

Leia o Texto I e em seguida assinale as alternativas corretas para as questões de números 26 a 30.

TEXTO I

SÃO PAULO THE LATIN AMERICAN CAPITAL OF PROGRESS



São Paulo's 450th anniversary marks, on January 25th, the history of South America's number-one champion of progress and economic development, responsible in great part for linking Brazil to first world countries. The heart of industry and business, this burgeoning megalopolis represents power and success, making it the most dynamic city in Latin America.

One of São Paulo's unique characteristics is that it is home to immigrants from every part of the world: Portuguese, Italians, Spaniards, Japanese, Arabs, Jews, Germans,

Scandinavians and more, all living together in harmony. Situated 250 miles from Rio de Janeiro and 640 miles from Brasília, São Paulo is also the capital city of the State of São Paulo.

Now the largest city in South America and one of the largest in the world, Sampa (its affectionate nickname), like other large metropolitan areas, has its share of traffic jams, pollution, poverty and noise - plus a great number of options for tourism and entertainment.

There are a number of excellent reasons why this city is loved by all ages and in all seasons. São Paulo is both a city of fun and entertainment and a city of hard work - a city that, like New York, never sleeps.

From: The BrazilianS, On line, English Edition, November 2003

26. The **main idea** of this article consists of _____

- a) recognizing São Paulo just as a home to immigrants.
- b) paying tribute to the most important Brazilian metropolis.
- c) calling attention only to the economic development of São Paulo.
- d) celebrating the foundation of the largest stadium of São Paulo.
- e) communicating people about São Paulo's anniversary program.

27. Compared to an _____ metropolis São Paulo also deals with specific characteristics such as _____

- a) American / pollution and noise.
- b) Italian/ poverty and serenity.
- c) Arabian/ progress and poverty.
- d) American/ traffic jam and tedious seasons.
- e) Italian/ quietness and noise.

28. Immigrants who live in São Paulo do not come from _____. However, they are all _____ who live in peace.

- a) Europe/ tourists
- b) Latin America/ researches
- c) South America/ invaders
- d) different countries/ visitors
- e) the same continent/ settlers

29. "São Paulo never sleeps" means that people there

- a) do not like exhaustive work.
- b) only work all day.
- c) work harder and also have fun.
- d) prefer to stay in bed till late.
- e) are not worried about progress.

30. In the whole text, São Paulo's importance is mostly emphasized by the use of some

- a) verbs.
- b) adverbs.
- c) connectives.
- d) adjectives.
- e) pronouns.

Leia o Texto II e em seguida assinale as alternativas corretas para as questões de números 31 a 35.

TEXTO II

UNITED WE STAND THE RESURGENCE OF MOSQUITOES

Throughout the developed world, contagious illnesses spread by means of bacteria carried in the atmosphere or in water, such as **malaria, dengue and yellow fever** were believed to have been eradicated, and public health resources were accordingly re-directed.



However, the beginning of this era of complacency is directly responsible for the outbreaks of these infectious diseases. The factors responsible for these resurgences are complex and not completely understood, but it is clear that demographic and societal changes are the primary driving forces.

No country is safe from the mosquito menace. In Brazil, yellow fever, dengue, and malaria occur in many areas. According to Funasa (Fundação Nacional da Saúde), in 2001 there were 428,117 confirmed cases of dengue and 389,737 confirmed cases of malaria. Most of the malaria cases showed up in Brazil's Northern states, while dengue cases were most prevalent in Brazil's Southeast region, especially in Rio de Janeiro state. Of Brazil's 39 confirmed cases of yellow fever, 31 occurred in Minas Gerais state, which straddles the country's Southeast and Northeast regions.

These infectious diseases are very preventable but if they continue to increase in incidence it will be necessary to reverse the trend of resurgent mosquito-borne disease with proper prevention programmes in place.

