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Prova 3 – Inglês

QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS

**QUESTÕES APLICADAS A TODOS OS
CANDIDATOS QUE REALIZARAM A
PROVA ESPECÍFICA DE INGLÊS.**



UEM

Comissão Central do Vestibular Unificado

GABARITO 3

Texto

Breaking an e-mail addiction

More people are finding it's easy to get a digital fix in our wired world

June 4, 2005 – When business owner Kevin Kelly wakes up, it's the first thing on his mind. In the car on the way to work, at business meetings and even in the bathroom, Kelly's e-mail is never more than a click away.

Kelly is an admitted e-mail addict and says he compulsively checks his e-mail inbox at least every five minutes.

"I have to keep up with them, so I check them very, very frequently," he said.

He ticks off all the places he checks his e-mail: "In movie theatres, in a dentist chair, on 'It's a Small World' [ride] at Walt Disney World."

Millions of e-mail 'junkies' out there?

Dr. Dave Greenfield, of the Center for Internet Studies, said that Kelly's level of e-mail dependence can't help but impact a relationship.

"What we'll usually see is a spouse who says, 'He's on the computer all the time, or checking [his] PDA 40 times a day, and I feel like they're not really attending to me,'" Greenfield said.

Kelly is certainly not alone. Experts estimate there are 190 million e-mail users worldwide, and Greenfield believes that 6 percent of them could have some form of e-mail addiction – that's roughly 11 million e-mail junkies.

Kelly's wife says his e-mail "addiction" definitely affects their family.

"Physically he's at all the school functions and he's at all the vacations, but sometimes I'd like him to be there in his mind more," she said. "He could sleep through our kids crying so loud, but if his phone says that he has a new message, he instantly wakes up." Even Kelly admits that he sometimes puts his digital gadgets over his family. He says his kids say things like, "Daddy, put that down. Let's play a game."

But he says the call of his e-mail is hard to ignore.

"I think it's a habit that's hard to break," he said.

What can you do to break the e-mail habit?

Regina Lewis, an America Online consumer adviser, said that Kelly's level of engagement with e-mail, personal digital assistants and other parts of the wired world is extremely common for many reasons.

Lewis said that in our high-speed digital world,

there is a blurring between home life and work life and the proliferation of fun gadgets makes it easy – and often necessary – to keep up.

She offered some tips on "Good Morning America" on how to break an e-mail addiction:

Set a virtual start time and curfew. Don't get online first thing in the morning or last thing at night.

Remember the rule of three. If something takes more than three e-mail exchanges, pick up the phone.

Don't over reply. You don't need to send those short, one-word replies, such as "thanks" or "yes."

Store, don't hoard. People keep way too many old e-mails in their inbox and waste a lot of time scrolling through them all, says Lewis. Create folders to store important messages.

If all else fails, try going cold turkey. Take a weekend off; you might be surprised to find the world doesn't fall apart if you don't check your messages.

Excerto do texto disponível em

<<http://abcnews.go.com/GMA/print?id=819049>>.

- 01** – De acordo com o texto, as pessoas viciadas em e-mail
- A) apresentam problemas de relacionamento com os colegas de trabalho.
 - B) participam das atividades familiares com resistência.
 - C) concentram-se, em sua maioria, nos grandes centros.
 - D) são obrigadas a escrever seus e-mails a cada cinco minutos.
 - E) não dependem exclusivamente de seus computadores de casa para verificar seus e-mails.

- 02** – Assinale a alternativa na qual o verbo não se apresenta preposicionado.
- A) “...they’re not really attending to me...” (linhas 20-21)
 - B) “He could sleep through our kids...” (linhas 31-32)
 - C) “Daddy, put that down.” (linha 36)
 - D) “... often necessary – to keep up.” (linha 52)
 - E) “... world doesn’t fall apart if you...” (linhas 69)

- 03** – Assinale a alternativa **correta** de acordo com o texto.
- A) A expressão “keep up with” (linha 9) tem o mesmo sentido de manter-se atualizado.
 - B) “Impact” (linha 17) significa romper.
 - C) “Spouse” (linha 18) refere-se à secretária.
 - D) “Junkies” (linha 26) é sinônimo de spams.
 - E) “Adviser” (linha 45) expressa idéia de necessidade.

