

PARTE I – LÍNGUA INGLESA

2.º - 2012

PRIMEIRO DIA

Prova Objetiva – Parte I (Língua Estrangeira)
Prova Objetiva – Parte II
Prova de Redação em Língua Portuguesa

Vestibular

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Universidade de Brasília

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Text I – This text refers to items from 1 through 10 and item 30.

Caribbean festivals

Part I – Fiesta de Santiago de Apóstol in Loiza Aldea, Puerto Rico (Late July)

Nowhere is Puerto Rico's rich West African heritage more pronounced — and celebrated — than in the coastal town of Loiza Aldea. Every July 25, the town hosts a celebration of its patron saint, Santiago, one of several Catholic saints believed to be incarnations of ancient African deities. The festival includes street parties, open-air plena and bomba concerts, and Carnival-like parades.

Part II – Festival de Merengue in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic (Late July)

Few things are more quintessentially Dominican than “merengue”. You can hear its urgent upbeat rhythm just about anywhere you go, from supermarkets to public buses, from the capital to the countryside, and it seems Dominican children learn to dance to “merengue” almost as soon as they can walk. The annual Merengue Festival lasts less than a week and isn't even the Dominican Republic's largest music festival, but only Carnival makes for a bigger and more ebullient street party.

Part III – St. Patrick's Day in Montserrat (Mid-March)

The Irish aren't the only ones who know how to throw a St. Patrick's Day party. The tiny island of Montserrat, battered by hurricanes and half-buried in volcanic ash, celebrates March 17 as a national holiday with a terrific week-long festival. St. Patrick's Day has dual importance in Montserrat: it has long been celebrated by the island's large Irish Catholic population, who first settled there in the 1630s to escape religious persecution, and it also marks the day, in 1798, that enslaved Africans launched a major uprising.

Part IV – Crop Over Festival in Barbados (July)

Why celebrate for a day or a weekend, when you can party for a whole month? That's the attitude of Barbadians when it comes to Crop Over, the island's largest and most anticipated festival, held from early July to early August. The celebration, which dates back to the late 1700s, originally marked the end of the all-important sugarcane harvest, when Barbados was one of the world's largest producers of sugar. Today the heart of Crop Over is calypso music, which infuses the entire event with its rhythm and lyrics.

Internet: <www.way.com> (adapted).

According to the text, it is true to infer that

- 1 “merengue” and “calypso” are prevalent in the four celebrations described in the text.
- 2 “Fiesta de Santiago de Apóstol” is a mixture of African and Catholic celebrations.
- 3 Puerto Ricans believe that Santiago is the reincarnation of many African deities.
- 4 it is possible to hear “merengue” in the Dominican Republic only during the festival in Santo Domingo.
- 5 “upbeat”, in part II, means **cheerful**.
- 6 Carnival is second to no other celebration in the Dominican Republic.
- 7 St. Patrick's Day in Montserrat has both a religious and a political meaning.
- 8 “Festival de Merengue” is the celebration that takes the longest of all the four described in the text.
- 9 “battered”, in part III, means **damaged**.
- 10 “Crop Over” was created as an event to lament the decline of Barbados as a large sugar exporter.

Text II – This text refers to items from 11 through 15 and item 30.

The Festival of Lights (Divali) in Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago Hindu festivals, customs and traditions form an integral part of society and “Divali” is no exception. A large percentage of the population consists of ethnic Indians and many are Hindus. The celebration of “Divali” in Trinidad and Tobago is a national holiday with a significant amount of functions to celebrate the occasion. Recently the celebration has not only been extended to the homes and communities but organizations have also embraced this festival with special events held to commemorate it. This is evident in banks, schools and other organizations where members of staff organize “Divali” cultural programmes, dress in Indian ethnic wear and distribute sweets to their staff and customers.

One of the highpoints of the celebrations is held at the Divali Nagar site which is the official headquarters of the National Council of Indian Culture. At the Nagar there is a week of cultural, religious, educational and commercial activities which attract a wide cross section of the population including members of government, diplomatic agencies and parliamentarians.

