

LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA: Inglês

Texto 1

Do you suffer from “ringxiety”?

by Josh Clark

Your cell phone rings. You go to answer it, but there's no one there. Curiously, there's no missed call, either. You realize after a moment that you mistook a bird chirping for your cell phone's ring. What's weird is that this isn't the first time this has happened to you. You're probably not insane — instead, you are suffering from what's come to be called **ringxiety**.

05 It's not surprising that in the increasingly wireless and connected world, humanity would begin to suffer techno-neuroses. Electronic gadgets have become a part of the everyday lives of people worldwide. Ringxiety is among the first of these new neuroses to emerge, along with Internet addiction and the “**crackberry**” phenomenon — a person's compulsive urge to use and
10 check his BlackBerry wireless device. While crackberry addiction is a compulsive behavior, ringxiety may be a result of that and similar compulsions.

Some researchers think that ringxiety stems from a constant state of readiness that could develop in cell phone users. Before the advent of
15 wireless phones, no one expected a call while driving in the car, shopping at the grocery store or dancing at a nightclub. With cell phones, though, there's a potential for a call to come through at any moment. Because of this, it's possible that our brains are conditioned to expect a call constantly, and when a person hears a tone that reminds him of his cell phone ringing, he will believe that's the case. Others believe that ringxiety — or in this case, **phantom ringing** — simply stems from
20 confusion due to the frequency of most stock cell phone ringtones and the location of our ears.

Those who opt to set the phone to “vibrate” rather than “ring” aren't off the hook either. Even stranger than phantom ringing is the **phantom vibration** phenomenon. This is also a part of the ringxiety that David Laramie studied, although fewer ideas about its origins have been suggested. It's similar to phantom ringing, but phantom vibration is a physical rather than an auditory hallucination. It's also similar to another, well-documented phenomenon
25 called **phantom limb** syndrome. In this medically recognized condition, amputees — people who've had limbs removed — report feeling pain in limbs that are no longer attached to their bodies. Is it possible that people have become as attached to their cell phones as they are to their own arms and legs?



Our increasing reliance on personal technology has led to techno-neuroses like ringxiety and “crackberry” addiction.

Slightly adapted from <http://communication.howstuffworks.com/ringxiety.htm>
March 2008.

QUESTÃO 21

Com base no Texto 1, pode-se concluir que a palavra **ringxiety** é um neologismo resultante da combinação de

- A) ringer e antianxiety.
- B) ringing tone e society.
- C) ring e contrariety.
- D) anxiety e ring.

QUESTÃO 22

Segundo o Texto 1, há indícios de que uma pessoa esteja sofrendo de **ringxiety** quando

- A) ela deseja ter um celular mais moderno e não tem recursos para adquiri-lo.
- B) ela costuma confundir o som de um pássaro com o toque de seu celular.
- C) ela demonstra ansiedade sempre que tem de atender ao telefone celular.
- D) o telefone celular toca e não é possível identificar a origem da chamada.

QUESTÃO 23

De acordo com o Texto 1, indique a alternativa que completa corretamente o enunciado.

Crackberry phenomenon can best be defined as

- A) a compulsive behavior some people feel to use and check their BlackBerry.
- B) the ability some people have to invade computers, such as crackers and hackers.
- C) a symptom of a techno-neurosis that indicates a person suffers from ringxiety.
- D) a positive and desirable behavior in the increasingly wireless and connected world.

QUESTÃO 24

Marque a alternativa que contém **somente** substantivo(s) e verbo(s) utilizados no texto em contextos que expressam as noções de “origem, fonte, ou surgimento”.

