

Exercícios de Inglês – Interpretação de Textos – com gabarito

1) (ITA-2005) A questão a seguir refere-se ao seguinte texto, extraído da contracapa de um livro:

The five topics discussed here are of interest both for specialists in these fields, and for anyone who would like to get an overview of the University's problems today. A circumstantial change in the event's order of issues showed us how strongly they are all linked together, something which will now allow the reader to go through the book according to his personal preferences.

Rather than proposing conclusive answers to all these problems, the papers and debates here gathered intend to stimulate reflections about the roles and possibilities of the University.

(Bolle, W., ed. The University of the 21st Century. 2001)

O principal objetivo do texto é

- A) traçar um panorama sobre os problemas existentes no ambiente universitário.
- B) divulgar uma Universidade.
- C) sintetizar o conteúdo de uma coletânea de artigos publicados em um livro.
- D) propor/promover uma reflexão sobre o papel da Universidade na sociedade.
- E) propor debates sobre os problemas da Universidade.

2) (ITA-2005) A questão a seguir refere-se ao seguinte trecho, extraído de uma entrevista:

Hywel Rhys Thomas, 56, is an authority on Education. Holder of a PhD in Education from the University of Birmingham, he has worked as a lecturer, administrator and researcher in Europe and as a consultant in Africa and South America. Last September he took part in "Education and Science as Strategies

for National Development", an international seminar held in Brasília organised by UNESCO and the Brazilian Ministry of Education. Dr. Thomas, who participated as a guest of the British Council, discussed his ideas with Link UK:

Link:

.....
.....

H. R. Thomas: Over the last 15 years, the United Kingdom has been a place where major reforms have been introduced into almost all parts of the education system. It has become a 'natural laboratory', where different methods have been 15 employed. We have gone from a system with very great professional autonomy

to one where there is much more direction. My presentation explored the issue of balance between autonomy and control.

Link: What is the greatest challenge for Education in a country like Brazil?

H. R. Thomas: Clearly, sufficient resources are a major challenge. It is also important to move towards more active learning. The leading economies of the 21st century will be ones where people are lifelong learners and the only way in which you become a lifelong learner is to learn how to learn. This must mean 25 moving away from passive acquisition of knowledge to a model where there is more emphasis on analytical and critical skills. (adapted from Link UK. March/April/May/June, 2004)

Considere as seguintes asserções:

- I. Dentre outras atividades, H. R. Thomas já trabalhou como pesquisador e consultor na área da Educação.
 - II. As reformas no sistema educacional britânico foram feitas há 15 anos.
 - III. Durante o Seminário realizado em Brasília, H. R. Thomas falou sobre a importância do equilíbrio entre autonomia e controle na Educação.
 - IV. Na opinião de H. R. Thomas, é essencial que a escola incentive os alunos a aprender a aprender.
- Então, das afirmações acima, estão corretas
- A) apenas I e III.
 - B) apenas I, III e IV.
 - C) apenas II e III.
 - D) apenas II, III e IV.
 - E) todas.

3) (FGV-2005) AIDS and the Violation of Human Rights Human rights abuses cause infection:

Since the early 1980s, HIV/AIDS has killed 22 million people and infected over 60 million, and it will kill millions more before it is controlled. The problem is made worse by a wide range of human rights violations, including sexual violence faced by women and girls, discrimination against homosexuals, abuses against prostitutes and drug users, and violations of the right of young people to information on HIV transmission.

In prisons, HIV spreads with frightening efficiency due to sexual violence, lack of access to condoms, lack of help for drug users, and lack of information.

Violations of human rights only add to the discrimination against people at highest risk of infection and thus cause those who most desperately need information, preventive services, and treatment to hide.

Abuses follow infection:

People living with the disease are subject to discrimination in society, including at work and in access to government services. Women whose

husbands have died of AIDS are regularly rejected by their families and by their husband's families, and their property is frequently taken from them. Thousands of children who have lost parents to AIDS, or whose parents are living with the disease, have lost their inheritance rights, have had to accept dangerous jobs, including prostitution, and have been forced to live on the streets where they are subject to police violence and other abuses.

Research:

Documenting human rights abuses related to HIV/AIDS and raising awareness about them is essential to fighting the epidemic.

Ensuring protection:

Human Rights Watch continues to campaign for legal protection for people affected by, or at high risk of, HIV/AIDS. For children affected by AIDS, the protection of girls against sexual abuse and the availability of legal help for children who have no relatives are urgently needed. Protecting the rights of prostitutes, and helping them to demand safe sex of clients, are extremely important. Without a focus on human rights, many HIV/AIDS programs and policies are certain to fail.

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Read the quote below and answer the question.

“Almost 6 million people in developing countries are in need of treatment for HIV/AIDS, yet only about 400,000 received it in 2003... Antiretroviral treatment is the key to change.”

World Health Organisation The solution to fighting HIV/AIDS suggested by this quote is different to the suggestion made in the article. Which do you think is more important? Justify your answer. You should write about 100 words.

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Answer the following questions, using complete sentences and your own words.

According to the article:

*1.1 How do violations of human rights cause the spread of HIV/AIDS? Mention **two** ways.*

*1.2 What sort of human rights abuses do people suffer after becoming infected? Mention **two** points.*

*1.3 What could (or should) be done to improve the situation? Mention **two** possibilities.*

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Referring to your answer to question 1.3, what do you imagine to be the difficulties or obstacles that this campaign would face? You should write about 80 words.

6) (UFRJ-1998) ANSWER QUESTIONS, IN ENGLISH, BASED ON TEXT.

Environment when you're up to your hips in it.

Learning is easier when you really get involved. That's why GM helped develop the Global Rivers Environmental Education Network (GREEN). It's a non-profit program that helps schools teach kids how to improve the quality of their rivers. There's a lot to learn: biology, geography, history, math and chemistry. It's a big job to protect the environment. But it's not enough to do it yourself. You have to teach the next generation. And judging by the kids in GREEN, the next generation is more than happy to jump in and get their feet wet.

GM has been involved with GREEN: Since 1989
Number of schools participating: Over 25,000 worldwide
For more information about GREEN write:
GREEN 721 E. Huron Street Ann Arbor, MI 48104
www.econet.apc.org/green

(EARTH, April 1997, back cover)

What's the main aim of the GREEN program developed by G.M.?

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How do children feel about it?

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In the text, find an expression which is similar in meaning to "You're up to your hips in it."

9) (UFRJ-1998) ANSWER QUESTIONS, IN ENGLISH, BASED ON TEXT.

Hospitals are to be judged by standards of medical care rather than administrative efficiency, the Government said yesterday.

The latest set of criteria will assess not how quickly patients arriving in casualty are greeted by a nurse, but how good their treatment is likely to be. The switch in emphasis was announced with the publication of the fourth and last set of National Health Service performance indicators.

(THE TIMES, July 10, 1997)

- a) How were hospitals judged in the past?
- b) What is going to be evaluated now?

10) (FGV-2004) BETTER THIS TRIAL THAN NONE AT ALL

1. For more than four years the United Nations and Cambodia have been trying to reach an agreement that would put Khmer Rouge leaders on trial for genocide in an independent and impartial court. This week the two parties struck an outline deal on the arrangements for a tribunal. The prosecution will be handled jointly by Cambodia and the UN. Cambodian and foreign judges will preside. Trials will be held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia's capital.

2. The UN legal team originally aimed for a tribunal entirely under its own authority, like those for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. The crimes against the Cambodian people when the Khmers Rouges governed the country in 1975-79 were so terrible that they were seen as of international importance, not simply a local matter. But China threatened to use its veto in the Security Council against such a plan, probably fearing that its reputation would be damaged by evidence of how closely it supported the Khmers Rouges over many years.

3. The UN also found no favour with Hun Sen, the Cambodian prime minister. It had allowed the Khmers Rouges to occupy Cambodia's seat in the General Assembly even after they were deposed. The UN for its part did not trust Mr Hun Sen to act impartially, were the tribunal to be run by Cambodia's government.

4. The UN was once opposed to Cambodia's plan for a "mixed tribunal", saying it did not meet international legal standards, and a year ago it unexpectedly pulled out of negotiations. But a number of states that took a special interest in Cambodia, notably France, the former colonial power, and Australia and Japan, urged the UN to continue

talking. Now the UN and the government have decided to try to make a mixed tribunal work. The draft agreement now goes to the General Assembly and the Cambodian parliament for approval.

5. Two Khmer Rouge suspects are in custody: Ta Mok, a regional commander known as "The Butcher", and Kang Kek Ieu, called Ouch, who ran a prison where thousands died. Two other top men, Khieu Samphan, the Khmers Rouges' chief diplomat, and Nuon Chea, the number two in the regime, live in liberty in Cambodia. They deny being involved in atrocities, but are sure to be indicted. Ieng Sary, the first senior Khmer Rouge to surrender to the government, has been given a royal pardon, although it is unlikely to protect him. At any rate, only top leaders will be indicted: the Cambodians and international jurists agree that wide-ranging trials would be destabilising.

6. All the suspects are getting old. Pol Pot, their leader, died in 1998. If trials are to be held at all, they must be soon.

The Economist March 22nd 2003

According to the information in the article, for more than four years the UN and Cambodia have been trying to

- a) decide whether the leaders of the Khmers Rouges should or should not be put on trial for genocide.
- b) work together to find a way to bring to justice the Khmer Rouge leaders allegedly involved in genocide.
- c) establish once and for all if it is possible for Khmer Rouge leaders to receive an independent and impartial trial in Cambodia.
- d) reach an agreement on how to punish Khmer Rouge leaders recently convicted of genocide.
- e) decide whether Khmer Rouge atrocities in Cambodia can be called genocide or not.

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According to the information in the article, which of the following might best explain why China interfered with UN efforts to have complete control of the tribunal for the judgment of the Khmers Rouges?

- China was afraid that its long and supportive relationship with the Khmers Rouges would be exposed.
- China feared that such a tribunal would neither understand the culture nor address the needs of the Cambodian people.
- China believed that Khmer Rouge crimes were a local matter and should be handled by Cambodia alone.
- China wanted to set up its own investigation into the genocide supposedly committed by the Khmers Rouges.
- As a Communist country China still considered itself a close ally of the Khmers Rouges.

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4. The UN was once opposed to Cambodia's plan for a "mixed tribunal", saying it did not meet international legal standards, and a year ago it unexpectedly pulled out of negotiations. But a number of states that took a special interest in Cambodia, notably France, the former colonial power, and Australia and Japan, urged the UN to continue talking. Now the UN and the government have decided to try to make a mixed tribunal work. The draft agreement now goes to the General Assembly and the Cambodian parliament for approval.

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Which of the following best explains the UN's reason for once opposing a partnership with Cambodia to put Khmer Rouge leaders on trial?

- The UN knew that the Cambodian government would, not act impartially in such a partnership.
- China threatened to veto any UN participation in a "mixed tribunal" with Cambodia.
- France, Australia, and Japan were strongly opposed to UN participation in such a "mixed tribunal."
- A tribunal administered by both Cambodia and the UN would not be in agreement with established norms of international law.
- It is impossible to design a "mixed tribunal" that can be independent and impartial and at the same time meet international standards of legal effectiveness.

13) (FGV-2004) BETTER THIS TRIAL THAN NONE AT ALL

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Which one of the following statements is confirmed by information in the article?

- The UN does not need Cambodian approval to put members of the Khmers Rouges on trial.
- There is a clear danger that Hun Sen will try to cover up the crimes of Khmer Rouge leaders.
- At the moment, all Khmer Rouge leaders are at liberty and are awaiting trial.
- Pol Pot, the leader of the Khmers Rouges, has already been tried and executed.

e) Not every member of the Khmers Rouges will be put on trial.

14) (FGV-2004) BETTER THIS TRIAL THAN NONE AT All

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The Economist March 22nd 2003

In the last paragraph, the sentence "All of the suspects are getting old" most likely refers to which of the following?

- a) Soon it will be impossible to find sufficient evidence to convict the Khmer Rouge leaders accused of genocide.
- b) The person most responsible for genocide in Cambodia is dead, and thus can no longer testify against his colleagues.
- c) The Khmer Rouge leaders accused of genocide may die of old age before they can be brought to trial.
- d) Witnesses to the Cambodian genocide are getting old and do not remember in detail everything that happened.
- e) Over the years, the Cambodian government has refused to modify its accusations against the Khmer Rouge leaders accused of genocide.

