

COM BASE NO TEXTO ABAIXO, RESPONDA ÀS QUESTÕES DE NÚMEROS 16 A 19.



Teens, tech and tides of history: new gadgets can be hard to swallow

Humans seem to take very well to inventions that simply make everyday life easier and more convenient – the light bulb, the flush toilet and sliced bread, for instance. However, inventions that alter the way we communicate and entertain ourselves seem harder for our species to swallow gracefully.

- 5 “Radio is a medium of entertainment which permits millions of people to listen to the same joke at the same time, and yet remain lonesome” – T.S. Eliot*, a student of alienation, declared in the early days of the wireless. This impulse that new is worse, when combined with the eternal concern about “kids today”, goes far in explaining why grown-ups worry so much about the weird things kids today do with technological gadgets and gizmos.

- 10 As Eliot imagined that listening to songs and gags at home instead of in theaters, pubs and parks would be a sad, isolating escapade, I can’t see how a virtual community can be a real community; how chatting with someone online is like hanging out with a neighbor, or how “IMing” is meaningful communication. I can’t believe that reality television, video games or the search for the coolest ring tone are proper substitutes for, well, anything.

- 15 In today’s society, teens are inundated with gadgets. Most teenagers would probably admit their days are filled with text messaging friends, talking on their cell phones, playing electronic games, listening to MP3 players, blogging on MySpace, watching television, surfing the Internet or doing any number of other activities involving media technology. Unfortunately, most of these electronic activities increase teens’ individualistic behavior by lessening their opportunity to have face-to-face relationship building time.

- 20 Some parents feel they cannot limit their child’s use of electronic gadgets for many reasons. Perhaps the electronic device is being used to keep track of a teen’s whereabouts, the item was a gift, the teen bought the gadget himself or parents say they feel hypocritical because they are modeling the very behavior they’re asking their kids to stop doing. Still, these technological concerns should not hinder a parent from helping their child socialize and participate in outdoor activities when it comes to media
25 madness.

I have a large measure of confidence that future archeologists and historians will conclude that innovations such as a code-speak called “Instant Messaging”, or a music box called “iPod” or a make-believe room called “MySpace” inexorably set us on a path of alienation and individualism.

*American-English poet (1888-1965), awarded the 1948 Nobel Prize in Literature.

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The picture illustrates the impact of technological innovations in our days.

The statement that best conveys the meaning of this image is:

- (A) However, inventions that alter the way we communicate and entertain ourselves seem harder for our species to swallow gracefully. (ℓ. 2-3)
- (B) I can't believe that reality television, video games or the search for the coolest ring tone are proper substitutes for, well, anything. (ℓ. 12-13)
- (C) In today's society, teens are inundated with gadgets. (ℓ. 14)
- (D) Perhaps the electronic device is being used to keep track of a teen's whereabouts, (ℓ. 20-21)

17

The author mentions the feeling of hypocrisy experienced by parents towards their kids under some circumstances.

Such a feeling derives from:

- (A) fear of deep disrespect
- (B) sorrow of rigid discipline
- (C) guilt of inconsistent conduct
- (D) embarrassment of personal ridicule

18

"Radio is a medium of entertainment which permits millions of people to listen to the same joke at the same time, and yet remain lonesome" (ℓ. 4-5)

The above citation by T.S. Eliot reinforces the author's opinion regarding the consequences of technological advances in the process of socialization.

This opinion is most clearly expressed in the following fragment:

- (A) Humans seem to take very well to inventions that simply make everyday life easier and more convenient (ℓ. 1)
- (B) This impulse that new is worse, when combined with the eternal concern about "kids today", goes far in explaining why grown-ups worry so much (ℓ. 6-7)
- (C) Most teenagers would probably admit their days are filled with text messaging friends, talking on their cell phones, (ℓ. 14-15)
- (D) these electronic activities increase teens' individualistic behavior by lessening their opportunity to have face-to-face relationship building time. (ℓ. 17-19)

19

I have a large measure of confidence that future archeologists and historians will conclude that innovations such as a code-speak called “Instant Messaging”, or a music box called “iPod” or a make-believe room called “MySpace” inexorably set us on a path of alienation and individualism. (l. 26-28)

The underlined segment has the function of:

- (A) justifying
- (B) illustrating
- (C) emphasizing
- (D) recapitulating

COM BASE NO TEXTO ABAIXO, RESPONDA ÀS QUESTÕES DE NÚMEROS 20 E 21.

THE POSTINGS BELOW WERE TAKEN FROM AN ONLINE FORUM ON SOCIAL ISOLATION AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY, ACCORDING TO THE AMERICAN LIFE STUDIES.

Participants	Postings
Bob Livingstone	Is the quality of the technological communication as rich or fulfilling as face to face discussion? Is there any discussion about the differences between the two? So, we're left with the facts that social isolation has increased greatly in the last 20 years and that a huge drop in neighbor relations is perhaps the leading reason for this trend. In addition, people spend a great deal more time consuming digital technology than they did decades ago. We can let the researchers quibble over whether technology has caused the social isolation problem.
Michael Wood-Lewis	Personally, I see current digital technologies as contributing to the death of our neighborhoods. Our children are growing up in neighborhoods that are far less socially active than they were decades ago. Neighbor relations are absolutely crucial for children, I would argue, because only in their neighborhoods might parents be willing to afford their children some measure of autonomy. If we agree that we should place special value on neighborhood relations, as opposed to social relations in general, the results from all these studies are quite troubling.
Po Bronson	Lots of my friends have social media networks or listservs for their immediate neighborhood. (I wish I did, will work on it.) Wouldn't it help for social network technology to unite families in neighborhoods, to bring them together? Can you recommend sites that help to get a neighborhood talking again?

playborhood.com

20

Bob Livingstone is the first to post his opinion.

His comments aim at:

- (A) raising doubts
- (B) offering procedures
- (C) describing solutions
- (D) making assumptions

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In his posting, Po Bronson asks forum participants for help.

This help consists of:

- (A) creation of listservs
- (B) indication of sources
- (C) suggestion of media
- (D) integration of networks

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