

## LÍNGUA INGLESA

## TEXTO I:

**Irena Sendler Biography**

Civil Servant (1910–2008)

Irena Sendler was a Polish social worker who, during World War II, helped to rescue 2,500 Jewish children from the Warsaw Ghetto, and placed them in convents or with non-Jewish families.

**Synopsis:** Irena Sendler was born in Otwock, Poland, in 1910. When the Nazis invaded in 1939, Irena was a social worker and so had access to the Warsaw Ghetto, where hundreds of thousands of Jews were imprisoned. As a member of Żegota (aka Konrad Żegota Committee, the Council to Aid Jews), she helped rescue 2,500 Jewish children from the ghetto. For her courageous actions during the Holocaust, in 1965, Israel's Yad Vashem honored her as "Righteous Among the Nations." Sendler died in Warsaw in 2008.

**Early Life:** Irena Sendler was born Irena Krzyżanowska on February 10, 1910, in Otwock, Poland. Her parents were members of the Polish Socialist Party, and her father, Stanisław Krzyżanowski was a medical doctor who died of typhus when Irena was a child. In 1931 Irena married Mieczysław Sendler, and the couple moved to Warsaw before the outbreak of World War II.

**Warsaw Ghetto:** In Warsaw, Sendler became a social worker, overseeing the city's "canteens," which provided assistance to people in need. When the Nazis invaded Poland in 1939, Sendler and her colleagues also used the canteens to provide medicine, clothing and other necessities to the city's persecuted Jewish population.

In 1940, the Nazis forced Warsaw's more than 400,000 Jewish residents into a small locked ghetto area, where thousands died every month from disease and starvation. As a social worker, Sendler was able to enter the ghetto regularly to help the residents and soon joined Żegota, the Council to Aid Jews. Putting themselves at great risk, she and about two dozen of her colleagues set out to save as many Jewish children as possible from death in the ghetto or deportation to concentration camps.

Żegota began by saving Jewish orphans. They had several ways of smuggling them out of the ghetto: Some were carried out in caskets or potato sacks; others left in ambulances or snuck out through underground tunnels. Still others entered the Jewish side of a Catholic church that straddled the ghetto boundary and left on the other side with new identities. Sendler then helped place the children at convents or with non-Jewish families.

As the situation became more dire for the ghetto's inhabitants, Sendler went beyond rescuing orphans and began asking parents to let her try to get their children to safety. Although she couldn't guarantee the children's survival, she could tell parents that their children would at least have a chance. Sendler kept detailed records and lists of the children she helped buried in a jar. Her plan was to reunite the rescued children and their parents after the war. However, most of the parents did not survive.

On October 20, 1943, the Nazis arrested Sendler and sent her to Pawiak Prison. There they tortured her, trying

to get her to reveal the names of her associates. She refused and was sentenced to death. However, Żegota members bribed the prison guards, and Sendler was released in February 1944.

Sendler continued her work until the war ended, by which time she and her colleagues had rescued some 2,500 children. It has been estimated that Sendler personally saved about 400.

**Personal Life:** After the war, Irena Sendler's first marriage ended in divorce. In 1947 she married Stefan Zgrzebmski, with whom she had three children, daughter Janka, and sons Andrzej (who died in infancy) and Adam. After the death of Zgrzebmski, Sendler remarried her first husband, Mieczysław Sendler, but their reunion didn't last and they again divorced.

**Honors and Awards:** In 1965, Yad Vashem, Israel's Holocaust memorial organization, named Irena Sendler as Righteous Among the Nations for her work saving Jewish children. In 2003, Poland honored her with its Order of the White Eagle. In 2008, Sendler was nominated for (but did not win) a Nobel Peace Prize. The story of her life was also captured in a 2009 TV movie *The Courageous Heart of Irena Sendler*, which starred Anna Paquin in the title role.

Sendler died on May 12, 2008, in Warsaw, Poland, at the age of 98.

Disponível em: <http://www.biography.com/people/irena-sendler-031616>. Acesso em: 14 set. 2016.