Hindus in Trinidad and Tobago are also involved in cleaning and redecorating their homes for this auspicious occasion. They also maintain a period of abstinence or fasting. The day of “Divali” is marked with a host of activities in the homes where various dishes and sweets are prepared and “Pooja” is performed. Family members participate in evening worship at 6 o'clock to Mother Lakshmi, the Goddess of prosperity and wealth. They then light their homes with several dozens of “deyas” and distribute delicacies to their families, friends and the community. This sacred festival is known to bring about positive feelings to the community such as a sense of unity, cleanliness, harmony and festivity.

Internet: www2.nalis.gov.tt (adapted).

Based on the text, judge the items below.

- 11 “Pooja” is an example of a sweet offered during “Divali”.
- 12 In the last sentence of the text, “bring about” conveys the opposite idea of **inhibit**.
- 13 Besides “Divali”, other Hindu celebrations take place in Trinidad and Tobago.
- 14 “Divali” has become increasingly popular in Trinidad and Tobago.
- 15 Divali Nagar is the official webpage for “Divali”.

Text III – This text refers to items 16 through 20 and item 30.

Ancient origins of Halloween

1 Halloween's origins date back to the ancient Celtic
festival of Samhain. The Celts, who lived 2,000 years ago in
the area that is now Ireland, the United Kingdom and northern
4 France, celebrated their new year on November 1. This day
marked the end of summer and the harvest and the beginning
of the dark, cold winter, a time of year that was often
7 associated with human death. Celts believed that on the night
before the new year, the boundary between the worlds of the
living and the dead became blurred. On the night of October 31
10 they celebrated Samhain, when it was believed that the ghosts
of the dead returned to earth. In addition to causing trouble and
damaging crops, Celts thought that the presence of the
13 otherworldly spirits made it easier for the Druids, or Celtic
priests, to make predictions about the future. To commemorate
the event, Druids built huge sacred bonfires, where the people
16 gathered to burn crops and animals as sacrifices to the Celtic
deities. During the celebration, the Celts wore costumes,
typically consisting of animal heads and skins, and attempted
19 to tell each other's fortunes.

Internet: <www.history.com> (adapted).

Based on the text, it is true to infer that

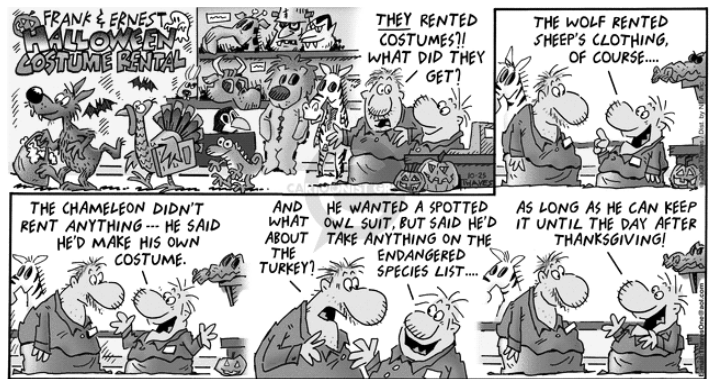
- 16 the Celts thought that the dead were closer to the living during Samhain.
- 17 "fortunes" (l.19) means **wealth**.
- 18 Samhain started to be celebrated to honor Christ.
- 19 the Samhain festival marked the end of the summer cycle and the beginning of fall.
- 20 people asked the dead to protect them as part of the Samhain celebrations.



Internet: <www.thecomicstrips.com> (adapted).

Judge the items below based on the cartoon above.

- 21 The "autumn tradition" mentioned is Halloween.
- 22 The pumpkins' intention is to scare people.
- 23 In the last sentence, **I've figured** can correctly replace the idea conveyed by "I see".
- 24 The pumpkins were given faces to be able to see what happens during the election period.



Internet: <www.thecomicstrips.com> (adapted).

Based on the cartoon above, it can be deduced that

- 25 endangered species are fashionable costumes for Halloween.
- 26 the turkey will wear the costume to save his life.
- 27 the expression "As long as" can correctly be replaced by **As soon as**.
- 28 the wolf wants to look less threatening.
- 29 the chameleon will wear a rented costume.
- 30 According to texts I, II and III, which celebration has religious origins?
 - A "Crop Over".
 - B "Festival de Merengue".
 - C "Samhain".
 - D "Divali".