  
(Adaptação).

- 01.** De acordo com o texto, as pessoas
- tendem a descartar fatos que conflitam com suas crenças.
  - são propensas a rejeitar quaisquer informações novas.
  - valorizam as opiniões de especialistas em um determinado assunto.
  - acreditam em fatos embasados em estatísticas e números.
  - estão cada vez mais dispostas a inventar conteúdo para ganhar dinheiro fácil.
- 02.** No trecho do primeiro parágrafo “A progressive person might show you the same climate change graphs over and over while a conservative person might point to the trillions of dollars of growing national debt”, o termo sublinhado indica sentido de
- alternativa.
  - tempo.
  - consequência.
  - preferência.
  - contraste.
- 03.** According to the second paragraph, the link between vaccines and autism
- is accepted by both parents and experts.
  - is a true fact that worries most experts.
  - has been established by recent studies.
  - is a myth many people believe in.
  - has been shown in many young children.
- 04.** No trecho do segundo parágrafo “but these are no match for an emotional appeal to parents worried for their young children”, o termo sublinhado refere-se a
- experts.
  - studies.
  - autism and vaccines.
  - parents.
  - myths.

- 05.** O trecho do terceiro parágrafo “we weigh all opinions as equally valid, regardless of expertise” quer dizer que as pessoas
- não diferenciam opiniões de leigos das de especialistas.
  - não percebem a ideologia por trás das opiniões.
  - não conseguem avaliar posições contraditórias.
  - mudam de ideia com facilidade.
  - aceitam a opinião da maioria como válida.
- 06.** No trecho do quarto parágrafo “emotions may be the key to changing minds”, o termo sublinhado pode ser substituído, sem alteração de sentido no texto, por
- must.
  - has to.
  - can.
  - used to.
  - will.

## UNESP–2019/1

- 01.** Examine o cartum de Mick Stevens, publicado pela revista *The New Yorker* em 15.02.2018 e em seu Instagram, e as afirmações que se seguem.



“You’re calling it love, but it’s really just static electricity.”

- Depreende-se do cartum uma concepção platônica do amor.
  - No cartum, o conceito físico mencionado reforça a ideia de amor platônico.
  - No cartum, nota-se a atribuição de características humanas a seres inanimados.
- Está correto apenas o que se afirma em
- I e II.
  - II e III.
  - II.
  - I.
  - III.

- 02.** Entre 11 de fevereiro e 3 de junho de 2018, o Museu de Arte Moderna de Nova Iorque (MoMA) abrigou a primeira exposição nos Estados Unidos dedicada à pintora brasileira Tarsila do Amaral. Leia a apresentação de uma das pinturas expostas para responder à questão.

The painting *Sleep* (1928) is a dreamlike representation of tropical landscape, with this major motif of her repetitive figure that disappears in the background. This painting is an example of Tarsila's venture into Surrealism. Elements such as repetition, random association, and dreamlike figures are typical of Surrealism that we can see as main elements of this composition. She was never a truly surrealist painter, but she was totally aware of Surrealism's legacy.

Disponível em: [www.moma.org](http://www.moma.org)  
(Adaptação).

A apresentação refere-se à pintura:

A)



B)



C)



D)



E)



**Instrução:** Leia o trecho do artigo de Jason Farago, publicado pelo jornal *The New York Times*, para responder às questões **03** e **04**.

**She led Latin American Art in a bold new direction**

*Antropofagia* ("Cannibalism"), 1929, a seminal work of Brazilian Modernism by Tarsila do Amaral that is part of a new show of her work at MoMa.



Tarsila do Amaral, via Museum of Modern Art

In 1928, Tarsila do Amaral painted *Abaporu*, a landmark work of Brazilian Modernism, in which a nude figure, half-human and half-animal, looks down at his massive, swollen foot, several times the size of his head. *Abaporu* inspired Tarsila's husband at the time, the poet Oswald de Andrade, to write his celebrated "Cannibal Manifesto", which flayed Brazil's belletrist writers and called for an embrace of local influences – in fact, for a devouring of them. The European stereotype of native Brazilians as cannibals would be reformatted as a cultural virtue. More than a social and literary reform movement, cannibalism would form the basis for a new Brazilian nationalism, in which, as de Andrade wrote, "we made Christ to be born in Bahia".

