

NOME:

LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA
MODERNA INGLÊS

QUESTÃO 01

(ENEM/2020-adapted) Read the following text.



Disponível em: www.osuchico.edu. Acesso em: 11 dez. 2017.

Nesse pôster de divulgação de uma campanha que aborda a diversidade e a inclusão, a interação dos elementos verbais e não verbais faz referência ao ato de

- (A) estereotipar povos de certas culturas.
- (B) discriminar hábitos de grupos minoritários.
- (C) banir imigrantes de determinadas origens.
- (D) julgar padrões de beleza de diversas etnias.
- (E) desvalorizar costumes de algumas sociedades.

QUESTÃO 02

(ENEM/2020) Finally, Aisha finished with her customer and asked what colour Ifemelu wanted for her hair attachments.

“Colour four.”

“Not good colour,” Aisha said promptly.

“That’s what I use.”

“It look dirty. You don’t want colour one?”

“Colour one it too black. It looks fake,” Ifemelu said,

loosening her headwrap. “Sometimes I use colour two, but colour four is closest to my natural colour.”

[...]

She touched Ifemelu’s hair. “Why you don’t have relaxer?”

“I like my hair the way God made it.”

“But how do you comb it? Hard to comb,” Aisha said.

Ifemelu had brought her own comb. She gently combed her hair, dense, soft and tightly coiled, until it framed her head like a halo. “It’s not hard to comb if you moisturize it properly,” she said, slipping into the coaxing tone of the proselytizer that she used whenever she was trying to convince other black women about the merits of wearing their hair natural. Aisha snorted; she clearly could not understand why anybody would choose to suffer through combing natural hair, plucked a little attachment from the pile on the table ad began deftly to twist.

ADICHIE, C. *Americanah*: a novel. New York: Anchor Books, 2013.

A passagem do romance da escritora nigeriana traz um diálogo entre duas mulheres negras: a cabeleireira, Aisha, e a cliente, Ifemelu. O posicionamento da cliente é sustentado por argumentos que

- (A) reforçam um padrão de beleza.
- (B) retratam um conflito de gerações.
- (C) revelam uma atitude de resistência.
- (D) demonstram uma postura de imaturidade.
- (E) evidenciam uma mudança de comportamento.

QUESTÃO 03

(UNCISAL/2009- adapted) Read the following text.

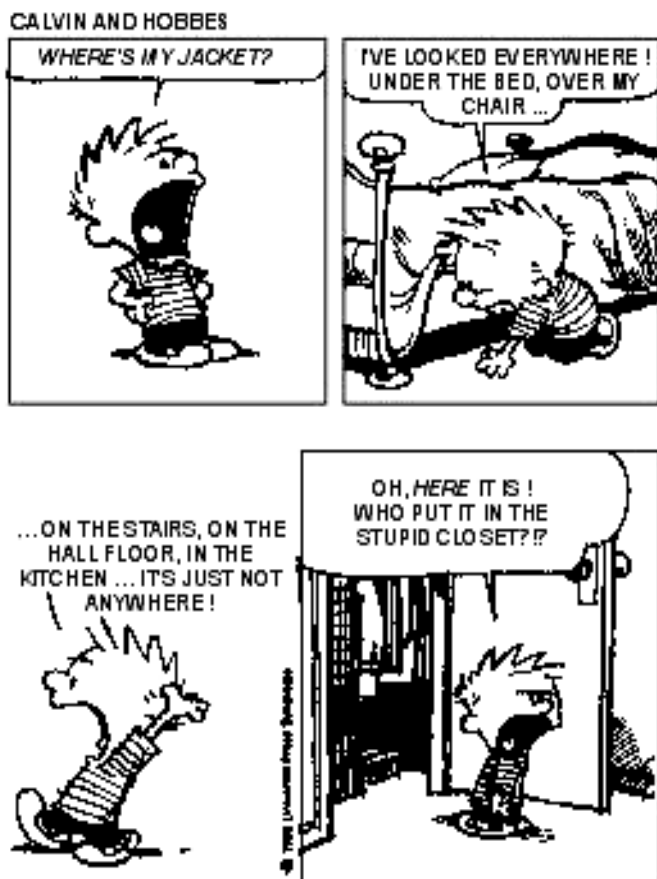
For the ancient Greeks, Creation was multiple and unending; humans are made over and over again; by the gods, from ashes, from stones, from the sea. Early Greek science and philosophy share this view of creation as violent, fluid, and never-ending.

