

UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO CEARÁ  
Comissão Executiva do Vestibular

# VESTIBULAR 2014.1

## REDAÇÃO/LÍNGUA INGLESA

2ª FASE - 1º DIA: 08 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2013

DURAÇÃO: 04 HORAS

INÍCIO: 09 horas      TÉRMINO: 13 horas



Após receber o seu **cartão-resposta**, copie nos locais apropriados, uma vez com **letra cursiva** e outra com **letra de forma**, a seguinte frase:

*A boa vontade tudo sana.*

### ATENÇÃO!

**Este caderno de provas contém:**

- Prova I – Redação;
- Prova II – Língua Inglesa, com 20 questões;
- Folha Definitiva de Redação (encartada).

**Ao sair definitivamente da sala, o candidato deverá assinar a folha de presença e entregar ao fiscal de mesa:**

- o CARTÃO-RESPOSTA preenchido e assinado;
- a FOLHA DEFINITIVA DE REDAÇÃO;
- o CADERNO DE PROVAS.

**Será atribuída nota zero, na prova correspondente, ao candidato que não entregar seu cartão-resposta ou sua folha definitiva de redação.**

#### NÚMERO DO GABARITO

Marque, no local apropriado do seu cartão-resposta, o número 1, que é o número do gabarito deste caderno de provas e que se encontra indicado no rodapé de cada página.

**OUTRAS INFORMAÇÕES PARA A REALIZAÇÃO DAS PROVAS ENCONTRAM-SE NA FOLHA DE INSTRUÇÕES QUE VOCÊ RECEBEU AO INGRESSAR NA SALA DE PROVA.**

## RASCUNHO DA REDAÇÃO

Se desejar, utilize esta página para o rascunho de sua redação. Não se esqueça de transcrever o seu trabalho para a folha específica da Prova de Redação.

**Esta página não será objeto de correção.**

**GABARITO  
1**

NÃO EScreva  
NAS COLUNAS  
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## PROVA I: REDAÇÃO

Prezado(a) vestibulando(a),

De acordo com Rui Tavares, “O ideal universitário é as ideias. As ideias sobre como são as coisas, sobre como funcionam, sobre como deveriam funcionar, ideias sobre ideias”.

Como candidato a uma vaga na Universidade Estadual do Ceará, você deve saber tratar de ideias, deve ser capaz de refletir sobre problemas que dizem respeito ao funcionamento das coisas na sociedade.

Nesta prova, seu desafio é refletir sobre uma das questões que mais têm preocupado estudiosos do clima, cientistas sociais e governantes neste início de século: os efeitos da crescente urbanização.

**A. Considere, para essa reflexão, as ideias apresentadas nos textos I, II, e III.**

### TEXTO I

#### Lá vem a cidade

Lenine

Eu vim plantar meu castelo  
Naquela serra de lá,  
Onde daqui a cem anos  
Vai ser uma beira-mar...

Vi a cidade passando,  
Rugindo, através de mim...  
Cada vida  
Era uma batida  
Dum imenso tamborim.  
Eu era o lugar, ela era a viagem  
Cada um era real, cada outro era miragem.

Eu era transparente, era gigante  
Eu era a cruz entre o sempre e o instante.  
Letras misturadas com metal  
E a cidade crescia como um animal,  
Em estruturas postiças,  
Sobre areias movediças,  
Sobre ossadas e carniças,  
Sobre o pântano que cobre o sambaqui...  
Sobre o país ancestral  
Sobre a folha do jornal  
Sobre a cama de casal onde eu venci.

Eu vim plantar meu castelo  
Naquela serra de lá,  
Onde daqui a cem anos  
Vai ser uma beira-mar...

A cidade  
Passou me lavrando todo...  
A cidade  
Chegou me passou no rodo...  
Passou como um caminhão  
Passa através de um segundo  
Quando desce a ladeira na banguela...  
Veio com luzes e sons.  
Com sonhos maus, sonhos bons.  
Falava como um camões,  
Gemia feito pantera.  
Ela era...  
Bela... fera.

<http://letras.mus.br/lenine/1338104/>

### TEXTO II

#### Poema de Circunstância

Onde estão os meus verdes?  
Os meus azuis?  
O arranha-céu comeu!  
E ainda falam nos mastodontes, nos  
[brontossauros, nos tiranossauros,  
Que mais sei eu...  
Os verdadeiros monstros, os papões, são eles, os  
[arranha-céus!

Daqui  
Do fundo  
Das suas goelas,  
Só vemos o céu, estreitamente, através de suas  
Empinadas gargantas ressecas.  
Para que lhes serviu beberem tanta luz?  
De frente  
À janela aonde trabalho...  
Há uma grande árvore...  
Mas já estão gestando um monstro de permeio!  
Sim, uma grande árvore muito verde... Ah,  
Todos os meus olhares são de adeus  
Como o último olhar de um condenado!

