

INGLÊS

After Katrina, family is reunited but homes were destroyed

For five fearful days after Katrina, Marina Hall couldn't find her 85-year-old mother, who is blind and has Alzheimer's.

Hall, 58, a waitress at the Old Coffee Pot in New Orleans for 20 years, normally takes care of her mom at home with the help of a nurse. But, because of an infection, Mary Virginia Bonnett was a patient at Tulane Hospital when Katrina hit. Hall wouldn't leave the city without her. When Bonnet was evacuated by helicopter to a hospital in Covington, La., Hall was not allowed to go with her nor told her destination.

Hall was evacuated to a shelter in Lafayette, La. "That was the start of my mother's breakdown", says Hall's son, Cameron Bonnett, 34, who evacuated New Orleans before the hurricane. He got a call on his cellphone from the shelter saying his mother was diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder, he says.

After many frantic calls, Hall and Bonnet learned of Mary Virginia's whereabouts. After a few days, the three were reunited and have been staying at the home of a friend in Prairieville, La., near Baton Rouge. Bonnet says his mother cries less now, but the family's troubles aren't over. His mother's home, which she rented, and the house he owned down the street were destroyed. He says he's filed paperwork and made phone calls for assistance, but it isn't enough. The aid doesn't match the soaring rents in the Baton Rouge area, he says. "You can get funds but not what you really need – a roof over your head", he says.

(<http://www.usatoday.com/printedition/news>)

73 - What information is NOT in the text?

- *) The date the hurricane struck New Orleans.**
-) The ages of the family members who were reunited.
-) The means of transportation used to evacuate Mary Virginia Bonnett from New Orleans.
-) The reason why Hall's mother was not at home when the hurricane hit New Orleans.
-) The place where Marina Hall, her mother and her son were staying after they were reunited.

74 - According to the text:

- *) Marina Hall did not own her house.**
-) Hurricane Katrina battered New Orleans for three days.
-) Both Marina Hall and her mother were evacuated to the same place after Katrina.
-) Hall's son was in New Orleans when Katrina struck the city.
-) Before the hurricane, Hall's son lived in the same house with his mother and grandmother.

75 - According to the text:

- I. **Mary Virginia Bonnett cannot see.**
- II. **Marina Hall is 85 years old.**
- III. **Marina Hall has a son who is 34 years old.**
- IV. **Cameron's mother is a nurse.**

Choose the correct alternative.

- *) Only I and III are correct.**
-) Only I and II are correct.
-) Only I and IV are correct.
-) Only II and III are correct.
-) Only III and IV are correct.

76 - According to the text:

- *) It took Marina Hall some days to find out her mother's whereabouts after the hurricane.**
-) Marina Hall rushed away from New Orleans before the hurricane.
-) Marina Hall and her family did not have any more problems after they reunited.
-) The economic help provided to the homeless is sufficient to rent a house in Baton Rouge.
-) Although Marina Hall managed to find her mother and son, she still cries a lot because she lost her job.

Winter

Winter influences nature, people and even history. The winter of 1941 caused the Nazis many casualties from lack of cold weather equipment and played a part in the failure of Operation Barbarossa, the Nazi march on Moscow.

In animals and plants, winter plays an important role in their life cycles. Some fur-coated mammals grow a heavier fur coat during the winter. This improves the heat-retention qualities of the fur. The coat is then shed following the winter season to allow better cooling. The heavier winter coat makes this season a favorite for trappers who seek more profitable skins. Snow also affects the ways animals behave, as many take advantage of the insulating properties of snow by burrowing in it. Mice and voles typically live under the snow layer.

Annual plants never survive the winter. As for perennial plants, many small ones profit from the insulating effects of snow by being buried in it. Larger plants, particularly deciduous trees, usually let their upper part die, but their roots are still protected by the snow layer.

Passing seasons change the habits and moods of people. Around winter months, a gloominess, called “winter blues” or “February blahs” or “Holiday depression” – during November and December – is informally noted amongst people. The severest cases of this type of depression are diagnosed as seasonal affective disorder (SAD). Symptoms include sleeping more, tiredness, depression, and physical aches. Although cases include genetic disposition and stress, the prevailing environmental influence is decreased exposure to light due to winter weather patterns.

([http:// en. Wikipedia.org/wiki/Winter](http://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/Winter))

77 - The text above associates winter with:

- I. **joy and gloominess.**
- II. **sadness and death.**
- III. **depression and physical pain.**
- IV. **sleeplessness and lack of movement.**

Choose the correct alternative.

- *) Only II and III are correct.**
-) Only I and II are correct.
-) Only III and IV are correct.
-) Only I and IV are correct.
-) Only I and III are correct.

78 - The text provides examples of how winter

- *) affects plants and animals.**
-) is represented in mythology.
-) is symbolized in the arts.
-) is identified in different cultures.
-) influences children.

79 - According to the text:

- *) Many Nazi soldiers died because they were not appropriately equipped for the cold weather.**
-) The Nazis were successful in their march on Moscow despite the weather.
-) Operation Barbarossa was the name of a battle won by the Russian army against the Nazis.
-) Both Nazis and Russians had inappropriate equipment to fight during the winter of 1941.
-) The Nazis beat the Russians in Operation Barbarossa.

80 - According to the text:

- *) As animal fur grows heavier, animals are able to retain heat better.**
-) All mammals` fur coats change during the winter.
-) Trappers prefer to catch animals in the summer because they make more money.
-) Trappers make use of the insulating properties of snow to hide animal skins.
-) The behavior of animals changes during the winter as they have to remain inside heated places.

Comentário Geral da Prova (Profº Francisco)

A prova de Inglês do Vestibular 2006 da UFPr foi bem elaborada com questões em diferentes níveis de domínio do idioma.

Quanto aos textos, podemos dizer que o que falava do Furacão Katrina é o de mais simples compreensão, com uma linguagem bem acessível aos candidatos.

O segundo texto, tirado de um site chamado “Free Encyclopedia”, traz um vocabulário mais difícil e desconhecido pela grande maioria dos candidatos, o que pode ter tornado as questões referentes a este texto um pouco mais complexas.

Ressalta-se a interdisciplinaridade presente em diferentes questões, apresentando, inclusive, vocabulário específico, como aconteceu na 79, com História; e na 80 com Biologia.

Como sempre, a compreensão do enunciado foi um fato determinante para a resolução da prova, como aconteceu na questão 78 em que a palavra “provides” (fornece) pode ter trazido dúvida a alguns candidatos por ser um falso cognato.