

LÍNGUA INGLESA

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

TEXT 1

01 If you think the food airline companies serve up is bland
02 or unappetising, it's not necessarily their fault. Essentially,
03 you leave your normal sense of taste behind at the airport
04 departure gate. Get on board a plane and cruise to a level
05 of thousands of feet, and the flavour of everything from
06 a pasta dish to a mouthful of wine becomes manipulated
07 in a whole host of ways that we are only beginning to
08 understand.

09 Taste buds and sense of smell are the first things to go at
10 30,000 feet, says Russ Brown, director of In-flight Dining
11 & Retail at American Airlines. "Flavour is a combination
12 of both, and our perception of saltiness and sweetness
13 drop when inside a pressurised cabin."

14 Everything that makes up the in-flight experience affects
15 how your food tastes. There are several reasons for this:
16 lack of humidity, lower air pressure, and the background
17 noise. The combination of dryness and low pressure
18 reduces the sensitivity of your taste buds to sweet and
19 salty foods by around 30%, according to a 2010 study.
20 Interestingly, the study found that we take leave of our
21 sweet and salty senses only. Sour, bitter and spicy
22 flavours are almost unaffected.

23 But it's not just about our taste buds. Up to 80% of what
24 people think is taste, is in fact smell. We need evaporating
25 nasal mucus to smell, but in the parched cabin air our
26 odour receptors do not work properly, and the effect is
27 that this makes food taste twice as bland.

28 So airlines have to give in-flight food an extra kick, by
29 salting and spicing it much more than a restaurant on the
30 ground ever would. "Proper seasoning is key to ensure
31 food tastes good in the air," says Brown at American
32 Airlines. "Often, recipes are modified with additional salt
33 or seasoning to account for the cabin dining atmosphere."

By Katia Moskvitch

<http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20150112-why-in-flight-food-tastes-weird> (adapted)

51) According to the first paragraph of the text, it is possible to say that

- A) airline companies food seems to be flavourless.
- B) airline companies don't care about the food they serve.
- C) airline foods are manipulated by companies to taste bland.
- D) airline food changes its structure at a level of thousands of feet.
- E) airline companies are wholly accountable for the taste of their food.

52) The word "both" (line 12) refers to

- A) pasta dish and wine.
- B) saltiness and sweetness.
- C) in-flight dining & retail.
- D) combination and perception.
- E) taste buds and sense of smell.

53) According to the text, the most outstanding factor/factors, affecting the way food tastes is/are

- A) smell.
- B) noise.
- C) flavours.
- D) humidity.
- E) taste buds.

INSTRUCTION: To answer question 54, consider the sentences below and the meaning of the expression "give a kick".

- I. The cooker was so old that the chef had to give it a kick to make it work.
- II. It gives my mother a kick to cook for the family on Sundays.
- III. The cook added red wine to the meat sauce to give it a kick.

54) The sentence(s) in which the expression "give a kick" is being used with the same meaning as in the text (line 28) is /are only

- A) I.
- B) II.
- C) III.
- D) I and II.
- E) II and III.

55) The word "So" (line 28) can be substituted, without a change in the meaning, by

- A) yet.
- B) hence.
- C) although.
- D) otherwise.
- E) furthermore.

INSTRUCTION: Answer questions 56 to 60 according to text 2.

TEXT 2

01 As the familiar story goes, not long ago there was an
02 orphan who on his 11th birthday discovered he had
03 a gift that set him apart from his preteen peers. Over
04 the years he endured the usual adolescent challenges
05 – maturation, relationships, social conflicts, general
06 teenage neuroses. He also faced the less common
07 challenge of battling a murderous, psychopathic
08 wizard set on establishing a eugenic police state.
09 I'm referring to the young wizard Harry Potter, the
10 protagonist in author JK Rowling's wildly popular
11 fantasy book series; his nemesis is Lord Voldemort,
12 the story's malevolent antagonist. And new research
13 suggests that Rowling's world of house-elves, half-
14 giants and three-headed dogs has the potential to
15 make us nicer people.

16 For decades it's been known that an effective means of
17 improving negative attitudes and prejudices between
18 differing groups of people is through intergroup contact
19 – particularly through contact between "in-groups,"
20 or a social group to which someone identifies, and
21 "out-groups," or a group they don't identify with or
22 perceive as threatening. Even reading short stories
23 about friendship between in- and out-group characters
24 is enough to improve attitudes toward stigmatized
25 groups in children. A new study _____ in the *Journal*
26 *of Applied Social Psychology* _____ that reading
27 the Harry Potter books in particular _____ similar
28 effects, likely in part because Potter is continually in
29 contact with stigmatized groups. The "muggles" get no
30 respect in the wizarding world as they lack any magical
31 ability. The "half-bloods," or "mud-bloods" – wizards
32 and witches descended from only one magical parent
33 – don't fare much better, while the Lord Voldemort
34 character believes that power should only be held by
35 "pure-blood" wizards. He's Hitler in a cloak.

Sep 9, 2014, By Bret Stetka
<http://www.scientificamerican.com/author/bret-stetka/>
(adapted)

56) Fill in the gaps with the suitable sequence of verbs.

- A) publishes – finds – has
- B) publishes – finds – had
- C) published – found – has
- D) published – found – have
- E) published – finds – have

57) According to the text, examples of stigmatized groups in J.K. Rowling series, Harry Potter, are

- A) teenagers.
- B) witches.
- C) wizards.
- D) half-bloods.
- E) pure-bloods.

INSTRUÇÃO: Para responder à questão 58, considere as afirmativas e preencha os parênteses com V (verdadeiro) ou F (falso).

É correto afirmar que a leitura de Harry Potter

- () é objeto de estudo em Psicologia.
- () ajuda adolescentes a superarem seus traumas.
- () ameniza atitudes preconceituosas em crianças.

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

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

59) The expression "don't fare much better" (line 33) can be translated as

- A) "não cobram muito".
- B) "não vão muito longe".
- C) "não são os melhores".
- D) "não têm melhor destino".
- E) "não aplicam a melhor tarifa".

60) The author states that Harry Potter is a protagonist who puts up with all the circumstances below, **EXCEPT**

- A) supporting his nemesis.
- B) interacting with "out-groups".
- C) being in touch with "in-groups".
- D) facing standard youngster challenges.
- E) fighting the creation of an eugenic state.