

Caderno de Questões da Avaliação Especial (Ensino Médio)

Bimestre	Disciplina					P 161504
1.o	Filosofia / Sociologia / Inglês / SEPI					
Questões	Testes	Páginas	Turmas	Período	Data da Prova	
	17-30	10	1.a Série	M	17/03/2016	
Verifique cuidadosamente se sua prova atende aos dados acima e, em caso negativo, solicite, imediatamente, outro exemplar. Não serão aceitas reclamações posteriores.						
Aluno(a)				Turma	N.o	

Filosofia

17. (UEM/2012 - modificada) *“A partir do século XVIII, filósofos, como Kant, estabeleceram uma diferença essencial entre natureza e ser humano: o reino da natureza é regido por leis necessárias de causa e efeito, é determinado, ao passo que o reino humano, ou da cultura, é dotado de liberdade e razão.”*

(ARANHA, M. L.; MARTINS, M. P. *Temas de filosofia*. 3.ª ed. rev. São Paulo: Moderna, 2005, p. 20).

Sobre as diferenças entre cultura e natureza

- I. A cultura, mesmo quando apresenta a capacidade humana de proibir e repreender, não exime o homem de modificar-se em direção ao que não é. Esse fenômeno é chamado de transgressão.
- II. Apesar de utilizar a linguagem simbólica e o trabalho para criar uma “segunda natureza”, o homem apenas se distingue dos animais a partir da racionalidade técnica, que introduziu a internet e o computador.
- III. O instinto é que garante, ao reino animal, reações harmônicas com a natureza e com a própria espécie. No ser humano essas reações são respostas e podem ser desempenhadas, sobretudo pela inteligência.
- IV. Entre a multiplicidade de conceitos que definem o que é o homem, apenas a definição de Aristóteles sobrevive ao logo do tempo, ao definir o homem como “animal político”.

Assinale a alternativa que contém os itens **corretos**.

- a. Apenas I, II, IV.
- b. Apenas I, II, III.
- c. Apenas I, III.
- d. Apenas II, IV.
- e. Apenas I, IV.

18. (ENEM/2012) *Esclarecimento é a saída do homem de sua menoridade, da qual ele próprio é culpado. A menoridade é a incapacidade de fazer uso de seu entendimento sem a direção de outro indivíduo. O homem é o próprio culpado dessa menoridade se a causa dela não se encontra na falta de entendimento, mas na falta de decisão e coragem de servir-se de si mesmo sem a direção de outrem. Tem coragem de fazer uso de teu próprio entendimento, tal é o lema do esclarecimento. A preguiça e a covardia são as causas pelas quais uma tão grande parte dos homens, depois que a natureza de há muito os libertou de uma condição estranha, continuam, no entanto, de bom grado menores durante toda a vida.*

KANT, I. *Resposta à pergunta: o que é esclarecimento?* Petrópolis: Vozes, 1985 (adaptado).

Kant destaca no texto o conceito de Esclarecimento, fundamental para a compreensão do contexto filosófico da Modernidade. Esclarecimento, no sentido empregado por Kant, representa

- a. a reivindicação de autonomia da capacidade racional como expressão da maioridade.
 - b. o exercício da racionalidade como pressuposto menor diante das verdades eternas.
 - c. a imposição de verdades matemáticas, com caráter objetivo, de forma heterônoma.
 - d. a compreensão de verdades religiosas que libertam o homem da falta de entendimento.
 - e. a emancipação da subjetividade humana de ideologias produzidas pela própria razão.
19. O principal problema de Descartes pode ser formulado do seguinte modo: "Como poderemos garantir que o nosso conhecimento é absolutamente seguro?". Como o cético, ele parte da dúvida; mas, ao contrário do cético, não permanece nela. Na Meditação Terceira, Descartes afirma: "[...] engane-me quem puder, ainda assim jamais poderá fazer que eu nada seja enquanto eu pensar que sou algo; ou que algum dia seja verdade eu não tenha jamais existido, sendo verdade agora que eu existo [...]". Com base no enunciado e considerando o itinerário seguido por Descartes para fundamentar o conhecimento, é correto afirmar:
- a. Todas as coisas se equivalem, não podendo ser discerníveis pelos sentidos nem pela razão, já que ambos são falhos e limitados, portanto o conhecimento seguro detém-se nas opiniões que se apresentam certas e indubitáveis.
 - b. O conhecimento seguro que resiste à dúvida apresenta-se como algo relativo, tanto ao sujeito como às próprias coisas que são percebidas de acordo com as circunstâncias em que ocorrem os fenômenos observados.
 - c. Pela dúvida metódica, reconhece-se a contingência do conhecimento, uma vez que somente as coisas percebidas por meio da experiência sensível possuem existência real.
 - d. A condição necessária para alcançar o conhecimento seguro consiste em submetê-lo sistematicamente a todas as possibilidades de erro, de modo que ele resista à dúvida mais obstinada.
 - e. Somente o gênio maligno garante a certeza do conhecimento racional.

