

PROVA COMENTADA PELOS PROFESSORES DO CURSO POSITIVO

Vestibular UFPR 2010/2011 - 1ª Fase

INGLÊS



COMENTÁRIO DA PROVA DE INGLÊS

Ao nosso ver, uma prova é justa quando há equilíbrio entre as questões formuladas e o programa da universidade, ou seja, abrangente... Apesar de alguns pontos bem importantes aparecerem ao longo dos dois textos e na interpretação, como: links, pronomes, graus dos adjetivos, tempos verbais, plural e voz passiva, poderia haver questões abordando a gramática aplicada ao texto. Em uma prova de 80 questões, cuja duração é de apenas 5 horas, os textos deveriam ser um pouco menores. Sentimos a falta de clareza na questão 78, onde possivelmente poderiam existir duas respostas. Foi uma prova de nível médio/alto que premiou o candidato que se preparou bem durante o ano.

O texto a seguir é referência para as questões 73 a 76.

Lucy's Big Brother Reveals New Facets of her Species

First came Lucy. Then came Lucy's baby, an infant of her species. Now comes Lucy's "big brother": the partial skeleton of a large male of *Australopithecus afarensis*, unveiled this week in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. The roughly 40% complete skeleton has been nicknamed Kadanuumuu, which means "big man" in the Afar language of the Afar Depression of Ethiopia, where it was found. "It was huge – a big man, with long legs", says lead author Yohannes Haile-Selassie, a palaeoanthropologist at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History in Ohio.

Dated to 3.6 million years ago, the new skeleton is almost half a million years older than Lucy and the second oldest skeleton found of a possible human ancestor. It had long legs and a torso and a pelvis more like those of a modern human than an African ape, showing that fully upright walking was in place at this early date, Haile-Selassie says. Although headless, the skeleton also preserves parts not found before in Lucy's species. "It is important because it provides the ribs and scapula", says palaeoanthropologist Carol Ward of the University of Missouri, Columbia.

In 2005, a sharp-eyed member of Haile-Selassie's team, Alemayehu Asfaw, spotted a fragment of lower arm bone on the ground at Woranso-Mille, about 48 kilometers north of Lucy's grave at Hadar. Over the next 4 years, the team unearthed the shoulder blade, collarbone, ribs, and neck vertebra, the first time those bones were found together in an *A. afarensis* adult. The team also found a pelvis, an arm, and leg bones. Although they never found the skull or teeth, which are typically used to assign species, the skeleton's age and similarity to Lucy suggest that it belongs to her species, says co-author Owen Lovejoy of Kent State University in Ohio.

The robust male stood between 1.5 and 1.7 meters tall, about 30% larger than Lucy. Isolated bones of other individuals suggest that some males were even larger, so the new skeleton doesn't settle a long-standing debate over just how much sexual dimorphism there was in *A. afarensis*, Lovejoy says. The shoulder blade looks more like that of a gorilla and a modern human than that of a chimpanzee. The curvature of the second rib suggests a wide rib cage at the top and a barrel shape overall, similar to that of modern humans and distinct from the more funnel-shaped rib cage of a chimpanzee, the authors say.

(*Science Magazine*, 25 June 2010.)

73 - Are the statements true (T) or false (F), according to the text?

- () The new skeleton was really Lucy's brother.
- () The new skeleton is almost 100% complete.
- () The new skeleton is larger than that of Lucy.
- () The new skeleton is similar to a chimpanzee.
- () The team spent four years excavating for bones.

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

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

Comentário:

As alternativas verdadeiras são: a terceira: The new skeleton is larger than that of Lucy (4º parágrafo, 1ª linha) "...about 30% larger than Lucy..." e a quinta: The team spent four years excavating for bones (3º parágrafo, 2ª linha) "...Over the next 4 years, the team unearthed the shoulder blade, collarbone, ribs and neck vertebra..."

74 - Where was the skeleton found?

- a) Austrália.
- b) Kadanuumuu.
- c) Hadar.
- *d) Woranso-Mille.
- e) Ohio.

Comentário:

O candidato, pela leitura, poderia eliminar Australia, kadanuumuu (apelido do esqueleto), Hadar (lugar onde ficava o túmulo de Lucy) e Ohio (local do museu). Portanto, o esqueleto foi encontrado em Woranso-Mille.

75 - Why do palaeoanthropologists believe the skeleton belongs to the species *A. afarensis*?

- a) It is about the same size and age as Lucy's skeleton.
- b) It was found in the same region as Lucy's skeleton.
- *c) It has the same age and is similar to Lucy's skeleton.
- d) The head and teeth made it possible to assign the species.
- e) The ribs and scapula were similar to those of Lucy.

Comentário:

It has the same age and is similar to Lucy's skeleton. → 3º parágrafo, linha 5: "... The skeleton's age and similarity to Lucy suggest it belongs to her species...".

76 - Why do palaeoanthropologists believe the skeleton may be a human ancestor?

- a) Because of the size and shape of the skull.
- b) They found artifacts near the skeleton.
- *c) Because of the torso, pelvis and long legs.
- d) Because it was 30 percent bigger than Lucy.
- e) It was discovered close to other human ancestors.