15) (FGV-2005) Brazil to Announce Electric Sector Rules
 President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva will soon issue a decree providing a much needed regulatory framework for Brazil's electric sector, the country's mines and energy minister said Tuesday. Dilma Rousseff said Silva would sign the decree by next week. The framework has been eagerly awaited by electricity companies who have been reluctant to invest in Brazil because of lack of clear rules. "The decree puts expansion (of generating capacity) at its center and creates a market that is extremely competitive," said Rousseff, who declined to offer further details until the decree is published. She said the framework should allow work to go forward on some 45 stalled projects for electric generation facilities, which have been held up by environmental concerns or a lack of financing. In 2002, Brazil had to resort to energy rationing because a lack of rainfall left the country's hydroelectric dams well below capacity. About 95 percent of Brazil's electricity comes from hydroelectric dams. The government of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso responded by implementing an emergency plan to expand the country's electrical generation capacity, mainly through thermoelectric plants that do not depend on rainfall. But on Tuesday, Rousseff said the emphasis on thermoelectricity was misplaced because it would be hard to find enough gas to run those plants for the 10 days or so every year when they would be needed. She said Brazil's future remained in hydroelectric generation, pointing out that the country uses only 24 percent of its hydroelectric potential. By comparison, France uses about 94 percent of its hydroelectric potential and the United States uses over 77 percent, she said. (Forbes, July 27, 2004)

- In Brazil,
- A) the 2002 energy rationing covered 95% of energy plants.
 - B) most electricity is generated by hydroelectric dams.
 - C) almost all hydroelectric potential has been used.
 - D) there are 45 thermoelectric projects that should be restarted.
 - E) only 5% of energy is consumed in the north region, where major dams are located.

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- Dilma Rousseff
- A) clearly prefers hydroelectric dams rather than thermoelectricity.
 - B) criticized the decree because it does not encompass mines and thermoelectricity.
 - C) thinks that gas is an energy alternative to be considered.
 - D) will only implement the 45 projects that are environmentally safe.
 - E) said that lack of financing is the main obstacle for expanding hydroelectric dams.

17) (FGV-2005) Brazil Wants Culture as Basic Human Right
 Brazil's Minister of Culture, Gilberto Gil, challenged the 35 member countries of the Organization of American States (OAS) to include culture on the list of basic policies to promote economic development and foster social inclusion. At the second OAS Ministers meeting, which ended on August 24, in Mexico, Gil emphasized: "Government policies for culture can no longer be secondary, fragile, peripheral. They represent the social and infrastructure policies of the

21st century.” According to the Minister, it is necessary to expand the notion of culture as a vital dimension of citizenship, social inclusion, and quality of life, “the notion of culture as an obligation of the State.” Gil reminded the other ministers present that the development process “is not completed, if it is not given cultural underpinnings, if it does not incorporate wider access by the population to the means of production and dissemination of cultural materials.” Earlier this month, the Culture Minister talked about creativity as a basis of the production process during the First Evaluation Meeting of the XI United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva. For Gil, the so-called creative industries should have a distinct policy. In his view, cultural goods and services cannot be treated in the same way as their commercial counterparts, because they contain specific values for sovereignty and the preservation of cultures.

At the XI UNCTAD, which took place this year in São Paulo, the Minister launched a proposal calling for a global policy of free circulation of cultural goods and products. Gil’s idea is to mobilize the international community to turn creative industries into instruments of leverage for developing countries. Now, the Minister wishes to establish the International Forum of Creative Industries, with headquarters in Brazil, to discuss the implementation of strategies in this area. (Brazil Magazine, August 27, 2004)

According to Gil,

- A) government policies for culture are secondary, fragile and peripheral at present and he wants this to change.
- B) the other culture ministers of the 35 OAS member countries will also subscribe his culture project.
- C) cultural goods include values such as international acceptance of peripheral cultures.
- D) there should be a wider market for globalized cultural goods.
- E) creative industries should not interfere with federal police.

18) (FGV-2005) Brazil Wants Culture as Basic Human Right
Brazil’s Minister of Culture, Gilberto Gil, challenged the 35 member countries of the Organization of American States (OAS) to include culture on the list of basic policies to promote economic development and foster social inclusion. At the second OAS Ministers meeting, which ended on August 24, in Mexico, Gil emphasized: “Government policies for culture can no longer be secondary, fragile, peripheral. They represent the social and infrastructure policies of the 21st century.” According to the Minister, it is necessary to expand the notion of culture as a vital dimension of citizenship, social inclusion, and quality of life, “the notion of culture as an obligation of the State.” Gil reminded the other ministers present that the development process “is not completed, if it is not

given cultural underpinnings, if it does not incorporate wider access by the population to the means of production and dissemination of cultural materials.” Earlier this month, the Culture Minister talked about creativity as a basis of the production process during the First Evaluation Meeting of the XI United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva. For Gil, the so-called creative industries should have a distinct policy. In his view, cultural goods and services cannot be treated in the same way as their commercial counterparts, because they contain specific values for sovereignty and the preservation of cultures.

At the XI UNCTAD, which took place this year in São Paulo, the Minister launched a proposal calling for a global policy of free circulation of cultural goods and products. Gil’s idea is to mobilize the international community to turn creative industries into instruments of leverage for developing countries. Now, the Minister wishes to establish the International Forum of Creative Industries, with headquarters in Brazil, to discuss the implementation of strategies in this area. (Brazil Magazine, August 27, 2004)

A proposal for a global policy of free circulation of cultural goods and products

- A) was agreed at the International Forum of Creative Industries.
- B) will be developed at the XI UNCTAD.
- C) was launched in São Paulo.
- D) was approved in Geneva.
- E) was turned down at the OAS.

19) (FUVEST-2007) “CHILE, which has South America’s most successful economy, elected its first female president this year. But the lot of Chilean women is by many measures worse than that of their sisters elsewhere in the region. A smaller proportion of them work and fewer achieve political power. According to a recent report by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, an association of parliaments, 15% of representatives in the lower house of Chile’s Congress are women, less than half the proportion in Costa Rica and Argentina and below the level in eight other countries in the region, including Venezuela and Bolivia. Chilean women hope that Michelle Bachelet’s presidency will improve their position but there are worries that she will do more harm than good.”

The Economist August 12th 2006

According to the text, Chilean women

- a) have better work perspectives than other South American women.
- b) lag behind women in other South American countries in terms of political power.
- c) work hard but don’t get good salaries despite Chile’s economic development.
- d) face many obstacles when they have to move to different regions.

e) are taking different measures to overcome their political problems.

20) (FUVEST-2007) “CHILE, which has South America’s most successful economy, elected its first female president this year. But the lot of Chilean women is by many measures worse than that of their sisters elsewhere in the region. A smaller proportion of them work and fewer achieve political power. According to a recent report by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, an association of parliaments, 15% of representatives in the lower house of Chile’s Congress are women, less than half the proportion in Costa Rica and Argentina and below the level in eight other countries in the region, including Venezuela and Bolivia. Chilean women hope that Michelle Bachelet’s presidency will improve their position but there are worries that she will do more harm than good.”
The Economist August 12th 2006

According to the text, the Chilean president

- a) will fight for significant changes in women’s political participation in the country.
- b) has demonstrated political strength in Chile’s Congress since her election.
- c) is seen with caution with respect to improvement in women’s position in the country.
- d) hopes Chilean women will reach the same level as women in the other South American countries.
- e) is worried about the percentage of women’s political participation in Chile.

21) (Mack-2005) *Creating a Life: Professional Women and the Quest for Children*
 by *Sylvia Ann Hewlett*



List Price: \$22.00

You Save: \$6.60 (30%)

Edition: Hardcover

Product Details

Hardcover: 334 pages; Dimensions (in inches): 1.17

· 8.56 · 5.84

Publisher: Miramax; 1st edition (April 10, 2002)

ISBN: 0786867663

Editorial Reviews

From Publishers Weekly

“Between a third and a half of all high-achieving women in America do not have children” and “the vast majority yearn” for them, says Hewlett, founder of the National Parenting Association. In this study of baby lust, Hewlett portrays the anguished hand-wringing by middle-aged women who were career-obsessed throughout their 20s and 30s, only to wake up single at 40, biological clocks all petered out. Infertility treatment is not a solution, she says; it’s expensive, dangerous to women’s health and unlikely to produce a pregnancy, much less a live, healthy baby. Moms and potential moms from playwright Wendy Wasserstein to a 46-year-old single woman who traveled to China to adopt illustrate Hewlett’s thesis that “some of the most heartfelt struggles of the breakthrough generation have centered on the attempt to snatch a child from the jaws of menopause. A few succeed; most do not.” Hewlett attests that “if high-altitude careers inevitably exact a price, it’s profoundly unfair that the highest prices... are paid by women.” “Self-indulgent” women might try to have a child and a career by hiring a nanny, but for Hewlett, it’s more “courageous” for a woman to forgo childbearing if a career is her real goal. Hewlett’s advice to young women is strangely retro: get married you’ll be happier and healthier. She counsels them to give “urgent priority” to finding a marriage partner fast, “have your first baby before 35” and look for work at a family-friendly corporation. Though ardently argued, her case is unconvincing.
Adapted from www.amazon.com

Segundo o livro “Creating a Life: Professional Women and the Quest for Children” de Sylvia Ann Hewlett:
 a) o desejo em conciliar a maternidade com uma carreira de sucesso é possível; as mulheres angustiadas não optam precocemente por construir uma família, fazendo um sacrifício na esfera profissional e, conseqüentemente, perdem sua auto-estima, vaidade e, por fim, seu marido. Essas mães são as chamadas “supermulheres” do futuro.
 b) as mulheres estão condenadas a ter a vida profissional pautada pelo relógio biológico, embora algumas ainda consigam constituir uma família após o período ideal de se tornarem mães através de tratamento contra a infertilidade. Por outro lado, as mulheres não podem confiar apenas na medicina e deixar a vida pessoal para depois, pois há outros

períodos da vida em que a ambição profissional pode ser satisfeita.

c) a carreira de mulheres qualificadas não se encontra em primeiro lugar, já que elas nem têm tempo para arrumar o cabelo, quanto mais para conseguir um namorado. É preciso ter prioridades e uma certa infra-estrutura para ser mãe, é melhor não pensar em ter filhos e seguir adiante, pois refletir demais sobre assuntos, tais como: o fato de ser mãe e de ter filhos ou de adquirir uma babá poderá atrapalhar o seu desempenho profissional.

d) em uma época em que normalmente todos trabalham muito, fica difícil para uma mulher investir na carreira e ter tempo para a família; por outro lado, não é necessário criar políticas de recursos humanos que tornem viável a manutenção dessa profissional (que deseja ter filhos) na companhia, mas, infelizmente, as empresas não desejam se tornar entidades de benemerência.

e) as pesquisas têm demonstrado que as supermulheres estão mais dispostas a sustentar os relacionamentos amorosos e a se tornarem responsáveis por eles e, se elas trabalham demais, tendem a excluir definitivamente de suas vidas a possibilidade de se dedicar à construção de uma família. As mulheres que possuem ambições profissionais devem adotar uma criança, contratar uma babá ou uma empregada muito qualificada e continuar com suas carreiras meteóricas e bem-sucedidas.

22) (UFRJ-1996) Cure-All?

Melatonin's benefits are debatable, but studies point to many possible uses. The drug may help:

- Ease insomnia
- Combat jet lag
- Prevent pregnancy (in large doses)
- Protect cells from free-radical damage
- Boost the immune system
- Prevent cancer
- Extend life

(From NEWSWEEK, Aug. 14, 1995: 42)

ANSWER THIS QUESTION IN ENGLISH.

Mention two indicators in the text which show that there are doubts about the benefits of melatonin.

23) (UFRJ-1995) DIVERSITY BLUES

Oceanic biodiversity wanes as scientists ponder solutions. The evidence is everywhere. Populations of fish and shellfish, of corals and mollusks, of lowly ocean worms, are plummeting. Toxic tides, coastal development and pollutant runoff are increasing in frequency and dimension as the human population expands. The oceans - near shore and in the abyssal deep - may be reaching a state of ecological crisis, but, for the public, what is out of sight is out of mind, "The oceans are in a lot more trouble than is commonly

appreciated," rues Jane Lubchenco of Oregon State University. "There is great urgency."

To remedy this situation, marine scientists recently gathered in Irvina, Calif., to devise a national research strategy to protect and explore marine biodiversity. Although the variety of organisms found in the oceans is thought to rival or exceed that of terrestrial ecosystems, there is no large-scale conservation effort designed to protect these creatures. Indeed, there is no large-scale effort even to understand the diversity found in saltwater regions. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, August 1994: 10

Using the information contained in text, answer the following questions in English.

Why is sea life decreasing in number?

24) (UFRJ-1995) DIVERSITY BLUES

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Using the information contained in text, answer the following questions in English.

Why have the problems concerning oceanic biodiversity been neglected?

25) (UFRJ-1995) DIVERSITY BLUES

Oceanic biodiversity wanes as scientists ponder solutions. The evidence is everywhere. Populations of fish and shellfish, of corals and mollusks, of lowly ocean worms, are plummeting. Toxic tides, coastal development and pollutant runoff are increasing in frequency and dimension as the human population expands. The oceans - near shore and in the abyssal deep - may be reaching a state of ecological crisis, but, for the public, what is out of sight is out of mind, "The oceans are in a lot more trouble than is commonly

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Using the information contained in text, answer the following questions in English.

Which are the two words in the second paragraph that establish a comparison between the number of creatures in the terrestrial and in the oceanic ecosystems?