Sociologia

20. (UNICENTRO/2012) Considerando-se as grandes mudanças que ocorreram na história da humanidade, aquelas que aconteceram no século XVIII — e que se estenderam no século XIX — só foram superadas pelas grandes transformações do final do século XX. As mudanças provocadas pela revolução científico-tecnológica, que denominamos Revolução Industrial, marcaram profundamente a organização social, alterando-a por completo, criando novas formas de organização e causando modificações culturais duradouras, que perduram até os dias atuais.

DIAS, Reinaldo. *Introdução à sociologia*. São Paulo: Persons Prentice Hall, 2004.

Sobre o surgimento da Sociologia e as mudanças ocorridas na modernidade, é correto afirmar:

- a. A intensificação da economia agrária em larga escala nas metrópoles gerou o êxodo para o campo.
- b. O aparecimento das fábricas e o seu desenvolvimento levou ao crescimento das cidades rurais.
- c. O aumento do trabalho humano nas fábricas ocasionou a diminuição da divisão do trabalho.
- d. A agricultura familiar desse período foi o objeto de estudo que fez surgir as ciências sociais.
- e. A antiga forma de ver o mundo não podia mais solucionar os novos problemas sociais.

Aluno(a)	Turma	N.o	P 161504 p 3
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21. (UFU/2012 - adaptada) De um ponto de vista histórico, a Sociologia como disciplina científica surgiu ao longo do século XIX, como uma resposta acadêmica para os novos desafios da modernidade. Além das concepções advindas da Revolução Francesa e dos fortes impactos gerados pela Revolução Industrial na estrutura da sociedade, muitos outros processos também contribuíram para essa nova configuração da sociedade.
- Em seu desenvolvimento ao longo do século XIX, a Sociologia esperava entender
- os grupos sociais e as causas da desintegração social vigente.
 - como a Revolução Industrial encerrou a transição entre feudalismo e capitalismo, sem prejuízo da classe trabalhadora, pois foi beneficiada por esse processo.
 - a subjetividade dos indivíduos nas pesquisas sociológicas, como uma disciplina científica com metodologia própria.
 - a Revolução Francesa como um marco revolucionário que modificou o pensamento, apesar de manter as tradições aristocratas.
 - o modelo de sociedade vigente: estamental, aristocrático, contrarrevolucionário.
22. (ENEM/2013 - modificado) Leia os textos do século XIX e identifique a representação social exposta por eles:

Texto I

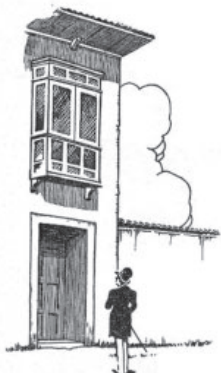
Ela acorda tarde depois de ter ido ao teatro e à dança; ela lê romances, além de desperdiçar o tempo a olhar para a rua da sua janela ou da sua varanda; passa horas no toucador a arrumar o seu complicado penteado; um número igual de horas praticando piano e mais outra na sua aula de francês ou de dança.

Comentário do Padre Lopes da Gama acerca dos costumes femininos [1839] apud SILVA, T. V. Z. *Mulheres, cultura e literatura brasileira*. Ipotesi — Revista dos Estudos Literários, Juiz de Fora, v. 2. n. 2, 1998.

Texto II

As janelas e portas gradeadas com treliças não eram cadeias confessoras, positivas; mas eram, pelo aspecto e pelo seu destino, grande gaiolas, onde os pais e maridos zelavam, sonegadas à sociedade, as filhas e as esposas.

MACEDO, J.M. "Memória da Rua do Ouvidor [1878]". Disponível em: www.dominiopublico.gov.br. Acesso em: 20 maio 2013 (adaptado). http://paraqueservemasjanelas.blogspot.com.br/2013_04_01_archive.html



A representação social do feminino comum aos dois textos é o(a)

- submissão de gênero, apoiada pela concepção patriarcal de família.
- acesso aos produtos de beleza, decorrência da abertura dos portos.
- ampliação do espaço de entretenimento, voltado às distintas classes sociais.
- proteção da honra, medida pela disputa masculina em relação às damas da corte.
- valorização do casamento cristão, respaldado pelos interesses vinculados à herança

Inglês

Os alunos de SEP devem responder as questões de 31 a 38.

