

## Inglês

### The Worst of Both Worlds?

In the global-warming debate, there's a big gap between public rhetoric (which verges on hysteria) and public behavior (which indicates indifference). People say they're worried but don't act that way. Greenhouse emissions continue to rise despite many earnest pledges to control them. Just last week, the United Nations reported that of the 41 countries it monitors (not including most developing nations), 34 had increased greenhouse emissions from 2000 to 2004. These include most countries committed to reducing emissions under the Kyoto Protocol.

Why is this? Here are three reasons. First: With today's technologies, we don't know how to cut greenhouse gases in politically and economically acceptable ways. Second: In rich democracies, policies that might curb greenhouse gases require politicians and the public to act in exceptionally "enlightened" (read: "unrealistic") ways. Third: Even if rich countries cut emissions, it won't make much difference unless poor countries do likewise – and so far, they've refused because that might jeopardize their economic growth and poverty-reduction efforts.

Unless we develop cost-effective technologies that break the link between carbon-dioxide emissions and energy use, we can't do much. Anyone serious about global warming must focus on technology – and not just assume it. Otherwise, our practical choices are all bad: costly mandates and controls that harm the economy; or costly mandates and controls that barely affect greenhouse gases. Or, possibly, both.

(Adapted from "The Worst of Both Worlds?" NEWSWEEK November 13, 2006, page 45.)

**01.** In accordance to the text, in the global-warming debate, it is noticed that

- 0-0) there have been no agreements to control greenhouse emissions at all.
- 1-1) public rhetoric and public behavior diverge.
- 2-2) most countries that are committed to reducing emissions don't do so.
- 3-3) countries that are monitored by the United Nations follow the Kyoto Protocol strictly.
- 4-4) terrible consequences are foreseen if global warming isn't controlled.

**Resposta: FVVFV**

**Justificativa:**

1-1), 2-2) e 4-4) Verdadeiros. De acordo com o texto, no debate sobre aquecimento global, nota-se que, tanto a retórica quanto o comportamento público divergem. Além disso, a maioria dos países que estão empenhados em reduzir as emissões de gases poluentes não o fazem. Também terríveis conseqüências são previstas se o aquecimento global não for controlado.  
0-0) e 3-3) Falsos. Há acordos para controlar a emissão de gases poluentes, mas, infelizmente, a maioria dos países que são monitorados pelas Nações Unidas não seguem o Protocolo de Kyoto

à risca.

**02.** The reasons why greenhouse emissions had increased in 34 countries out of 41, from 2000 to 2004, are

- 0-0) lack of cost-effective technologies that are politically viable.
- 1-1) acceptance of emissions cuts on the part of all of the most developed countries.
- 2-2) development of policies for economy growth, without much control of greenhouse gases.
- 3-3) the earnest concern of both developed and developing countries to control greenhouse gases.
- 4-4) absence of joint efforts of rich and poor countries to curb greenhouse gases.

**Resposta: VFVFV**

**Justificativa:**

0-0), 2-2) e 4-4) Verdadeiros. As razões por que as emissões de gases poluentes tinham aumentado, no período de 2000 a 2004, em 34 dos 41 países monitorados pelas Nações Unidas, são: a falta de tecnologias econômica e politicamente viáveis; o desenvolvimento de políticas para o crescimento econômico, sem muito controle de gases poluentes; e a ausência de esforços conjuntos de países ricos e pobres para controlar esses gases.  
1-1) e 3-3) Falsos. A aceitação de cortes na emissão de gases por parte dos países desenvolvidos e a séria preocupação tanto dos países desenvolvidos como dos em desenvolvimento para controlar os gases poluentes não correspondem ao fato discutido no texto.

**03.** In the author's opinion, what needs to be done to decrease global warming is

- 0-0) to impose rigid controls in emissions, even if they harm the economy growth of developing countries.
- 1-1) to concentrate on technologies that work up well for both developed and developing countries.
- 2-2) to develop controls that highly reduce greenhouse gases.
- 3-3) to create means of developing cleaner and more cost-competitive energy sources.
- 4-4) to increase the link between carbon-dioxide emissions and energy use.

