

INSTRUÇÃO: Leia o texto seguinte e responda às questões de números **25 a 28**, em português.

In 1894, W. K. Laurie Dickson, a researcher at Thomas A. Edison Laboratories, is credited with the invention of a practicable form of celluloid strip containing a sequence of images, the basis of a method of photographing and projecting moving images. Americans often mention him as the inventor of the cinema. Thomas Edison introduced to the public two pioneering inventions based on this innovation: the Kinetograph, the first practical moving picture camera, and the Kinetoscope (the word "kinos" is Greek for "image", and was later turned into "cine"). The latter was a cabinet in which a continuous loop of Dickson's celluloid film (powdered by an electric motor) was projected by a lamp and lens onto a glass. The spectator viewed the image individually through an eye piece. Kinetoscope parlors were supplied with fifty-foot film snippets shot by Dickson, in Edison's "Black Maria" studio. These sequences recorded everyday life events (such as Fred Ott's Sneeze, 1894) as well as entertainment acts.

Kinetoscope parlors soon spread successfully to Europe. Edison, however, never cared to patent these instruments on the other side of the Atlantic, since they relied so heavily on previous experiments and innovations from Britain and Europe. This left the field open for imitations, such as the camera devised by British electrician and scientific instrument maker Robert W. Paul and his partner Brit Acres in 1896. The British often regard them as the parents of moving pictures.

But the Frenchman Louis Lumiere is sometimes credited as inventor of the motion picture one year after Diskison created his device in America. Although he was preceded by others, Lumiere's portable, suitcase-sized cinematographe served as a camera, film processing unit, and projector all in one. His invention, at first, was seen as a "devilish thing", since people believed the images it projected could acquire life and harm the audience.

(www.en.wikipedia.org, Adaptado.)

▶ **Questão 27**

Com relação a Thomas A. Edison,

- a) em que parte do mundo ele não patenteou suas invenções?
- b) por quê?

Resolução

- a) Na Europa.

Lê-se no seguinte trecho do segundo parágrafo: "Edison, however, never cared to patent these instruments on the other side of the Atlantic, ..."

- b) Porque eles acreditavam piamente em seus experimentos e inovações anteriores, originários da Grã-Bretanha e da Europa.

Lê-se no seguinte trecho do segundo parágrafo: "...since they relied so heavily on previous experiments and innovations from Britain and Europe."