Owen & Mzee - the language of friendship



*The devastating Indian Ocean tsunami that hit southeast Asia in December 2004 left 230,000 people killed or missing, including 170,000 in Indonesia. Owen was separated from his **herd** as a juvenile following the tsunami and was brought to the Haller Park rescue center.*

Swept out to sea off the coast of Kenya, stranded on a coral reef, and saved by villagers, the 600-pound, two-foot high baby hippo, named after one of his rescuers, was taken to a nearby animal sanctuary. The staff placed him in a large, leafy enclosure with a 130-year-old giant tortoise called Mzee - "wise old man" in Swahili - a grumpy loner just about the hippo's size. Having no other hippos to interact with and perhaps because Mzee's domed shell resembled an adult hippo and reminded him of his lost mother's shape, Owen, about one-year old, toddled behind the tortoise and tried to **cuddle**.

Rebuffed with hisses, he persisted. Mzee's resistance eventually melted, and the next morning, the two were discovered **snuggled** side by side. Soon, they were inseparable, **wallowing**, foraging and napping together. Reptile and mammal became BFFs.

"After it was swept and lost its mother, the hippo was traumatized. It had to look for something to be a **surrogate** mother. Fortunately, it landed on the tortoise and established a strong bond. They swim, eat and sleep together," said Haller Park ecologist Paula Kahumbu. "The hippo follows the tortoise exactly the way it follows its mother. If somebody approaches the tortoise, the hippo becomes aggressive, as if protecting its biological mother," Kahumbu added. "The hippo was left at a very tender age. Hippos are social animals that like to stay with their mothers for four years."

She said the hippo's chances of survival in another herd were very slim, predicting that a dominant male would have killed him. Officials are hopeful Owen will befriend a female hippo called Cleo, also a resident at the park.

Aluno(a)	Turma	N.o	P 161504 p 5
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23. According to the text, there is **incorrect** information in alternative:
- Owen was named in honor of the villager who saved him.
 - Initially, the grumpy Mzee was not very happy about his new companion.
 - Resemblance was a factor in the newly-formed unusual friendship.
 - Haller Park is a nature park and a wildlife enclosure in Indonesia.
 - After being displaced by the tsunami waves, Owen got stuck on a coral reef in Kenya.
24. After analyzing the meaning of the words in their context, you can conclude there is **incorrect** information in alternative:
- herd = a group of animals of one kind that live and feed together
 - to cuddle = to hold someone or something very close to you with your arms around them, especially to show that you love them
 - surrogate = one that takes the place of someone or something else
 - to wallow = rolls around in mud, water etc for pleasure or to keep cool:
 - to snuggle = to fight someone by holding them and pulling or pushing them
25. Which of these situations **doesn't** convey the idea that "Blood is thicker than water"?
- When my best friend and my brother got in a fight I had to help my brother.
 - My friends invited me to go camping on Saturday, but I have to go to my cousin's wedding instead.
 - If you ever get in real trouble, don't ask your friends for help. Come home and ask us, your family.
 - Family duties and loyalty outweigh other ties.
 - People should struggle hard to show they inherited good qualities from their families.
26. The sentence below was heard by a schoolteacher who works in a public school, where most of the students are children of immigrants.
- "My mother always tells me I'm a Chinese girl," said Wendy Chan, 10. "And I tell her, no I'm an American."*
- We can say that:
- Children of immigrants are probably curious about their ancestral roots.
 - The Chinese girl has a feeling of pride in her American identity.
 - The girl's mother wants to remind her of the difficulties their family had beginning a new life.
 - The mother is upset because in China having a good education is a must, but her daughter doesn't show respect for their origins.
 - Children of immigrants feel they have to succeed in their new country.
27. Choose the sentence in which vocabulary is used **inappropriately**.
- Academy Award-winning director, author and producer Steven Spielberg's films include 'Jaws,' 'E.T.,' 'The Color Purple' and 'Schindler's List,' among many others.
 - A fair-weather friend is only a friend when circumstances are pleasant or profitable. At the first sign of trouble, these capricious, disloyal friends will drop their relationship with you.
 - Although the film Brooklyn has been nominated for three Oscars, the plot is weak and the end is quite predictable.
 - The Oscar, the Palme d'Or, the Golden Globe and the Grand Jury Prize are some of the most prestigious movie awards in the world.
 - New York, Los Angeles and Miami are the three biggest America's melting-pot cities.