QUINTANA, Mário. Prosa & Verso. p. 96.

### TEXTO III

#### Problemas Ambientais Decorrentes da Urbanização

A urbanização traz importantes impactos ao meio ambiente, especialmente nas grandes cidades, onde a flora, a fauna, o relevo, as fontes de água e o clima sofrem alterações significativas, resultando na poluição e na degradação ambiental, além de outros problemas como a poluição sonora, a poluição visual, a poluição das águas, do solo e da atmosfera, os esgotos, os resíduos industriais e a produção de grandes volumes de lixo. O impacto ambiental causado pela urbanização é um dos maiores desafios das autoridades mundiais deste século.

<http://meioambiente.culturamix.com/natureza/impactos-ambientais-da-urbanizacao>

**B. Componha seu texto desenvolvendo uma das sugestões a seguir.**

**Sugestão 1**

Escreva um texto argumentativo tratando de um problema ambiental que, na sua opinião, afeta mais intensamente a vida dos moradores das grandes cidades. Discuta sobre os desafios que se colocam para resolver esse problema.

**Sugestão 2**

Imagine como será o futuro de sua cidade. Escreva uma história de ficção que seja ambientada nesse lugar e cuja trama se desenvolva entre personagens do século XXII.

## PROVA II - LÍNGUA INGLESA

### TEXT

BRASÍLIA — Brazil's highest court has long viewed itself as a bastion of manners and formality. Justices call one another "Your Excellency," dress in billowing robes and wrap each utterance in grandiloquence, as if little had changed from the era when marquises and dukes held sway from their vast plantations.

In one televised feud, Mr. Barbosa questioned another justice about whether he would even be on the court had he not been appointed by his cousin, a former president impeached in 1992. With another justice, Mr. Barbosa rebuked him over what the chief justice considered his **condescending** tone, telling him he was not his "capanga," a term describing a hired thug.

In one of his most scathing comments, Mr. Barbosa, the high court's first and only black justice, took on the entire legal system of Brazil — where it is still remarkably rare for politicians to ever spend time in prison, even after being convicted of crimes — contending that the mentality of judges was "conservative, pro-status-quo and pro-impunity."

"I have a temperament that doesn't adapt well to politics," Mr. Barbosa, 58, said in a recent interview in his quarters here in the Supreme Federal Tribunal, a modernist landmark designed by the architect Oscar Niemeyer. "It's because I speak my mind so much."

His acknowledged lack of tact notwithstanding, he is the driving force behind a series of socially liberal and establishment-shaking rulings, turning Brazil's highest court — and him in particular — into a newfound political power and the subject of popular fascination.

The court's recent rulings include a unanimous decision upholding the University of Brasília's admissions policies aimed at increasing the number of black and indigenous students, opening the way for one of the Western Hemisphere's most sweeping affirmative action laws for higher education.

In another move, Mr. Barbosa used his sway as chief justice and president of the panel overseeing Brazil's judiciary to effectively legalize same-sex marriage across the country. And in an anticorruption crusade, he is overseeing the precedent-setting trial of senior political figures in the governing Workers Party for their roles in a vast vote-buying scheme.

Ascending to Brazil's high court, much less pushing the institution to assert its independence, long seemed out of reach for Mr. Barbosa, the eldest of eight children raised in Paracatu, an impoverished city in Minas Gerais State, where his father worked as a bricklayer.

But his prominence — not just on the court, but in the streets as well — is so well established that masks with his face were sold for Carnival, amateur musicians have composed songs about his handling of the corruption trial and posted them on YouTube, and demonstrators during the huge street

protests that shook the nation this year told pollsters that Mr. Barbosa was one of their top choices for president in next year's elections.

While the protests have subsided since their height in June, the political tumult they set off persists. The race for president, once considered a shoo-in for the incumbent, Dilma Rousseff, is now up in the air, with Mr. Barbosa — who is now so much in the public eye that gossip columnists are following his romance with a woman in her 20s — repeatedly saying he will not run. "I'm not a candidate for anything," he says.

But the same public glare that has turned him into a celebrity has singled him as well. While he has won widespread admiration for his guidance of the high court, Mr. Barbosa, like almost every other prominent political figure in Brazil, has recently come under scrutiny. And for someone accustomed to criticizing the so-called super-salaries awarded to some members of Brazil's legal system, the revelations have put Mr. Barbosa on the defensive.

One report in the Brazilian news media described how he received about \$180,000 in payments for untaken leaves of absence during his 19 years as a public prosecutor. (Such payments are common in some areas of Brazil's large public bureaucracy.) Another noted that he bought an apartment in Miami through a limited liability company, suggesting an effort to pay less taxes on the property. In statements, Mr. Barbosa contends that he has done nothing wrong.

