

LÍNGUA INGLESA

01 What is beauty? Define beauty? One may as
02 well dissect a soap bubble. We know it when we
03 see it – or so we think.

04 Philosophers define it as a moral equation.
05 What is beautiful is good, said Plato. Poets look
06 for high standards. Beauty is truth, truth is beauty,
07 wrote John Keats.

08 Science examines beauty and pronounces it
09 a strategy. “Beauty is health”, a psychologist tells
10 me. “It’s a sign saying ‘I’m healthy and fertile. I
11 can pass on your genes.’”

12 At its best, beauty celebrates. From the painted
13 Txikão Indian in Brazil to Madonna in her metal
14 bra, humanity likes to abandon its everyday look
15 and masquerade as a more powerful, romantic,
16 or sexy being.

17 At its worst, beauty discriminates. Studies
18 suggest attractive people make more money, get
19 more attention in class and are seen as friendlier.
20 We do judge people by their looks. In an era of
21 feminist and politically correct values, not to
22 mention the belief that all men and women are
23 created equal, the fact that all men and women
24 are not – and that some are more beautiful than
25 others – disturbs, confuses, even angers.

26 The search for beauty is costly. In the United
27 States last year people spent six billion dollars on
28 fragrance and another six billion on make up. In
29 the mania to lose weight 20 billions were spent on
30 diet products and services – in addition to the
31 billions that were paid out for health club
32 memberships and cosmetic surgery.

33 The sad, sometimes ugly side of beauty: In a
34 1997 magazine survey, 15 percent of women and
35 11 percent of men sampled said they’d sacrifice
36 more than five years of their life to be at their ideal
37 weight. According to one study, 80 percent of
38 women are dissatisfied with their bodies. In one
39 of its worst manifestations, discontent with one’s
40 body can wind up as an eating disorder, such as
41 anorexia or bulimia. Both can be fatal. Today
42 eating disorders, once mostly limited to wealthy
43 Western cultures, occur around the world, in
44 countries as different as Fiji, Japan and Argentina.

45 The preoccupation with beauty can be a
46 neurosis, and yet there is something therapeutic
47 about paying attention to how we look and feel.
48 “People are so quick to say beauty is superficial”,
49 says Ann Marie Gardner, beauty director of *W*
50 magazine. “They’re fearful. They say: ‘It doesn’t
51 have substance.’ What many don’t realize is that
52 it’s fun to reinvent yourself, as long as you don’t
53 take it too seriously.”

46) The main purpose of the text is to

- A) tell of the sacrifices people make to become beautiful.
- B) inform that most women are dissatisfied with their bodies.
- C) show that the notion of beauty is still an enigma.
- D) warn people about eating disorders.
- E) argue that it is therapeutic to worry about beauty.

47) According to the text

- A) humanity likes to change its looks.
- B) people who are beautiful are discriminated.
- C) all men and women are equal.
- D) everyone spends on diet products.
- E) to be at your ideal weight you need to suffer from eating disorders.

48) The author thinks that

- A) beauty is a soap bubble.
- B) many men are doing cosmetic surgery.
- C) you can only be beautiful if you invest a lot of money.
- D) society values beautiful people.
- E) beautiful people are neurotic.

49) The question that **cannot** be answered with the information given in the text is

- A) How do philosophers define beauty?
- B) Where are the Txikão Indians from?
- C) How much did North Americans spend on diet products and services last year?
- D) What is the cause of anorexia or bulimia?
- E) When is it fun to reinvent yourself?

50) By “One may as well dissect a soap bubble” (lines 01 - 02), the author wants to say that

- A) beauty is hard to define.
- B) everybody knows what beauty is.
- C) beauty does not last long.
- D) attractiveness is very fragile.
- E) soap bubbles are very beautiful.

51) The word “it” (line 04) refers to

- A) beauty.
- B) science.
- C) truth.
- D) moral equation.
- E) soap bubble.

52) Which of the following words **does not** form the comparative the same way as “friendly” in “friendlier” (line 19)?

- A) high.
- B) healthy.
- C) sexy.
- D) costly.
- E) ugly.

53) The word “even” (line 25) is used in the same meaning as in alternative

- A) We will not be even until you pay me.
- B) Even if he attends, he may not participate.
- C) He is willing, even eager, to do it.
- D) She numbered all the even pages of the book.
- E) After washing, the colors may not be even.

54) All the adjectives below may be synonyms for “costly” (line 26) **but**

- A) valuable.
- B) high-priced.
- C) corrosive.
- D) expensive.
- E) sumptuous.

55) “Today” (line 41) can be substituted by all the alternatives **except**

- A) these days.
- B) nowadays.
- C) currently.
- D) presently.
- E) actually.

56) The word “realize” (line 51) can be translated by

- A) realizam.
- B) praticam.
- C) percebem.
- D) aplicam.
- E) defendem.

57) The expression “as long as” (line 52) can be translated by

- A) no tempo em que.
- B) quanto.
- C) contanto que.
- D) tão longo quanto.
- E) conforme.

58) The prepositions “in” (line 26) and “on” (line 27) are correctly used in all alternatives **but**

- A) On September I’ll be in vacation.
- B) He’ll go on a leave in the summer.
- C) She’s always in a bad mood on Mondays.
- D) In two months you can be on the road.
- E) In the evenings I see her on TV.

59) The correct active voice for the sentence “20 billions were spent on diet products and services” (lines 29 - 30) is “People _____ 20 billions on diet products and services.”

- A) spent.
- B) have spent.
- C) will spend.
- D) had spent.
- E) spend.

60) The combination of noun and adjective is correct in all alternatives **but**

- A) beauty – beautiful.
- B) truth – truly.
- C) health – healthy.
- D) friend – friendly.
- E) wealth – wealthy.