

LÍNGUA INGLESA

INSTRUÇÃO: Responder às questões 46 a 53 de acordo com o texto 1.

TEXTO 1

Research guidelines drafted to end male dominance

01 New guidelines on gender in research laboratories
02 are being prepared to end the existing "macho culture"
03 that disadvantages women.

04 The Athena programme, jointly funded by the
05 organisation representing vice-chancellors,
06 Universities UK, and the Department of Trade and
07 Industry to promote women in science, engineering
08 and technology, has published a draft.

09 According to the deputy chairwoman of Athena,
10 Dr. Nancy Lane, men do a disproportionate amount
11 of the teaching, and promotion or research decisions
12 are too often made on the basis of social contact,
13 such as playing golf or spending time at the pub.

14 "The *old boy network* and an assumption that
15 people will work long hours or not need breaks
16 can disadvantage women," she said.

17 The Athena guidance is now being negotiated with
18 other groups, but will essentially ask laboratories to
19 ensure everyone gets an equal opportunity to train
20 students, to try for promotion and to carry out different
21 laboratory roles.

22 Dr. Lane believes employing more female teachers
23 could make the biggest difference, as they could
24 encourage more female undergraduates to pursue
25 careers in science.

26 Once they are agreed, the new guidelines will go
27 through a series of trials, at first primarily at Cambridge
28 University, before being issued nationally.

Joe Plomin

Guardian Unlimited, Tuesday October 23, 2001

46) From the title of the article, one can assume that

- A) there is research going on in relation to post office issues.
- B) men have been outlining the extension of their research priorities.
- C) the main objective of male professionals is to outline research programmes.
- D) male professionals are drafted to dominate scientific fields.
- E) action aims at equalizing professional opportunities for men and women.

47) De acordo com o texto, os homens

- A) jogam muitas partidas de golfe com amigos.
- B) passam grande parte do tempo em bares.
- C) são melhores professores do que as mulheres.
- D) têm mais oportunidades de contatos sociais importantes.
- E) dão menos aulas em universidades do que as mulheres.

48) The question that cannot be answered with the information contained in the text is

- A) Who sponsors the Athena programme?
- B) What breaks do women have a need for?
- C) What can be said that benefits men?
- D) Where will this draft first be tested?
- E) Who heads the programme?

49) According to the text, there are more

- A) female teachers in lower educational levels.
- B) female university students choosing to be scientists.
- C) male science and technology teachers than women in colleges.
- D) female professionals entering golf courses and drinking in pubs.
- E) students carrying out laboratory roles.

50) The words below have the same grammatical function except

- A) disproportionate (line 10).
- B) social (line 12).
- C) equal (line 19).
- D) biggest (line 23).
- E) encourage (line 24).

51) The correct active voice of “The Athena guidance is now being negotiated with other groups” is

- A) They are now negotiating the Athena guidance with other groups.
- B) The Athena guidance with other groups is now being negotiated.
- C) Other groups are now negotiating the Athena guidance.
- D) The Athena guidance is now negotiating with other groups.
- E) They have been negotiating the Athena guidance.

52) Qual o significado que o termo “to ensure” (linhas 18 e 19) apresenta no texto?

- A) To protect.
- B) To contract.
- C) To guard.
- D) To guarantee.
- E) To undertake.

53) O termo “Once” em “Once they are agreed” (linha 26) pode ser substituído sem alteração de sentido por

- A) Before.
- B) As soon as.
- C) If.
- D) Unless.
- E) At any time.

INSTRUÇÃO: Responder às questões de 54 a 60 com base no texto 2.

TEXTO 2

Emotional ride to ‘Central Station’

01 The first time I saw Walter Salles’s brilliant
02 Brazilian film *Central Station* (*Central do Brasil*) was
03 on the same day I had to see Robin Williams’s *Patch*
04 *Adams*, which is more or less its American
05 counterpart.

06 Both films tackle the more treacherous emotional
07 regions of movies – always a risky proposition –
08 attempting to connect psychologically with their
09 respective audiences. Both are about optimism in the
10 face of adversity, with Salles dealing with the
11 reformation of a cynical woman, while Williams strives
12 to regenerate the entire medical profession. There
13 was an immediate dilemma: Did *Central Station* look
14 so good because “*Patch Williams*” was so glaringly
15 bad? The second viewing cinched it. *Central Station*
16 is a truly great movie, with or without the stark contrast
17 of *Patch Adams*. Salles provides a textbook example
18 of how to toy with our emotions, how to involve and
19 move us, without necessarily condescending to us
20 or insulting us.

21 The trick is that the young filmmaker does the
22 opposite of what the Williams film does. Had he made
23 *Patch Adams*, Salles would have focused on the
24 medical profession rather than on Williams’s slap-
25 happy character. In *Central Station*, Salles makes the
26 villain the center of his piece and goes a step further,
27 giving his villain a very human face.

Joe Baltake
Sacramento Movie Club

54) De acordo com o autor, os dois filmes são

- A) diametralmente opostos.
- B) bastante correspondentes.
- C) relativamente complementares.
- D) totalmente condescendentes.
- E) extremamente harmônicos.

55) When Baltake says that “Salles makes the villain the center of his piece and goes a step further” (lines 25-26), he means that Salles

- A) makes the villain the center of his piece in spite of her seemingly human face.
- B) goes beyond making the villain the center of his piece.
- C) gives a villain’s face to the otherwise nice character the woman would have been.
- D) brings to *Central do Brasil* a slap-happy character similar to Patch Adams.
- E) portrays neither villainy nor humanity to a satisfactory degree for the cinema.

56) The sentence “Had he made *Patch Adams*, Salles would have focused on the medical profession...” (lines 22-25) could be rewritten, without change in meaning, as

- A) If Salles focused on the medical profession, he would have made *Patch Adams*.
- B) Salles would focus on the medical profession if he would have made *Patch Adams*.
- C) If Salles had focused on the medical profession, he would have made *Patch Adams*.
- D) If Salles made *Patch Adams*, he would focus on the medical profession.
- E) Salles would have focused on the medical profession if he’d made *Patch Adams*.

57) A palavra “while” (linha 11) é usada com o mesmo sentido no texto e na alternativa

- A) We must have been burgled **while** we were asleep.
- B) You can go swimming **while** I am working on this paper.
- C) **While** I am willing to help, I do not have too much time available.
- D) **While** you are good at science, your friend is absolutely hopeless.
- E) They chatted for a **while** before they walked into the theater.

58) A melhor tradução para “strives” (linha 11) é

- A) se empenha.
- B) ensina.
- C) consegue.
- D) se arrisca.
- E) negocia.

59) A expressão “rather than” (linha 24) pode ser substituída por

- A) together with.
- B) better than.
- C) instead of.
- D) by preference.
- E) more precisely.

60) A alternativa que **não** contém a mesma seqüência de classes gramaticais da expressão “human face” (linha 27) é

- A) respective audiences.
- B) advertising proposition.
- C) risky business.
- D) very condescending.
- E) heavy training.