

Vitória U F P E

Caruaru Vestibular 2009-2

PROVA COM JUSTIFICATIVAS

INGLÊS

TEXT I

Embryo Adoption

This year, opponents of abortion stepped up their use of a carefully chosen phrase - "embryo adoption" - that describes a couples' decision to have a baby using the embryos of another couple.

The less loaded term for embryo adoption is "embryo donation." It typically signifies that a couple who have undergone in vitro fertilization, and have had as many children as they wish to, are releasing their leftover embryos for use by other would-be parents. Of some 400,000 frozen embryos in the country, according to the RAND Corporation, about 9,000 are designated for other families. (Another 11,000 are designated for research, while the balance remain unused in freezers.)

Medically, embryo adoption and embryo donation are identical. But to promoters of embryo adoption, which term you use makes all the difference: "We would like for embryos to be recognized as human life and therefore to be adopted as opposed to treated as property," explains Kathryn Deiters, director of development at the Nightlight Christian Adoptions agency, in California, which has been offering embryo adoptions since the late 1990's. Nightlight also favors the term "snowflakes." As the agency's executive director, Ron Stoddart, told The Washington Times: "Like snowflakes, these embryos are unique, they're fragile and, of course, they're frozen. It's a perfect analogy."

In May, President Bush delighted the Nightlight agency when he met with some of its young success stories, who wore "Former Embryo" stickers on their chests. He used the occasion to stress his opposition to legislation supporting wider stem-cell research with embryos.

The number of snowflake babies so far is small. But liberating the in vitro world's ice chests is only part of the movement's goals; raising consciousness is the rest. Advocates would like to see courts consider embryo-transfer disputes under adoption law rather than contract law, as now occurs. Making snowflakes subject to adoption law, it is hoped, would be an important symbolic step toward the movement's ultimate goal: granting embryos the rights of human beings.

Disponível em:

<http://www.nytimes.com/2005/12/11/magazine/11ideas1-16.html>

Acessado em: 22 de maio de 2009.

Answer the following four questions according to TEXT I.

01. Opponents of abortion believe that, for their purposes, the use of the term "embryo adoption" works

- A) better than "embryo donation".
- B) just the same as "embryo donation".
- C) worse than "embryo donation".
- D) as ineffectively as any other term.
- E) the least effectively of all.

Resposta: A

Justificativa:

As pessoas acreditam que o termo "adoção" funciona melhor, pois possibilita o alcance de suas pretensões em relação a dar aos embriões o status de humanos. As demais alternativas jogam com a possibilidade de níveis diferentes de funcionamento em diferentes escalas e não expressam com exatidão o que a alternativa "A" significa.

02. President Bush

- A) opposes legislation favoring embryo adoption.
- B) favors stem-cell research with embryos.
- C) is indifferent to stem-cell research using embryos.
- D) opposes stem-cell research with embryos.
- E) wants stem-cell research to help save embryos.

Resposta: D

Justificativa:

De acordo com o texto, o presidente Bush se opunha ao uso de células-tronco de embriões nas pesquisas, como pode ser verificado no trecho: "He used the occasion to stress his opposition to legislation supporting wider stem-cell research with embryos." As demais alternativas apontam para posições que não encontram suporte no texto.

03. By turning disputes under donation law into adoption law, supporters of embryo adoption believe that this

- A) might help to boost the development of stem-cells research.
- B) must help children get better parents in the future.
- C) could help to give embryos the status of human beings.
- D) should decrease the number of frozen embryos.
- E) will make Christians adopt more than other religious groups.

Resposta: C

Justificativa:

De acordo com o texto, aqueles que favorecem a mudança do termo “doação” por “adoção” acreditam que, assim, abririam uma importante porta para que os embriões fossem tratados como humanos. As demais alternativas falam respectivamente do aumento das pesquisas com células-tronco de embriões, de pais melhores a partir da mudança da lei, da diminuição do número de embriões congelados e de cristãos adotarem mais do que outros grupos. Nenhuma dessas alternativas encontra suporte no texto.

04. The expression “*in vitro world's ice chests*” used in the text refers to

- A) movement's goals.
- B) snowflake babies.
- C) Advocates.
- D) would-be parents.
- E) families.

