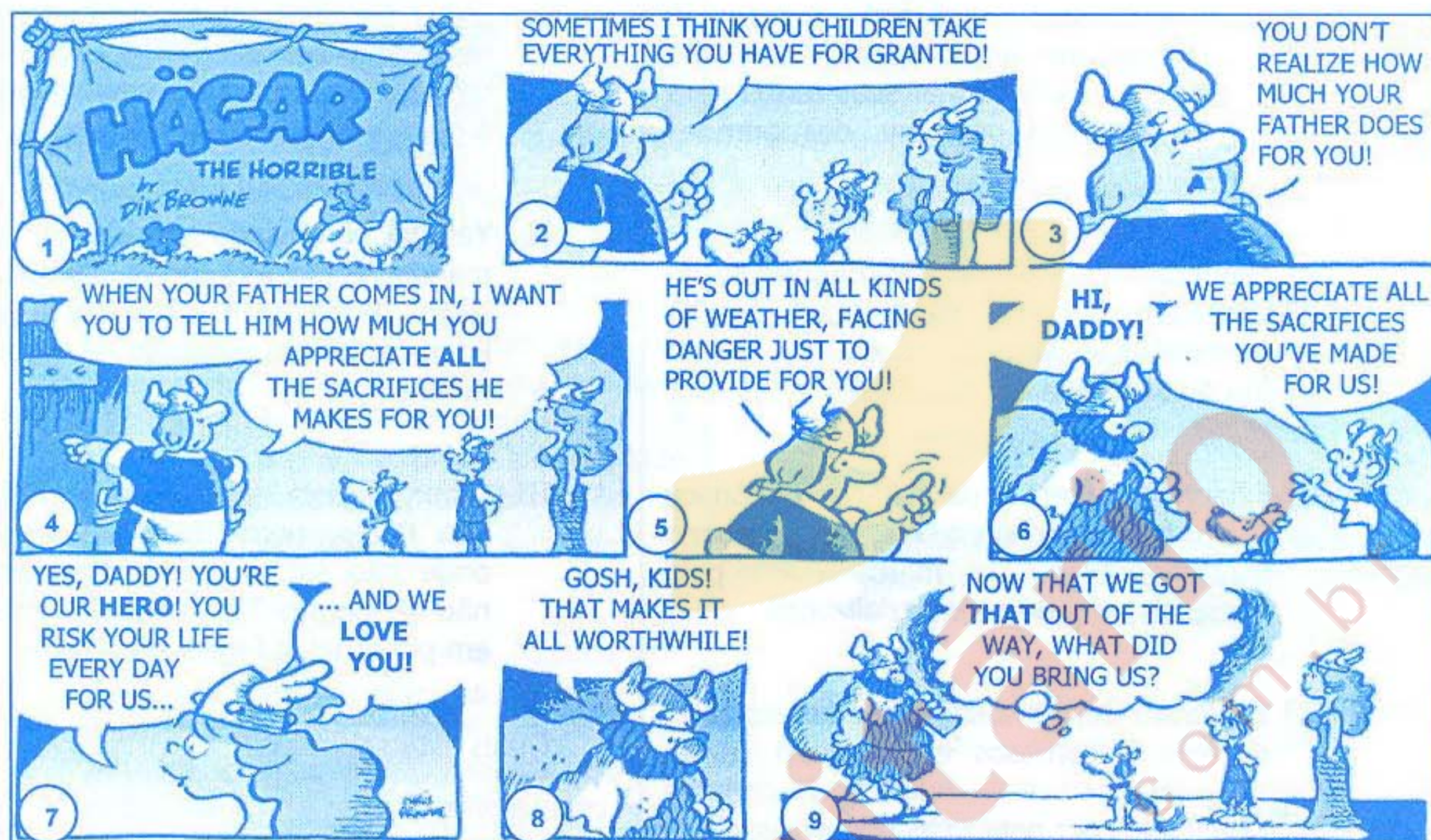


INGLÊS

Instrução: As questões 51 a 56 estão relacionadas ao texto abaixo.



Disponível em: <www.King features.com/features/comics/hagar>. Acesso em: 16 set. 2009.

