

INGLÊS

Prova de 2ª Etapa



SÓ ABRA QUANDO AUTORIZADO.

Leia atentamente as instruções que se seguem.

- 1 - Este caderno contém **seis** questões, abrangendo um total de **oito** páginas, numeradas de 3 a 10. Antes de começar a resolver as questões, verifique se seu caderno está **completo**. Caso haja algum problema, solicite a **substituição** deste caderno.
- 2 - Esta prova vale **100** pontos, assim distribuídos:
 - Questões 01 e 04: **10** pontos cada uma.
 - Questões 02 e 05: **15** pontos cada uma.
 - Questão 03: **20** pontos
 - Questão 06: **30** pontos
- 3 - **NÃO escreva seu nome nem assine nas folhas desta prova.**
- 4 - Leia cuidadosamente cada questão da prova e escreva a resposta, **A LÁPIS**, nos espaços correspondentes. Só será corrigido o que estiver dentro desses espaços. **NÃO** há, porém, obrigatoriedade de preenchimento **total** desses espaços.
- 5 - Não escreva nos espaços reservados à correção.
- 6 - Ao terminar a prova, entregue este caderno ao aplicador.

FAÇA LETRA LEGÍVEL

Duração desta prova: TRÊS HORAS.

Impressão digital do polegar direito
2ª vez

ATENÇÃO: Terminada a prova, recolha seus objetos, deixe a sala e, em seguida, o prédio. A partir do momento em que sair da sala e até estar fora do prédio, continuam válidas as proibições ao uso de aparelhos eletrônicos e celulares, bem como não lhe é mais permitido o uso dos sanitários.

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS

COLE AQUI A ETIQUETA

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the following text before working on questions **01** and **02**.

May Day - the Real Labor Day



<http://www.midnightnotes.org/mayday/red.html>

May 1st, International Workers' Day, commemorates the historic struggle of working people throughout the world, and is recognized in every country except the United States, Canada, and South Africa. This despite the fact that the holiday began in the 1880s in the United States, with the fight for an eight-hour work day.

In 1884, the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions passed a resolution stating that eight hours would constitute a legal day's work after May 1st, 1886. The resolution called for a general strike to achieve the goal, since legislative methods had failed. With workers being forced to work ten to fourteen hours a day, support for the eight-hour movement grew rapidly. By April 1886, 250,000 workers were involved in the May Day movement. The heart of the movement was in Chicago, organized primarily by the Anarchist International Working People's Association. Businesses and the state were terrified by the increasingly revolutionary character of the movement and prepared accordingly. The police and militia were increased

in size and received new weapons financed by local business leaders. Nevertheless, by May 1st, the movement had won gains for many Chicago clothing cutters, shoemakers, and packing-house workers. But on May 3rd, 1886, police fired into a crowd of strikers at the McCormick Reaper Works Factory, killing four and wounding many. Anarchists called for a mass meeting the next day in Haymarket Square to protest the brutality.

The meeting proceeded without incident, until only a few hundred people remained. It was then that 180 cops marched into the square and ordered the meeting to disperse. As the speakers climbed down from the platform, a bomb was thrown at the police, killing one and injuring seventy. Police responded by firing into the crowd, killing one worker and injuring many others.

Although it was never determined who threw the bomb, eight of Chicago's most active anarchists were charged with conspiracy to murder in connection with the Haymarket bombing. A kangaroo court found all eight guilty, despite the lack of evidence (the only one at the meeting was on the speakers' platform), and they were sentenced to die. Albert Parsons, August Spies, Adolf Fischer, and George Engel were hanged on November 11th, 1887. Louis Lingg committed suicide in prison. The remaining three were finally pardoned in 1893.

It is not surprising that the state, business leaders, mainstream union officials, and the media would want to hide the true history of May Day, portraying it as a holiday celebrated only in Moscow's Red Square. In its attempt to erase the history and significance of May Day, the United States government declared May 1st to be "Law Day", and gave Americans instead a Labor Day in September – a holiday devoid of any historical significance.

Adapted from <http://flag.blackened.net/daver/anarchism/mayday.html>

Access: April 2005.



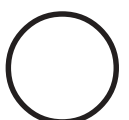
QUESTION 01

After reading the text "May Day - the Real Labor Day", **NUMBER** the items in boxes **B** and **C** below so that they coherently complete the sentences in box **A**, according to what you read.

(The first one is done for you as an example.)

A
1. Americans don't recognize May 1 st as the International Workers' Day,
2. In 1886 there was a general strike
3. Anarchists called for a meeting in Haymarket Square
4. Most people had already left the square
5. No one knew who threw the bomb;
6. The eight anarchists were sentenced to die

B	C
(1) ALTHOUGH	() a bomb was thrown at the police.
() IN SPITE OF	() eight Chicago anarchists were arrested for conspiracy.
() DUE TO	(1) May Day holiday began in the US.
() HOWEVER,	() protest against the police action on May 3 rd .
() SINCE	() the lack of evidence connecting them to the bomb thrower.
() SO AS TO	() the long hours workers were forced to work.
() WHEN	



QUESTION 02

CONNECT the sentences by using a word from the list below, according to what you read in the text “May Day - the Real Labor Day”.

(The first one is done for you.)

that / who(m) / when / where / which / whose

1. May 1st started in the US. They do not recognize that holiday.

The U. S., where May 1st started, do not recognize that holiday.