Resposta: B

Justificativa:

A expressão “os peitos de gelo *in vitro*” usada no texto refere-se a (bebês floco de neve).

TEXT II

Insects have always had a close association with humans. Even prior to the evolution of *Homo sapiens* a number of insect species must have already developed an intimate relationship with man's ancestors. Possible candidates for this honour are mosquitos (as prevalent then in swampy habitats, as they are now), and the so-called 'human' flea, which even today is primarily a parasite of hole- and cave-dwelling animals such as the fox and the badger.

The cohabitation of insects and humans dates back at least to when our ancestors evolved from tree-dwellers to inhabit the lakeside, savannah or cave. In addition to those insects already indigenous to the damp recesses of caves, others would have arrived as a result of human occupation.

Elsewhere, the construction of temporary shelters and camps, the collection of wood for fires, and the presence of food and animal hides would have provided many opportunities for insects to find themselves sharing their habitat with those early humans. Certain insects, having become specially adapted to living with early man, will have evolved into distinct species. And the domestication of animals will have added other opportunities for insects to become associated with man.

As the early hominids began to build simple dwellings, insects would have found many opportunities to seek shelter and food within those warm and dark surroundings. Humans have always used natural materials to construct and adorn their dwellings; but even the advent of non-organic materials has not deterred insects from invading modern houses.

Often it is other animals in the house, invited or otherwise, that bring insects with them. Examples of such animals include nesting birds, bat roosts, rats and mice, as well as a range of domestic pets.

The inclusion of house plants has added further opportunities for insects to enjoy the creature comforts of modern living. In turn the presence of insects has provided incentives for other opportunistic arthropods such as spiders to set up home alongside us human.

Disponível em: <<http://www.bbc.co.uk/dna/h2g2/A840728>>
Acessado em: 21 de maio de 2009.

Answer the following four questions according to TEXT II.

05. It is argued that the close association of insects with humans

- A) is a rather recent phenomenon.
- B) developed after *Homo sapiens* came into being.
- C) has been prevalent on account of mosquitoes.
- D) dates back to man's own ancestors.
- E) is primarily associated with parasites.

Resposta: D

Justificativa:

A alternativa encontra sustentação no texto no seguinte trecho: “*The cohabitation of insects and humans dates back at least to when our ancestors evolved from tree-dwellers to inhabit the lakeside, savannah or cave.*”

Afirmam as demais alternativas, respectivamente, que isso é um fenômeno recente, desenvolvido quando o *Homo sapiens* passou a existir, prevaemente por causa dos mosquitos e associado primariamente com parasitas. São, portanto, todas falsas.

06. It is incongruent to say that the association of humans and insects has any connection with the

- A) construction of camps and shelters.
- B) choice of dwellings made by humans.
- C) domestication of animals.
- D) collection of wood for fire.
- E) taste of the food humans ate.

Resposta: E

Justificativa:

Nesta questão, apenas a alternativa correta exibe uma associação que não está relacionada ao que resultou na convivência entre humanos e insetos.

07. The presence of insects in man's dwellings has

- A) given insects the opportunity to be treated as pets.
- B) made other unwanted animals co-inhabit with humans.
- C) helped humans deal with a range of domesticated animals.
- D) added opportunities for man to enjoy a comfortable life.
- E) fortunately been long done away with.

Resposta: B

Justificativa:

(A presença de insetos nas moradias humanas fez outros animais indesejados passarem a cohabitar com os humanos)

O trecho no texto que sustenta tal afirmação é: *"In turn the presence of insects has provided incentives for other opportunistic arthropods such as spiders to set up home alongside us human."*

As demais alternativas falam, respectivamente, de insetos sendo tratados como animais domésticos, de os humanos lidarem melhor com animais domésticos por causa dos insetos, das oportunidades de uma vida mais confortável em decorrência da presença dos insetos nas moradias humanas e, finalmente, da presença já eliminada dos insetos nas moradias humanas e não encontram sustentação no texto.

08. A synonym for **deterred** in " the advent of non-organic materials has not **deterred** insects from invading modern houses" is:

- A) helped.
- B) melted.
- C) stopped.
- D) contributed.
- E) warned.

Resposta: C

Justificativa:

Um sinônimo para "deterred" é: stopped (parou; impediu).

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