51. Nos quadrinhos 2, 3, 4 e 5, Helga, ao se dirigir às crianças,

- (A) queixa-se de que elas não lhe dão atenção.
- (B) diz para elas ajudarem o pai nas tarefas do dia a dia.
- (C) pede que digam ao pai o quanto elas o amam.
- (D) exige que reconheçam os sacrifícios que o pai faz por elas.
- (E) detalha os perigos que o pai enfrenta ao sair para a taverna.

52. Considere o enunciado abaixo e as três propostas para completá-lo.

O pensamento do cachorro da família (q. 9) dá a entender que tanto ele quanto as crianças

- 1 - estão insatisfeitos com a mãe.
- 2 - odeiam as atitudes do pai.
- 3 - apenas querem presentes.

Quais propostas estão corretas, de acordo com o quadrinho 9?

- (A) Apenas 1.
- (B) Apenas 2.
- (C) Apenas 3.
- (D) Apenas 1 e 2.
- (E) Apenas 1 e 3.

53. Quando Helga, no quadrinho 2, afirma aos personagens *Sometimes I think you children take everything you have for granted!*, ela quer dizer que eles

- (A) não reconhecem o valor do que têm ou recebem.
- (B) devem relevar os erros cometidos pelos pais.
- (C) não demonstram devidamente seus sentimentos de alegria.
- (D) exigem esforço demais dos pais.
- (E) não realizam as tarefas que lhes são exigidas.

54. Na coluna da esquerda, abaixo, estão listados três verbos presentes, respectivamente, nos segmentos *you don't realize* (q. 3), *facing danger* (q. 5) e *just to provide for you* (q. 5); na coluna da direita, cinco verbos do português.

Relacione adequadamente a coluna da esquerda à da direita, considerando o significado que os verbos têm no texto.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| () <i>to realize</i> | 1 - realizar |
| () <i>to face</i> | 2 - perceber |
| () <i>to provide</i> | 3 - prover |
| | 4 - providenciar |
| | 5 - enfrentar |

A sequência correta de preenchimento dos parênteses, de cima para baixo, é

- (A) 2 – 1 – 4.
- (B) 2 – 5 – 3.
- (C) 4 – 5 – 3.
- (D) 1 – 2 – 3.
- (E) 1 – 2 – 4.

55. Considere a fala do menino no quadrinho 6: *We appreciate all the sacrifices you've made for us!*

Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas da frase abaixo, que reescreve, em discurso indireto, a fala do menino.

The boy said to his father that they all the sacrifices he for them.

- (A) appreciate – had made
- (B) appreciated – makes
- (C) had appreciated – has made
- (D) have appreciated – makes
- (E) appreciated – had made

56. A palavra que melhor expressa o significado que *worthwhile* (q. 8) tem no texto é

- (A) adventurous.
- (B) useful.
- (C) wonderful.
- (D) rewarding.
- (E) amazing.

Instrução: As questões 57 a 66 estão relacionados ao texto abaixo.

01. We have heard of people trapped in their
02. homes by a stubborn fear of the outdoors,
03. but English disk jockey (DJ) Steve Miller is
04. forced to avoid the most ordinary public
05. places because of an allergy to modern
06. technology. Miller, who once played at a club
07. in Ibiza, is hit by dizziness, confusion and
08. nausea he is near a wireless (wi-fi)
09. connection. Trips to the shops, the pub or
10. catching a train all leave him in agonizing
11. pain. Steve said "I feel like an exile on my
12. own planet, it's almost impossible to find
13. somewhere without wi-fi. I go
14. somewhere, I can instantly sense the wi-fi
15. and have to leg it".

16. The condition, known as electromagnetic
17. sensitivity, affects two per cent of the
18. population, and this is set to grow as more
19. people opt for wireless internet signals. Steve
20. does his normal daily chores with the help of
21. a 'wi-fi detector' which spots areas he should
22. avoid., he has still lost thousands of
23. pounds of work because of this condition.
24. Moving house has become a real mission for
25. him because he has to avoid homes close to a
26. connection. He said "I can't live within 50
27. meters of anyone, I wouldn't be able to stand
28. it feeling ill in my own house". In his current
29. home he is shielded from the 'electrosmog' by
30. sturdy 45-centimeters thick walls.