Leia o **TEXTO I** e responda as questões **01 a 07**:

**01.** A principal função comunicativa do Texto I é:

- a) Oferecer uma viagem à Polônia
- b) Convidar os leitores para participar de grupos de resgate
- c) Descrever o término da Segunda Guerra Mundial
- d) Informar acerca da situação atual dos resgatados
- e) Apresentar os principais acontecimentos da vida da biografada

**02.** As palavras destacadas no fragmento "Irena Sendler was a Polish social worker who, during World War II, helped to rescue 2,500 **Jewish children** from the Warsaw Ghetto [...]" podem ser traduzidas ao português como:

- a) Crianças gentis
- b) Criança Alemã
- c) Crianças Alemãs
- d) Criança Judia
- e) Crianças Judias

**03.** Conforme o Texto I, podemos afirmar que Irena Sendler nasceu em:

- a) 1910
- b) 1939
- c) 1940
- d) 1943
- e) 1944

04. No fragmento “Her plan was to reunite the rescued children and their parents after the war. **However**, most of the parents did not survive.”, a palavra destacada indica sentido de:

- a) Adição
- b) Contraste
- c) Causa
- d) Sequência cronológica
- e) Exemplificação

05. Conforme o Texto I, Irena mantinha registros e listas das crianças resgatadas enterrados em um pote porque:

- a) Planejava entregar as listas aos nazistas
- b) Planejava ajudar financeiramente as famílias que acolheram as crianças
- c) Planejava abrir um orfanato próprio para abrigar, após a guerra, todas as crianças resgatadas
- d) Planejava reunir as crianças resgatadas e seus pais após a guerra
- e) Planejava fazer um evento com as crianças após o término da guerra

06. Com base no Texto I, analise as afirmativas a seguir e identifique quais são verdadeiras (V) e quais são falsas (F):

- ( ) Irena morreu em 1943 após ser torturada
- ( ) Até o fim da guerra, ela e seus colegas já haviam resgatado cerca de 2.500 crianças
- ( ) Irena e Mieczysław Sendler tiveram três filhos após a guerra
- ( ) Irena foi nomeada para o prêmio Nobel da Paz, mas não o recebeu.

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta a sequência **CORRETA** de cima para baixo:

- a) V – V – F – F
- b) V – V – F – V
- c) F – V – F – V
- d) F – V – V – F
- e) F – V – V – V

07. Conforme o Texto I, eram formas que a Zegota empregava para salvar as crianças, **EXCETO**:

- a) Tiravam as crianças do Gueto escondidas dentro de sacos de batata
- b) Tiravam as crianças do Gueto escondidas dentro de ambulâncias
- c) Lutavam na justiça para a liberação legal das crianças
- d) Tiravam as crianças do Gueto por meio de túneis
- e) Entravam com as crianças pelo lado judeu da igreja católica e saíam com elas pelo outro lado da igreja, já com novas identidades

## TEXTO II:

### Paralympics - History of the Movement

Sport for athletes with an impairment has existed for more than 100 years, and the first sport clubs for the deaf were already in existence in 1888 in Berlin.

It was not until after World War II however, that it was widely introduced. The purpose of it at that time was to assist the large number of war veterans and civilians who had been injured during wartime.

In 1944, at the request of the British Government, Dr. Ludwig Guttman opened a spinal injuries centre at the Stoke Mandeville Hospital in Great Britain, and in time, rehabilitation sport evolved to recreational sport and then to competitive sport.

On 29 July 1948, the day of the Opening Ceremony of the London 1948 Olympic Games, Dr. Guttman organised the first competition for wheelchair athletes which he named the Stoke Mandeville Games, a milestone in Paralympics history. They involved 16 injured servicemen and women who took part in archery. In 1952, Dutch ex-servicemen joined the Movement and the International Stoke Mandeville Games were founded. These Games later became the Paralympic Games which first took place in Rome, Italy in 1960 featuring 400 athletes from 23 countries. Since then they have taken place every four years. In 1976 the first Winter Games in Paralympics history were held in Sweden, and as with the Summer Games, have taken place every four years.

