

## INSTRUÇÕES

- 1) ESTA PROVA CONTÉM 3 (TRÊS) TEXTOS SEGUIDOS DE QUESTÕES DE COMPREENSÃO.
- 2) ASSINALE A ALTERNATIVA CORRETA, SEMPRE DE ACORDO COM O RESPECTIVO TEXTO.

## TEXTO 1 – QUESTÕES 41 – 44

**Airport on the Move**

By David G. Nicholas, P.E., Perfecto M. Solis, P.E., and Dwain K. Brown, P.E.

Photos courtesy of APM Design Team

The Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport is replacing its interterminal train system with an automated people mover system of unprecedented length that includes an air-side elevated guideway, which must be constructed while aircraft continue to operate underneath.



*The APM system includes 12 center-platform stations, two at each terminal. The columns are spaced at 90 ft (27 m) on center to conserve valuable airfield space. The twin guideway lanes split and run along the sides of each station, supported by the station framing.*

All photos courtesy of APS Design Team

Air traffic at Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport (DFW) is increasing, and the interterminal train system, which is running near maximum capacity, will not be able to cope with future demand. So the airport is replacing the existing system with an automated people mover (APM) system to move passengers quickly between terminals. The APM is part of a five-year, \$2.6-billion capital development program that includes three runway extensions and a new international terminal.

The new APM will have the ability to move 5,000 passengers per hour per direction on opening day and ultimately will be able to handle the projected load of 8,500 passengers per hour per direction. Passengers will have to wait no more than two minutes between trains, and they will be able to travel between the farthest points of the airport in less than nine minutes.



The air-side columns consist of segments of precast, posttensioned concrete joined with a precast-concrete bent. Soffit panels between the beams are flush with the bottom of the bent caps, which fit the dapped ends of the beams to impart a clean, monolithic appearance.

The APM project consists of six major elements: the guideway structure, the stations, a maintenance and storage facility, integration with the existing terminals on the concourse level, modifications to the apron and jet bridges, and the train system. The design solutions for these elements had to address schedule constraints, challenges imposed by airline operations, the physical site constraints, and the performance requirements of the new train system.

The APM program requires a 60-month completion schedule from the start of design to the initiation of public service. The general contractor must complete the last section of the guideway and the propulsion power substations within 38 months to meet the availability dates set forth in the contract of the train system supplier. The consolidated design and construction schedule was coordinated to meet this contractual obligation and required aggressive design and construction sequences.

<http://www.pubs.asce.org/ceonline/ceonline01/0109feat.html>

**QUESTÃO 41**

De acordo com o texto, podemos afirmar que

- A) os passageiros serão capazes de se locomover para locais distantes no aeroporto em menos de dois minutos.
- B) os passageiros poderão viajar para pontos distantes no interior do aeroporto por meio de trens que passam a cada nove minutos.
- C) os passageiros em trânsito só precisam de nove minutos para cruzarem o aeroporto a pé.
- D) os passageiros poderão se locomover entre os pontos mais distantes do aeroporto em menos de nove minutos.

**QUESTÃO 42**

O texto afirma que uma das soluções propostas pelo projeto de transporte automático de passageiros é

- A) limitar o espaço físico para as aeronaves no pátio.
- B) aumentar os custos para as companhias aéreas.
- C) atender às limitações de horário entre vôos.
- D) exigir um melhor desempenho dos operadores do sistema.

**QUESTÃO 43**

De acordo com o texto, é correto afirmar que a empresa contratada

- A) deverá concluir a estrutura básica para receber os trens em trinta e oito meses.
- B) exige um prazo de sessenta meses para concluir o projeto e iniciar as obras.
- C) deverá construir apenas as plataformas de propulsão dos elevadores.
- D) fornecerá os componentes básicos para a implantação das pontes de propulsão.

**QUESTÃO 44**

De acordo com o texto, dentre os elementos que compõem o projeto de transporte automático de passageiros do Aeroporto Internacional Dallas/Fort Worth, podemos identificar

- A) a estrutura das plataformas e o sistema de trens.
- B) as estações de integração e os terminais de bagagens.
- C) os elevadores e a construção de um novo terminal.
- D) as pontes entre os terminais e o pátio de trens.

TEXTO 2 – QUESTÕES 45 – 47

## A LIGHTER SHADE OF GREEN

BY CRAIG TAYLOR

PHOTOS BY JAN GRARUP

ADAPTED FROM: enRoute, October, 2002

THE WORLD IS NOT IN TERRIBLE SHAPE. CONTRARY TO the reports of excessive pollution, rain forest loss and large, frosty pieces of Antarctica breaking off into the ocean, we're not edging closer to global disaster after all. We've been lied to. Environmental groups have made "selective and misleading use of scientific evidence." Or so says Bjorn Lomborg in his book *The Skeptical Environmentalist*.



It's a bold claim for a statistics professor from Denmark, but in 352 pages, dense with facts and graphs, Lomborg sets out to "measure the real state of the world," surrounding his claims with more than 2,900 footnotes. In the wake of *The Skeptical Environmentalist*, he has become one of the most admired and hated figures in environmental circles. Lomborg is now the head of Denmark's newly formed Institute for Environmental Evaluation. He's also a pariah to environmental campaigners. Lomborg may brand himself a skeptic, but the names he's been called lately have had a much more venomous ring.

