

INGLÊS

Texto 1

Advertising Trainees

Are you young, bright and eager to have a career in Advertising and Communications?

We need people to plan and create advertising Campaigns . We will train you. No experience Is necessary, but you must have a perfect Knowledge of English.

Send your resumé , and in 100 words in English, Hand-writing, explaining your abilities and why We should choose YOU , to

“Training for jobs”, Caixa Postal 66208 (O Estado de S. Paulo)

01. O anúncio procura um profissional

- (A) para a área de planejamento e criatividade.
- (B) que saiba falar, pelo menos, 100 palavras em Inglês.
- (C) para a área de propaganda.
- (D) que já tenha experiência e não precisa ser treinado.

02. O curriculum que o candidato deverá mandar precisa ser

- (A) datilografado.
- (B) escrito à mão.
- (C) extenso.
- (D) bem escrito e em Português.

Texto 2

The Sinking Tower of Pisa

After centuries it still stands, a marble monument to human fallibility. The tower's builders underestimated the softness of the soil underneath it, but every year roughly 1 million tourists come from all over the world to **witness** the result of the mistake. And every year the 54,5 meter Tower of Pisa tilts another millimeter or so toward disaster. The structure now stands 4,86 meters out of plumb , and last week a group of scientists and engineers urged that landmark be closed to tourists before someone **gets hurt**.

The Italian government is **weighing** the risk of injury while experts try to work out a plan to save the tower. That could take years and cost millions of dollars. Still, no one wants the monumental mistake to come to its natural conclusion.

(Newsweek)

03. A Torre de Pisa é feita de

- (A) mármore.
- (B) cimento.
- (C) concreto.
- (D) tijolos.

04. A torre de Pisa é visitada por de pessoas todos os anos.

- (A) mais de 1 bilhão
- (B) cerca de 1 milhão
- (C) apenas 1 milhão
- (D) aproximadamente 1 bilhão

05. O problema da inclinação da Torre de Pisa

- (A) está no cálculo errado realizado na época de sua construção.
- (B) reside na sua estrutura mal-acabada.
- (C) está no material que foi empregado na sua construção.
- (D) está no solo onde ela foi erguida.

06. A tradução, no infinitivo dos três verbos assinalados em negrito no texto é, respectivamente:

- (A) assistir / lembrar-se / considerar.
- (B) vislumbrar / ferir-se / justificar.
- (C) testemunhar / machucar-se / pesar.
- (D) maravilhar-se / mudar de idéia / ater-se.

07. No texto, a palavra UNDERNEATH significa

- (A) abaixo.
- (B) inclinação.
- (C) de lado.
- (D) acima.

Texto 3

Was my face RED!

My husband and I keep several horses, and a couple of years ago my husband invited a horse-loving co-worker and his wife to visit our little “farm” . They arrived with a camera and took plenty of pictures during their visit.

The following weekend, the couple invited us to their house to show us their snapshots. Unfortunately, I forgot my reading glasses and as I shuffled through the stack of photos, I commented, “ The horses look great, but I look as fat as an World War II tank!”.

“Oh, really?” our hostess replied with an unmistakable chill in her voice. “ That isn't you in that picture, it's me. “ I'll never leave my house without my glasses again !

(The National Enquirer)

08. Quais são os “personagens” do texto que você acabou de ler ?

- (A) Dois casais, sendo que apenas um gosta de cavalos.
- (B) Um casal e seus dois filhos.
- (C) Dois casais, sendo que ambas as esposas são tremendamente míopes.

(D) Dois casais, sendo que os maridos são colegas de trabalho.

09. Quem escreve o texto?

- (A) O marido que gosta de tirar fotos.
- (B) A esposa que recebeu o casal em seu sítio.
- (C) O marido que gosta de equitação.
- (D) A esposa que comprou óculos novos, com os quais não enxerga bem.

10. Quem cometeu uma gafe no texto?

- (A) O dono do sítio.
- (B) A pessoa que bateu as fotos.
- (C) A esposa que visitou o sítio, pois era míope.
- (D) A esposa do dono do sítio

The Hidden Meaning in Pregnant Women's dreams

Women dream more often and more vividly when they are pregnant, studies have found.

