As questões de 1a 3 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 2010.

Newsweek Article: Bullying and Empathy (Kate Altman, M.S.)

Newsweek offers an article on how schools are using empathy-training programs in an effort to reduce bullying in schools: http://www.newsweek.com/2010/12/15/can-schools-teach-kids-not-to-bully.html

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The effective____ of such programs is unclear at this point, and experts are divided on whether it makes more sense to offer the programs to young children (elementary school age) or older children (middle school age) (both, is probably the answer). High school kids

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are simply difficult to reach logistically, since they all have different schedules all day. Unsurprisingly, some experts have found that the most important component to empathy training is to include the parents.

In assessing these programs and the broader issues of

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empathy-training and bullying, there are multiple factors to consider and no clear answers. First of all, empathy is one of the most difficult and least-understood skills we can develop – adults and kids alike. Empathy is the process of viewing and understanding the world through another's experience, and it is often confused with sympathy,

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which is, essentially, compassion and lacks the "walking in another's shoes" component (which is not to say it is not an admirable trait, it's just different from empathy). Developmentally, children may not be able to truly understand and practice empathy until they are closer to the pre-teen years, but introducing the concept early and often is a

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good primer for its later development.

Another big question to consider: are programs focused on empathy simply band-aids on much larger, more systemic problems? Why are kids bullying other kids in the first place? What family issues, societal issues, educational issues, are contributing to the need/urge

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to humiliate and attack other children for some sort of personal gain and satisfaction? My guess is that for many kids, participating in a brief (or even a few brief) empathy-skills seminars simply is not enough, and will not get at the root(s) of the problems(s), no matter how young they are when the programs begin.

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I'm not saying that the programs are not a good idea. I imagine that they have a lot of benefits and could especially help kids who would not necessarily be bullies themselves, but may have quietly stood by while witnessing bullying, to become more confident about standing up to/reporting bullies. However, to truly reduce

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bullying, society and schools need to find ways to identify and work with aggressive children and their families from a young age — to troubleshoot factors (from not having basic needs met, to divorce, to models of aggression in the home, etc.) that contribute to triggering aggressive behavior. Such an approach would be expensive and time-

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consuming and would command a lot of schools' resources, but it is hard to imagine a more lightweight approach being nearly as effective.

Questão 1. Para estar adequada ao contexto em que aparece, a palavra *effective* (linha 1), deve ser acrescida de

A ( )   fully.   **B** ( )   by.   **C** ( )   ness.   **D** ( )   ful.   **E** ( )   lessly.

Questão 2. A opção que descreve a palavra *empathy* é

A ( )   essentially compassion.
B ( )   walking in another's shoes.
C ( )   an admirable trait.
D ( )   a band-aid on more systemic problems.
E ( )   societal and educational issues.

Questão 3. Segundo o texto,

A ( )   é difícil incluir os alunos de ensino médio nos *empathy training programs*, por serem mais velhos e demandarem uma abordagem diferenciada.
B ( )   o componente mais importante na empatia é a relação familiar.
C ( )   *simpatia* está estritamente relacionada à *empatia*.
D ( )   é inútil trabalhar o conceito de empatia anteriormente à pré-adolescência.
E ( )   há, provavelmente, fatores mais determinantes para a prática de *bullying* do que a falta de empatia.

As questões 4 e 5 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

THE WORLDS OF INFINITIES

*To see the world in a grain of sand,
And a heaven in a wildflower;
Hold infinity in the palm of you hand,
And eternity in an hour. – **William Blake***

1   Infinity has stimulated imaginations for thousands of years. It is an idea drawn upon by theologians, poets, artists, philosophers, writers, scientists, mathematicians – an idea that has perplexed and intrigued – an idea that remains illusive. Infinity has taken on different identities in different fields of thought. In early times, the idea of infinity was, rightly or wrongly, linked to large numbers. People of antiquity experienced a feeling of the infinite by gazing at stars and planets or at grains of sand on a beach. Ancient

5   philosophers and mathematicians such as Zeno, Anaxagoras, Democritus, Aristotle, Archimedes pondered, posed and argued the ideas that infinity presented.