Comentário:

A alternativa correta encontra-se no 2º parágrafo, linhas 1 e 2. "...the second oldest skeleton found of a possible human ancestor. It had long legs and a torso and a pelvis more like those of a modern human..."

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O texto a seguir é referência para as questões 77 a 80.

Germans make wonderful beer. Yet the productivity of the German beer industry is only 43 percent that of the U.S. beer industry. Meanwhile, the German metalworking and steel industries are equal in productivity to their American counterparts. Since the Germans are evidently capable of organizing industries well, why can't they do so when it comes to beer?

It turns out that the German beer industry suffers from small-scale production. There are a thousand tiny beer companies in Germany, shielded from competition with one another because each German brewery has virtually a local monopoly, and they are also shielded from competition with imports. The United States has 67 major beer breweries, producing 23 billion liters of beer per year. All of Germany's 1,000 breweries combined produce only half as much. Thus the average U.S. brewery produces 31 times more beer than the average German brewery.

This fact results from local tastes and German government policies. German beer drinkers are fiercely loyal to their local brand, so there are no national brands in Germany analogous to our Budweiser, Miller, or Coors. Instead, most German beer is consumed within 30 miles of the factory where it is brewed. Therefore, the German beer industry cannot profit from economies of scale. In the beer business, as in other businesses, production costs decrease greatly with scale. The bigger the refrigerating unit for making beer, and the longer the assembly line for filling bottles with beer, the lower the cost of manufacturing beer. Those tiny German beer companies are relatively inefficient. There's no competition; there are just a thousand local monopolies.

The local beer loyalties of individual German drinkers are reinforced by German laws that make it hard for foreign beers to compete in the German market. The German government has so-called beer purity laws that specify exactly what can go into beer. Not surprisingly, those government purity specifications are based on what German breweries put into beer, and not what American, French, and Swedish breweries like to put into beer. Because of those laws, not much foreign beer gets exported to Germany, and because of inefficiency and high prices much less of that wonderful German beer than you would otherwise expect gets sold abroad. (Before you object that German Löwenbräu beer is widely available in the United States, please read the label on the next bottle of Löwenbräu that you drink here: it's not produced in Germany but in North America, under license, in big factories with North American productivities and efficiencies of scale).

(Diamond, J. ,2005. *Guns, Germs, and Steel*. New York: Norton.)

77 - Are the statements true (T) or false (F), according to the text?

- () The United States produces less beer than Germany.
- () The German steel industry is better organized than the German beer industry.
- () The German metalworking industry is more productive than the American metalworking industry.
- () In Germany there are more factories producing beer than in the United States.
- () 43% of the beer sold in the United States is produced in Germany.

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

- a) T - F - T - F - F.
- b) F - F - F - T - F.
- c) F - T - T - T - T.
- *d) F - T - F - T - F.
- e) T - F - T - F - T.

Comentário:

As alternativas corretas são: sentença 2 → 1º parágrafo, linhas 2 e 3. Sentença 4 → 2º parágrafo, linhas 3 e 4: "...The United States has 67 major beer breweries..." e "All the Germany's 1,000 breweries..."

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78 - Which of these statements DOES NOT CORRESPOND to information given in the text?

- a) Germans prefer to drink beer made in the region where they live.
- *b) Germans like to keep their refrigerators filled with bottles of beer.
- c) There are no nationally popular brands of beer in Germany.
- d) It costs less to produce beer on a large scale than in small breweries.
- e) Some brands of American beer are sold in every region of the U.S.

Comentário:

A alternativa que não corresponde às informações dadas no texto encontra-se na segunda sentença: “Germans like to keep their refrigerators filled with bottles of beer”.

Obs.: não ficou bem clara aos candidatos a alternativa E. “Some brands of American beer are sold in every region of the U.S”, porque não diz que as cervejas americanas Budweiser, Miller or Coors são vendidas em todas as regiões dos Estados Unidos e que também, embora a cerveja Löwenbräu seja produzida na América do Norte, ela é alemã.

79 - How does Germany protect its beer industry, according to the text?

- a) There are laws restricting the amount of foreign beer that can be imported.
- b) Beers from the U.S., France and Sweden are subject to high import taxes.
- *c) There are laws restricting the ingredients that can be used to make beer.
- d) The government gives financial assistance to small-scale local breweries.
- e) The government actively encourages Germans to prefer local brands of beer.

Comentário:

A resposta da questão 79 encontra-se no 4º parágrafo, linha 2: “...The German government has so-called beer purity laws that specify exactly what can go into beer...”

80 - According to the text, why does Germany export so little beer to the U.S.?

- a) Americans prefer the taste of national brands such as Budweiser and Miller.
- b) German breweries are only permitted to sell beer in their local region.
- c) There are laws controlling the quantity of German beer sold abroad.
- *d) The inefficiency of German beer production makes it too expensive.
- e) The U.S. has imposed strict regulations to protect its own beer industry.

Comentário:

A resposta encontra-se no último parágrafo, linha 5: “...and because of inefficiency and high prices much less of that wonderful German beer than you would otherwise expect gets sold abroad...”.