De acordo com o texto, na Grécia antiga,

- (A) ciência e filosofia divergiam quanto à criação.
- (B) afirmava-se que a vida era originária do mar.
- (C) a Criação era tida como um processo infundável.
- (D) os deuses criavam os homens de materiais orgânicos.
- (E) fluidos violentos eram tidos como resultados da Criação.

QUESTÃO 04

(PUC-RIO/2002-adapted) Read the cartoon below.



Calvin seems to be very angry because

- (A) he didn't expect his jacket to be in the closet.
- (B) he thought his favorite jacket had been stolen.
- (C) somebody threw his jacket away on purpose.
- (D) his room ought to be cleaner and tidier.
- (E) no one helped him put on his clothes.

QUESTÃO 05

(ENEM/2018-adapted) Read the following text.

Don't write in English, they said,
English is not your mother tongue...
...The language I speak
Becomes mine, its distortions, its queerness
All mine, mine alone, it is half English, half
Indian, funny perhaps, but it is honest,
It is as human as I am human...
...It voices my joys, my longings my
Hopes...

Kamala Das, 1965:10.

GARGESH, R. South Asian Englishes. In: KACHRU, B.B.; KACHRU, Y.; NELSON, C.L. (Eds.). *The Handbook of World English*. Singapore: Blackwell, 2006.

A poetisa Kamala Das, como muitos escritores indianos, escreve suas obras em inglês, apesar de essa não ser sua primeira língua. Nesses versos, ela

- (A) usa a língua inglesa como efeito humorístico.
- (B) recorre a vozes de vários escritores ingleses.
- (C) adverte sobre o uso distorcido da língua inglesa.
- (D) demonstra consciência de sua identidade linguística.
- (E) reconhece a incompreensão na sua maneira de falar inglês.

QUESTÃO 06

(VUNESP/2014-adaptada) A seguir, leia a conversa de Hagar com seu filho sobre o desejo do garoto de ter um animal de estimação.



Disponível em: <https://tinyurl.com/y82crb3p>. Acesso em: 15 dez. 2020.

Com base na leitura da tirinha, conclui-se que Hagar

- (A) concorda com o animal de estimação escolhido pelo filho.
- (B) teme que o dragão cause um incêndio na casa da família.
- (C) é contra a ideia de seu filho ter um animal de estimação.
- (D) promete ao seu filho que irá acomodar o animal em casa.
- (E) gostaria de que o filho tivesse optado por um animal menor.

QUESTÃO 07

(ENEM/2019-adapted) Read the following text.

In this life

Sitting on a park bench
Thinking about a friend of mine
He was only twenty three
Gone before he had his time
It came without a warning
Didn't want his friends to see him cry
He knew the day was dawning
And I didn't have a chance to say goodbye.

MADONNA. Erótica. Estados Unidos: Maverick, 1992.

A canção, muitas vezes, é uma forma de manifestar sentimentos e emoções da vida cotidiana. Por exemplo, o sofrimento retratado nessa canção foi causado pelo/pela

- (A) morte precoce de um amigo jovem.
- (B) pelo término de um relacionamento amoroso.
- (C) pela mudança de um amigo para outro país.
- (D) pelo fim de uma amizade de mais de vinte anos.
- (E) pela traição por parte de pessoa próxima.

QUESTÃO 08

(UPE/2012-adapted) Read the following text.

AM I ALL RIGHT?

