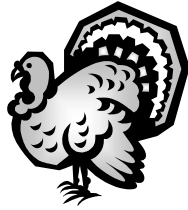


## INGLÊS – GRUPOS I, II, III E IV

### TEXT I

#### GENTLE THANKSGIVING

Thanksgiving is murder on turkeys|  
...but it doesn't have to be!



#### Turkeys are too neat to eat

Turkeys are intelligent, inquisitive and social animals. Yet, many people do not think to turn their compassion towards them. Turkeys are flock birds that can fly up to 50mph, and even swim if necessary. As mothers, turkeys are among the most protective in the world and their young remain under their care for up to five months.

#### The farm is no treat for those you eat

Each year about 300 million turkeys are killed for food. Like other animals raised for food, turkeys are severely confined, mutilated, and slaughtered. Turkeys are reared motherless on factory farms. They are forcefully inseminated, crowded in small cages, and injected with growth-promoting antibiotics. Even "free-range" turkeys endure a horrific slaughterhouse end.

#### There's plenty to eat without eating meat

Thanksgiving is a celebration of life. We ask you to take the death out of dinner and make this Thanksgiving a Gentle Thanksgiving. Share the joy and plenty of healthy breads, stuffings, vegetables, fruits and desserts.

We also recommend meat-alternatives such as Tofurky (tofurky.com) or Field Roast (fieldroast.com). These meat-alternatives help make compassionate, delicious meals!



Contact us for a Free Veg Starter Kit -  
888-FARM-USA www.VegKit.org



Disponível em: [www.animalsuffering.com/resources/pdf/gentle-thanksgiving-flyer.pdf](http://www.animalsuffering.com/resources/pdf/gentle-thanksgiving-flyer.pdf) - Acessado em: 14 de março de 2009.

Answer the following four questions according to TEXT I.

09. This pamphlet produced by Animal Rights activists advertises

- A) turkeys should have a decent death.
- B) against the preservation of turkeys' lives.
- C) about the cruelty that goes on in turkey farms.
- D) everyone who kills animals should be punished.
- E) Thanksgiving is a nonsense holiday.

Resposta: C

Justificativa:

This pamphlet produced by Animal Rights activists advertises (Este panfleto produzido por ativistas dos direitos dos animais faz a propaganda)

about the cruelty that goes on in turkey farms. (sobre a crueldade que acontece em fazendas de perus)

No segundo parágrafo o seguinte excerto do texto, além de outros, comprova essa afirmativa, quando diz: "...turkeys are severely confined, mutilated and slaughtered..."

A alternativa "A" afirma que os perus deviam ter uma morte decente e contraria aquilo que os produtores do panfleto rejeitam, que é a morte dos perus. Já a alternativa "B" afirma justamente o contrário do que se defende, ou seja, a vida dos perus. Na alternativa "D" se afirma que todos que matam perus deviam ser punidos, mas nada é dito no texto em termos de punição para quem faz isso. Finalmente, a alternativa "E" afirma que o Dia de Ações de Graças é um feriado sem sentido. Os produtores do panfleto acreditam que a data é, sim, merecedora de comemoração, mas sem a ingestão de carne animal.

10. The authors argue that turkeys

- A) can only grow when they use antibiotics.
- B) make better meat-alternatives than Field-roast.
- C) are able to fly at an altitude of 50 meters.
- D) are not to be eaten due to their neatness.
- E) should be better treated in factory farms.