Now an expert tells you what those pregnancy dreams mean - as well as how to turn bad dreams into beautiful ones!

In our studies, pregnant women reported having more dreams than non-pregnant women", revealed Dr. Patricia Maybruck, an instructor at Napa Valley College in California, where she teaches courses and seminars on dreams. "Unfortunately, pregnant women also have more nightmares." Hormonal changes may play a role in the increased dreaming, said Dr. Maybruck. "But the main reason is probably the experience of undergoing tremendous transition in life."

Nightmares come from fears and anxiety about pregnancy, said the expert. "Once those fears are resolved, the pregnant woman will continue to have vivid dreams about her baby - but they will be wonderful dreams about her baby and the upcoming birth. Here are some of the most common themes in pregnancy dreams, along with their hidden meaning, according to Dr. Maybruck's research:

ANIMALS: Cute little animals such as bunny rabbits usually represent the developing fetus.

BUGLARS: This is a symbol you worry your body has been "invaded" by the fetus. It's very common to have your home represent the body or the womb in dreams.

KNIVES: This could indicate that you're worried about needing a cesarean section.

FLYING: Flying dreams are nearly always a sign of happiness, high expectations and joy.

Dr. Maybruck suggests that if you are pregnant and having nightmares, try to figure out from your dreams exactly what's worrying you. Once you resolve your worries, your nightmares will vanish, she said.

11. A melhor tradução para o título desse texto é:

- (A) A terrível consequência dos pesadelos noturnos das mulheres grávidas.
- (B) O sonho de todas as mulheres grávidas.
- (C) O significado oculto dos sonhos das mulheres grávidas.
- (D) O verdadeiro sentido dos sonhos das senhoras grávidas.

12. Assinale a alternativa errada de acordo com o texto:

- (A) Quando sonha com ladrões, a mulher está preocupada com uma possível interrupção da gravidez.
- (B) A mulher grávida tem mais sonhos, e isto pode ser atribuído, em parte, às mudanças hormonais.
- (C) Quando sonha com facas, a mulher está preocupada com uma cesariana.
- (D) Os coelhinhos que aparecem nos sonhos das mulheres grávidas comumente representam o feto em desenvolvimento.

13. Mulheres grávidas que sonham com pequenos animais:

- (A) significa que provavelmente ela terá gêmeos.
- (B) representam, com isso, o desenvolvimento do feto.
- (C) demonstram uma preferência por coelhos.
- (D) demonstram insegurança com a gravidez.

14. Quando as grávidas sonham com ladrões:

- (A) demonstram um sentimento de invasão do corpo pelo feto.
- (B) temem pela segurança do futuro bebê.
- (C) estão preocupadas com a segurança de seus lares.
- (D) demonstram premonições sobre futuros assaltos.

15. Ao sonhar com facas, as grávidas:

- (A) temem pela saúde do feto.
- (B) indicam rejeição por trabalhos domésticos.
- (C) indicam rejeição total por uma cirurgia cesariana.
- (D) demonstram preocupação com um parto cesariano.

16. Quando as grávidas sonham voando:

- (A) indicam altas preocupações com o parto.
- (B) demonstram felicidade e altas expectativas.
- (C) estão tentando esquecer momentaneamente o parto.
- (D) demonstram vontade de mudar de vida.

17. A Dra. Maybruck sugere às grávidas que, quando sonharem, :

- (A) lembrem-se que todos sonham também.
- (B) tentem lembrar das figuras com que sonharam.
- (C) esqueçam os sonhos e preocupem-se apenas com o dia-a-dia.

(D) tentem deduzir pelos sonhos o que as está preocupando.

How the Nose Knows.

Researchers discover the first known genes of smell and unlock one of the mysteries of the primitive brain.

The sense of smell is the most primitive of the five senses, a throwback to the primordial mists when the brain was scarcely developed. It is also the last understood sense. The human nose can distinguish an extraordinary bouquet of odors, some 10,000 in all, and other animals can better that. It has long been recognized that moths, for example, are exquisitely sensitive to certain pheromone molecules and can sniff out a potential mate a kilometer away. But scientists could not begin to explain precisely how they did it.