Since the Summer Games of Seoul, Korea in 1988 and the Winter Games in Albertville, France in 1992 the Games have also taken part in the same cities and venues as the Olympics due to an agreement between the IPC and IOC.

Disponível em: <https://www.paralympic.org/the-ipc/history-of-the-movement>. Acesso em: 14 set. 2016. Texto adaptado.

Leia o **TEXTO II** e responda as questões **08 a 12**:

08. De acordo com o Texto II, os primeiros Jogos Paralímpicos de Inverno ocorreram em:

- a) 1888
- b) 1948
- c) 1952
- d) 1960
- e) 1976

09. No dia da cerimônia de abertura dos Jogos Olímpicos de Londres, em 1948, o Dr. Guttman:

- a) Oficializou as Paralimpíadas
- b) Organizou um desfile de atletas
- c) Organizou a primeira competição para atletas em cadeiras de rodas
- d) Organizou uma competição para milhares de atletas em cadeiras de rodas
- e) Anunciou que haveria uma competição para atletas em cadeiras de rodas nas próximas Olimpíadas

10. No fragmento "Sport for athletes with an **impairment** has existed for more than 100 years, [...]", a palavra destacada pode ser traduzida ao português como:

- a) Imparcial
- b) Importância
- c) Imponência
- d) Deficiência
- e) Deficiente

11. A principal função comunicativa do Texto II é:

- a) Oferecer uma vaga para os Jogos Paralímpicos
- b) Informar acerca da história dos Jogos Paralímpicos
- c) Convidar pessoas com deficiência para se tornarem atletas
- d) Apresentar a importância das Paralimpíadas para as pessoas com deficiência
- e) Informar acerca de um novo jogo que será incluído nas próximas Paralimpíadas

12. Com base no Texto II, analise as afirmativas a seguir:

- I. Depois da Segunda Guerra Mundial, os jogos para atletas com deficiência perderam espaço
- II. Esporte para atletas com deficiência já existiam antes da oficialização dos Jogos Paralímpicos
- III. Os primeiros Jogos Paralímpicos ocorreram em Roma, com a participação de 400 atletas de diferentes países

Assinale a alternativa correta:

- a) Somente a afirmativa I está correta
- b) Somente as afirmativas I e II estão corretas
- c) Somente as afirmativas I e III estão corretas
- d) Somente as afirmativas II e III estão corretas
- e) Somente a afirmativa III está correta

### TEXTO III:

#### **Pokémon Go could ease Type 2 diabetes burden**

*Leading diabetes researchers believe smartphone craze Pokémon Go could be an "innovative solution" to rising obesity levels and chronic disease.*

Millions of people around the world have started to play Pokémon Go, a virtual reality treasure hunt where players must walk to places within the real world and catch, train and battle monsters which appear on their mobile phone screens.

Dr Tom Yates, a Reader in Physical Activity, Sedentary Behaviour and Health at the University of Leicester based at the Leicester Diabetes Centre, said: "Recent figures suggest five million people in England are at high risk of developing Type 2 diabetes, which is largely associated with physical inactivity obesity.

"If there is something out there which is getting people off the sofa and pounding the streets then this game could be an innovative solution for rising obesity levels", he said.

"Walking is hugely underrated yet it is man's best and the cheapest form of exercise. It's an easy and

accessible way to get active and help maintain a healthy body.", he also said.

The app was first launched in the US, Australia and New Zealand and has now been released in the UK, Canada and Japan, among other countries. It already boasts more active users than dating app Tinder and has overtaken social networking site Twitter in daily use.

Obesity is the most potent risk factor for Type 2 diabetes as it accounts for 80-85 per cent of the overall risk of developing the condition.

The Department of Health recommends that adults should aim to be active every day.

It recommends that over a week, activity should add up to at least 150 minutes (2.5 hours) of moderate exercise in bouts of 10 minutes or more.

Tom Booth, aged 45 from Market Harborough, has become a regular Pokémon Go user, despite suffering from acute social anxiety which has left him rarely able to leave his home.

