

INGLÊS 2 FASE

Text 1

Songs of Love

In her room at Texas Children's Cancer Center in Houston, eight-year-old Simran Jatar lay hooked up to a chemo drip to fight her bone cancer. Over her bald head, she wore a pink hat that matched her pajamas. But the third grader's cheery outfit didn't mask her pain and weary eyes.



Then a visitor showed up. "Do you want to write a song?" asked Anita Kruse, 49, rolling a cart equipped with an electronic keyboard, a microphone, and speakers. Simran stared. "Have you ever written a poem?" Kruse continued.

Well, yes, Simran said. Within minutes, she was reading her poem into the microphone. "Some bird soaring through the sky," she said softly. "Imagination in its head..." Kruse added piano chords, a few warbling birds, and finally her own voice. Thirty minutes later, she presented Simran with a CD of her first recorded song.

That was the beginning of Purple Songs Can Fly (puresongscanfly.org), a project that has helped more than 125 young patients write and record songs. A composer and pianist who had performed at the hospital, Kruse says the idea of how she could help "came in one flash."

The impact on the kids has been dramatic. One teenage girl curled in pain in her wheelchair, stood unaided to dance to a hip-hop song she had written. A 12-year-old boy with Hodgkin's disease who rarely spoke stunned his doctors with a gospel song he called "I Can Make It."

"My sessions with the kids are heartbreaking because of the severity of their illness," says Kruse. "But they're also exhilarating, when the children are smiling, excited to share their CD with their family."

As for Simran, she's now an active sixth grader and cancer-free. From time to time, she and her mother listen to her song, "Always Remembering," and they remember the "really sweet and nice and loving" lady who gave them a shining moment in a dark hour.

(Reader's Digest, June 2009, Page 42).

According to Text 1, answer the following 4 questions.

01. According to the text

- 0-0) Simran Jatar's baldheaded days were only a dream.
- 1-1) A pink hat and pajamas did the job in hiding her pain.
- 2-2) Simran's clothes were no match for her feelings.
- 3-3) The little girl was fighting against a deadly disease.
- 4-4) Simran never got any visits from anyone.

Resposta: FFVVF

Justificativa

- 0-0) FALSO: Simran Jatar, de fato, experimentou dias sem cabelo. Não foi só um sonho.
- 1-1) FALSO: Nem o chapéu nem os pijamas coloridos esconderam a dor que ela sentia.
- 2-2) VERDADEIRO: As roupas alegres que ela vestia não combinavam com seus sentimentos.
- 3-3) VERDADEIRO: Ela lutava contra uma doença mortal (câncer).
- 4-4) FALSO: Ela recebia, sim, visitas, e a própria Anita Kruse é um exemplo disso.

02. Kruse's offer aimed at

- 0-0) finding young talented kids in hospitals.
- 1-1) giving kids a chance to feel better.
- 2-2) teaching kids to read and write well.
- 3-3) promoting hope and well-being for the sick.
- 4-4) helping kids overcome their moment of pain.

Resposta: FVFVV

Justificativa

- 0-0) FALSO: Anita não tinha como objetivo descobrir jovens talentos no hospital.
- 1-1) VERDADEIRO: Fazer as crianças se sentirem melhor era seu objetivo.
- 2-2) FALSO: Ela não tinha por propósito ensinar as crianças a ler e escrever melhor.
- 3-3) VERDADEIRO: Promover esperança e bem-estar eram suas metas com o projeto.
- 4-4) VERDADEIRO: Ajudar as crianças a superar o momento de dor também era seu objetivo.

03. Kruse's idea to help young patients

- 0-0) came out of the blue.
- 1-1) was thought over for years.
- 2-2) suddenly popped to mind.
- 3-3) came as a result of long thinking.
- 4-4) appeared in her mind unexpectedly.

Resposta: VFVVFV

Justificativa

0-0) VERDADEIRO: Sua ideia de como ajudar no hospital surgiu do nada.

1-1) FALSO: Não foi algo pensado por longos anos.

2-2) VERDADEIRO: Veio à mente de repente.

3-3) FALSO: Foi resultado de muita ponderação.

4-4) VERDADEIRO: Veio à mente de forma inesperada.

04. Simran

0-0) is still sick in hospital.

1-1) is healthy and going to school.

2-2) now helps kids write their own songs.

3-3) and her days of cancer are over.

4-4) is now in her darkest hour.

Resposta: FVFVF

Justificativa

0-0) FALSO: Ela não está mais no hospital.

1-1) VERDADEIRO: Ela está com saúde e indo para a escola.

2-2) FALSO: ela não ajuda as crianças a escrever suas próprias canções.

