

**Ministério da Educação**  
**Universidade Federal de Itajubá**  
**Vestibular 2006 – Prova 3 – Língua Inglesa – 22/01/2006**

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A client recently brought her two cats to my husband's veterinary clinic for their annual checkup. One was a small-framed, round-striped tabby, while the other was a long, sleek black cat. She watched closely as I put each on the scale. "They weigh about the same," I told her. "That proves it!", she exclaimed. "Black does make you look slimmer. And stripes make you look fat." (from Reader's Digest)

1) Responda às perguntas sobre o texto acima:

a) O que a cliente quis provar com sua visita à clínica veterinária?

**Que a cor preta faz as pessoas parecerem mais magras enquanto listras fazem as pessoas parecerem mais gordas.**

b) Como ela provou isso?

**Levando seus dois gatos ao veterinário para serem pesados.**

2) Write three sentences related to the text. Do not copy them from the text. They need to be your own sentences.

a) one sentence comparing the two cats.

**The black cat is as fat as the striped cat.**

**The black cat is not fatter than the striped cat.**

**One cat is as heavy as the other.**

b) one sentence describing the woman.

**The woman seems to be creative.**

**The woman is too concerned with appearance.**

**The woman must be fat.**

c) one sentence advising fat people.

**If I were you, I would not wear striped clothes.**

**You shouldn't wear stripes.**

**Why don't you wear black more often?**

Brazil's Minister of National Integration, Ciro Gomes, says that the São Francisco river diversion project will not put an end to drought in the semi-arid region of Brazil's Northeast. But it will alleviate the situation for many people in the backlands of the states of Pernambuco, Paraíba, Ceará, and parts of Piauí. According to the Minister, the project will provide 1,500 cubic meters of water per inhabitant per year in the area. That will resolve the water shortage for around 45% of the population. Gomes also pointed out that the government headed off land speculation by expropriating an area of 2.5 kilometers on each side of the project's water-carrying canals. The land is to be used for land reform and family farming. (by Cristina Indio do Brasil, July 4, 2005)

A Brazilian bishop on a hunger strike to protest against a river diversion project rejected on Wednesday the government's offer to negotiate and insisted he was ready to die to stop it. (. . .) Under the plan, around 70% of the water would go to areas where shrimp, grapes, flowers and other farm exports are produced. About 4% will go to homes of poor families in arid areas, the government said. (. . .) Army engineers were ready to start digging 700 km of canals and build pumps to transfer water from the river across four states. The 2,700 km river rises in Minas Gerais state and flows into the Atlantic Ocean. (by Andrew Hay October 6, 2005 for Planet Ark World Environment News)

3) Fill in the blanks:

a) *with an appropriate adjective and its appropriate form*: São Francisco is one of the **largest, biggest, longest, most used, most resourceful** rivers in the vast country, Brazil.

b) *with an appropriate verb and its appropriate form*: Because of **drinking, having drunk** only the river's muddy and polluted water during his strike, the bishop is suffering from stomach pain and has difficulty of concentrating.

c) *with a connective*: **Even though / Though / Although** he is weak, Cappio has held mass twice a day.

4) Answer in your own words:

In your opinion, should the San Francisco River be diverted? Why?

**Esta questão será corrigida em relação à coerência na apresentação da argumentação e em relação à correção gramatical.**

In recent years, millions of words have been written and spoken about the changing behavioral patterns of employees and the need for management to address the critical aspect of its operation by changing the way it manages. You must change the way you manage because the people you manage have changed. All the experts who are filling up the work force today have a different value system than those who are leaving and retiring. Psychiatrists say that a person's value system is locked in when he is around 10 years old. It is not what he had when he was 10, but what he did not have that shaped his priorities more or less for life. What the older employees

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didn't have at age 10 was money or financial security. (There had been a depression) Financial security is tops in their list of priorities. As long as you pay well, you can manage them any way you please. But, younger workers had money when they were 10. Mama had gone out and got a job.

Financial security is not number one with them. What they didn't have at 10 was emotional security. They had a key to get in the house; Mama and Daddy were both working and "doing their thing." Many youngsters saw families break up in divorce, etc. They did not feel they belonged; many felt nobody cared, nobody was interested primarily in them. They want something they didn't have at age 10 - they want to be appreciated, accepted, wanted and understood. They want a stabilizing influence, recognition and a sense of belonging. (taken from The Super Supervisor - Mildred Ramsey's, Positive Presentations, Inc., Greensboro, NC)

**5) Com base no texto acima, responda:**

a) O que diferencia o trabalhador de hoje daquele que está deixando o mercado de trabalho (se aposentando)? Explique.

Ele tem um sistema de valores diferente. Os que hoje estão deixando o mercado de trabalho querem dinheiro e segurança financeira, pois foi o que lhes faltou na infância. Já os trabalhadores de hoje querem segurança emocional. Eles querem sentir que pertencem a um grupo, que as pessoas se importam com eles. Eles querem ser queridos, aceitos e compreendidos.

b) Por que as crianças tinham uma chave de casa? O que isso significa?

Elas tinham a chave de casa, pois seus pais nunca estavam em casa porque estavam trabalhando. Elas tinham que ser independentes desde pequenas e não recebiam muita atenção dos pais.

**6) Answer the following questions:**

a) What kind of manager do today's employees expect to have?

They expect a caring manager.

They expect a manager who cares, who talks to them, who listens to them, who praises them, who gives them attention, who values their work and shows they are important.

b) What kind of comments do you think today's employees would like to hear from their managers?

"You are important to our company."

"We are glad to have you in our team."

"I would like to hear your comments. Do you have anything to say?"

"I'm not sure I understand your problem. Would you explain it to me?"

