

AS PROVAS DE LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA ORGANIZAM-SE EM TORNO DE UM EIXO TEMÁTICO: *A PRESENÇA DA INTERNET NO COTIDIANO*.

AS QUESTÕES DEVERÃO SER RESPONDIDAS EM LÍNGUA PORTUGUESA. A LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA SÓ DEVERÁ SER UTILIZADA QUANDO O ENUNCIADO O EXIGIR.

Com base no texto abaixo, responda às questões de números 01 a 05.

TEXTO I



BRINGING ONLINE AND OFFLINE LIVING TOGETHER

If there are any universally valid principles in psychology, one of them must be the importance of integration: the fitting together and balancing of the various elements of the psyche to make a
05 complete, harmonious whole.

So what does this have to do with the psychology of cyberspace? There are two basic ways the internet tends to create division in one's life and identity. First, people tend to separate their online lives from
10 their offline lives. You may have online companions, groups, and activities that are quite distinct from those you have in the face-to-face world. For some people, the two worlds are worlds apart. Second, among the thousands of different groups and
15 activities online, with each specializing in a particular topic or activity, people easily can join a handful of them. A movie group here, a parent group there. It's fairly easy to compartmentalize our various interests and activities. In this complex,
20 modern society of ours, we juggle dozens of different tasks, hobbies, and social roles: mother, wife, daughter, professional, cook, reader, bicyclist, investor.... How different than the societies of centuries past, when people lived in small towns
25 and villages. Many of your neighbors knew about all your interests and activities. Your daily tasks, the people you engaged with, the groups you belonged to, were all overlapped and connected.

This split between online and offline living and the
30 compartmentalizing of one's identifications are not necessarily bad things. Hanging out online can be a healthy means of setting aside the stresses of one's face-to-face day. Online groups with specialized

interests offer you the opportunity to focus on that
35 particular aspect of your identity, with information and support from people that may not be available elsewhere. Dissociation can be an efficient way to manage the complexities of one's lifestyle and identity, especially when social roles are not easily
40 compatible with each other. For instance, the president of a corporation may need to keep his participation in the "I Dream of Jeannie" newsgroup – for fans of the 70's TV series – separate from his business life.

As a general rule, the integrating of online and offline living and of the various sectors of one's internet activities is a good idea. Why? Integration – like
45 commerce – creates synergy. It leads to development and prosperity. Both sides of the trade are enriched by the exchange. Maybe it would do that corporation
50 president some good to bring his fondness for Jeannie into his office. Maybe bringing something of one's online lifestyle into the face-to-face world would make that in-person lifestyle less stressful.

So how does one achieve integration? If a person lets family and friends know about her online activities, she may be allowing them to see parts of
55 her identity that she otherwise did not fully express in-person. On the other hand, if a person wants to deepen and enrich his relationship with online companions, he might consider letting them know
60 about his in-person life: work, family, friends, home, hobbies. Those companions will have a much better sense of who he is. They may even be able to give him some new insights into how his offline identity
65 compares to how he presents himself online.

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Questão 01

No texto, tanto o título quanto a ilustração antecipam para o leitor o assunto que será abordado.

- A) Explique como a ilustração está relacionada ao tema do texto.
- B) Identifique com uma frase completa a posição do autor em relação ao assunto abordado.

Questão 02

There are two basic ways the internet tends to create division in one's life and identity. (ℓ. 7 - 8)

Retire do segundo parágrafo:

- A) os dois conectivos, em inglês, que estabelecem ligação com a palavra *two*, e identifique a função dos mesmos;
- B) uma frase, em inglês, que retrata as relações pessoais antes do surgimento da Internet.

Questão 03

- 1) *For instance, the president of a corporation may need to keep his participation in the "I Dream of Jeannie" newsgroup – for fans of the 70's TV series – separate from his business life. (ℓ. 40 - 44)*
- 2) *Maybe it would do that corporation president some good to bring his fondness for Jeannie into his office. (ℓ. 50 - 52)*

O autor remete a uma única situação para se referir tanto à dissociação quanto à integração, como se pode ver nos fragmentos anteriores.

- A) Descreva essa situação.
- B) Indique a condição na qual a dissociação gera benefícios e o fragmento que a exemplifica.

