

## LÍNGUA INGLESA

## Texto I

## Georgia O'Keeffe

Georgia O'Keeffe is a 20th century American painter and pioneer of American modernism best known for her canvases depicting flowers, skyscrapers, animal skulls and southeastern landscapes.

**Synopsis:** Georgia O'Keeffe was born on November 15, 1887, in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin and studied at the Art Institute of Chicago and the Art Students League in New York. Photographer and art dealer Alfred Stieglitz gave O'Keeffe her first gallery show in 1916 and the couple married in 1924. Considered the "mother of American modernism," O'Keeffe moved to New Mexico after her husband's death and was inspired by the landscape to create numerous well-known paintings. Georgia O'Keeffe died on March 6, 1986 at the age of 98.

**Early Life:** Artist Georgia O'Keeffe was born on a wheat farm in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin. Her parents grew up together as neighbors; her father Francis Calixtus O'Keeffe was Irish, and her mother Ida Totto was of Dutch and Hungarian heritage. Georgia, the second of seven children, was named after her Hungarian maternal grandfather George Totto.

**Famous Artwork:** Inspired by the vibrancy of the modern art movement, she experimented with perspective, painting larger-scale close-ups of flowers, the first of which was "Petunia No. 2", which was exhibited in 1925, followed by works such as "Black Iris" (1926) and "Oriental Poppies" (1928). "If I could paint the flower exactly as I see it no one would see what I see because I would paint it small like the flower is small," O'Keeffe explained. "So I said to myself - I'll paint what I see - what the flower is to me but I'll paint it big and they will be surprised into taking time to look at it - I will make even busy New Yorkers take time to see what I see of flowers."

O'Keeffe also turned her artist's eye to New York City skyscrapers, the symbol of modernity, in paintings including City Night (1926), Shelton Hotel, New York No. 1 (1926) and Radiator Bldg—Night, New York (1927). Following numerous solo exhibitions, O'Keeffe had her first retrospective, Paintings by Georgia O'Keeffe, which opened at the Brooklyn Museum in 1927. By this time, she had become one of the most important and successful American artists, which was a major achievement for a female artist in the male-dominated art world. Her pioneering success would make her a feminist icon for later generations.

**Inspired by New Mexico:** In the summer of 1929, O'Keeffe would find a new direction for her art when she made her first visit to northern New Mexico. The landscape, architecture and local Navajo culture inspired her, and she would return to New Mexico, which she called "the faraway," in the summers to paint. During this period, she produced iconic paintings including Black Cross, New Mexico (1929), Cow's Skull: Red, White and Blue (1931) and Ram's Head, White Hollycock, Hills (1935), among other works.

Disponível em: <https://www.biography.com/people/georgia-okeeffe-9427684>. Acesso em: 13 set 2017. Texto adaptado.

Leia o Texto I e responda às questões de 01 a 07

01. A principal função comunicativa do Texto I é:
- Ensinar os leitores a desenhar como a pintora em questão.
  - Descrever o estilo de desenho chamado "Georgia O'Keeffe".
  - Apresentar as principais características do estilo de Georgia O'Keeffe e de pintores do Modernismo Americano.
  - Apresentar os principais acontecimentos da vida da biografada e informar acerca de seu estilo de pintura.
  - Informar acerca das pinturas feitas nos Estados Unidos e no México da primeira metade do século XX.
02. Conforme o Texto I, podemos afirmar que Georgia O'Keeffe:
- nasceu em 1887 e morreu em 1935.
  - nasceu em 1887 e morreu em 1986.
  - nasceu em 1916 e morreu em 1986.
  - nasceu em 1926 e morreu em 1955.
  - nasceu em 1987 e morreu em 1999.
03. Assinale a alternativa **INCORRETA**, de acordo com o Texto I:
- O'Keeffe se mudou para o Novo México com seu marido, o fotógrafo Alfred Stieglitz.
  - Georgia O'Keeffe é considerada a "mãe do Modernismo Americano".
  - Georgia O'Keeffe se inspirou nas paisagens do Novo México para criar muitas de suas obras mais conhecidas.
  - O pai de Georgia O'Keeffe era irlandês e sua mãe era de origem holandesa e húngara.
  - Georgia O'Keeffe fez várias pinturas de grandes close-ups de flores.
04. A palavra destacada no fragmento "[...] best known for her canvases **depicting** flowers, skyscrapers, animal skulls and southeastern landscapes. [...]" pode ser traduzida ao português como:
- reformulando
  - inventando
  - recriando
  - pintando
  - retratando
05. Assinale a alternativa que explica por que Georgia O'Keeffe foi considerada um ícone feminista, de acordo com o Texto I:
- Porque ela foi uma artista bem-sucedida no mundo da arte, que era dominado por homens.
  - Porque não havia pintoras no Novo México.
  - Porque ela fez grande sucesso no mundo artístico dominado por homens, embora tenha sido reconhecida apenas após sua morte.
  - Porque ela denunciou a condição da mulher por meio de suas pinturas.
  - Porque ela fez famosas pinturas de flores em larga escala.

