

LÍNGUA INGLESA

INSTRUCTION: Answer questions 51 to 55 in relation to text 1.

TEXT 1

An effort to count the world's sloths

01 A paper in the *Lancet*, shamelessly timed to coincide
02 with the Olympic games, compares countries' rates of
03 physical activity. The study it describes, led by Pedro
04 Hallal of the Federal University of Pelotas, in Brazil,
05 is the most complete portrait yet of the world's busy
06 bees and couch potatoes. It suggests that nearly a
07 third of adults, 31%, are not getting enough exercise.

08 That rates of exercise have declined is hardly a
09 new discovery. Since the beginning of the industrial
10 revolution, technology and economic growth have
11 conspired to create a world in which the flexing of
12 muscles is more and more an option rather than a
13 necessity. But only recently have enough good data
14 been collected from enough places to carry out the
15 sort of analysis Dr Hallal and his colleagues have
16 engaged in.

17 The high rates of inactivity he found in his paper are
18 worrying. Paradoxically, human beings seem to have
19 evolved to benefit from exercise while eschewing it
20 whenever they can. In a state of nature it would be
21 impossible to live a life that did not provide enough of
22 it to be beneficial, while over-exercising would use up
23 scarce calories to little advantage. But that no longer
24 pertains. According to another paper in the *Lancet*,
25 insufficient activity these days has nearly the same
26 effect on life expectancy as smoking.

The Economist Jul 21st 2012, from the print edition.

51) The study referred to in the first paragraph is about

- A) the sufficient amount of physical exercises a person needs.
- B) the most slothful countries in the world.
- C) how technology can help people's activity.
- D) human misbehavior towards physical exercises.
- E) a new discovery concerning low rates of human exercises.

52) O estudo realizado por Pedro Hallal aponta

- A) o crescimento econômico como razão da necessidade de o indivíduo exercitar-se.
- B) o prejuízo à saúde que causam o excesso e a escassez de exercícios físicos.
- C) a proporção mundial de pessoas que não praticam suficiente atividade física.
- D) os efeitos do fumo e da atividade física insuficiente na expectativa de vida humana.
- E) o conceito de exercício físico como uma opção e não como uma necessidade.

53) According to Hallal's research, people in the world are **NOT** becoming

- A) active and dynamic.
- B) idle and alive.
- C) laborious and lazy.
- D) indolent and strenuous.
- E) lethargic and robust.

54) The alternative in which the words have the same grammatical order as in *shame* (noun) – *shameless* (adj) – “shamelessly” (adv – line 01) is

- A) active – activity – actively
- B) near – nearness – nearly
- C) hard – hardness – hardly
- D) paradox – paradoxical – paradoxically
- E) insufficient – insufficiency – insufficiently

55) The word which can be a substitute for “eschewing”, as it is used in line 19, is

- A) achieving.
- B) stopping.
- C) holding.
- D) avoiding.
- E) deceiving.

INSTRUCTION: Answer questions 56 to 60 in relation to text 2.

TEXT 2

01 Everyday conversational narratives of personal
02 experience might be regarded as the country
03 cousins of more well-wrought narratives. The work
04 of archaeologist Nicholas Toth revolutionized the
05 understanding of Stone Age tools. Prior to Toth's
06 studies, the received perspective was that early
07 hominids chipped a cobble in such a way that it
08 could be used as a pick or a hand ax. Researchers
09 considered the splintered flakes as waste products
10 and examined them for information about techniques
11 used to shape the stone core tool. While others were
12 analyzing the morphological shapes and cognitive
13 correlates of the chipped cores, Toth, in a radical
14 turnabout, discovered that the flakes were the primary
15 tools and that the large stone was an incidental by-
16 product, possibly a secondary tool. The flakes turned
17 out to be "extremely effective cutting tools" for animals,
18 wood, hides, and other work. We posit that, like stone
19 flakes, mundane conversational narratives of personal
20 experience constitute the prototype of narrative activity
21 rather than the flawed by-product of more artful and
22 planned narrative discourse.

OCHS, E. & CAPPS, L. (2001)
*Living Narrative – creating lives in everyday
storytelling*. Harvard University Press, England, p.3.

Glossary:

Chip – *small piece of something, like wood or glass,
mainly when it has broken off something.*

Cobble – *small round-shaped stone; cobblestones.*

Well-wrought – *skillfully shaped or decorated.*

56) De acordo com o texto, Nicholas Toth

- A) descobriu uma nova maneira de trabalhar rochas de modo produtivo.
- B) mudou a visão que existia sobre as ferramentas feitas de pedra.
- C) criou novas possibilidades para a elaboração de textos sobre a Idade da Pedra.
- D) chegou a uma importante conclusão sobre narrativas bem elaboradas.
- E) propôs que textos orais se originam de textos escritos bem elaborados.

INSTRUÇÃO: Para resolver a questão 57, leia as afirmativas sobre o texto 2 e preencha os parênteses com V (verdadeiro) ou F (falso).

According to text 2,

- () one should always aim at skillfully shaped texts.
- () large stone tools resulted from making cutting tools.
- () elaborate narratives grow out of informal conversations.
- () the bigger the product, the more important it is.

57) O preenchimento correto dos parênteses, de cima para baixo, é

- A) V – V – V – F
- B) V – F – V – F
- C) V – F – F – V
- D) F – V – V – F
- E) F – V – F – V

58) O termo "as" é empregado com o mesmo sentido em "could be used as a pick" (linha 08) e em

- A) **As** the day breaks, the first lights appear in the sky.
- B) She works in a school **as** a pedagogical coordinator.
- C) One should behave **as** one thinks it is best.
- D) **As** it is late, we should go home.
- E) Oh, wait for me; I'm not **as** fast!

59) The opposite of the term "flawed" (line 21) is

- A) perfect.
- B) unique.
- C) inevitable.
- D) distinctive.
- E) corresponding.

INSTRUÇÃO: Para resolver a questão 60, considere as afirmativas sobre algumas expressões usadas no texto.

- I. "cousins" (linha 03) está sendo usado em sentido literal, denotativo.
- II. "chipped" (linha 13) é empregado como adjetivo e significa "lascado", "talhado".
- III. "turned out to be" (linhas 16-17) indica deslocamento físico.
- IV. "hides" (linha 18) é um substantivo e significa "couros".

60) Estão corretas apenas as afirmativas

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