

ATENÇÃO: Verifique se esta é a sua opção de Língua Estrangeira.

LÍNGUA INGLESA

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer questions 46 to 52 according to the information in text 1.

TEXT 1

Memory

01 “Cogito ergo sum”- “I think therefore I am.” This
02 phrase, written by the great French philosopher René
03 Descartes in 1637, still stands as perhaps the most
04 widely quoted pronouncement in all of Western
05 philosophy. One of the great biological lessons of
06 the twentieth century, and a lesson that serves as
07 the starting point of this book, is that the statement is
08 wrong and that it is wrong for two reasons. First,
09 Descartes used this phrase to emphasize the
10 separation he believed to exist between the mind and
11 the body. He considered mental activity to be
12 completely independent of the activity of the body.
13 However, biologists now have every reason to believe
14 that all the activities of the mind arise from a
15 specialized part of our body: our brain. Accordingly,
16 it would be more correct to rephrase Descartes’
17 statement by reversing it to read “I am, therefore I
18 think”- much as the neurologist Antonio Damasio
19 suggests in his charming book, *Descartes’ Error*. In
20 modern terms we would say “I have a brain, therefore
21 I think.”

22 There is, however, a second and larger sense in
23 which Descartes’ original statement is wrong. We are
24 not who we are simply because we think. We are
25 who we are because we can remember what we have
26 thought about. Every thought we have, every word
27 we speak, every action we engage in, we owe to our
28 memory, to the ability of our brains to record and
29 store our experiences. Memory is the glue that binds
30 our mental life, the scaffolding that holds our personal
31 history and that makes it possible to grow and change
32 throughout life.

Memory from Mind to Molecules,
Larry R. Squire & Eric R. Kandel (1999).

46) According to the text, Descartes’ statement is wrong because he believed that

- A) mind and body were independent.
- B) we didn’t have a brain.
- C) our thoughts arose from the brain.
- D) we thought independently from our minds.
- E) memory played an important role in the life of humans.

47) A única pergunta a ser respondida com base nas informações do texto é:

- A) What's the purpose of *Memory from Mind to Molecules*?
- B) What happens in the brain when we remember?
- C) When do we lose the ability to re-create our past?
- D) What is the target audience of this book?
- E) Why is memory important in our lives?

48) The phrase "the most widely quoted pronouncement" (lines 03 and 04) indicates that Descartes' idea

- A) was stated by him all over the world.
- B) is the largest statement ever made.
- C) has been mentioned more repeatedly than any other.
- D) has served for enormous developments in science.
- E) has been frequently repeated by the author.

49) A tradução para o termo "stands" (linha 03) é

- A) permanece.
- B) contribui.
- C) situa-se.
- D) se eleva.
- E) fica.

50) The word "used" **DOES NOT** contain the same meaning as in the text (line 09) in

- A) I used my father's car.
- B) Rio used to be the capital of Brazil.
- C) Most of the paint was used on the kitchen wall.
- D) The words were used to describe the author's feelings.
- E) They used the recession to get rid of workers.

51) The word "Accordingly" (line 15) may be substituted without any change in meaning by

- A) According to.
- B) In addition.
- C) Consequently.
- D) For instance.
- E) In conformity with.

52) The word "throughout" (line 32) is correctly used in all sentences **BUT**

- A) He remained in New York throughout his life.
- B) Pollution is a serious problem in major cities throughout the world.
- C) They were running throughout the stairs.
- D) They searched throughout the house.
- E) He was bored throughout the play.

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer questions 53 to 60 according to the information in text 2.

TEXT 2

01 A group of the townspeople stood on the station
02 siding of a little Kansas town, awaiting the coming of
03 the night train, which was already twenty minutes
04 overdue. The snow had fallen thick over everything;
05 in the pale starlight the line of bluffs across the wide,
06 white meadows south of the town made soft, smoke-
07 colored curves against the clear sky. The men on
08 the siding stood first on one foot and then on the
09 other, their hands thrust deep into their trousers
10 pockets, their overcoats open, their shoulders
11 screwed up with the cold; and they glanced from time
12 to time towards the southeast, where the railroad
13 track wound along the river shore. They conversed
14 in low tones and moved around restlessly, seeming
15 uncertain as to what was expected of them. There
16 was but one in the company who looked as if he
17 knew exactly why he was there, and he kept
18 conspicuously apart; walking to the far end of the
19 platform, returning to the station door, then pacing
20 up the track again, his chin sunk in the high collar or
21 his overcoat, his burly shoulders drooping forward,
22 his gait heavy and dogged.

The Sculptor's Funeral,
Willa Cather (1873-1947).

53) The atmosphere of the scene described in the text is one of

- A) painful despair.
 - B) great excitement.
 - C) silent tension.
 - D) extreme fear.
 - E) deep sorrow.
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54) Which of the statements below is **NOT** true according to the text?

- A) There were a few local people at a small train station.
 - B) It was extremely cold for the people.
 - C) Both the river and the train tracks ran in curves.
 - D) The men couldn't take their eyes off the tracks.
 - E) One man behaved differently from the others.
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55) The prefix "over" as in "overdue" (line 04) has the same meaning in all the alternatives below, **EXCEPT** in

- A) overbook.
 - B) overcoat.
 - C) overdo.
 - D) overprice.
 - E) oversleep.
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56) The dictionary definition which matches the expression "screwed up" (line 11) is

- A) to make something into a smaller shape by squeezing or twisting it.
- B) to pull one's forehead down to show that one dislikes something.
- C) to make a serious mistake or spoil something.
- D) to feel unhappy or confused because of a bad experience.
- E) to cheat someone so unfairly that his personality is affected.

57) The opposite of the adjective "low" (line 14) as it is used in the text is

- A) tall.
 - B) rich.
 - C) loud.
 - D) heavy.
 - E) deep.
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58) False cognates are words which look similar but have different meanings in two languages. There is a false cognate in

- A) conversed (line 13).
 - B) conspicuously (line 18).
 - C) platform (line 19).
 - D) returning (line 19).
 - E) collar (line 20).
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59) A tradução correta para a expressão "There was but one" (linhas 15 e 16) neste texto é

- A) porém havia um.
 - B) mas não havia nenhum.
 - C) havia mais do que um.
 - D) mas havia um lá.
 - E) havia somente um.
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60) A expressão "as if" (linha 16) equivale a

- A) tanto quanto.
- B) mas se.
- C) como se.
- D) ainda assim.
- E) assim se.