2. In 1884, a Federation of Unions passed a resolution. That resolution demanded an eight-hour working day.

In 1884, a Federation of Unions _____

3. In 1886, Chicago was an industrial center. The heart of the movement was there.

In 1886, Chicago _____

4. The Chicago police and militia were increased in size. They received new weapons.

The Chicago police and militia _____

5. There was a protest meeting on May 4th, 1886. The police fired into the crowd that day.

There was a protest meeting _____

6. Seven people were charged. Those people were not present at the meeting.

Seven people _____





QUESTION 03

FILL IN the blanks with appropriate verbal forms. Use the verbs in parentheses.

(The first one is done for you as an example.)

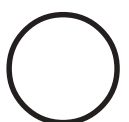
Money Can't Buy Job Happiness

By Jeff D. Opdyke

In my first job in 1989, I **earned** (earn) \$16,380 annually, as a reporter for a newspaper in north Louisiana. If I could only get to \$25,000, I _____ (remember) thinking, life _____ (be) a breeze. With a job change a few months later, I _____ (jump) past \$27,000, and soon I _____ (see) \$40,000 as my new bar. So even if you can _____ (survive) quite nicely on what you earn, it _____ (never seem) enough, and we immediately start _____ (daydream) of a bigger figure. I _____ (talk) last week to a friend in New York who _____ (approach) in recent months by two companies looking to steal her away from her current job. Both _____ (pay) her a lot more money than she _____ (make) now. She _____ (reach) that level in her current job where she no longer must _____ (prove) her abilities. "The thing is", she says, "when you _____ (walk) through the new doors, you have to prove yourself all over again, and that _____ (take) energy. I'm very driven, but to do that when you _____ (establish) should really take something special, and something more than money."

She _____ (not decide) yet. But she says: "I _____ (be) very angry with myself if I traded comfort in my current job just for money in a job that _____ (not provide) everything else I might _____ (need)."

Adapted from <http://www.careerjournal.com/myc/workfamily/20050419-opdyke.html>



INSTRUCTIONS: Read the following text before working on questions **04** and **05**.

Bye Bye, Rat Race! Hello Brazil!

Michael Kepp



Tuesday, 29 March 2005

My leaving the United States for Brazil, a place I'd never been, was like swapping a long, bad marriage for a cybernetic passion. I escaped one culture by desperately flinging myself into the arms of another, created mostly by my fertile imagination.

What mattered was not what awaited me but what I was leaving behind, a world so competitive that little time is left for relaxation. Americans now enter that exhausting routine, called "the rat race," at an increasingly precocious age. Parents enroll their kids in elite pre-schools while they're in the womb and send their little geniuses to advanced-math summer camps. Middle-class husbands and wives are often both top executives. And many professionals take tranquilizers to reduce the stress caused by job performance pressures. Why? In the USA, you are mainly defined by the social status your profession offers. That's why at parties in the USA the most common first question a stranger asks is "what do you do for a living? And at "networking" parties, get-togethers held at bars during "happy hour," strangers with the same profession make "contacts" to further their careers.

Brazilians, who go to happy-hour bars to relax or flirt after work, advance their careers effortlessly through a "whom you know" network. And at parties here, a stranger's first questions aren't intended to size up your social status. In the USA, even friends engage in such competition. Some American friends I recently visited couldn't believe I was still a freelance journalist, the same profession I had when I left California 21 years ago. Because my career move was horizontal and not vertical, one friend asked if my job was "challenging enough?" Another asked "are you doing work that makes your life meaningful?"

Brazil is still a far less workaholic place than the USA. Brazilians prioritize both families and professions. They get one-month of paid vacation each year and four-month maternity leaves, compared to the two-week paid vacations per year and six-week maternity leaves given in the USA.

When Brazilians ask me "Why would someone from such a rich country choose to live in such a poor one?" I simplify. I tell them I decided to swap a "time is money" culture for the more relaxed one evoked in the songs of Jobim and Caymmi. And while my rhythms have not become slow, very slow, or almost at a standstill, nor are they those of someone in a race. They are, however, sufficient to sustain a life that is meaningful enough for me.

Adapted from: www.brazzilforum.com/viewtopic.php

Access: April 2005.



QUESTION 04

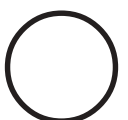
After reading Michael Kepp's "Bye, Bye, Rat Race! Hello, Brazil!", **COMPLETE** the statements below using the words in the box. Do **NOT** use the same word twice.

(The first one is done for you as an example.)

relaxed	usual
challenging	important
competitive	friendly
young	happy

By comparing American and Brazilian work cultures, Mr. Kepp's thoughts and ideas are mainly that:

- At parties in the USA, questions about your job tend to be more usual than in Brazil.
- Americans are now likely to enter the "rat race" _____ they used to.
- In the United States, the social status of your profession may be _____ characteristic that defines yourself.
- Brazilians seem to be _____ Americans in happy-hour get-togethers.
- In respect to their careers, it seems that Brazilians are _____ Americans.
- In Brazil, he is apparently _____ he was in the USA.



QUESTION 05

The table below contains words from Michael Kepp's article.

FILL IN the gaps with the appropriate form of the word.

(Some of them have been done for you as examples.)

	Someone is (a)	Something is	The action is to	You do it
imagination				
competition	competent	competitive	compete	competitively
		challenging		challengingly
				engagedly
			simplify	

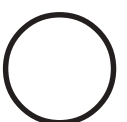




QUESTION 06

WRITE ONE paragraph in which you discuss your expectations about your future career.

Write **no less** than **80** words and **no more** than **150**.





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