**Resposta: FVVVF**

**Justificativa:**

1-1), 2-2) e 3-3) Verdadeiros. Na opinião do autor, o que precisa ser feito para reduzir o aquecimento global é: concentrar-se em tecnologias que funcionem tanto para países desenvolvidos como para países em desenvolvimento; desenvolver controles que reduzam sobremaneira gases poluentes; e criar formas de desenvolver fontes de energia mais limpas e mais competitivas economicamente falando.  
0-0) e 4-4) Falsos. Criar formas de desenvolver fontes de energia mais limpas e mais viáveis economicamente e aumentar o elo entre as

emissões do dióxido de carbono e o uso de energia não condizem com o fato textual em apreço.

04. As a whole, the sentence “Unless we develop cost-effective technologies that break the link between carbon-dioxide emissions and energy use, we can’t do much.” expresses

- 0-0) prohibition.
- 1-1) condition.
- 2-2) prediction.
- 3-3) consequence.
- 4-4) concern.

**Resposta: FVVVV**

**Justificativa:**

1-1), 2-2), 3-3) e 4-4) Verdadeiros. Como um todo, a frase expressa condição, previsão, consequência e preocupação.  
0-0) Falso. Definitivamente, não há proibição no contexto.

05. In the phrase “34 had increased greenhouse emissions from 2000 to 2004” (in paragraph 1), the verb tense had increased refers to

- 0-0) an action that began in the past and continues up to now.
- 1-1) an indefinite time in the past.
- 2-2) an action that happened in the past before another past action.
- 3-3) an action that is habitual.
- 4-4) two simultaneous actions in the past.

**Resposta: FFVFF**

**Justificativa:**

2-2) Verdadeiro. O tempo verbal “past perfect” refere-se a uma ação no passado que ocorreu anteriormente a outra ação.  
0-0), 1-1), 3-3) e 4-4) Falsos. Essas ações não correspondem à realidade do contexto.

06. The -ing words “warming,” in “the global-warming,” “including” and “developing,” in “not including most developing nations,” function, in a row, as

- 0-0) noun – adjective – verb.
- 1-1) verb – noun – adjective.
- 2-2) adjective – verb – noun.
- 3-3) verb – adjective – noun.
- 4-4) noun – verb – adjective.

**Resposta: FFFFV**

**Justificativa:**

4-4) Verdadeiro. As palavras que terminam em -ing nesses exemplos funcionam, na seqüência, como substantivo, verbo e adjetivo.  
0-0), 1-1), 2-2) e 3-3) Falsos. Estas opções não correspondem à seqüência correta das funções gramaticais das palavras nos contextos em questão.

07. The word “that”, in: “the United Nations reported that of the 41 countries it monitors” (paragraph 1); and in: “because that might jeopardize their economic growth” (paragraph 2), and in: “costly mandates and controls that harm the economy” (in paragraph 3),

- 0-0) functions differently in each phrase.
- 1-1) has equivalent meanings in the three examples.
- 2-2) is a conjunction in both, the first and the last examples.
- 3-3) functions as a demonstrative pronoun in the second example.
- 4-4) is a relative pronoun in the last example and refers only to controls.

**Resposta: VFFVF**

**Justificativa:**

0-0) e 3-3) Verdadeiros. A palavra “that” exerce funções gramaticais diferentes em cada frase. Na seqüência: conjunção, pronome demonstrativo e pronome relativo.  
1-1), 2-2) e 4-4) Falsos. Como pronome relativo, refere-se tanto a “mandates” quanto a “controls”.

08. In the sentence “Anyone serious about global warming must focus on technology – and not just assume it.” the modal “must” can be, adequately, substituted for:

- 0-0) should.
- 1-1) had to.
- 2-2) ought to.
- 3-3) has to.
- 4-4) would rather.

**Resposta: VFVVF**

**Justificativa:**

0-0), 2-2) e 3-3) Verdadeiros. O modal “must” pode ser, adequadamente, substituído por modais que expressam, em maior ou menor escala, ‘dever’, ‘algo obrigatório’, como: “should”, “ought to” e “has to”.  
1-1) e 4-4) Falsos. A idéia de passado expressa em “had to” é inadequada neste contexto; “would rather” indica preferência.

## LINKED FOR LIFE

By the time I was born, my parents already knew that the charmed life they had dreamed of was over. Two years earlier, after my father returned from the war, they had brought home their first child, my brother Jimmy, who was deprived of oxygen in a difficult delivery at an Army hospital. There was no testing in those days for developmental problems, so only gradually did my parents discover how severe Jimmy's brain damage was.