The unconventional nudes of *A negra*, a painting produced in 1923, and *Abaporu* unite in Tarsila's final great painting, *Antropofagia*, a marriage of two figures that is also a marriage of Old World and New. The couple sit entangled, her breast drooping over his knee, their giant feet crossed one over the other, while, behind them, a banana leaf grows as large as a cactus. The sun, high above the primordial couple, is a wedge of lemon.

FARAGO, Jason. Disponível em: [www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com).  
Acesso em: 15 fev. 2018 (Adaptação).



- 03.** De acordo com o artigo de Jason Farago, o “Manifesto Antropofágico”, escrito por Oswald de Andrade, foi influenciado
- pelo quadro *Abaporu*, produzido por Tarsila do Amaral em 1928.
  - pela exuberância das paisagens tropicais brasileiras.
  - pelo quadro *Antropofagia*, produzido antes da Semana de Arte Moderna.
  - pelo estereótipo dos povos indígenas brasileiros.
  - pelo sincretismo religioso na Bahia e pelo primitivismo nas artes plásticas.
- 04.** A obra *Antropofagia* (“Cannibalism”) de Tarsila do Amaral, apresentada na imagem, é interpretada pelo autor do artigo como
- o casamento tradicional entre um homem e uma mulher.
  - uma referência aos trabalhadores rurais, evidenciados pelo tamanho dos pés.
  - a agrura implacável da natureza, representada pelo Sol sobre o sertão.
  - uma expressão de contraste entre a suavidade da bananeira e os espinhos do cacto mandacaru.
  - uma mistura entre a Europa e a América.

- The area is equivalent to the size of England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain combined.
- More than 1,600 species of mammals, birds and reptiles have been identified in the Cerrado.
- Annual rainfall is around 800 to 1,600 mm.
- The capital of Brazil, Brasilia, is located in the heart of the Cerrado.
- Only 20% of the Cerrado’s original vegetation remains intact; less than 3% of the area is currently guarded by law.

Disponível em: <http://wwf.panda.org/> (Adaptação).

## UNESP–2020/1

**Instrução:** Leia o texto sobre uma exposição no museu Tate Modern, em Londres, para responder às questões de **01** a **04**.

### Cerrado



@Zig KOCH/WWF

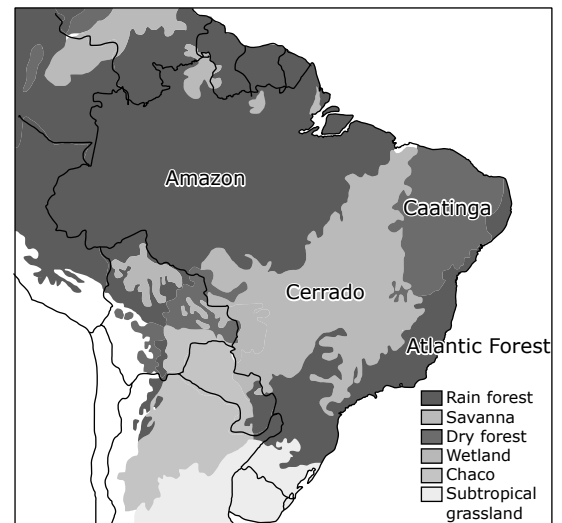
Located between the Amazon, Atlantic Forests and Pantanal, the Cerrado is the largest Savanna region in South America.

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

### Facts & Figures

- Covering 2 million km<sup>2</sup>, or 21% of the country’s territory, the Cerrado is the second largest vegetation type in Brazil.

**Map 1**



Disponível em: <https://reducing-suffering.org>.

