

# 2022

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1º Semestre



## BLOCO 4

- Língua Inglesa e Interpretação de Textos
- Língua Portuguesa, Literatura e Interpretação de Textos

**VESTIBULAR  FGV**

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**UNIFICADO**

**26/11/2021**

## LÍNGUA INGLESA E INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTOS

## Texto para as perguntas de 1 a 8

**CHINA'S COMMUNIST PARTY AT 100**

1 One party has ruled China for 72 years, without a mandate from voters. That is not a world record. Lenin and his dismal [*sombrios, lúgubres, sinistros*] heirs [*herdeiros*] held power in Moscow for slightly longer, as has the Workers' Party in North Korea. But no other dictatorship has been able to transform itself from a famine-racked [*assolado pela fome*] disaster, as China was under Mao Zedong, into the world's second-largest economy, whose cutting-edge [*da vanguarda*] technology and infrastructure put America's decaying roads and railways to shame. China's Communists are the world's most successful authoritarians.

2 The Chinese Communist Party has been able to maintain its grip on power for three reasons. First, it is ruthless [*cruel, implacável*]. Yes, it delayed before crushing the protests in Tiananmen Square in 1989. But eventually it answered the demonstrators [*manifestantes*] with bullets, terrorizing the country into submission.

3 China's present leaders show no signs at all of having any regrets about the massacre. On the contrary, President Xi Jinping laments that the Soviet Union collapsed because its leaders were not "man enough to stand up and resist" at the critical moment. For which read: unlike us, they did not have the guts [*coragem*] to slaughter [*massacrar*] unarmed protesters with machine-guns.

4 A second reason for the party's longevity is its ideological agility. Within a couple of years of Mao's death in 1976, a new leader, Deng Xiaoping, began abandoning the late chairman's productivity-destroying "people's communes" and setting market forces to work in the countryside. Maoists complained, but production soared. In the aftermath of Tiananmen and the Soviet Union's downfall, Deng fought off Maoist diehards [*da linha-dura*] and embraced capitalism with even greater fervor. This led to the closure of many state-owned firms and the privatization of housing. Millions were laid off, but China boomed.

5 Under Mr. Xi the party has shifted again, to focus on ideological orthodoxy. His recent predecessors allowed a measure of mild dissent; he has crushed it. Mao is lauded [*lozado*] once more. Party cadres [*quadros*] study "Xi Jinping thought." The bureaucracy, army, and police have undergone purges of deviant and corrupt officials. Big business is being brought into line. Mr. Xi has rebuilt the party at the grassroots [*na base*], creating a network of neighborhood spies and injecting cadres into private firms to watch over them. Not since Mao's day has society been so tightly controlled.

6 The third cause of the party's success is that China did not turn into a straightforward [*pura, aberta*] kleptocracy in which wealth is sucked up exclusively by the well-connected. Corruption did become rampant [*desmedida, galopante*], and the most powerful families are indeed super-rich. But many people felt their lives were improving too, and the party was astute enough to acknowledge their demands. It abolished rural taxes and created a welfare system that provides everyone with pensions and subsidized health care. The benefits were not abundant, but they were appreciated.

7 Over the years Western observers have found plenty of reasons to predict the collapse of Chinese communism. Surely the control required by a one-party state was incompatible with the freedom required by a modern economy? One day China's economic growth must run out of steam, leading to disillusion and protests. And, if it did not, the vast middle class that such a growth created would inevitably demand greater freedoms – especially because so many of their children had encountered democracy first-hand, when they got their education in the West.

8 These predictions have been confounded by the Communist Party's continuing popularity. Many Chinese credit it for the improvement in their livelihoods [*sustentos, meios de vida*]. True, China's workforce is ageing, shrinking, and accustomed to ridiculously early retirement, but those are the sorts of difficulties every government faces, authoritarian or not. Vigorous economic growth looks as if it will continue for some time yet.