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

- ( ) Georgia O'Keeffe nasceu em uma fazenda.
- ( ) Georgia O'Keeffe casou com o fotógrafo Alfred Stieglitz em 1924.
- ( ) O'Keeffe teve sua primeira retrospectiva de pinturas no verão de 1929.
- ( ) O'Keeffe encontrou uma nova direção para sua arte quando ela visitou o norte da Cidade do México.

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

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

07. A palavra destacada no fragmento "which was a major **achievement**" pode ser traduzida como:

- a) fracasso
- b) atitude
- c) dominação
- d) destaque
- e) conquista

**Texto II**

**'I dye my hair brown to be taken more seriously at work'**

A Silicon Valley CEO reveals her secret to getting ahead in business - dyeing her blonde hair brown, and ditching her heels and contact lenses.

Eileen Carey is a successful CEO, in her early 30s, with glasses and brown hair. But she didn't always look the way she does now. "The first time I dyed my hair was actually due to advice I was given by a woman in venture capital," she says.

Carey was told that the investors she was pitching to would feel more comfortable dealing with a brunette, rather than a blonde woman. "I was told for this raise [of funds], that it would be to my benefit to dye my hair brown because there was a stronger pattern recognition of brunette women CEOs," she explains.

Pattern recognition is a theory which suggests people look for familiar experiences - or people - which in turn can make them feel more comfortable with the perceived risks they are taking.

When she had blonde hair, Eileen says she was likened to Elizabeth Holmes, whose company Theranos has been through a lot of controversy.

"Being a brunette helps me to look a bit older and I needed that, I felt, in order to be taken seriously," Carey says.

In interviewing candidates for roles at her startup, Glassbreakers, which provides companies with

software aimed at attracting and empowering a diverse workforce, she's encountered other blonde women who have also dyed their hair brown.

"We discussed that there's the fetishisation of blondes," says Carey. "People are more likely to hit on me in a bar if I'm blonde. There's just that issue in general.

"For me to be successful in this [tech industry] space, I'd like to draw as little attention as possible, especially in any sort of sexual way."

It's not just hair colour either. Carey has swapped her contact lenses for glasses and says she wears loose-fitting "androgynous" clothes to work.

She says, in a male-dominated working environment, her old look made it more likely she would be flirted with.

"I want to be seen as a business leader and not as a sexual object. Those lines are still crossed very often in this space," she explains.

Even so, Carey admits that sexual harassment against women in work or other public spaces is all too common.

"There's a problem in our industry, period, around sexual harassment," she explains.

At a recent party for software company executives, cocktails were served by paid female models, who were "dressed like fairies".

Being one of the few female CEOs in the room, Carey says she was in the minority when it came to seeing the situation as inappropriate and unprofessional.

She says her mother, Eileen Sr, has been a massive influence on the way she approaches masculinity and femininity, and gender issues in general. Both Carey's mother and her aunt were feminists back in the 1980s.

"My mom has short hair, never wears makeup, does not wear high heels, never wears dresses. That's who she has always been," Carey says.

In the past Carey had her hair blow-dried professionally, her nails manicured. Now she declares herself "very much my mother's daughter, where I don't like wearing makeup, and I don't like wearing heels. I just like being comfortable at work."