(Time)

18. Assinale a alternativa correta, de acordo com o texto:

- (A) Algumas moscas podem sentir o odor de suas companheiras a um quilômetro de distância.
- (B) O olfato é o sentido mais desenvolvido e compreendido pela ciência.
- (C) Alguns animais têm o sentido do olfato ainda mais desenvolvido que os seres humanos.
- (D) Certos tipos de aves sentem o cheiro de seus companheiros a um quilômetro de distância.

19. Dos cinco sentidos, o olfato é:

- (A) o mais utilizado.
- (B) o mais primitivo.
- (C) o mais compreendido.
- (D) o mais estudado.

20. Assinale a alternativa em que uma das palavras não pertence à mesma área semântica que as demais :

- (A) apple, orange, pear, banana, mango
- (B) shirt, skirt, blouse, dress, coat
- (C) July, May, February, January, Japanese
- (D) tiger, jaguar, lion, cat, wolf
- (E) daisy, hyacinth, violet, camellia, lotus

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 4 QUESTÕES:

The symbols, the memory and the history of the Olympic Games are an important legacy, since the material things created ¹strengthen the image of the event in the local population's memory, along with the memory of viewers everywhere who have watched the competitions. They also represent a source of ²income as they are ³goods sold during the event.

One of the most effective ways to ensure that the host city will get the legacy of the Olympic Games is to have the population participate in planning the work to be done. ⁴It is the very community who knows what a neighborhood needs, in terms of facilities, and how these can be of use after the event. The best legacy is the one that is incorporated into the life of and brings benefits to the community. The organization process shared with the community may give the legacy a meaningful dimension. Learning how to discuss the needs of the community, democratically ⁶facing the differences in interests, and gathering partnerships for the ⁵viability of projects are unique experiences which can alter the relationship of the population with their politicians in a dramatic way.

RUBIO, K. & MESQUITA, R. M. (2011) *Olympic Studies and Olympism - the Brazilian and the International Scenarios*. EDIPUCRS, pág.171.

21. From the text, one understands the writer has a _____ opinion about a country hosting the Olympic Games.

- (A) reluctant.
- (B) negative.
- (C) neglectful.
- (D) positive.
- (E) neutral.

22. According to the text, the role of a country's population in preparing for Olympic Games is

- (A) indispensable.
- (B) irrelevant.
- (C) accidental.
- (D) questionable.
- (E) liable.

23. Read the statements below.

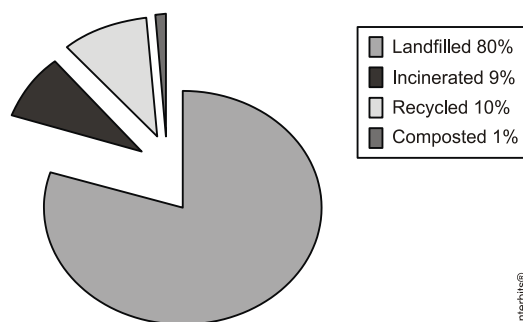
- I. The people who plan and organize Olympic Games know everything about the ways to do it.
- II. The citizens are responsible for the income resulting from Olympic Games.
- III. The people who live in a host city for Olympic Games know a lot about what's best for them.
- IV. The host city for Olympic Games can become better after they are held.

According to the text, the only correct statements are

- (A) I and II.
- (B) I and III.
- (C) II and III.
- (D) II and IV.
- (E) III and IV.

24. The statements below are related to words used in the text. The only one which is NOT correct is
- (A) "strengthen" (ref. 1) is a synonym for "toughen".
- (B) "income" (ref. 2) could be substituted by "revenue".
- (C) "goods" (ref. 3) means "objects for sale".
- (D) "It's the very community" (ref. 4) could be replaced by "the community itself".
- (E) "viability" (ref. 5) is the opposite of "feasibility".

