

Questão 1

Boys and Eating Disorders

They don't fit the stereotype, and are often overlooked

Christina Frank

When we think of those affected by eating disorders, we usually think of girls and young women. The fact is, females do make up the bulk of those who struggle with eating disorders, including anorexia, bulimia and binge eating. But disordered eating also affects boys and men.

Estimates vary, but it is believed that a quarter to a third of those struggling with an eating disorder are male. And disordered eating behaviors are **increasing at a faster rate** in males than females.

Because eating disorders often manifest themselves differently in boys, they are harder to detect by parents as well as healthcare providers. Stigma is another issue. Men may not want to be associated with a problem that primarily affects women, and men are less likely to admit weakness and seek help. [...]

Transtornos alimentares em homens são, geralmente, ignorados devido ao estereótipo. Segundo o texto,

- a. estima-se que cerca de 3/4 de vítimas de transtornos alimentares sejam homens.
- b. os transtornos alimentares costumam se manifestar da mesma forma em homens.
- c. é mais provável que homens admitam sofrerem de algum tipo de transtorno alimentar.
- d. é mais difícil detectar que homens são vítimas de transtornos alimentares do que mulheres.
- e. o crescimento do número de pessoas com transtornos alimentares é mais acelerado entre mulheres do que entre homens.

Questão 2



A violência doméstica é qualquer tipo de abuso que ocorre no ambiente doméstico ou familiar, seja ele físico, psicológico, sexual, moral ou patrimonial. Com base na imagem acima, o objetivo do texto é

- A divulgar uma linha direta na qual é possível fazer doações para ajudar vítimas de abuso.
- B orientar o leitor a como proceder caso queira denunciar um caso de violência doméstica.
- C recrutar voluntários para trabalhar em abrigos emergenciais, acolhendo vítimas de abuso.
- D enaltecer uma organização que ajuda as vítimas de violência a reconstruírem suas vidas.
- E auxiliar as mulheres que são vítimas de abuso a reconhecer a violência e procurar ajuda.

TEXTO PARA A QUESTÃO 3



Gary McAdam, Music lover of long standing and bass aficionado

Updated December 5, 2020. Author has 9.1K answers and 5.9M answer views

Why did ABBA sing in English rather than Swedish?

Economics – singing songs in their native language restricted their potential market to just the population of the country (plus a few expats). Around 10 million people or so. Singing in English opened the major world markets to them – Great Britain, the United States, Australia, Canada and mainland Europe (where English is widely spoken as a second language in many countries). Your audience there is in the hundreds of millions (and upwards), so it makes economic sense to do it.

Disponível em: <https://www.quora.com>. Acesso em: 22 jan. 2021.

Questão 3

O quarteto musical sueco ABBA fez sucesso especialmente na década de 1970. De acordo com o texto, o grupo cantava em inglês para

A sobreviver, já que o número de pessoas que fala sueco vem diminuindo.

B economizar com a tradução das canções, assinadas por artistas anglo-saxões.

C atingir os principais mercados mundiais, formado por países que falam o idioma.

D impressionar os críticos internacionais, que viam na versatilidade um ponto positivo.

E homenagear países como Austrália e Canadá, nos quais tiveram a oportunidade de morar.

IMAGEM PARA A QUESTÃO 4



Disponível em: <https://sites.psu.edu>. Acesso em: 12 jun. 2018.

Questão 4

Os recursos usados nesse pôster de divulgação de uma campanha levam o leitor a refletir sobre a necessidade de

a) rever o desempenho da mulher no trabalho.

b) criticar o tipo de tratamento dado à mulher.

c) questionar a sobrecarga de atribuições da mulher.

d) analisar as pesquisas acerca dos direitos da mulher.

e) censurar a mulher pelo uso de determinadas palavras.

Occupy Wall Street



Robert Stolarik for The New York Times

Updated: Oct. 14, 2011

Occupy Wall Street is a diffuse group of activists who say they stand against corporate greed, social inequality and other disparities between rich and poor. On Sept. 17, 2011, the group began a loosely organized protest in New York's financial district, encamping in Zuccotti Park, a privately owned park open to the public, in Lower Manhattan.

The idea, according to some organizers, was to camp out for weeks or even months to replicate the kind, if not the scale, of protests that had erupted earlier in 2011 in places as varied as Egypt, Spain and Israel.

Three weeks into the protest, *similar demonstrations had spread* to dozens of other cities across the country, including Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago and Boston.

On the group's Web site, *Occupywallstreet*, they describe themselves as a "leaderless resistance movement with people of many colors, genders and political persuasions. The one thing we all have in common is that we are the 99 percent that will no longer tolerate the greed and corruption of the 1 percent."

The 1 percent refers to the haves: that is, the banks, the mortgage industry, the insurance industry. The 99 percent refers to the have-nots: that is, everyone else. In other words, said a group member: "1 percent of the people have 99 percent of the money."

Within a week of the initial demonstration, the protest grew. On Sept. 24, police made scores of arrests as hundreds of demonstrators, many of whom had been bivouacked in the financial district as part of the protest, marched north to Union Square without a permit. As darkness fell, large numbers of officers were deployed on streets near the encampment in Zuccotti Park, where hundreds more people had gathered.

Adapted from to pics.nytimes.com

Questão 5

(Unisinos 2012) Segundo o texto, "Occupy Wall Street" é

- a) uma ONG que atua no Egito, na Espanha e em Israel.
- b) um movimento social organizado, que combate o preconceito racial e de gênero.
- c) um grupo de manifestantes que protesta contra a ganância empresarial e as desigualdades sociais entre ricos e pobres.
- d) um grupo de empresários de Nova Iorque, Los Angeles, São Francisco, Chicago e Boston descontentes com a política financeira dos EUA.
- e) uma mobilização instantânea de resistência aos banqueiros norte-americanos.

(Enem PPL 2012)

Home is where the heart is

The heart of psychosocial care is to be found in the home and it is here that the main thrust of external efforts to improve the wellbeing of vulnerable children must be directed. The best way to support the wellbeing of young children affected by HIV/AIDS is to strengthen and reinforce the circles of care that surround children. Some children — especially those living outside families, on the streets or institutions, with chronically ill caregivers, and orphans — are more vulnerable and especially require psychosocial care and support. However, this social support needs to be provided in family settings, with the same characteristics of commitment, stability, and individualized affectionate care. The primary aim of all psychosocial support programmes should be an encouraging and enabling family support, including foster care, and placing and maintaining young children in stable and affectionate family environments. Only secondarily should direct services be provided to affected children.

RICHTER, L.; FOSTER, G.; SHERR, L. *Where the heart is: meeting the psychosocial needs of Young children in the context of HIV/AIDS*. Holanda: Bernard van Leer Foundation, 2006
(adaptado)

Questão 6

Ao tratar dos problemas psicossociais dos portadores do vírus HIV/AIDS, o texto argumenta que

- a) as crianças em ambiente familiar enfrentam melhor a doença.
- b) o suporte das instituições traz mais benefícios que o familiar.
- c) as famílias dos portadores do HIV aprendem umas com as outras.
- d) a recuperação dos portadores do vírus HIV exige internamento.
- e) o tratamento dos pacientes depende de financiamento externo.