

Língua Inglesa

PARTE I – LÍNGUA INGLESA

Sam Raimi re-builds Oz for a 3D audience

L. Frank Baum's children classic **The Wonderful Wizard of Oz** has inspired countless adaptations since it was written in 1900. Besides the Oscar-winning 1939 film, **The Wizard of Oz**, starring Judy Garland, there has been **The Wiz** – starring Diana Ross and Michael Jackson –, the unofficial Disney sequel **Return to Oz** and even a Muppet version.

On stage, the tale has also undergone many incarnations, including the recent Andrew Lloyd Webber West End production and the Tony award-winning musical **Wicked** — told from the perspective of the witches —, which continues to be a hit both in London and on Broadway.

For his new take on the tale, director Sam Raimi's plan from the outset was to make a film that serves as a prequel to Baum's book. His 3D version, **Oz, The Great and Powerful**, tells the untold story of how a charming man, Oscar Diggs, became the wizard of Oz.

The film stars James Franco as Diggs, who finds himself in Oz after being caught up in a tornado.

He then meets the witch sisters Theodora, Evanora and Glinda, played by Mila Kunis, Rachel Weisz and Michelle Williams respectively, who show him the good and the bad in the mystical land.

Academy Award-winner Weisz says the chance to play a “good old-fashioned villainess” drew her to the role of Evanora.

“I thought it would be really fun to play someone really bad and evil... the more evil they are, the more fun they have.”, she says. The actress remembers going to see the 1939 MGM film as one of her first trips to the cinema.

“What makes that film very charming is the sweetness,” she says. “You can see the make-up and the special effects are at the beginning of what special effects can do.” The fact that now they can make me look like I'm flying, when I'm on wires, is impressive.

Reviews for the film in the US have been mixed. The Hollywood Reporter claims the “unimaginative” film is pitched at children under the age of six, but other reviewers praise the colourful “feast for the eyes” and immersive 3D experience.

Internet: <<http://www.bbc.co.uk>> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge the items below.

- 1 The only witch sister to show Oscar Diggs “the good and the bad in the mystical land” was Glinda.
- 2 Rachel Weisz was excited to play the bad girl in **Oz, The Great and Powerful**.
- 3 The 1939 **The Wizard of Oz** was part of Rachel Weisz's introduction to the world of the cinema.
- 4 According to Weisz, the special effects in the 1939 film **The Wizard of Oz** were really impressive.
- 5 The movie **The Wizard of Oz** has been widely acclaimed.
- 6 **Oz, The Great and Powerful** was inspired by a book that was written over a thousand years ago.
- 7 Judy Garland won an Oscar for her part in the 1939 **The Wizard of Oz**.
- 8 Michael Jackson and Diana Ross were the stars of one of the adaptations of **The Wizard of Oz**.
- 9 It is possible to see a play based on **The Wizard of Oz** in England and in the USA nowadays.
- 10 Since the beginning, it was Sam Raimi's plan to tell a story preceding the original tale by L. Frank Baum.

Broadway, NYC



In an era of 3-D movies and IMAX films, it's a wonder that Broadway theater entertainment remains one of the most popular attractions in NYC. Few NYC attractions match the excitement and spectacle of a Broadway musical. Featuring 40 Broadway theaters, high-profile stage actors, and world-class sets and costumes, New York Broadway shows are must-see entertainment for travelers in NYC.

Broadway refers to the famous street in Manhattan that has become the worldwide leader in stage entertainment. The history of Broadway dates all the way back to the 1700s, when the first NYC stage was built on Nassau Street. This NYC theater held less than 300 people, and mostly presented Shakespeare plays. It wasn't until after the American Revolution — in 1798 — that the first great NYC theater was built.

New York Broadway in the 1800s

Built on Chatham St in Downtown Manhattan, the Park Theater NYC started a new era of theater in New York. Several more NYC theaters opened up between 1800-1850. After the Civil War, the center of New York theater moved from Downtown to Midtown Manhattan, because of their cheaper rates on NY real estate.

In the late-1800s and early 1900s, the dramatic rise in train transportation — as well as the NYC subway — led to a drop in poverty and a higher demand for evening New York entertainment. Soon, the NYC theater district was bustling, leading to more expensive and ambitious Broadway productions.