In a country where a majority of people now define themselves as black or of mixed race — but where blacks remain remarkably rare in the highest echelons of political institutions and corporations — Mr. Barbosa's trajectory and abrupt manner have elicited both widespread admiration and a fair amount of resistance.

As a teenager, Mr. Barbosa moved to the capital, Brasília, finding work as a janitor in a courtroom. Against the odds, he got into the University of Brasília, the only black student in its law program at the time. Wanting to see the world, he later won admission into Brazil's diplomatic service, which promptly sent him to Helsinki, the Finnish capital on the shore of the Baltic Sea.

Sensing that he would not advance much in the diplomatic service, which he has called "one of the most discriminatory institutions of Brazil," Mr. Barbosa opted for a career as a prosecutor. He alternated between legal investigations in Brazil and studies abroad, gaining fluency in English, French and German, and earning a doctorate in law at Pantheon-Assas University in Paris.

Fascinated by the legal systems of other countries, Mr. Barbosa wrote a book on affirmative action in the United States. He still voices his admiration for figures like Thurgood Marshall, the first black Supreme Court justice in the United States, and William J. Brennan Jr., who for years embodied the court's liberal vision, clearly drawing inspiration from them as he pushed Brazil's high court toward socially liberal rulings.

Still, no decision has thrust Mr. Barbosa into Brazil's public imagination as much as his handling of the trial of political operatives, legislators and bankers found guilty in a labyrinthine corruption scandal called the mensalão, or big monthly allowance, after the regular payments made to lawmakers in exchange for their votes.

Last November, at Mr. Barbosa's urging, the high court sentenced some of the most powerful figures in the governing Workers Party to years in prison for their crimes in the scheme, including bribery and unlawful conspiracy, jolting a political system in which impunity for politicians has been the norm.

Now the mensalão trial is entering what could be its final phases, and Mr. Barbosa has at times been visibly exasperated that defendants who have already been found guilty and sentenced have managed to avoid hard jail time. He has clashed with other justices over their consideration of a rare legal procedure in which appeals over close votes at the high court are examined.

Losing his patience with one prominent justice, Ricardo Lewandowski, who tried to absolve some defendants of certain crimes, Mr. Barbosa publicly accused him this month of "chicanery" by using legalese to prop up certain positions. An outcry ensued among some who could not stomach Mr. Barbosa's talking to a fellow justice like that. "Who does Justice Joaquim Barbosa think he is?" asked Ricardo Noblat, a columnist for the newspaper O Globo, questioning whether Mr. Barbosa was qualified to preside over the court. "What powers does he think he has just because he's sitting in the chair of the chief justice of the Supreme Federal Tribunal?"

Mr. Barbosa did not apologize. In the interview, he said some tension was necessary for the court to function properly. "It was always like this," he said, **contending** that arguments are now just easier to see because the court's **proceedings** are televised.

Linking the court's work to the recent wave of protests, he explained that he strongly disagreed with the violence of some demonstrators, but he also said he believed that the street movements were "a sign of democracy's exuberance."

"People don't want to passively stand by and observe these arrangements of the elite, which were always the Brazilian tradition," he said.

## QUESTIONS

**01.** When Mr. Barbosa was a teenager, he was employed as a

- A) legislator in Salvador.
- B) bricklayer in Brasília.
- C) public prosecutor.
- D) janitor in a courtroom.

**02.** According to the text, Mr. Barbosa's eminence could truly be seen when

- A) his face appeared in Carnival masks.
- B) he was interviewed by CNN International.
- C) he appeared in the middle of street protests in Brasília.
- D) the media spread his affair with a young woman.

**03.** One of the Chief Justice's positive actions the text mentions was

- A) allowing amateur musicians to join an orchestra in Minas Gerais.
- B) helping to legalize same-sex marriage all over Brazil.
- C) pushing the country's high court to assert its independence.
- D) building a public school in the impoverished city of Paracatu.

**04.** One criticism made by Mr. Barbosa was that judges' mentality in Brazil, besides being pro-status quo, was also

- A) against some rulings that could benefit indigenous people.
- B) old-fashioned and in favor of impunity.
- C) not in favor of allowing the admission of black students in Brasília's colleges.
- D) in favor of capital punishment.

**05.** Speaking with journalists recently, the Chief Justice explained the reason why

- A) justices must dress in billowing robes.
- B) he is uncomfortable with the media attention.
- C) he couldn't fit into politics.
- D) impunity should no longer exist in the country.

