



# PROPOSTA DE ACOMPANHAMENTO DA APRENDIZAGEM

## AVALIAÇÃO DE LÍNGUA INGLESA: 3º BIMESTRE

Nome do(a) aluno(a): \_\_\_\_\_

Turma: \_\_\_\_\_ Data: \_\_\_\_\_

### Text for questions 1 to 4.

#### HOW K-POP BECAME A GLOBAL PHENOMENON

By Aja Romano @ajaromano Updated Feb 26, 2018

*They call it Hallyu, the Korean wave: the idea that South Korean pop culture has grown in prominence to become a major driver of global culture [...]. And at the heart of Hallyu is the ever-growing popularity of K-pop — short, of course, for Korean pop music.*

K-pop has become a truly global phenomenon thanks to its distinctive blend of addictive melodies, slick choreography and production values

[...]

[...]

Now, with South Korea hosting the 2018 Winter Olympics in Pyeongchang at a moment of extremely heightened geopolitical

tensions, K-pop has taken on a whole new kind of sociopolitical significance, as South Korea proudly displays its best-known export before the world.

[...]

### **What the Winter Olympics' opening and closing ceremonies told us about K-pop (and vice versa)**

During the Olympic opening ceremonies on February 9, 2018, athletes marched in the Parade of Nations to the accompaniment of a select group of K-pop hits, each playing into the image South Korea wants to present right now: one of a country that's a fully integrated part of the global culture.

[...]

[...] K-pop has become the international face of South Korea thanks to an extremely regimented, coordinated production system. More than any other international music industry, K-pop has been strategically designed to earworm its way into your brain — and to elevate South Korea and its culture onto the world stage.

[...]

### **K-pop began in 1992 with one electric hip-hop performance**

K-pop as we know it wouldn't exist without democracy and television — specifically, South Korea's reformation of its democratic government in 1987, with its accompanying modernization and lightening of censorship, and the effect this change had on television.

Prior to the establishment of the nation's Sixth Republic, there were only two broadcast networks in the country, and they largely controlled what music South Koreans listened to [...]. Radio existed but, like the TV networks, was under tight state control. Independent music production didn't really exist, and rock music was controversial and subject to banning; musicians and songs were primarily

introduced to the public through the medium of the televised talent show, and radio served as little more than a subsidiary platform for entertainers who succeeded on those weekend TV competitions.

[...]

[...] After 1987, though, the country's radio broadcasting expanded rapidly, and South Koreans became more regularly exposed to more varieties of music from outside the country [...].

But TV was still the country's dominant, centralized form of media: [...] viewership was highest on the weekends, when the talent shows took place. These televised talent shows were crucial in introducing music groups to South Korean audiences; they still have an enormous cultural impact [...].

As Moonrok editor Hannah Waitt points out in her excellent series on the history of K-pop, K-pop is unusual as a genre because it has a definitive start date, thanks to a band called Seo Taiji and Boys. [...] On April 11, 1992, they performed their single "Nan Arayo (I Know)" on a talent show.

Not only did the Boys not win the talent show, but the judges gave the band the lowest score of the evening. But immediately after the song debuted, "I Know" went on to top South Korea's singles charts for a record-smashing 17 weeks, which would stand for more than 15 years as the longest No. 1 streak in the country's history.

"I Know" represented the first time modern American-style pop music had been fused with South Korean culture. Seo Taiji and Boys were innovators who challenged norms around musical styles, song topics, fashion, and censorship. They sang about teen angst and the social pressure to succeed within a grueling education system, and insisted on creating their own music and writing their own songs outside of the manufactured network environment.

By the time Seo Taiji and Boys officially disbanded in 1996, they had changed South Korea’s musical and performance landscape, paving the way for other artists to be even more experimental and break even more boundaries [...].

[...]

ROMANO, A. How K-pop became a global phenomenon. **Vox**. 26 fev. 2018. Disponível em: <<https://www.vox.com/culture/2018/2/16/16915672/what-is-kpop-history-explained>>. Acesso em: 7 jan. 2018.

1. According to the article, why is K-pop so successful around the world?
  - a) The videos are poorly executed but funny.
  - b) The songs are difficult but interesting in topic.
  - c) The artists are natural talents discovered by TV.
  - d) It combines pleasant tunes with excellent dancing.
  
2. The organizing committee of the Winter Olympics in South Korea used K-Pop in the opening ceremony because they think...
  - a) it is important to display something typical and traditional of their country.
  - b) the international success of that music proves South Korea is globalized.
  - c) the local population will not listen to other types of music.
  - d) the songs describe South Korea as an exotic country to visit.
  