3-3) VERDADEIRO: ela não tem mais câncer. Foi curada!

4-4) FALSO: ela não está no seu pior momento. Muito pelo contrário, está muito bem.

Text 2

Afghanistan's Child brides

The Unhappiest day of her life

Our narrated slideshow documents the consequences of the Afghan tradition of selling young girls as brides.

The forced marriage of young girls is a long-standing tradition in Afghanistan, often used as a means of settling disputes and debts, or raising money. Around 60% of girls are married off before they reach the legal minimum age of 16. The custom immediately removes young girls from education, contributing to an illiteracy rate of 80% among



Afghan women. Pregnancies among 10-to-14-year-old girls contribute to the country's high incidence of maternal mortality.

Our online slideshow of photographs by Stephanie Sinclair, who documents women's lives around the world, captures the apprehensive glance of 11-year-old Ghulam Haider (above) as she sees her husband for the first time. She also shows the courageous work of Afghanistan's most senior policewoman, Malalai Kakar (who was murdered by the Taliban last September), and the desperation of those who try to escape forced marriages.

(The Economist. August 15-21, 2009. Page 14).

Answer questions 5 to 8 according to Text 2

05. Young girls' forced marriage long-standing tradition in Afghanistan

0-0) is related to financial matters.

1-1) has to do with immature infatuation.

2-2) only involves girls aged 16 or older.

3-3) involves mostly girls under legal minimum age.

4-4) reaches 60% of all girls in that country.

Resposta: VFFVV

Justificativa

0-0) VERDADEIRO: o casamento forçado das jovens está relacionado a questões financeiras.

1-1) FALSO: não está relacionado às paixões imaturas.

2-2) FALSO: também envolve jovens do sexo feminino abaixo de 16 anos de idade.

3-3) VERDADEIRO: a maioria dos casos é de jovens moças abaixo da idade mínima legal.

4-4) VERDADEIRO: o casamento forçado das jovens atinge 60% de todas as jovens daquele país.

06. On account of getting married at such an early age

0-0) young girls spend less time in school than boys.

1-1) education plans are postponed for the future.

2-2) women have the best education records.

3-3) illiteracy abides among Afghan females.

4-4) most young girls don't know how to read or write.

Resposta: VFFVV

Justificativa

0-0) VERDADEIRO: as meninas têm menos tempo de estudo do que os meninos.

1-1) FALSO: os planos relativos à educação sequer existem, quanto mais serem postergados!

2-2) FALSO: as mulheres têm os piores índices de educação.

3-3) VERDADEIRO: o analfabetismo reina entre as mulheres afegãs.

4-4) VERDADEIRO: a maioria das meninas é analfabeta.

07. Due to pregnancy at a very early age

0-0) the incidence of maternal mortality is nil.

1-1) young girls end up dying prematurely.

2-2) maternal deaths are frequently reported.

3-3) every 10-14-year-old-girl has a health plan.

4-4) maternal mortality incidence has soared.

Resposta: FVVFFV

Justificativa

0-0) FALSO: A incidência de mortalidade materna é, ao contrário, alta.

1-1) VERDADEIRO: as jovens morrem prematuramente.

2-2) VERDADEIRO: há frequentes relatos de mortes de mães.

3-3) FALSO: plano de saúde não faz parte do vocabulário dessas jovens.

4-4) VERDADEIRO: o índice de óbitos maternos está muito alto.

08. Girls who try to escape forced marriages experience

0-0) satisfaction.

1-1) joy.

2-2) desperation.

3-3) fear.

4-4) hopelessness.

Resposta: FFVVV

Justificativa

0-0) FALSO: não vivenciam satisfação. Na verdade, acontece justamente o oposto disso.

1-1) FALSO: não vivenciam alegria.

2-2) VERDADEIRO: vivenciam, sim, desespero.

3-3) VERDADEIRO: e também medo.

4-4) VERDADEIRO: e falta de esperança.

Text 3

→ Health

Numbers that count

25% increase in the number of snack calories people consume when they sleep 5½ hours a night instead of 8½ hours

Going Green Pays Off

Iced tea is more than just cool, especially if it's freshly made *green* tea. Brew some up to get:

Help with your weight

Overweight or obese exercisers burned off three more pounds and 7 percent more belly fat when they drank green tea instead of another beverage with the same calories, according to a new multicenter study.

Protection against cancer

Regular drinkers were 12 percent less likely to develop breast cancer than nondrinkers, according to research in 6,928 Chinese women.

Reduced risk of stroke

A UCLA review of nine studies found three cups a day cut the risk of stroke by 21 percent (black tea was protective too).