Jimmy was never to be left alone, and we never went anywhere he couldn't go – not to a movie, a museum or a play. So I urged the neighborhood kids to come to my house. They loved visiting us. It wasn't just the scrumptious food or the home-churned ice cream that drew them; it was the messy, kid-centered chaos.

My parents took care of everything inside the house. In the morning, my mother would try to teach Jimmy practical things: how to brush his teeth (that was successful), tie a tie (that wasn't) or put a belt through his pant loops (a semi-success: back loops no, front loops yes.) I was left to patrol the perimeter: I quickly learned to dislike those who slight the weak or different or unlucky.

Our small town in Pennsylvania had no schools for exceptional children. Then Jimmy started going to a "sheltered workshop" nearby, where the production of potholders and lanyards outstripped local demand, but occupied him nonetheless. At first, Jimmy looked around and didn't understand why he was there. But soon he was engaged in the activities and came to like them.

From there, Jimmy went to work at the Navy depot in Mechanicsburg, where my father found him a job unloading color-coded boxes. His boss, Rod Hagy, looked after him very closely, and the 20 years he worked there were better than we could have hoped for when he was weaving place mats.

As an adult, Jimmy had become closer to my father than to my mother. In 1991 when my father died, Jimmy was lost. He couldn't see how dad could walk out of the house with a cooler of beer and his clubs and not come back.

My mother died of lung cancer six months later. Now I would be the one who had to look after Jimmy.

He wanted to keep his job at the Navy depot and live in my parents' house. He has done that for 11 years now, with a succession of caretakers. He's become indispensable to the neighborhood. Leaves on your lawn? Jimmy's got the leaf blower. Mail to be picked up, dogs need walking? He's your man!

(Adapted from the Internet, Reader's Digest, *Linked for Life*, by Margaret Carlson, April 2006.)

### 09. Jimmy

- 0-0) as a grown-up, got more attached to his father.
- 1-1) was prevented from oxygen during his birth.
- 2-2) was born at a military institution.
- 3-3) wasn't checked for problems of the mind and/or body.
- 4-4) had a serious brain harm.

**Resposta: VVVVV**

**Justificativa:**

Todas as questões são verdadeiras. Jimmy, "na

idade adulta, era mais ligado ao seu pai; sofreu carência de oxigênio durante o parto; nasceu em um hospital militar (do Exército); não foi examinado quanto à possibilidade de existência de problemas de desenvolvimento mental e/ou físico, porque, naquela época, tal procedimento não existia; e era portador de uma grave lesão cerebral".

### 10. The neighborhood children

- 0-0) were strongly persuaded to come to Jimmy's home.
- 1-1) took great pleasure in going and seeing Jimmy and his sister.
- 2-2) were attracted to the untidy atmosphere of Jimmy's house.
- 3-3) enjoyed the very delicious food served at Jimmy's.
- 4-4) didn't like Jimmy's parents nor Ms. Carlson, his sister.

**Resposta: VVVVF**

**Justificativa:**

0-0), 1-1), 2-2) e 3-3} Verdadeiros.

'As crianças da vizinhança eram fortemente persuadidas a vir à casa de Jimmy'; 'adoravam visitar Jimmy e sua irmã'; 'eram atraídas pela bagunça (infantil) que reinava na casa de Jimmy'; e 'apreciavam a deliciosa comida da casa dele'.

4-4) Falso. A opção 'as crianças vizinhas não simpatizavam com os pais de Jimmy nem com sua irmã, Ms. Carlson', é falsa.

### 11. At Jimmy's house,

- 0-0) his father and mother looked after the cooking and cleaning only.
- 1-1) he learned to brush his teeth well.
- 2-2) his mother would not succeed in teaching him how to tie a tie.
- 3-3) his sister, Ms. Carlson, would take care of his bedroom.
- 4-4) his sister learned not to approve of people who treat nonstandard ones rudely

**Resposta: FVVVF**

**Justificativa:**

1-1), 2-2) e 4-4) Verdadeiros. Na casa de Jimmy, 'ele aprendeu a escovar corretamente os seus dentes', 'sua mãe não era bem sucedida ao ensinar-lhe como dar um nó na gravata' e 'Ms. Carlson, a irmã de Jimmy, aprendeu a rejeitar aquelas pessoas que tratam com rudeza ou desrespeito os portadores de deficiência física ou mental'.