“The Great White Way”

Originally coined by the New York Evening Telegram, “The Great White Way” refers to the Theater District area of Broadway, in Midtown. Beginning in the early-1900s, Broadway theaters used bright electric signs made up of white lights to advertise shows. Soon, the bright lights of Broadway NYC would become known as “The Great White Way”, giving birth to a new NYC landmark. It was also around this time that Broadway theaters finally made their way to Times Square NY.

In the 1920s a great number of classic Broadway shows premiered, but the business was faced with the uncertainty of the Great Depression. The number of Broadway shows fell in the 1930s, as famous Broadway producers found themselves out of money and out on the street like so many other Americans. However, much like New York City has again and again, Broadway would soon recover.

Internet: <<http://www.nyc tourist.com>> (adapted).

Based on the article above, judge the items from 11 through 19.

- 11 It is surprising that Broadway theater still attracts attention nowadays.

- 12 The author believes that tourists should never miss the opportunity to watch a Broadway play.
- 13 Shakespeare performed in the first NYC theater.
- 14 The first theater built in New York City was quite small, in terms of today's Broadway.
- 15 After the American Civil War, land in Downtown Manhattan was more expensive than in Midtown.
- 16 At the turn of the 20th century, the rise in prices of transportation increased the poverty in the USA, and the Broadway entertainment industry was significantly affected.
- 17 The theater district was called "The Great White Way" because of the bright lights which promoted the shows.
- 18 Because of the superior quality of its classic plays, Broadway was not much harmed by the Great Depression period.
- 19 The first theater of New York City was built in Times Square.

Durham, Canada



Just minutes east of Toronto lies Durham Region, a place with rolling hills, farms and small towns. Durham Region has something for everyone.

Renowned for its pleasant mix of rural charm and urban sophistication, Durham Region offers a variety of equally unique culinary tourism experiences.

Durham has a busy agriculture sector that includes the province's top apple producer, the largest commercial blueberry grower east of Toronto and award-winning wineries.

Durham Region is home to incredible farms, chefs, and retailers producing and using fresh, local produce. Durham region farmers harvest an abundance of different fruits and vegetables mere kilometers from the big city.

Start your day with a stop at one of the many roadside farm markets for some fresh fruits and vegetables to snack on throughout the day. Why not drop into one of the local 'Pick-your-own' apple or berry farms and select some sweet and juicy fruit to savour while on your journey?

Want even more? Don't forget to make reservations for Savour the Season – Durham's annual culinary festival showcasing Durham's local harvest. Local chefs are paired with local farmers and producers to transform fresh local fare into mouth-watering dishes offered at a fixed price.

To learn more about Savour Durham and other culinary tourism experiences in the region, please contact tourism@durham.ca.

Internet: <<http://ontarioculinary.com/ontario-regions/durham>> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge the items below.

- 20 Durham Region includes only rural businesses.
- 21 Durham Region has the most important producer of apples in Canada.
- 22 It is possible for tourists to visit farms and collect the fruits they want directly from the trees.
- 23 The culinary festival with the region's production happens twice a year.
- 24 During the Durham festival, there is a competition among chefs and farmers for the best dishes in the region.
- 25 The information taken from this website is directed to tourists and other people interested in enjoying the food from the region of Durham.
- 26 Durham Region is quite close to Toronto.



Internet: <<http://www.woodworkingformeremortals.com>>.

Based on the cartoon above, judge items 27 to 29 and choose the correct answer to item 30.

- 27 The humor of the cartoon lies in the fact that *lasagna* is a kind of woodworking.
- 28 "To take up" is a phrasal verb meaning "to start something as a hobby, for example".
- 29 The man's decision to take up woodworking happened at an indefinite time in the past.
- 30 Which alternative below could substitute the man's question — on the second speech balloon — without substantial change in meaning?
 - A What could you want me to make first?
 - B What will you want me to make first?
 - C What do you want me to make first?
 - D What should you want me to make first?

REDAÇÃO EM LÍNGUA PORTUGUESA

ATENÇÃO: Nesta prova, faça o que se pede, utilizando, caso deseje, o espaço indicado para rascunho. Em seguida, escreva o texto na **folha de texto definitivo da prova de redação em língua portuguesa**, no local apropriado, pois não serão avaliados fragmentos de texto escritos em locais indevidos. Respeite o limite máximo de linhas disponibilizado. Qualquer fragmento de texto além desse limite será desconsiderado. Na **folha de texto definitivo da prova de redação em língua portuguesa**, utilize apenas caneta esferográfica de tinta preta, fabricada em material transparente.