Healthier gums

In a study of 940 men, the more green tea a man drank, the less likely he was to have gum disease.

(Reader's Digest, June 2009, page 79).



Answer questions 9 to 12 according to Text 3

09. It is argued that

0-0) for green tea to benefit health it must be drunk very cold.

1-1) green tea benefits fat exercisers more than other same calorie beverages.

- 2-2) beverages with the same calorie count have different impacts on health.
- 3-3) if you are overweight and want to burn fat you might benefit from green tea.
- 4-4) when you sleep only 5½ hours a night you end up consuming more snack calories.

Resposta: FVVVV

Justificativa

0-0) FALSO: O benefício do chá verde independe da temperatura de seu consumo.

1-1) VERDADEIRO: obesos que se exercitam se beneficiam mais do chá verde do que outras bebidas com a mesma quantidade de calorias.

2-2) VERDADEIRO: mesmo com a quantidade de calorias iguais, bebidas diferentes têm impactos diferentes na saúde.

3-3) VERDADEIRO: o chá verde ajuda na redução das gorduras.

4-4) VERDADEIRO: com a quantidade de sono reduzida, o consumo de calorias provenientes de lanches aumenta.

10. Research with regular female green tea drinkers in China shows they are

- 0-0) bound to develop less breast cancer.
- 1-1) to experience cancer more than nondrinkers.
- 2-2) likely to become breast cancer patients.
- 3-3) totally breast-cancer free.
- 4-4) less prone to develop breast cancer.

Resposta: VFFFV

Justificativa

0-0) VERDADEIRO: as mulheres que bebem o chá verde na China têm menos probabilidade de ter câncer.

1-1) FALSO: elas não devem experimentar uma incidência maior de câncer do que quem não bebe chá verde, mas sim menor.

2-2) FALSO: elas têm, na verdade, menos e não mais chances de ter câncer.

3-3) FALSO: não estão totalmente livres de câncer.

4-4) VERDADEIRO: são, sim, menos tendenciosas a contrair câncer de mama.

11. A UCLA study review shows that

- 0-0) green tea drinkers have strokes more frequently.
- 1-1) both black and green tea may help prevent stroke.

- 2-2) black tea proved to be more protective than green tea.
- 3-3) 21 people who had strokes had to drink 3 cups of green tea every day.
- 4-4) regular daily consumption of green tea reduces the risk of stroke.

Resposta: FVFFV

Justificativa

0-0) FALSO: quem bebe chá verde tem menos chances de ter um infarto.

1-1) VERDADEIRO: chá preto e chá verde ajudam na prevenção do infarto.

2-2) FALSO: o chá preto não é mais benéfico do que o chá verde.

3-3) FALSO: três xícaras ao dia diminuem em 21% as chances de infarto.

4-4) VERDADEIRO: o consumo diário de chá verde diminui as chances de infarto.

12. According to a study involving almost a thousand men

- 0-0) the more green tea men drink the less gum diseases they show.
- 1-1) all those males who drink green tea also chew gum a lot.
- 2-2) chewing gum makes every man much healthier.
- 3-3) drinking green tea reduces the chances for gum disease in them.
- 4-4) drinking green tea has no effect whatsoever on men's health.

Resposta: VFFFV

Justificativa

0-0) VERDADEIRO: quanto maior o consumo de chá verde entre os homens, menor a incidência de doenças na gengiva.

1-1) FALSO: homens que bebem chá não mascam muito chiclete necessariamente. Chiclete e gengiva são homógrafos em língua inglesa.

2-2) FALSO: mascar chiclete não deixa nenhum homem mais saudável.

3-3) VERDADEIRO: o consumo de chá verde reduz a incidência de doenças na gengiva dos homens.

4-4) FALSO: beber chá verde traz, sim, benefícios à saúde do homem.

Text 4

Are there too many elephants?

Following the ivory ban, some people became caught up in the myth that Africa now has too many elephants. Media reports focused on a small number of southern African countries that demanded to legally cull elephants because of high population densities in protected areas such as wildlife refuges; escalating human-elephant conflict seemed to back those claims. Yet the problem is far more complicated than it appears.



Most of the protected areas with high elephant densities in southern Africa are fenced, which severely restricts the elephants' natural movements. Far more countries throughout Africa, including several countries in southern Africa, are experiencing substantial poaching-related declines among elephants. The raging debates over culling frequently overshadow these points, yet they offer a simpler solution: tearing down those fences and creating megaparks that transcend international boundaries. Many of the now fenced populations border countries with low human and elephant population densities that offer considerable land for elephant movement. The megaparks would dilute any high-density pockets of elephant activity and thus blunt the impact on the rest of the food chain.