While John Gilbert was in hospital, he asked his doctor to tell him whether his operation had been successful, but the doctor refused to do so. The following day, the patient asked for a bedside telephone. When he was alone, he telephoned the hospital exchange and asked for Doctor Millington. When the doctor answered the phone, Mr. Gilbert said he was inquiring about a certain patient, a Mr. John Gilbert. He asked if Mr. Gilbert's operation had been successful and the doctor told him that it had been. He then asked when Mr. Gilbert would be allowed to go home and the doctor told him that he would have to stay in hospital for another two weeks. Then Dr. Millington asked the caller if he was a relative of the patient. 'No,' the patient answered, 'I am Mr. John Gilbert.'

ALEXANDER, L. G. *Practice and progress*. Longman. London, 1978.

A synonym for the word "whether" (in the first line) can be...

- (A) what.
- (B) weather.
- (C) wherever.
- (D) if.
- (E) infer.

QUESTÃO 09

(ENEM/2019-adapted) Read the following text.

5 Ways Pets Can Improve Your Health

A pet is certainly a great friend. After a difficult day, pet owners quite literally feel the love.

In fact, for nearly 25 years, research has shown that living with pets provides certain health benefits. Pets help lower blood pressure and lessen anxiety. They boost our immunity. They can even help you get dates.

Allergy Fighters: A growing number of studies have suggested that kids growing up in a home with "furred animals" will have less risk of allergies and asthma.

Date Magnets: Dogs are great for making love connections. Forget internet matchmaking - a dog is a natural conversation starter.

Dogs for the Aged: Walking a dog or just caring for a pet - for elderly people who are able - can provide exercise and companionship.

Good for Mind and Soul: Like any enjoyable activity, playing with a dog can elevate levels of serotonin and dopamine - nerve transmitters that are known to have pleasurable and calming properties.

Good for the Heart: Heart attack patients who have pets survive longer than those without, according to several studies.

DAVIS, J. L. Disponível em: www.webmd.com. Acesso em: 21 abr. 2013 (adaptado).

Ao discutir sobre a influência de animais de estimação no bem-estar do ser humano, a autora, a fim de fortalecer seus argumentos, utiliza palavras e expressões como *research, a growing number of research e several studies* com o objetivo de

- (A) mostrar que animais de estimação ajudam na cura de doenças como alergias e asma.
- (B) convencer sobre os benefícios da adoção de animais de estimação para a saúde.
- (C) fornecer dados sobre os impactos de animais de estimação nas relações amorosas.
- (D) explicar como o contato com animais de estimação pode prevenir ataques cardíacos.
- (E) esclarecer sobre o modo como idosos devem se relacionar com animais de estimação.

QUESTÃO 10

(ENEM/2016-adapted) Read the following text.

BOGOF is used as a noun as in ‘There are some great bogofs on at the supermarket’ ou an adjective, usually with a word such as ‘offer’ or ‘deal’ — ‘there are some great bogof offers in store’.

When you combine the first letters of the words in a phrase or the name of an organisation, you have an acronym. Acronyms are spoken as a word so NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) is not pronounced N-A-T-O. We say NATO. Bogof, when said out loud, is quite comical for a native speaker, as it sounds like an insult, ‘Bog off!’, meaning go away, leave me alone, slightly childish and a little old-fashioned.

BOGOF is the best-known of the supermarket marketing strategies. The concept was first imported from the USA during the 1970s recession, when the food prices were very high. It came back into fashion in the late 1990s, led by big supermarket chains trying to gain a competitive advantage over each other. Consumers were attracted by the idea that they could get something for nothing. Who could possibly say ‘no’?

Disponível em: www.bbc.co.uk. Acesso em: 02 ago. 2012 (adaptado).

Considerando-se as informações do texto, a expressão “bogof” é usada para

- (A) anunciar mercadorias em promoção.
- (B) pedir para uma pessoa se retirar.
- (C) comprar produtos fora de moda.
- (D) indicar recessão na economia.
- (E) chamar alguém em voz alta.

GABARITO

- Questão 01 – A
- Questão 02 – C
- Questão 03 – D
- Questão 04 – A
- Questão 05 – D
- Questão 06 – E
- Questão 07 – A
- Questão 08 – D
- Questão 09 – B
- Questão 10 – A