- 04** – According to the text, Regina Lewis
- A) works for a government agency.
 - B) said that Kelly is different from other consumers.
 - C) said that it is difficult to distinguish work life from home life.
 - D) wrote for the TV programme “Good Morning America”.
 - E) all the digital gadgets are used for fun.

- 05** – According to the information from the text, choose the **correct** alternative.
- A) More businessmen are finding it easy to organize their activities through e-mails.
 - B) Kevin Kelly admits his compulsion for Walt Disney World.
 - C) There are about 11 million people with some level of e-mail dependence.
 - D) Checking e-mails occasionally is a common practice among businessmen.
 - E) Kelly avoids checking his e-mails at business meetings.

06 – Choose an alternative in which both terms are verbs.

- A) “meetings” (linha 3); “checks” (linha 7)
- B) “ticks” (linha 11); “studies” (linha 16)
- C) “wakes” (linha 34); “admits” (linha 34)
- D) “gadgets” (linha 35); “reasons” (linha 48)
- E) “exchanges” (linha 59); “replies” (linha 62)

07 – According to Dr. Dave Greenfield,

- A) Kelly can not be helped concerning his e-mail dependence.
- B) Kelly’s addiction to e-mails has a noticeable effect on his relationships.
- C) the wives of computer addicts receive proper attention from their husbands.
- D) computer users often develop some form of addiction.
- E) addicts tend to check their e-mails about 40 times a day.

08 – Os vocábulos “them” (linha 09) e “them” (linha 24)

- A) fazem referência a e-mails.
- B) referem-se às pessoas que usam e-mails.
- C) referem-se aos problemas causados pelos e-mails.
- D) referem-se, respectivamente, a e-mails e a usuários de e-mail.
- E) referem-se, respectivamente, a Kelly e a viciados em e-mail.

09 – Kelly’s wife says her husband

- A) complains about the kids who want to play a game.
- B) has no problem in breaking the habit of e-mails.
- C) goes to school to break the habit.
- D) would continue sleeping if their children cried but wakes up at the sound of a message.
- E) takes all his vacations but not usually with the family.

10 – Assinale a alternativa **correta** de acordo com o texto.

- A) “Roughly” (linha 26) significa aproximadamente.
- B) “Vacations” (linha 30) tem o mesmo sentido de feriado.
- C) “Loud” (linha 32) significa insistentemente.
- D) “Engagement” (linha 45) tem o sentido de afinidade.
- E) “Wired” (linha 47) dá a idéia de atualizado.

- 11 – De acordo com o texto, a expressão “I’d like him to be there in his mind more” (lines 30-31) apresenta a idéia de que
- A) a pessoa viciada em e-mails não possui concentração.
 - B) a pessoa viciada em e-mails, embora esteja em um determinado local, mantém sua mente distante.
 - C) a pessoa viciada em e-mails esquece facilmente suas atividades escolares.
 - D) o período de férias da pessoa viciada em e-mails causa transtorno aos seus familiares.
 - E) os familiares gostariam de estar mais presentes nas memórias da pessoa viciada em e-mails.
- 12 – A expressão “If all else fails, ...” (linha 67) significa o mesmo que
- A) se todos também falharem.
 - B) se nada der certo.
 - C) se tudo der certo.
 - D) se todos os outros caírem.
 - E) se nada mais falhar.
- 13 – Entre as sugestões do texto para se acabar com o vício de e-mail está
- A) não acessar e-mails durante o período de trabalho.
 - B) usar o telefone quando o acesso à internet estiver congestionado.
 - C) não responder e-mails que demandem longas respostas de cunho pessoal.
 - D) criar uma pasta para armazenar somente os e-mails importantes.
 - E) tirar uma semana de férias quando sentir que já não consegue dominar a situação.

- 14 – Assinale a alternativa na qual o termo **não** é um advérbio.
- A) “compulsively” (linha 7)
 - B) “frequently” (linha 10)
 - C) “really” (linha 21)
 - D) “so” (linha 32)
 - E) “reply” (linha 61)
- 15 – Assinale a alternativa na qual o vocábulo ou expressão apresenta um sentido positivo de acordo com o texto.
- A) “dependence” (linha 17)
 - B) “hard” (linha 40)
 - C) “over reply” (linha 61)
 - D) “waste” (linha 64)
 - E) “store” (linha 66)