

## PROCESSO SELETIVO UFPR/2010 - INGLÊS

As questões 73 e 74 referem-se ao texto a seguir.

RUSSELL, BERTRAND (3rd Earl Russell) (1872–1970), philosopher and peace campaigner. Grandson of Whig prime minister Lord John Russell, he established his reputation with his work at Cambridge on mathematical logic, resulting in the publication (with A. N. Whitehead) of *Principia Mathematica* (1910–13). Removed from his Cambridge lectureship in 1915 for his open opposition to World War I and his support for conscientious objectors, he was imprisoned in 1918 for seditious writings. Although he was restored to the Cambridge post in 1919, he gave it up to devote himself to writing. His later works include *The Analysis of Matter* (1927) and *History of Western Philosophy* (1948), as well as a large number of broadcasts and works of popular philosophy. These made him famous, and as a result he won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1950. An opponent of nuclear weapons, he was a co-founder of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) in 1958 and its first president, and was imprisoned in 1961 for his CND activities.

(GARDNER, J. & Wenborn, N., Eds. *The History Today Companion to British History*. London: Collins & Brown, 1995. Adapted)

73. Consider the following statements about Bertrand Russell:
1. His grandfather was an important politician.
  2. He opposed the 1914–18 war against Germany.
  3. He worked for the postal service after the war.
  4. He campaigned to improve prison conditions.
  5. He became famous for a book on mathematical logic.
  6. He wrote fiction in later life to support himself.
- Which of the statements above are TRUE, according to the text?
- a. Only 1, 3 and 4.
  - b. Only 2, 3 and 6.
  - c. Only 2, 5 and 6.
  - d. Only 3, 4 and 5.
  - e. Only 1, 2 and 5.

Considerando as afirmações verdadeiras:

- 1 – Seu avô era um político importante  
“Grandson of Whig prime minister Lord John Russell”
- 2 – Ele se opôs à Guerra contra a Alemanha entre 1914-1918  
“...for his open opposition to World War I...”
- 5 – Ele tornou-se famoso por um livro sobre lógica matemática.  
“he established his reputation with his work at Cambridge on mathematical logic, resulting in the publication (with A. N. Whitehead) of *Principia Mathematica*.”

74. According to the text, Bertrand Russell decided to give up his university career because:
- a. he needed more time to found CND.
  - b. he opposed government policy.
  - c. he wanted to have more time to write.
  - d. he lost interest in philosophy.
  - e. his first book had made him rich.

Comentário:

O enunciado pergunta por que ele desistiu de sua carreira universitária. Encontramos esta resposta em: “... he gave it up to devote himself to writing.”

As questões 75 a 78 referem-se ao texto a seguir.

In recent years there have been suggestions that, instead of raising sheep, Australia should be raising kangaroos, which (unlike sheep) are native Australian species that are adapted to Australian plants and climates. It is claimed that the soft paws of kangaroos are less damaging to soil than are the hard hooves of sheep. Kangaroo meat is lean, healthy, and (in my opinion) absolutely delicious. In addition to their meat, kangaroos yield valuable hides. All of those points are cited as arguments to support replacing sheep herding with kangaroo ranching.

However, that proposal faces real obstacles, both biological and cultural ones. Unlike sheep, kangaroos are not herd animals that will docilely obey one shepherd and a dog, or that can be rounded up and marched obediently up ramps into trucks for shipment to the slaughterhouse. Instead, kangaroo ranchers have to hire hunters to chase down and shoot their kangaroos one by one. Further problems with kangaroos are their mobility and ability to jump fences: if you invest in promoting growth of a kangaroo population on your property, and if your kangaroos perceive some inducement to move (such as rain falling somewhere else), your valuable crop of kangaroos may end up 30 miles away on somebody else's property. Kangaroo meat is accepted in Germany and some is exported there, but the sale of kangaroo meat faces cultural obstacles elsewhere. For Australians, kangaroo meat has little appeal, and they continue to prefer their more traditional types of meat, especially lamb and beef. Many Australian animal welfare advocates oppose kangaroo harvesting, not taking into consideration the fact that living conditions and slaughter methods are much crueler for domestic sheep and cattle than for wild kangaroos. The U.S. explicitly forbids the importation of kangaroo meat because we find the beasts cute, and because a congressman's wife heard that kangaroos are endangered. Some kangaroo species are indeed endangered, but ironically the species actually harvested for meat are abundant pest animals in Australia.