- A) Stem – origins – emerge
- B) Origins – gadgets – advent
- C) Emerge – origins – weird
- D) Chirping – stem – origins

QUESTÃO 25

No último parágrafo do Texto 1, o autor apresenta uma analogia entre **phantom vibration** e **phantom limb syndrome** para insinuar que

- A) são fenômenos médicos relacionados a alucinações muito distintas entre si.
- B) ambos os fenômenos comparados são condições médicas recentes.
- C) esses dois fenômenos são síndromes que somente ocorrem em pessoas amputadas.
- D) o celular parece ter se tornado uma extensão virtual do nosso próprio corpo.

QUESTÃO 26

De acordo com o Texto 1, quais das alternativas abaixo completam corretamente o enunciado a seguir?

According to the text, it is appropriate to say that techno-neuroses are most probably identified in people

- I - who show ringxiety behavior.
- II - who are addicted to the Internet.
- III - while they are driving, shopping or dancing.
- IV - only when they are using their cell phones.

Marque a alternativa que contém **somente** afirmativas corretas.

- A) I e IV
- B) II e III
- C) II, III e IV
- D) I e II

QUESTÃO 27

Segundo o Texto 1, quais das alternativas a seguir completam corretamente o enunciado abaixo?

Some researchers, concerning the **possible origins of ringxiety**, believe that

- I - it is caused by insane behavior or some kind of mental disorder common in people with techno-neuroses.
- II - it may result from confusion in the sound frequency of ringtones and the location of our ears.
- III - it is an anxiety syndrome which reflects the high level of competition existing in our capitalist society.
- IV - our brains have become conditioned to expect cell phone calls constantly in this wireless society.

Marque a alternativa que contém **somente** afirmativas corretas.

- A) II e IV
- B) I e III
- C) III e IV
- D) I e II

Texto 2

Ancient Roman Glue Sticks Around

Rossella Lorenzi, Discovery News

Roman warriors repaired their battle accessories with a superglue that is still sticking around after 2,000 years, according to new findings on display at the Rheinischen Landes Museum in Germany. The exhibition “Behind the Silver Mask” presents evidence that the ancient adhesive was used to mount silver laurel leaves on legionnaires’ battle helmets.

“It’s a sensational find and a complete stroke of luck that we were still able to find traces of the substance after 2,000 years,” Frank Willer, the museum’s chief restorer, told Discovery News. Willer was amazed to discover that despite such a long exposure to water, time and air, the superglue did not lose its bonding properties. He said that other Roman battle accessories kept by the museum have traces of silver decorations which most likely had been glued to the iron with the same adhesive and technique. Unfortunately, the objects are too deteriorated to find traces of the superglue. However, the helmet unearthed in 1986 near Xanten featured enough material to determine how the adhesive was made.



Glued with care (helmet from the 1st century B.C.)

Slightly adapted from <http://dsc.discovery.com/news/2007/12/14/romans-glue-helmet.html> in January, 2008.

QUESTÃO 28

Pode-se afirmar que o elmo mencionado no Texto 2

- A) é o único acessório bélico romano mantido pelo museu alemão.
- B) ainda apresenta traços de um tipo de cola muito antiga e resistente.
- C) foi encontrado em 1986, em decorrência de um golpe de sorte.
- D) é uma máscara bélica composta de ferro e prata, decorada com ouro.

QUESTÃO 29

Com base no título e no Texto 2, pode-se afirmar que

- A) os guerreiros romanos consertavam seus capacetes bélicos com goma de xantina.
- B) não há material remanescente para analisar os componentes da cola usada.
- C) apesar da exposição ao tempo, a cola ainda mantém suas propriedades adesivas.
- D) 2000 anos atrás os romanos não dominavam a técnica da cola em metais.

QUESTÃO 30

Em inglês, palavras terminadas em “__ing(s)” podem exercer papéis gramaticais distintos, dependendo do contexto de uso.

Marque a alternativa que contém palavras que foram utilizadas no texto com função **de verbo**, **de substantivo** e **de adjetivo**, nessa mesma ordem.

- A) Sticking – bonding – according
- B) Findings – bonding – sticking
- C) Bonding – findings – sticking
- D) Sticking – findings – bonding

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