He said: "I originally thought it was just for kids, but I downloaded it to see what all the fuss was about and for the first time in years I've left the house and walked miles just by following what's going on in the game.

"When I get home, I'm exhausted but it's actually been great getting out and about and exercising without even realizing that I'm doing it."

Last year the findings of a study, which was carried out at the Leicester Diabetes Centre, demonstrated the importance of incorporating breaks in prolonged sitting into otherwise sedentary lifestyles.

The research, which was led by University of Leicester researchers working for the NIHR Leicester-Loughborough Diet, Lifestyle and Physical Activity Biomedical Research Unit (BRU), showed that women could prevent developing Type 2 diabetes by regularly standing up or walking.

Published in *Diabetes Care*, the journal of the American Diabetes Association, the research suggested that breaking up prolonged periods of sitting regularly with five minutes bouts of light movement every 30 minutes significantly reduces blood sugar and insulin levels.

The Leicester Diabetes Centre is an international centre of excellence in diabetes research, education and innovation led by Professor Melanie Davies and Professor Kamlesh Khunti.

Hosted at Leicester General Hospital, the centre is a partnership between the University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust and the University of Leicester

BRUs are focused on translational clinical research, taking new ideas from the laboratory bench to the patient's bedside to improve health.

The Leicester and the Leicester-Loughborough BRU is a national centre of excellence in diet, lifestyle and physical activity. It harnesses the power of experimental science to explore and develop ways to help prevent and treat chronic disease.

Disponível em: <http://www2.le.ac.uk/offices/press/press-releases/2016/july/2018pokemon-go-could-ease-type-2-diabetes-burden2019>. Acesso em: 14 set 2016. Texto adaptado.

Leia o **TEXTO III** e responda as questões **13 a 20**:

**13.** A informação principal do Texto III está **CORRETAMENTE** resumida em:

- a) Pesquisadores apontam o jogo Pokémon Go como prejudicial aos seus usuários
- b) Pesquisadores sugerem o desenvolvimento de um jogo baseado no Pokémon Go para o tratamento de diabetes Tipo 2
- c) Novos estudos apontam que a obesidade não é mais um fator de risco
- d) O jogo Pokémon Go está sendo indicado por endocrinólogos para o emagrecimento
- e) Pesquisadores apontam o jogo Pokémon Go como uma possível solução para a prevenção do aumento dos níveis de obesidade e de doenças crônicas

**14.** Com base na citação do Dr. Tomm Yates, presente no Texto III, analise as afirmativas a seguir:

- I. Estima-se que 5 milhões de pessoas na Inglaterra estão em risco de desenvolverem diabetes Tipo 2
- II. Estima-se que 5 milhões de pessoas na Inglaterra já desenvolveram diabetes Tipo 2
- III. O desenvolvimento do diabetes Tipo 2 é fortemente associada à obesidade

Assinale a alternativa correta:

- a) Somente a afirmativa I está correta
- b) Somente a afirmativa II está correta
- c) Somente a afirmativa III está correta
- d) Somente as afirmativas I e III estão corretas
- e) Somente as afirmativas II e III estão corretas

**15.** Conforme o Texto III, podemos afirmar que:

- a) O jogo Pokémon Go foi benéfico para Tom Booth
- b) Tom Booth não gostou do jogo porque o achou muito infantil
- c) Tom Booth parou de jogar porque achou o jogo muito cansativo
- d) O jogo não foi atraente para Tom Booth porque ele sofre de ansiedade social
- e) Tom Booth não é um usuário regular do Pokémon Go

**16.** *The Leicester and The Leicester-Loughborough BRU* é um centro nacional de excelência. Com base no Texto III, analise as afirmativas a seguir sobre esse centro:

- I. Seu foco é na dieta, no estilo de vida e na atividade física
- II. Ele aproveita o poder da ciência experimental para explorar e desenvolver formas de ajudar na prevenção e no tratamento de doenças crônicas
- III. Ele aproveita o poder da ciência experimental para explorar e desenvolver formas de ajudar na prevenção e no tratamento apenas da obesidade

