

Read the text below and answer questions 01 to 03.

### Biotechnology

Biotechnology is one of the new professional courses of studies offered by universities. Biotechnology uses chemical and biological knowledge and the knowledge of new technologies in the areas of healthcare, food, chemistry, and the environment. Biotechnology graduates are multidisciplinary professionals. They study biology, chemistry, physics, statistics, and information technology.

In the area of microbiology, these professionals study fungi, bacteria, viruses, and protozoa and the diseases that they cause in plants, animals, and human beings. They research the methods to use such microorganisms in the production of foods and beverages, such as dairy products, beer, and wine.

The biotechnologist specializing in immunology uses the microorganisms in the production of vaccines and kits for diagnosis. In the food and pharmaceutical industries, they control microbial growth, safety, and hygiene at the workplace. They work in research for the development of new pharmaceutical drugs.

They also work in the environment area, to evaluate and prevent water and soil contamination.

(Challenge – Richmond)

01 - The text shows that

- I. the one who studies Biotechnology is able to recognize different studies of health, cooking and chemistry among others.
- II. the study of this subject is a new area the universities are offering.
- III. technology involves multiple studies in biotechnology area.
- IV. the environment is actually a new version of the biotechnology study.

The correct options considering the statements are only

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a) I and II.   | c) I, II and III. |
| b) III and IV. | d) I, II and IV.  |

#### RESOLUÇÃO:

- a) As afirmativas I e II estão corretas. De acordo com o texto, no 1º parágrafo, quem estuda Biotecnologia é capaz de reconhecer os diferentes campos de saúde, cozinha e química entre outros. E o estudo desse assunto é uma nova área que estão oferecendo.
- b) O texto não fala que tecnologia envolve múltiplos estudos na área de Biotecnologia (afirmativa III). Bem como não fala que o meio ambiente é na verdade uma nova versão do estudo de Biotecnologia (afirmativa II).
- c) As afirmativas I e II estão de acordo com o texto, porém a III difere totalmente.
- d) A afirmativa IV não está de acordo com o texto.

**RESPOSTA: opção a**

02 - The one who graduates in biotechnology

- a) can acquire the knowledge to several professions and also carry out researches.
- b) will be able to prescribe and it's quite likely that he/she can produce forms of organic stuff.
- c) shall develop the capacity of producing microorganisms.
- d) is able to diagnose, predict and sabotage diseases.

#### RESOLUÇÃO:

- a) Aquele que se forma em Biotecnologia pode adquirir o conhecimento para várias profissões e também sustentar pesquisas. (Parágrafos I e II)
- b) Aquele que se forma em Biotecnologia não pode prescrever e muito menos produzir formas para coisas do organismo.
- c) O biotecnólogo não desenvolverá a capacidade de produzir microorganismos.
- d) O biotecnólogo não é capaz de diagnosticar, prescrever e sabotar doenças.

**RESPOSTA: opção a**

03 - The only one matter that is **NOT** mentioned in the text is

- |                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| a) drinks.        | c) different professions. |
| b) some subjects. | d) illnesses.             |

#### RESOLUÇÃO:

- a) drinks – bebidas (comentado no texto).
- b) some subjects – Algumas matérias (comentadas no texto).
- c) O texto não fala de profissões diferentes, mas sim de conhecimentos diferentes.
- d) illnesses – doenças (comentadas no texto).

**RESPOSTA: opção c**

#### Upside Down

Who's to say  
 What's impossible  
 Well they forgot  
 This world keeps spinning  
 And with each new day  
 I can feel a change in everything  
 And as the surface breaks reflections fade  
 But in some ways they remain the same  
 And as my mind begins to spread its wings  
 There's no stopping curiosity

(Jack Johnson)

04 - Mark the right definition for the title of the lyrics above.

- a) To cause something to change completely and in a bad way.
- b) To be friendly with someone, especially because they can help you.
- c) When you cause something to move in a circle round a fixed point.
- d) Having the part which is usually at the top turned to be at the bottom.