28. Read the text below and choose the alternative that best fits the gaps.

The police _____ that the Portnoy's Bank was robbed yesterday. Two men _____ the bank at 4.30 with guns in their hands. Customers and bank clerks _____ to lie down on the floor and one of the bank clerks _____ to fill the robber's bags with money. After that the two men left the bank quickly.

The police officer Jason Gregg says that more than 200,000 pounds were stolen yesterday, but nobody was injured.

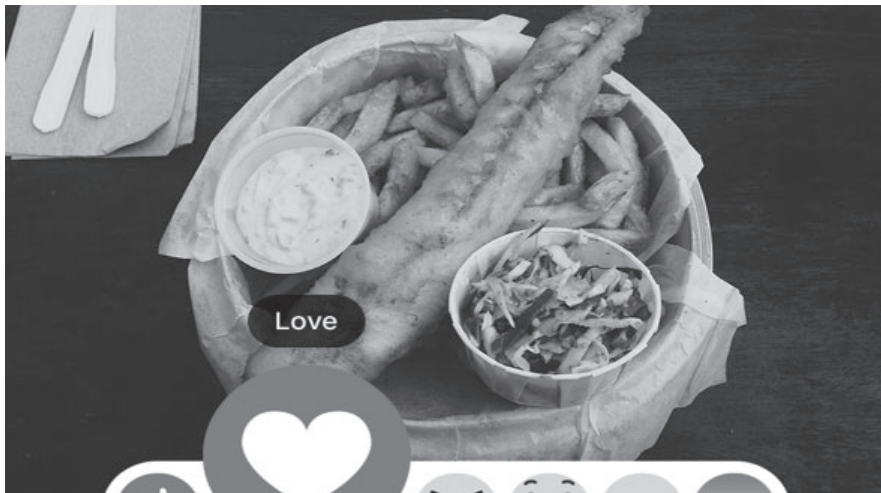
Jason Gregson believes that the robbers will be found soon. The bank _____ since yesterday.

- a. announced – were entered – asked – were make – have been closed
- b. have announce – enter – were asked – made - closed
- c. has just announced – entered – were asked – was made – has been closed
- d. is announced – were being entered – were ask – made – was being closed
- e. is just announce – have entered – was asked – is making – has been closed

29. Read the article below and choose the alternative that best fits the gaps in the text.

Facebook Won't Use New Emoticons to Target Users—For Now

By *Reuters* FEBRUARY 25, 2016, 6:01 AM EST



Marketers and advertisers are a little 🙄

Facebook advertisers love the idea of using the social network's new anger, humor and other emoticon buttons to better target audiences, but they are 🙄 that the company is not letting them do so right away.

The network, with 1.6 billion users, _____ (roll out) its new "Reactions" button yesterday, which expands the range of emotional responses far beyond the "thumbs up" known as "like." Facial expressions tagged "love," "haha," "sad," "angry" and "wow" now can be used to respond to a post.

But Facebook will not differentiate between the responses to determine a user's interests when it places ads and other posts in a customer's news feed. All reactions will be counted as additional likes, meaning Facebook will assume that the user _____ (want) to see more similar content, even if the person responded with an "anger" emoticon.

Facebook _____ (say) it would decide later how new reactions should be weighted to personalize news feeds. But that is not soon enough for advertisers, who want to fine-tune their messages now.

"I think we should be able to use it for targeting," said Jonathan Adams, chief digital officer at New York-based Maxus Americas.

Aluno(a)	Turma	N.o	P 161504 p 7
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"If I am Hillary, I would be thrilled to target people who can't stand Trump right now," he said, referring to U.S. Democratic presidential candidate Hillary Clinton and Republican candidate Donald Trump.

Corporations would be eager to study responses to determine whether chronic users of "sad" or "haha" buttons were more likely to buy different products, for instance, advertising executives said.

Advertisers said they hope Facebook would provide data showing the new range of reactions to posts and ads – to see whether an ad meant to be funny elicited 'haha', for instance – so they could tweak ads accordingly. Facebook distributes such information about 'likes' and has not said whether it would give out information on "reactions."

"There _____ (not be) much of an opportunity for people who are less vocal on social media to vocalize satisfaction," said Chris Gilbert, senior social strategist at digital agency Kettle.