"Do you have any problems? Can I help you?"

Some of my co-workers and I decided to remove the small wooden suggestion box from our office because it had received so few entries. We stuck the box on top of a seven-foot-high metal storage cabinet and then promptly forgot about it. Months later, when the box was moved during remodeling, we found a single slip of paper inside. The suggestion read, 'lower the box!' (from Reader's Digest)

**7) About the text above:**

a) Resuma, em suas palavras, o que foi descrito acima.

Alguns funcionários mudaram a caixa de sugestões para cima de um armário, pois ninguém estava colocando mais sugestões nesta caixa. Porém, ela ainda era uma caixa de sugestões. Depois de algum tempo havia a sugestão de colocar a caixa em lugar mais acessível.

b) Write down three suggestions you believe are typically or easily found in companies' suggestions boxes.

"I think that office workers should be allowed to put family photos on their desks to create a friendlier environment."

"Smoking areas must be completely banned from this company. The employees must go outdoors to smoke."

"This company should allow us a longer time for lunch. 30 minutes are not enough."

"Give us a raise"

"How about giving us a raise?"

"The machines need maintenance."

"Why don't you hire more people to do the job? We are overloaded."

"Can we have more breaks?"

"We would like to have a resting area with a TV to watch after lunch."

"Please upgrade our computers."

"There should be recognition to suggestions given."

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"The company needs to care about our families and personal problems."

"We want a health plan."

"The health plan should have dental."

"Can we sell our hour in the hour-bank?"

The girl wrote a story. "But how much better it would be if you wrote a novel," said her mother. The girl built a dollhouse. "But how much better if it were a real house," her mother said. The girl made a small pillow for her father. "But wouldn't a quilt be more practical," said her mother. The girl dug a small hole in the garden. "But how much better if you dug a large hole," said her mother. The girl dug a large hole and went to sleep in it. "But how much better if you slept forever," said her mother. (Speakup, 221, 2005)

8) The writer of the text above, Lydia Davis, reflected on little things about life when she wrote it.

a) What are these "*little things*" in your life?

Esta questão será corrigida em relação à coerência na apresentação da argumentação e em relação à correção gramatical.

b) Write down three answers the girl from the passage above could have given her mother.

Well, Mom, I'm not skilled enough to write a novel.

I don't have money to build a real house.

If you want me dead, just let me know.

How much better if you would leave me alone.

How much better if you didn't say anything.

How much better if I had another mother.

Mother, can you be nice to me (for a change)?

Why don't you love me? What have I done to you?

Are you my real mother?

How can I ever please you?

#### *Mobbing*

The word "mobbing," which refers to the mistreatment of employees, is well known in Italy, Spain, Germany and particularly Sweden, where it was coined by a physician to describe school bullying or "ganging up" on an individual child. Prior to that, it had been used by the German ethologist, Konrad Lorenz, to describe a group of animals acting together to defend themselves against a predator. Mobbing later came to be used for what Britons and Americans call "workplace bullying." Ironically enough, it has now returned to the English language with this new meaning. In English "mobbing" traditionally describes a crowd - or "mob" - of excited fans surrounding their favorite leader or celebrity. This is the opposite of its new "continental European" meaning!

#### *The Bottom Line*

"This company must increase its bottom line." This means it must increase its profitability. The term comes from the final (or bottom) line of an income statement; this shows the net profit or loss of a company. The bottom line is also the final conclusion to a discussion. The bottom line is that people are never perfect," said the writer Tom Robbins.

#### *Blue Chips*

A company that has a long history of success and stability is a blue chip company. We can also talk of blue chip shares. This term comes from poker and the use of plastic chips instead of money. The chips come in different colors and blue has a high value. When the chips are down, you are in a bad situation and need help. This also comes from gambling and refers to the small number of chips you have after losing a lot of money.

#### *Spin-off*

If a company needs money in the short term, they may decide to sell a part of their production. A car manufacturer may sell a division that produces trucks. This is a spin-off: the truck division becomes a separate company. Another use of spin-off comes with films: a successful children's film results in various spin-off products such as toys, video games and so on. The word spin means to revolve or to go round and round, so the company or toy breaks away from the original body to become a separate item. (Speakup, 221, 2005)

9) Acima, estão apresentadas algumas novas palavras que estão circulando no mundo dos negócios e que são úteis para quem trabalha com elas, mas bastante estranhas para quem está pela primeira vez em contato com as mesmas. Cada texto contém mais de dois usos do termo. Algumas expressões possuem um uso comum e outro mais específico para o mundo dos negócios. Dentre os quatro textos, escolha dois deles e retire dois significados diferentes para cada termo mencionado.

#### *Mobbing*

- Maltratar funcionários.
- Maltratar, agredir (pegar no pé) uma criança, um colega de escola.
- Formar uma gangue.

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- Um grupo de animais agindo em conjunto para se defender de um predador.
- Importunar (pegar no pé) no local de trabalho.
- Multidão de fãs que cerca uma celebridade ou ídolo.

**The bottom line**

- Lucratividade.
- Última linha de um documento que mostra se a empresa teve lucro ou perda.
- Conclusão final de uma discussão.

**Blue Chips**

- Uma empresa *Blue Chip* é uma empresa com longa história de sucesso e estabilidade.
- São ações fortes no mercado de investimento.
- Fichas de plástico de alto valor num jogo de *poker*.
- Em jogos de azar, refere-se a ter poucas fichas depois de perder muito dinheiro.

**Spin-off**

- A venda de uma divisão de uma empresa que passa, assim, a se tornar uma empresa independente.
- Produtos que surgem a partir do sucesso de um filme.
- Girar.