Aristotle proposed the ideas of potential and actual infinities. He argued that only potential infinity existed.

In *The Sand Reckoner* Archimedes dispelled the idea that the number of grains of sand on a beach are infinite by actually determining a method for calculating the number on all the beaches of the earth.

10   Infinity has been the culprit in many paradoxes. Zeno's paradoxes of Achilles and the tortoise and the Dichotomy have perplexed readers for centuries. Galileo's paradoxes dealing with segments, points, and infinite sets should also be noted.

The list of mathematicians with their discoveries and uses or misuses of infinity extends through the centuries. (…).

Texto adaptado de PAPPAS, T. "The Magic of Mathematics: Discovering the Spell of Mathematics", 1994.

Questão 4. Segundo o texto, a ideia de infinito

A ( )   embora atraia a atenção de poetas, artistas e filósofos é explorada, mais especificamente, por matemáticos e cientistas.
B ( )   tem propiciado discussões e descobertas desde a antiguidade.
C ( )   é sempre relacionada a grandes números.
D ( )   deixou de ser ilusória a partir do método desenvolvido por Arquimedes.
E ( )   foi abordada, de forma semelhante, por diferentes campos do saber.

Questão 5. Sobre as inúmeras ideias e paradoxos relativos ao infinito, o texto informa que

A ( )   os paradoxos de Zeno são os que despertam maior perplexidade nos leitores.
B ( )   Aristóteles defendeu a existência de infinito potencial, em contraposição à ideia vigente de um infinito real e outro potencial.
C ( )   Galileu, trabalhando com pontos e segmentos, conseguiu provar a existência do infinito.
D ( )   o grande número de grãos de areia na praia e de estrelas no céu conferia sensação de infinito aos povos da antiguidade.
E ( )   eles resultam das contradições acerca do tema.

As questões de 6 a 8 referem-se ao seguinte texto:

2045: The Year Man Becomes Immortal
By Lev Grossman

1 (…), Kurzweil believes that we're approaching a moment when computers will become intelligent, and not just intelligent but more intelligent than humans. When that happens, humanity – our bodies, our minds, our civilization – will be completely and irreversibly transformed. He believes that this moment is not only inevitable but imminent. According to his calculations, the end of human civilization as we know it is about 35 years away.

5 Computers are getting faster. Everybody knows that. Also, computers are getting faster *faster* – that is, the rate at which they're getting faster is increasing.
True? True.
So if computers are getting so much faster, so incredibly fast, there might conceivably come a moment when they are capable of something comparable to human intelligence. Artificial intelligence. All that horsepower could be put in the service of emulating

10 whatever it is our brains are doing when they create consciousness – not just doing arithmetic very quickly or composing piano music but also driving cars, writing books, making ethical decisions, appreciating fancy paintings, making witty observations at cocktail parties.
If you can swallow that idea, and Kurzweil and a lot of other very smart people can, then all bets are off. From that point on, there's no reason to think computers would stop getting more powerful. They would keep on developing until they were far more intelligent than

15 we are. Their rate of development would also continue to increase, because they would take over their own development from their slower-thinking human creators. Imagine a computer scientist that was itself a super-intelligent computer. It would work incredibility quickly. It could draw on huge amounts of data effortlessly. It wouldn't even take breaks to play Farmville.
(…)

Questão 6. De acordo com o texto,

A ( ) Kurzweil está convencido de que os novos computadores poderão conduzir nossa mente e nosso corpo.
B ( ) é possível que, num futuro próximo, supercomputadores se desenvolvam independentemente de seus criadores humanos.
C ( ) Kurzweil acredita que o fim da civilização humana poderá acontecer em 35 anos.
D ( ) computadores, cada vez mais rápidos, igualar-se-ão ao cérebro humano.
E ( ) a Ciência da Computação ocupa-se, atualmente, do desenvolvimento de superinteligências.