Solid Waste Disposal in U.S. 1990



Solid Waste Disposal in U.S. 1990

This graphic shows that the vast majority of the waste in the United States is landfilled. Since 1990, the numbers of recycled and composted waste have increased significantly.

(Disponível em

<http://www.elmhurst.edu/~chm/vchembook/316solidwaste.html>. Acesso em: 12.07.2011)

25. Segundo o texto, podemos afirmar que:
- (A) A eliminação dos resíduos sólidos nos Estados Unidos começou em 1990.
- (B) Apenas 10% do lixo reciclado foram eliminados nos Estados Unidos em 1990.
- (C) A partir de 1990, o percentual de lixo reciclado começou a declinar nos Estados Unidos.
- (D) 80% da eliminação dos resíduos sólidos aconteceram em aterros nos Estados Unidos em 1990.
- (E) Nos Estados Unidos, em 1990, a maior parte dos resíduos sólidos foi eliminada pela reciclagem e pela incineração.

Dilma ends trip to United States

Por Luciana Lima

While president Dilma Rousseff was in New York she made six speeches, including the historical opening address to the 66th United Nations General Assembly. One of the overarching themes was adherence to the ideal of "preventive diplomacy" ¹ _____ a solution for world conflicts. That was in clear contrast to the idea

of military intervention as practiced by NATO, especially recently during the so-called Arab Spring, in Libya.

Dilma also came out strongly in favor of greater participation of emerging nations in the decision-making process. She seconded the idea of full membership in the UN for Palestine, once again in opposition to the American position.

During a meeting on nuclear security on Thursday, September 22, Dilma called for an end to "privileges" that some nuclear countries have, saying the rules established during the Cold War were obsolete. "By allowing some nations to have nuclear arms [Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States], exclusive rights are created. This is a concept left over from the period after the Second World War that should be left to the past," Dilma said, ² _____ she called for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

Retirado e adaptado de

<http://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/new-inenglish/2011-09-23/news-english-%E2%80%93-dilma->, em 29/09/2011

26. Segundo o texto, é **incorreto** afirmar que a presidente Dilma, durante sua viagem aos Estados Unidos da América:
- (A) Defendeu uma maior participação dos países emergentes no processo de tomada de decisões da ONU.
- (B) Demonstrou-se a favor da extinção de armas nucleares.
- (C) Posicionou-se de forma favorável à diplomacia preventiva.
- (D) Expressou opinião contrária aos Estados Unidos da América em relação à participação da Palestina na ONU.
- (E) Exigiu os privilégios que países detentores de armas nucleares possuem para o Brasil.

27. As palavras que completam corretamente as lacunas do texto (ref. 1 e 2, respectivamente), são:

- (A) as – like
- (B) as – as
- (C) for – as
- (D) like – like
- (E) for – like

28. Leia as informações abaixo:

- () Os Estados Unidos da América garantem direitos exclusivos à Grã-Bretanha, China, França e Rússia por deterem armas nucleares.

- () A presidente Dilma acredita que alguns países são beneficiados com direitos exclusivos quando lhes é dada a permissão para possuírem armas nucleares.
- () A diplomacia preventiva vai ao encontro de intervenções militares.
- () As regras estabelecidas aos países detentores de armas nucleares não condizem com a atualidade.

A sequência **correta** de preenchimento dos parênteses, de cima para baixo, em relação às ideias Verdadeiras (V) e Falsas (F), é:

- (A) F – V – F – F
 (B) F – F – F – V
 (C) F – V – F – V
 (D) F – F – V – V
 (E) V – V – F – V

29. A partir da leitura do primeiro parágrafo do texto, fica-se sabendo que:

- (A) A diplomacia preventiva foi o tema central da Assembleia Geral da ONU.
 (B) A diplomacia preventiva é entendida como uma forma de solucionar conflitos nos Estados Unidos.
 (C) A presidente Dilma participou de seis eventos da ONU em Nova Iorque.
 (D) A OTAN conduziu, recentemente, uma intervenção militar na Líbia, contrariando a ideia da diplomacia preventiva.
 (E) O discurso proferido pela presidente Dilma não foi relevante ao evento.