**Map 2**



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

- 01.** The excerpt from the second paragraph “Despite its environmental importance, it is one of the least protected regions in Brazil” is reflected in the following item from “Facts & Figures”:
- A) “Only 20% of the Cerrado’s original vegetation remains intact; less than 3% of the area is currently guarded by law.”  
 B) “The capital of Brazil, Brasília, is located in the heart of the Cerrado.”  
 C) “More than 1,600 species of mammals, birds and reptiles have been identified in the Cerrado.”  
 D) “Annual rainfall is around 800 to 1,600 mm.”  
 E) “Covering 2 million km<sup>2</sup>, or 21% of the country’s territory, the Cerrado is the second largest vegetation type in Brazil.”
- 02.** No trecho do segundo parágrafo “*Despite its environmental importance*”, o termo sublinhado equivale, em português, a
- A) desde que.                          D) apesar de.  
 B) de acordo com.                      E) além de.  
 C) devido a.
- 03.** The first item from “Facts & Figures” states that the Cerrado is the second largest vegetation type in Brazil. Which is the first largest vegetation type depicted in Map 1?
- A) Chaco  
 B) Atlantic Forest  
 C) Caatinga  
 D) Subtropical Grassland  
 E) Rain Forest
- 04.** By comparing maps 1 and 2, one can say that the Brazilian administrative area totally covered by the Cerrado is
- A) Bahia.                                  D) Distrito Federal.  
 B) São Paulo.                          E) Paraná.  
 C) Mato Grosso.

**Instrução:** Leia o texto sobre uma exposição no museu Tate Modern, em Londres, para responder às questões de **05 a 08**.



OITICICA, Hélio. *Tropicália*. Penetrables PN2 “Purity is a myth” and PN3 “Imagetical”. 1966-1967.

### Tropicália

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

Many of the artists, writers and musicians associated with Tropicália came of age during the 1950s in a time of intense optimism when the cultural world had been encouraged to play a central role in the creation of a democratic, socially just and modern Brazil. Nevertheless,

a military coup in 1964 had brought to power a right-wing regime at odds with the concerns of left-wing artists. Tropicália became a way of exposing the contradictions of modernisation under such an authoritarian rule.

The word Tropicália comes from an installation by the artist Hélio Oiticica, who created environments that were designed to encourage the viewer’s emotional and intellectual participation. Oiticica called them “penetrables” because people were originally encouraged to enter them. They mimic the improvised, colourful dwellings in Rio de Janeiro’s favelas, or shanty towns. The lush plants and sand help to convey a sense of the tropical character of the city. When Oiticica exhibited the work, he also included live parrots.

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

Disponível em: [www.tate.org.uk](http://www.tate.org.uk) (Adaptação).

- 05.** De acordo com o texto, a Tropicália
- A) congregou artistas de diversos matizes ideológicos, tanto favoráveis como contrários ao regime militar.  
 B) foi um movimento eminentemente musical, que transmitia o otimismo da década de 1950.  
 C) foi um movimento artístico-cultural que se apropriou do ideário da Antropofagia.  
 D) foi um movimento cultural interrompido pelo regime militar.  
 E) teve seu ápice incentivado pela explosão industrial nos estados do Rio de Janeiro e de São Paulo.
- 06.** No trecho do segundo parágrafo “*Nevertheless, a military coup in 1964*”, o termo sublinhado indica
- A) contraste.  
 B) consequência.  
 C) opinião.  
 D) aprovação.  
 E) alternativa.
- 07.** No trecho do segundo parágrafo “*a right-wing regime at odds with the concerns of left-wing artists*”, a expressão sublinhada tem sentido de
- A) reconhecimento.                  D) consonância.  
 B) argumentação.                      E) conflito.  
 C) parcialidade.
- 08.** De acordo com o terceiro parágrafo, a obra *Tropicália*, de Hélio Oiticica,
- A) fez com que os intelectuais da época ficassem emocionados.  
 B) referia-se à penetração da favela na cidade.  
 C) estimulava o público a adentrar a instalação.  
 D) pretendia mostrar como seriam as favelas urbanizadas.  
 E) propunha um debate ecológico ao usar plantas e pássaros reais.

# UNESP-2021

01. Leia o texto e examine o mapa.

The UN Atlas of Endangered Languages lists 18 languages with only one remaining speaker in 2010. With about one language disappearing every two weeks, some of these have probably already died off.

