

UNICAMP – 2006

2ª Fase

INGLÊS



Indianapolis chosen as guinea pig to test new cigarette.

A leading tobacco company claims to have developed a new cigarette with less toxins, and it is testing it on the people of greater Indianapolis. But we all know toxins are poisons. POISONS. And a little poison won't leave you any less dead.

INDIANA TOBACCO PREVENTION AND CESSATION

www.no-smoking.org/dec01/12-20+02-2.html

O texto faz, ao mesmo tempo, uma denúncia e um alerta.

- A) Qual é a denúncia?
- B) Qual é o alerta?

RESOLUÇÃO:

A) O texto denuncia que a indústria de tabaco desenvolveu um novo cigarro com menos toxinas e o está testando em pessoas como cobaias da grande Indianópolis.

B) O alerta é que um cigarro com menos veneno não deixará você meio morto, independente da quantidade ingerida, você poderá morrer.

Inglês – Questão 02

O texto a seguir reproduz uma fala de Ellen Orford, uma personagem da Ópera *Peter Grimes*, escrita pelo britânico Benjamin Britten (Libreto Montagu slate, ato II, cena I). Leia-o e responda à questão 14.

ELLEN

When first I started teaching
the life at school to me seemed bleak and empty
But soon I found a way of knowing children,
found the woes of little people
hurt more, but are more simple.

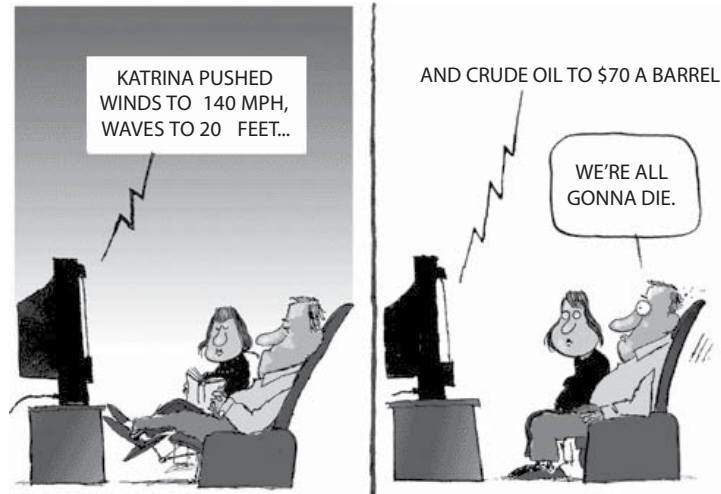
- A) Qual é a profissão de Ellen e quais foram as primeiras impressões que teve de seu trabalho?
- B) O que a personagem descobriu sobre os desgostos, as mágoas das crianças?

RESOLUÇÃO:

- A) Ellen é uma professora e suas primeiras impressões de seu trabalho é que sua vida profissional na escola a princípio parecia sombria e vazia.
- B) A personagem descobriu um modo de conhecer as crianças e percebeu que as crianças dão mais intensidade aos seus pequenos problemas do que elas têm na realidade.

Inglês – Questão 03

No ano passado, o furacão Katrina – que atingiu e devastou várias cidades do sul dos Estados Unidos – destacou-se como matéria para o humor de muitos cartunistas norte-americanos. *The akron Beacon Journal*, por exemplo, publicou, em 30/08/2005, a tirinha a seguir, de Chip bok. Com base nela, responda à questão 03.



Vocabulário de apoio:

- MPH: miles per hour
- gonna: going to

- A) Que efeitos do Katrina estão sendo noticiados na tirinha?
B) **EXPLICITE** o comportamento humano que a tirinha põe em evidência

RESOLUÇÃO:

A) O furacão Katrina apresentou três efeitos:

- ventos de 140 mph
- ondas de 20 pés de altura
- aumento do preço do barril de petróleo

B) O comportamento humano colocado em evidência pressupõe que o ser humano se preocupa com seu bem estar financeiro em detrimento destes desastres ambientais, de forma que o personagem só acordou de sua poltrona ao ouvir o aumento no preço do barril de petróleo, não se importando com os efeitos do Katrina.