30. (AFA-94) - I never Trigonometry very well, and I still don't.

- (A) understand
 (B) did understand
 (C) did understood
 (D) didn't understand

NEW YORK EXPERIMENT

In this wireless age where e-mailing has replaced talking as the preferred mode of communication, two young Americans have shown that conversing still beats computing anyday. Liz Barry and Bill Wetzel are two friends who have travelled the streets of N.Y. with a "Talk to Me" sign. Surprisingly, hundreds of people of all ages, races and religions have.

(Adapted from Speak Up, n.201, p.04)

31. Liz and Bill's experiment _____.

- (A) showed that e-mailing is more popular than conversing
 (B) had an unexpected result

- (C) used sign language
 (D) discussed race and religion
 (E) travelled around the U.S.

Nas questões de 3 a 5 marque a opção que corresponde a forma interrogativa da oração apresentada

32. The tourists entered the Cathedral of Notre-Dame.

- (A) Didn't the tourists entered the Cathedral of Notre-Dame?
 (B) Did not the tourists enter the Cathedral of Notre-Dame?
 (C) Entered the tourists not the Cathedral of Notre-Dame?
 (D) Entered not the tourists the Cathedral of Notre-Dame?
 (E) Didn't the tourists enter the Cathedral of Notre-Dame?

33. The teacher knows a lot about Middle East matters.

- 1) Does the teacher knows a lot about Middle East matters?
 2) Knows the teacher a lot about Middle East matters?
 3) Does the teacher know a lot about Middle East matters?
 4) Do the teacher knows a lot about Middle East matters?
 5) Does know the teacher a lot about Middle East matters?

34. Sue understood the lesson.

- (A) Did Sue understand the lesson?
 (B) Does Sue understands the lesson?
 (C) Did Mr. Sue to understand the lesson?
 (D) Did Sue understands the lesson?
 (E) Did Sue understood the lesson?

35. ... Mrs. Kennedy ... her new blue dress last night?

- (A) Did; wore
 (B) Did; worn
 (C) Did not; wear
 (D) Didn't; worn
 (E) Did; wear.

36. Check the correct sequence:

- (A) fit; fitted; fitted
 (B) come; came; came
 (C) run; run; ran
 (D) sing; sang; sang
 (E) feel; felled; felled

37. "I'm wondering if _____ me finish this homework."

- (A) could help
- (B) could
- (C) could you help
- (D) you could help
- (E) help

Living off of Trash – The poorest of Cairo may lose their recycling jobs

By Gretel C. Kovach

Each day Mussa Nazmy, 15, gets up at dawn and drives the family donkey cart down the hill into downtown Cairo.

Then he goes house to house loading trash into a basket on his back, carts it home and spends hours picking out the plastic bottles and other recyclables. He brings them to a UNESCO-funded Recycling School, where they're processed and resold to plastics manufacturers. "You can make lots of money in recycling," says Nazmy.

Nazmy is one of 50,000 *zabbaleen* – Coptic Christian men, women and children – who make their living off Cairo's trash.

They recycle an astounding 80 percent of the garbage they collect – far higher than the 20 percent typical of most municipalities. Their prowess has attracted international acclaim and awards. But now, as part of a longtime effort to

modernize, the municipality of Cairo may put the *zabbaleen* out of business. Last month Spanish and Italian waste-management

companies began taking over Cairo's trash routes. The contract reportedly costs \$50 million a year, but calls for recycling only 20 percent of its trash.

(Newsweek)

38. Assinale a alternativa correta a respeito de Mussa Nazmy.

- (A) Mussa acorda muito cedo, faz coleta e separação de lixo e leva o que é reciclável para uma escola de reciclagem patrocinada pela UNESCO.
- (B) Mussa trabalha de casa em casa, dirige a família e vende garrafas plásticas para a UNESCO.

(C) Mussa tem 15 anos, trabalha na UNESCO e sustenta a família através da venda de lixo para reciclagem.

(D) Mussa vende garrafas plásticas, acorda muito tarde e trabalha durante a noite na usina de reciclagem da UNESCO.

