

PROVA DE INGLÊS

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the texts carefully and then choose the alternative which best completes the statement in each question.

TEXT 1 – Questions from **33** to **36**



Promoting a Global Dialogue on Water

Water scarcity has been surfacing more and more as a serious global issue in recent years. That scarcity has caused significant business disruptions across all sectors and geographies, and with all the associated technical, economic, political, environmental and social implications. This reality is projected to worsen in the future, as a result of climate change and demographics.

The UN Human Development Report 2006 stresses this critical issue: "Better access to water and sanitation would act as the catalyst for a giant advance in human development, creating opportunities for gains in public health, education and economic growth." Experience from the climate change debate has shown that translating awareness to specific action takes many years.

There is a major challenge in catalysing effective action on a global level. Governments play an important role in helping to mitigate and adapt to the challenge, but so does the private sector, through individual company actions and through innovative public-private partnerships.

Such partnerships can offer a useful solution. Since late 2005, the Forum's Water Initiative has focused on creating networks in South Africa and India. The objective has been to catalyze ideas for public-private water infrastructure projects and shape them into well-developed, bankable project propositions, and financing plans.

<http://www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/water/GlobalDialogue/index.htm>
Access: july, 2008. (Adapted)

QUESTION 33

According to the text, we **CANNOT** say that water scarcity, worldwide,

- A) has affected businesses.
- B) has been debated lately.
- C) has improved the climate.
- D) has had social implications.

QUESTION 34

The word **does** (line 15) can be **best** interpreted as

- A) catalyzes effective action.
- B) challenges the adaptation.
- C) innovates partnerships.
- D) plays an important role.

QUESTION 35

The organization of this text is in the form of

- A) arguments for and against.
- B) hypothesis and proof.
- C) problem and solution.
- D) sequence of descriptions.

QUESTION 36

We can say that the text argues in favor of

- A) adaptation.
- B) financing.
- C) opportunities.
- D) partnerships.

TEXT 2 – Questions from 37 to 40

Salt

What substance is essential to life but can damage your health if taken in excess? What has been used as money and has been the cause of bitter warfare? What is so important to our culture that references to it abound in every language around the globe?

- 5 Nothing less than salt — that white granular seasoning found on virtually every dining table.

- Although current nutritional advice warns against consuming too much salt, without it we would die. In addition, salt is one of the most effective and widely used food preservatives and its
10 industrial uses are innumerable. Indeed, salt is vitally important to agriculture, snow and ice control, water conditioning, the chemical industry, metals production — to name just a few!

- Salt has a fascinating history and references to it are common since writing began. Some 2,700 years BC the *Peng-Tzao-Kan-Mu*
15 was published in China. This is probably the earliest known treatise on pharmacology. A major portion of this writing is devoted to a discussion of more than 40 kinds of salt. The treatise includes descriptions of two methods of extracting salt and adapting it to a usable form. The ancient Chinese methods for obtaining salt are
20 amazingly similar to processes still in use today.

- Salt has also been of crucial economic importance. In some parts of the world, salt was minted into coins and deemed to be as valuable as gold. The ancient Greeks traded salt for slaves, giving rise to the phrase “not worth his salt” to describe someone who is lazy or does not work hard. The beautiful Italian city of Venice was built on revenue from the salt trade. Roman soldiers were partially paid in the mineral known as “salarium argentum”, out of which comes the common English word “salary”. References to salt abound in languages around the globe, especially where salt is important to food. From the Latin “sal”, for example, come such words for preserved foods as “sauce” and “sausage”.

COSTIN, Helen. *Modern English Digest*, 2005. v. 3, p. 8-11. (Adapted)

QUESTION 37

According to the text, we **CANNOT** say that

- A) all countries distribute salt.
- B) salt is an economic resource.
- C) there are many types of salt.
- D) we do not survive without salt.

QUESTION 38

From the text, we can infer that salt

- A) has become a reference in cooking.
- B) has been found to be unlimited.
- C) has debatable physiological action.
- D) has influenced social practices.

QUESTION 39

According to the text, the process to obtain salt has been

- A) mistakenly adapted from old medicine.
- B) nearly the same for thousands of years.
- C) sometimes described in literary texts.
- D) strictly related to agricultural strategies.

QUESTION 40

According to the text, the word **deemed** (line 22) means nearly the same as

- A) considered.
- B) imagined.
- C) neglected.
- D) pretended.

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