Inglês – Questão 04

Leia o texto abaixo e responda às questões 04, 05, 06 e 07.



Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage birth rates in the USA have declined steadily since 1991. While this is good news, teen birth rates in this country remain high, exceeding those in most developed countries. High teen birth rates are an important concern because teen mothers and their babies face increased risks to their health, and their opportunities to build a future are diminished.

- Between 1991 and 2002, the teenage birth rate fell by 30 percent. Still, in 2002, about 4 teenage girls in 100 had a baby.
- About 11 percent of all U.S. births in 2002 were to teens (ages 15 to 19) and about 17 percent of teen mothers go on to have a second baby within three years after the birth of their first baby.
- A teenage mother is at greater risk than women over age 20 for pregnancy complications such as pregnancy-induced anemia and high blood pressure. Teens that are under 15 years old also may be more than twice as likely to die of pregnancy complications as mothers ages 20 to 24.
- Teen mothers are more likely than mothers over age 20 to give birth prematurely. In 2002, 9.6 percent of mothers ages 15 to 19 years had a low birth weight baby (under 5.5 pounds), compared to 7.8 percent for mothers of all ages. Low birth weight babies may have organs that are not fully developed. This can lead to chronic lung problems, or bleeding in the brain, blindness and serious intestinal problems. Low birth weight babies are more than 20 times as likely to die in their first year of life as normal weight babies.
- Teen mothers are more likely to drop out of high school than girls who delay childbearing. With her education cut short, a teenage mother may lack job skills, making it hard for her to find and keep a job. A teenage mother may become financially dependent on her family or on welfare.

Adaptado de www.marchofdimess.com/professionals/681_1159.asp

Segundo o texto, quais são os riscos de uma gravidez na adolescência para a saúde da mulher?

RESOLUÇÃO:

A mãe adolescente apresenta maiores riscos para sua saúde do que a mulher com mais de 20 anos por complicações tais como anemia de gravidez induzida, alta pressão de sangue arterial.

Inglês – Questão 05

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Adaptado de www.marchofdimes.com/professionals/681_1159.asp

Entre os problemas gerados pela gravidez precoce, o estudo registra o nascimento de bebês de baixo peso. De acordo com o texto, que problemas de saúde podem acometer esses bebês? Por quê?

RESOLUÇÃO:

Bebês de baixo peso, gerados precocemente podem apresentar órgãos que não estejam completamente desenvolvidos. Isto pode levar a problemas crônicos pulmonares, cegueira, hemorragia cerebral e sérios problemas intestinais.

Inglês – Questão 06

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Adaptado de www.marchofdimes.com/professionals/681_1159.asp

A gravidez prematura faz com que muitas adolescentes abandonem seus estudos. Quais são, segundo o texto, as possíveis conseqüências desse fato?

RESOLUÇÃO:

As mães adolescentes abandonam seus estudos e portanto podem apresentar ausência de habilidades para o trabalho, tornando-se difícil para que elas achem e possam manter-se no emprego. Elas podem se tornar financeiramente dependentes de suas famílias.

Inglês – Questão 07

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Os índices "30%", "17%" e "9,6%" são mencionados em diferentes passagens do texto. O que esses índices mostram, respectivamente?

RESOLUÇÃO:

30% representa a queda da taxa de natalidade entre adolescentes entre o período de 1991 a 2002.
17% porcentagem de mães adolescentes que têm um segundo bebê dentro de 3 anos depois do nascimento do 1ª bebê.

9,6% representam mães de 15 a 19 anos que tiveram bebês de baixo peso abaixo de 5,5 libras

Inglês – Questão 08

Os quatro adesivos para carros reproduzidos a seguir (www.bumperart.com) contêm mensagens feministas. Leia-os e responda à questão 08.

(1) Women who seek to be equal
to men lack ambition

(3) A woman without a man is like
a fish without a bicycle

(2) A Woman's Place Is In the House.
The White House

(4) If a woman wants to learn to
drive, don't stand in her way

A) **QUAL** dos quatro adesivos sugere que as mulheres não precisam dos homens? **JUSTIFIQUE** sua resposta.

B) **INDIQUE** o número do adesivo que também pode ser lido como machista.