(E) Mussa faz coleta e separação de lixo e vende de casa em casa em um carrinho de mão.

BUNKER DOWN

FORGET HIDING IN THE basement. Brits worried about their safety can now purchase a completely bombproof house, made by the steel manufacturer Corus. The Surefast shelter, launched earlier this month, is constructed out of steel panels that are slotted together and filled with concrete. But don't expect to just throw it together at the last minute: it takes several people 10 hours and the help of a heavy crane to assemble the two-story, £50,000 structure. In tests the shelter has successfully withstood everything from car bombs to blowtorches. Still, it offers no protection from biological or chemical weapons. For clean air, inhabitants had best outfit their bombproof homes with the Dominick Hunter Group's regenerative NBC filtration system. (The British Army is now installing it in its tanks.) Breathable air doesn't come cheap, either: a filter to support 10 people starts at £50,000.

Newsweek

39. De acordo com o texto, a casa à prova de bombas

- (A) é construída com painéis de concreto preenchidos com aço.
- (B) possui um efeito de dez horas depois de ativada.
- (C) dispensa o uso de guindastes em sua construção.
- (D) é uma construção de dois andares.
- (E) acomoda até dez moradores.

40. De acordo com o texto,

- (A) a casa à prova de bombas não oferece proteção contra armas biológicas.
- (B) a casa à prova de bombas é protegida contra armas químicas.
- (C) a instalação do filtro de ar não ultrapassa 50.000 dólares.
- (D) o arquiteto Brits se preocupa muito com sua segurança.
- (E) as paredes externas da casa também funcionam como filtro de ar.

41. Considere a frase do texto Still, it offers no protection from biological or chemical weapons. .

Assinale a alternativa em que a transposição dessa frase para a voz passiva está correta, completando a frase abaixo.

- Still, no protection from biological or chemical weapons
 (A) are offered.
 (B) is offered.
 (C) was offered.
 (D) were offered.
 (E) have been offered.

Everyone s an Expert

Bored with the usual encyclopedias?
 Then start writing your own

Putting information into the hands of the people was among the original, lofty aims of the Internet easy to forget amid the forests of e-boutiques and subscription-only sites. But an online encyclopedia where all entries are written, maintained and vetted by Web surfers themselves is trying to recapture those early democratic ideals. Called Wikipedia.org (*wiki* means superfast in Hawaiian and is also the name of the collaborative software upon which the site is built), the encyclopedia features more than 700,000 hypertexted articles on everything from Anthrax (band) to Zeppelin. That's more listings than Britannica.com, Encarta.com and Encyclopedia.com combined.

My dream has been to put a free comprehensive encyclopedia at everybody s fingertips, says 37-year-old founder Jimmy Wales, who spends up to 12 unpaid hours a day maintaining the site. It is my obsession. It has also become the obsession of thousands of others who contribute entries and programming time for free. The concept is as simple as it is ambitious: anybody can create or edit the articles, and the system relies on masses of users to catch mistakes and thus ensure the information is correct, comprehensive and up-to-date.

(TIME)

42. Segundo o texto,

- (A) Wiki é o nome de um dos criadores e colaboradores do site.
 (B) o controle de qualidade das enciclopédias virtuais é feito pelas provedoras.
 (C) a enciclopédia Wikipedia.org está equiparada às enciclopédias Britannia.com e Encarta.com .
 (D) Jimmy Wales publicou um artigo interessante sobre o pó químico Anthrax .
 (E) o sonho de Jimmy Wales era lançar uma enciclopédia gratuita e abrangente ao alcance de todos.

43. De acordo com o texto, Jimmy Wales gasta diariamente, com a manutenção do site,

- (A) até 12 horas bem remuneradas.
 (B) mais de 12 horas bem remuneradas.
 (C) mais de 12 horas mal remuneradas.

- (D) até 12 horas não remuneradas.
 (E) mais de 12 horas não remuneradas.

