COLÉGIO FAG

3ª Série do ENSINO MÉDIO – 1ª SEMANA

1º BIMESTRE 2020 – INGLÊS (MARCELO)

Nº

Data:

Aluno:

**O aluno deverá realizar a atividade em um computador/laptop ou no celular, salvar as respostas na atividade com seu NOME e NÚMERO de chamada, e quando for solicitado, enviar ao Colégio ou ao Professor. Caso o aluno prefira, poderá imprimir a atividade e completá-la à lapis ou caneta.**



**Leia os textos abaixo e resolva as questões assinalando a alternativa correta.**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Read passage 1 carefully and answer questions 1 through 4.**

**PASSAGE 1: BULLYING ON SOCIAL NETWORKS.**

*Bullying isn’t something that just happens in the real world. More and more teenagers are being bullied online through social networking sites. If you are getting threatening messages online, there is a number of ways to get them stopped. Some people use social networks to tease and bully others. Cyberbulliers can post abusive messages on your profile wall, add rude comments to a picture you've uploaded, put a video or photo on their own profile that makes fun of someone and encourages their friends to send it to others. Bullying on social networks can be tough to deal with, especially if a victim is being bullied by the same person at school. Because it often happens on your own computer at home, online bullying can be very difficult to avoid. If you feel like you're being bullied on your personal profile, there are some things you can do. If you’re getting bullied by a linked friend, block him or delete him from your list. You may have fallen out with someone, but think you may become friends again in the future. If this is the case, blocking them for a short time means you won’t see any comments they may make that might upset you. You can always unblock the same person later. If someone is bullying you on your own social profile page, you should keep and save any bullying emails or images you have been sent; take a screenshot of any comments that are threatening, but then delete them so you don’t have to read them again; make a note of the time and date that messages or images were sent, along with any details you have about the sender; try changing your online user ID or nickname; do not reply to any bullying messages or get into any online arguments.*

Disponível em: http://www.nidirect.gov.uk/bullying-on-social-networks. Acessoem: 9/9/2013 (Adaptado)

**1. The passage is intended to:**

(A) discuss the causes of adolescents’ being bullied online

(B) give some guidelines on how to deal with online bullying

(C) point out the consequences of teenagers internet bullying

(D) question why bullying on social networks is so difficult to fight

**2. Choose the sentence in which is posted up the CORRECT reference according to the text:**

(A) The word “him” in line 9 refers to “linked”

(B) The word “their” in line 5 refers to “comments”

(C) The word “them” in line 3 refers to “messages”

(D) The word “your” in line 12 refers to “someone”

**3. The word “tough” in line 6 is closest in meaning to:**

(A) hard

(B) scary

(C) dangerous

(D) threatening

**4. The following statement “…do not reply to any bullying messages or get into any online arguments…” in lines 15 and 16 could be replaced in meaning by:**

(A) you should not definitely get involved with bulliers

(B) both messages and online arguments should be replied

(C) you can answer the messages if you do not get into arguments

(D) in case you want to argue with the bullier, answer the messages

**INSTRUCTIONS: Read passage 2 carefully and answer questions 5 through 8.**

**PASSAGE 2: THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR.**

*Megan Moreno and her research team are investigating the impact that social media sites such as Facebook have on adolescent health. Social networking Web sites, such as Facebook and MySpace, can have a tremendous impact on adolescents’ health. Previous research with traditional media has shown that exposure to substance use and sexual content is linked to initiation of those behaviors. The difference is that with social media, adolescents not only consume information, they also produce it. That’s why the Adolescent Health Research team, led by Assistant Professor Megan Moreno, is investigating the health implications of social media use among adolescents. One of their studies showed that nearly half of 18-year-olds on MySpace publicly discuss risky health behavior, a phenomenon that was less frequent among teens who displayed information about other interests. Another showed that a single email from a physician could reduce at-risk teens’ online display of sexual content. Dr. Moreno’s team continues their work with a new five-year, $2.5 million grant from the National Institutes of Health. The project will explore whether Facebook is an effective tool for identifying substance use in college students. It will also evaluate whether Facebook can help influence behavior changes and be used for targeted intervention. And by finding safe ways for adolescents to use social media, Dr. Moreno hopes to keep them healthy through one of the most critical periods of human development.*

Disponível em: http://www.pediatrics.wisc.edu/featured-stories/social-media.html. Acesso em: 9/9/2013. (Adaptado)

**5. The passage is mainly about:**

(A) The different behaviors caused by social media

(B) The impact of Facebook on people’s everyday life

(C) The factors which changed the way media is viewed today

(D) The influence of social networking on adolescent behavior

**6. Through one of the studies pointed out in the passage it is possible to infer that**

(A) nowadays teens are worried about their behavior

(B) fewer teens are alarmed about their sexual behavior

(C) teens are much more concerned about their health behavior

(D) a few teens are anxious about getting to know their behavior

**7. Dr. Moreno points out that the most serious stage of individual maturity is one’s**

(A) aging

(B) youth

(C) infancy

(D) adulthood

**8. The passage supports all the statements below, EXCEPT:**

(A) Media are related with adolescents’ sexual behavior

(B) Media give adolescents opportunity to generate information

(C) Media make it possible to explore adolescents’ ways of life

(D) Media allow adolescents to consume information but not to produce it