

Inglês

Leia as seguintes citações, retiradas da seção **Famous Last Words**, da revista *Popular Science – Flash Forward*, de setembro de 2001, e responda às questões 37, 38 e 39.

7 "The wireless music box has no imaginable commercial value. Who would pay for a message sent to nobody in particular?"
David Sarnoff's associates in response to his urgings for investment in the radio in the 1920s.

1 "Who the hell wants to hear actors talk?"
H. M. Warner, Warner Brothers, 1927.

2 "I think there is a world market for maybe five computers."
Thomas Watson, Chairman of IBM, 1943.

6 "Louis Pasteur's theory of germs is ridiculous fiction."
Pierre Pacht, Professor of Physiology at Toulouse University, 1872.

5 "Heavier-than-air flying machines are impossible."
Lord Kelvin, Royal Society, 1885.

4 "The (atomic) bomb will never go off, and I speak as an expert in explosives."
Admiral William Leahy to President Truman in 1945.

3 "Drill for oil? You mean drill into the ground to try and find oil? You're crazy."
Driller Edwin L. Drake tried to recruit for his project to drill for oil in 1859.

Questão 37

Considerando-se todas as opiniões acima e as datas em que foram pronunciadas, pode-se afirmar que

- 1-() the speakers are stating their views about new facts.
- 2-() the speakers are optimistic about what is being discussed.
- 3-() the speakers' opinions have been proved wrong considering the world today.
- 4-() the speakers' opinions were expressed in the 20th century.

Questão 38

As citações abrangem, dentre outras, a(s) seguinte(s) área(s) do conhecimento:

- 1-() Computer Science
- 2-() Physics
- 3-() Media
- 4-() Biology

Questão 39

Em relação aos elementos abaixo, pode-se afirmar que

- 1-() **maybe** (citação 2) was used to show uncertainty.
- 2-() **go off** (citação 4) is the same as **explode**.
- 3-() **–less**, in *wireless* (citação 7), means **with**.
- 4-() **Who** (citação 7) can be substituted by **That**.

As questões 40, 41 e 42 referem-se ao texto abaixo, extraído da revista *Reader's Digest*, de agosto de 2001.

Mammogram Magic

No question, the test saves lives. So why don't more women go? By Judith Mandelbaum Schmid

5 **F**EW INTERVALS in a woman's life are more unnerving than the ten minutes she spends with her breasts squeezed between heavy plates of plastic, trying not to move or breathe. Imagining what the high-tech equipment might reveal—or fail to—can be even worse.

10 Dignity and discomfort aside, mammograms do save lives. But too many women continue to question the test's reliability and safety.

15 Bottom line: breast cancer is highly curable, if caught early. But in order to be treated, it must be detected. And while mammography doesn't have a 100-percent accuracy rate, it still is a woman's best defense.

20 (...)



Vocabulário

unnerving: amedrontadores

squeezed: espremidos

reliability: confiabilidade

Questão 40

Considerando-se a pergunta expressa no subtítulo do artigo - “Por que mais mulheres não fazem o exame de mamografia?”, julgue as afirmações:

- 1-() porque é um exame caro.
- 2-() porque causa efeitos colaterais.
- 3-() porque é demorado.
- 4-() porque não tem 100% de precisão.

Questão 41

A respeito da mamografia, pode-se afirmar que

- 1-() it can cause health problems.
- 2-() it is done with modern equipment.
- 3-() it can detect two types of cancer.
- 4-() it makes women feel frightened.

Questão 42

Tendo em vista os seguintes elementos lingüísticos, julgue as afirmativas:

- 1-() **No question** (line 2) is a colloquial form for **There is no question about it**.
- 2-() **do** (line 13) gives emphasis to the idea of **saving lives**.
- 3-() **must** (line 18) can be substituted by **will**.
- 4-() **while** (line 18) introduces the idea that two actions are happening at the same time.

Após ler o texto **Once Upon**, retirado do livro *The Little Pot Boiler*, de Spike Milligan, 1977, responda às questões propostas.

Once Upon

Once upon an unfortunate time, there was a hairy thing called man. Along with him was a hairier thing called animal. Man had a larger brain which made him think he was superior to animals.

Some men thought they were superior to men. They became leader men. Leader men said 'We have no need to work, we will kill animals to eat.' So they did.

Man increased animals decreased. Eventually leader men said 'There are not enough animals left to eat. We must grow our own food.' So man grew food.

Now the only animals man had not destroyed were tiny ones, like rabbits and mice, and these little animals were caught eating some of man's crops. 'These animals are a menace. They must die.'

In China, they killed all the sparrows. In Australia, they killed all the rabbits. Everywhere man killed all wild life. Soon there was none, and all the birds were poisoned. Leader man said 'At last! We are free of pests.'

Man's number increased. The world became crowded with men. They all had to sleep standing up. One day a leader man saw a new creature eating his crops. This creature's name was starving people.

'This creature is a menace!' said leader man...

Vocabulário

hairy: cabeluda, peluda

crops: plantações

menace: ameaça

poisoned: envenenados

starving: famintas

Questão 43

Encontra(m)-se no texto o(s) seguinte(s) tema(s):

- 1-() A vaidade do homem em sentir-se superior a seus semelhantes e a outros seres que habitam a terra.
- 2-() A falta de consciência do homem ao destruir o seu próprio habitat.
- 3-() A insensatez do homem ao se portar como predador inescrupuloso.
- 4-() A necessidade de o homem cultivar seu próprio alimento.

Questão 44

Tendo em vista a forma como o texto foi construído, a(s) seguinte(s) frase(s) pode(m) completar o trecho '*This creature is a menace!*' said leader man ...' (lines 29, 30):

- 1-() So, man increased in number.
- 2-() So, man grew more food.
- 3-() So, man ate all the crops planted.
- 4-() So, man killed man.

Questão 45

Sobre os termos em negrito, pode-se afirmar que

- 1-() 'So they **did**.' (line 9) means 'So man **killed animals to eat**.'
- 2-() 'We are free of **pests**.' (line 23) means 'We are free of **animals**.'
- 3-() '**They** all had to sleep standing up.' (lines 25, 26) means '**Men** had to sleep standing up.'
- 4-() 'One day a leader man saw **a new creature** eating his crops.' (lines 26, 27) means 'One day a leader man saw **starving people** eating his crops.'

Questão 46

Relendo-se o texto e considerando-se acontecimentos da história da humanidade, pode-se afirmar que a(s) proposição(ões) abaixo está(ão) em consonância com a visão pessimista que o autor apresenta do homem:

- 1-() The destruction of the World Trade Center in New York.
- 2-() The occurrence of the 1st and 2nd World Wars.
- 3-() The discovery of penicillin as an antibiotic.
- 4-() The extinction of some wild animals.

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