#### RESOLUÇÃO:

- a) A afirmativa não define a expressão “de cabeça para baixo”.
- b) A afirmativa não define a expressão “de cabeça para baixo”.
- c) A afirmativa não define a expressão “de cabeça para baixo”.
- d) upside down – definição de “cabeça para baixo”.

**RESPOSTA: opção d**

05 - In the lyrics the author affirms that

- a) people have forgotten their past.
- b) although this world spins things do not change at all.
- c) the surface of the earth reflects some lofty ideals.
- d) everything is moving and he's not interested in knowing it.

#### RESOLUÇÃO:

- a) As pessoas não esqueceram seu passado.
- b) Embora o mundo gire, as coisas não mudam totalmente.
- c) A superfície da terra reflete alguns ideais elevados. (não se fala nada no texto a respeito)
- d) “...But in some ways they remain the same  
 And as my mind begins to spread its wings  
 there's no stopping curiosity”  
 Tudo está mudando e o autor não está interessado em saber, não tem curiosidade.

**RESPOSTA: opção b**

Read the text below to answer questions 06 to 08.

#### The Car Washer Who Became An Executive

Robert L. Johnson is the CEO (Chief Executive Officer) of BET. Black Entertainment Television, a cable TV channel in the United States, BET specializes in producing programs for the African-American community.

5 Read what this successful executive says about his first job.

“I \_\_\_\_\_ in Freeport, Illinois. My first job was at the local carwash. I \_\_\_\_\_ sixteen years old. I \_\_\_\_\_ every day, all summer, for a dollar an hour. I worked with ten other

10 guys. All of us \_\_\_\_\_ from different racial, religious and economic backgrounds. We had to clean cars in teams, and we quickly learned to work together.

I learned the better way to become indispensable: you know how to do all aspects of your job. At the carwash, ‘all

15 aspects' included vacuuming the interior, scrubbing whitewalls and polishing chrome until it shined. Sixteen years later, when I started my own business, I again had to know how to do every job in the company – advertising, marketing, producing and negotiation contracts.

20 Working at the carwash taught me that there is a direct connection between work and a feeling of self-esteem. Young people who refuse jobs that they consider inferior or low-paying are only hurting themselves. As long as you do your best, every job is a learning experience and a step to a better job."

(Adapted from *Reader's Digest*, January, 1999)

06 - Mark the option that completes the gaps respectively.

- a) woke up / were / came back / came
- b) was born / had / traveled / got
- c) grew up / was / worked / were
- d) lived / got / tried / lived

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

- a) woke up – acordei (não faz sentido).
- b) I was sixteen – não se usa verbo "have" para falar idades.
- c) grew up – cresceu  
I was sixteen – Eu tinha 16 anos  
worked – trabalhei; trabalhava  
all of us were – todos nós éramos
- d) tried – tentei  
lived – morávamos (não faz sentido)

**RESPOSTA: opção c**

07 - Mark the option which **ISN'T** applied correctly in the text.

- a) the better (line 13)
- b) of your (line 14)
- c) themselves (line 23)
- d) a better (line 24)

