



PROVAS DE LÍNGUA INGLESA

CADERNO DE QUESTÕES

INSTRUÇÕES

1. Preencher com seu nome e número de carteira os espaços indicados nesta capa e na página 8 deste caderno.
2. Assinar a Folha Definitiva de Respostas e a capa do seu caderno de respostas, com caneta de tinta azul ou preta, nos espaços indicados.
3. Esta prova contém 16 questões objetivas, com apenas uma alternativa correta em cada questão, 12 questões discursivas e uma proposta de redação.
4. Anotar na tabela ao lado as respostas das questões objetivas.
5. Depois de assinaladas todas as respostas das questões objetivas, transcrevê-las para a Folha Definitiva de Respostas.
6. O desenvolvimento e as respostas das questões discursivas e a redação devem ser feitos nos espaços indicados no caderno de respostas.
7. A duração total da prova é de 4 horas. O candidato somente poderá entregar a prova e sair do prédio depois de transcorridas 2 horas, contadas a partir do início da prova.
8. Ao sair, o candidato levará apenas a tira da capa deste caderno. O restante do caderno será entregue ao candidato ao final das provas de Química, Matemática e História.
9. Transcorridas 4 horas de prova, o fiscal recolherá este caderno, a Folha Definitiva de Respostas e o caderno de respostas.

RESPOSTAS

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Número da carteira

Nome do candidato

LÍNGUA INGLESA

Leia o texto seguinte e responda às perguntas de números 25 a 28, em português.

Hyper kids? Check their diet

Parents have long observed that some kids go bonkers after eating foods with a lot of artificial ingredients or neon-bright colors. Medical researchers – not to mention the food industry – have been skeptical; there was no proof of this effect, at least nothing like a double-blind, controlled study.

As so often happens, however, the parents turned out to be a step ahead of the pros. A carefully designed study published in the British journal the *Lancet* shows that a variety of common food dyes and the preservative sodium benzoate – an ingredient in many soft drinks, fruit juices and salad dressings – do cause some kids to become measurably more hyperactive and distractible. The findings prompted Britain's Food Standards Agency to issue an immediate advisory to parents to limit their children's intake of additives if they notice an effect on behavior. In the U.S., there hasn't been a similar response, but doctors say it makes sense for parents to be on the alert.

The study, led by Jim Stevenson, a professor of psychology at England's University of Southampton, involved about 300 children in two age groups: 3-year-olds and 8- and 9-year-olds. Over three one-week periods, the children were randomly assigned to consume one of three fruit drinks daily: one contained the amount of dye and sodium benzoate typically found in a British child's diet, a second had a lower concentration of additives, and a third was additive-free. The children spent a week drinking each of the three mixtures, which looked and tasted alike. During each seven-day period, teachers, parents and graduate students (who did not know which drink the kids were getting) used standardized behavior-evaluation tools to size up such qualities as restlessness, lack of concentration, fidgeting and talking or interrupting too much.

Stevenson found that children in both age groups were significantly more hyperactive when drinking the beverage with higher levels of additives. Three-year-olds had a bigger response than the older kids did to the drink with the lower dose of additives, which had about the same amount of food coloring as in two 2-oz. (57 g) bags of candy. But even within each age group, some children responded strongly and others not at all.

Stevenson's team is looking at how genetic differences may explain the range of sensitivity. One of his colleagues believes that the additives may trigger a release of histamines in sensitive kids. In general, the effects of the chemicals are not so great as to cause full-blown attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Still, the paper warns that "these adverse effects could affect the child's ability to benefit from the experience of school."

(*Time*, September 13, 2007.)

25. a) Qual o assunto do texto?
b) Quais os resultados do estudo publicado pela revista britânica *The Lancet*?
26. a) O que fez a agência britânica que controla os alimentos a partir dos resultados?
b) Qual a consequência que os resultados tiveram nos Estados Unidos?
27. a) Qual a composição do grupo pesquisado por Jim Stevenson?
b) Como foi o procedimento do estudo?
28. a) De acordo com o 3.º parágrafo, o que os resultados revelam?
b) O que o grupo de Stevenson está investigando a partir dos resultados?