Adapted from Speak Up, August 2003 - nº195

31. Some justifying reasons to the resurgence of mosquitoes are

- a) inability to deal with infectious diseases and no vaccine.
- b) quiet contentment and re-direction of public health resources.
- c) societal changes and adequate prevention programmes.
- d) demographic explosion and lack of mosquitoes-borne diseases.
- e) public health infrastructure and the success in controlling mosquitoes.

32. FUNASA states that in the beginning of the 21st century there were confirmed _____ cases of malaria than cases of dengue.

- a) fewer
- b) more
- c) less
- d) many
- e) much

33. The researches show that dengue cases are
- a) not found in Brazil's Northeast region.
 - b) hardly detected in Brazil's Southeast region.
 - c) detected only in Brazil's Northeast region.
 - d) easily perceived in Brazil's Northern region.
 - e) most recurrent in Brazil's Southeast region.
34. Analyze the statements presented and identify the **true** ones.
- I. The infectious diseases mentioned in the text were eradicated.
 - II. Dengue is a preventable disease.
 - III. There are no confirmed cases of malaria in Amazon.
 - IV. Adequate prevention programmes and people in harmony can combat the resurgence of mosquitoes.
- The true statements are presented in alternative
- a) I and III b) I and IV c) II and IV d) II and III e) I, II and IV
35. The word in black in the sentence "...in Minas Gerais state, **which** straddles..." can be replaced by the pronoun
- a) who c) whose e) of which
 - b) whom d) that

Leia o Texto III e em seguida assinale as alternativas corretas para as questões de números 36 a 40.

TEXTO III

HUMAN POPULATION AND WATER: TO THE LIMITS IN THE 21st CENTURY



Water is a vital resource, necessary for all aspects of human and ecosystem survival and health. In recent years, new alarms have been sounded about growing water scarcity and contamination and the likely

inability to meet the water requirements of rapidly growing populations.

Although the Earth is often called the "water planet" because of the vast amount of water present, these water resources are unevenly distributed in space, time, and type. Ninety-seven percent of all water is salt water – too salty to drink or grow crops. And of the other three percent, is fresh and two-thirds of that is ice. Society spends billions of dollars every year to move water from wet areas to drier areas, to store it in wet seasons for coming dry periods, or to clean otherwise undrinkable sources. These characteristics of fresh water use and distribution lead to a wide range of water-related problems, including interstate conflicts over access and quality, competition between urban, rural, and environmental uses, severe human health problems, and constraints on economic development.

Considering the situation presented everyone is responsible for saving water on the planet in favor of those who have not been born yet.

www.changermakers.net/library/water

36. The writer calls attention to the most current critical water issues. They are

- a) mortality and water quality.
- b) water scarcity and pollution.
- c) contamination and health problems.
- d) health problems and water scarcity.
- e) lack of sanitation service and water quality.

37. Write (T) for true or (F) for the false statements below:

- Water is essential to sustain life, to support ecosystems and to the economic development.
- Most of the water on the planet is in the ocean.
- Everybody has access to clean water.
- Saving water depends only on the government.
- Water resources are not well administered.

The correct sequence is

- a) T F F T T
- b) F T T F F
- c) F T F T F
- d) F F T T T
- e) T T F F T

38. The alternative that does not present **opposite ideas** is

- a) fresh water # clean water
- b) urban life # rural life
- c) wet areas # dry areas
- d) water abundance # water scarcity
- e) salt water # fresh water

39. Considering that 'UNEVENLY' is a derived word from EVEN and "UNDRINKABLE" from DRINK, mark the alternative where the use of the prefix **UN** is impossible in its formation.

- a) necessary
- b) health
- c) accessible
- d) likely
- e) clean

40. When the author considers that everyone is responsible for **saving water as much as possible in favor of those who have not been born yet**, he intends to give a

- a) severe argument.
- b) strict order.
- c) formal request.
- d) piece of advice.
- e) polite instruction.