Questão 04

Ao fazer com que o leitor se identifique com as idéias expostas em seu texto, o escritor faz uso de recursos persuasivos.

Observe os seguintes fragmentos:

You may have online companions, groups, and activities that are quite distinct (ℓ. 10 - 11)

(...) we juggle dozens of different tasks, hobbies, and social roles: (ℓ. 20 - 21)

Aponte, para cada um deles:

- A) os referentes das palavras sublinhadas;
- B) a estratégia de persuasão utilizada pelo autor.

Questão 05

No parágrafo de conclusão, o autor sugere ações para promover a integração do indivíduo.

Destaque do texto as ações sugeridas, e também suas respectivas consequências, em relação a:

- A) amigos e parentes;
- B) colegas virtuais.

Com base no texto abaixo, responda às questões de números 06 a 08.

TEXTO II

What's a **blog** ?

[Ed. note: This item was originally written when I first started blogging in September, 2002. Some of the original comments have become obsolete.] The word “blog” is an abbreviation of “web log”, which is a sort of “online diary”, or “a frequent, chronological publication of personal thoughts and Web links.” To me, at least for now, it’s a relatively low-tech implementation on my own site and is going
05 to be mainly text and hyperlinks. I will date-stamp the entries, but I’m not convinced that the exact timestamp is all that important. There will also be no way for readers to add their comments directly, although anyone who really feels strongly compelled to comment is always free to e-mail me, and I’ll add their comments to the blog if they so desire. [Ed. note: The comments above, written long before installation of the GeekLog software, are obviously no longer applicable.]

10 I’ve been aware of the blog craze for a few years now, but haven’t paid much attention. More recently, I got blogs on the brain after receiving e-mail from Jeff, an old college buddy with whom I had had no contact for about twenty years, mentioning that he had a blog. As I looked at some of his blog entries that were links to amusing/interesting pages he’d found, along with his own comments, I realized that this might be a good substitute for my habit of sending e-mail to large groups of
15 friends when I find something amusing. Instead of mailing stuff like that, it can go on the blog, and people can read or ignore it as they choose.

That raises some interesting questions about blogs as a method of staying in touch. If I keep the blog up to date, anybody who cares about what I’m doing or thinking recently can check the blog. But does that improve or reduce contact? If blog-reading replaces e-mail or telephone as a
20 method of keeping in touch, do we suffer from the loss of two-way contact?

That’s probably more than enough babbling. I’m going to see how this “quasi-blog” develops. I might decide I like it so much I move it to a fancy blogging site. [Ed. note: Still running on my own site, but with fancy blogging software.] I might decide it’s a waste of time and kill it. Or I might just keep it as it is now: a simple set of pages with my latest random ramblings. Enjoy ... or ignore!

<http://jmatt.net/blog>

Questão 06

No segundo e no terceiro parágrafos, o autor aponta finalidades dos *blogs* e apresenta algumas dúvidas em relação a eles.

- A) Indique duas finalidades dos *blogs* contidas nesses dois parágrafos.
- B) Cite a hipótese considerada pelo autor quanto ao papel dos *blogs* no futuro e seu efeito na interação social.

Questão 07

A linguagem de *blogs* se caracteriza pela informalidade e pela aproximação com o leitor.

- A) Retire do texto, em inglês, dois exemplos de recursos distintos utilizados na linguagem coloquial.
- B) Cite duas marcas presentes no último parágrafo que estabelecem um diálogo com o leitor.

Questão 08

Autores de *blogs* freqüentemente fazem observações em relação ao próprio discurso.

De acordo com o texto, indique:

- A) uma característica que diferencia o *blog* antigo do atual e sua vantagem;
- B) a finalidade da segunda e da terceira intervenções do autor por meio de notas.

Com base nos textos abaixo, responda às questões de números 09 e 10.

TEXTO III



TEXTO IV



Questão 09

Os balões do texto III expressam atitudes opostas em relação ao uso do computador.

Formule, em uma frase completa, uma razão para:

- A) a reação positiva;
- B) a reação negativa.

Questão 10

O uso do computador acrescentou sentidos a expressões do nosso dia-a-dia.

- A) Retire dos textos III e IV uma dessas expressões, em inglês, e indique seus significados atuais.
- B) Explique o que provoca o riso no texto IV.

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