

2022

1º Semestre



BLOCO 4

- Inglês
- Língua Portuguesa

VESTIBULAR  FGV

UNIFICADO

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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

Leia a tirinha e responda ao que se pede.



André Dahmer, **Não há nada acontecendo**. <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br>, 19/08/2020.

- 16** Com base no diálogo presente na tirinha, explique por que o uber é classificado como “existencialista”.
- 17** Começando com “O passageiro perguntou...”, reescreva a pergunta “Sabe o nosso destino” e a resposta “Nosso destino é a morte” em uma única frase, usando discurso indireto. Faça as adaptações necessárias.

Texto para as perguntas de 18 a 21

A vida ao rés-do-chão

A crônica não é um “gênero maior”.

“Graças a Deus”, seria o caso de dizer, porque sendo assim ela fica mais perto de nós. E para muitos pode servir de caminho não apenas para a vida, que ela serve de perto, mas para a literatura. Por meio dos assuntos, da composição solta, do ar de coisa sem necessidade que costuma assumir, ela se ajusta à sensibilidade de todo o dia. Principalmente porque elabora uma linguagem que fala de perto ao nosso modo de ser mais natural. Na sua despreensão, humaniza; e esta humanização lhe permite, como compensação sorrateira, recuperar com a outra mão certa profundidade de significado e certo acabamento de forma, que de repente podem fazer dela uma inesperada embora discreta candidata à perfeição.

É curioso como ela mantém o ar despreocupado, de quem está falando de coisas sem maior consequência e, no entanto, não apenas entra fundo no significado dos atos e sentimentos do homem, mas pode levar longe a crítica social. Veja-se a extraordinária “Carta a uma senhora”, de Carlos Drummond de Andrade, onde a menininha que não possui nem vinte cruzeiros faz desfilar na imaginação os presentes que desejaria oferecer à sua mãe no Dia das Mães. É como se ela estivesse do lado de fora de uma vitrine imensa, onde se acham os objetos maravilhosos que a propaganda criadora de aspirações e necessidades transformou em bens ideais. Ela os enumera numa escrita que o cronista fez ao mesmo tempo belíssima e liricamente infantil. A impressão do leitor é de divertida simplicidade que se esgota em si mesma; mas por trás está todo o drama da sociedade chamada de consumo, muito mais iníqua num país como o nosso, cheio de pobres e miseráveis que ficam alijados da sua miragem sedutora e inacessível:

“Mammy, o braço dói de escrever e tinha um liquidificador de 3 velocidades, sempre quis que a Sra. não tomasse trabalho de espremer laranja, a máquina de tricô faz 500 pontos, a Sra. sozinha faz muito mais. Um secador de cabelo para Mammy! gritei, com capacete plástico mas passei adiante, a Sra. não é desses luxos, e a poltrona anatômica me tentou, é um estouro, mas eu sabia que a Mãezinha nunca tem tempo de sentar. Mais o quê? Ah sim, o colar de pérolas acetinadas, caixa de talco de plástico perolado, par de meias, etc.”

É importante insistir no papel da simplicidade e da brevidade e graça próprias da crônica. Na verdade, aprende-se muito quando se diverte, e aqueles traços constitutivos da crônica são um veículo privilegiado para mostrar de modo persuasivo muita coisa que, divertindo, atrai, inspira e faz amadurecer a nossa visão das coisas.

Antonio Candido de M. e Souza, **Para gostar de ler**, vol. 5. São Paulo: Ática, 1980. Adaptado.

- 18** Com base no texto de Antonio Candido, selecione duas características da crônica — uma, relacionada à sua expressão linguística e, outra, relacionada ao seu conteúdo — que fazem dela uma “candidata à perfeição”.
- 19** Indique sinônimos adequados ao contexto para as quatro palavras sublinhadas no terceiro parágrafo.

- 20** Pode-se afirmar que Antonio Candido pratica, em seu próprio texto, o que ele reconhece como virtude no estilo da crônica? Justifique.
- 21** Sem alterar seu sentido, reescreva o trecho “que a propaganda criadora de aspirações e necessidades transformou em bens ideais” (3º. parágrafo), usando a voz passiva.

Texto para as perguntas de 22 a 25

'Novo normal' é o novo anormal

Dizer que a expressão “novo normal” é um clichê de sucesso é dizer o óbvio, mas isso mal começa a dar conta dela. Os chavões, os lugares-comuns, as frases feitas não são todos iguais — pelo contrário, compõem uma fauna variada e interessantíssima.

“Novo normal” é um bicho peçonhento, mas clichês não são vilões em si. Todos carregamos no bolso essas moedinhas verbais, expressões cristalizadas que trocamos no dia a dia. Na maior parte das vezes, nem nos damos conta disso.

Nossas chuvas fortes tendem a ser torrenciais, o toque do craque adora ser sutil, os ânimos ficam logo exaltados, suamos em bicas, às vezes somos acometidos de curiosidade mórbida e sempre valorizamos o sucesso avassalador e a ascensão meteórica. Clichezemos somos —pura e simplesmente.

(...)

A frase feita nos dispensa de pensar, nos acolhe em seu pacto morninho de compreensão suficiente, de premissas aceitas por todos, para que possamos tocar a vida. No dia em que existir uma ciência chamada clichelogia, acredito que ela identificará dois perigos principais em nossa atração pela ideia pré-fabricada.

Um é o risco para quem deveria fugir do caminho batido. Rebaixam seus ofícios pensadores que pensam chavões, escritores que os escrevem, cineastas que os dirigem. Arte e pensamento só combinam com clichê quando o tratam com ironia.

(...)

Segundo Hannah Arendt, “Clichês, frases feitas, adesão a códigos de expressão e conduta convencionais e padronizados têm a função socialmente reconhecida de proteger-nos da realidade, ou seja, da exigência de atenção do pensamento feita por todos os fatos e acontecimentos em virtude de sua mera existência.”

No entanto, o clichê para a pensadora alemã é mais do que conforto preguiçoso ou convencionalismo de estilo. É uma ferramenta linguística que ideologias autoritárias usam para induzir letargia crítica, indiferença, distância entre pensamento e realidade: “O pensamento ideológico se emancipa da realidade que captamos com nossos cinco sentidos”.

Pois é: conheço poucas expressões mais indutoras desse tipo de letargia crítica do que “novo normal”. Naturaliza de imediato qualquer coisa, do anormal ao subnormal, do vagamente anômalo ao definitivamente criminoso, passando pelo indefinido, o tumultuado e o obscuro.

Só quem viajar ao futuro e consultar livros de história sobre o desditoso ano de 2020 poderá dizer se nosso tempo pariu mesmo um “novo normal” e, em caso positivo, qual foi ele. Quando o normal já era, seu sucessor imediato só pode ser o não normal, o anormal. O resto, se não for letargia, é má-fé.

- 22** Explique sucintamente, por que o autor considera o clichê “novo normal” um “bicho peçonhento”?
- 23** Entre os clichês citados pelo autor do texto, aponte quatro, que sejam constituídos de substantivo + adjetivo.
- 24** Quanto ao sentido, a expressão “bicho peçonhento” (2º. parágrafo) liga-se com que palavra anteriormente empregada no próprio texto? Justifique.
- 25** No texto, o autor faz uso reiterado de linguagem figurada, como ocorre na expressão “bicho peçonhento”. Cite, do texto, mais quatro exemplos desse tipo de linguagem.