Advertisers will eventually be able to use the reactions to target audiences, he said. "It's going _____ (have) a pretty big impact in understanding our work."

source: *adapted from* <http://fortune.com/2016/02/25/facebook-emoticons-target-users>

- a. has rolled out – wants – said – has not been – having
- b. rolled out – wants – said – have not been – to have
- c. rolled out – have wanted – said – has not been – to have
- d. rolled out – wants – said – has not been – to have
- e. have rolled out – wants – have said – has not been – have

30. Choose the sentence which is grammatically **incorrect**.

- a. Mr Johnson works at a factory where car parts are produced. He's been working there since he got married.
- b. I have these trainers since my birthday. My mom gave them to me and although I don't like them I always wear them when she is around.
- c. Karen swears that she saw a ghost in her bedroom yesterday. I reckon she is going crazy.
- d. The president has been living in Brasília since she became president of Brazil. I'm not sure how long ago that was.
- e. I think someone has been stealing my money! Every time I look into my wallet there seems to be less and less money.

SEP I

Esta parte só deverá ser respondida pelos alunos do curso de SEP.

Why the Zika virus was ignored for so long

The Economist: Feb 3rd 2016 – adapted

Zika was found in a human for the first time in 1952, in Uganda. Nobody knows for sure when and where it began to infect humans. It may have been circulating among monkeys and other animals in the jungle for thousands of years, making the jump to humans when they got too close, too often to these animals (and their mosquito courtiers). For that, Zika is hardly unusual: six in ten infectious diseases in humans are spread from animals. Over the next five decades, Zika was documented in a handful of people in Africa and Asia. Some studies suggest that it may have been quietly circulating in parts of West Africa and Southeast Asia. But it was not of much interest to scientists—or of alarm to public-health hawks—for a long time because it appeared to cause only mild flu-like symptoms and no massive outbreaks had been reported. Many dangerous new pathogens have jostled for their attention: since Zika was discovered, more than 300 contagious diseases have newly emerged or re-emerged in populations that had never been exposed to them, including HIV/AIDS, SARS, Ebola and antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

Zika may have been infecting many people in Africa for years, where there is poor disease surveillance. Epidemiologists took notice in 2007 when Zika reached Yap, a small Pacific island where, by one estimate, it infected nearly 75% of the population – showing that it can be epidemic material. In late 2013, the virus went rampant in French Polynesia, a Pacific archipelago. There, health officials noticed an increase in neurological and autoimmune complications, some causing paralysis.

A surge in these complications, and the birth defects that Zika is now strongly suspected to be causing, were easier to spot in Brazil, where Zika arrived in 2015—for two reasons. The first is that many more people were infected with Zika, and a high surge in rare health complications, such as microcephaly, that may be linked to the virus could be noticed in a short period of time. The second reason is that the country has a good surveillance system, which was quickly directed to look for cases of Zika and the maladies that it may be causing.

31. The Zika virus ignored for so long because it:

- a. Was only in 1952 that it was considered an epidemic.
- b. Was restricted to one country only for several decades.
- c. Showed weak symptoms and its range was limited.
- d. Was considered an animal disease initially.
- e. Was not considered a deadly disease.

32. Something **not** mentioned in the text was:

- a. Africa does not have efficient public medicine.
- b. In a small island, the virus is believed to have contaminated most of its population.
- c. The virus spread quickly in French Polynesia.
- d. Brazil was quite effective in detecting the virus.
- e. Few people in the western hemisphere have immune defenses against the virus.

Asteroid mining could be space's new frontier: the problem is doing it legally

The Observer: Saturday 6 February 2016 – adapted

Extracting minerals in space will be costly and challenging, but the biggest difficulty may lie in a treaty over who owns the moon

When Buzz Aldrin and Neil Armstrong hoisted the American flag on the moon, the act was purely symbolic. Two years earlier, mindful of Cold War animosity, the 1967 *Outer Space Treaty (OST)* decreed that outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, "is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty". In other words no country, not even the US, could own the moon or any other part of space, regardless of how many flags they erected there. Half a century on, though, the OST could prove the biggest obstacle to one of the most exciting new frontiers of space exploration: asteroid mining.

One firm, *Deep Space Industries*, wants to send small satellites, called Fireflies, into space as of 2017 to prospect for minerals and ice. The satellites would hitch a ride on a rocket, and then be used to harvest, transport and store raw materials. Metals such as nickel and iron, which are plentiful on Earth, could be processed while in orbit and used to build equipment or spacecraft. In addition, it may eventually be possible to extract valuable minerals from asteroids cheaply enough for it to be worth bringing them back to Earth.

With outer space mining increasingly likely to become reality, firms are drawing up exploration plans. Here is how one of them, *Deep Space Industries*, will tackle the job. One of the difficulties facing these would-be space miners is cost; the other obvious barrier is the technological progress that is still required, if commercial asteroid mining is to become practically possible and economically viable. However, considerable as these hurdles are, experts believe the legal component is the most pressing.