Carey doesn't feel the same pressure to be feminine as women who were brought up in more traditional cultures or households. "I was very fortunate that I didn't have those gender stereotypes placed on me at a very young age."

Disponível em: <http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-41082939>. Acesso em: 13 set 2017. Texto adaptado.

Leia o Texto II e responda às questões de 08 a 14

08. A palavra destacada no fragmento "The first time I dyed my hair was **actually** due to advice I was given by a woman in venture capital" pode ser traduzida ao português como:

- a) devido
- b) atuando
- c) na verdade
- d) atualmente
- e) anteriormente

09. Assinale a alternativa **INCORRETA**, de acordo com o Texto II:

- Eileen Carey pintou seu cabelo pela primeira vez por conta de uma sugestão dada por uma mulher que trabalhava com capital de risco.
- Eileen Carey diz que era menos respeitada quando tinha o cabelo loiro.
- Eileen Carey pintou o seu cabelo de loiro e usa salto alto para ser mais respeitada.
- Carey trocou suas lentes de contato por óculos e diz usar roupas "andróginas" e soltas para trabalhar.
- Em uma festa recente para executivos de empresas de software, os cocktails foram servidos por modelos femininas pagas, que estavam "vestidas como fadas".

10. A principal função comunicativa do Texto II é:

- estimular as mulheres a pintar seus cabelos.
- arrecadar fundos para a indústria de tecnologia.
- incentivar as mulheres a terem porte de armas.
- apresentar as principais características das mulheres bem sucedidas.
- conscientizar o leitor acerca da condição das mulheres no espaço de trabalho.

11. A palavra destacada no fragmento "When she had blonde hair, Eileen says she was likened to Elizabeth Holmes, **whose** company Theranos has been through a lot of controversy" pode ser traduzida ao português como:

- quem
- o que
- como
- cuja
- onde

12. Com base nas citações de Eileen Carey acerca de sua mãe, presentes no Texto II, analise as afirmativas a seguir:

- A mãe e a tia de Carey foram feministas nos anos 80.
- Carey não sente a mesma pressão para ser feminina que as mulheres que foram criadas em culturas ou famílias mais tradicionais.
- A mãe de Carey tem cabelo curto, gosta de usar maquiagem, mas não usa sapatos de salto alto e nunca usa vestidos.

Assinale a alternativa correta:

- Somente a afirmativa I está correta.
- Somente as afirmativas I e II estão corretas.
- Somente as afirmativas I e III estão corretas.
- Somente a afirmativa II está correta.
- Somente as afirmativas II e III estão corretas.

13. As palavras destacadas no fragmento "People are more likely to **hit on me** in a bar if I'm blonde. There's just that issue in general" podem ser traduzidas ao português como:

- me bater
- me paquerar
- me empurrar
- me acertar
- me impactar

14. A expressão "sexual harassment", encontrada no fragmento "There's a problem in our industry, period, around sexual harassment", significa:

- acordo sexual
- encontro sexual
- relação sexual
- impedimento sexual
- assédio sexual

### Texto III

#### Well-being in later life: The mind plays an important role

"Aging itself is not inevitably associated with a decline in mood and quality of life," says Prof. Karl-Heinz Ladwig, summarizing the results. "It is rather the case that psychosocial factors such as depression or anxiety impair subjective well-being", the Head of the Mental Health Research Group at the Institute of Epidemiology II, Helmholtz Zentrum München and Professor of Psychosomatic Medicine at the TUM University Hospital explains. "And in the case of women, living alone also plays an important role."

To date the impact of emotional stress has barely been investigated.

For the current study, Prof. Ladwig and his team relied on data derived from about 3,600 participants with an average age of 73 who had taken part in the population-based KORA-Age Study. "What made the study particularly interesting was the fact that the impact of stress on emotional well-being has barely been investigated in a broader, non-clinical context," explains PD Dr. Karoline Lukaschek, epidemiologist in the Mental Health Research Group and lead author of the paper. "Our study therefore explicitly included anxiety, depression and sleep disorders."