RESOLUÇÃO:

A) O adesivo Nº 3, no qual diz que uma mulher sem um homem é como um peixe sem sua bicicleta representa que as mulheres não precisam dos homens como o peixe não precisa da bicicleta.

B) O adesivo Nº 4 diz que se uma mulher quer aprender a dirigir não interrompa o caminho dela, insinuando que a mulher não é uma boa motorista.

Inglês – Questão 09

Leia o texto a seguir e responda às questões 09 e 10.

The predominant paradigms of analysis of the spread of English around the world have by and large failed to problematize the causes and implications of this spread. The spread of English is taken to be natural, neutral, and beneficial. More critical analysis, however, show that English threatens other languages, acts as a gatekeeper to positions of wealth and prestige both within nations and between nations and is the language through which much of the unequal distribution of resources and knowledge operates. Furthermore, its spread has not been the coincidental by-product of changing global relations but rather the deliberate policy of English-speaking countries protecting and promoting their economic and political interests.

A. Pennycook, "English in the world / The world in English", in J.W. Tollefson (org.)
Power and Inequality in Language Education . Cambridge: CUP, 1995:54.

Segundo o texto, o que provocou a expansão da língua inglesa no mundo contemporâneo?

RESOLUÇÃO:

O que provocou a expansão da Língua Inglesa no mundo contemporâneo foi a política deliberada para promover e proteger os interesses econômicos e políticos dos países de Língua Inglesa.

Inglês – Questão 10

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Além de afirmar que o inglês ameaça outras línguas e é, em grande parte, responsável pela distribuição desigual de recursos e conhecimento, que outro argumento é utilizado pelo autor do texto para se contrapor àqueles que consideram benéfica a expansão da língua inglesa?

RESOLUÇÃO:

Segundo o autor, o inglês também age como defesa das posições de riqueza e prestígio tanto dentro das nações como entre elas.


Inglês – Questão 11

Leia o texto a seguir e responda às questões 11 e 12.

BLUE JEANS

Fascinating facts about the invention of the Blue Jeans by Levi Strauss in 1873.

The Gold Rush of 1848 attracted many adventurers to California. One of them was a twenty-year-old named Levi Strauss. Strauss had been a draper, or cloth seller, in New York, and he took a few bolts of cloth to sell on the journey west.



In this manner he earned his way, and by the time he reached California, Levi Strauss had sold everything except a roll of canvas. No one wanted clothes made of canvas! Or did they? It turned out that “up in the diggings,” where the miners worked, pants wore out very quickly. So Strauss made some pairs of canvas trousers to sell to miners. More and more miners were coming to Strauss and asking him for a pair of those canvas trousers. Not entirely happy with canvas, Levi started using a new fabric from Genoa, Italy. The weavers there called the fabric “genes”. Strauss changed the name to “jeans” and later he called his pants “Levi’s”. They were popular with cowboys as well as miners. Today, called Levi’s or blue jeans, they are popular with men, women, and children in many countries of the globe.

www.idealcenter.com, acessado em 24/01/2003.

- A) Como Strauss conseguiu chegar à Califórnia?
- B) Para quem Strauss vendeu calças feitas de lona? Por quê?

RESOLUÇÃO:

- A) Strauss foi atraído pela corrida do ouro e conseguiu chegar a Califórnia vendendo alguns cortes de tecido a caminho do oeste.
- B) Strauss vendeu calças feitas de lona para mineiros porque estes necessitavam de roupas mais resistentes e que não se desgastasse tão rapidamente dentro das minas.


Inglês – Questão 12

Leia o texto a seguir e responda às questões 11 e 12.

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www.ideafinder.com, acessado em 24/01/2003.

Strauss chamou de “jeans” e, posteriormente, de “Levi’s” as calças que passou a fabricar. **JUSTIFIQUE** cada um desses nomes.

RESOLUÇÃO:

O nome jeans originou-se do nome do tecido “genes” proveniente da cidade de Genova na Itália. Posteriormente Strauss, o criador do jeans, resolveu chamar o seu produto “Levi’s” em homenagem ao seu próprio nome, Levi Strauss.