Adapted from *The Economist*, June 26 – July 2, 2021.

1 With respect to China's development, the information in the article most supports which of the following?

- The Communist Party destroyed the legitimate, democratic government of China 72 years ago.
- Ironically, if the Communists were not in control of the government of China, that country would never have achieved such spectacular economic growth.
- Though the U.S. is a richer country, certain parts of the transportation system of China are far superior.
- No other national economy in history has grown so fast in such a short time as has China's.
- At present, no other government in the world has been so successful in such a short time as has the government of Communist China.

2 With respect to China's socio-political situation, the information in the article most supports which of the following?

- During its 100 years of existence in China, the Communist Party has held uncontested political power in most regions of that country.
- After the death of Mao Zedong in 1976, most experts believed that China's Communist system would collapse.
- After the death of Mao Zedong, the people of China entered a period in which they enjoyed relatively more ideological freedom than they enjoy now.
- Despite China's spectacular economic success under Xi Jinping, corruption among Communist Party officials has spiraled out.
- China's Communist Party has remained vigorous and successful only because it has become less and less Communist.

- 3** With respect to the 1989 incident in Tiananmen Square, the information in the article most supports which of the following?
- It is not unreasonable to presume that if China's Communist leaders are sorry about the massacre at Tiananmen Square, they are keeping that sentiment well hidden.
  - In terms of pure brutality, no other Communist government, past or present, has ever surpassed the Chinese government's reaction to the Tiananmen Square protesters.
  - If the government of the Soviet Union had been willing to use measures similar to those the Chinese government used at Tiananmen Square, it would surely still be in power.
  - China's Communist government could only employ such extreme measures at Tiananmen Square because human life is worth very little in China.
  - China's Communist leaders used Mao Zedong's famous dictum – "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." – to justify the extreme measures used against the Tiananmen Square protesters.
- 4** Which of the following is most likely an irony supported by the information in the article?
- By refusing to abandon its core Communist principles, the Soviet Union guaranteed its own destruction.
  - Only by abandoning its core Communist principles could China become a rich country.
  - Although Xi Jinping is less famous and less powerful than Mao Zedong, he must be considered a more successful and more significant leader.
  - History shows that in Communist China, ignoring market forces and embracing market forces both caused suffering for many people.
  - Communism only works effectively when it is transformed into capitalism.
- 5** In the first sentence of paragraph 5, the phrase "Under Mr. Xi the party has shifted again..." is most likely connected to which of the following statements?
- Xi Jinping has aggressively maintained certain innovative economic policies that were introduced during the mandate of Deng Xiaoping.
  - Like his predecessors, President Xi Jinping never lets economic necessity compromise the Communist Party's commitment to its core values.
  - The recent focus on ideological orthodoxy is a fundamental part of a campaign to establish Xi Jinping as the unquestioned source of all correct Communist thought.
  - Before the advent of Xi Jinping, it was unthinkable that the Communist Party would aggressively persecute deviant or corrupt army and police officers.
  - His willingness to change the Communist Party's policies shows that Xi Jinping is, in a sense, a traditionalist.
- 6** The information in the article most supports which of the following?
- Despite appearances to the contrary, not all the super-rich families in China owe their wealth to corruption.
  - Although it has not ended inequality, the Communist Party has, in a sense, successfully bought the favorable opinion of a large portion of the Chinese people.
  - It would be inaccurate to call China a dictatorship, since the majority of the people clearly support the government and its policies.
  - Although corruption has led to increased inequality in China, it has undeniably benefited, in one way or another, most of the Chinese people.
  - In order to preserve the advantages and status of China's elite minority, the Communist Party has brutally repressed all dissenting opinions and deviant thought.
- 7** In paragraph 7, "it" in the phrase "And, if it did not..." most likely refers to the
- economic growth of China.
  - Chinese Communist Party.
  - collapse of Chinese communism.
  - collapse of China's economy.
  - loyalty of China's vast middle class.
- 8** The main purpose of the last paragraph is most likely to
- provide arguments supporting the idea that China's economic supremacy will be long-lasting.
  - point out some of the Chinese economy's unique strengths and weaknesses.
  - summarize China's model of authoritarian economic planning.
  - identify characteristics that China's economy shares with other major economies.
  - come to a reasonably well-balanced conclusion about the future of China's economy.