Assinale a alternativa correta:

- a) Somente a afirmativa I está correta
- b) Somente a afirmativa II está correta
- c) Somente as afirmativas I e II estão corretas
- d) Somente as afirmativas I e III estão corretas
- e) Somente as afirmativas II e III estão corretas

**17.** Com base no Texto III, para reduzir significativamente os níveis de açúcar e de insulina no sangue, a pesquisa publicada no periódico *Diabetes Centre* sugeriu:

- a) Interromper longos períodos sentados a cada 30 minutos e realizar movimentos leves por 5 minutos
- b) Interromper períodos prolongados sentados a cada 5 minutos
- c) Exercita-se por 30 minutos antes de longos períodos sentados
- d) Interromper períodos prolongados sentados a cada 30 minutos e realizar movimentos intensos por 5 minutos
- e) Interromper períodos prolongados sentados a cada 30 minutos e realizar movimentos moderados por tempo indeterminado

**18.** Com base no Texto III, podemos afirmar que o Centro de Diabetes Leicester é liderado:

- a) Por Tom Booth
- b) Pelo Dr. Tom Yates
- c) Somente pelo Professor Kamlesh Khunti
- d) Pela professora Melanie Davie e pelo professor Kamlesh Khunti
- e) Pelo Doutor Tom Yates e pela Professora Melanie Davie

**19.** No fragmento “[...] players must walk to places within the real world and catch, train and battle monsters **which** appear on their mobile phone screens.”, a palavra destacada se refere:

- a) Aos jogadores
- b) À realidade virtual
- c) Às batalhas de Pokémons
- d) Aos lugares do mundo real
- e) Aos monstros do jogo Pokémon Go

**20.** No fragment “Walking is hugely underrated yet it is man's best and the cheapest form of exercise. It's an easy and accessible way to get active and help maintain a **healthy body**.”, as palavras destacadas podem ser traduzidas ao português como:

- a) Corpos saudáveis
- b) Corpo saudável
- c) Corpo curado
- d) Corpo ereto
- e) Corpo ativo

## TEXTO IV:

**Musical Training Influences Sense of Touch**

*Musical training improves the nervous system's ability to integrate information from multiple senses*

Long-term, high level musical training strongly influences not only how people integrate their sense of sight and of sound, but also how they integrate their sense of touch and sound. The findings were presented at Neuroscience 2013, the annual meeting of the Society for Neuroscience and the world's largest source of emerging news about brain science and health.

Prior research on the sensory impact of musical training has focused on audiovisual processing. The new research, presented by Julie Roy, of the University of Montreal, suggests a broader role for musical training in improving the ability of the nervous system to integrate information from all senses into an understandable whole.

"By looking beyond the audiovisual system and examining the nexus of touch and sound, our work demonstrates the impact of high-level, long-term musical training on sensory integration more generally," Roy said. "This opens the door to developing novel rehabilitation techniques that can address sensory integration disorders."

The ability of the nervous system to integrate information from all senses — sight, sound, touch, smell, self-motion, and taste — is critical to day-to-day life, but even more important for some specific pursuits. High-level musical ability requires a variety of sensory and cognitive abilities developed over the course of years of training. Recent research has revealed that long-term musical training improves the brain's ability to adapt, and shapes brain regions involved with audiovisual processing.

To examine how musical training may affect multisensory processing more generally, researchers administered two tasks that simultaneously engaged the sense of touch and hearing to two groups of people: a group of highly trained musicians and a group of non-musicians. In people with normal sensory capabilities, the specific combination of touch and hearing used in the tests could trick the senses and create perceptual illusions. For example, when distracted by sounds of a certain pitch, people could be fooled into thinking a normal piece of paper is rough like sandpaper.

Test results showed that, while musicians and non-musicians had identical capabilities to detect and discriminate information based on a single sense, people with long-term intensive musical training were better able to separate auditory and tactile information, and not fall prey to illusions when presented with multisensory stimulation. The results imply that long-term musical training has an influence on multisensory processing.