26) (FGV-2004) DRUGS FROM SEAWEED?
Plants have no immune systems. Chemical warfare is their way of fighting pathogens and parasites: they manufacture compounds that prevent the growth of specific disease-causing microorganisms. And sometimes those compounds are effective against human pathogens as well—the basis for much pharmacological research as well as traditional medicine, and many exhortations to preserve biodiversity. Julia Kubanek, a biochemist at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, and her colleagues at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, California, suggest that seaweed could be similarly tapped for future drugs. Marine plants literally live in a sea of bacteria, archaea, viruses, and fungi—some of which are bound to be pathogenic—yet they seldom get sick. Surprisingly little is known about seaweed's chemical defenses, but Kubanek and her team have begun to remedy that deficiency. From the brown alga *Lobophora variegata*—a tropical seaweed especially dominant in the Caribbean—the investigators have isolated a potent new compound they call lobophorolide. In laboratory tests, small quantities of it stunted the growth of two marine fungi that cause disease in marine plants. Nevertheless, lobophorolide had no effect on a pathogenic bacterium, and did not repel herbivorous fishes. Kubanek and her team think other compounds may pick up where this one leaves off. Algae may turn out to be underwater pharmacies, deploying a variety of medicines, each aimed at a different affliction.

Natural History – September 2003

According to the information in the article,
a) some pesticides help plants fight diseases.
b) the immune systems of plants often manufacture chemicals that fight diseases.
c) chemicals can damage a plant's ability to fight diseases.
d) as plants are not immune to diseases and parasites, they must protect themselves by producing chemicals.

e) plants that produce chemicals to fight diseases and parasites must release those chemicals before the diseases and parasites have attacked.

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Natural History – September 2003

In paragraph 1, the author of the article most likely writes "...and many exhortations to preserves biodiversity" because

- a) plants produce some chemical compounds that are poisonous to humans, and these must be studied.
- b) pharmacological research has so far concentrated almost exclusively on humans.
- c) traditional medicine makes no effort to preserve biodiversity.
- d) biodiversity will undoubtedly form the basis for all pharmacological research in the future.
- e) if biodiversity is not preserved, many plant chemical compounds of potentially great medicinal value could be lost.

28) (FGV-2004) DRUGS FROM SEAWEED?
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Natural History – September 2003

According to the information in the article, which of the following helps explain why seaweed may be a good source of drugs?

- Though underwater, seaweed is abundant and easy to harvest.
- Though surrounded by pathogens and parasites, seaweed is almost always healthy.
- Seaweed has a structure similar to that of other medicinal plants.
- The chemical compounds produced by seaweed have a structure similar to that of the compounds produced by other plants.
- Biodiversity had become increasingly important for pharmacological research, and seaweed has a greater biodiversity than any other plant.

29) (FGV-2004) DRUGS FROM SEAWEED?

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Natural History – September 2003

In paragraph 2, the phrase “...Kubanek and her team have begun to remedy that deficiency” most likely means the same as which of the following?

- Kubanek and her team have made some progress in understanding the protective chemical compounds that marine plants produce.
- Kubanek and her team have started to understand how to correct chemical imbalances in seaweed.
- Kubanek and her team are now testing marine-plant chemical compounds on human subjects.
- Kubanek and her team have discovered that certain deficiencies in human immune systems can be remedied by the application of seaweed chemical compounds.
- With their vast knowledge of marine plant chemical defenses, Kubanek and her team have begun to manufacture medicine applicable to both plants and humans.

30) (FGV-2004) DRUGS FROM SEAWEED?

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Natural History – September 2003

The author of the article expresses the possibility that

- a) lobophorolide may have no practical application in repelling human pathogens.
- b) seaweed may produce a variety of chemical compounds, each designed to repel a specific pathogen or parasite.
- c) seaweed chemical defenses may be more practical – and more valuable – than plant chemical defenses.
- d) lobophora variegata may be one of the world’s most valuable sources of chemical defense compounds.
- e) the diseases that attack humans could be defeated if scientists fully understood the chemical defense systems of seaweed.

31) (Mack-2005) Harvard Business Online
The Elephant and the Flea: Reflections of a Reluctant Capitalist



Publication Date: Dec 18, 2002
Author(s): Charles Handy
Type: HBS Press Book
Length: 240 p

Description:

The Elephant and the Flea is both a poignant personal memoir and a deep reflection on the past and future of world capitalism, with all its possibilities and **pitfalls**. In a tone that is at once learned, genial, witty, and wise, Handy takes us on his life’s journey, looking back to his childhood and education and how they prepared (or, rather, did not prepare) him for a career in business, the changing nature of organizational life within the context of the old economy and the new, the great variety of capitalism around the world, and through it all, his struggle to find meaning and fulfillment in work. Handy uses the quirky, powerful metaphor of the elephant and the flea to describe vividly and critique the great shift from the prevalence of behemoth, slow-moving, bureaucratic organizations that provided a lifetime of security and not much freedom or room for creativity, to a world in which we are much more independent and flea-like, flitting from job to job, **latching onto** elephants when we need to, but mostly flying solo and without a net.

Subjects Covered:

Business & government, Business history, Career changes, Careers & career planning,

Entrepreneurship, General management, Global business, International business.
<http://harvardbusinessonline.hbsp.harvard.edu>

THE ELEPHANT AND THE FLEA: reflections of a reluctant capitalist
Charles Handy

London: Random House, Ltd.
 BOARD OPTIONS/AMAZON PRICE: \$11.20
 Charles Handy has been an oil company executive, a university lecturer, and a much sought after convention speaker.

A 48 year old advertising executive was complaining to Handy that there were no longer any jobs in the ageist advertising world for people like him. While he was talking, the electrician repairing the wiring in Handy’s home put his head round the door to say he would be back in a week. “I’m sorry,” he said, “ but I’ve got too many jobs on at the moment.”

“That was the future,” Handy told this his account executive; lots of clients for the independent worker, but fewer and fewer jobs for full-time executives of large organizations.

The employee-oriented society of the twentieth century had delivered so much that was good. It had replaced the world of the individual farmer/ craftsman/merchant. The new flea-oriented world that Charles Handy sees is **“fraught with insecurity, uncertainty, and fear.**

‘We don’t want that sort of world’ people say. Handy is sympathetic. “I, too, didn’t much like the worst of world that I saw emerging, but wishing it away was not going to help.”

In 1996, 67% of British businesses have only one employee, the owner. In 1994, employees with less than five people represented 89% of all British businesses.

This is a book about how to survive as a flea and in world of few elephants and many fleas.

It is written in typical Charles Handy humor and insight. It is also his most personal book to date. ELEPHANT AND THE FLEA is easy to read and too important to ignore.

<http://www.boardoptions.com>

Depreende-se dos **textos 1 e 2** que:

- a) Charles Handy fez uma comparação entre as grandes corporações capitalistas (os chamados elefantes), que estão mais fortes economicamente, com os funcionários (pulgas), que têm salários baixos, problemas físicos, não tendo, assim, oportunidades na carreira.
- b) Charles Handy idealizou um novo modelo empresarial que requer relações de longo prazo e a perder de vista entre elefantes (empresas) e pulgas (empregados); está causando muita polêmica no mundo executivo globalizado, pois todos tentam copiá-lo.

c) Charles Handy nos colocou um grande desafio: quebrar um paradigma em educação executiva. No nosso emprego devemos assumir tanto a tarefa do elefante (muito trabalho) quanto a da pulga (mais agitação e menos comprometimento), ou seja, devemos ser superfuncionários em qualquer situação.

d) Charles Handy identificou os pré-requisitos necessários para que o funcionário consiga um bom relacionamento na empresa em que trabalha: sua atuação inicia-se como a de uma “pulga” e, se for bem-sucedido, terminará na posição de “elefante”(com muito poder).

e) Charles Handy criou a teoria do elefante e da pulga para explicar as transformações no mercado de trabalho. Segundo sua teoria, os elefantes são as grandes corporações; as pulgas, as pequenas.

32) (FGV-2004) JAPAN'S CHANCE FOR REAL GROWTH

JAPAN TURNED IN ITS BEST performance in 15 years in the final quarter of 2003, growing at an annualized 7% rate. Profits were up, exports soared, and even capital spending rose. This is great news for the world's second-largest economy and has raised hopes for a sustained recovery after many aborted liftoffs. But before investors and policymakers get carried away with the notion that Japan is about to become, once again, a global locomotive of growth, they should remember what's behind the country's surprising turnaround: China.

Japanese corporations are riding the Chinese boom, exporting steel for skyscrapers, machinery for new factories, and cars and electronics for China's rising middle class. It is classic Japanese economic policy³ to export its way to growth. And that same strategy makes sustained Japanese growth highly vulnerable in the months ahead. The truth is that Japan has not yet cleaned up the financial mess of the boom-and-bust 1980s. "Zombie" companies are still being kept alive by banks that continue to lend to them (rather than to startups) and then carry their bad loans on the books. Gigantic public debts, equivalent to 160% of gross domestic product, weigh heavily on an aging population.

Perhaps most worrisome is the continued Japanese reluctance to embrace market capitalism and transparency. The initial public offering of Shinsei Bank, the once-powerful Long-Term Credit Bank that collapsed and was sold to Ripplewood Holdings, is causing a furor in Tokyo. Members of the Diet, the press, and CEOs are denouncing Ripplewood as a foreigner exploiting Japan and making too much money on the deal. This attitude explains why needed structural reforms in government and banking have yet to be made.

If China's property boom pops, if its factory overcapacity leads to trouble, or if the impending revaluation of the causes financial problems, Japan's economy could flounder once again. It would be wise for Japan to take advantage of its momentary prosperity to finish building a strong domestic foundation for sustained growth.

Business Week – March 1, 2004

The author of the article most likely believes that

a) a growth rate of 7% a year will guarantee Japan's position as the world's second-largest economy.

b) Japan's days as a global locomotive of growth are finished.

c) Japan's final-quarter economic performance in 2003 is a clear sign of what the country can expect in future quarters.

d) Japan will be unable to sustain its current economic recovery.

e) Japan's final-quarter economic performance in 2003 may be an example of temporary rather than sustained growth.

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Perhaps most worrisome is the continued Japanese reluctance to embrace market capitalism and transparency. The initial public offering of Shinsei Bank, the once-powerful Long-Term Credit Bank that collapsed and was sold to Ripplewood Holdings, is causing a furor in Tokyo. Members of the Diet, the press, and CEOs are denouncing Ripplewood as a foreigner exploiting Japan and making too much money on the deal. This attitude explains why needed structural reforms in government and banking have yet to be made.

If China's property boom pops, if its factory overcapacity leads to trouble, or if the impending revaluation of the causes financial problems, Japan's economy could flounder once again. It would be wise for Japan to take advantage of its momentary prosperity to finish building a strong domestic foundation for sustained growth.

Business Week – March 1, 2004

According to the information in the article,

- a) China's economy is growing faster than Japan's and may soon dominate the region.
- b) without China as a market for its goods, Japan would lose its position as the world's second-largest economy.
- c) Japan and China have signed an exclusive trade agreement guaranteeing each other priority in all commercial negotiations.
- d) Japan's recent growth, though significant, is based on a limited and possibly risky factor.
- e) by concentrating on regional rather than global expansion, Japan is set to grow at a steady rate for the next few years.

34) (FGV-2004)

JAPAN'S CHANCE FOR REAL GROWTH

JAPAN TURNED IN ITS BEST performance in 15 years in the final quarter of 2003, growing at an annualized 7% rate. Profits were up, exports soared, and even capital spending rose. This is great news for the world's second-largest economy and has raised hopes for a sustained recovery after many aborted liftoffs. But before investors and policymakers get carried away with the notion that Japan is about to become, once again, a global locomotive of growth, they should remember what's behind the country's surprising turnaround: China.

Japanese corporations are riding the Chinese boom, exporting steel for skyscrapers, machinery for new factories, and cars and electronics for China's rising middle class. It is classic Japanese economic policy³/to export its way to growth. And that same strategy makes sustained Japanese growth highly vulnerable in the months ahead. The truth is that Japan has not yet cleaned up the financial mess of the boom-and-bust 1980s. "Zombie" companies are still being kept alive by banks that continue to lend to them (rather than to startups) and then carry their bad loans on the books. Gigantic public debts, equivalent to 160% of gross domestic product, weigh heavily on an aging population.

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Business Week – March 1, 2004

In paragraph 2, the term "classic Japanese economic policy" most likely refers to which of the following?

- a) The Japanese government has traditionally encouraged the economy to grow between 5% and 7% a year.
- b) Traditionally, Japan has attempted to strengthen and expand its economy by selling its products overseas.
- c) Historically, Japan has developed a strong commercial relationship with China as the key to expanding its economy.
- d) Over the years Japan has weakened its currency in order to support an export-driven economy.
- e) Traditionally, Japan's economic policy has been to expand its industrial base to supply both domestic and foreign demand.

