

## INGLÊS

### Text I

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

Philosophers define it as a moral equation. What is beautiful is good, said Plato. Poets look for high standards.

05 Beauty is truth, truth is beauty, wrote John Keats.

Science examines beauty and pronounces it a strategy. "Beauty is health", a psychologist tells me. "It's a sign saying 'I'm healthy and fertile. I can pass on your genes.'"

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

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

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

25 The sad, sometimes ugly side of beauty: in a 1997 magazine survey, 15 percent of women and 11 percent of men sampled said they'd sacrifice more than five years of their life to be at their ideal weight. According to one study, 80 percent of women are dissatisfied with their bodies. In one of its worst manifestations, discontent with one's body can wind up as an eating disorder, such as anorexia or bulimia. Both can be fatal. Today eating disorders, once mostly limited to wealthy Western cultures, occur around the world, in countries as different as Fiji, Japan and Argentina. The preoccupation with beauty can be a neurosis, and yet there is something therapeutic about paying attention to how we look and feel. "People are so quick to say beauty is superficial", says Ann Marie Gardner, beauty director of *W magazine*.  
40 "They're fearful. They say: 'It doesn't have substance.' What many don't realize is that it's fun to reinvent yourself, as long as you don't take it too seriously."

(OS NÚMEROS ENTRE PARÊNTESES INDICAM OS PARÁGRAFOS)

21 The main purpose of the text is to:

- (A) tell 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.

22 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.

23 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.

24 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?

25 The expression "as long as" (par. 7) can be translated by:

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

26 The word "it" (par. 2) refers to:

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

27 All the adjectives below may be synonyms for "costly" (par. 6) **but**:

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

28 "Today" (par. 7) can be substituted by all the alternatives **except**:

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

29 The word "realize" (par. 7) can be translated by:

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

30 Which of the following words does not have a suffix?

- (A) politically (par. 5)
- (B) costly (par. 6)
- (C) seriously (par. 7)
- (D) ugly (par. 7)
- (E) fearful (par. 7)

As questões 11 a 14 referem-se ao texto II:

### Text II

A neurological team working in second world war prefabs at Bristol's Frenchay hospital has developed a new treatment that is reversing the distressing effects of Parkinson's disease. The team, led by neurosurgeon Steven Grill, is the first in the world to infuse a substance called GDNF directly into patients' brains to activate damaged cells. The five volunteer patients, men aged between 42 and 62, are continuing to improve.

Frenchay hospital is now leading a worldwide study into the use of GDNF to find the optimum dosage. But the team's work is being hampered by a shortage of beds to accommodate the trial patients during the assessment needed to monitor treatment.

Grill believes the technique is the most exciting development in the treatment of Parkinson's in years. "The prospect of reversing the process opens the way for treating a range of neurological conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, Huntingdon's chorea, motor neurone disease, stroke and multiple sclerosis."

31 In the text, "led by neurosurgeon Steven Grill" is the same as saying:

- (A) which neurosurgeon Steven Grill leads.
- (B) which was led by neurosurgeon Steven Grill.
- (C) of which neurosurgeon Steven Grill used to be a leader.
- (D) that leads neurosurgeon Steven Grill.
- (E) neurosurgeon Steven Grill was the leader of.

32 No texto, hampered significa:

- (A) desenvolvido. (D) golpeado.
- (B) incentivado. (E) estimulado.
- (C) impedido.

33 De acordo com o texto, Steven Grill:

- (A) está muito animado com os resultados que obteve com o emprego de sua técnica no tratamento da doença de Alzheimer.
- (B) está preocupado com o desenvolvimento de sua técnica devido à falta de recursos para a pesquisa.
- (C) espera poder aplicar sua técnica de forma mais ampla, desde que haja condições neurológicas para tal.
- (D) acredita que sua técnica possa ser aplicada no tratamento de outras doenças neurológicas.
- (E) acredita que sua técnica está restrita à doença de Alzheimer, pois esta não se assemelha a nenhuma outra doença neurológica.

34 An adequate title for the above text would be:

- (A) Parkinson's effects successfully reversed.
- (B) There's hope for Parkinson's sufferers.
- (C) A new drug heals middle-aged Parkinson's sufferers.
- (D) Optimum dosage of GDNF established.
- (E) Frenchay hospital fails in Parkinson's experiment.

### Text III

As questões 15 a 20 referem-se ao texto III:

#### GETTING REDDY

As autumn arrives in the northern hemisphere, the season's colour for trees is red, again. Researchers are beginning to understand why leaves sport it.

Shelley poetically imagined that in autumn leaves lost their colour as the wild west wind drove them...

...like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing...

Well, that is one hypothesis. But it is unlikely to stand up to scientific scrutiny. And a surprising amount of such scrutiny is being devoted to the question of why trees turn such glorious colours.

In deciduous woodland, the first signs of approaching autumn are written across the forest in shades of yellow and orange. Lower temperatures and shorter days trigger the breakdown of chlorophyll - the green molecule that captures energy from light in the process of photosynthesis.

As the chlorophyll is removed, it reveals other pigments that have been swamped by its bold colour. These are called carotenoids. They aid the process of absorption and, in chlorophyll's absence, give rise to pale and brilliant yellows, ambers, golds and oranges. Different species of tree retain different amounts of carotenoids, which leads to much of the polychromatic beauty of a forest in autumn.

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35 The question that **CANNOT** be answered with the information given in the text is:

- (A) Why do trees display different colors in autumn?
- (B) What are the pigments responsible for the autumn colors called?
- (C) What initiates the decomposition of chlorophyll?
- (D) What is revealed by the absence of chlorophyll?
- (E) What elements compose the molecule of chlorophyll?

36 The expression "sport it" (par. 1) can be replaced in this context - without a change in meaning - by:

- (A) hold it. (D) turn it.
- (B) play it. (E) wear it.
- (C) display it.

37 The suffix "-er" may be found with the same meaning as in "enchanter" (par. 2) in:

- (A) researchers (par. 1). (D) other (par. 5).
- (B) lower (par. 4). (E) ambers (par. 5)
- (C) shorter (par. 4).

38 In which of the following alternatives the word **DOESN'T** have a prefix with the same idea as the one in "unlikely" (par. 3)?

- (A) Undervalue. (D) Uncertain.
- (B) Illogical. (E) Disorganize.
- (C) Unbiased.

39 The word "breakdown" (par. 4) is **NOT** correctly used in:

- (A) a car breakdown.
- (B) a table breakdown.
- (C) a nervous breakdown.
- (D) a breakdown of figures in bills.
- (E) a breakdown in communication.

40 Conforme a sentença: "As the chlorophyll is removed, it reveals other pigments that have been swamped by its bold colour." (par. 5), entendemos que:

- (A) a clorofila remove as outras cores dos pigmentos.
- (B) outros pigmentos auxiliam na remoção da clorofila.
- (C) tanta clorofila é removida que as folhas perdem as cores.
- (D) outros pigmentos são tragados pelas cores vivas do outono.
- (E) a ausência da clorofila permite que outras cores apareçam.