This research was supported with funds from the Québec Health Research Fund and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada.

Scientific Presentation: Tuesday, Nov. 12, 8–9 a.m., Halls B-H

Disponível em:

<<http://www.sfn.org/~media/SfN/Documents/Press%20Releases/2013/Neuroscience%202013/Music.ashx>>. Acesso em: 2 set. 2016.

Leia o **TEXTO IV** e responda as questões **21 a 28**:

- 21.** Sobre a *Neuroscience* é **CORRETO** afirmar que:
- a) aconteceu na Universidade de Montreal.
  - b) é o maior Centro de Pesquisas sobre o corpo e saúde.
  - c) é um encontro mensal da Sociedade de Neurociência.
  - d) é um Centro de Pesquisas voltado à Neurociência
  - e) foi o evento no qual os resultados da pesquisa em questão foram apresentados.
- 22.** O texto fala sobre a influência da prática musical:
- a) em relação a doenças cognitivas.
  - b) em relação aos sentidos.
  - c) em relação a uma carreira de sucesso.
  - d) em relação às habilidades motoras.
  - e) em relação apenas às habilidades na fala.
- 23.** De acordo com o texto podemos afirmar que:
- a) A pesquisa abre portas para o desenvolvimento de técnicas de reabilitação no que diz respeito a distúrbios sensoriais.
  - b) A pesquisa envolveu em seus testes apenas músicos altamente experientes
  - c) A pesquisa foi apresentada por Julie Roy em um evento interno da Universidade de Montreal.
  - d) A pesquisa mostra que a prática musical melhora as habilidades do sistema linfático.
  - e) A pesquisa foi desenvolvida sem fundos de apoio.
- 24.** Não é um sentido:
- a) Sound.
  - b) Smell.
  - c) Shape.
  - d) Sight.
  - e) Taste.
- 25.** No fragmento "Recent research has revealed that long-term musical training improves [...]", a construção verbal indica:
- a) Uma ação a ser feita no futuro
  - b) Uma ação incompleta, ainda em andamento
  - c) Uma ação do passado relacionada ao presente
  - d) Uma ação que estava em andamento no passado
  - e) Uma ação relacionada à rotina
- 26.** Em inglês, sem alterar o sentido, a expressão em destaque no fragmento "For example, when distracted by sounds of a certain pitch," pode ser substituída por:
- a) To sum up.
  - b) Actually.
  - c) Therefore.
  - d) For instance.
  - e) Since.

27. A melhor tradução para a palavra destacada no fragment “Test results showed that, while musicians and non-musicians had identical capabilities [...] é”

- a) quando.
- b) quanto.
- c) enquanto.
- d) como.
- e) assim como.

28. No fragmento “from all senses [...]is critical to day-to-day life, but even more important for some specific pursuits.”, a palavra destacada indica sentido de:

- a) consequência.
- b) explicação.
- c) causa.
- d) contraste.
- e) tempo.

#### TEXTO V:

#### DADA

##### Synopsis:

Dada was an artistic and literary movement that began in Zürich, Switzerland. It arose as a reaction to World War I and the nationalism that many thought had led to the war. Influenced by other avant-garde movements - Cubism, Futurism, Constructivism, and Expressionism - its output was wildly diverse, ranging from performance art to poetry, photography, sculpture, painting, and collage. Dada's aesthetic, marked by its mockery of materialistic and nationalistic attitudes, proved a powerful influence on artists in many cities, including Berlin, Hanover, Paris, New York, and Cologne, all of which generated their own groups. The movement dissipated with the establishment of Surrealism.

##### Key Ideas:

Dada was the first conceptual art movement where the focus of the artists was not on crafting aesthetically pleasing objects but on making works that often upended bourgeois sensibilities and that generated difficult questions about society, the role of the artist, and the purpose of art.