35) (FGV-2004)

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Business Week – March 1, 2004

You can infer from the information in the article that the “zombie” companies” mentioned in paragraph 3 are most likely

- a) Japanese companies that went bankrupt in the 1980s but that are still officially listed as active.
- b) the factor most responsible for Japan’s enormous public as well as private debts.
- c) Japanese companies that avoid bankruptcy by continuously borrowing money from Japanese banks.
- d) Japanese companies that can survive only by exporting to China.
- e) older Japanese companies that attempt to strangle any new competition.

36) (ITA-2005) Leia o texto a seguir e responda:

The smaller boys were known by the generic title of “littluns”. The decrease in size, from Ralph down, was gradual; and though there was a dubious region inhabited by Simon and Robert and Maurice, nevertheless no one had any difficulty in recognizing biguns at one end and littluns at the other. The undoubted littluns, those aged about six, led a quite distinct, and at the same time intense, life of their

own. They ate most of the day, picking fruit where they could reach it and not particular about ripeness and quality. They were used now to stomach-aches and a sort of chronic diarrhoea. They suffered untold terrors in the dark and huddled together for comfort. Apart from food and sleep, they found time for play, aimless and trivial, among the white sand by the bright water. They cried for their mothers much less

often than might have been expected; they were very brown, and filthily dirty. They obeyed the summons

of the conch, partly because Ralph blew it, and he was big enough to be a link with the adult world of authority; and partly because they enjoyed the entertainment of the assemblies. But otherwise they seldom bothered with the biguns and their passionately emotional and corporate life was their own.

They had built castles in the sand at the bar of the little river. These castles were about one foot high and were decorated with shells, withered flowers, and interesting stones. Round the castles was a

complex of marks, tracks, walls, railway lines, that were of significance only if inspected with the eye at beach-level. The littluns played here, if not happily at least with absorbed attention; and often as many

as three of them would play the same game together. (Golding, W. Lord of the flies. 1954/1977:64-65)

Em “... and though there was a dubious region inhabited by Simon and Robert and Maurice,...” (linha 2), uma outra forma de escrever o trecho “and though there was...” é

- A) ... and despite there was... .
- B) ... and, however there was... .
- C) ... and furthermore there being... .

D) ... and no matter there bein... .

E) ... and in spite of the fact that there was... .

37) (Fuvest-2005) LOS ANGELES – Come summer 2006, Warner Brothers Pictures hopes to usher “Superman” into thousands of theaters after a 19-year absence. But given the tortured history surrounding that studio’s attempts to revive “Superman,” the forerunner of Hollywood’s now-ubiquitous comic-book blockbusters, the Man of Steel’s arrival would be nothing short of a miracle. Since Warner began developing a remake of the successful comic-book franchise in 1993, it has spent nearly \$10 million in development, employed no fewer than 10 writers, hired four directors and met with scores of Clark Kent hopefuls without settling on one. The latest director – Bryan Singer, who directed “X-Men” and its sequel, was named on July 18 to replace Joseph McGinty Nichol, known as McG, who left the project after refusing to board a plane to Australia, where the studio was determined to make the film. (THE NEW YORK TIMES, JULY 22, 2004)

The passage suggests that, for its new movie, Warner Brothers Pictures still needs to

- a) hire a more talented screenwriter.
- b) find an actor for the role of Clark Kent.
- c) dismiss their recently hired director.
- d) choose a more suitable shooting location.
- e) raise more funds for the film development.

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According to the passage, Joseph McGinty Nichol

- a) replaced Bryan Singer as the director of “Superman”.
- b) wanted to shoot “Superman” in Australia.
- c) is an executive director at Warner Brothers Pictures.
- d) is no longer working on the “Superman” project.
- e) has co-directed “X-Men” and its sequel.

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(THE NEW YORK TIMES, JULY 22, 2004)

The passage says that Warner Brothers Pictures

- has declared that a sequel to "Superman" will appear in 2006.
- is having difficulty distributing "Superman" to theaters.
- is attempting to show a tortured hero in its "Superman" revival.
- has made "Superman" into the most successful comicbook film ever.
- has been producing a remake of the "Superman" movie.

40) (UFRJ-1999) Lost in America

Many low-skilled Latinos -and their children- have yet to find a place in the UnitedStates.

A new underclass is being born.

BY ROBERTO SURO

For many immigrants, the journey north is an attempt to overcome centuries-old barriers of race and class. What they find is new barriers of class and race. The immigrants who have the strongest memories of home do best in the States; however bad, it is still an improvement. But for their children, who often have no memory of home, America seems like a raw deal. They watch their parents and see only toil and poverty. They watch American TV and see only affluence. Public-school systems on the brink of collapse fail to give them the tools they need. "I can tell by looking in their eyes how long they've been here," says the Rev. Virgil Elizondo, of San Antonio, Texas. "They come sparkling with hope, and the first generation finds that hope rewarded. Their children's eyes no longer sparkle. They have learned only to want jobs and money they can't have".

(From NEWSWEEK, June 15, 1998: 18)

Find in the text:

- a verb in the passive voice;
- the reference for "them" ;
- a synonym for "hard work";
- an expression that replaces "close to".

41) (FGV-2004)

LOST TIME

1. Prior to the First World War, when the area that is now Iraq was part of the Ottoman Empire, excavations by foreign archaeologists were carried out under permits issued in Istanbul. Mid-nineteenth-century excavators were allowed to export whatever they wished. That is how the British Museum and the Louvre acquired the bulk of their renowned Mesopotamian collections. Stung by the empire's loss of irreplaceable treasures, and anxious to establish Istanbul as a center for the study of ancient art, the Ottoman statesman Hamdi Bey founded the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul in 1881. Thereafter, foreign archaeologists were obliged to share their discoveries with the museum.

2. After the First World War, Iraq became a separate state, initially administered by Britain. With the energetic guidance of a British official, Gertrude Bell, who advocated that antiquities be retained by the country of origin, the Iraq Museum was founded in 1923 in Baghdad. A decade later, Iraq began to take charge of its own patrimony. A law enacted in 1936 decreed that all the country's antiquities more than 200 years old were the property of the state; amendments in the 1970s eliminated the Ottoman tradition of dividing finds with their excavators. The Iraq Museum, in the heart of downtown Baghdad, now began to accumulate the most important collection of Mesopotamian antiquities in the world.

3. At the time of the 1991 Gulf War, archaeology was undergoing an extraordinary revival in Iraq. Dozens of foreign and Iraqi teams were working at an unprecedented rate. When Iraq invaded Kuwait in the summer of 1990, virtually all archaeological activity ceased, and the war and subsequent imposition of UN sanctions have left Iraq's patrimony in peril. Not only is almost no money available for the preservation of antiquities, but some Iraqi citizens, squeezed between ruinous inflation and shortages of basic necessities, have turned to looting and selling artifacts from excavated and unexcavated sites and even from museums.

JOHN MALCOLM

RUSSELL June 2003 NATURAL HISTORY

Which of the following best explains a difference in Ottoman archaeological regulations before and after 1881?

- Before 1881, the finder of archaeological items could take them out of the country; after 1881, the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul had to receive part of what was discovered.
- Before 1881, preference was given to British and French archaeologists; after 1881, that preference was abolished.
- Before 1881, the Ottoman government issued permits for foreign archaeologists to excavate; after 1881, such permits were issued by the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul.
- Before 1881, any archaeological treasure could leave the country; after 1881, only artifacts of relatively low historical value were permitted to leave.
- Before 1881, foreign archaeologists were allowed to work independently; after 1881, their excavations had to be supervised by Ottoman officials.

42) (FGV-2004)

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JOHN MALCOLM

RUSSELL June 2003 NATURAL HISTORY

Which of the following is most likely one reason why the Iraq Museum, as mentioned in paragraph 2, "began to accumulate the most important collection of Mesopotamian antiquities in the world"?

- The British ended their control of the Iraqi government.
- The Iraq Museum finally decided to adopt Gertrude Bell's policies regarding the retention of antiquities in their country of origin.
- An Iraqi law enacted in 1936 decreed that over 200 kinds of antiquities were now the property of the state.
- Interest in Iraqi archaeology boomed before the First World War.
- Iraq finally abolished the Ottoman policy of allowing archaeologists to keep a part of what they found.

43) (FGV-2004)

LOST TIME

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issued in Istanbul. Mid-nineteenth-century excavators were allowed to export whatever they wished. That is how the British Museum and the Louvre acquired the bulk of their renowned Mesopotamian collections. Stung by the empire's loss of irreplaceable treasures, and anxious to establish Istanbul as a center for the study of ancient art, the Ottoman statesman Hamdi Bey founded the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul in 1881. Thereafter, foreign archaeologists were obliged to share their discoveries with the museum.

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JOHN MALCOLM

RUSSELL June 2003 NATURAL HISTORY

According to the information in the article, if in recent years some of Iraq's archaeological treasures have disappeared from sites and museums, one reason is probably the

- basic dishonesty and barbarity of the Iraqi people.
- brutality and anti-cultural attitude of the Iraqi government.
- failure of American military officials to provide adequate protection for Iraq's archaeological patrimony during the recent war.
- hard life of the Iraqi people.
- deliberate destruction of some of Iraq's archaeological patrimony during the 1991 Gulf War.

44) (FGV-2004)

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Istanbul as a center for the study of ancient art, the Ottoman statesman Hamdi Bey founded the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul in 1881. Thereafter, foreign archaeologists were obliged to share their discoveries with the museum.

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JOHN MALCOLM

RUSSELL June 2003 NATURAL HISTORY

This article could most likely be considered

- a) a passionate appeal to save Iraq's archaeological patrimony.
- b) an impartial account of progress in Iraqi archaeology followed by war and destruction.
- c) a strong defense of Iraqi cultural nationalism.
- d) an extensive examination of both the importance of archaeology and of the destructive effects of war.
- e) one man's personal history of the failed attempt to preserve Iraq's cultural patrimony.

45) (FGV-2004)

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JOHN MALCOLM

RUSSELL June 2003 NATURAL HISTORY

- The title of the article, Lost Time, most likely refers to the
- a) disappearance of Ottoman archaeological traditions in modern-day Iraq.
 - b) impossibility of carrying out Gertrude Bell's objectives.
 - c) deterioration and even disappearance of many of the archaeological treasures of Iraq.
 - d) joint American-Iraqi effort to save Iraq's archaeological patrimony after the 1991 Gulf war.
 - e) effort to build a world-class archaeological museum in Baghdad.

46) (UFRJ-2003)

Nanotechnology: The Good, the Bad and the Cautious
By Joan Boccafola

Nanotechnology is molecular manufacturing or, more simply, building things one atom or molecule at a time with programmed nanoscopic robot arms. Utilizing the chemical properties of atoms and molecules (how they "stick" together), nanotechnology proposes to manipulate atoms individually and place them exactly where needed to produce the desired structure. This would allow automatic construction of consumer goods without traditional labor, the way a Xerox machine produces unlimited copies without a human retyping the original information.

Scientists envision creating machines that will be able to travel through the circulatory system, cleaning the arteries as they go, sending out troops to track down and destroy cancer cells and tumors, or repairing injured tissue at the site of the wound, even to the point of replacing missing limbs or damaged organs. The extent of medical repair systems is expected to be quite broad, with the cumulative impact being equally large.

Nanotechnology is expected to touch the water we drink and the air we breathe. Once scientists have the ability to capture, position and change the configuration of a molecule, they should be able to create filtration systems

that will scrub the toxins from the air or remove hazardous organisms from the water. They anticipate being able to actually clean up the environment.

But powerful technologies give people power, and, as we all know, power can be abused. Nanotechnology is based on self-replicating machines. Imagine using them to build missiles and other automated military equipment. Imagine adapting them to use as programmable germs for germ warfare. This technology is more easily concealed than, say, nuclear weapons, and can be produced by many of the so-called terrorist countries.

http://www.beyondmainstream.com/index.php3?inc=politics/ethics_nano.php

Find in the first paragraph of the text:

- a) the word or words that the pronoun ‘they’ refers to;
- b) an expression equivalent to ‘aims at’.

47) (FUVEST-2007)

“Researchers and public-health officials have long understood that to maintain a given weight, energy in (calories consumed) must equal energy out (calories expended). But then they learned that genes were important, too, and that for some people this formula was tilted in a direction that led to weight gain. Since the discovery of the first obesity gene in 1994, scientists have found about 50 genes involved in obesity. Some of them determine how individuals lay down fat and metabolize energy stores. Others regulate how much people want to eat in the first place, how they know when they’ve had enough and how likely they are to use up calories through activities ranging from fidgeting to running marathons. People who can get fat on very little fuel may be genetically programmed to survive in harsher environments. When the human species got its start, it was an advantage to be efficient. Today, when food is plentiful, it is a hazard.”



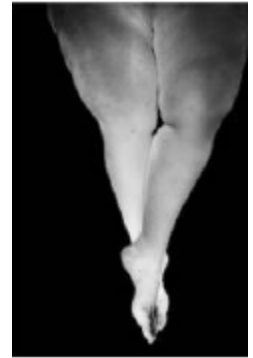
<http://www.nytimes.com/2006/08/13/magazine/13obesity.html>

In the text, the central idea is that

- a) obesity should be genetically treated.
- b) fat people may use different formulae to lose weight.
- c) fat regulates our feeling of satiety.
- d) genes contribute to obesity.
- e) researchers are discussing the consequences of obesity.