(UNESP)

Text I

BRAIN CHEMISTRY

Recent studies of the human brain have resulted in some interesting discoveries. Scientists believe that a way to improve the power of the brain may soon be possible. They have discovered that the brain can make its own drugs. The brain contains peptides, a protein substance. Peptides can act directly on the brain to change aspects of mental activity. There are peptides that may change or improve, for example, creativity, intelligence, imagination, and good memory.

Chemicals found in the brain are called neurotransmitters because they carry messages. In recent years scientists have found chemicals that affect mood, memory, and other happenings of the mind. About 25 neurotransmitters have been found so far. Today the role of neuropeptides in human behavior is creating much interest. Research seems to show that peptides may help control insomnia, pain, and mental illness. Peptides have a great capacity to stimulate the brain to conquer deficiencies. They also improve the qualities of memory and learning already in the brain. They hold the secret to mood and emotion. Someday the peptides may be the chemical way to create better and more efficient brains.

44. De acordo com o texto, assinale a alternativa correta.

- (A) A criatividade e a memória podem incrementar a produção de peptídeos no cérebro.
 (B) Os peptídios nada têm a ver com a inteligência e a imaginação.
 (C) Os peptídios são proteínas encontradas no cérebro, que podem afetar alguns aspectos da atividade mental.
 (D) Os peptídios causam insônia e doença mental.
 (E) Os peptídios prejudicam a memória e a inteligência.

45. De acordo com o texto, assinale a alternativa correta.

- (A) Os neurotransmissores são assim chamados porque transmitem mensagens.
 (B) Os cientistas descobriram recentemente que as substâncias químicas não afetam os fenômenos mentais.
 (C) Os neurotransmissores transmitem apenas 25 mensagens.
 (D) O cérebro comporta apenas 25 neurotransmissores.
 (E) Os neurotransmissores são prejudiciais ao cérebro.

(ACAFE 2002/1)

All through high school Judy Martin, 19, wanted to work in the travel business. When she graduated from high school a year ago, she got a job as a travel agent.

We interviewed her about her first year at work.

What's the biggest difference between high school and work?

In high school I didn't get up so early! Now I get up at 5:30 to get the train into New York City. Then I spend eight hours in the office, and then it takes two hours to get home again.

What was the most difficult at first?

Working with numbers. I wasn't crazy about math in school, and now I'm working with prices, and flight numbers all the time. On my first day at work I made a lot of mistakes because I tried to do things too quickly, but now I work more carefully, and I check everything.

What do you enjoy about work?

I enjoy everything! I'm meeting a lot of new people, learning about new places, going to a lot more parties. The best thing is that I feel a lot more confident because now I'm working of all ages.

*From: Fast Lane. - A skills-based intensive
Sarah, Scott-Malden & Judith
Heinemann, 1996*

46. Choose the best title for the text.

- (A) Meeting people
- (B) Hours of work
- (C) Leaving high school
- (D) First job
- (E) Work and vacations

47. Select the correct alternative about Judy, according to the text.

- a) Her first day at work was very easy.
- b) She didn't like math when she was in school.
- c) When she was a student, she had a part time job.
- d) She works in an office with older people.
- e) When she was in high school, she had to get up earlier.

48. Select the correct alternative to complete the following sentence, according to the text.

Judy is concerned about the quality of her work, so she...

- (A) gives information about prices, dates and flight numbers.
- (B) makes many mistakes with numbers.
- (C) spends more time with people her own age.
- (D) does everything very rapidly.
- (E) pays attention to everything she does.

49. According to the text, what does Judy like about her job?

- (A) Traveling to new places.
- (B) Working long hours.
- (C) Having more money.
- (D) Meeting different people.
- (E) Working with numbers.

50. Select the correct alternative to complete these questions about Judy.

- _____ is Judy? She's nineteen.
- _____ hours does she work? She works eight hours.
- _____ does Judy go to work? She goes to work by train.
- _____ does it take her to get home? It takes two hours.
- _____ does she like her job? She likes it a lot.

- (A) How - How much - How many - How old - How long
- (B) How many - How long - How old - How much - How
- (C) How old - How many - How - How long - How much
- (D) How much - How old - How long - How - How many
- (E) How long - How - How much - How many - How old