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

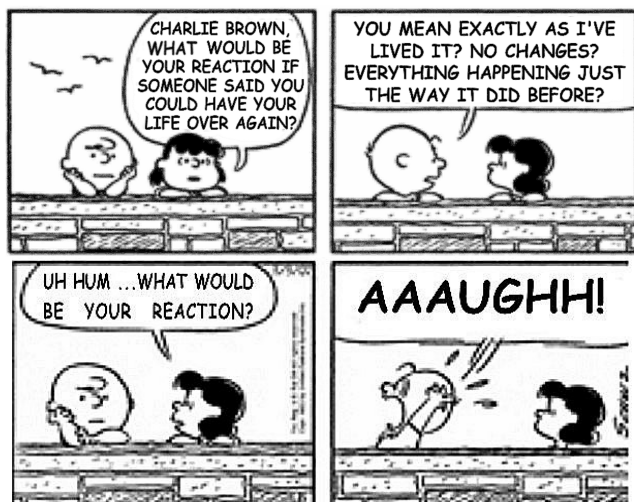
- a) the better way (Comparativo aplicado erroneamente. Aqui tem que se aplicar o superlativo) the best the best way – a melhor maneira
- b) of your job – aplicação correta do adjetivo possessivo.
- c) hurting themselves – ferindo-se – uso correto do pronome reflexivo.
- d) a better job – um emprego melhor – uso correto do comparativo

**RESPOSTA: opção a**

08 - Another way to write the sentence "BET specializes in producing programs for the African-American community" (lines 3 and 4), is

- a) the African-American community is specialized in producing programs by BET.
- b) programs are specialized for the African-American community by BET.
- c) producing programs is a specialization for the African-American community in BET.
- d) BET is specialized in producing The African-American community.

Read the cartoon and answer questions 09 and 10 according to it.



Taken from www.snoopy.com

09 - When Charlie Brown was asked by Lucy he

- a) mocked himself.
- b) clamoured for Lucy.
- c) threatened the idea.
- d) repelled her speech.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

- a) Incorreta – ele não debochou do colega (MOCK).
- b) Incorreta – Charlie Brown não berrou, não fez birra (CLAMOUR).
- c) Incorreta – Charlie Brown não ameaçou nada nem ninguém (THREAT).
- d) Correta porque ao ser abordado e questionado Charlie Brown repeliu a pergunta, sentiu aversão, rejeitou.

**RESPOSTA: opção d**

10 - The cartoons also show that Charlie Brown

- a) didn't hear her advice.
- b) was speaking in a hypothetical way of having the very same life.
- c) argued with Lucy and went away.
- d) not even replied.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

- a) O texto não fala que ele não ouviu o conselho dela. Mesmo porque ela não deu conselhos.
- b) Quem sugere uma possibilidade de se viver as mesmas coisas não é Charlie Brown, e sim, sua amiga.
- c) Charlie Brown não discutiu com Lucie e foi embora.
- d) O texto mostra que Charlie Brown sequer retrucou.

**RESPOSTA: opção d**

Questions 11 to 14 are related to the following text.

**Dealing with Sensitive Materials on the Internet**

With the emergency of user-friendly online systems, the World Wide Web and its introduction into the classroom, more and more children are taking advantage of the power of the internet. However, it remains largely an adult forum, and so it carries with it adult subject matter.

5 Does it raise the question of what \_\_\_\_\_ when adult topics and a child's naive explorations meet? The debate has raised not only questions of obscenity, harassment, free speech, and censorship, but also of government control of the Internet, and its very nature as a communications resource.

10 Whatever the outcome of this war is, it will set a precedent for how society and government deal with the exchange of information in the future. Is the internet a free forum for discussion or is it a broadcasting service and therefore subject to the same restrictions as television, print, or radio?

15 Are to internet communications on the right privacy covered by the, or can e-mail messages be legally observed...? Are web pages free speech or are some subjects taboo on the internet because a child may stumble upon them? And who is responsible for internet content in a communications medium where traditional publishing scenarios no longer apply and content can be posted anonymously?

20 For people who wish to control or limit the use of the internet, the issue of children and pornography has been a valuable tool for gaining public support. The key is to find a solution to protect our children while at the same time, avoid setting up a climate of control that will limit our rights as adults.

(Adapted from *Framework Level 3* – Richmond)

11 - Complete the gap (line 6) with the right verbal tense.

- a) does happen
- b) happens
- c) do happen
- d) happen

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

- a) What does happen? Conjugação errada pois o auxiliar da pergunta vem anteriormente: "does". Seria repetitivo.
- b) What happen? Conjugação errada conforme explicado acima.
- c) What do happen? Não existe.

d) What happens? Conjugação correta pois o auxiliar da pergunta vem anteriormente: "does".