33. The main concern mentioned in the text:

- Is how to do asteroid mining.
- Is the cost.
- Is the development of high technology.
- Are the legal issues.*
- Are the hurdles.

34. Choose the best option:

- Metals could be processed while in space and used to build a spacecraft
- Many Americans are proud of the American flag that was stuck into the Moon's surface.
- The U.S. is contesting the *Outer Space Treaty*.
- The fireflies are rockets which would collect the minerals from the asteroids.
- The cost of developing firewalls is much too high for a private business to invest in, so they are giving up on the project.

35. Choose the alternative which best completes the gaps vocabulary wise

- Some _____ facts: A cockroach can survive for several weeks without its head. When we sneeze, our heart stops for a millisecond. Hence the "bless you". There is no way pigs can look up to the sky!
- U.S. Presidential Race For 2016: Republican candidate Trump has _____; however, Democratic Clinton is growing in the polls.
- The tradition of beer _____ in Brazil dates back to German immigration in the early nineteenth century. The brand Bohemia is claimed to be the first Brazilian beer, with production starting in 1853 in the city of Petropolis, Rio de Janeiro.
- By throwing recyclable items in a recycling bin, you are doing a good _____.
- Brazil's outlook is _____. The economy is unlikely to rebound without much-needed yet unpopular economic reforms, but a hostile Congress and record-low approval ratings for the government may lead to slow implementation.

- a. keen; honked; breeding; act; grim
- b. thriving; crumbled; brewing; action; grin
- c. booming; stumped; yielding; bead; grim
- d. appalling; stalled; brewing; deed; grim
- e. buzzing; ushered; yielding; deed; grin

36. Choose the alternative whose word in bold does **not** make sense in the sentence

- a. The Islamic State is losing recruits to **casualties** and desertions, according to Washington officials.
- b. When you look at our existence within a greater perspective, you grasp that we are quite small. The earth is nothing but a **swathe** of dust within an infinitely expanding space. In the grand scheme of existence, each of us humans is no more important than the ants crawling on the sidewalk or the bees buzzing by.
- c. The **aftermath** of a snowstorm in any city is *not* fun, and in the days and weeks ahead can cause growing temperaments to clash as people do their best to cope with the hassle of it all. In New York City, residents are growing frustrated at the city's lack of snow removal effort, with many businesses and homeowners being held accountable.
- d. Taiwan mobilized its army to search in the **rubble** of devastated buildings for possible survivors after a 6.4 magnitude earthquake struck southern Taiwan, killing at least seven people, and trapping dozens more inside a toppled residential building
- e. In mid-December, **smog** in Beijing, China, was so thick that the government was forced to issue a "red alert" for the first time, closing schools and limiting use of motor vehicles.

37. Choose the alternative that has the most appropriate verb tense:

- Recently many economic problems _____ in Europe, which has always been known for its sound economic situation.
 - Many Haitians _____ from Haiti and entered Brazil illegally.
 - Before my baby sister was born my grandmother _____ several clothes for her to wear.
 - By the time we arrived at the graveyard, our friend _____ to rest.
 - By the time we get him to the hospital, his ankle _____ up unless we put some ice on it.
- a. have risen; have run; had sawn; had already been lain; will have sworn
 - b. have arisen ; have fled; had knit; had already been laid; will have swollen
 - c. have risen; have split; had knit; will already have been lain; will have swollen
 - d. have arisen; have sprung; had sawn; will already have been laid; will have sprung
 - e. have risen; have swept; had knit; will already have lain; will have sprung

38. Choose the alternative that has the best verb tense options

- Sam gained weight because he _____.
 - Jason will be tired when he gets home because he _____ for over an hour.
 - Why are you so wet? - I _____ the car.
 - Hmm! There's something wrong with this fish; it _____ good.
 - Who _____ my chocolates? There are only a few left.
- a. had been overeating/ will have jogged/ have washed/ isn't smelling/has eaten
 - b. had overeaten/ will have been jogging/ have washed/ isn't smelling/has eaten
 - c. had been overeating/ will have been jogging/have been washing/ isn't smelling/has eaten
 - d. had been overeating/ will have been jogging/have been washing/isn't smelling/ has been eating
 - e. had been overeating/will have been jogging/have been washing/doesn't smell/ has been eating

Avaliação Especial (Ensino Médio)

Filosofia

17. Alternativa **c**.

As alternativas I e III se aproximam com clareza do que é ressaltado por Kant – capacidade humana de criar um mundo no mundo via dado simbólico – a lei, a interdição; temos instintos, mas estamos para além dos mesmos – respondemos, não somos programados agimos com e pela inteligência.