48) (FUVEST-2007)

“Researchers and public-health officials have long understood that to maintain a given weight, energy in (calories consumed) must equal energy out (calories expended). But then they learned that genes were important, too, and that for some people this formula was tilted in a direction that led to weight gain. Since the discovery of the first obesity gene in 1994, scientists have found about 50 genes involved in obesity. Some of them determine how individuals lay down fat and metabolize energy stores. Others regulate how much people want to eat in the first place, how they know when they’ve had enough and how likely they are to use up calories through activities ranging from fidgeting to running marathons. People who can get fat on very little fuel may be genetically programmed to survive in harsher environments. When the human species got its start, it was an advantage to be efficient. Today, when food is plentiful, it is a hazard.”



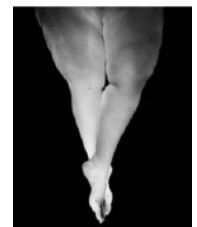
<http://www.nytimes.com/2006/08/13/magazine/13obesity.html>

According to the text,

- a) today’s obesity may be linked to evolutionary factors.
- b) the human species is programmed to eat as much as possible to survive.
- c) the ingestion of large quantities of food was an advantage in the past.
- d) obese people have some advantages over slim people.
- e) very little food is necessary to survive in some environments.

49) (FUVEST-2007)

“Researchers and public-health officials have long understood that to maintain a given weight, energy in (calories consumed) must equal energy out (calories expended). But then they learned that genes were important, too, and that for some people this formula was tilted in a direction that led to weight gain. Since the discovery of the first obesity gene in 1994, scientists have found about 50 genes involved in obesity. Some of them determine how individuals lay down fat and metabolize energy stores. Others regulate how much people want to eat in the first place, how they know when they’ve had enough and how likely they are to use up calories through activities



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<http://www.nytimes.com/2006/08/13/magazine/13obesity.html>.

In the text, the pronoun “Others” refers to

- a) calories.
- b) individuals.
- c) energy stores.
- d) scientists.
- e) genes.

50) (UFRJ-1995) RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 26 - In a land better known in entertainment circles for its internationally popular soap operas than for its contributions to world theater, Miguel Falabella has made a name for himself as something of a theatrical whirlwind.

As a recent cover feature in the local magazine *Veja Rio* pointed out, the 37-year-old Mr. Falabella "writes, acts, directs, fills three city theaters, does a novella, sings Disney, makes a lot of money, abuses vanity and dreams of conquering New York. He wants Broadway."

Theater in Latin America has traditionally been for an educated, intellectual elite, and this made for small, exclusive audiences. In the past, many of the best actors and actresses have had to turn to television soap operas to sustain themselves. By the early 1980's, however, Brazilians were receptive to a new kind of theater, called *besteírol*. The name is slang for foolish, silly or of little consequence. Its chief practitioners, among them the playwrights Mauro Rasi, Vicente Pereira and Mr. Falabella, were content with presenting witty satires and critiques of country's day-to-day realities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, August 27, 1994

Using the information contained in text, answer the following questions in English.

Justify the use of the expression "a theatrical whirlwind" (ref. 1) as applied to Miguel Falabella.

51) (UFRJ-1995) RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 26 - In a land better known in entertainment circles for its internationally popular soap operas than for its contributions to world theater, Miguel Falabella has made a name for himself as something of a theatrical whirlwind.

As a recent cover feature in the local magazine *Veja Rio* pointed out, the 37-year-old Mr. Falabella "writes, acts, directs, fills three city theaters, does a novella, sings Disney, makes a lot of money, abuses vanity and dreams of conquering New York. He wants Broadway."

Theater in Latin America has traditionally been for an educated, intellectual elite, and this made for small, exclusive audiences. In the past, many of the best actors and actresses have had to turn to television soap operas to sustain themselves. By the early 1980's, however, Brazilians were receptive to a new kind of theater, called *besteírol*. The name is slang for foolish, silly or of little consequence. Its chief practitioners, among them the playwrights Mauro Rasi, Vicente Pereira and Mr. Falabella, were content with presenting witty satires and critiques of country's day-to-day realities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, August 27, 1994

Using the information contained in text, answer the following questions in English.

Why have many actors in the past had to turn to television to make money?

52) (UFRJ-1995) RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 26 - In a land better known in entertainment circles for its internationally popular soap operas than for its contributions to world theater, Miguel Falabella has made a name for himself as something of a theatrical whirlwind.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, August 27, 1994

Using the information contained in text, answer the following questions in English.

How is the kind of theater known as "besteírol" defined?

53) (UFRJ-2003)
S C I E N C E

Two modern gumshoes think they've solved the ancient mystery of the boy King's untimely death

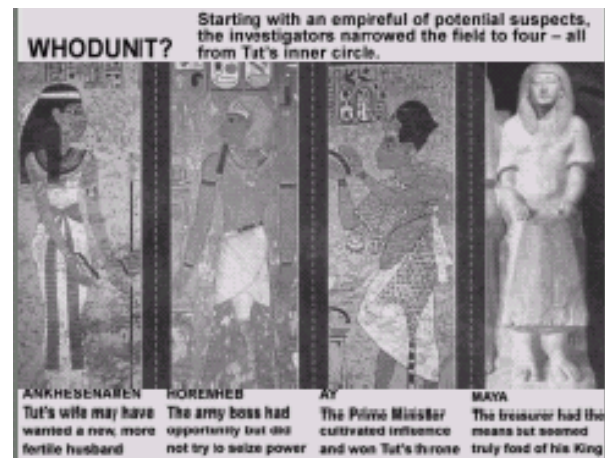
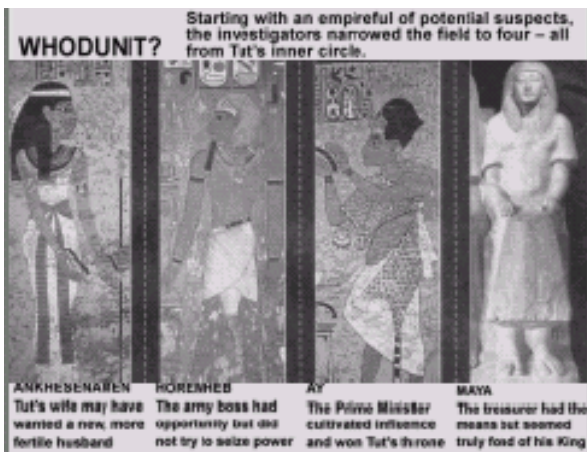
By JEFFREY KLUGER and ANDREA DORFMAN

The tomb of the boy King Tutankhamen created a sensation from the moment it was uncovered in 1922. One of the few royal burial chambers that survived the centuries relatively intact, it was by far the richest – filled with gold, ivory and carved wooden treasures, including what may be the world’s most famous funerary mask. But there was also something troubling about the way King Tut was buried – hints and omissions that suggested foul play.

Tut was barely 18 when he died – young for Pharaohs, who always enjoyed the best nutrition and medical care in what was one of the ancient world’s most civilized kingdoms. What’s more, he is thought to have been the son of a controversial – in some quarters, hated – leader, which would have made Tut controversial too. But more than anything it was the state of the boy’s tomb – its diminutive size, its unfinished condition – that suggested he had died unexpectedly. All of this raised suspicions that his demise may have been an unnatural, even violent one. And now a new case is being made that supports those who have long surmised that he was, in fact, murdered.

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Name each of the suspects described below:

Find in the text:

- a synonym for the word ‘death’;
- the complete expression that describes the place where Tut lived.

- He or she was Tutankhamen’s successor.
- He or she apparently liked the Pharaoh very much.

54) (UFRJ-2003)
S C I E N C E

Two modern gumshoes think they’ve solved the ancient mystery of the boy King’s untimely death
By JEFFREY KLUGER and ANDREA DORFMAN

55) (Mack-2005) SNORING — Half of men over 50 do it, but the real danger comes from apnea



Illustration by Zohar Lazar



Illustration by Zohar Lazar

Marcel Ascue used to snore so loudly that his 5-year-old son Nathan made a joke of ZZZing whenever he came near. Tired of being a punch line (and just plain tired), Ascue, 44, finally went to the doctor and found he had sleep apnea. Last month he started sleeping with a mask, hooked to an air pressurizer, that covers his nose and forces a steady stream of air down his throat. The jokes haven't stopped yet — now his wife quips that she's sleeping with Darth Vades — but at least the snoring has.

Ascue's story might amuse people who don't snore or have bed partners who do. But that's not many people. By 50, half of men and a quarter of women snore; 10 to 20 percent of Americans seek treatment for snoring each year. The numbers are expected to jump as baby boomers age, since snoring is a side effect of growing old, gaining weight and losing muscle tone. During the day the brain keeps the throat muscles taut and the airway open. When sleep descends, the muscles relax and vibrate as air rushes by.

Mary Carmichael, Newsweek (adapted)

The correct information according to the text is:

- Nathan made a ZZZing sound as soon as his father snored.
- The doctor suggested that Marcel wear a Darth Vader mask in order to breathe steadily.
- Marcel hasn't been able to tell jokes due to his apnea treatment.
- Bed partners who snore admit that 10 to 20 percent of Americans seek treatment for snoring by 50.
- As people age and get fat, they are more prone to snoring.

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Mary Carmichael, Newsweek (adapted)

The same verb tense used in **“The jokes haven't stopped yet”** is appropriately used in:

- The books have been read last week.
- They've done that before.
- The noise has stopped when I went to bed.
- The film has started at 6:00 p.m. before long.
- We've seen each other the night before.

57) (UFRJ-1996) Struggling 'Through Hell and High Water' Women: Muffling 'inconvenient voices' at the forum

Delegates to the unofficial women's forum, which opened last week, knew they were in for a hard time. "We're expecting bad conditions - no work space, no computers," Isabel Stramwasser, a Canadian delegate, said before the conference began. "But we're also expecting 4000 women who've gone through hell and high water to get there." As it turned out, there were plenty of difficulties at the conference site in Huairou, 90 minutes outside Beijing (when the promised buses were running, which

wasn't often), and lots of high water, caused by torrential rain. But thousand of women never got there. With a combination of bureaucratic paralysis and deliberate political suppression, the Chinese government managed to exclude many women whose views it found inconvenient. (From NEWSWEEK, Sept. 11, 1995: 26)

How far from Beijing was the unofficial women's forum installed?

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How did the Chinese government stop many women from attending the conference?

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- a) What does the expression "hell and high water" (title and ref. 1) mean?
b) What does "it" (ref. 2) refer to?

60) (UFES-1996) Summarize in ONE SENTENCE the CENTRAL IDEA contained in the text below. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

Well, I spent six or, seven years after high school trying to work myself up. Shipping clerk, salesman, business of one kind or another. And it's a measly manner of existence. To get on that subway on the hot mornings in summer. To devote your whole life to keeping stock, or making phone calls, or selling or buying. To suffer fifty weeks of the year for the sake of a two-week vacation, when all you desire is to be outdoors, with your shirt off. And always to have to get ahead of next fella. And still - that's how you build a future.

61) (UFES-1996) Summarize in ONE SENTENCE the CENTRAL IDEA contained in each of the texts below. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

The death penalty can never be imposed fairly, no matter how many protection we set up. We don't generally kill the people we think we know and understand. We give them the benefit of the doubt. But we kill strangers who commit similar acts. It has to do with emotions-anger, vengeance, compassion for the victims-and we cannot train our emotions to be rational.

Joshua Dresseler, Professor of Law McGeorge School of law, university of the Pacific
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

62) (UFES-1996) Summarize in ONE SENTENCE the CENTRAL IDEA contained in the text below. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

A recent news story in Washington, D.C., reports that, of 184 persons convicted of gun possession in a six-month period, only 14 received a jail sentence. Forty-six other cases involved persons who had previously been convicted of a felony or possession of a gun. Although the maximum penalty for such repeaters in the District of Columbia is ten years in prison, half of these were not jailed at all. A study last year revealed that in New York City which has about the most prohibitive gun legislation in the country, only one of six people convicted of crimes involving weapons went to jail.

Barry Goldwater

63) (UFES-1996) Summarize in ONE SENTENCE the CENTRAL IDEA contained in the text below. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

MOMENT OF TRUTH

One of the biggest mistakes I ever made," says Dave Thomas, founder of Wendy's, "was dropping out of school.

For decades I was at an awful disadvantage in the business world and in so many other parts of life too. People used to say, "Look at what that Dave Thomas achieved, and he didn't even graduate from high school.

"They meant well, but it always bothered me especially if it was a youngster who said it, because some used my success as a good for not finishing school themselves. The way I've looked at it is: 'What more could Dave Thomas have achieved if he finished high school?'"

-R. David Thomas with Ron Beyma.