To ascertain levels of subjective well-being, the scientists used a questionnaire devised by the World Health Organization (the WHO-5 Well-Being Index) with a score range of 0 to 100. For the purpose of analysis, they divided the respondents' results into two categories: 'high' (score > 50) and 'low' (score < 50). The subsequent evaluation revealed a high level of subjective well-being in the majority (79 percent) of the respondents. The average values were also above the threshold set by the WHO. In the 'low' group, however, there was a conspicuously high number of women: about 24 percent compared to 18 percent for men.

Depression and anxiety disorders are the biggest risk.

Trying to uncover the most important causes for subjective well-being, the scientists mainly identified psychosocial factors: above all, depression and anxiety disorders had the strongest effect on well-being. Low income and sleep disorders also had a negative effect. However, poor physical health (for example, low physical activity or so-called multimorbidity) seemed to have little impact on perceived life satisfaction. Among women, living alone also significantly increased the probability of a low sense of well-being.

"The findings of the current study clearly demonstrate that appropriate services and interventions can play a major role for older people, especially for older women living on their own," Prof. Ladwig says, categorizing the results. "And this is all the more important, given that we know that high levels of subjective well-being are linked to a lower mortality risk."

Disponível em:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2017/07/170707095413.htm>.

Acesso em: 13 set 2017. Texto adaptado.

Leia o Texto III e responda às questões de 15 a 19

15. No fragmento "In the 'low' group, **however**, there was a conspicuously high number of women: about 24 percent compared to 18 percent for men", a palavra destacada significa:

- a) apesar
- b) além disso
- c) contudo
- d) não obstante
- e) portanto

16. A principal função comunicativa do Texto III é:

- a) informar acerca dos estudos realizados sobre o impacto de fatores psicológicos e mentais no bem-estar de pessoas mais velhas.
- b) apresentar os resultados de estudos realizados acerca do desempenho de pessoas idosas com problemas físicos.
- c) descrever os problemas psicológicos mais comuns de pessoas idosas.
- d) alertar sobre os perigos da depressão e ansiedade em pessoas de todas as idades.
- e) explicar como o bem-estar mental afeta pouco a saúde de pessoas idosas.

17. Assinale a alternativa **INCORRETA**, de acordo com o Texto III:

- a) Uma fraca saúde física tem muito impacto na satisfação da vida do indivíduo idoso, de acordo com o estudo realizado.
- b) São fatores psicossociais, como depressão ou ansiedade, que prejudicam o bem-estar subjetivo do idoso.
- c) Até o momento, o impacto do estresse emocional no indivíduo idoso tem sido pouco investigado.
- d) Os cientistas identificaram fatores psicossociais, sobretudo depressão e transtornos de ansiedade, como fatores que tiveram maior impacto no bem-estar do idoso.
- e) Baixa renda e distúrbios do sono têm um efeito negativo no bem-estar do indivíduo idoso.

18. No fragmento "Our study **therefore** explicitly included anxiety, depression and sleep disorders", a palavra destacada indica sentido de:

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

19. A melhor tradução para a palavra destacada no fragmento "For the **current** study, Prof. Ladwig and his team relied on data derived from about 3,600 participats [...]" é:

- a) mencionado
- b) anterior
- c) concreto
- d) posterior
- e) atual

#### Texto IV

#### Post-Colonialism in Literature

Post-colonialism in literature includes the study of theory and literature as it relates to the colonizer-colonized experience. Edward Said is the leading theorist in this field, with Chinua Achebe being one of its the leading authors.

#### Definition

In many works of literature, specifically those coming out of Africa, the Middle East, and the Indian Subcontinent, we meet characters who are struggling with their identities in the wake of colonization, or the establishment of colonies in another nation. For example, the British had a colonial presence in India from the 1700s until India gained its independence in 1947. As you can imagine, the people of India as well as the characters in Indian novels must deal with the economic, political, and emotional effects that the British brought and left behind. This is true for literature that comes out of any colonized nation. In many cases, the literature stemming from these events is both emotional and political.

The post-colonial theorist enters these texts through a specific critical lens, or a specific way of reading a text. That critical lens, post-colonial theory or post-colonialism, asks the reader to analyze and explain the effects that colonization and imperialism, or the extension of power into other nations, have on people and nations.