18. Alternativa **a**.

Para Kant, Esclarecimento refere-se a alcançar a maioridade pelo uso público e autônomo da razão, evitando a alienação que corresponderia à situação em que se é guiado ou conduzido por outros.

19. Alternativa **d**.

O método cartesiano envolve a dúvida radical ou hiperbólica, à qual deve ser submetido todo conhecimento.

Sociologia

20. Alternativa **e**.

O nascimento da Sociologia é contemporâneo às transformações sociais ocasionadas pelas revoluções burguesas (revolução industrial), como a urbanização, o surgimento da burguesia, o aumento da divisão do trabalho e a paulatina consolidação do capitalismo. Essa ciência surge, portanto, como uma forma de compreender esse mundo moderno nas suas próprias relações e especificidades.

21. Alternativa **a**.

A sociologia, na sua origem, tinha como objetivo compreender o surgimento da modernidade e os seus efeitos sobre a sociedade e sobre a vida dos indivíduos. Não por acaso, termos como “anomia”, “fetichismo” e “desencantamento do mundo” surgiram a partir das abordagens sociológicas.

22. Alternativa **a**.

Os textos apresentam mulheres que não têm liberdade para de escolha, que vivem sob a tutela de seus pais ou maridos e que são educadas para os afazeres domésticos. Desta maneira, são relegadas a um regime de submissão de gênero, não tendo as mesmas possibilidades de inserção social que os homens.

Inglês

23. Alternativa **d**.

Haller Park is a nature park and a wildlife enclosure in **Kenya**.

"Swept out to sea off the coast of Kenya, stranded on a coral reef, and saved by villagers, the 600-pound, two-foot high baby hippo, named after one of his rescuers, was taken to a nearby animal sanctuary."

24. Alternativa **e**.

To snuggle = to settle into a warm comfortable position.

To wrestle = to fight someone by holding them and pulling or pushing them.

Even if you had no idea of the meaning of **snuggle**, you could have concluded from the passage that it has a "positive" meaning, thus, **e** is wrong.

25. Alternativa **e**.

"Blood is thicker than water" is used to say that family relationships are more important than any other relationship.

26. Alternativa **b**.

Alternatives **a** and **e** mention children of immigrants in general, which is not the case in this sentence.

Alternative **c**: the mother doesn't mention difficulties, just the family's origin.

Alternative **d**: having a good education doesn't mean being polite. It's about academic achievements such as going to school, to college, etc.

27. Alternativa **a**.

The author is the writer of a book. A screenwriter writes the script of a movie.

28. Alternativa **c**.

Alternative **a** is not possible: Two men could not be entered the bank. They have performed the action, therefore, passive voice should not have been used in the second gap.

Alternative **b** is not possible because the first gap has been completed wrongly. When we use passive voice we cannot use infinitive form "announce" after the auxiliary verbs "have" or "has".

Alternative **d** contains many mistakes. None of the gaps have been filled in correctly.

Alternative **e** is not possible because only the 4th gap has been filled in correctly.

29. Alternativa **d**.

Alternative **a** is not possible for "has rolled out" is present perfect simple. This verb tense cannot be used in this sentence because they mention when it happened: yesterday.

Alternative **b** is not possible because "have not been" does not collocate with "an opportunity".

Only "has not been" does.

Alternative **c** is not possible because "have wanted" cannot be used after the singular form "user". Also, it is the wrong verb tense.

Alternative **e** is not possible because "have said" is Present Perfect Simple Form and the sentence requires a Simple Past Form construction. Also, "have" is not possible since "to have" is required in the sentence. It's future with "going **to**".

30. Alternativa **b**.

We must use Present Perfect to talk about a situation that started in the past and continues into the present. Hence, the sentence should read: "I have had these trainers since my birthday."

SEP I

31. Alternativa c.

Justification: over the next five decades, Zika was documented in a **handful** (small number) of people in Africa and Asia. Some studies suggest that it may have been quietly circulating in parts of West Africa and Southeast Asia. But it was not of much interest to scientists – or of alarm to **public-health hawks** (important health officials) – for a long time because it appeared to cause only **mild** (weak) flu-like symptoms and **no massive outbreaks** (no big epidemics had started) had been reported.

The other alternatives are wrong because:

- a. In 1952, it was found in a human for the first time.
- b. Over the next five decades, Zika was documented in a handful of people in West Africa and Asia.
- c. (The correct alternative)
- d. It may have been circulating among monkeys and other animals in the jungle for thousands of years, making the jump to humans when they got too close, too often to these animals (and their mosquito courtiers).
- e. It appeared to cause only mild flu-like symptoms.