WELL DONEL (Zondervan)

64) (FGV-2004) SWEET NOTHING

They may be suffering drought, famine and tyranny; they may be constantly on the verge of war with their far more numerous neighbours, the Ethiopians; but the people of Eritrea only seem to care about one thing. Their country has run out of sugar.

Nobody knows how it happened. (There is no free press in Eritrea, so no one knows much for sure.) One theory is that the government, aiming to prevent sugar wholesalers from making a profit, introduced so much new red tape that they stopped importing the stuff. Prices tripled. Rationing was introduced. Soon sugar became unobtainable at any price. Eritreans are used to hardship, but this has made life intolerable.

Sugar is the only luxury many Eritreans enjoy. Qat, a hallucinogenic plant popular in neighbouring countries, is banned. Alcohol is expensive. The state television is not worth watching, even if you have electricity. Eritreans get their buzz from strong, sugary coffee.

They consume it with great ceremony, much as genteel Japanese people do tea. Even the simplest homes have the necessary paraphernalia for a coffee ceremony. The ritual is held twice a day in most homes, and can last for hours.

Beans are ground and roasted, then brewed over a small charcoal burner. Tiny cups, half-filled with sugar and topped up with thick, black coffee are handed round, along with sugared popcorn. The process is repeated three times. It is rude to leave early.

Sugar is an essential part of Eritrean life. Women bring lovingly gift-wrapped bags of it to weddings and baptisms. In the parched and barren countryside, children are weaned on sugared water. Veterans of the country's 30-year liberation war recall that even when other supplies dried up, there was somehow always sugar for the troops.

Given all this, it seems extraordinary that the government should now allow it to run out. Sadly, since its current policy appears to be to stifle private enterprise, sugar will probably not be the last thing Eritrea runs short of.

The Economist February 21st 2004

Which of the following is **not** mentioned, either explicitly or implicitly, in paragraph 1?

- The people of Ethiopia and Eritrea are constantly fighting wars against each other.
- Ethiopia's population is larger than Eritrea's.
- The people of Eritrea have experienced hunger.
- Sugar is extremely important to the people of Eritrea.

e) Sugar is unavailable in Eritrea.

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The Economist February 21st 2004

The article provides information to support which of the following statements?

- The people of Eritrea drink coffee the way other people drink water – often and at any time of the day or night.
- Without sugar Eritrea's coffee ritual will be forgotten.
- In Eritrea's homes, it takes hours every day to grind and roast coffee beans.
- The people of Eritrea make a point of drinking coffee three times a day.
- The drinking of coffee in Eritrea is done in a special preparation and consumption ritual that follows certain traditional steps.

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With which of the following would the author of the article most likely agree?

- There is a good chance that other Eritrean consumer goods besides sugar will also disappear.
- The disappearance of sugar in Eritrea shows that free-market capitalism can hurt rather than help a primitive economy.
- A demand for luxury consumer goods can distort an emerging market.
- The Eritrean government believes that the consumption of too much sugar can be as harmful as the consumption of too much alcohol.
- Without the addition of a lot of sugar, Eritrean coffee is undrinkable.

67) (UFRJ-1999) Take heart, eating fatty food may cut stroke

By Celia Hall Medical Editor

EATING fatty junk food might lower the risk of having a stroke, American scientists claimed yesterday.

A team from Harvard Medical School found that a three per cent rise in total fat consumption reduced the risk of a stroke by 15 per cent.

Their findings come from new analysis of the data in the Framingham Heart Study, a renowned 20-year project involving nearly 1,000 men aged 45 to 65.

Although Dr. Matthew Gillman, of Harvard Medical School and Harvard Pilgrim Health Care in Boston, Massachusetts, warned that follow-up studies were needed to confirm the findings, he said: "Nonetheless, the results of this study raise the possibility that restriction of fat intake among residents of Western societies... does not decrease and could increase overall risk of ischaemic stroke."

(From THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, December 24, 1997:1)

Which was the correlation scientists used to establish between health and food?

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How did the scientists arrive at a different conclusion?

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(From THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, December 24, 1997:1)

Find in the text:

- a) a synonym for the noun "increase" ;
- b) a synonym for the verb "increase" ;
- c) a verb that expresses caution.



Technology

Yes, Big Brother is Watching



a "virtual map" of the internet

George Orwell, in case you didn't know it, was a genius. His legendary novel, 1984, written at the end of the 1940s, offered a chillingly prophetic vision of a future in which "Big Brother" watched your every move. The surveillance was conducted through television sets, which were omnipresent. When the real 1984 came around 35 years later, it was observed that "In Orwell's novel, television watched everybody: in reality today everybody watches

television." But this **witty** observation was made about a decade before the advent of the Internet. **If Orwell's book were to be rewritten**, with citizens being monitored by their web activity, rather than by television, then you would have a nightmare vision of a world that is already coming into existence.

Interview by Michele Molinari

Adapted from <http://www.speakup.com.br>

According to the text:

- a) George Orwell was the "Big Brother".
- b) "Big Brother" is a reality show broadcast by TV networks around the world nowadays.
- c) "Big Brother" watched everybody through television sets in 1984.
- d) Today the Internet can be seen as the "Big Brother" predicted by Orwell at the end of the 1940s.
- e) The prophetic vision of the future that Orwell had was observed by every citizen 35 years later.



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Interview by Michele Molinari

Adapted from <http://www.speakup.com.br>

Choose the right statement below according to the text:

- a) George Orwell's book has been rewritten several times.
- b) Today everybody's movement is monitored through the Internet.
- c) TV sets were omnipresent in 1984.
- d) Nowadays web activities can be monitored by television.
- e) In 1984, Orwell's prophetic vision of the future did not materialize.

72) (Vunesp-2004) TEXTO 1: Healthy eating tips —
Action plan for life

Millions of people make a resolution to lose weight and stop over eating after New Years. Thousands join health clubs and many more try desperate weight loss gimmicks to shed holiday pounds. Unfortunately, many people quit after the first week or two and maintain the weight gained from the holiday.

Well there's a better way. We offer healthy eating tips to help you keep the weight off. The problem is that most people think of weight loss as a temporary endeavor instead of a life long action plan. Any worthy thing in life requires effort and effort requires action on our part. Losing weight will not happen by taking some type of "miracle solution" but requires "real" action from us.

Design an action plan for 6 months to a year of healthy eating and exercise. Several months into your action plan will change your habits for a lifetime so that you can continue to lose weight after 6 months. Contrary to popular belief, YOU are the most qualified person to create a diet and fitness plan because you know your eating habits better than anyone else.

What goes into this action plan?

Below are 5 tips to help you lose weight:

- 1) written diet plan
- 2) include foods you like
- 3) limit calorie consumption
- 4) give yourself a free day
- 5) include exercise in your plan

(Extraído de

<http://mydietbuddy.com/healthy-eating-tips.htm>.)

Com base nas informações contidas no texto 1, escolha a alternativa que explica o significado da recomendação: (1) written diet plan

- A) All plans become cumbersome if you don't allow some freedom. Always allow one free day of eating every 7 to 10 days.
- B) Write down the day and time you will do it. The best option would be walking at a fast pace. This can be done at lunch, before work or immediately after work, 3 or 6 times each week.
- C) It is not popular. People do not want to hear that losing weight demands some type of sacrifice. But the bottom line is: you must burn more calories than you take in to lose weight.
- D) Write down your decisions and strategies, and be committed to follow it on most days. However, when you can't follow your decisions, forgive yourself and move on to the next day. Remember: a good diet design is essential.

E) Any diet plan must consist of foods that you normally eat. The trick is to cut portions. Small portions of meats (stick with poultry), pasta and other carbs combined with larger portions of vegetables.

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Assinale a alternativa que completa corretamente a lacuna de:

Unfortunately, many people _____ after the first week or second week.

- A) stop dieting
- B) stop not diet
- C) don't stop dieting
- D) don't stop to diet
- E) stop and go on a diet

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Assinale a alternativa que completa corretamente as lacunas de:

People _____ weight loss is a temporary endeavor, _____ a life long action plan.

- A) who thought ... don't design
- B) that thought ... has never designed
- C) who design ... think of
- D) who think ... don't care about designing
- E) who think ... design

75) (Vunesp-2004) TEXTO 1: Healthy eating tips — Action plan for life

Millions of people make a resolution to lose weight and stop over eating after New Years. Thousands join health clubs and many more try desperate weight loss gimmicks to shed holiday pounds. Unfortunately, many people quit after the first week or two and maintain the weight gained from the holiday.

Well there's a better way. We offer healthy eating tips to help you keep the weight off. The problem is that most people think of weight loss as a temporary endeavor instead of a life long action plan. Any worthy thing in life requires effort and effort requires action on our part. Losing weight will not happen by taking some type of “miracle solution” but requires “real” action from us.

Design an action plan for 6 months to a year of healthy eating and exercise. Several months into your action plan will change your habits for a lifetime so that you can continue to lose weight after 6 months. Contrary to popular belief, YOU are the most qualified person to create a diet and fitness plan because you know your eating habits better than anyone else.

What goes into this action plan?

Below are 5 tips to help you lose weight:

- 1) written diet plan
- 2) include foods you like
- 3) limit calorie consumption
- 4) give yourself a free day
- 5) include exercise in your plan

(Extraído de

<http://mydietbuddy.com/healthy-eating-tips.htm>.)

Assinale a alternativa que completa corretamente a lacuna de:

According to popular belief, you are _____ person to design a diet plan.

- A) the most qualified
- B) one of the most qualified
- C) probably the less qualified
- D) an expert
- E) certainly well qualified

76) (Vunesp-2004) TEXTO 1: Healthy eating tips — Action plan for life

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TEXTO 2: Could You or Someone You Care About Have an Eating Disorder?

In a culture where thinness is too often equated with physical attractiveness, success, and happiness, nearly everyone has dealt with issues regarding the effect their

weight and body shape can have on their self-image. However, eating disorders are not about dieting or vanity; they're complex psychological disorders in which an individual's eating patterns are developed — and then habitually maintained — in an attempt to cope with other problems in their life.

Each year, more than 5 million Americans are affected by serious and often life-threatening eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa, binge-eating, bulimia nervosa, compulsive eating, and obesity. Left untreated, the emotional, psychological and physical consequences can be devastating, even fatal. Eating disorders know no class, cultural, or gender boundaries and can affect men, women, adolescents, and even children, from all walks of life.

(Extraído de <http://www.eating-disorder.com/>)

Considerando os textos lidos, é possível afirmar que A) as informações que contêm são complementares, pois o primeiro aborda a necessidade de se ter um programa que inclua alimentos saudáveis e exercícios, e o segundo subestima a importância de cuidar de quem apresenta distúrbios alimentares.

B) as informações que contêm são contraditórias, uma vez que o primeiro aborda a inutilidade de se ter um programa que inclua hábitos alimentares saudáveis e exercícios, e o segundo explica a importância de uma cultura à auto-imagem.

C) as informações que contêm são complementares, pois o primeiro aborda a inutilidade de se ter um programa que inclua hábitos alimentares saudáveis e exercícios, e o segundo ressalta os efeitos psicológicos causados por distúrbios alimentares.

D) as informações que contêm são irrelevantes, pois não podemos elaborar um programa que inclua hábitos alimentares saudáveis ou exercícios e, como consequência, temos que viver às voltas com distúrbios alimentares complexos.

E) as informações que contêm são igualmente importantes pois, enquanto o primeiro aborda a necessidade de se elaborar um programa que inclua hábitos alimentares saudáveis e exercícios, o segundo chama a atenção para os distúrbios alimentares.

77) (Vunesp-2004) TEXTO 1: Healthy eating tips — Action plan for life

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(Extraído de <http://www.eating-disorder.com/>)

A leitura dos dois textos nos leva a concluir que:

- A) distúrbios alimentares são causados por problemas de ordem cultural que podem ser solucionados com a elaboração de um programa de saúde para a vida toda.
- B) distúrbios alimentares, perda de peso e formação de hábitos alimentares saudáveis são assuntos que não podem ser esquecidos e que requerem ações concretas de nossa parte.
- C) embora os distúrbios alimentares ainda não atinjam milhões de pessoas, devemos elaborar um plano preventivo que, aliado a exercícios físicos, ajude na formação de bons hábitos alimentares.
- D) como a perda de peso não é conseguida sem esforço, precisamos tomar atitudes concretas e eliminar os distúrbios alimentares para lidar com todos os problemas de nossa vida.
- E) perda de peso e distúrbios alimentares não se relacionam nem a dietas nem à vaidade; são questões culturais que podem ser contornadas com uma mudança de hábitos de vida.

78) (Vunesp-2004) TEXTO 2: Could You or Someone You Care About Have an Eating Disorder?

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(Extraído de <http://www.eating-disorder.com/>)

Assinale a alternativa que completa corretamente as lacunas de:

Eating disorders class, _____ cultural, or gender boundaries. Therefore, they can affect _____.

