

COMISSÃO DE EXAME DE ESCOLARIDADE
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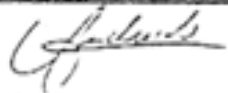
1996 - 1997

INSTRUÇÕES PARA A REALIZAÇÃO DA PROVA DE PORTUGUÊS E INGLÊS

1. Não assine ou faça qualquer sinal, em sua prova, que possa identificá-la. A inobservância disto poderá anulá-la.
2. Utilize caneta azul para resolução das questões.
3. A interpretação faz parte das questões, portanto são vedadas perguntas à Comissão de Aplicação e Fiscalização.
4. O espaço destinado à solução de cada questão é suficiente, não sendo considerada resolução fora do local especificamente designado.
5. Este caderno contém duas provas, apresentadas na seguinte ordem: a de Português com 3 (três) questões e a de Inglês com 3 (três) questões. Ambas as provas totalizam 10 (dez) pontos cada uma.
6. O caderno contém, além da capa e da presente folha de instruções, 3 (três) questões de Português, 3 (três) questões de Inglês e algumas folhas para rascunho. Observe que as questões deverão ser resolvidas nas páginas indicadas para sua solução e que o rascunho não será considerado para efeito de correção.
7. Não é permitido o uso de dicionários de Português. É permitido o uso de um dicionário de inglês (pode ser em dois volumes), o qual não deverá conter qualquer anotação ou lembrete manuscrito. Permite-se no entanto a colocação de aletas com a finalidade de facilitar o manuseio.
8. O tempo total para execução das duas provas é limitado a 4 (quatro) horas.
9. Leia os enunciados com atenção. Resolva as questões na ordem que mais lhe convier, observando o local correto para a resolução de cada questão. Escreva com caligrafia legível.
10. Não é permitido destacar qualquer das folhas que compõem os cadernos.
11. Ao entregar a prova, devolva todo o material recebido.
12. **LEMBRE-SE:** não deixe questão em branco. Se porventura não conseguir resolver integralmente alguma questão, procure mostrar conhecimento sobre o assunto, encaminhando sua solução. Com isso você poderá obter uma fração do grau atribuído à questão.

BOA SORTE!

INGLÊS



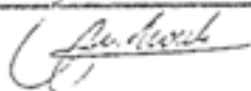
TRADUZA

JIM BAKER'S BLUEJAY YARN

Animals talk to each other, of course. There can be no question about that; but I suppose there are very few people who can understand them. I never knew but one man who could. I knew he could, however, because he told me so himself. He was a middle-aged, simple-hearted miner who had lived in a lonely corner of California, among the woods and mountains, a good many years, and had studied the ways of his only neighbors, the beasts and the birds, until he believed he could accurately translate any remark which they made. This was Jim Baker. According to Jim Baker, some animals have only a limited education, and use only simple words, and scarcely ever a comparison or a flowery figure; whereas, certain other animals have a large vocabulary, a fine command of language and a ready and fluent delivery; consequently these latter talk a great deal; they like it; they are conscious of their talent, and they enjoy "showing off". Baker said that after long and careful observation, he had come to the conclusion that the bluejays were the best talkers he had found among birds and beasts. Said he:

"There's more to a bluejay than any other creature. He has got more moods, and more different kinds of feelings than other creatures; and, mind you, whatever a bluejay feels, he can put into language. And no mere commonplace language, either, but rattling, out-and-out book-talk and bristling with metaphor, too—just bristling! And as for command of language—why you never see a bluejay get stuck for a word. No man ever did. They just boil out of him! And another thing; I've noticed a good deal, and there's no bird, or cow, or anything that uses as good grammar as a bluejay.

(MARK TWAIN)



TRADUZA

SOLAR ENERGY - A DREAM OR A NECESSITY?

Dr. Tuomo Suntola
Microchemistry Ltd., Finland

There is an urgent need for new sources of energy . Presently the use of fossil fuels covers about 80% of the primary energy production. With present usage the proven oil and natural gas reserves will last for about 50 years. On the same time there is an increasing concern of the climatic and other environmental consequences of burning the fossil fuels. Solar energy represents a huge resource of energy that could cover the whole global need of electricity.

Direct conversion of sunlight into electricity can be made with photovoltaic cells with 10-15% conversion efficiency. Most of today's solar cells are made of silicon material, the material widely used in electronic components. A solar cell is typically a thin slice of crystalline silicon material treated in such a way that an internal electric field is built up across the slice. Light absorbed by the cell generates positive and negative electrical charges which are collected to opposite sides of the cell by the inbuilt electric field.

A typical unit cell has about one square decimeter surface area and is able to produce about 1,5 watts of electrical power in direct sunlight. In industrialized countries an average family uses about 5000 kWh of electricity per year. In most populated areas this amount of electricity can be produced with a solar cell array of 20 to 40 m² in surface area.

Solar cell systems are pollution free and noiseless and they possess a very long operational lifetime. A solar cell system produces electricity when sun is shining onto cells. For dark times a storage of electricity is needed. In small systems chargeable batteries can be used. In large scale solar electricity production new storage concepts will be needed.

Photovoltaic Conference 1995, South Africa.

3ª Questão:



Valor : 3,0

LEIA O TEXTO

SQUEALING TO SUCCESS

It took more than a simple see-ey for 75-year-old Joseph Sechin and his 77-year-old wife to win the 19th annual hog calling contest at France's largest pig market in the Pyrenees village of Trie-sur-Baïse last weekend. It took know-how. "The little pig has a high-pitched squeal," Sechin told NEWSWEEK.

"The older pig has a much more deep tone." His *pièce de résistance*, as it were, was the *coup de grâce*: the dying pig. And then he gave a full-throttle, nasal-vibrating demonstration.

The retired farmer began imitating pigs as a kid on his father's farm. Later he started his own farm — with pigs — and kept up the squealing tradition. He's tried to win Trie-sur-Baïse's contest as a solo act for 15 years, to no avail. This year, he enlisted the help of his wife, Constancia, who handled the piglet's cry. "We practice all the time in the house," he said. The couple beat out 15 entries from as far away as Belgium and Switzerland, with their imitation of pig calls from birth to death — and, yes, even the mating cry. The prize: 65 kilos of pork. "We have ham, sausage, bacon, roasts, everything," said Sechin. "We won't have to go to the butcher for some time."

(Newsweek, Aug 26, 1996)

(continua)

3ª Questão:

Antônio
11

(Continuação)

Item 4:

- ☐ Joseph e Constancia ganharam o concurso de 15 outros competidores.
- ☐ O casal venceu o concurso fazendo 15 apresentações da Bélgica à Suíça.
- ☐ Durante o concurso, Constancia segurava um leitão que chorava.
- ☐ Joseph e Constancia participaram do concurso por 15 anos.

Item 5:

- ☐ Tanto os belgas quanto os suíços se especializaram na criação de porcos trabalhando do nascimento à morte.
- ☐ O preço da inscrição no concurso correspondia a 65 kg de carne de porco.
- ☐ Joseph produz em sua fazenda presunto, lingüiça e outros derivados da carne suína.
- ☐ Por vencerem o concurso, Joseph e Constancia receberam como prêmio 65 kg de carne de porco.