Questão 7. *From that point on* (linha 13), refere-se a

A ( ) whatever it is our brains are doing.
B ( ) all bets are off.
C ( ) Kurzweil and a lot of other very smart people can.
D ( ) if you can swallow that idea.
E ( ) they would keep on developing.

Questão 8. Na sentença *They would keep on developing until they were <u>far</u> more intelligent than we are* (linhas 14 e 15), o vocábulo grifado poderia ser substituído por

A ( ) far away.
B ( ) incredible.
C ( ) much.
D ( ) distant.
E ( ) many.

As perguntas de 9 a 12 referem-se ao seguinte texto publicitário:

Cabbages, carrots and GE Capital.
ARAMARK seeks sustainability in both
ingredients and finance partners.

1   Every working day, ARAMARK GmbH, __(I)__ by Peter Amon, prepares nutritious meals from
     fresh, sustainable ingredients. GE Capital provides environmentally friendly vehicles to
3   cater for the company's long-term transport needs. With its __(II)__ international fleet platform,
     GE Capital provides an enticing menu of leasing options.

GE imagination at work   gecapital.com

Questão 9. As lacunas I e II devem ser preenchidas, respectivamente, por

A ( )   led – leading.
B ( )   leader – led.
C ( )   leading – led.
D ( )   led – leader.
E ( )   leader – leading.

Questão 10. Assinale a opção que indica a relação das palavras *cabbage* e *carrots* com o restante do anúncio.

A ( )   Serviços e produtos oferecidos pelo GE Capital são sustentáveis e ecologicamente corretos.
B ( )   Dentre os serviços e produtos oferecidos pelo anunciante constam refeições preparadas com legumes produzidos organicamente.
C ( )   A GE Capital oferece a seus clientes um cardápio nutritivo e balanceado.
D ( )   A GE Capital só estabelece parceria com empresas que priorizam o desenvolvimento sustentável.
E ( )   Apenas veículos movidos a biocombustível são admitidos na frota da GE Capital.

Questão 11. A opção que traduz *the company's long-term transport needs* (linha 3) é

A ( ) há tempos a empresa investe no suprimento de sua necessidade de transporte.
B ( ) as necessidades de transporte a longo prazo da empresa.
C ( ) o suprimento da necessidade de um serviço de transporte contínuo e eficaz para a empresa.
D ( ) a empresa firma contratos de longo prazo para suprir sua necessidade de transporte.
E ( ) a empresa precisa de transporte a longo prazo.

Questão 12. Que tipo de serviço é anunciado pela GE Capital?

A ( ) Cardápios nutritivos.
B ( ) Assistência ao produtor agrícola.
C ( ) Locação de veículos.
D ( ) Serviços de logística.
E ( ) Soluções financeiras.

As questões de 13 a 18 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

The Double Mirror

How Pakistan's intelligence service plays both sides

By DAVID IGNATIUS

1   (...) I found that I couldn't capture ISI's nuances in newspaper columns. So my eighth novel, *Bloodmoney*, is set largely in Pakistan; it centers on a fictional ISI and a CIA whose operations inside Pakistan have spun out of control. I describe the director general of my imaginary ISI this way: "To say that the Pakistani was playing a double game did not do him justice; his strategy was far more complicated than that."

5   This Janus-like quality is true of all intelligence services, I suppose, but I have never seen an organization quite like the ISI. It is at once very secretive and very open, yet ISI officials get especially peeved at the charge of duplicity: "I can not go on defending myself forever, even when I am not doing what I am blamed for," wrote one of my ISI contacts, after I had written a column noting the organization's "double game" with the U.S. "I shall do what I think is good for PAKISTAN, my country. I am sure you will do the same for US."