(DIAMOND, J. *Collapse*. New York: Penguin, 2005. Adaptado)

hides = skins

75. Are these statements TRUE (T) or FALSE (F), according to the text?
- ( ) Kangaroos do not like sheep.
  - ( ) It costs more to kill a kangaroo than a sheep.
  - ( ) Germany refuses to accept kangaroo meat.
  - ( ) Americans are beginning to appreciate kangaroo meat.
  - ( ) The kangaroos killed for meat are an endangered species.
- Mark the alternative which presents the correct sequence, from top to bottom.
- a. T – T – T – F – F.
  - b. F – T – F – T – F.
  - c. F – T – F – F – F.

- d. T – F – F – F – T.  
e. T – F – T – T – F.

Considerando as afirmações:

“Kangaroos do not like sheep”. Cangurus não gostam de ovelhas. Esta informação não consta no texto.

“It costs more to kill a kangaroo than a sheep”. É mais custoso matar um canguru do que uma ovelha. Esta informação consta no segundo parágrafo do texto.

“Germany refuses to accept kangaroo meat”. A Alemanha se recusa a aceitar carne de canguru. Esta informação é falsa, como constatamos em “...Kangaroo meat is accepted in Germany...”

“Americans are beginning to appreciate kangaroo meat”. Os americanos estão começando a apreciar carne de canguru. Esta afirmação é falsa, como constatamos em “The U.S. explicitly forbids the importation of kangaroo meat because we find the beasts cute, and because a congressman’s wife heard that kangaroos are endangered”.

“The kangaroos killed for meat are an endangered species”. Os cangurus mortos pela carne são espécies ameaçadas de extinção. Falso como constatamos em “...but ironically the species actually harvested for meat are abundant pest animals in Australia.”

76. The text mentions advantages of raising kangaroos instead of sheep. Which of the statements below is NOT in the text?
- Kangaroos damage the soil less than sheep.
  - Kangaroos reproduce faster than sheep.
  - Kangaroo skins have commercial value.
  - Kangaroos are well adapted to Australian conditions.
  - Kangaroo meat is healthy and tastes good.

Comentário:

O enunciado desta questão diz que o texto menciona vantagens de criar cangurus ao invés de ovelhas, e pede a informação que NÃO consta no texto. A alternativa B relata que os cangurus se reproduzem mais rápido do que ovelhas; esta informação não existe no texto.

77. The text mentions obstacles to raising kangaroos for meat. Which of the statements below is NOT in the text?
- Kangaroos have to be hunted and killed individually.
  - Kangaroos can easily escape from a farm.
  - Animal welfare advocates are against the killing of kangaroos.
  - Kangaroos eat more vegetation than sheep do.
  - Some kangaroo species are in danger of extinction.

Comentário:

O enunciado desta questão diz que o texto menciona obstáculos em se criar cangurus produtores de carne, e pede a informação que NÃO consta no texto. A alternativa D relata que os cangurus comem mais vegetação do que as ovelhas; esta informação não existe no texto.

78. According to the text, Australians do not eat kangaroo meat because:

- they do not find it as attractive as other types of meat.
- they consider kangaroos to be a tourist attraction.
- the price is much higher than for other types of meat.
- they believe that kangaroo meat causes heart disease.
- a congressman’s wife heard that kangaroos are endangered.

Comentário:

O enunciado pede o motivo pelo qual os australianos não comem carne de canguru. A alternativa A diz que eles não a acham tão atraente como outros tipos de carne, e podemos confirmar isto em “For Australians, kangaroo meat has little appeal, and they continue to prefer their more traditional types of meat, especially lamb and beef.”

As questões 79 e 80 referem-se ao texto a seguir.

A team from Northwestern University, Illinois, found that when you eat, not just how you eat, could make a big difference. Scientists found that when mice ate at unusual hours, they put on twice as much weight, despite exercising and eating as much as the other mice. The study, in the journal *Obesity*, is said to be the first to show directly that there is a “wrong” time to eat. Recent studies have suggested that circadian rhythms, the body’s internal clock, have a role in how our bodies use up energy. However, this had been difficult to prove definitively.