0-0) e 3-3) Falsos. Os itens 'seu pai e sua mãe se responsabilizavam apenas pela alimentação e limpeza' e 'sua irmã cuidava do quarto dele' são incorretos.

### 12. Jimmy's working activities were

- 0-0) making potholders and lanyards.
- 1-1) removing the contents from color-coded boxes.
- 2-2) lending potholders and lanyards.
- 3-3) putting a full load in color-coded boxes.
- 4-4) producing place mats.

**Resposta: VVFFV**

**Justificativa:**

0-0), 1-1) e 4-4) Verdadeiros.

Jimmy tinha como atividades de trabalho: 'a manufatura de pegadores de painéis quentes e cordas grossas e resistentes usadas nos navios'; 'o descarregamento de caixas/caixotes identificados pela cor'; e 'a produção de descansos de pratos e similares'.

2-2) e 3-3) Falsos. 'O empréstimo de pegadores de painéis e de cordas grossas e resistentes' e 'o carregamento de caixas/caixotes identificados pela cor' não correspondem à informação textual.

3-3) Jimmy and the neighborhood.

4-4) Jimmy and the reader.

**Resposta: FFFVF**

**Justificativa:**

3-3) Verdadeira. O pronome "he" e o adjetivo possessivo "your" referem-se, respectivamente, a: 'Jimmy e à vizinhança'.

0-0), 1-1), 2-2) e 4-4) Falsos. Os itens 'ao pai de Jimmy e ao seu vizinho do lado esquerdo'; 'ao pai de Jimmy e ao seu vizinho do lado direito'; 'ao tutor de Jimmy e ao seu vizinho favorito'; e 'a Jimmy e ao leitor' são inverídicos.

**13.** After his father's death, Jimmy

0-0) used to get lost inside his own home, not knowing where, in fact, he was.

1-1) was rather mixed up.

2-2) wished to continue working at the Navy depot.

3-3) was unable to understand why his dad hadn't returned home that day.

4-4) never drank beer nor played golf anymore.

**Resposta: FVVVF**

**Justificativa:**

1-1), 2-2) e 3-3) Verdadeiros. Após a morte do seu pai, Jimmy "ficou um tanto confuso, perdido, desejava continuar trabalhando no almoxarifado da Marinha e era incapaz de compreender por que seu pai não havia retornado à casa naquele dia".

0-0) e 4-4) Falsos. As opções: "Jimmy costumava perder-se dentro de sua própria casa, não reconhecendo onde, de fato, se encontrava, e nunca mais tomou cerveja nem jogou golfe" são inadequadas.

**16.** The word "so, in: "There was no testing in those days for developmental problems, so only gradually did my parents discover how severe Jimmy's brain damage was."

0-0) indicates logical consequence.

1-1) is used as an adverb.

2-2) is equivalent in meaning to "therefore".

3-3) expresses concession.

4-4) functions as a conjunction.

**Resposta: VFVVF**

**Justificativa:**

0-0) 2-2) e 4-4) Verdadeiros. No extrato "Naquela época não havia nenhum teste capaz de detectar quaisquer problemas de desenvolvimento motor e mental, então, apenas aos poucos, foram os pais de Jimmy tomando conhecimento de quão grave era seu dano cerebral.", a palavra "so" indica uma consequência lógica, é equivalente, em significado, a "therefore" e 'funciona como uma conjunção'.

1-1) e 3-3) Falsos. Neste contexto, "so" não exerce a função de advérbio nem expressa a ideia de concessão.

**14.** The word "outstripped," in "...where the production of potholders and lanyards outstripped local demand," is equivalent to:

0-0) was inferior to

1-1) fully satisfied

2-2) was greater than

3-3) was as stable as

4-4) didn't surpass

**Resposta: FFVVF**

**Justificativa:**

2-2) Verdadeira. "A produção de pegadores de painéis quentes e de cordas grossas e resistentes superou a demanda local" é a opção correta.

0-0), 1-1), 3-3) e 4-4) Falsos. As opções: 'foi inferior a', 'satisfez completamente', 'foi tão estável quanto' e 'não extrapolou a demanda local' são incorretas.

**15.** In "He's your man" the pronoun "he" and the possessive adjective "your" refer, respectively, to:

0-0) Jimmy's father and the left-side neighbor.

1-1) Jimmy's father and the right-side neighbor.

2-2) Jimmy's caretaker and Jimmy's favorite neighbor.