- A) knows no ... anyone.
- B) know no ... someone.
- C) know some ... nobody.
- D) can know ... nobody.
- E) don't know any ... anyone.

79) (Vunesp-2004) TEXTO 2: Could You or Someone You Care About Have an Eating Disorder?

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(Extraído de <http://www.eating-disorder.com/>)

Assinale a alternativa que completa corretamente as lacunas de:

Eating disorders are _____ about dieting _____ vanity.

- A) not ... and
- B) not ... but
- C) just ... and
- D) neither ... nor
- E) just ... or

80) (Vunesp-2004) TEXTO 2: Could You or Someone You Care About Have an Eating Disorder?

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(Extraído de <http://www.eating-disorder.com/>)

Indique a alternativa que expressa o mesmo significado de:

More than 5 million Americans are affected by serious and often life-threatening eating disorders.

- A) Serious and often life-threatening eating disorders affect more than 5 million Americans.
- B) Serious and often life-threatening eating disorders affected more than 5 million Americans.
- C) More than 5 million Americans affect serious and often life-threatening eating disorders.
- D) More than 5 millions serious and life-threatening eating disorders often affect Americans.
- E) Serious and life-threatening eating disorders have been often affected by more than 5 millions Americans.

81) (UERJ-1997) TEXTO III

REBEL WITH A CAUSE

An anti-nuclear crusader on the friends and enemies she has made.

A DESPERATE PASSION

An Autobiography.

By Helen Broinowski aldiccott.

Illustrated. 366 pp. New York:

W.W. Norton & Company. \$27.50

BY WALTER REICH

In her most prominent years of anti-nuclear activism, during the 1970's and 80's, Helen Caldicott seemed to some nothing less than a force of nature, a ferocious warrior engaged in a desperate battle to save an endangered planet from the poison of nuclear energy and the world-ending cataclysm of nuclear war.

In those same years, Helen Caldicott seemed to others hopelessly naive about geopolitical realities, driven as much by her need for attention and adulation as by her concern for humanity, an unguided missile of misbegotten assumptions and mistaken facts that set back the cause of peace far more than it advanced it. Readers' reactions to her autobiography, "A Desperate Passion", will be shaped, inevitably, by their prior attitudes toward her goals.

Those who saw Dr. Caldicott, the first president of Physicians for Social Responsibility, as a leader for the good will read her book as the memoirs of a fighter for life and peace who blessed the world through her desperate efforts to save the children she loved as pediatrician from the ravages of nuclear catastrophe. Those who saw her as whirling dervish of simplistic anti-nuclear rhetoric unwilling to accept any arguments other than her own will read her book as a confirmation of their worst judgments of her tireless crusade.

For her own part, Dr. Caldicott, though she may have doubts about the choices she made in life - choices that she acknowledges resulted in the shortchanging of her own children and her marriage - expresses few doubts about the virtue of her cause and the consequences of her struggle. She concludes that in the end, "a miracle occurred. The work of the international peace movement helped to pave the way for a Russian, Mikhail Gorbachev, to perform the final act. He sanctioned the collapse of the Berlin wall, and the ever-present tension between the nuclear super-powers dissolved with the disintegration of the Soviet Union. This, I believe, was the single most important event of the 20th century. When the cold war ended, so did my desperation".

The New York Times Book Review
September 29, 1996.

ANSWER IN ENGLISH

In the fourth paragraph Dr. Caldicott makes clear that there were positive and negative aspects for having fought for a cause in her life.

Indicate both a positive and a negative aspect.

- A) Positive aspect.
- B) Negative aspect.

82) (UFRJ-1995) The contradictions of life are, perhaps, its true fascination. And they are many. History excels in the march of folly, the moments when those in power stubbornly refused to accept the obvious, and disaster ensued. So it is worth posing the question whether the mass

communications of today and the next millennium will create a new tower of Babel leading to chaos and confusion, rather than to coherence and what we think of as happiness.

There will soon be available the video you talk to, rather than press buttons to operate. All you do is speak into a tiny microphone and say Play or Record or whatever, and it carries out your commands. Maybe that is the answer for parents who can't control what their children see on the screen. Who knows?

The television screen is undoubtedly the great educator, informer and entertainer. But it also presents inherent dangers, as Orwell forecast, in particular in its ability to change (as it has done) the way people perceive the world.

THE TIMES, December 8, 1993: 21

Copie do texto, em inglês:

- a) uma palavra que expressa dúvida, no segundo parágrafo.
- b) uma palavra que expressa certeza, no terceiro parágrafo.

83) (UFES-1998) THE HOBBYIST

By Fredric Brown

"I heard a rumor", Sangstrom said, "to the effect that you have a completely undetectable poison." As he spoke, he turned his head and looked about him to make absolutely sure that he and the druggist were alone in the tiny prescription pharmacy. The druggist was a gnomelike, gnarled little man who could have been any age from fifty to a hundred. They were alone, but Sangstrom dropped his voice just the same.

The druggist nodded. He came around the counter and locked the front door of the shop, then walked toward a doorway behind the counter. "I was about to take a coffee break," he said. "Come with me and have a cup".

Sangstrom followed him around the counter and through the doorway to a back room ringed by shelves of bottles from floor to ceiling. The druggist plugged in an electric percolator, found two cups and put them on a table that had a chair on either side of it. He motioned Sangstrom to one of the chairs and took the other himself. "Now," he said. "Tell me. Whom do you want to kill, and why?"

"Does it matter"? Sangstrom asked. "Isn't it enough that I pay for

The druggist interrupted him with an upraised hand. "Yes, it matters. I must be convinced that you deserve what I can give you. Otherwise" He shrugged.

"All right," Sangstrom said. "The whom is my wife. The why" He started the long story. Before he had quite finished the percolator had completed its task and the druggist briefly interrupted to get the coffee for them. Sangstrom concluded his story.

The little druggist nodded. "Yes, I occasionally dispense an undetectable poison. I do so freely; I do not charge for it, if I think the case is deserving. I have helped many murderers."

"Fine," Sangstrom said. "Please give it to me then."

The druggist smiled at him. "I already have. By the time the coffee was ready I had decided that you deserved it. It was, as I said, free. But there is a price for the antidote."

Sangstrom turned pale. But he had anticipated - not this, but the possibility of a double cross or some form of blackmail. He pulled a pistol from his pocket.

The little druggist chuckled. "You daren't use that. Can you find the antidote -" he waved at the shelves "- among those thousands of bottles? Or would you find a faster, more virulent poison? Or if you think I'm bluffing, that you are not really poisoned, go ahead and shoot. You'll know the answer within three hours when the poison starts to work."

"How much for the antidote?" Sangstrom growled.

"Quite reasonable, a thousand dollars. After all, a man must live: even if his hobby is preventing murders, there's no reason why he shouldn't make money at it, is there?"

Sangstrom growled and put the pistol down, but within reach, and took out his wallet. Maybe after he had antidote, he'd still use that pistol. He counted out a thousand dollars in hundred-dollar bills and put them on the table.

The druggist made no immediate move to pick them up. He said. "And one other thing - for your wife's safety and mine. You will write a confession of your intention - your former intention. I trust - to murder your wife. Then you will wait till I go out and mail it to a friend of mine on the homicide detail. He'll keep it as evidence in case you ever to decide to kill your wife. Or me, for that matter."

"When that is in the mail it will be safe for me to return here and give you the antidote. I'll get you paper and pen. Oh, one other thing - although I do not absolutely insist on it. Please help spread the word about my undetectable poison, will you? One never knows, Mr. Sangstrom. The life you save, if you have any enemies, just might be your own."

Use your own words to answer the following comprehension questions IN COMPLETE SENTENCES. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT!

1. What does the druggist say he did to Sangstrom?
2. How does he suggest he did it?
3. Why does he ask Sangstrom to write a confession?
4. The druggist mentions that he has helped many murderers. How does he help them?
5. How might Sangstrom's visit to the druggist affect his decision to kill his wife?

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Complete the following sentences according to the information given in the text.

1. Sangstrom dropped his voice because
2. If Sangstrom had not drunk the cup of coffee
3. Although Sangstrom had a gun, he
4. The poison was free, but
5. By the word, Sangstrom might be saving his life.

85) (FGV-2004) THE HOUSE THAT FREDDY BUILT

1. Alfred H. Heineken died in January, 2002, at age 78, but the influence of "Freddy" at the company remains pervasive. Heineken CEO Anthony Ruys can feel it every time he opens the door to his office – it weighs a ton. That's because Freddy, after being kidnaped in 1983, ordered that the executive suite be bullet proofed. Luckily, the Dutch beer baron survived the threeweek ordeal with his humor intact. "They tortured me," Freddy told Sir Frank Lowe, chairman of former Heineken ad agency Lowe & Partners Worldwide. "They made me drink Carlsberg!"

2. Although he was born into wealth, Freddy proved early on that he was one tough rich kid. Heineken was built by his grandfather, Gerard Adriaan Heineken, who in 1864 bought out a four-century-old Amsterdam brewery. But by 1942, debt, divorce, and bad management had deprived the Heineken family of majority control. By secretly buying up shares, 30-year-old Freddy regained control in 1954. "I wanted to prevent strangers from doing strange things under my name," he said at the time.

3. When it comes to the golden brew, Freddy was a visionary. He realized that beer can travel and expanded

into countries such as France and Italy, turning Heineken into Europe's biggest brewer. "He saw much earlier than others that Europe was going to be a continent," says Heineken biographer Barbara Smit. In partnership with distributor Leo van Munching Sr., Heineken became the leading imported beer in the U.S. Then, in 1968, Freddy engineered the takeover of Dutch rival Amstel. While Heineken remains the flagship brand, middle-market Amstel and its sister Amstel Light have carved important niches in places like Greece and the U.S.

4. A bon vivant who piloted his own plane and hosted the Dutch royal family aboard his yacht, Something Cool, Freddy had an adman's pizzazz. It was he who decided to dress Heineken in green – rather than the customary brown – and tip the "e"s slightly, to give the label a more friendly look. Yet the Netherlands' richest man was also famously tightfisted. Nico Nusmeier, who heads Heineken's operations in Poland, recalls how the boss cracked jokes and high-fived workers during a visit to a new bottling line years ago. "At the same time, he knew bloody well whether we had overinvested or not," says Nusmeier.

By Jack Ewing in
Amsterdam BusinessWeek/ September 8, 2003

You can infer from the information in the article that the door to Anthony Ruys's office

- a) was placed there as a tribute to Alfred H. Heineken.
- b) is much larger than normal.
- c) cannot be pierced by bullets.
- d) provides complete security against any type of assault.
- e) is too heavy for one man alone to move.

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Amsterdam BusinessWeek/ September 8, 2003

Which of the following probably best explains why, as mentioned in paragraph 1, Alfred H. Heineken said, “They made me drink Carlsberg!”

- a) Normally, Carlsberg is not his favorite beer.
- b) He was telling Sir Frank Lowe what happened during a three-week vacation he took.
- c) He was explaining what kind of circumstances would be necessary for him to drink Carlsberg.
- d) He was inventing an excuse.
- e) He was making a joke.

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4. A bon vivant who piloted his own plane and hosted the Dutch royal family aboard his yacht, Something Cool, Freddy had an adman's pizzazz. It was he who decided to dress Heineken in green – rather than the customary brown – and tip the “e”s slightly, to give the label a more friendly look. Yet the Netherlands' richest man was also famously tightfisted. Nico Nusmeier, who heads Heineken's operations in Poland, recalls how the boss cracked jokes and high-fived workers during a visit to a new bottling line years ago. “At the same time, he knew bloody well whether we had overinvested or not,” says Nusmeier.

By Jack Ewing in
Amsterdam BusinessWeek/ September 8, 2003

In paragraph 3, when Barbara Smit says “He saw much earlier than others that Europe was going to be a continent,” she most likely means that Alfred H. Heineken

- a) understood that it would be unnecessary and even wasteful to buy rival beer companies in other European countries.
- b) knew before others that Europe would soon be considered a continent and not just a loose collection of countries.
- c) became the biggest beer-maker in Europe by exporting his beer to France and Italy.
- d) was the first person to realize that Western and Eastern Europe would one day be united.
- e) understood before most people did that it was important to establish his company and its products strongly in countries throughout Europe.

88) (FGV-2004) THE HOUSE THAT FREDDY BUILT

1. Alfred H. Heineken died in January, 2002, at age 78, but the influence of “Freddy” at the company remains pervasive. Heineken CEO Anthony Ruys can feel it every time he opens the door to his office – it weighs a ton. That's because Freddy, after being kidnaped in 1983, ordered that the executive suite be bullet proofed. Luckily, the Dutch beer baron survived the threeweek ordeal with his humor intact. “They tortured me,” Freddy told Sir Frank Lowe, chairman of former Heineken ad agency Lowe & Partners Worldwide. “They made me drink Carlsberg!”

