

AS QUESTÕES DE 41 A 50 REFEREM-SE A LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA (INGLÊS – PÁG. 17 OU FRANCÊS – PÁG. 20)

VOCÊ DEVERÁ RESPONDER ÀS QUESTÕES RELATIVAS AO IDIOMA PELO QUAL OPTOU NO ATO DA INSCRIÇÃO

### **LÍNGUA INGLESA – QUESTÕES DE 41 A 50**

#### **Eliminating Waste: an Issue of Modern Times**

1            *Four hundred million tonnes of organic waste produced by agricultural activities, 150 million tonnes*  
2 *of industrial waste and 30 million tonnes of domestic waste represent the annual waste production of a*  
3 *country in the western world such as France. The volume of French industrial and domestic waste keeps*  
4 *on increasing, while the various systems for processing it have for a long time been insufficient to absorb it*  
5 *all. That is why 60% of domestic waste is piled up in overloaded rubbish-dumps, and certain unethical*  
6 *industrialists do not hesitate to store even their hazardous waste in inappropriate sites, or pour it into*  
7 *waterways.*

8            *Today, there are four processes for eliminating waste: putting it in rubbish-dumps, collecting it and*  
9 *sorting it with a view to recycling, turning it to compost, or burning it to produce energy. In volume, organic*  
10 *waste alone accounts for more than half of our annual production. However, it is easier to process than*  
11 *industrial or domestic waste, which contains a great variety of substances. The organic waste can be*  
12 *turned into compost and re-used as fertiliser by farmers. Of the 150 million tonnes of industrial waste*  
13 *produced in France every year, 100 million consist of inert waste, such as rubble, debris, slag and waste*  
14 *from mineral extraction, and 32 million tonnes consist of ordinary waste, such as metals, wood, paper,*  
15 *cardboard, glass, and plastics. The remaining 18 million tonnes consist of special waste, four million tonnes*  
16 *of which is toxic. Owing to the more or less toxic nature of the pollutants that it contains, the special waste*  
17 *has to be processed in a particular way and stored in dumps called technical burial centres.*

18            *For lack of technical and financial means, or simply out of carelessness, a large amount of the*  
19 *waste produced over the last few years by industrialists has been stored in unofficial sites, which do not*  
20 *meet the geological and hydrological conditions normally required to ensure maximum safety. The*  
21 *dispersal of this waste in nature poses a real threat to the environment and to man. The chemical products*  
22 *and heavy metals that it contains, washed away by rainwater, sink into the soil and sometimes reach the*  
23 *water table. Methane resulting from the activity of putrescible waste makes it impossible to move and*  
24 *rehabilitate certain kinds of waste because of the danger of explosion.*

25            *Like Germany and the United States, France has been taking tougher legal measures to control*  
26 *the production, the transport, and the storage of waste on its territory. The law now makes industrialists*  
27 *responsible for what becomes of their waste and compels food-packagers and producers of consumer*  
28 *goods to finance the recycling of their packaging under penalty of a fine. The aim is to re-use 75% of all*  
29 *packaging which accounts for a third of domestic waste.*

30            *In order to meet the ever more stringent constraints imposed by the new anti-pollution laws, firms*  
31 *seek to reduce the volume of their waste either by developing their own internal capacities for recuperation*  
32 *and recycling or by investing in research on clean technologies. Applying these technologies means*  
33 *modifying the existing installations or building new ones in order to eliminate waste in the production*  
34 *process. Therefore, research organisations such as the French Scientific Research Centre and the Atomic*  
35 *Energy Commission have joined forces with big industrial companies within a co-operative network for*  
36 *research on waste, so as to avoid contaminating the biosphere.*

(Adapted from <http://rkw.hct.ac.ae/ilc/ex/landfill.htm>. Retrieved on June 19, 2005.)

- Answer the following questions according to the text.

41. The purpose of the text is:

- a) to discuss issues related to ways of disposing waste.
- b) to highlight France as the top polluter in the world.
- c) to discuss the dangers of domestic waste.
- d) to advertise ways of recycling around the world.

42. Toxic waste has been stored in unofficial sites because of the following reasons, EXCEPT:

- a) lack of care.
- b) lack of geological conditions.
- c) lack of technical resources.
- d) lack of economic means.

43. Under tougher laws in some developed countries, food packagers who do not recycle their packaging:

- a) will have to transport their waste.
- b) will have to go to jail.
- c) will have to pay money.
- d) will have to store their waste in appropriate sites.

44. The word "*their*" (line 6) refers to:

- a) inappropriate sites.
- b) various systems.
- c) overloaded rubbish dumps.
- d) unethical industrialists.

45. The expression "*such as*" (lines 13-14) is used to:

- a) give an example.
- b) give a reason.
- c) state a claim.
- d) state a purpose.

46. "*Owing to*" (line 16) can best be replaced by:

- a) In spite of.
- b) Because of.
- c) In order to.
- d) Contrary to.

47. Choose the alternative which presents two examples of comparative forms in English:

- a) "*easier*" (line 10) and "*tougher*" (line 25).
- b) "*easier*" (line 10) and "*water*" (line 23).
- c) "*tougher*" (line 25) and "*paper*" (line 14).
- d) "*tougher*" (line 25) and "*water*" (line 23).

48. The word "*like*" (line 25) functions as:

- a) verb.
- b) preposition.
- c) adverb.
- d) adjective.

49. The word "*therefore*" (line 34) expresses:

- a) cause.
- b) contrast.
- c) condition.
- d) consequence.

50. All of the following alternatives present examples of the passive voice, EXCEPT:

- a) "*has been stored*" (line 19).
- b) "*can be turned*" (lines 11-12).
- c) "*have joined*" (line 35).
- d) "*is piled up*" (line 5).