
Língua Estrangeira — Inglês

QUESTÕES de 01 a 06

LEIA CUIDADOSAMENTE O ENUNCIADO DE CADA QUESTÃO, FORMULE SUAS RESPOSTAS COM OBJETIVIDADE E CORREÇÃO DE LINGUAGEM E, EM SEGUIDA, TRANSCREVA COMPLETAMENTE CADA UMA NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS.

INSTRUÇÕES:

- Responda às questões, em PORTUGUÊS, com caneta de tinta AZUL ou PRETA, de forma clara e legível. Entretanto, haverá uma questão envolvendo construção e/ou transformação de frases em inglês.
- Caso utilize letra de imprensa, destaque as iniciais maiúsculas.
- O rascunho deve ser feito no espaço reservado junto das questões.
- Na Folha de Respostas, identifique o número das questões e utilize APENAS o espaço correspondente a cada uma.
- Será atribuída pontuação ZERO à questão cuja resposta
 - não se atenha à situação ou ao tema proposto;
 - esteja escrita a lápis, ainda que parcialmente;
 - apresente texto incompreensível ou letra ilegível.
- Será ANULADA a prova que
 - não seja respondida na respectiva Folha de Respostas;
 - esteja assinada fora do local apropriado;
 - possibilite a identificação do candidato.

QUESTÕES de 01 a 04

A IS FOR APPLE

With childhood obesity on the rise, students, parents and teachers are learning the importance of a healthy diet.

- The students of class CM2 at the St. Joan of Arc elementary school in northern France are playing with their food — and their teacher is delighted. During the course of the morning, the class learns that fruits contain minerals, fiber, sugar and vitamins. “Who knows why we need vitamin C?” asks a nutritionist employed by the local school district. Three hands shoot up. “Without it we become tired,” answers a student enthusiastically.
- 5 –



If only more of Europe's children knew as much about healthy food. Just like their counterparts in the U.S., European kids increasingly eat a diet high in fat and sugar and low in nutrition — and too often that includes what their schools feed them. The junk-food problem was highlighted recently by British television chef Jamie Oliver, who describes meals served in British schools as “mostly rubbish”. Poor diets have caused a big increase in the number of obese children: levels of childhood obesity in Europe have increased from between 5% and 10% 25 years ago to as much as 25% in some countries today. It may also contribute to bad behavior and learning difficulties. A study by Oxford University's department of physiology found that underachieving British children's reading and spelling abilities were dramatically improved when their diets were supplemented with fish oils containing omega-3 fatty acids — essential for brain development but missing from modern processed foods.

Schools and parents are finally waking up to the notion that poor diet is making kids fatter, angrier and less able to learn. The health-and-nutrition class at St. Joan of Arc, for instance, is part of a government-sponsored effort to deal with the problem of child obesity. Funded by European food and drug companies and France's Ministry of Health, the program is designed to make healthy eating part of children's everyday lives — at school and at home. School lunches now replace unhealthy foods like French fries with vegetables such as beans. Children in the district also have a healthy preschool breakfast intended to supplement the breakfast they ate — or sometimes did not eat — at home.

ROBINSON, Simon. A is for apple. **Time**, Amsterdam, v. 165, n. 22, May 30, 2005. p. 44-45. Adaptado.

“junk-food” (l. 11) – alimento sem valor nutricional.

“rubbish” (l. 13) – lixo.

Questão 01 (Valor: 20 pontos)

Based on the text, explain how and why poor diets have affected children's lives.

Questão 02 (Valor: 20 pontos)

Summarize how the nutrition program works in France.

Questão 03 (Valor: 15 pontos)

Answer these questions in English according to the instructions below.

- Complete this sentence changing it to the Indirect Speech with the introducing verb in the Past Tense.

“Who knows why we need vitamin C?” asks a nutritionist” (l. 5-6)

A nutritionist asked _____

- Change this passive sentence into the active voice.

“The junk-food problem was highlighted [...] by British television chef Jamie Oliver” (l. 11-12)

- Ask a question so that **only** the part of the sentence in bold should be the answer.

“Jamie Oliver [...] describes meals served in British schools **as ‘mostly rubbish’.**” (l. 12-13)

Questão 04 (Valor: 10 pontos)

“poor diet is making kids **fatter, angrier** and **less able** to learn.” (l. 21-22)

Identify the degrees of the adjectives in bold used in this sentence, classify them and say how they are formed.

QUESTÕES 05 e 06

THE NUTRITION PROGRAM IN FRANCE

The results of the nutrition program in France have been spectacular. The number of obese French kids has doubled from 6% to 12% over the past decade. But the increase in obese students in northern France, where the nutrition program runs, has been of merely 1%, one of the lowest rates in the country.

5 – The program has been so successful that it now runs in schools in 10 other towns across the country and the doctors and nutritionists behind the program are trying to find funding and support to expand the program nationwide and to the rest of Europe. Other countries are picking up on the trend. In Germany — where up to 16% of kids are overweight — healthy eating for kids is a hot topic. This month, the government released the first nationwide criteria for school menus, calling for more vegetarian meals, fewer fatty and sweet foods, and fresh fruit at least two to three times a week.

10 – Of course, there are limits to the school-lunch approach to obesity. In many parts of Europe, children still eat their lunches at home, beyond the reach of nutritionists and reforming administrators. Most experts agree that regular exercise is also a crucial factor in weight control (many of the nutrition classes also point out the benefits of exercise). And even improved education and government restrictions on junk food won't keep all kids from sometimes eating unhealthy food. At first glance, the playgrounds of St. Joan of Arc look filled with active, healthy and energetic kids. But on a recent day, a group of friends — hiding from the teachers in a far corner — could be seen eating sweets and chocolates with guilty delight. "Balance is the key," says Agnès Lommez, coordinator for the school district's food program. "Kids understand this. They can and should eat junk food. Just not every day."



The British television chef Jamie Oliver serves healthy food to school kids in Eltham, England.

ROBINSON, Simon. A is for apple. *Time*, Amsterdam, v. 165, n. 22, May 30, 2005. p. 45. Adaptado.

Questão 05 (Valor: 20 pontos)

Explain, with elements from the text, why there may be limits to the school-lunch approach to children obesity in Europe and say how Agnès Lommez reacts to kids' eating of junk food.

Questão 06 (Valor: 15 pontos)

"The number of obese French kids **has doubled** from 6% to 12% over the past decade." (l. 1-3)

Justify the use of the Present Perfect Tense "has doubled" rather than the Simple Past Tense "doubled" in this sentence.

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REFERÊNCIAS

AQUINO, R. S. L.; FRANCO, D. de A.; LOPES, O. G. P. C. **História das sociedades**: das comunidades primitivas às sociedades medievais. Rio de Janeiro: Ao Livro Técnico, 1980.

ARRUDA, J. J. de A. **História antiga e medieval**. 4. ed. São Paulo: Ática, 1981.

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