### Vanishing languages of the world



1. **Apiaka** is spoken by the indigenous people of the same name who live in the northern state of Mato Grosso in **Brazil**. The critically endangered language belongs to the Tupi language family. As of 2007, there was one remaining speaker.
2. **Bikya** is spoken in the North-West Region of **Cameroon**, in western Africa. The last record of a speaker was in 1986, meaning the language could now be extinct.
3. **Chana** is spoken in Parana, the capital **Argentina's** province of Entre Rios. As of 2008, there was only one speaker.
4. **Dampal** is spoken in **Indonesia**, near Bangkir. Unesco reported that there was one speaker as of 2000.
5. **Diahoi** is spoken in **Brazil**. Those who speak it live on the indigenous lands Diahui, Middle Madeira river, Southern Amazonas State, Municipality of Humaita. As of 2006, there was one speaker left.
6. **Kaixana** is a language of **Brazil**. As of 2008, the sole remaining speaker was believed to be 78-year-old Raimundo Avelino, who lives in Limoeiro in the Japura municipality in the state of Amazonas.
7. **Laua** is spoken in the Central Province of **Papua New Guinea**. It is part of the Mailuan language group and is nearly extinct, with one speaker documented in 2000.
8. **Patwin** is a Native American language spoken in the western **US**. Descendants live outside San Francisco in Cortina and Colusa, California. There was one fluent speaker documented as of 1997.
9. **Pazeh** is spoken by **Taiwan's** indigenous tribe of the same name. Mrs. Pan Jin Yu, 95, was the sole known speaker as of 2008.

Disponível em: <https://www.csmonitor.com/>  
(Adaptação).

De acordo com o texto e o mapa,

- A) dezoito línguas foram consideradas extintas por não haver registros de falantes vivos.
- B) as línguas ameaçadas de desaparecimento serão recuperadas pela ONU por meio de registros e gravações.
- C) as nove línguas identificadas já desapareceram há três décadas.
- D) as populações indígenas deixam de usar a sua língua nativa quando migram para centros urbanos.
- E) o país que concentra a maioria das nove línguas em extinção é o Brasil, predominantemente localizadas em sua Região Norte.

02. Leia a tira *Calvin e Haroldo*, de Bill Watterson.



Disponível em: <https://br.pinterest.com/>.

No último quadrinho, a fala de Calvin revela que ele

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

03. Leia a tira.



Disponível em: <http://afulclassroom.blogspot.com/>.

A expressão “*laugh your head off*” equivale, em português, a

- A) sorrir amarelo.
- B) morrer de rir.
- C) contar uma piada.
- D) perder a cabeça.
- E) ficar feliz da vida.

## UNESP-2023

01. Examine o cartum de Paul Noth, publicado pela revista *The New Yorker* em 18.02.2021.



“Of course you feel great. These things are loaded with antidepressants.”

O cartum ironiza, sobretudo, um problema de

- A) êxodo rural.
- B) degradação das áreas urbanas.
- C) saúde pública.
- D) desigualdade social.
- E) desequilíbrio ambiental.

02. The literary principle according to which the writing and criticism of poetry and drama were to be guided by rules and precedents derived from the best ancient Greek and Roman authors; a codified form of classicism that dominated French literature in the 17th and 18th centuries, with a significant influence on English writing, especially from c.1660 to c.1780. In a more general sense, often employed in contrast with romanticism, the term has also been used to describe the characteristic world-view or value-system of this “Age of Reason”, denoting a preference for rationality, clarity, restraint, order, and decorum, and for general truths rather than particular insights.

BALDICK, Chris. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms*. 2001.

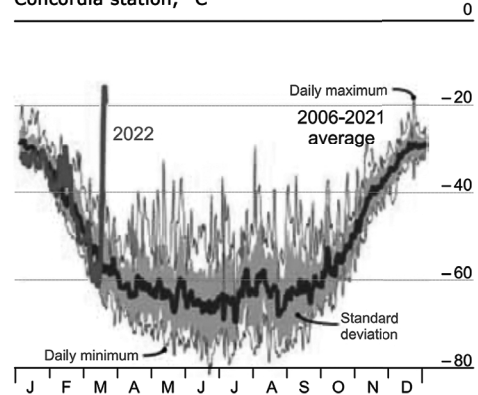
O termo literário a que o texto se refere é o

- A) Renascimento.
- B) Barroco.
- C) Romantismo.
- D) Naturalismo.
- E) Neoclassicismo.