32. Alternativa e.

Justification: The text mentions nothing about: “Few people in the western hemisphere have immune defenses against the virus.”

The other alternatives are right, because:

- a. Zika may have been infecting many people in Africa for years, where there is poor disease surveillance.
- b. Epidemiologists took notice in 2007 when Zika reached Yap, a small Pacific island where, by one estimate, it infected nearly 75% of the population – showing that it can be epidemic material.
- c. In late 2013, the virus went rampant (spread quickly) in French Polynesia, a Pacific archipelago. There, health officials noticed an increase in neurological and autoimmune complications, some causing paralysis.
- d. A surge in these complications, and the birth defects that Zika is now strongly suspected to be causing, were easier to spot in Brazil, where Zika arrived in 2015—for two reasons. The first is that many more people were infected with Zika, and a high surge in rare health complications, such as microcephaly, that may be linked to the virus could be noticed in a short period of time. The second reason is that the country has a good surveillance system, which was quickly directed to look for cases of Zika and the maladies that it may be causing.
- e. (The correct alternative)

33. Alternativa d.

Justification: Two years earlier, mindful of Cold War animosity, the 1967 *Outer Space Treaty (OST)* decreed that outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, “is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty”. In other words no country, not even the US, could own the moon or any other part of space, regardless of how many flags they erected there. **Half a century on, though, the OST could prove the biggest obstacle to one of the most exciting new frontiers of space exploration: asteroid mining.**

The other alternatives are wrong because, they refer to details and not the main concern:

- a. The second paragraph shows how asteroid mining can be done (So, this is not a *concern*).
- b. *Cost* is a concern, but not the main concern according to the text: it is a detail – not a main idea
- c. The other obvious barrier is the technological progress that is still required, if commercial asteroid mining is to become practically possible and economically viable; it is a detail – not a main idea
- d. (The correct alternative)
- e. However, considerable as these hurdles (obstacles) are, experts believe the legal component is the most pressing. Therefore, the main problem is the legal component.

34. Alternativa **a**.

Justification: Metals such as nickel and iron, which are plentiful on Earth, **could be processed while in orbit and used to build** equipment or **spacecraft**.

The other alternatives are wrong because:

- a. (The correct alternative)
- b. The text does not mention this.
- c. The text does not pinpoint any specific country that is contesting the *Outer Space Treaty (OTS)*
- d. Fireflies are not rockets – they are *satellites*.
- e. The text does mention cost as a problem, but does not mention that private business is giving up on the project.

35. Alternativa **d**.

Justification: **appalling** (very unpleasant and shocking synonym terrible); **stalled** (stopped making progress); **brewing** (making beer); **deed** (doing something good); **grim** (something that makes you feel worried or unhappy).

The other alternatives are wrong, because not all words fit into the gaps.

36. Alternativa **b**.

Justification: *swathe* (a long thin area of something, especially land) does not make sense in the sentence; the correct word could be: *speck* (a very small mark, spot, or piece of something).

All the other alternatives have words in bold which make sense in the sentences that are given:

37. Alternativa **b**.

Justification: **have arisen** (arise, arose, arisen: if a problem or difficult situation arises, it begins to happen); **have fled** (flee, fled, fled: to escape); **had knit** (knit-knit-knit: to make clothing out of wool, using two knitting needles); **had already been laid** (lay, laid, laid: to put someone or something down carefully into a flat position synonym place (a transitive verb)); **will have swollen** (swell, swelled, swollen: to become larger and rounder than normal–used especially about parts of the body → swollen).

The other alternatives are wrong because: *rise, rose, risen* (increase in number, amount, or value); *split, split, split* (divide or separate something into different parts or groups); *saw, sawed, sawed (sawn)* (cut something with a repeated backwards and forwards movement; to saw a piece of wood); *lie, lay, lain* (be in a position in which your body is flat on the floor, on a bed (an intransitive verb)); *swear, swore, sworn* (promise that you will do something; or use rude and offensive language); *spring, sprung, sprung* (move suddenly and quickly in a particular direction, especially by jumping).

38. Alternativa **e**.

Justification:

- Had been overeating (a past action which had been going on for some time before another past action happened).
- Will have been jogging (a projection into the future with reference to a past situation).
- Have been washing (a past action, whose effects are still felt in the present).
- Doesn't smell (the verb "smell" used to indicate a state is not used in the continuous tenses; compare with: the dog is smelling something (an action; not a state).
- Has been eating (a past action, whose effects are still felt in the present).