#### Theory

#### Edward Said

Said's book 'Orientalism' (1978) is considered the foundational work on which post-colonial theory developed. Said, then, could be considered the 'father' of post-colonialism. His work, including 'Orientalism', focused on exploring and questioning the artificial boundaries, or the stereotypical boundaries, that have been drawn between the East and West, specifically as they relate to the Middle East. In doing this, Said focused specifically on our stereotypes of Middle-Easterners;

however, these same ideas can be extended to include how we view all 'others.' This is the 'us'-'other' mentality that many colonizers take with them into a new country. Such simple generalizations lead to misconceptions and miscommunications, which are often the basis of post-colonial analysis.

Disponível em:

<http://study.com/academy/lesson/post-colonialism-in-literature-definition-theory-examples.html>. Acesso em: 13 set 2017. Texto adaptado.

Leia o Texto IV e responda às questões de 20 a 26

20. Assinale a alternativa que melhor explica o que é "Post-Colonialism", de acordo com o Texto IV:

- Trata-se da ideia de enxergar a literatura com outras lentes.
- É uma nova teoria que surgiu no século passado e que exalta as influências que os países europeus tiveram nas nações colonizadas.
- Trata-se de uma teoria que procura analisar e explicar os efeitos da colonização e do imperialismo em pessoas e nações.
- Trata-se de pesquisas realizadas com o intuito de analisar os efeitos da colonização na literatura dos impérios.
- É uma teoria que parte do princípio da separação entre "nós" e o "outro" para entender a literatura dos países colonizados e dos impérios.

21. Com base no Texto IV, e na teoria desenvolvida por Edward Said, analise as afirmativas a seguir:

- A mentalidade que os colonizadores levaram para o novo país não é importante para a teoria pós-colonial.
- Edward Said é considerado o pai da teoria pós-colonial.
- A ideia do estereótipo e dos limites artificiais criados entre o Oriente e o Ocidente são assuntos tratados na teoria de Edward Said.

Assinale a alternativa correta:

- Somente as afirmativas I e II estão corretas.
- Somente as afirmativas I e III estão corretas.
- Somente a afirmativa II está correta.
- Somente as afirmativas II e III estão corretas.
- Somente a afirmativa III está correta.

22. Chinua Achebe foi:

- um renascentista
- um autor que relata experiências de colonizadores e colonizados
- um escritor indiano da época do Império Britânico
- um ativista poético norte-americano
- um teórico do campo da literatura

23. No fragmento "[...] we meet **characters** who are struggling with their identities in the wake of colonization [...]", a palavra destacada pode ser traduzida ao português como:

- características
- personagens
- caracteres
- caráter
- coisas

24. A principal função comunicativa do Texto IV é:

- Informar acerca da teoria chamada de "pós-colonialismo" e de como ela pode ser atrelada aos estudos literários.
- Apresentar as consequências do colonialismo na cultura e na psique de um povo.
- Descrever os problemas advindos do imperialismo e do colonialismo no idioma de um país.
- Alertar sobre os perigos da teoria chamada de "pós-colonialismo" na cultura de uma nação.
- Explicar a teoria de Edward Said.

25. No fragmento "As you can imagine, the people of India **as well as** the characters in Indian novels must deal with the economic, political, and emotional effects", a expressão destacada significa:

- bem como
- oportunamente
- melhor
- não obstante
- todavia

26. A presença britânica na Índia terminou:

- em 1700
- em 1947
- em 1978
- após a ida de Edward Said para a Índia
- após a morte de Chinua Achebe

### Texto V

#### The Dutch prison crisis: A shortage of prisoners

While the UK and much of the world struggles with overcrowded prisons, the Netherlands has the opposite problem. It is actually short of people to lock up. In the past few years 19 prisons have closed down and more are slated for closure next year. How has this happened? "In the Dutch service we look at the individual," says Van der Spoel. "If somebody has a drug problem we treat their addiction, if they are aggressive we provide anger management, if they have got money problems we give them debt counselling. So we try to remove whatever it was that caused the crime. The inmate himself or herself must be willing to change but our method has been very effective. Over the last 10 years, our work has improved more and more."

