

INGLÊS

Read the texts below carefully and then answer the questions about them.

TEXT 1

*The New York Times***Edward M. Kennedy, Senate Stalwart,
Is Dead at 77**

August 27, 2009

By JOHN M. BRODER

Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, a son of one of the most storied families in American politics, a man who knew acclaim and tragedy in near-equal measure and who will be remembered as one of the most effective lawmakers in the history of the Senate, died late Tuesday night. He was 77.

The death of Mr. Kennedy, who had been battling brain cancer, was announced Wednesday morning in a statement by the Kennedy family, which was already mourning the death of the senator's sister Eunice Kennedy Shriver two weeks earlier.

Mr. Kennedy had been in precarious health since he suffered a seizure in May 2008. His doctors determined the cause was a malignant glioma, a brain tumor that carries a grim prognosis.

Mr. Kennedy was the last surviving brother of a generation of Kennedys that dominated American politics in the 1960s and that came to embody glamour, political idealism and untimely death. The Kennedy mystique — some call it the Kennedy myth — has held the imagination of the world for decades, and it came to rest on the sometimes too-narrow shoulders of the brother known as Teddy.

Mr. Kennedy, who served 46 years as the most well-known Democrat in the Senate, longer than all but two other senators, was the only one of those brothers



to reach old age. President John F. Kennedy and Senator Robert F. Kennedy were felled by assassins' bullets in their 40s. The eldest brother, Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., died in 1944 at the age of 29 while on a risky World War II bombing mission.

Mr. Kennedy spent much of the last year in treatment and recuperation, broken by occasional public appearances and a dramatic return to the Capitol last summer to cast a decisive vote on a Medicare bill.

Senator Kennedy was at or near the center of much of American history in the latter part of the 20th century and the early years of the 21st. For much of his adult life, he veered from victory to catastrophe, winning every Senate election he entered but failing in his only bid for the presidency; living through the sudden deaths of his brothers and three of his nephews; being responsible for the drowning death on Chappaquiddick Island of a young woman, Mary Jo Kopechne, a former aide to his brother Robert. One of the nephews, John F. Kennedy Jr., who the family hoped would one day seek political office and keep the Kennedy tradition alive, died in a plane crash in 1999 at age 38.

Mr. Kennedy himself was almost killed in 1964, in a plane crash that left him with permanent back and neck problems.

He was a Rabelaisian figure in the Senate and in life, instantly recognizable by his shock of white hair, his florid, oversize face, his booming Boston brogue, his powerful but pained stride. He was a celebrity, sometimes a self-parody, a hearty friend, an implacable foe, a man of large faith and large flaws, a melancholy character who persevered, drank deeply and sang loudly. He was a Kennedy.

QUESTION 57

According to the text,

- a) in a fortnight, the Kennedy's lost two members of their family.
- b) Senator Kennedy was the first in his family to die of cancer.
- c) Mr. Kennedy was known for his political failures.
- d) the Kennedy mystique ended with the death of Senator Edward Kennedy.

Resposta: A.

De acordo com o parágrafo 2 do texto, a família Kennedy estava de luto pela morte da irmã do Senador, Eunice Kennedy Shiver, duas semanas antes (linhas 4 a 6).

QUESTION 58

All can be said about Senator Kennedy but

- a) he ran for presidency.
- b) he survived his brothers.
- c) he used to drink a lot.
- d) he was broken by public appearance.

Resposta: D.

No parágrafo 6, o autor menciona o fato de o senador ter “quebrado” (interrompido) o período de tratamento e recuperação da doença para comparecer ao Congresso para votar um projeto de lei (“bill”).

QUESTION 59

The word untimely in “...political idealism and untimely death” (paragraph 4) can be replaced by

- a) definite.
- b) premature.
- c) final.
- d) fake.

Resposta: B.

A palavra “untimely” significa “premature”, “fora do tempo”.

QUESTION 60

According to the text,

- a) at least four members of the Kennedy clan had violent deaths.
- b) Senator Kennedy was held responsible for failing his bid for presidency.
- c) Senator Robert Kennedy drowned his former aide.
- d) President John Kennedy and Senator Robert Kennedy were killed in the 40s.

Resposta: A.