There is also disagreement as to the causes of human-elephant conflict. Such conflict most often happens when elephants wander outside their protected areas and into nearby farms. Loss of habitat is usually cited as the prime cause, but the effect of poaching on elephant social structure also plays a large role. Older adult females have consistently been among the first to be poached – aside from big adult males, they have the largest tusks, and female social groups are a lot easier for poachers to find than solitary adult males. A 1989 study found that 80 percent of the skulls recovered from poached elephants were females, with a mean age of 32 years. These old females, called matriarchs, play a pivotal role in elephant society, directing group movements and maintaining the group's competitive standing and social cohesion. With their leaders lost and "protected areas" no longer offering safe haven because of poaching, elephants wander. Indeed, massive elephant exoduses have been well documented during the slaughters that occurred in the civil wars of Mozambique, Angola and elsewhere. These leaderless elephants move out of their protected areas, encounter rich crops, mistake the poor people defending them for poachers, and fight for their lives.

Scientific American, July 2009, Page 62

Answer questions 13 to 16 according to Text 4

13. After the ivory ban

- 0-0) elephants in Africa were thought by many to have become overpopulated.
- 1-1) all African countries allowed elephant culling to stop high population density.
- 2-2) elephant and man finally made it to a peaceful coexistence in African countries.

- 3-3) the media focus turned to some countries where elephants were one too many.
- 4-4) man and elephant were not rid of conflict and they kept on experiencing trouble.

Resposta: VFFVV

Justificativa

0-0) VERDADEIRO: pensou-se que a população de elefantes tivesse voltado a ser excessiva.

1-1) FALSO: apenas alguns países adotaram a prática da morte de animais para regular sua população.

2-2) FALSO: a convivência entre homem e elefantes ainda é problemática em alguns países africanos.

3-3) VERDADEIRO: a mídia voltou suas atenções pra onde havia elefantes em demasia.

4-4) VERDADEIRO: a convivência homem-elefante continua problemática.

14. Among the solutions offered to solve the problem of elephant natural movement is/are

- 0-0) putting up new fences to halt elephant immigration.
- 1-1) eliminating fences in spite of geographical border restrictions.
- 2-2) creating megaparks so that elephants can move freely.
- 3-3) culling and poaching so as to diminish elephant population.
- 4-4) attacking poachers and leaving elephants in the parks.

Resposta: FVVFF

Justificativa

0-0) FALSO: A ideia é de justamente eliminar cercas e não de criá-las.

1-1) VERDADEIRO: eliminar cercas independente das fronteiras entre países.

2-2) VERDADEIRO: a criação de megaparkes pode ajudar na mobilidade dos elefantes.

3-3) FALSO: abater elefantes ou matá-los ilegalmente não é solução para o problema.

4-4) FALSO: atacar os caçadores ilegais não eliminaria o problema da mobilidade.

15. Man-elephant conflicts take place mostly due to elephants wandering away from protected areas. One likely reason for the elephants to do so is

- 0-0) their attempt to find other elephants which have wandered away themselves.

- 1-1) that they find food across these borders very easily.
- 2-2) they want to find adult males that live alone and to socialize with them.
- 3-3) that protected areas are no longer safe and poachers might kill them.
- 4-4) that they are deprived of older elephants whose role is to guide them as a group.

Resposta: FFFVV

Justificativa

0-0) FALSO: A saída de áreas protegidas não se dá de forma proposital nesse sentido.

1-1) FALSO: Esse não é um motivo oferecido no texto.

2-2) FALSO: A vida solitária dos elefantes machos não tem relação com a migração dos demais.

3-3) VERDADEIRO: esse é um dos motivos pelo qual elefantes fogem das áreas protegidas.

4-4) VERDADEIRO: a falta de uma liderança promove a dispersão dos demais da manada.

16. Adult female elephants, also known as matriarchs

- 0-0) play a fundamental role in elephants social structure.
- 1-1) live in groups and are more easily targeted by poachers for their tusks.
- 2-2) help the group maintain their unity and competitive force.
- 3-3) play a meaningless role in elephants social structure.
- 4-4) subject themselves to adult male elephants and seek their guidance.

Resposta: VVVFF

Justificativa

0-0) VERDADEIRO: Elas são fundamentais na manutenção da estrutura social dos elefantes.

1-1) VERDADEIRO: elas são mantenedoras da coesão grupal e também alvo fácil de caçadores.

2-2) VERDADEIRO: ajudam a manter a união e a força competitiva do grupo.

3-3) FALSO: elas têm, sim, importância fundamental como já argumentado acima.

4-4) FALSO: os grupos são matriarcais e elas não buscam no macho a liderança e do grupo.

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