He adds that some persistent offenders - known in the trade as "revolving-door criminals" - are eventually given two-year sentences and tailor-made rehabilitation programmes. Fewer than 10% then return to prison after their release. In England and Wales, and in the United States, roughly half of those serving short sentences reoffend within two years, and the figure is often higher for young adults.

Norgerhaven, along with Esserheem - another almost identical prison in the same village, Veenhuizen - have plenty of open space. Exercise yards the size of four football pitches feature oak trees, picnic tables and volleyball nets. Van der Spoel says the fresh air reduces stress levels for both inmates and staff. Detainees are allowed to walk unaccompanied to the library, to the clinic or to the canteen and this autonomy helps them to adapt to normal life after their sentence.

A decade ago the Netherlands had one of the highest incarceration rates in Europe, but it now claims one of the lowest - 57 people per 100,000 of the population, compared with 148 in England and Wales.

But better rehabilitation is not the only reason for the sharp decline in the Dutch prison population - from 14,468 in 2005 to 8,245 last year - a drop of 43%.

The peak in 2005 was partly due to improved screening at Amsterdam's Schiphol airport, which resulted in an explosion in the numbers of drug mules caught carrying cocaine.

Today the police have new priorities, according to Pauline Schuyt, a criminal law professor from the southern city of Leiden. "They have shifted their focus away from drugs and now concentrate on fighting human trafficking and terrorism," she says.

In addition, Dutch judges often use alternatives to prison such as community service orders, fines and electronic tagging of offenders.

Angeline van Dijk, director of the prison service in the Netherlands, says jail is increasingly used for those who are too dangerous to release, or for vulnerable offenders who need the help available inside.

"Sometimes it is better for people to stay in their jobs, stay with their families and do the punishment in another way," she says from her brightly lit office at the top of a tower block in The Hague.

"We have shorter prison sentences and a decreasing crime rate here in the Netherlands so that is leading to empty cells."

Disponível em: <http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-37904263>. Acesso em: 13 set 2017. Texto adaptado.

Leia o Texto V e responda às questões de 27 a 33

27. Assinale a alternativa que corresponde ao número de presídios que foram fechados na Holanda nos últimos anos, de acordo com o Texto V:

- a) 10
- b) 19
- c) 43
- d) 57
- e) Nenhum

28. Assinale a alternativa **CORRETA**, de acordo com o Texto V:

- a) A guerra às drogas foi essencial para a redução da população carcerária da Holanda.
- b) O problema da Holanda é que há poucas prisões, mas muitos presidiários.
- c) A população carcerária da Holanda diminuiu muito nos últimos 10 anos.

- d) Os Estados Unidos têm uma população carcerária proporcionalmente semelhante à da Holanda.
- e) Na Holanda, geralmente, os presos recebem condenações rígidas e são obrigados a ficar na prisão por muitos anos.

29. Com base no Texto V, analise as afirmativas a seguir acerca do sistema penitenciário holandês:

- I. Procura-se remover os danos causados pela criminalidade no condenado: se alguém tem um problema de droga, eles tratam seu vício; se eles são agressivos, fornecem gerenciamento de raiva; se eles tiverem problemas de dinheiro, é oferecido um aconselhamento sobre dívidas.
- II. A população carcerária da Holanda sempre foi pequena.
- III. Hoje em dia, na Holanda, menos de 10% dos condenados voltam para a prisão depois de serem soltos.

Assinale a alternativa correta:

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

30. Assinale a alternativa que melhor explica o motivo da população carcerária da Holanda ser tão baixa, de acordo com o Texto V:

- a) A baixa população carcerária da Holanda se deve à repressão policial e ao endurecimento das leis.
- b) A baixa população carcerária da Holanda se deve aos novos métodos de coerção aos criminosos.
- c) A baixa população carcerária da Holanda se deve às novas prioridades da polícia, que tirou o foco no combate às drogas, e também se deve à preocupação em reabilitar os presidiários, evitando que eles voltem a cometer crimes.
- d) A baixa população carcerária da Holanda se deve à diminuição da população holandesa.
- e) A baixa população carcerária da Holanda se deve à melhoria do armamento da polícia local.