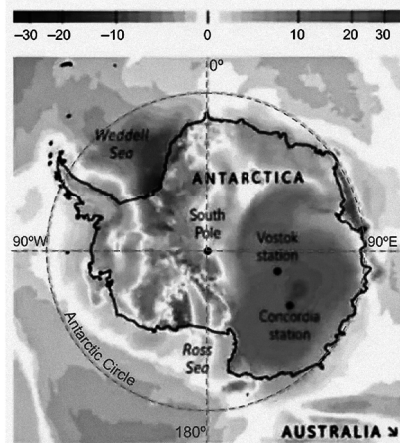
**Instrução:** Examine o gráfico e o mapa e leia o texto para responder às questões de **03** a **08**.

In March 2022, parts of Antarctica have been 40 °C warmer than their March average

Antarctica, daily average temperature, Concordia station, °C



Temperature anomalies, March 19th 2022 compared to 1979-2000 baseline, °C



The Concordia research station is one of the most inhospitable places on Earth. At 3,000 m above sea level on the Antarctic Plateau, the temperature rarely rises above  $-25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  even in the summer. In midwinter it can fall to around  $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The air is painfully dry, and fingers, toes and noses can freeze in minutes. The dozen or so crew, mainly French and Italian, who live and work in the station would normally venture out only for essential work. But Concordia has recently experienced a heatwave. On March 18th the temperature reached a high of  $-11.8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  – more than  $40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  warmer than the average for this time of year.

Similarly freakish weather was recorded across eastern Antarctica. Temperatures at the Russian-run Vostok research station rose to  $-17.7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , more than  $15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  above the previous record for March, set in 1967. Across the continent temperatures were  $4.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  higher than usual (though in recent days they have returned to a normal range).

Meteorologists have attributed the latest heatwave to an atmospheric “river” of warm, damp air blowing towards Antarctica from the Southern Ocean near Australia. It is difficult to know whether climate change is to blame for one-off weather events. But over the past 65 years or so there has been an increase in the number of “high temperature” days at Antarctic stations.

Most regions of Antarctica have been spared global warming. In the late 20th century, a large hole opened up in the ozone layer above the South Pole. This has a regional cooling effect, which has offset much of the heating caused by rising concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Temperatures on the continent rarely climb above freezing, which preserves its vast ice sheets (although rising sea temperatures do threaten some areas). Even in the recent surge, temperatures stayed well below zero.

Disponível em: [www.economist.com](http://www.economist.com),  
24 mar. 2022 (Adaptação).

- 03.** The information presented by the graph, the map and the text show that in March 2022
- there was a heatwave in Antarctica and temperature rose well above average.
  - the temperature in eastern Antarctica was 17.7 °C warmer than usual.
  - the South Pole reached the unusual temperature of 40 °C for one day in some areas.
  - both Vostok and Concordia stations experienced low temperatures above zero.
  - the minimum temperature reached –25 °C, as usual.
- 04.** As informações apresentadas pelo gráfico também podem ser encontradas
- no primeiro parágrafo do texto, apenas.
  - no segundo parágrafo do texto, apenas.
  - no terceiro parágrafo do texto e no mapa.
  - no primeiro e no segundo parágrafos do texto.
  - no segundo e no terceiro parágrafos do texto.
- 05.** Based on your knowledge of geography, as well as on the information provided by the text, map and graph, Antarctica
- is claimed to be a territory by countries such as Brazil, Argentina, Russia, United States and Australia.
  - has a permanent native population as well as a population of thousands of scientists.
  - is the native habitat of penguins, the only bird species in the continent.
  - is a continent that does not belong to any country and has no government.
  - is also called the boreal hemisphere due to its location.
- 06.** No contexto apresentado pelo segundo parágrafo, o trecho “(though in recent days they have returned to a normal range)” indica que as temperaturas

- subiram devido ao fim de verão.
- aumentaram acima da média.
- voltaram a ficar mais baixas.
- chegaram a –17,7 °C.
- retornaram à faixa de 4,5 °C.

- 07.** According to the third paragraph, meteorologists associate the high temperature wave in Antarctica with
- a cycle of temperature peaks that happen every 65 years.
  - the melting of the snow, which creates temporary rivers across the continent.
  - an unusually hot summer in Australia.
  - the inflow of warm and damp winds coming from the ocean.
  - the abrupt weather changes in the Southern Ocean.
- 08.** No quarto parágrafo, afirma-se que um grande buraco se abriu na camada de ozônio acima do polo sul no final do século XX. Medidas para controlar esse fenômeno foram acordadas
- no Protocolo de Nagoia.
  - no Protocolo de Montreal.
  - no Tratado de Assunção.
  - na Agenda 21.
  - no Tratado de Maastricht.