31. There have been calls for the Government
32. to determine whether or not wireless
33. networks can damage your health and some
34. teaching leaders have called for an
35. investigation of the effects of wi-fi technology
36. in schools.

Adaptado de: THORNHILL, Cher. *Daily Mail*,
24 July 2009.

57. Assinale a alternativa que preenche correta e respectivamente as lacunas das linhas 08, 13 e 22.

- (A) when – While – Otherwise
- (B) whenever – If – Even so
- (C) as – In case – In addition
- (D) whenever – If – Otherwise
- (E) as – While – Even so

58. Considere o enunciado abaixo e as três propostas para completá-lo.

De acordo com o texto, Steve Miller

- 1 - mora em uma casa próxima a vizinhos que são contrários ao uso de conexões sem fio.
- 2 - é muito teimoso e recusa-se a sair de casa.
- 3 - utiliza um detector de conexões sem fio que indica áreas que devem ser evitadas.

Quais propostas estão corretas, de acordo com o texto?

- (A) Apenas 1.
- (B) Apenas 2.
- (C) Apenas 3.
- (D) Apenas 1 e 3.
- (E) 1, 2 e 3.

59. Assinale com **V** (verdadeiro) ou **F** (falso) as afirmações abaixo sobre Steve Miller, conforme elas estejam, ou não, de acordo com o texto.

- () Sente-se mal próximo a lugares em que há conexões sem fio, como lojas e transporte público.
- () Tem deixado de ganhar milhares de libras no trabalho.
- () Mora em uma casa de paredes espessas que o protegem das conexões sem fio.
- () Não suporta morar a mais de 50 metros de outras pessoas.

A sequência correta de preenchimento dos parênteses, de cima para baixo, é

- (A) V – F – V – F.
- (B) F – F – V – V.
- (C) F – V – F – F.
- (D) V – F – F – V.
- (E) V – V – V – F.

60. Considere as seguintes afirmações.

- I - A sensibilidade eletromagnética tende a afetar mais e mais pessoas à medida que aumenta a opção por internet sem fio.
- II - O governo tem sido solicitado a se manifestar sobre se as conexões sem fio causam ou não danos à saúde.
- III- Em algumas escolas foram detectados alguns efeitos das conexões sem fio.

Quais estão de acordo com o texto?

- (A) Apenas I.
- (B) Apenas II.
- (C) Apenas III.
- (D) Apenas I e II.
- (E) I, II e III.

61. Considere as seguintes afirmações, a respeito de diferentes segmentos do texto.

- I - A terminação *-ing* tem a mesma função nas expressões *agonizing pain* (l. 10-11) e *teaching leaders* (l. 34).
- II - A palavra *as* tem o mesmo significado em *known as* (l. 16) e em *as more people opt* (l. 18-19).
- III- As palavras *does* (l. 20), *spots* (l. 21) e *calls* (l. 31) são, no texto, formas verbais do presente simples.

Quais estão corretas?

- (A) Apenas I.
- (B) Apenas II.
- (C) Apenas III.
- (D) Apenas II e III.
- (E) I, II e III.

62. No segmento *and have to leg it* (l. 15), a expressão *leg it* poderia ser substituída, sem alteração do sentido contextual, por

- (A) walk slowly.
- (B) face.
- (C) go back.
- (D) stop.
- (E) run away.

63. A palavra *chores* (l. 20) poderia ser corretamente traduzida como

- (A) tarefas.
- (B) caminhadas.
- (C) compras.
- (D) contatos.
- (E) visitas.

64. A melhor tradução para o enunciado *I wouldn't be able to stand it feeling ill in my own house* (l. 27-28) é

- (A) eu não poderia ficar doente em minha própria casa.
- (B) eu não suportaria me sentir doente em minha própria casa.
- (C) eu teria dificuldade de permanecer adoentado em minha casa.
- (D) eu não me sentiria doente em minha própria casa.
- (E) eu não conseguiria ficar dentro de casa sentindo-me doente.

65. A melhor tradução para a palavra *shielded* (l. 29), como empregada no texto, é

- (A) exposto.
- (B) confinado.
- (C) envolvido.
- (D) protegido.
- (E) aparelhado.

66. Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas do período abaixo.

If Steve Miller didn't have an allergy to modern technology, he feel like an exile on own planet.