De acordo com o texto, o irmão mais velho do senador morreu em combate na 2ª Guerra (parágrafo 5, linhas 4 e 5); dois outros irmãos – Presidente John Kennedy e o Senador Robert Kennedy – foram assassinados (parágrafo 5, linhas 4 e 5); um dos sobrinhos do senador morreu em um acidente aéreo (parágrafo 7, linhas 7 a 9). No total: 4 mortes por causas não naturais.

TEXT 2

NATGEO NEWS WATCH
NEWS EDITOR DAVID BRAUN'S EYE ON THE WORLD

Why do we Sleep? Scientists are Still Trying to Find Out

Posted on August 26, 2009

We spend a third of our lives asleep, but sleep researchers still don't know why. Some researchers regard sleep as one of the greatest unsolved mysteries of science, even though all animals do it in one form or another.

"Theories range from brain 'maintenance'—including memory consolidation and pruning—to reversing damage from oxidative stress suffered while awake, to promoting longevity," says a statement released this week by the University of California in Los Angeles. "None of these theories are well established, and many are mutually exclusive."

A new analysis by Jerome Siegel, UCLA professor of psychiatry and director of the Center for Sleep Research at the Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior at UCLA and the Sepulveda Veterans Affairs Medical Center, has concluded that sleep's primary function is to increase animals' efficiency and minimize their risk by regulating the duration and timing of their behavior, the UCLA statement said. "Sleep has normally been viewed as something negative for survival because sleeping animals may be vulnerable to predation and they can't perform the behaviors that ensure survival," Siegel said. These behaviors include eating, procreating, caring for family members, monitoring the environment for danger and scouting for prey.

"So it's been thought that sleep must serve some as-yet unidentified physiological or neural function that can't be accomplished when animals are awake," he said. What is most remarkable about sleep, according to Siegel, is not the unresponsiveness or vulnerability it creates but rather the ability to reduce body and brain metabolism while still allowing a high level of responsiveness to the environment.

"The often cited example is that of a parent arousing at a baby's whimper but sleeping through a thunderstorm. That dramatizes the ability of the sleeping human brain to continuously process sensory signals and trigger complete awakening to

significant stimuli within a few hundred milliseconds.”

In humans, the brain constitutes, on average, just 2 percent of total body weight but consumes 20 percent of the energy used during quiet waking, so these savings have considerable adaptive significance, UCLA said.

Besides conserving energy, sleep also invokes survival benefits for humans, including, according to Siegel, “a reduced risk of injury, reduced resource consumption and, from an evolutionary standpoint, reduced risk of detection by predators.”

“This Darwinian perspective can explain age-related changes in human sleep patterns **as well**,” he said.

“We sleep more deeply when we are young, because we have a high metabolic rate that is greatly reduced during sleep, but also because there are people to protect us.

“Our sleep patterns change when we are older, **though**, because that metabolic rate reduces and we are now the **ones** doing the alerting and protecting from dangers.”

QUESTION 61

The new study mentioned in the text

- a) views sleep as something negative for survival.
- b) was conducted in an institute and in a medical center.
- c) links sleep to brain maintenance and longevity.
- d) concluded that sleep improves animals' efficiency.

Resposta: D.

De acordo com o novo estudo mencionado no parágrafo 3 do texto, uma das funções básicas do sono é aumentar a eficiência dos animais.

QUESTION 62

Check the wrong option.

- a) The word besides in paragraph 9 can be replaced by in addition to.
- b) The words as well in paragraph 10 convey an idea of addition.
- c) The word though in paragraph 12 can be replaced by although.
- d) The word ones I paragraph 12 refers to people (paragraph 11).

Resposta: C.

A palavra “though”, neste contexto, introduz uma ideia de contraste (“adversativa”) e pode ser substituída por “however”

QUESTION 63

According to the article posted on NatGeo News Watch,

- a) we spend most of our lives sleeping.
- b) scientists still don't know for sure why animals sleep.
- c) animals can't survive while sleeping.
- d) animals use a fifth of their energy sleeping.

Resposta: B.

No parágrafo 1 do texto, o autor afirma que os estudiosos do sono ainda não conhecem o porquê do sono (“...but sleep researchers still don't know why”)

QUESTION 64

According to the text,

- a) human brains can process sensory signals during sleep.
- b) sleep serves primarily to a neural function .
- c) predators may be less vulnerable during sleep.
- d) a baby may be sound asleep during a thunderstorm.

Resposta: A.

De acordo com o parágrafo 5, o cérebro de um humano adormecido continuamente processa sinais sensórios.