31. O verbo "shifted [...] away", do fragmento "They have shifted their focus away from drugs and now concentrate on fighting human trafficking and terrorism", pode ser traduzido como:

- a) mantido
- b) endossado
- c) solucionado
- d) destacado
- e) mudado

32. No fragmento "While the UK and much of the world **struggles** with **overcrowded** prisons, the Netherlands has the opposite problem", as palavras destacadas podem ser traduzidas ao português, respectivamente, como:

- a) estrangula e acima do normal
- b) extravia e superestimadas
- c) suporta e subestimadas
- d) luta e superlotadas
- e) lida e superadas

33. No fragmento "We have shorter prison sentences and a decreasing crime rate here in the Netherlands **so** that is leading to empty cells", a palavra destacada significa:

- a) ao invés de
- b) mas
- c) entretanto
- d) em oposição ao
- e) logo

### Texto VI

#### Electric Cars Are Not Necessarily Clean

Your battery-powered vehicle is only as green as your electricity supplier

Tesla Motors has received more than 325,000 preorders for its hot new Model 3 electric car even though it will not be available for at least another year. That almost equals the 340,000 electric cars and plug-in hybrids now on American roads. Tesla has advertised its vehicles as having zero emissions, helping fuel the mania for the fun-driving sedan, but that's not necessarily true. Although the battery-powered car itself doesn't produce any emissions, the power plant that generates the electricity used to charge those batteries probably does. Low emissions, much less zero emissions, are only true in certain places where most of the electricity comes from a mix of low-carbon sources such as the sun, wind or nuclear reactors. Electric cars are great for eliminating oil from transportation, because very little U.S. electricity is generated by burning petroleum. But electric cars may or may not help the country combat climate change—and it all depends on where the electricity comes from.

Cars and trucks are responsible for roughly 24 percent of U.S. greenhouse gas pollution—nearly 1.7 billion metric tons per year. Because those emissions come from hundreds of millions of tailpipes, this source of pollution seems difficult to control. Shifting it to hundreds of smokestacks at power plants that supply electricity to charge electric cars therefore seems like a more effective way to clean up the fleet.

But those smokestacks, many attached to coal-fired power plants, are the single-largest source of greenhouse gas pollution in the U.S., at two billion metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year. That source would grow as electric cars demand more and more electricity, unless tighter pollution controls are placed on power plants or electric utilities shift to less polluting sources such as solar. As it stands, a conventional Toyota Prius hybrid vehicle, which burns gasoline when its batteries are not engaged, and the all-

electric Nissan Leaf produce roughly the same amount of greenhouse gas pollution: 200 grams per mile, according to data from the U.S. Department of Energy.

That's an average across the U.S. In California, which has one of the highest proportions of clean electricity in the country, the electric vehicle would produce only 100 grams per mile, half that of the hybrid. Ditto for Texas and even Florida. But in the Midwest and South, where coal fuels the bulk of electricity generation, a hybrid produces less CO<sub>2</sub> than an electric car. In fossil fuel-dependent Minnesota an electric car would actually emit 300 grams per mile of greenhouse gases. As a result, some researchers suggest that a regional approach to clean vehicle standards makes more sense than national standards that effectively require electric cars across the board. Minnesota could go for hybrids and California could go for electric vehicles.

What time of day the recharging electrons flow from a wall plug into an electric car's batteries also matters in this calculation. Nighttime is often when the wind blows but it is also when utilities like to run only their coal-fired power plants. A recent study found that an electric car charged by utilities at night in the regional grid that stretches across Ohio, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia creates more greenhouse gas pollution than if owners plugged in their vehicles at random times throughout the daytime, when the utility fuel mixes are more varied.

The same argument applies worldwide. Driving an electric car in China, where coal is by far the largest power plant fuel, is a catastrophe for climate change. And if the coal plant lacks pollution controls—or fails to turn them on—it can amplify the extent of smog, acid rain, lung-damaging microscopic soot and other ills that arise from burning fossil fuels. The same is true in other major coal-burning countries, such as Australia, India and South Africa.

The good news: the U.S. is making a tectonic shift from burning coal to produce the majority of its electricity to using cleaner natural gas. The changeover produces less CO<sub>2</sub>, making electric cars cleaner across the country, roughly equivalent to a hybrid. On the other hand, the primary constituent of natural gas—methane—is itself a potent greenhouse gas. If methane leaks from the wells where it is produced, the pipelines that transport it or the power plants that burn it, the climate doesn't necessarily benefit.