"He's a self-serving publicist," is how Greenpeace's Ben Stewart succinctly describes him. "This book is a failure," says *Scientific American* magazine in its rebuttal to *The Skeptical Environmentalist*. When Lomborg stopped in Oxford to sign a few copies, an environmental campaigner threw a baked Alaska in his face. He was even given the name "Anti-Christ," making him perhaps the first devil to appear as a clean-cut 37-year-old blond Scandinavian. Though he's been the target of constant criticism, Lomborg is hoping that his sunny Danish disposition will eventually win out. "People are going to realize I'm a nice guy," he says. "I don't cut down rain forests, and I don't eat small children."

Instead, it's a pasta salad Lomborg is loading onto his plate in the cafeteria of the Institute. Lomborg is a vegetarian, and though diet choice should be as relevant to his scientific work as shoe size is to Stephen Hawking's theories, he carefully portrays himself as a lefty. It makes the message more credible. Lomborg initially wanted the English version of his book to be "full of boring math." But "the publishers thought it was way too dull," he says after we take a seat at the far end of the cafeteria. "Then I realized most people don't read your book. They don't know the intricacies of the argument, so it's very important to point out that I'm not a bad guy. That's why I said I'm left wing. I've never owned a car. It just might make people think, 'Perhaps he's not being made to say these things by Big Oil.'"

Lomborg's conversion to skeptical environmentalism began in 1997. While visiting Los Angeles, he came across an interview in *Wired* magazine with an economist named Julian Simon, who claimed that much of what we know about the environment is based on "preconceptions and poor statistics." Lomborg didn't want to believe it, so he gathered a group of his students and tried to disprove Simon by checking his sources. "I honestly thought he was going to be wrong," Lomborg says "But we found that a lot of what he said was actually true."

Outside the cafeteria, the sun is out in Copenhagen. The sky is a light shade of unpolluted blue. In the Kultorvet Square, two Greenpeace canvassers are smiling and initiating conversation with Danish shoppers. "Yes, I know Bjorn Lomborg," says Tommy, who wears a Greenpeace bib and is holding a clipboard in his hand. "Lots of people have an opinion about him, but I don't think many have actually read his book."

## QUESTÃO 45

De acordo com o texto, podemos afirmar que

- A) segundo Julian Simon, as estatísticas confirmam o péssimo estado do meio ambiente.
- B) Bjorn Lomborg descobriu que a maioria das declarações de Julian Simon são verdadeiras.
- C) Bjorn Lomborg entrevistou Julian Simon para a revista *Wired*.
- D) segundo Tommy, poucas pessoas leram o livro de Julian Simon.

## QUESTÃO 46

Segundo o texto,

- A) Lomborg, Diretor Geral da Greenpeace, afirma que as estatísticas sobre o meio ambiente são confiáveis.
- B) o professor Lomborg afirma que dados científicos sobre o meio ambiente foram usados para enganar o público.
- C) Ben Stewart concorda com as idéias otimistas sobre o meio ambiente contidas no livro *The Skeptical Environmentalist*.
- D) as pesquisas, sobre meio ambiente feitas por Lomborg, são financiadas por grandes companhias de petróleo.

## QUESTÃO 47

De acordo com o texto, podemos afirmar que

- I – as teorias de Lomborg são semelhantes às teorias de Stephen Hawking.
- II – Lomborg é, ao mesmo tempo, admirado e odiado por ambientalistas.
- III – Lomborg afirma que estamos à beira de um colapso ecológico mundial.
- IV – Lomborg se define como sendo uma pessoa de esquerda.
- V – Julian Simon suspeita das atuais estatísticas sobre meio ambiente.

Assinale a alternativa que contém somente as afirmações corretas.

- A) I, III e IV.
- B) II, IV e V.
- C) II, III e IV.
- D) I, II e V.

TEXTO 3 – QUESTÕES 48 – 50

**SMALLPOX VACCINATIONS: A SHOT IN THE DARK**

By Marilyn Elias

USA TODAY, Monday, October 7, 2002 –5D

**Terror threat too low, health risk too high for kids, doctors say**

The threat of bioterrorism is not high enough to justify preventive smallpox vaccination of children and teenagers, U.S. pediatricians say in a policy statement today.

Vaccinations should be reconsidered if new evidence suggests bioterrorism is more likely or if safer vaccines are developed, says the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP).

Smallpox vaccines “are not nearly as safe as other vaccinations we routinely use, and they’re for diseases that are around, unlike smallpox,” says Robert Baltimore of Yale Medical School, co-author of the policy.

The influential AAP is weighing in as the federal government considers who should be vaccinated in anticipation of a bioterrorist attack.