10   What this official wanted me to understand was that Pakistan was suffering under its own onslaught of terrorism. An ISI briefer almost shouted at me in 2010: "Mr. David Ignatius! Look at the casualties we have suffered fighting terrorism!" We're in alongside the U.S., ISI officials insist. Yet they are caught in the backwash of an anti-American rhetoric they help create. The ISI's press cell feeds Pakistani newspapers constantly; presumably, it thinks its U.S.-bashing leaks will hide the reality of the ISI's cooperation. But the puppeteer has gotten caught in the strings. Anti-Americanism has taken a virulent form that threatens the ISI too.

ISI = Inter-Services Intelligence

Time, May 23, 2011 Essay
Adaptado.

Questão 13. Segundo o texto, é possível afirmar que

A ( ) há particularidades no modo de agir da ISI que o autor nunca viu em organizações semelhantes.
B ( ) a ISI trata com virulência a questão do antiamericanismo para que ele não contamine suas fileiras.
C ( ) *Bloodmoney* é uma novela encenada, em grande parte, no Paquistão.
D ( ) as operações da ISI e da CIA, no Paquistão, fugiram de controle.
E ( ) o autor é correspondente jornalístico no Paquistão.

Questão 14. Segundo o texto, a ISI é uma organização

A ( ) contraditória.   B ( ) corporativa.
C ( ) terrorista.   D ( ) cooperativa.   E ( ) autoritária.

Questão 15. A opção cujo significado mais se aproxima do vocábulo *peeved* (linha 6) é

A ( ) mistrustful.   B ( ) challenged.
C ( ) irritated.   D ( ) worried.   E ( ) encouraged.

Questão 16. A palavra *casualties* (linha 11)

A ( )   é sinônimo de *eventualities*.
B ( )   pode ser entendida como *desgastes*.
C ( )   expressa uma relação de causa e consequência.
D ( )   é o mesmo que ataques.
E ( )   pode ser substituida por *losses*.

Questão 17. A sentença *I cannot go on defending myself forever, even when I am not doing what I am blamed for* (linhas 6 e 7), sugere que aquele que a pronunciou

A ( )   seguramente carrega consigo alguma culpa.
B ( )   se autocondena ao tentar explicar-se.
C ( )   se responsabiliza pela própria defesa.
D ( )   se defende de uma acusação formal.
E ( )   está farto de defender-se do que não faz.

Questão 18. A opção que corresponde à expressão *the puppeteer has gotten caught in the strings* (linha 14) é

A ( )   mentira tem perna curta.
B ( )   o tiro saiu pela culatra.
C ( )   para bom entendedor, meia palavra basta.
D ( )   prevenir é melhor que remediar.
E ( )   uma mão lava a outra.

As questões 19 e 20 referem-se ao seguinte texto:

Artist Detained In Growing Crackdown

BEIJING

1   Ai Weiwei, China's most prominent dissident after imprisoned Nobel laureate Liu Xiaobo, was detained April 3 at the Beijing airport as he tried to board a flight to Hong Kong. Perhaps best known for codesigning the 2008 Beijing Olympic stadium known as the Bird's Nest, Ai is an outspoken critic of the government an has been detained several times. During one period in custody, he was allegedly beaten so badly that he required brain surgery. This arrest comes amid a widespread crackdown touched off by online calls for a

5   Tunisian-style "jasmine revolution." Over the past several weeks, at least 26 activists have been detained, 200 have been put under house arrest, and more than 30 have disappeared.

Time, April 18, 2011.

Questão 19. Segundo o texto, Ai Weiwei

A ( )   alegou ter sido severamente torturado.
B ( )   foi preso devido a um recrudescimento da repressão na China.
C ( )   embarcou num voo para Hong Kong.
D ( )   foi preso por incitar uma revolução nos moldes da tunisiana.
E ( )   foi quem projetou o estádio olímpico de Pequim.

Questão 20. Segundo o texto,

A ( )   Liu Xiaobo foi preso em 3 de abril no aeroporto de Pequim.
B ( )   houve, na China, incitação à revolução via Internet.
C ( )   Ai Weiwei é o mais proeminente dissidente chinês.
D ( )   a prisão domiciliar é prática frequente em território chinês.
E ( )   Ai Weiwei faz críticas veladas ao regime vigente.