**RESPOSTA: opção b**

12 - The underlined question (lines 16 and 17) has been mixed up. Put the words in the right order according to the context.

- Are the internet to communications covered on by the right privacy?
- Are the right by privacy to communications on the internet covered?
- Are the internet covered on privacy by the right to communications?
- Are communications on the internet covered by the right to privacy?

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

- Colocação gramaticalmente errada. Não faz sentido.
- São as comunicações na Internet cobertas pelo direito de privacidade? Correto.
- Colocação gramaticalmente errada. Não faz sentido.
- Colocação gramaticalmente errada. Não faz sentido.

**RESPOSTA: opção d**

13 - Mark the correct question to the answer below extracted from the text.

"The debate" (line 7)

- Which subject has explored children?
- Which topic protected children from the argument of the text?
- What matter is trying to control the use of internet by children?
- What has raised questions of obscenity, harassment, etc?

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

- Que assunto tem explorado as crianças? the debate (errado)
- Que tópico protegeu as crianças da discussão do texto? the debate (errado)
- Que assunto está tentando controlar o uso da Internet pelas crianças? the debate (errado)
- O que vem levantando questões de obscenidade, assédio, etc? the debate (correto)

**RESPOSTA: opção d**

14 - Comparing the pieces of content the internet provides, it may be said that

- there are more childish articles than grown up ones.
- there isn't any solution to control our kids in the internet without limiting ourselves.
- children have to surf the internet less than adult.
- the adult's content provides much more useful information.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

- Não há mais artigos infantis que adultos na Internet.
- O último parágrafo afirma o fato de não haver solução para controlar nossas crianças na Internet sem nos limitar.
- O texto não fala que as crianças têm que usar a Internet menos que os adultos.
- O texto não fala que o conteúdo do adulto fornece informação muito mais útil.

**RESPOSTA: opção b**

#### Warning: Flying is bad for your health

Flying is the safest way to travel...or is it? Some doctors think the airplane is a dangerous place, especially for the old or the unhealthy.

5 Although the airplane is pressurized, there is less oxygen than on the ground. So anyone who has had a heart attack should not try for at least two weeks after the attack. After an operation, you should stay on the ground for at least ten days.

Sitting on a plane for many hours – especially in economy class where there isn't very much leg room – gives everyone

10 aches and pain, so you should get some exercise, especially on long flights.

Flying also causes dehydration. If you drink or eat too much, you'll wake up feeling sick. Everyone needs to drink more in the air, but you shouldn't drink alcohol because it makes you even more thirsty.

15 The most common problem is jet lag. You should change to your new time zone as soon as possible, and you shouldn't sleep if it's still daylight.

20 Crowded airports, long lines, and delays cause stress and high blood pressure. So, be careful! Flying is the safest way to travel, but is it the healthiest?

(Move Up, Heinemann)

15 - According to the text it's correct to affirm that

- unhealthy people shouldn't travel by planes.
- even being safe flying might bring some disorders on one's body.
- people who prefer planes mustn't have health problems.
- flying can cause heart attacks.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

- Incorreta, porque o texto não menciona pessoas doentes (unhealthy).
- Correta. Porque o texto afirma justamente que mesmo saudáveis, algumas pessoas podem sofrer consequências com a altura do avião, com o ar, posição das pernas e outros.
- Incorreta, porque o texto não menciona o fato de que pessoas com problemas de saúde não devam viajar de avião.
- Incorreta por afirmar que viajar de avião causa danos à saúde das pessoas.