**Instrução:** Leia o texto para responder às questões de **09** a **11**.

**World’s happiest ranking goes to Finland for fifth year in a row**



People enjoy sunny weather on the waterfront in Helsinki.

Finland was crowned the happiest country in the world for the fifth consecutive year, with a score significantly ahead of its peers in the World Happiness Report 2022 ranking, published by a body linked to the United Nations. However, the authors detected, on average, a long-term moderate upward trend in stress, worry, and sadness in most countries, as well as “a slight long-term decline in the enjoyment of life,” they wrote.

The report uses global survey data to report on how people evaluate their own lives in more than 150 countries around the world, with the ranking based on a three-year average.

Key variables that contribute to explaining people's life evaluations include healthy life expectancy, generosity, social support, freedom to make life choices, perceptions of corruption, and the gross domestic product per capita (an indicator that measures a country's economic output per person, that is calculated by dividing the total gross domestic product of a country by its population).

"World leaders should take heed", Jeffrey Sachs, director of the Center for Sustainable Development at Columbia University, said. "Politics should be directed as the great sages long ago insisted: to the well-being of the people, not the power of the rulers".

POHJANPALO, Kati. Disponível em: [www.bloomberg.com](http://www.bloomberg.com), 18 mar. 2022 (Adaptação).

09. According to the text, the World Happiness Report 2022
- defines "enjoyment of life" as the most significant feeling that contributes to happiness.
  - is unreliable since it collected subjective data without scientifically established criteria.
  - showed that Finland is a surprisingly happy country although its score is not so high.
  - ranks countries based on global survey information on how people appraise their lives according to some key variables.
  - identified a slight increase in happiness among the 150 countries surveyed.
10. De acordo com o texto, uma das variáveis que ajuda a interpretar as avaliações das pessoas sobre a sua própria vida é o
- PIB *per capita*.
  - respeito à natureza.
  - lazer.
  - estresse.
  - descontentamento.
11. No trecho do terceiro parágrafo "'World leaders should take heed'", a expressão sublinhada pode ser substituída, sem alteração de sentido, por
- take risks*.
  - be prepared*.
  - lead by example*.
  - be polite*.
  - pay attention*.

12.



Disponível em: <https://boredpanda.com>.

From the comic strip, one can say that happiness

- could not be a transitory state of mind.
- should be strongly sought.
- should not be compulsory.
- might be unbearable.
- comes and goes naturally in life.

## GABARITO

### UNICAMP-SP-2018

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. B | 03. C | 05. C | 07. B |
| 02. D | 04. D | 06. C |       |

### UNICAMP-SP-2019

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. A | 03. C | 05. D | 07. B |
| 02. C | 04. B | 06. C | 08. B |

### UNICAMP-SP-2020

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. D | 04. B | 07. C | 10. D |
| 02. A | 05. C | 08. D |       |
| 03. A | 06. D | 09. D |       |

### UNICAMP-SP-2021

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. B | 05. A | 09. C | 13. B |
| 02. A | 06. B | 10. D | 14. C |
| 03. A | 07. D | 11. D | 15. A |
| 04. A | 08. C | 12. B | 16. A |

### UNICAMP-SP-2022

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. D | 03. B | 05. C | 07. A |
| 02. B | 04. D | 06. A |       |

### UNICAMP-SP-2023

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. A | 03. B | 05. B | 07. B |
| 02. C | 04. D | 06. C | 08. A |

### UNESP-2018/2

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. A | 03. D | 05. A |
| 02. E | 04. B | 06. C |

### UNESP-2019/1

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. E | 02. E | 03. A | 04. E |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

### UNESP-2020/1

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. A | 03. E | 05. C | 07. E |
| 02. D | 04. D | 06. A | 08. C |

### UNESP-2021

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. E | 02. D | 03. B |
|-------|-------|-------|

### UNESP-2023

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. C | 04. A | 07. D | 10. A |
| 02. E | 05. D | 08. B | 11. E |
| 03. A | 06. C | 09. D | 12. C |