## Texto para as perguntas de 9 a 15

### STORMY WEATHER

**1** On earth, weather is defined, for the most part, by atmospheric wind (direction and velocity), water (precipitation and humidity), and temperature. These elements are never in a steady state, and intermittently their level of activity – individually or collectively – can become violent. The giant blob [bolha] of plasma that Earth orbits also has its mood swings. When activity on the Sun becomes violent, solar flares fling [arremessar] radiation at the speed of light in all directions, and clouds of plasma break away [se separam], traveling at up to 7 million miles per hour. Radiation can reach Earth’s atmosphere in eight minutes, and plasma clouds follow in a matter of hours.

**2** Storms come and go on both spheres, with varying degrees of impact. Meteorologists, with their measuring instruments and computer models, can forecast most Earthly weather events in time to forewarn [avisar antecipadamente] the public of impending catastrophes. Solar events are less predictable.

**3** The Sun can have storms of sufficient magnitude that plasma shock waves affect Earth’s magnetic field, creating a violent distortion called a “geomagnetic storm” that can last six to twelve hours. According to a 2015 BBC report, “the rapidly changing magnetic field generates an electrical current in any conductive material near the ground, including telephone and power lines, undersea cables, and oil and gas pipelines. Once the electrical surges reach the power grid, they overload [sobrecarregar] transformers and trip [acionar] their circuit breakers, causing widespread blackouts.” Such an event happened in 1989, knocking out power for the entire Canadian province of Quebec for twelve hours. In 1859, a “blaze lit the heavens . . . visible from Hawaii to London . . . caused by a super-explosion on the Sun, equivalent to ten billion atomic bombs. In our solar system, it was the biggest stellar outburst of the last 500 years.” The blast was three times the size of the one in 1989. If one that size were to occur today, according to a UK government report, it “would likely cause unprecedented chaos. It would disrupt satellite communications and GPS navigation, and trigger [causar, iniciar] global blackouts lasting up to a year.”

**4** “Today, scientists know when a storm is headed toward us, but it’s impossible to predict where on Earth it will hit hardest,” according to a 2016 University of Michigan report. In October 2016, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Space Weather Prediction Center began using a geospace forecast model – developed by researchers at the University of Michigan and Rice University – that can “give unique data for each 350-square-mile plot [pedaço] of Earth, and up to 45 minutes before a solar storm hits.” It may be enough time for utility companies and satellite operators to “limit damage to their systems by shutting off key components.”

Adapted from *Natural History*, February 2018.

**9** With respect to Earth and the Sun, the information in the article most supports which of the following?

- Although less destructive, the weather elements on Earth are more unstable than the weather elements on the Sun.
- Earthly weather may be defined by more than wind, water, and temperature.
- At any given moment, the entire Earth can be bombarded with deadly solar radiation.
- Violent weather activity on the Sun is more common and more extreme than violent weather activity on Earth.
- Because of its unique composition, the Sun is more susceptible than Earth to violent activity.

**10** The information in the article most supports which of the following?

- Radiation emitted from a point equidistant from Earth and the Sun will reach the surface of the Sun before it reaches the surface of Earth.
- When solar flares fling radiation at Earth’s surface, this radiation drags plasma clouds along with it.
- Solar flares and plasma clouds can seriously destabilize the three defining elements of Earth’s weather.
- The advanced technology available to meteorologists does not enable them to predict Earthly weather events and solar events with equal accuracy.
- Fortunately, extreme Earthly weather events no longer surprise meteorologists with unexpected destructive intensity.