**Resposta: D**

Justificativa:

The authors argue that turkeys (os autores argumentam que perus)

are not to be eaten due to their neatness. (não devem ser comidos devido a sua graciosidade/bondade)

A própria sentença que introduz o parágrafo 1 (Turkeys are too neat to eat – Os perus são graciosos/bondosos demais para serem comidos) nos dá a resposta correta. A alternativa “A” afirma que perus só crescem mediante a ingestão de antibióticos e o que o texto nos diz é que eles tomam essa droga para crescer, mas não diz que o crescimento só se dá pela sua ingestão, estando, portanto, incorreta. Na alternativa “B” temos justamente a afirmação contrária à que se encontra no texto: “We also recommend meat-alternatives such as Tofurky ([tofurky.com](http://tofurky.com)) or Field-roast ([fieldroast.com](http://fieldroast.com)).” A alternativa “C” diz que perus podem voar a uma altitude de 50 metros, mas o texto diz apenas que eles podem chegar a 50 milhas por hora ( $\pm 80\text{km/h}$ ) no voo. A alternativa “E” afirma que os perus deviam ter um tratamento melhor nas fazendas de abate, mas a argumentação central do texto favorece a não ingestão desses animais, independente do tratamento dado aos mesmos.

**Resposta: A**

Justificativa:

The activists invite readers to have a Gentle Thanksgiving. That means (Os ativistas convidam os leitores a ter um Dia de Ação de Graças gentil. Isso significa)

substituting turkey for other types of food which could make better meals. (substituir peru por outros tipos de alimentos que poderiam resultar em melhores refeições).

A alternativa “B” diz que devíamos comer menos peru, pois este é um animal sociável. Embora seja argumentado que estes são animais sociáveis, este não é um argumento usado para diminuir o consumo, mas sim para interrompê-lo. A alternativa “C” diz que os perus deviam ficar com suas mães nas fazendas de abate. O texto afirma que os perus são arrancados das mães contrariando sua natureza, mas não sugere que sua companhia deixaria sua morte menos cruel. A alternativa “D” afirma que deveríamos parar de pensar na morte dos perus e assuntos correlacionados. Não seria isso, contudo, que faria do feriado algo mais gentil. A última alternativa afirma que peru vai continuar sendo sempre uma delícia nesse feriado, e isso contraria frontalmente a intenção dos ativistas.

**11.** The activists invite readers to have a Gentle Thanksgiving. That means

- A) substituting turkey for other types of food which could make better meals.
- B) people should eat less turkey because they are social animals.
- C) turkeys should have the opportunity to have their mothers around in factory farms.
- D) we should stop thinking about death and all that is related to it.
- E) turkeys will always be a fine treat at this well celebrated national holiday.

**12.** Turkeys are **flock** birds. That means they live

- A) in small cages.
- B) each by himself.
- C) in the wild.
- D) severely confined.
- E) in groups.

**Resposta: E**

Justificativa:

Turkeys are **flock** birds. That means they live (Perus são aves de rebanho. Isso significa que eles vivem) in groups. (em grupos)

A alternativa “A” diz que “rebanho” significa ‘que vivem em gaiolas’, e está incorreto. A alternativa “B” diz ‘que vivem sozinhos, por si’, e é incorreta também. A alternativa “C” diz que são aves ‘que vivem na floresta’ e, embora isso seja verdadeiro pra alguns perus, eles vivem naturalmente em grupo e isso é o que a palavra ‘rebanho’ denota. A última alternativa diz que eles ‘são brutalmente confinados’, e isso não é um sinônimo para ‘rebanho’.

**TEXT II****Boost Your Mood with Color**

Tips to find energy, happiness or calm

We all have natural reactions to color—a clear blue sky can make you feel more peaceful; a bunch of daffodils, more optimistic. So it's no surprise that the colors in your home can have an impact on your mood, too. Red, for instance, tends to be stimulating, and blue, calming, says color researcher Nancy J. Stone, PhD, a professor of psychology at Creighton University. How pure and bright a shade is can come into play, too, as well as personal associations with the color. Here's how you can tap into the power of color to feel happier, calmer, or more inspired—without a huge paint job.

Energy: red and violet

These two stimulating colors boost your energy level by causing your body to pump out more adrenaline. One British study found that when evenly matched Olympic athletes competed, those wearing red won significantly more than their blue-wearing opponents. These high-energy colors are especially good in home offices, entryways, small sitting rooms, or staircases. (Avoid them in the bedroom and bathroom, where you want to relax. You may want to skip these colors in the kitchen, too, because energizing hues can boost your appetite.)