**06.** One of the reasons Mr. Barbosa got very irritated was the fact that some of the mensalão defendants

- A) accused him of chicanery.
- B) have never paid taxes.
- C) still receive their huge salaries.
- D) were able to shun long time in prison.

**07.** Despite his rude manner, Mr. Barbosa is praised for some important rulings, like helping to

- A) augment the number of black and indigenous students in universities.
- B) oversee former trials of political figures in Democratic Party.
- C) establish strong rulings against child labor.
- D) organize street movements.

**08.** The Brazilian tradition, according to Mr. Barbosa, refers to a period of time in Brazil when

- A) vote-buying schemes did not occur in our political system.
- B) politicians did spend time in jail.
- C) admission policies increased the number of black students in colleges.
- D) people stood by in a passive way and watched the elite's arrangements.

**09.** Besides being the subject of public fascination for his crusade against corruption, the Chief Justice is also known for

- A) participating in the recent wave of protests.
- B) keeping his cool with his fellow justices.
- C) promoting socially liberal rulings.
- D) helping to impeach a former president.

**10.** The sentences "he explained that he strongly disagreed with the violence of some demonstrators," "In one of his most scathing comments, Mr. Barbosa, the high court's first and only black justice, took on the entire legal system of Brazil [...] contending that the mentality of judges was 'conservative, pro-status-quo and pro-impunity,' " and "In the interview, he said some tension was necessary for the court to function properly" contain, respectively, a/an

- A) noun clause, a noun clause, and an adjective clause.
- B) adjective clause, a noun clause, and an adverb clause.
- C) adverb clause, an adjective clause, and a noun clause.
- D) noun clause, a noun clause, and a noun clause.

**11.** The sentences "Last November, at Mr. Barbosa's urging, the high court sentenced some of the most powerful figures in the governing Workers Party to years in prison for their crimes in the scheme" and "Mr. Barbosa wrote a book on affirmative action in the United States" contain, respectively, a/an

- A) direct object and an indirect object.
- B) direct object and a direct object.
- C) object noun clause and a direct object.
- D) direct object and an object noun clause.

**12.** In the sentences "He still voices his admiration for figures like Thurgood Marshall, the first black Supreme Court justice in the United States, and William J. Brennan Jr., who for years embodied the court's liberal vision," "he later won admission into Brazil's diplomatic service, which promptly sent him to Helsinki," and "But the same public glare that has turned him into a celebrity has singled him as well," the relative clauses in each one are, respectively, classified as

- A) defining, non-defining, and defining.
- B) non-defining, defining, and non-defining.
- C) defining, non-defining, and non-defining.
- D) non-defining, non-defining, and defining.

**13.** The sentences "he is the driving force behind a series of socially liberal and establishment-shaking rulings" and "Mr. Barbosa was one of their top choices for president in next year's elections" contain, respectively, a/an

- A) subject noun clause and a subject complement.
- B) object complement and an object complement.
- C) subject complement and a subject complement.
- D) subject complement and subject noun clause.

**14.** The sentences "I have a temperament that doesn't adapt well to politics" and "I'm not a candidate for anything" are, respectively,

- A) simple and compound.
- B) compound and simple.
- C) complex and simple.
- D) simple and simple.

**15.** The sentence "They are televising the court's proceedings" in the passive becomes

- A) The court's proceedings are being televised.
- B) The court's proceedings can be televised.
- C) The court's proceedings are been televised.
- D) The court's proceedings are to be televised.

**16.** In the sentences "Mr. Barbosa took on the entire legal system," "he is overseeing the precedent-setting trial," and "Mr. Barbosa has at times been exasperated," the verbs are, respectively, in the

- A) simple present, present perfect, and present continuous.
- B) past perfect, simple present, and present perfect.
- C) simple past, present continuous, and present perfect.
- D) simple past, present perfect, and present continuous.

**17.** In the phrases "his condescending tone," "contending that arguments," and "the court's proceedings," the -ING words function, respectively, as:

- A) verb, verb, verb.
- B) adjective, verb, noun.
- C) verb, noun, adjective.
- D) adjective, noun, noun.

**18.** The expression "Not just on the court, but in the streets as well" can be correctly rewritten as

- A) not just on the court, but so in the streets.
- B) not only on the court, but also in the streets.
- C) not just on the court, too in the streets.
- D) not only on the court, but too in the streets.

**19.** In the sentence "Wanting to see the world, he later won admission into Brazil's diplomatic service," the underlined phrase can be correctly rewritten as

- A) want to seeing the world.
- B) wanted to see the world.
- C) because he wanted to see the world.
- D) because he wanted seeing the world.

**20.** In the sentence "A political system in which impunity in politics has been the norm," the verb phrase in the future perfect tense becomes

- A) would have been.
- B) will have been.
- C) will have being.
- D) will been being.