In short, electric cars are only as good as the electricity that charges them. (A fuel's source also matters for conventional cars; gasoline derived from tar sands is more polluting than that from most other petroleum resources, for example.) In the absence of clean electricity, hybrid cars that can travel 50 or more miles on a gallon of gasoline produce the least emissions.

Electric cars still constitute less than 1 percent of U.S. car sales, and even less of the global fleet that is now approaching two billion vehicles. So their environmental benefit—dubious for now, until more power plants get off coal—is not very worrisome. The current shift back to SUVs that guzzle much more petroleum than other cars, prompted by low gasoline prices, is a more worrisome sign for future climate change. Perhaps by the time electric cars are ubiquitous, pollution from generating electricity will be zero.

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<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/electric-cars-are-not-necessarily-clean>. Acesso em: 13 set 2017. Texto adaptado.

Leia o Texto VI e responda às questões de 34 a 40

34. Assinale a alternativa que explica por que carros eletrônicos não são necessariamente bons para o meio ambiente, de acordo com o Texto VI:

- a) Porque, embora o carro eletrônico não produza poluição, a usina que gera a eletricidade usada para carregar esses veículos a produz.
- b) Porque, apesar do carro eletrônico não produzir poluição, ele pode gerar lixo, que pode poluir as cidades.
- c) Porque os carros eletrônicos não irão substituir veículos grandes como ônibus e caminhões.
- d) Porque, apesar de produzir menos poluição que os carros movidos a gasolina, os veículos eletrônicos também emitem gás carbônico.
- e) Porque os veículos eletrônicos nunca irão substituir os carros movidos a gasolina.

35. A palavra “available”, encontrada no fragmento “Tesla Motors has received more than 325,000 preorders for its hot new Model 3 electric car even though it will not be available for at least another year” significa:

- a) avaliado
- b) comprado
- c) disponível
- d) avariado
- e) testado

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

- ( ) A venda de carros eletrônicos ainda é muito baixa nos EUA.
- ( ) Carros e caminhões são a maior fonte de poluição por gases de efeito estufa nos Estados Unidos.
- ( ) Chaminés, muitas delas ligadas às usinas de energia a carvão, são responsáveis por cerca de 24% da poluição dos gases do efeito estufa.
- ( ) Os EUA estão fazendo uma mudança da queima de carvão para o uso de gás natural mais limpo, a fim de produzir a maior parte de sua eletricidade.

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

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

37. Qual a solução proposta pelo Texto VI para a diminuição da poluição, no caso de haver um aumento no uso de carros eletrônicos?

- a) Incentivar as pessoas a se locomoverem a pé ou usando bicicleta.
- b) Diminuir a desigualdade social para que todos tenham a oportunidade de comprar carros eletrônicos.
- c) Usar carros eletrônicos apenas quando for necessário.
- d) Permitir o uso de carros eletrônicos em apenas alguns estados.
- e) Criar controles de poluição mais rígidos nas usinas de energia ou usar fontes menos poluentes, como a energia solar.

38. Quais são os países citados no Texto VI que usam usinas de carvão como principal fonte de energia?

- a) Argentina, Brasil, China e Estados Unidos.
- b) Argentina, Austrália, Estados Unidos e Índia.
- c) Austrália, Brasil, China e Estados Unidos.
- d) África do Sul, Austrália, China e Índia.
- e) África do Sul, Austrália, Brasil e Índia.

39. No fragmento “**Low** emissions, much less zero emissions, are only true in certain places where most of the electricity comes from a mix of low-carbon sources [...]”, a palavra destacada pode ser traduzida ao português como:

- a) Alta
- b) Média
- c) Leve
- d) Baixa
- e) Nenhuma

40. No fragmento “So their **environmental benefit**—dubious for now, until more power plants get off coal—is not very worrisome”, as palavras destacadas podem ser traduzidas ao português como:

- a) benefício ambiental
- b) benefício imediato
- c) benefício temporário
- d) benefício a longo prazo
- e) benefício engrandecedor