**11** The “violent distortion” mentioned in paragraph 3 is most likely connected to which of the following?

- It always begins and ends on the same day.
- It probably will not affect airborne material located at a great distance from Earth’s surface.
- By modifying Earth’s magnetic field, it generates a huge electrical charge that, fortunately, standard technology can easily control.
- It is the end result of a chain reaction set off by the plasma shock waves emanating from an intense solar storm.
- It begins on the Sun as a huge “geomagnetic storm” that soon sets off a chain reaction affecting Earth’s magnetic field.

**12** According to the information in the article, in 1989

- Canada came close to experiencing a nationwide blackout caused by violent solar activity.
- A massive plasma cloud struck Earth with such force that it threatened to cause extensive blackouts in the Canadian province of Quebec.
- The Canadian province of Quebec suffered from an extreme technical event resulting from an extreme natural event.
- Fortunately for Canada, the plasma shock waves that hit the entire country prejudiced only the province of Quebec’s energy supply.
- A quick reaction from technicians, together with an adequate response from well-designed equipment, helped block the full destructive power of the plasma shock waves that struck the Canadian province of Quebec.

**13** Considering the information in the article, what can you most likely conclude about the solar-related event that took place 1859?

- It was probably not as disruptive to global activity as it would be if it happened today.
- No solar explosion before or since has ever equaled the magnitude of that particular stellar outburst.
- It was a solar explosion of such power that it turned day into night for the region of the globe from Hawaii to London.
- It showered the entire globe with radioactive particles.
- If it occurred today, its disastrous consequences would affect all Earthly regions with equal severity.

**14** With respect to solar storms and their effects, the information in the article most supports which of the following?

- At present, the only information of which scientists can be sure is that a solar storm is or is not headed toward Earth.
- Scientists are only beginning to understand the direct impact that solar storms have on Earthly weather.
- Although solar storms are defined by far fewer elements than are Earthly storms, they are much harder to predict.
- In the days before human society’s heavy dependence on electrical energy, solar storms attracted little attention in the world’s scientific community.
- Although scientists have determined the speed of solar radiation, the speed of plasma clouds appears to be variable.

**15** The information in the article most likely supplies information that would help to answer which of the following questions?

- What protective measures are readily available to guarantee that no blackout will result when a massive solar storm hits Earth?
- When is the exact most propitious moment to begin preparing for the arrival of any massive solar storm?
- How can the most vulnerable part of the planet be reliably identified when a massive solar storm is heading toward Earth?
- How powerful was the solar explosion that caused the blackout in the Canadian province of Quebec in 1989?
- How is it possible to calculate precisely the duration of an ongoing “geomagnetic storm”?

LÍNGUA PORTUGUESA, LITERATURA E INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTOS

16 Examine a tirinha.



Bob Thaves, **Frank & Ernest**, <https://cultura.estadao.com.br/quadrinhos>, 23.06.2021.

O efeito de humor presente na tirinha decorre, sobretudo, do fato de a personagem ter empregado, em sua fala, a expressão

- “aquecimento global” em sentido figurado.
- “pessoas polarizadas” em sentido conotativo.
- “mesmo tempo”, relacionada a “mudança climática”.
- “pessoas polarizadas”, entendida em sentido geográfico.
- “aquecimento global”, em sentido literal.

Texto para as perguntas de 17 a 20

**Era uma vez o escritório**

*No futuro, as pessoas talvez tenham de recorrer ao cinema para saber como ele era*

Tenho lido que uma das consequências da pandemia será o fim dos escritórios e a consolidação do home office. Se isso acontecer, quem quiser saber no futuro como eles eram terá de recorrer a filmes cuja ação se passava neles. Com o que, sem dúvida, a escolha será “Se Meu Apartamento Falasse” (1960), de Billy Wilder, com Jack Lemmon e Shirley Maclaine. Lemmon faz um funcionário de uma companhia de seguros, e Maclaine, uma ascensorista. Parte da ação acontece no gigantesco salão da empresa, com centenas de mesas dispostas a perder de vista.