So intent were members of Dada on opposing all norms of bourgeois culture that the group was barely in favor of itself: "Dada is anti-Dada," they often cried. The group's founding in the Cabaret Voltaire in Zürich was appropriate: the Cabaret was named after the eighteenth century French satirist, Voltaire, whose novella *Candide* mocked the idiocies of his society. As Hugo Ball, one of the founders of both the Cabaret and Dada wrote, "This is our *Candide* against the times."

Artists like Hans Arp were intent on incorporating chance into the creation of works of art. This went against all norms of traditional art production whereby a work was meticulously planned and completed. The introduction of chance was a way for Dadaists to challenge artistic norms and to question the role of the artist in the artistic process.

Dada artists are known for their use of readymade objects - everyday objects that could be bought and

presented as art with little manipulation by the artist. The use of the readymade forced questions about artistic creativity and the very definition of art and its purpose in society.

##### Most Important Art:

Fountain (1917)

Artist: Marcel Duchamp

Duchamp was the first artist to use a readymade and his choice of a urinal was guaranteed to challenge and offend even his fellow artists. There is little manipulation of the urinal by the artist other than to turn it upside-down and to sign it with a fictitious name. By removing the urinal from its everyday environment and placing it in an art context, Duchamp was questioning basic definitions of art as well as the role of the artist in creating it. With the title, *Fountain*, Duchamp made a tongue in cheek reference to both the purpose of the urinal as well to famous fountains designed by Renaissance and Baroque artists. In its path-breaking boldness the work has become iconic of the irreverence of the Dada movement towards both traditional artistic values and production techniques. Its influence on later twentieth century artists such as Jeff Koons, Robert Rauschenberg, Damien Hirst, and others is incalculable.

Disponível em: <http://www.theartstory.org/movement-dada.htm>. Acesso em: 2 sep. 2016.

Leia o **TEXTO V** e responda as questões **29 a 32**:

29. O Dadaísmo:

- a) é um sinal de nacionalismo.
- b) é um movimento somente literário.
- c) é um movimento somente artístico.
- d) começou na cidade de Genebra, na Suíça.
- e) surgiu como uma reação à Primeira Guerra Mundial e ao nacionalismo

30. São movimentos de vanguarda que influenciaram o Dadaísmo, **EXCETO**:

- a) futurismo.
- b) surrealismo.
- c) cubismo.
- d) construtivismo.
- e) expressionismo.

31. Com base no texto, analise as afirmativas a seguir referentes às características do Dadaísmo e assinale a **INCORRETA**.

- a) Exibição de objetos comuns do cotidiano de uma nova forma, dentro de um contexto artístico.
- b) Oposição às normas da cultura burguesa.
- c) Caráter sério quanto às normas deixando de lado a ironia em relação aos acontecimentos do mundo.
- d) Suas obras geravam questionamentos quanto à sociedade, ao papel do artista e ao propósito da arte.
- e) Um de seus destaques foi o artista Marcel Duchamp.

32. O objetivo de Duchamp com a exposição de *Fountain* foi:

- ofender seus colegas do movimento.
- questionar definições básicas da arte e o papel do artista em sua criação.
- reafirmar o papel tradicional do artista e sua arte.
- se tornar o primeiro artista criador do movimento.
- reafirmar os valores tradicionais e artísticos presentes no Dadaísmo.

TEXTO VI:

### THE EXTRAORDINARY AMAZON

Spanning 6.7 million km<sup>2</sup> (twice the size of India) the Amazon Biome is virtually unrivalled in scale, complexity and opportunity, and truly is a region distinguished by superlatives.

No other place on Earth showcases the diversity of life like the Amazon. It's a vast region *that* spans across eight countries and one overseas territory: Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana/ France.

In the Amazon Biome you will find:

- One in ten known species on Earth
- The world's largest remaining tropical forest containing 90-140 billion metric tons of carbon, the release of even a portion of which would accelerate global warming significantly
- The largest river basin on the planet with one million km<sup>2</sup> of freshwater ecosystems

And 34 million people living in the Amazon, including 385 indigenous groups, depend on its resources and services – not to mention many millions more living as far away as Latin America, North America, and Europe, but still within the Amazon's far-reaching climatic influence.