Happy: green and yellow

Want to feel more upbeat? Bring in the colors of sunshine and spring fields. In a study from the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam, adults reported feeling happier around these two colors. Soft or pale yellows are ideal for playrooms and children's rooms. Add a new rug. Or paint just the ceiling to create a sunny feel. Green is an especially good pick to brighten rooms with mostly neutral tones. Toss two celadon-colored throw pillows on a taupe sofa, or display your favorite black-and-white photos in a large bright olive-green picture frame.

Calm: blue

Most of us choose blue as our favorite color, and it's really no wonder. Blue is a very soothing hue—it's the color of the sky and the sea—and we can all use soothing touches of it in our hectic lives. Because the color is relaxing, you can feel free to use it more liberally than happy or energizing colors—it will work well in any room where you long to feel less stressed. Be sure to stick with soft, muted blues, though; the brighter, stronger shades, such as French blue, can actually have a stimulating effect. Try adding a touch of this serene shade where you need it most: near your bill-paying station, perhaps.

Adaptado de: <<http://health.msn.com/your-best-life/articlepage.aspx?cp-documentid=100232150&gt1=31043>>  
Acessado em: 3 de fevereiro de 2009.

Answer the following five questions according to TEXT II.

13. It is true to say that

- A) the colors at home won't change one's mood.
- B) people make their own associations with colors.
- C) blue-wearing athletes win more than red-wearing ones.
- D) red and blue are calming and relaxing colors.
- E) green is everyone's favorite color.

**Resposta: B**

Justificativa:

It is true to say that (É verdadeiro afirmar que)

people make their own associations with colors. (As pessoas fazem suas próprias associações com cores).

A alternativa "A" afirma que as cores no ambiente doméstico não alteram o estado de humor de uma pessoa, mas o texto afirma o contrário: "So it's no surprise that the colors in your home can have an impact on your mood". A alternativa "C" diz que atletas que vestem azul vencem mais do que atletas que usam vermelho, mas o texto afirma o contrário: "those wearing red won significantly more than their blue-wearing opponents". A alternativa "D" afirma que as cores vermelho e azul trazem calma e relaxamento, mas apenas a cor azul, segundo o texto, provoca tal sensação. Finalmente, a alternativa "E" diz que a cor verde é a preferida da maioria, mas o texto diz que a cor azul é a preferência da maioria.

14. Which color is supposed to make you eat more?

- A) blue
- B) green
- C) red
- D) yellow
- E) orange

**Resposta: C**

Justificativa:

Which color is supposed to make you eat more? (Que cor deve fazer a pessoa querer comer mais?)

Red (vermelho).

Isso encontra apoio no seguinte excerto do texto: "because energizing hues can boost your appetite." As demais cores, portanto, estão excluídas.

15. Happy colors are ideal for

- A) children's rooms.
- B) small sitting rooms.
- C) any room.
- D) bill-paying stations.
- E) kitchens.

**Resposta: A**

Justificativa:

Happy colors are ideal for (Cores alegres são ideais para) children's rooms (quartos de crianças)

Apenas quartos de crianças são citados como ambientes ideais para o grupo de cores alegres: "Soft or pale yellows are ideal for playrooms and children's rooms."

16. **these colors** in "you may want to skip **these colors** in the kitchen..." refer to

- A) green and yellow
- B) blue and red

- C) yellow and violet
- D) violet and red
- E) red and blue

**Resposta: D**

Justificativa:

*these colors* in “you may want to skip *these colors* in the kitchen...” refer to (estas cores em “você pode querer evitar estas cores na cozinha...” referem-se a) red and violet.

As cores que não devem ser usadas na cozinha são reveladas no excerto do texto que diz: “*You may want to skip these colors in the kitchen, too, because energizing hues can boost your appetite*”. As demais cores não são mencionadas como devendo ser evitadas na cozinha.