A trama do filme envolve as malícias, puxadas de tapete e outras delícias da vida corporativa no século 20, em que parecia valer tudo por uma promoção — a qual, além do aumento de salário, significava trocar a mesa no salão pela sala com o nome na porta e o banheiro da manada pelo toalete dos executivos.

Mesmo que por pouco tempo, todos já tivemos uma vivência de escritório. Ele nos obrigava a ficar atentos às invejas, picuinhas e ataques pelas costas. Não era um ambiente muito saudável. Para as mulheres devia ser pior ainda — além do assédio, sua avaliação pelos chefes raramente se limitava ao aspecto profissional. A partir de agora, tudo isso pode ser passado.

Se assistir ao filme de Billy Wilder, atente para o grande salão, uma criação genial do cenógrafo húngaro Alexander Trauner. Os atores e mesas nos primeiros planos são convencionais. Para enfatizar a profundidade e o volume, Trauner botou anões em mesas menores a partir do meio do salão. E, lá no fundo, os “atores” já eram recortes de papelão em miniaturas de mesas.

Esse era o problema dos escritórios. Neles, muitos funcionários se sentiam recortes de papelão.

Ruy Castro, <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/>; 12.jul.2020 às 23h48. Adaptado.

17 Pode-se deduzir do texto que o autor vê “o fim dos escritórios e a consolidação do home office” como algo, potencialmente,

- efêmero.
- nostálgico.
- decepcionante.
- irreversível.
- vantajoso.

18 Dentre os seguintes recursos expressivos presentes no texto, o único que **NÃO** está corretamente identificado é:

- “Era uma vez o escritório”: intertextualidade.
- “puxadas de tapete”: metáfora.
- “e outras delícias da vida corporativa no século 20”: ironia.
- “o banheiro da manada pelo toalete dos executivos”: antítese.
- “Neles, muitos funcionários se sentiam recortes de papelão”: eufemismo.

19 A frase que contém expressões mais comumente usadas na linguagem coloquial é:

- “Se assistir ao filme de Billy Wilder, atente para o grande salão, uma criação genial do cenógrafo húngaro Alexander Trauner.”
- “Para as mulheres devia ser pior ainda — além do assédio, sua avaliação pelos chefes raramente se limitava ao aspecto profissional.”
- “Ele nos obrigava a ficar atentos às invejas, picuinhas e ataques pelas costas.”
- “Mesmo que por pouco tempo, todos já tivemos uma vivência de escritório.”
- “Parte da ação acontece no gigantesco salão da empresa, com centenas de mesas dispostas a perder de vista.”

20 Na frase “Lemmon faz um funcionário de uma companhia de seguros, e Maclaine, uma ascensorista”, as vírgulas foram usadas para

- separar orações assindéticas e isolar o aposto, respectivamente.
- separar oração coordenada aditiva com sujeito diferente e marcar a omissão de um termo, respectivamente.
- indicar a omissão de um termo em ambos os casos.
- indicar a inversão de termos da oração em ambos os casos.
- separar o sujeito do predicado e termos que exercem a mesma função sintática, respectivamente.

**Texto para as perguntas de 21 a 25****Pobre alimária**

*O cavalo e a carroça*

*Estavam atravancados no trilho*

*E como o motorneiro se impacientasse*

*Porque levava os advogados para os escritórios*

*Desatravancaram o veículo*

*E o animal disparou*

*Mas o lesto carroceiro*

*Trepou na boleia*

*E castigou o fugitivo atrelado*

*Com um grandioso chicote*

Oswald de Andrade, **Pau Brasil**.