Leia os trechos abaixo, extraídos de entrevista concedida pelo ensaísta brasileiro Tales A. M. Ab’Sáber, autor da obra **A Música do Tempo Infinito**. Durante a leitura, é aconselhável que você assinale trechos ou palavras que julgar relevantes para comporem um **comentário crítico** a ser elaborado ao final da leitura.

Em Berlim, em uma usina elétrica desativada, cenário de máquinas, fiações e tubos da era do nazismo, uma boate vira a noite sem fechar. É a Berghain/Panorama Bar, que promove uma festa intensa, que deseja não terminar jamais. Pulsa quase diariamente, a partir das 23 h 59 min, e entorpece o público com música eletrônica. O ensaísta brasileiro Tales Ab’Sáber foi um dos que lá baixou. E de lá saiu com material valioso para uma perícia sobre a grande noite de diversão industrial. Esse material, utilizado na obra **A Música do Tempo Infinito**, é objeto da entrevista a seguir.

O que, em geral, caracteriza uma balada?

Certa vez, um jovem me falou: “A balada é um lugar em que tudo muda. Quando você entra numa balada, tudo vira outra coisa, você, as pessoas, o mundo. Nada do que vale fora de lá continua valendo. É um mundo à parte.” Essa fala revela que a balada sustenta esse desejo. Ela dá uma amostra, um *sampler*, do mundo do luxo e da luxúria para os que não o têm, ou da experiência estética antiburguesa para os adaptados. É um dispositivo de época para a gestão do prazer. A balada é mais bonita, mais livre e mais erótica que a vida e, no entanto, está totalmente articulada, econômica e socialmente, à vida como ela é. Na balada, os jovens vivem uma experiência sensorial sem compartilhamento.

A balada agrega todas as classes sociais? De que juventude estamos tratando?

De uma juventude desencantada, que teve os impulsos críticos de radicalização humanista, estética e democrática, próprios do movimento da juventude ocidental do século XX, reduzidos a práticas de consumo a partir da aceleração da cultura do dinheiro nos anos 1990 e 2000. Essa juventude tenta manter valores de vanguarda. É comprometida com seu destino de venda de um trabalho sem garantias no mundo das corporações. É uma juventude atomizada, que caminha entre a baixa vida de mercado e o hedonismo de consumo do teatro excitado de sua noite.

O que esses jovens costumam festejar?

É um paradoxo. Festejam suas vidas difíceis de mercado e sua inserção por um fio na coisa toda. A ordem do poder atual exige celebração contínua, ligada à afirmação do indivíduo de realização do próprio prazer, desde que de mercado, apolítico. E esses jovens, que, por vezes, fingem um cuidadoso *punkismo* construído em lojas caras da moda, promovem a mesma celebração geral de seu mundo ou festejam o fato de não haver nada a festejar. É a compulsão a ser feliz, que está associada à propaganda.

Por que há tantos megaeventos para uma geração tão voltada para si mesma?

Podemos dizer que o hiperindivíduo, que busca a singularidade do seu prazer nas ofertas de mercado, acaba pensando como todos os demais, em uma grande uniformidade cultural. Estamos diante de um mundo que, na mesma medida em que afirma o indivíduo, o empobrece e o torna apenas idêntico a todos.

E a música? De onde veio a necessidade da pirotecnia para acompanhá-la?

Quando os Beatles tocavam nos estádios nos anos 1960, quando inauguraram essa era de espetáculo de massa e expressão *pop*, grandiosa e sedutora, eram quatro músicos em cima de um palco, e só. Depois, começa a surgir a espetacularização visual do mundo da canção. Em 1968, 69, Pink Floyd começa a fazer projeções de imagens. Então, num certo momento dos anos 1980, isso vira um espetáculo pirotécnico gigantesco, com explosões, bolas de fogo. Agora, tem aumentado a espetacularização, o que significa que a música perdeu importância.

Trechos resumidos de entrevista concedida a Mônica Manir. Internet: <estadao.com.br> (com adaptações).

Redija, utilizando o registro da língua padrão, um comentário crítico sobre as principais ideias expressas na entrevista acima. Explícite sua concordância e(ou) discordância a respeito dessas ideias. Dê um título a seu texto.

RASCUNHO

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	



cespeUnB

Centro de Seleção e de Promoção de Eventos