2. Although he was born into wealth, Freddy proved early on that he was one tough rich kid. Heineken was built by his grandfather, Gerard Adriaan Heineken, who in 1864 bought out a four-century-old Amsterdam brewery. But by 1942, debt, divorce, and bad management had deprived the Heineken family of majority control. By secretly buying up shares, 30-year-old Freddy regained control in 1954. “I wanted to prevent strangers from doing strange things under my name,” he said at the time.

3. When it comes to the golden brew, Freddy was a visionary. He realized that beer can travel and expanded into countries such as France and Italy, turning Heineken

into Europe's biggest brewer. "He saw much earlier than others that Europe was going to be a continent," says Heineken biographer Barbara Smit. In partnership with distributor Leo van Munching Sr., Heineken became the leading imported beer in the U.S. Then, in 1968, Freddy engineered the takeover of Dutch rival Amstel. While Heineken remains the flagship brand, middle-market Amstel and its sister Amstel Light have carved important niches in places like Greece and the U.S.

4. A bon vivant who piloted his own plane and hosted the Dutch royal family aboard his yacht, Something Cool, Freddy had an adman's pizzazz. It was he who decided to dress Heineken in green – rather than the customary brown – and tip the "e"s slightly, to give the label a more friendly look. Yet the Netherlands' richest man was also famously tightfisted. Nico Nusmeier, who heads Heineken's operations in Poland, recalls how the boss cracked jokes and high-fived workers during a visit to a new bottling line years ago. "At the same time, he knew bloody well whether we had overinvested or not," says Nusmeier.

By Jack Ewing in

Amsterdam BusinessWeek/ September 8, 2003

According to the information in the article, which one of the following probably best describes Alfred H. Heineken?

- He was an excellent and far-sighted businessman who worked hard and enjoyed life.
- He was a ruthless businessman who would stop at nothing to succeed.
- Though a good businessman, he was too old-fashioned and traditional to take full advantage of all of his business opportunities.
- Though he was an excellent businessman, his European background limited his ability to understand and take advantage of the U.S. market.
- As a businessman he was an expert at marketing and finance but had only a limited knowledge of production.

89) (UFRJ-2003)

PET-O-MATIC		
Turns out technology is for the birds – not to mention cats, dogs, and fish. Here's a selection of gadgets for pets whose owners have gone AWOL*:		
PRODUCT/PRICE	WHAT IT DOES	COMMENTS
Autopetfeeder \$90-\$110 www.autopetfeeder.com	Meets out up to eight precise portions a day	Programmable dispenser can be set for up to a year at a time, automatically adjusting for daylight-saving time. One catch: Battery backup saves feeding schedule – but can't operate feeder during a power outage.
GoDogGo tennis ball launcher \$100 www.dogtoys.com	Fires tennis balls for Fido to fetch	If the dog's smart enough to return balls to the hopper, this plug-in model can work indefinitely. (Or, on batteries, it runs up to five hours.) New remote-controlled version, \$130, is now more popular than the original.
LitterFree cat box \$300 www.litterfree.com	Automatically flushes cat waste, then cleans itself	Unlike older "self-cleaning" litter boxes, this new model gets hooked right up to your plumbing and electricity. Special plastic "litter" needs changing every six months (refills, \$25).
PanicMouse \$30 www.panicmouse.com	Flips string around for up to 30 hours at a time	This toy's "random and unpredictable movements keep cats interested for hours," its importer says. Voted best cat product of the year at a June pet-products trade show.
Pet Peeve Ultrasonic Trainer \$30 www.sharpenimage.com	"Feels" pets jump on furniture, then yells at them in your voice	Suspect Max is loitering in your lounge? Motion-sensitive gadget keeps him honest, and also has ultrasonic alarm option that pet can hear but you can't.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, August 23, 2002: W10

*AWOL

Absent Without Authorized Leave

<http://www.acronymfinder.com>

Escreva o nome do produto que melhor atenderia a cada uma das situações descritas abaixo:

- Vera Paula não quer que o cachorro de seu filho durma no sofá.
- Tia Maria vai tirar férias de uma semana na Bahia e não tem ninguém para alimentar seu gato.
- Carlos deseja um sistema higiênico e prático para seu gato fazer suas necessidades fisiológicas.
- O Professor Reinaldo não tem tempo para brincar com seu cachorro.

90) (UFRJ-1998) Two thousand years after it was pummeled by volcanic rocks and pumice, suffocated by sulfuric gas,

buried in ash and then sealed with boiling mud and lava, the ancient Roman city of Pompeii still cannot rest easy.

Archeologists began digging it up 250 years ago, but the job is only two thirds done. Now the poorly protected ruins, too long exposed to the elements, are fading fast.

Local squatters plant vegetable gardens on the unexcavated parts, and wild dog packs roam the weedy city blocks. Yet 2 million tourists visit annually - on many days outnumbering the ghosts of Pompeii's 15,000 former inhabitants.

With few guards about, some tourists deface walls with modern graffiti and take home bits of masonry or stone as souvenirs. Official corruption has taken a toll, too:

Pompeii's last superintendent, Baldassare Conticello, is facing trial for allegedly carrying out excavations that were imaginary, except in cost.

(NEWSWEEK, September 1, 1997:58)

BASED ON TEXT, ANSWER QUESTION IN ENGLISH

- a) What does the pronoun "it" (line 1) refer to?
- b) Find a synonym for "rapidly".

91) (UFRJ-2003)

WATER: How It's Used, How It's Wasted

We tend to think of water in the most personal terms – a mother bathing her child in Calcutta, India, or a cool drink on a hot day – but only 10 percent of the water consumed worldwide is for household use. Agriculture takes 70 percent, and half or more of that water is lost to evaporation or runoff. Drip irrigation, which uses perforated tubing to deliver water to crops, uses 30 to 70 percent less than traditional methods and increases crop yields to boot. The first drip systems were developed in the 1960s, but even now they're used on less than one percent of irrigated land. Most governments subsidize irrigation water so heavily that farmers have little incentive to invest in drip systems or other water-saving methods. Industry consumes the remaining 20 percent of water, often inefficiently. In Binzhou, China, workers at a liquor company wash bottles with water that is used once and discarded. Reusing water and adopting other conservation measures could help the world's industry cut its water demands by more than half.

National Geographic, September 2002: 14

Copie do texto o período que contém uma relação de causa e efeito.

Gabaritos e Resoluções

1) Resp. D

2) Resp. B

3) The legal protection mentioned in the HRW article would minimize the social impact suffered by HIV/AIDS patients, but it would hardly be the answer to the issue. As a matter of fact it does not come close to the roots of the problem but only to the consequences the disease has brought. The article seems to be primarily concerned with the vision of the social effects rather than the soothing of the physical pain. The quote from the World Health Organization claims it otherwise: the necessity for an antiretroviral treatment which is primarily involved with the care and improvement of the physical conditions. Neither solution seems to be satisfactory; both are attempts, among others, to help people in need. If society really wants to curb the disease, the importance of educational campaigns in all fronts must not be neglected. When it comes to the HIV pandemic, no effort is enough.

4) 1.1

The article mentions, among other violations of human rights, sexual violence against women and lack of information on HIV transmission. The former causes infection through forced non-protected sex and the latter leads to it through unprotected intercourse as well as needle sharing by IV drug users.

1.2

Families reject the women whose husbands have died of AIDS and their properties are taken from them. Kids who have lost their parents to AIDS, lose their rights of inheritance and have to accept dangerous jobs and live on the streets.

1.3

The text cites the need to protect the rights of prostitutes, assuring them the right to demand safe sex. It also urges for the protection of girls against sexual abuse.

5) Abused girls usually keep silent about having been abused, most often by older male relatives. Family relationships are involved, bringing guilt and psychological pressure. Rarely are these abuses reported, making it harder for society to curb them by means of legal protection. For their turn, prostitutes are, in most cases, subject to their clients' demands, generally not having the choice of protected sex. Besides, prostitution is frequently an illegal activity, making the implementation of public health policies a rather complex enterprise.

6)

The main aim of the GREEN program is to improve the quality of the rivers and protect the environment as well.

7)

The children are more than happy to jump in and get their feet wet.

8)

The expression is: “to jump in and get their feet wet” .

9)

Hospitals were judged by their administrative efficiency, like how quickly patients arriving in casualty were greeted by a nurse.

b) Now hospitals are going to be judged by their standards of medical care. The Government will assess how good their treatment is likely to be.

10) Resposta B

11) Resposta A

12) Resposta D

13) Resposta E

14) Resposta C

15) Resposta: B

16) Resposta: A

17) Resposta: A

18) Resposta: C

19) Alternativa: B

20) Alternativa: C

21) Resposta: b

22)

The indicators are : benefits are debatable; possible uses; may help .

23)

Because toxic tides, coastal development and pollutant runoff are increasing in frequency and dimension as the human population expands. This is why the oceans may be reaching a state of ecological crisis. In addition, there's no large-scale conservation effort designed to protect these sea creatures.

24)

Because there is no large-scale effort even to understand the diversity found in saltwater regions. And besides, for the public, what is out of sight is out of mind.

25)

The words are : rival and exceed .

26) Resposta D

27) Resposta E

28) Resposta B

29) Resposta A

30) Resposta B

31) Resposta: e

32) Resposta E

33) Resposta D

34) Resposta B

35) Resposta C

36) Resp. E

37) B

38) D

39) E

40)

Verb = to be, "I can tell by looking in their eyes how long they've been here"

The immigrants' children
toil
on the brink of

41) Resposta A

42) Resposta E

43) Resposta D

44) Resposta B

45) Resposta C

46)

a) "Atoms and molecules"

b) "Proposes"

47) Alternativa: D

48) Alternativa: A

49) Alternativa: E

50)

The expression "a theatrical whirlwind" is applied to Falabella because of all his activities : "Falabella 'writes, acts, directs, fills three city theaters, does a novella, sings Disney, makes a lot of money, abuses vanity and dreams of conquering New York. He wants Broadway.' "

51)

Theater in Latin America has traditionally been for an educated, intellectual elite, and this made for small, exclusive audiences. That's why, in the past, many of the best actors and actresses have had to turn to television soap operas to sustain themselves.

52)

The "besteiral" is defined as a kind of foolish, silly theater, in which its practioners are content with

presenting witty satires and critiques of country's day-to-day realities.

53)

- a) "demise"
- b) "one of the ancient world's most civilized kingdoms"

- 54)** a) Ay
- b) Maya

55) Resposta: e

56) Resposta: b

57)

The unofficial women's forum was installed 90 minutes outside Beijing.

58)

The Chinese government stopped many women from attending the conference with a combination of bureaucratic paralysis and deliberate political suppression.

59)

The expression "hell and high water" means that the women who expected to arrive at the conference were convinced that they were able to go through the difficulties that might have appeared to get there.
it = the Chinese government

60) No matter what you do or how you do it, you'll always have the desire to be outside, spending your time in activities you like.

61)

There's no way to impose the death penalty without thinking about who we're killing and why we're doing that.

62)

The text is about the inefficiency of the US legal system.

63)

The text tells us about the benefits of studying, describing a man's life and his opinion about finishing high school.

64) Resposta A

65) Resposta E

66) Resposta A

67)

Scientists claimed that eating fatty junk food might lower the risk of having a stroke. That's the correlation they used to establish between health and food.

68)

The scientists arrived at a different conclusion after some findings which come from a new analysis of the data in the Framingham Heart Study, a renowned 20-year project involving nearly 1,000 men aged 45 to 65.

69)

rise
raise
warn

70) Resposta: d

71) Resposta: e

72) Resposta: D

73) Resposta: A

74) Resposta: D

75) Resposta: C

76) Resposta: E

77) Resposta: B

78) Resposta: E

79) Resposta: D

80) Resposta: A

81)

Mikhail Gorbachev sanctioned the collapse of the Berlin wall, and the ever-present tension between the nuclear super-powers dissolved with the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

The shortchanging of her own children and her marriage - expresses few doubts about the virtue of her cause and the consequences of her struggle.

82)

maybe
undoubtedly

83)

The druggist said he had already given the undetectable poison to Sangstrom.

He said he did it when they were having coffee and he had already decided that Sangstrom deserved it.

Because he would send that confession to a friend of his and so, he would keep that as evidence if Sangstrom decided to kill him (the druggist) or his (Sangstrom) own wife.

The druggist helped them by giving the poison to the real murder.

After visiting the druggist, Sangstrom couldn't kill his wife anymore as the druggist had a confession of his intention.

84)

Sangstrom dropped his voice because there could have been someone listening to the conversation.

If Sangstrom had not drunk the cup of coffee he wouldn't have to pay for the antidote.

Although Sangstrom had a gun, he shouldn't kill the druggist.

The poison was free, but nobody knew it!

By spreading the word, Sangstrom might be saving his life.

85) Resposta C

86) Resposta E

87) Resposta E

88) Resposta A

89)

- a) Pet Peeve Ultrasonic Trainer
- b) Autopetfeeder
- c) Litterfree cat box
- d) GoDogGo tennis ball launcher

90)

it = the ancient Roman city of Pompeii
fast

91)

“Most governments subsidize irrigation water so heavily that farmers have little incentive to invest in drip systems or other water-saving methods.”