**21** A designação “Pau Brasil”, que dá título tanto ao livro de Oswald de Andrade, de onde se extraiu o poema, quanto ao “Manifesto da Poesia Pau Brasil”, que contém o programa literário do autor, revela, entre outras aspirações desse escritor, o desejo de fazer, principalmente,

- propaganda da vocação agrícola nacional.
- poesia nostálgica e saudosista.
- oposição à industrialização.
- poesia de exportação.
- crítica da cultura urbana.

**22** Parte importante do efeito poético próprio do texto é produzida, principalmente, pela conjugação contrastante de

- modernização e atraso.
- transporte coletivo e transporte individual.
- crueldade e abnegação.
- proprietários e proletários.
- civilização e barbárie.

**23** São procedimentos compositivos dominantes no poema, sobretudo,

- introspecção e reflexão.
- disseminação e recolha.
- objetivação e síntese.
- argumentação e comprovação.
- sinestesia e musicalidade.

**24** Entre os aspectos representados ou evocados no poema, o mais reconhecido como emblemático ou típico da modernidade literária é

- o acidente de trânsito.
- a preeminência da lei.
- a crueldade com os animais.
- a eletrificação generalizada.
- a cidade grande.

**25** Constitui exemplo de parassíntese (processo de formação de palavras que consiste em acrescentar a um radical, simultaneamente, prefixo e sufixo) a seguinte palavra do texto:

- “atrelado”.
- “grandioso”.
- “impacientasse”.
- “escritórios”.
- “advogado”.

**Texto para as perguntas de 26 a 30**
**CAPÍTULO CXXI**  
**Morro abaixo**

(...)

*Não falo dos anos. Não os sentia; acrescentarei até que os deixara fora, certo domingo, em que fui à missa na capela do Livramento. Como o Damasceno morava nos Cajueiros, eu acompanhava-os muitas vezes à missa. O morro estava ainda nu de habitações, salvo o velho palacete do alto, onde era a capela. Pois um domingo, ao descer com Nhã-loló pelo braço, não sei que fenômeno se deu que fui deixando aqui dois anos, ali quatro, logo adiante cinco, de maneira que, quando cheguei abaixo, estava com vinte anos apenas, tão lépidos como tinham sido.*

*Agora, se querem saber em que circunstâncias se deu o fenômeno, basta-lhes ler este capítulo até o fim. Vínhamos da missa, ela, o pai e eu. No meio do morro achamos um grupo de homens. Damasceno, que vinha ao pé de nós, percebeu o que era e adiantou-se alvoroçado; nós fomos atrás dele. E vimos isto; homens de todas as idades, tamanhos e cores, uns em mangas de camisa, outros de jaqueta, outros metidos em sobrecasacas esfrangalhadas; atitudes diversas, uns de cócoras, outros com as mãos apoiadas nos joelhos, estes sentados em pedras, aqueles encostados ao muro, e todos com os olhos fixos no centro, e as almas debruçadas das pupilas.*

— Que é? perguntou-me Nhã-loló.

*Fiz-lhe sinal que se calasse; abri sutilmente caminho, e todos me foram cedendo espaço, sem que positivamente ninguém me visse. O centro tinha-lhes atado os olhos. Era uma briga de galos. Vi os dois contendores, dois galos de esporão agudo, olho de fogo e bico afiado. Ambos agitavam as cristas em sangue; o peito de um e de outro estava desplumado e rubro; invadia-os o cansaço. Mas lutavam ainda assim, olhos fitos nos olhos, bico abaixo, bico acima, golpe deste, golpe daquele, vibrantes e raivosos. O Damasceno não sabia mais nada; o espetáculo eliminou para ele todo o universo. Em vão lhe disse que era tempo de descer: ele não respondia, não ouvia, concentrara-se no duelo. A briga de galos era uma de suas paixões.*