- (A) won't – its
- (B) wouldn't – its
- (C) mustn't – his
- (D) wouldn't – his
- (E) couldn't – its

Instrução: As questões 67 a 75 estão relacionadas ao texto abaixo.

01. Baby boomers won't let go of the
02. Woodstock Festival. Why should we? It's one
03. of the few defining events of the late 1960s
04. that had a clear happy ending.
05. On Aug. 15 to 17, 1969, hundreds of
06. thousands of people, me among them,
07. gathered in a lovely natural amphitheater in
08. Bethel (not Woodstock), N.Y. We listened to
09. some of the best rock musicians of the era,
10. endured rain and mud and exhaustion and
11. hunger pangs, felt like a giant community and
12. dispersed, all without catastrophe.
13. A year after the riots at the Democratic
14. convention in Chicago, expectations
15. large gatherings of young people were so low
16. that this was considered a surprise.
17. "Notwithstanding their personality, their
18. dress and their ideas, they were and they are
19. the most courteous, considerate and well-
20. behaved group of kids I have ever been in
21. contact in my 24 years of police work",
22. said Lou Yank, the chief of police in nearby
23. Monticello.
24. Yet for all the benign memories,
25. Woodstock also set in motion other, more
26. crass impulses. While its immediate aftermath
27. was amazement and relief, the festival's full
28. legacy had as much to do with excess as with
29. idealism. It was as much an endpoint as a
30. beginning, a holiday of naïveté and dumb luck
31. the realities of capitalism resumed.
32. Woodstock's young, left-of-center crowd —
33. nice kids, including students, artists, workers
34. and politicians, as well as hippies — was
35. quickly recognized as a potential army of
36. consumers that mainstream merchants would
37. not underestimate again. There was more to
38. sell them than rolling papers and LPs.

Adapted from: PARELES, John. *The New York Times*.
5 Aug. 2009.

67. Select the alternative which correctly completes the blanks in lines 14, 21 and 31.

- (A) of – through – before
- (B) about – at – after
- (C) of – with – around
- (D) from – through – after
- (E) about – with – before

68. The pronoun *we* (l. 02) refers to

- (A) the author and his critics.
- (B) the readers and other journalists.
- (C) the author and the other baby boomers.
- (D) the author and the newspaper's editor.
- (E) the readers and the critics.

69. According to the text, John Pareles believes it is not possible to forget the Woodstock Festival because

- (A) it was an event that defined a generation and had a positive result.
- (B) the disorder and violence were extreme.
- (C) the end result was disastrous and continued for a long time.
- (D) it marked the beginning of a series of concerts afterwards.
- (E) the discomfort endured by those who attended the festival was impossible to forget.

70. Consider the statements below.

- I - The expectation was that the festival would occur in an orderly and pacific fashion.
- II - The Democratic convention in Chicago took place with considerable disturbance.
- III - The chief of police in Monticello had a good impression of the festival participants.

Which are correct, according to the text?

- (A) Only I.
- (B) Only III.
- (C) Only I and II.
- (D) Only I and III.
- (E) Only II and III.

71. According to the text, after the end of Woodstock, the local merchants recognized its participants as

- (A) future successful politicians.
- (B) potential clients.
- (C) promising business leaders.
- (D) future successful musicians.
- (E) potential artists.

72. Which of the phrases below present the same structure as **rock musicians** (l. 09) and **hunger pangs** (l. 11)?

- (A) clear ending.
- (B) benign memories.
- (C) immediate aftermath.
- (D) baby boomers.
- (E) crass impulses.

73. The verbs **endured** (l. 10), **dispersed** (l. 12) and **resumed** (l. 31) can be replaced, respectively, without any change in meaning, by

- (A) tolerated, cleared out and concluded.
- (B) put up with, scattered and restarted.
- (C) put up with, assembled and concluded.
- (D) stood, assembled and restarted.
- (E) tolerated, scattered and discontinued.

74. The word **Notwithstanding** (l. 17) can be replaced, without any change in meaning, by

- (A) In spite of.
- (B) As a result.
- (C) Because of.
- (D) In any case.
- (E) In addition to.

75. The word **Yet** (l. 24) is used in the text to express

- (A) addition.
- (B) cause.
- (C) contrast.
- (D) emphasis.
- (E) condition.