3. According to the text, the phenomenon of K-pop was only possible because Korea became a more democratic country. Which excerpt from the text suggests that there wasn't much democracy in the country?
  - a) “K-pop has become the international face of South Korea [...]” (line 19)
  - b) “[...] rock music was controversial and subject to banning [...]” (line 32)
  - c) “[...] primarily introduced to the public through the medium of the televised talent show [...]” (line 33)
  - d) “[...] radio served as little more than a subsidiary platform [...]” (line 34)
  
4. Based on the text and on your previous knowledge, choose the sentence that best refers to the influence of rhythms among different cultures.
  - a) When rhythms from different cultures are combined, new styles are created.
  - b) Musical styles from some cultures do not suffer influence from other cultures.
  - c) American culture is responsible to make some traditional music styles disappear.
  - d) New musical styles usually do not suffer any influence from other styles.

5. Join the two sentences to make a single sentence with the pronouns WHO, WHICH, THAT, or WHOSE. The first one is done as an example.

Example:

- Hallyu describes the popularity of Korean culture. Hallyu means Korean wave.

*Hallyu, which means Korean wave, describes the popularity of Korean culture.*

a) K-pop is at the heart of Hallyu. K-pop is short for Korean pop.

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b) Hannah Waitt is an editor of Moonrok website. She wrote articles about the history of K-pop.

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c) Seo Taiji and the Boys disbanded in 1996. Their song “Nan Arayo (I Know)” represents the first K-pop song.

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d) Only some musicians are successful in Korea. Those musicians are chosen by TV.

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6. Rewrite the sentences with the word in parenthesis. You will need to add other words and sometimes to change the form of the word given. The first one is done as an example.

- Hallyu is older than K-pop. (recent)

K-pop is more recent than Hallyu.

a) There are more people in South Korea than in North Korea. (small)

The population of North Korea is \_\_\_\_\_ the population of South Korea.

b) Korean soaps have more sense of humor than Mexican soap operas. (funny)

Korean soaps are \_\_\_\_\_ Mexican soap operas.

c) TV networks have more influence than radio. (powerful)

TV networks are \_\_\_\_\_ radio.

d) Less people know Seo Taiji than Psy. (famous)

Seo Taiji is \_\_\_\_\_ Psy.

7. Rewrite the sentences with the word given. You will need to add other words and sometimes to change the form of the word given. The first one is done as an example.

- K-pop is more important than any other cultural export from South Korea. (popular)

K-pop is *the most popular* cultural export from South Korea.

a) It is probably that Brazilians know “Gangnam Style” more than any other K-pop song. (famous)

“Gangnam Style” is probably \_\_\_\_\_ K-pop song in Brazil.

b) Twice’s “Likey” was a more immediate hit than any other song by a K-pop girl group. (fast)

Twice’s “Likey” was \_\_\_\_\_ hit by a K-pop girl group.

c) Talent shows are the main source of successful artists in Korea. (important)

Talent shows are \_\_\_\_\_ source of successful artists in Korea.

d) In my opinion, K-pop has greater quality than any other music genre! (good)

In my opinion, K-pop is \_\_\_\_\_ music genre!

**Text for questions 8 and 9.**

## SOFT OR TOUGH: STANDARD OF HANDSOME MEN IN ANCIENT CHINA

chinadaily.com.cn, August 16, 2016

[...]

[...] in ancient China, the standard of handsome men [...] changes in different periods.

Males can be [...] classified into two categories: gentle and delicate men, and strong and robust ones. Both [...] kinds enjoyed the same degree of popularity [...] before the Qin Dynasty (c.21st century-221 BC).

[...]

[...] during Wei, Jin and Southern and Northern Dynasties (220-581), [...] soft and effeminate men dwarfed their strong counterparts for more than 300 years.

[...]

It wasn't until the Tang Dynasty (618-907) that handsome men with strong and fit bodies regained their glory.

[...]

[...] in the Ming and Qing Dynasty (1368-1911), Prince Charming [...], turned out to be those were thin, gentle with delicate features and good manners again.

[...]

SOFT or tough: Standard of handsome men in ancient China. **China org.cn.**, 16 ago. 2016. Disponível em: <[http://www.china.org.cn/arts/2016-08/16/content\\_39099868.htm](http://www.china.org.cn/arts/2016-08/16/content_39099868.htm)>. Acesso em: 9 nov. 2018.

8. Which image of the following works of art would best represent the standard of beauty for men during the Tang Dynasty?

a)



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b)



© CC0 3.0-SA-BY Prof. /Nanjing Museum: Pottery & Porcelain Gary Lee Todd



c)



© CC0 4.0-SA-BY Gary Lee Todd, Ph.D., Professor of History, Sias International University, Xinzheng, Henan, China.

d)



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9. Considering the text and your previous knowledge, choose the alternative that best summarizes the idea of “beauty standards”.

- a) Beauty standards is always changing through time.
- b) Men beauty can be classified only into two types: strong and delicate.
- c) In China, beauty standards for men was always the same.
- d) Prince Charming is the beauty standard for men in China since ancient times.

10. Em sua opinião, como pessoas de diferentes culturas e épocas podem ter ideias diferentes do que é "*a handsome or beautiful person*". Dê alguns exemplos.

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