**RESPOSTA: opção b**

16 - Aches and pain (line 10)

- are caused due to economy classes.
- should change your health.
- might be results of long hours without stretching the legs.
- show passengers they have to exercise before sitting on a plane.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

- Incorreta, porque afirma que problemas de saúde e dores são causados àqueles que viajam na classe econômica.
- Incorreta. Justificativa sem contextualização quando diz que "deveria-se mudar a saúde de alguém".
- Problemas de saúde e dores podem ser resultados de longas horas na mesma posição dentro de uma avião.
- Incorreta, por afirmar que os passageiros de aviões devem fazer exercícios físicos, antes de se acomodarem na poltronas.

**RESPOSTA: opção c**

17 - From the text it's also possible to get

- pieces of advice before taking a flight.
- rules of flying a safe plane.
- zones of dangerous in a route.
- healthier ways of flying.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

- Correta por sugerir que do texto seria possível adquirir-se algum tipo de advertência antes de viajar de avião.
- Incorreta – não existem regras para um voo seguro segundo o texto.
- Incorreta porque nada do texto se refere a zonas de perigo durante o voo.
- Incorreta. No texto, não há idéia ou intenção de se sugerir uma forma mais saudável para voar.

**RESPOSTA: opção a**

Answer questions 18 and 19 after reading the paragraph below.

Americans are well-known for being friendly. If we're taking a walk in the park and we pass someone, we usually say a few words to people in stores, bars and banks. But remember: friendliness is not friendship; it's politeness. In the United States, it's just as hard to make real friends as it is anywhere else.

(Move Up - Heinemann)

18 - In the statement,

“...we usually say a few words to people in stores...” (lines 2 and 3) the underlined words may be understood as

- a) many words could be spoken by people in stores.
- b) some words can be said by us.
- c) lots of words are used to say people about us.
- d) a small number of words are said by people in stores.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

- a) Incorreta porque MANY (muitos – muitas) não pode ser substituído por A FEW (alguns – algumas).
- b) Correta porque A FEW (alguns) usado para substantivos contáveis pode ser substituído por SOME (alguns – algumas) também usado para substantivos contáveis.
- c) Incorreta. lots of não pode substituir a few, pois significam muitos(as) e alguns(as) respectivamente.
- d) Incorreta por usar a small number of que significa “um número pequeno de” não expressa a mesma idéia de a few (alguns).

**RESPOSTA: opção b**

19 - The sentence, “In the United States it’s just hard to make real friends as it is anywhere else” (lines 5 and 6), means

- a) making friends for them is something they aren’t able to do.
- b) although difficult, real friends is something we have to fight for finding in America.
- c) only in the United States people can’t find easily real friends.
- d) Americans show to the rest of the world how easy relationship is in their country.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

- a) Incorreta – a frase afirma que nos Estados Unidos as pessoas não são capazes de fazer amigos.
- b) Correta. De acordo com o texto encontrar amigos na América é algo pelo qual devemos lutar para conseguir.
- c) Incorreta – afirmar que somente nos EUA as pessoas não conseguem encontrar amigos não condiz com o texto.
- d) Incorreta – não é comprovado no texto que os Americanos mostram para o resto do mundo como é fácil fazer amigos no seu país.

**RESPOSTA: opção b**

Read the following opinions from two children, Chelsea and Eryn (both aged 8) and then answer questions 20 and 21 related to them.

**Is there future for us?**

Chelsea: The biggest problem with the environment is the ozone layer there’s a hole, and it’s getting bigger. It’s made by cars and airplanes – things which give off fumes.

Eryn: The ozone layer’s like a piece of paper covering a rock. It’s supposed to protect us. I’m scared the hole will get bigger and move around the world and people will get cancer.

Chelsea: We could get tandems, and longer bikes, so children could ride on the back. Cars should be very, very expensive.

Eryn: You also get bad pollution from burning down the rainforest. We should give money to poor people in Africa and places.

Chelsea: We should spread out the people evenly. We could say, “Put your hands up all those who want to live in Africa”. And then we could spread out the food. There’s enough to go around.