Deanna Arble, the main author of the study, said: “One of our research interests is shift workers, who tend to be overweight. This got us thinking that eating at the wrong time of day might be contributing to weight gain”.

The researchers looked at two groups of mice over a six-week period. Both groups were fed a high-fat diet, but at different times of the mice “waking cycle”. One group of mice ate at times when they would normally be asleep. They put on twice as much weight. This was despite the fact that they did the same level of activity, and ate the same amount of food, as the other mice. The researchers believe that the findings may have implications for people worried about their weight.

(<http://www.bbc.co.uk> – 08/09/2009. Adapted.)

shift workers = people who work at night

- 79 - According to the text, the aim of the study was:
- to find out if six weeks of exercising leads to loss of weight.
  - to see if there is a connection between time of eating and obesity.
  - to discover the long-term effects of a high-fat diet on obesity.
  - to compare the speed at which mice and people gain weight.
  - to discover if riding a bicycle helps humans to lose weight.

Comentário:

O enunciado desta questão pede o objetivo do estudo relatado no texto. A alternativa B afirma que é para ver se há uma ligação entre a hora que comemos e a obesidade; podemos constatar isto em, “This got us thinking that eating at the wrong time of day might be contributing to weight gain”.

80. Are the statements below TRUE (T) or FALSE (F), according to the text?

- ( ) The study was motivated by a tendency for obesity among shift workers.
- ( ) There may be a connection between circadian rhythms and the way our bodies use up energy.
- ( ) Two groups of researchers studied the mice at different times.
- ( ) The mice that ate when they would normally be asleep gained more weight.
- ( ) The researchers think that the results are not relevant for people worried about their weight.

Mark the alternative which presents the correct sequence, from top to bottom.

- a. F – F – T – F – T.
- b. T – F – T – F – F.
- c. T – T – F – F – F.
- d. T – T – F – T – F.
- e. F – F – F – T – T.

Considerando as afirmações:

“The study was motivated by a tendency for obesity among shift workers”. O estudo foi motivado por uma tendência de obesidade entre pessoas que trabalham à noite. Afirmação verdadeira em “One of our research interests is shift workers, who tend to be overweight.”

“There may be a connection between circadian rhythms and the way our bodies use up energy”. Pode haver uma ligação entre o ritmo circadiano e o modo como nossos corpos consomem energia. Afirmação verdadeira como em “Recent studies have suggested that circadian rhythms, the body’s internal clock, have a role in how our bodies use up energy.”

“Two groups of researchers studied the mice at different times”. Dois grupos de pesquisadores estudaram os ratos em diferentes horários. Afirmação falsa como vemos em “The researchers looked at two groups of mice over a six-week period.”

“The mice that ate when they would normally be asleep gained more weight”. Os ratos que comeram no momento que eles normalmente estariam dormindo ganharam mais peso. Afirmação verdadeira em “One group of mice ate at times when they would normally be asleep. They put on twice as much weight.”

“The researchers think that the results are not relevant for people worried about their weight”. Os pesquisadores acham que os resultados não são relevantes de modo que as pessoas se preocupem sobre seus pesos. Afirmação falsa como podemos ver na última frase do texto “The researchers believe that the findings may have implications for people worried about their weight.”

Comentário Geral:

A prova de Língua Inglesa do vestibular 2010 da Universidade Federal do Paraná apresentou questões de interpretação de texto baseando-se em três temas.

O primeiro texto traz a biografia do filósofo e pacifista Bertrand Russel com uma questão de verdadeiro ou falso e outras duas questões que solicitavam informações que não constavam no texto.

O segundo texto traz uma reportagem na Austrália a respeito das diferenças de se criar cangurus e ovelhas para fins comestíveis com uma questão de verdadeiro ou falso e outras duas questões que solicitavam informações que não constavam no texto e uma questão generalizada de interpretação textual.

O terceiro texto traz uma pesquisa relacionando os efeitos da alimentação feita em horas diferentes do dia com a obesidade tendo uma questão de verdadeiro ou falso e uma questão generalizada de interpretação textual.

Todas as questões apresentadas estavam bem formuladas, não trazendo nenhum tipo de problemas gramaticais ou de vocabulário que pudessem acarretar dificuldades aos candidatos.

Prof. Francisco