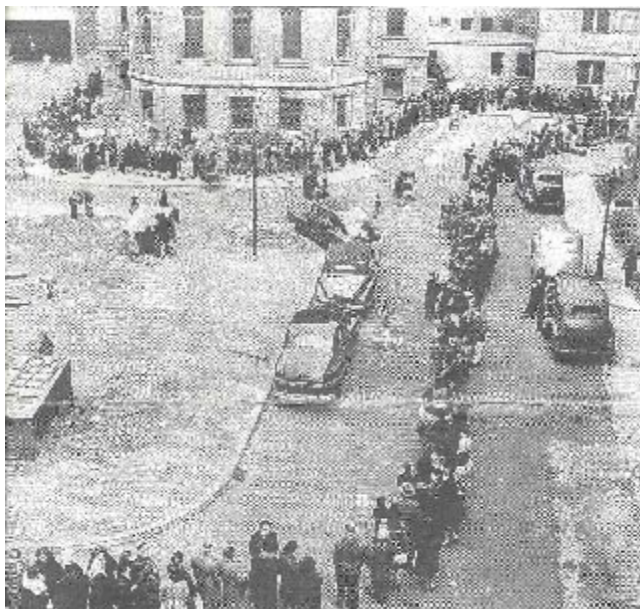
Top federal scientists Friday recommended making vaccine available to any American who wants it after medical and emergency workers are immunized.

The new AAP policy favors a “ring” approach – isolating those who develop smallpox and immunizing people around them – rather than giving shots before an attack to anyone who volunteers.

A key concern about a “voluntary”, preventive plan is that immunized people develop a blister that can transmit the virus to others who haven’t volunteered for shots. “There is no such thing as a truly voluntary plan,” Baltimore says.

Routine smallpox vaccination ended in 1972. The disease has been eradicated, but fears persist that terrorists have obtained stocks of the virus.

Estimates on adverse reactions from the vaccine, which are based on studies in the 1960s, could be low because more Americans now have weak immune systems, Baltimore says. Those with weaker immune function are most likely to be harmed by the vaccine or from contact with immunized people.



**April 1947:** During a smallpox outbreak in New York, 6 million people were vaccinated round the clock. Mass immunizations are once again a real possibility.

Children pose special problems. The United States has stored vaccine that can be diluted and that will work for adults if there’s a mass immunization program. But the diluted dosage needed for children is unknown, Baltimore says.

The government has plans to test that vaccine on children in the Cincinnati and Los Angeles areas. But it’s unknown when or even if the study will start, says Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Experts will testify on the risks and benefits of the study for kids at a public meeting in November called by the Department of Health and Human Services, Fauci says. The HHS secretary “will have to approve the trial,” he says.

Although some parents are worried, most aren’t clamoring for their kids to get smallpox shots, according to an informal USA TODAY check with children’s doctors. The scene is nothing like last year’s anthrax scare, when pediatricians were swamped with demands for antibiotics and smallpox vaccines.

“It’s not on their radar screen right now,” says pediatrician Garry Gardner of Darien, Ill.

Loraine Stern, who treats middle-class families in Newhall, Calif., says: “Parents are concerned: they’re asking about it. But they’re not acting cuckoo like they were last fall.”

## QUESTÃO 48

De acordo com o texto, é possível afirmar que

- I – a influente AAP (Academia Americana de Pediatria) é contra a vacinação em massa de crianças e adolescentes.
- II – estudos realizados na década de 60 revelam que, atualmente, o sistema imunológico dos americanos é mais forte do que no passado.
- III – a respeito da ameaça de bioterrorismo, o cenário atual é tão alarmante quanto ao do ano passado.
- IV – embora alguns pais estejam preocupados com a ameaça de bioterrorismo, o cenário atual não é tão alarmante quanto ao do ano passado.
- V – Baltimore acredita na eficácia de um plano preventivo de vacinação.

Assinale a alternativa que contém somente as afirmações corretas.

- A) II e IV.
- B) I, IV e V.
- C) II e III.
- D) I e IV.

## QUESTÃO 49

Com base nas informações contidas na passagem: “*Smallpox vaccines ‘are not nearly as safe as other vaccinations we routinely use, and they’re for diseases that are around, unlike smallpox,’ says Robert Baltimore of Yale Medical School, co-author of the policy.*”, podemos afirmar que

- A) a varíola foi erradicada nos Estados Unidos.
- B) a varíola representa uma ameaça à população infantil americana.
- C) a atual vacina contra a varíola não tem sido eficaz no combate à doença.
- D) o número de americanos contaminados pelo vírus da varíola aumentou nos últimos anos.

## QUESTÃO 50

No que se refere à vacinação preventiva contra a varíola, os pediatras americanos afirmam que

- I – trata-se de uma medida imediata e necessária para combater a atual e séria ameaça de bioterrorismo.
- II – tal medida é plenamente justificável diante da atual possibilidade de resurgimento da varíola nos Estados Unidos.
- III – essa medida deva ser repensada caso a ameaça de bioterrorismo se torne mais evidente.
- IV – a ameaça de bioterrorismo não fundamenta a medida preventiva de vacinação contra varíola em crianças e adolescentes americanos.

Assinale a alternativa que contém somente as afirmações corretas.

- A) III e IV.
- B) I e II.
- C) II e III.
- D) I e III.