Eryn: We use up far more of the earth than people in Africa so it’s a good idea for the whole world to discuss the environment.

(Move up – Heinemann)

20 - Both Chelsea and Eryn think that we should

- a) not to burn a lot of fuel.
- b) let poor people spread out the food.
- c) burn down rain forests.
- d) clean rivers and farmlands.

21 - Chelsea and Eryn want to show us that in the future

- a) the population of the whole world will get bigger and face tough situations.
- b) rainforests will be burnt and life can get better in the planet.
- c) fumes and the ozone layer might spread out.
- d) bikes and cars could be more expensive in order to reduce pollution.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

- a) Correta – porque o texto cita, através do diálogo entre duas pessoas que a população do mundo inteiro enfrentará situações maiores e mais difíceis no futuro com relação ao meio ambiente.
- b) Incorreta – impossível florestas serem queimadas e a vida no planeta ficar melhor.
- c) Incorreta porque as duas pessoas querem nos mostrar que no futuro as coisas serão mais complicadas, e não falar ou chamar nossa atenção para fumaça e camada de ozônio apenas.
- d) Incorreta porque elas sugerem que somente os carros ficariam mais caros como uma forma de se reduzir a poluição, mas bicicletas (bikes) não.

**RESPOSTA: opção a**

**The Reluctant Learner**

My friend Tom is one of those six-to-midnight, enthusiastic, determined, and well-mentioned studiers. At six o’clock he approaches his desk, and carefully organizes everything in preparation for the study period to follow. Having everything in place, he next carefully adjusts each item again, giving him time to think up the first excuse; he recalls that in the morning he did not have quite enough time to read all the items of interest in the newspaper. He also realizes distractions completely out of the way before setting down to the task at hand.

(Skyline 5 – Macmillan)

22 - The sentence, “...he recalls that in the morning he did not have quite enough time to read all the items of interest in the newspaper” (lines 6, 7 and 8) shows us how Tom

- a) returns home in order to read the newspaper later.
- b) complains about his needs of having more time to read.
- c) remembers his lack of time in doing things.
- d) assumes how organized he is every time he reads the news.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

- a) Incorreta – não há na frase mencionada a idéia de que Tom volta para casa com o objetivo de ler o jornal mais tarde.
- b) Incorreta – não há afirmativas de que Tom reclama de sua falta de tempo ou necessidade de ler jornal.
- c) Correta – porque a frase confirma como Tom tem pouco tempo para fazer sua obrigações.
- d) Incorreta – nada se diz no texto de que Tom seja uma pessoa desorganizada, justamente o contrário.

**RESPOSTA: opção c**

23 - “He also realizes that if he is going to study it is better to have such distractions completely out of the way before setting down to the task at hand.” (lines 8, 9 and 10) The underlined word can be replaced by

- a) understands
- b) learns
- c) hopes
- d) thinks

Read the following paragraph and then answer questions 24 and 25 according to it.

“The Kremlin hoping a young strongman can preserve its brutal victory in Chechnya.”

(Newsweek, September, 2006)

24 - The underlined verbs is a (an)

- a) regular one and means permission.
- b) modal giving an idea of ability.
- c) defective verb which expresses possibility.
- d) irregular form followed by an infinitive.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

- a) Incorreta, pois não se trata de um verbo regular, nem expressa permissão na frase em que ele aparece.
- b) Correta, pois, o verbo CAN é um verbo modal, que tem significado de habilidade na frase.
- c) Incorreta – porque o verbo CAN pode ser um verbo defectivo, porém seu significado na frase não expressa possibilidade.
- d) Incorreta, não há forma irregular de verbos e sim conjugações.

**RESPOSTA: opção b**

25 - Mark the alternative that completes the blanks of the statement below.

The word its is a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun and refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) personal / young strong man
- b) reflexive / Chechnya
- c) possessive adjective / The Kremlin hoping
- d) objective / victory