For these and many other reasons the Amazon also inspires action, and WWF has for many years sought to address challenges and implement solutions in a region so important to all of us. WWF has more than 40 years of experience focused on protecting the Amazon region. The forces that shape the Amazon extend far beyond a local context and know no political boundaries, and WWF uses its presence across the world to protect the Amazon as a whole, to enhance biodiversity conservation and to address and reduce human impact on the Amazon's critical habitat.

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#### Our vision

An ecologically healthy Amazon Biome that maintains its environmental and cultural contribution to

local peoples, the countries of the region, and the world, within a framework of social equity, inclusive economic development, and global responsibility.

We invite you

To review this report which outlines the current status of the Amazon, summarizes key pressures and agents of change and presents a few priorities for conservation action in the Amazon biome for the next decade. Join us to help make the Amazon regional approach a reality!

WWF Goals

The diversity of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems of the Amazon Biome is conserved to ensure the survival of the species that live there and the continued provision of environmental goods and services to local peoples, the countries of the region, and the world.

The quality, quantity, and timing of flow regimes in priority rivers and their headwaters are maintained at levels that ensure the integrity of aquatic ecosystems and the continued provision of ecological services that sustain local livelihoods and regional economies.

The region's political and institutional framework supports the implementation of a climate-adaptive conservation and development agenda that increases the resilience of the Amazon Biome's key ecological process and services.

Disponível em:

[http://wwf.panda.org/what\\_we\\_do/where\\_we\\_work/amazon/index.cfm](http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/where_we_work/amazon/index.cfm).

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Leia o **TEXTO VI** e responda as questões **33 a 40**:

33. O bioma amazônico:

- compreende uma área equivalente ao tamanho da Índia
- compreende uma área menor que o tamanho da Índia
- compreende uma área que equivale ao dobro do tamanho da Índia.
- compreende 6.7 mil km<sup>2</sup>.
- é uma região inferior em todos os seus aspectos

34. De acordo com o texto, no bioma amazônico, é possível encontrar:

- todas as espécies conhecidas na Terra.
- a maior bacia hidrográfica do planeta.
- 34 milhões de grupos indígenas.
- 385 pessoas morando no local.
- a maior floresta tropical contendo 140 bilhões de espécies diferentes.

35. No fragmento "No other place on Earth showcases the diversity of life like the Amazon. It's a vast region **that** spans across eight countries and one overseas territory: [...]", o pronome destacado se refere:

- à Terra
- ao Brasil
- ao Amazonas
- à biodiversidade
- à vasta região da Amazônia

## 36. WWF

- a) possui mais de 40 anos de experiência focada na proteção da região Amazônica.
- b) possui 40 anos de experiência focada na proteção da região Amazônica.
- c) possui menos de 40 anos de experiência focada na proteção da região Amazônica.
- d) possui mais de 40 anos de experiência na proteção do Rio Amazonas.
- e) não possui experiência no que diz respeito à proteção da Amazônia.

## 37. WWF usa sua presença no mundo para

- a) melhorar a conservação da biodiversidade.
- b) proteger uma parte da Amazônia.
- c) reduzir o impacto humano apenas na fauna Amazônica.
- d) reduzir o impacto humano apenas na flora Amazônica.
- e) localizar humanos residindo na Amazônia.

38. Dentre as palavras a seguir, qual **NÃO** apresenta cognato na língua portuguesa?

- a) Action
- b) Region
- c) Environmental
- d) Ecologically
- e) Ecosystems

39. A palavra destacadas no fragmento “To review this report which outlines the current status of the Amazon” pode ser traduzidas ao português fazendo sentido na frase como:

- a) corrente
- b) concreto
- c) corrido
- d) atual
- e) auto

40. No fragment “as far away as Latin America, North America, and Europe, **but** still within the Amazon’s far-reaching climatic influence.” a palavra destacada indica sentido de:

- a) oposição.
- b) contraste.
- c) consequência.
- d) causa.
- e) adição.