*Foi nessa ocasião que Nhã-loló me puxou brandamente pelo braço, dizendo que nos fôssemos embora. Aceitei o conselho e vim com ela por ali abaixo. Já disse que o morro era então desabitado; disse-lhes também que vínhamos da missa, e não lhes tendo dito que chovia, era claro que fazia bom tempo, um sol delicioso. E forte. Tão forte que abri logo o guarda-sol, segurei-o pelo centro do cabo, e inclinei-o por modo que ajuntei uma página à filosofia do Quincas Borba: Humanitas osculou Humanitas... Foi assim que os anos me vieram caindo pelo morro abaixo.*

*Ao sopé detivemo-nos alguns minutos, à espera de Damasceno; ele veio daí a pouco rodeado dos apostadores, a comentar com eles a briga. Um destes, tesoureiro das apostas, distribuía um velho maço de notas de dez tostões, que os vencedores recebiam duplamente alegres. Quanto aos galos vinham sobraçados pelo respectivo dono. Um deles trazia a crista tão comida e ensanguentada, que vi logo nele o vencido; mas era engano — o vencido era o outro, que não trazia crista nenhuma. Ambos tinham o bico aberto, respirando a custo, esfalfados. Os apostadores, ao contrário, vinham alegres, sem embargo das fortes comoções da luta; biografavam os contendores, relembavam as proezas de ambos. Eu fui andando, vexado; Nhã-loló vexadíssima.*

Machado de Assis, **Memórias póstumas de Brás Cubas**.

**26** Os eventos que fazem a trama do breve episódio narrado no excerto revelam que

- as aspirações de elegância e distinção das camadas sociais médias e das elites cariocas oitocentistas mal se sustentavam, tendo em vista os laços indissolúveis que as ligavam ao atraso local.
- a implantação geográfica do município da Corte forçava o convívio constante dos extratos sociais alto e baixo, produzindo insegurança e animosidade generalizadas.
- a intensa miscigenação social e étnica da sociedade brasileira da época propiciava um convívio ameno e democrático das classes sociais que, posteriormente, o progresso eliminou.
- os costumes herdados da Colônia ainda não eram objeto de proibição e repressão, como veio a acontecer apenas na fase republicana.
- a elite escravista, educada na cultura romântica, apreciava os sítios e cenas pitorescos, especialmente quando apresentavam características popularescas e vulgares.

**27** Do ponto de vista dos gêneros, subgêneros e formas literárias mobilizados na composição do episódio narrado no excerto, verifica-se que boa parte dos efeitos obtidos pela narrativa origina-se da irrupção de um

- relato de caráter realista, até cru, em meio a uma narrativa que tende a configurar-se como idílio.
- acontecimento trágico, no curso de uma sequência de cenas de caráter épico.
- fluxo de consciência tipicamente introspectivo, deflagrado pelo choque de um evento traumático.
- conteúdo profano, em meio a uma atmosfera mística, repassada de sentimento religioso.
- evento de caráter tipicamente rural, muito raro nas zonas urbanas, as quais constituem o pano de fundo da narrativa.

**28** Embora, ao final do capítulo, o narrador se declare “vexado”, o sentimento dominante que ele extrai de todo o episódio vivido não é de constrangimento, propriamente, mas, sim, de

- solidão.
- exaltação.
- desprezo.
- alívio.
- arrependimento.



29 No período “Pois um domingo, ao descer com Nhã-loló pelo braço, não sei que fenômeno se deu que fui deixando aqui dois anos, ali quatro, logo adiante cinco, de maneira que, quando cheguei abaixo, estava com vinte anos apenas, tão lépidos como tinham sido”, as orações sublinhadas expressam, respectivamente, ideia de

- causa e conformidade.
- finalidade e concessão.
- tempo e comparação.
- modo e consequência.
- explicação e proporção.

30 Em “Não falo dos anos. Não os sentia; acrescentarei até que os deitara fora” (1º. parágrafo), o trecho sublinhado pode ser substituído sem prejuízo para o sentido e para a correção por:

- lhes tinha esquecido.
- deles não me atentara.
- lhes deixara de lado.
- deles me desfizera.
- não os atinara.